THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vot. 1. No. 14.]

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1838.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE YOUNG AID-DE-CAMP.

"Oh, Edward," murmured Julia Harcourt to her prother, as she laid her head upon his shoulder, believing harself unobserved, where will you be 21 this hour to-morrow

evening ("

He answered only by an affectionate pressure of the hand which he held in his; the

sure of the hand which he held in his; one tears started in his eyes, but anxious to con-ceal his emotions, he turned to his father, and was about to address him. "My children," said the General tenderly, "there is no need of concealment of feelings, which honor rather than disgrace our nature. You, Edward, will not make a worse soldier because your sister's tears have brought a corbod, Edward, which have been save brought a corresponding sympathy to your cyes; nor way, you, Julia, enpy less the future brone of your notices, because you now weep that he must cave you. And think not, added he, in a voice which gradually lost its firmness us he continued to speak, "think not that the moment when a son is about to quit his parental roof, and engage in the busy scenes of life, in a painless one to a father. In him, to natural regret is joined a knowledge of the shoats and quicksands that lie in his path, and remembrance of these gives to the anxiety of maturity the acuteness of sorrow that properly that I have omitted any material point of con-duct. On one subject alone I have been less diffuse than you might probably have expect-ed me to be, but this arose solely from its being too paintfu a one-todwell openly upon." He passed his hand over his brow, but could not conceal the agitation of his features;— "Here is a packet, however," added he, "which will supply the omission: read the carrative it contains attentively, and oh! may you escape the anguish that its writer has been so long doomed to feel!"
Edward received the paper with reverence,

been so long doomed to feel?"
Edward received the paper with reverence, and the General now rising, ferveutly blessed-both his children, and retired to rest.
This was the last evening that Edward Harcourt was to spend in his father's house feevious to his joining his regiment, which was under sailing orders for Spain. He was a high-spirited amiable youth, the secret pride of his father, and the avowed delight of his aister. He had scarcely passed his seventeenth year; but in talents, manner and appearance, ne was many years older. The next day saw him far on his journey towards the metropolis. he was many years order. Inc next day saw blind far on his journey towards the metropolis, where, having remained only sufficient time to equip himself, he proceeded to Plymouth, and was soon afterwards launched on the bo-son of the ocean, under a favourable wind, and with companions whose spirits were al-

ost as buoyant as his own. He had hitherto been too much engaged to pen the packet which the General had given im, or indeed searcely to give it a thought; at he had now abundance of leisure for the partose, and withdrawing binself from observation, he with no slight degree of interest, not unmingled with curiosity, broke the seal. He latter recling had probably not obtruded itself, but for the idea that it contained an eluidation of an occasional melancholy, which both he and his sister had observed in their father, and which had excited alike their surfather, and which had excited alike their surprise and commiscration. Loved and respectively by them in the highest degree, they had carefully abstained from appearing to notice it, and had sought only by every delicate and tender attention, to win him from his abstraction, and to soothe him to composure and cl cerfulness. Frequently, even in moments of paternal tenderness and delight, when his heast appeared to overflow with the purest folicity, a look of indescribable agony would ensue, and tears, which he endeavoured in vain to conceal, would start from his eyes.

A natural feeling of respect and delicacy made him pause before he could examine the paper which he held in his hand. This he

a subject to which I attach the deepest im-portance. I mean that of queling. By every consideration, moral and divine—by every the of affection to me, of allegiance to your king, and of duty to your God,—I charge you never to be either a principal or an accessory, in crime which reason and religion attke conand religion atik dema as utterly indefensible, although faise honor and heartless sophistry have endeavoured to establish its propriety and necessity. Continue to preserve that control over your passions which has hitherto distinguished you; give no offence, and be not ready to receive one; enterinto no dispute, and whilst with a manly firmness you obtain your own indepen-dence of thought and action, avoid all inter-ference with that of others, never forgetting that when you become a soldier, you cease not to be a Christian; but increased, rathe

not to be a Christian; but increased, rather than diministed your obligations, by having dedicated that life to your king, which you received from your God, for the proper dispo-sal of which you are now accountable to both. "But if argument fail, let the recital 4 and about to make, effectually deter you from the commission of so heinous an offence. Yes, I will raise the veil that has long covered the impairs of my heart, although 1 am well a-ware that the effort will be most distressing to me, and that the effort well be most distressing to

wase that the enorty will be most distressing to me, and that the exposure of past errors to a son's eyes must prove a bitter task to a father. — I was early destined like younself to the army, and entered upon life with prospects as fair as your own. My connexious were pow-erful, my fortune was good, and my friends consequently were numerous. Nature had consequently were numerous. Nature had done much for me, adventitions circumstances more. My society was everywhere sought, 1 was a general favourite, and though reason pointed out the mouve of the attention 1 re-ceived, self-love and vanity resolved the unmeaning homage into a deet due my peculiar merit. I became addicted to pleasure, grew haughty and impatient of control, and white I pursued gratifications which my better prin-ciples condenned, I allowed neither r the inward monitor of my own breast, nor the re-monstrances of my real friends, to have any influence over my actions. Real friends, monstrances of my real friends, to have any influence over my actions. Real friends, perhaps, I had few; but I possessed one,—alas! how my heart throbs at the recollection! whose worth alone was sufficient to outweigh the loss of hundreds. Mellville was my cousin by my mother's side—he, too, was an only son; but as his parents were by no means in alment circumstances, he became at the death of his father entirely dependent upon mine. We had been brought up together, and he had hitherto shared in all the advantages which had been so liberally bestowed upon me. I fear he was much more attached to my person than I was much more attached to my person than I was so interary occasions and the first new as alive to his merits. We were indeed very dissimilar. He was gentle, patient, endowed with extraordinary powers of self-controll, moderate in all is desires, just, honourable, generous and brave; while equally correct in practice, as in principle, he is estimated. practice as in principle, his rectifude amidst all temptation remained unshaken. My tears fall fast at this 'ceble testimony to his worth; alas! that the loss of blessings should best teach us their value.

"Melville had frequently, in forcible but centle terms are received."

gentle terms, remonstrated with me on my conduct. I at first listened to him without disconduct. I at first listened to bim without dis-pleasure, and even with secret admiration of the manner he adopted towards me, but in pro-portion as my behaviour grew irregular, and the upbraidings of my conscience more severe, his admonitions became less endurable. The sneers, also, of my profligate associates at his influence provoked me, and I gradually ab-sented myself from his society, till at length I totally withdrew myself from him. Melville was much hurt by this procedure, and for a time endeavoured by every means to win back with confidence, but finding that he ra-ther defeated than promoted his views by seeknack with confidence, but finding that he ra-ther defeated than promoted his views by seek-ing me, he forbode to intrude. Often did ray heart reproach me for the unmanliness and ingratitude of my conduct, and as often did I long for a renewal of that cordiality

found to be a long letter from the General, which was once my happiness, and had alwho, after enforcing many excellent rules for
his future conduct, thus proceeded:—
"And now, Edward, let me address you on
a subject to which I attach the deepest instanding, and in the end I scarcely even deignportance. I mean that of quelling. By every
ed to speak to him.

ed to speak to him.

"Among other evil propensities, I had con tracted a love of gaming, to supply which ever the liberal allowance of my father was inadequate. I became involved in debt, and was guilty of many petty acts of meanness, which at a former period of my life I should have abhoried. Alas! fittle did I think at the time that it was Melville, the honourable self-de-nying Melville, who out of the savings of his own comparatively scauty purse, preserved me frequently from exposure from my trades-people. 1 thought neither of him nor of them, people. I thought neither of him nor of the law as settish, wilfully heedless and extrava-gant, merely because I would not allow my

sell to reflect.

"One evening I had played to a considerable amount, and had been particularly unfortunate. In my agitation, i drank largely, and thus the irritation of intoxication was added to the irritation of excited feeling. We were seated in our tent, for it was summer .-Mellville passed us on his way to the guard-room. He cast, or I fancied that he cast, a room. He cast, or I tancieu ma. I was look of peculiar meaning towards me. I was provoked at having been seen at all by him, and I turned myself from him with as little aparents are possible. He, however, parent intention as possible. He, however turned back, and doing so approached the te parent intention as possible. He, nowever, turned back, and doing so approached the tent more nearly. This I thought was done for the express purpose of observation, and I left exceedingly exect, though I forbore to say a word. What is the curious fool booking at P word. What is the curious fool tooking it? exclaimed one of my companions, 'does he think that he is to mount guard hope?' No, no," rejained another, 'he is already on the watch. Harcourt, this will be a pretty tale to report to your father.' I was aimost mad at the suggestion, when unfortunately for both, he again passed, though yet apparently in haste. I sprangent, and in a voice of rage accused him of the meanness of watching me. He hore my abuse with calmness and in si-lence, may even an expression of pity was vi-sible on his features, but this only inflamed me still more. I taked him with an intention of sible on his features, but this only inflamed me still more. I taxed him with an intention of bernying me to my father. Then, and then only, his eyes flashed with indignation. It is flase, and he warmly; abominably false. He spoke only with the emphasis of outraged and isulted feeling, but my companions con-strued his words into that which was not to be endured by a gentleman, and insisted that an anglory was then my jurised become. apology was due my injured honour. 'I can make no apology,' exclaimed Melville,' when I have committed no offence. My cousin must do as he pleases—he knows his own injustice too well to persist in it. Alas! I did not know it but I was too much disordered, too much if our I was too much disordered, too much goaded on by others to own it and— But I must hasten to the dreadful catastrophe. My companions insisted on a meeting, and that immediately; it look place—I had the first fire—it was fatal—Melville fell!

"The mists of passion and intoxication faded at once from my eyes. I ran to him and raised him in my arms. The cold dew and raised him in my arms. The cold dew of death was already gathering on his brow, but he was sensible to my affection and des-pair. 'I have been greatly to blame,' he uttered with great difficulty; 'bear witness that I acquit him entirely of any evil intent towards me. Dear Harcourt,' he more faintly murmared, 'compose yourself, I entirely forgive you.—be kind to my poor mother.'—
He feelily threw his arm around my neck, I bent to receive his last kiss, and sunk fainting to the ground.

in general, my lot has been blessed beyond that of others; but my fecility has never been that of others; but my fecility has never been without severe alloy. The image of my bleeding and dying friend has pursued me every where, and mingled a drop of exquisite bitterness in my cup. Andst the applause of assembled multitudes, or the congratulations of friends; in the endearments of contubial love, or the fond delights of a parent, the remembrance of Melville has constantly risen to my imagination, and wrung my heart with agony. So might he have been honoured is so bright might have been honoured is so tenderagony. So might he have been honoured; so bright might have been his career; so tender-ly might he have been loved by an amiable wife; and children, dutiful and affectionate as wife; and children, duting and affectionate as mine, might have classed his knees and called him father—but for me. The still small voice of conscience has unremittingly denounced me to myself as a murderer, and all the tears of penitence that I have shed, are still inadeof pentence that I nave shed, are still mane of equate to wash away the remembrance of my crime. Even the satisfaction and comfort which I have derived from the same sad source, for better knowledge of myster, has taught me to regret the more severely the advantages of which I had deprived him. In Yantages of which I had depitted him. In the midst of youth, and as he would have owned, unprepared to meet his God, my hand shut the gates of repentence upon him, and sent him with all his frailities on his head, to that dread tribunal, from which there is nei-

that dread tribunal, from which there is neither appeal nor escape.

But I will not press the melancholy subject further. I am sick at heart, and can only say, go, my beloved boy, avoid your father's example and be happy.

Edward read with deep attention and considerable emotion, his father's narrative.—

You shall be obeyed, dearest and best of parents," said he, as he carefully returned it to a place of safety. "Let it cost me what it may, I will aever, never incur such a load of misery on my future years as you have described."

He lander safely at Lisbon, and proceeded

He landed safely at Lisbon, and proceeded with all speed to join the division to which his regiment was attached. Active operations had not yet commenced, though vigorous preparations were making for the ensuing campaign. tions were making for the ensuing campaign.
The natural ardour of his disposition made him regreta delay, which deprived him of the opertunity that he so much desired of signalizing himself. Time, however, was not suffered to hang heavily on his hands; the duties of his profession, and gaieties which his brother officers promoted among themselves, fully occupied every moment.

He was delighted with all he met with, and if a thought of home saddlend him; it was only

cupied every moment.

He was delighted with all he met with, and if a thought of home saddened him, it was only for an instant, and brighter hopes of proving himself more worthy of the affection of his beloved relatives, dissipated every other feeling. His good humen, high spirit, and honourable bearing, produced a general preposession in his favour, and he found his society universally sought. The regiment was quaitered in a town large indeed in size, but thinly inhabited. Returning one evening to his lodgings, in company with a young man of his wonr rank and age, who with himself had been dining with their commending officer, he was suddenly startled by the bond shrick of a female. He paused a moment, uncertain from whence it proceeded; but upon its being repeated, he immediately directed his steps to the spot, and beheld, by the bright beams of the moon, a female struggling to free horself from the rude embraces of a man whose dress modelined him a British officer. Edward and from the rude embraces of a man whose dress proclaimed him a British officer. Edward ad-vanced without hesitation, and in a firm voice desired him to desist. He was answered, how-ever, only by a command to cease from inter-ference; a command which was at once disto the ground.

"The affeir was represented in a manner that exenerated me from punishment, and it was soon forgotten among my companions. It is became, however, an altered man; and so far poor Melville had not died in vain. I rose rapidly in my profession; the most brilliant success attended me throughout my military career; rank, honour, and reputation, were liberally bestowed on me; nor was I less fortunate in private and domestic life. Happy in my friends, my wife, and my children; easy in my circumstances, and esteemed by society and in insuling terms, continued to challenge is proche to that gentlemen, who in profound him to draw. In wain Elward pursued his sistence and with deep attention had listened way, till, exaspitated by his apparent diversity of a latter as the attention to the state of the attention to the attention to

starting this cut is transfer and any post of the property of

by C maing, with a desire that he would either applogise to Danvers, or appoint a meeting.

apologise to Danvers, or appoint a meeting.

I shall do neither," monly, but temperately, replied Elecard. I have acted only as every honorable man would have done in my situation to wards a defenceless female; and I shall not hazard my life in a cause in which I have neither resentment to appease nor merited chastisement to dread."

Then you content to be branded with the gentlemanty epithet of Coward," retorted Canning, in a tone and with an accompanying sacer that thegel the check of Edward with a crimson hue. "You may brand me with what crimes in the you make the rather hands-

pithet you please,"returned he, rather haugh-

depart from it. Canning now departed, but in a few minutes re-entered the apartment, accompanied by Danvers himself, and several other officers. "Mr. Harcourt," said one, advancing towards Edward, "I am under the necessity of requiring you publicly to apologise to my friend, Mr. Danvers, for your conduct towards him last evening; or to grant him the satisfaction

Mr. Danvers, for your conduct towards him that sevening; or to grant him the satisfaction that is due to a gentleman."

"My answer," replied Edward, with dignity, "has been already given. I have no other to return. I will not apologise to Mr. Danvers, because I conceive no apology is due to him, nor will I put that life in competition with his, which is not my own to trille with, nor needlessly to endanger."

"Then," returned the speaker, "you are aware of the imputation which must be drawn from such a refusal, and must be prepared to

from such a refusal, and must be prepared to relinquish the association of gentlemen."

relinquish the association of gentlemen."

"I am prepared for every consequence," said Edward; "that I am in reality no coward, I trust I shall soon have an opportunity of proving to your satisfaction; in the meantime you are at liberty to honour me with your notice or not, as you may feel disposed; but of this be assured, I fear no contempt like hat of my own, and dread no disgrace but that which arises from guilt. As for you, Mr. Danvers," continued he, directing his

strife. I have only to hope that I may have ministly with wraching the sword out of his hand, and sangong it to two, he throw the pieces away, " four away?" evaluated the dorn of mis todge, the catalogue and the dorn of mis todge, the catalogue are consistent." So saying, he catalogue are the dorn of mis todge, the catalogue are to the dorn of mis todge, the catalogue are to the dorn of mis todge, the catalogue are to the dorn of mis todge, the catalogue are to the dorn of mis todge, the catalogue are to the fall of his away of the dorn of missing the catalogue and to the fall of his away of you is Danwess of the fortested---yout we has been rained by induging an allow and the fall of his away of the minimum of his profess that marked him, fortested---yout we has been rained by induging and of the sanger and to the flattening attention in the practice. It is a murally good-tempored and minimum of the profess allowance in the fall the sanger his stration that sevenar, but it was in the every excess. You promisely defined the every excess. You promisely defined to the flattering attention in had lately results of the every excess. You promisely defined to the flattering attention in had lately results and the every excess. You promisely defined to the flattering attention in had lately results and the every excess. You promisely defined t

relighbly short and section of the s lamed on his role tible, he sat absorbed in the gravity of his conditionance, that he was observed, and not have been tone, the had been trong fit up in the best and parest principles of hance and the joint and no was practically, as well as theoretically, a Caristian. He knew his duty, and he felt his insaficineacy; he was well as the present of the parent of the

soom and neglect where I was honoured and songht—but I have not courage to disobey my father, and to offend my God!? "Elward," said the General, with glisten-ing eyes, and extending his hand to him, which was eagerly grasped by his young friend, "I appland your conduct, and value you the more highly for the determination highly for the determination wa. Would to Heaven all you the more high you have shewn. would act as you have done! This, however, is a consumuation more devoutedly to be wished than expected, and therefore, I feel the more sincerely for the painful situation in which you are placed, and must endeavour by some means to relieve it." "Oh, General!" some means to relieve it." • Oh, General! exclaimed Edward, passionately, of if you indeed feel for me, grant me the ardent desire of my heart—do not, I entreat you, notice what has passed; but on the first occasion that presents itself, place me in the midst of danger, in the most hazardous post that you can possibly assign me." The General replied only by a smile; but Edward left him with a relieved heart, and in full hope that his request would be granted. His feelings may therefore, be better imagined than described, when he heard that orders had been received when he heard that orders had been received to prepare for an immediate attack on the powerful city of Badajos. He hastened to the General's tent, and there received confirmation of the intelligence. In silent impatience he listened to what was passing, dreading lest the General should forget his request, and perceiving no opportunity of reminding him of it. When, however, the disposition of the troops had been finally made, and the necessary orders issued, the General turned to him, and said to him in a low voice, "I will not forget you." Edward could reply only with a bow, and then hastened to attend to his immediate

duties. duties.

The attack was now commenced. The darkness of the night, the strength of the walls, and the resolute valour of the enemy, rendered it a terrific one. Death and bloodshed reigned in every part, and each party seemed to rival the other in ardour, determined.

constantly repulsed with great slaughter, and at this moment their leader having fallen, the men were retreating in confusion—Edward's eyes flashed with impatience—he caught the General's hand.— 'Yes,''e schaimed he, "the time is come. Go; and the blessing of Hea-ven he with you!" Edward pressed the hand time is come. To, and the bressing of reca-ven be with you!" Edward pressed the hand he grasped to his lips—" If I fall," said he, "tell my father I fell with honor, and in-bedience to his commands." He sprang from his horse, and rallying the retreating party, led those, with the retreating party,

led them again to the rampart.

A more than mortal daring seemed now to animate him-more than his life was on his sword—his character and honour; and the flame that burnt in his bosom, communicated itself to his followers. In defiance of the the flame that burnt in his to unceasing fire that was opened upon them, in despite of the points of the bayonets, by which the enemy endeavoured to throw them down, he still resolutely persisted in his attempts, and finally succeeded in reaching the summit. He paused for a moment to recover breath, and then cheering his men, who pressed crose upon him, he sprang to the ground, a desperate struggle ensued. Conspicuous by his bravery, Edward was marked by one of the enemy, who with a giant grasp seized him and endeavoured to throw him over the wall; but extricating himself with almost incredible activity, he rushed again before his gallant party, and covered with the blood of himself and others, succeeded in cutting his way to the inner wall. A breach was now effected: a shout from the English proclaimed the advantage. Edward sprang through the aperture. The firing of the French was as at its height and again a furious rencontre took place. A strong party however was now within the wails, and the clamours of men, of trumpets, and of bugles, shook the air. "Forward!" exclaimed Edward, energe-

tically, now sanguine of success, and an long-er fearing for his men; but at this instant the or learing for his men; but at this instant the enemy suddenly face; town!; a hundred spords were bevelled at once et him, and he fell, covered with wounds. An effect, unitation with him, who had for some time attached himself before the body, and with desperate valuar succeeded in withdrawing it from the throng; then consigning it to some solders, with orders to bear it to a place of safety, he hastened back to complete what Edward had so nobly begun. In a short time the British were masters of the city, and it only remained to secure their victory by the necessary reguto secure their victory by the necessary regu-lations, to attend to the wants of the wounded, and to disse of the slain.

and to dispose of the stain.

Edward, however, though wounded, was still alive; immediate surgical assistance was procured for him by his friend, and by their joint care he was conveyed to one of the best houses in the city. It was late in the day before General Maitland was able to leave his professional duties; he then repaired to the his surprise was equalled only by his pleasure at finding Danvers by his side, assiduously and even tenderly attending to all his necessities. It was Danvers, indeed, who struck alike by compunctions for his own conduct and admiration of that of Edward, had long secretly wished to be reconciled to him. It was Danvers who had fought by his side, and who, in all probability, had preserved him from

The party which Edward had so gallantly headed, belonged to the fourteenth, and hence Danvers became a spectator of the whole scene. He readily comprehended his intent in thus He readily comprehended his intent in thus bazarding his person, and inwardly exclaiming..." I shall be equally his murderer if he falls in battle, as if I had killed him with my own hand?" he had flown to his assistance, and had defended him with a bravery scarreely inferior to that exhibited by Edward

The General heard with unfeigned pleasure The General heard with unregned preasure that the wounds of Edward, though dangerous, were not mortal; he was perfectly sensible, but being forbidded to speak, he could only acknowledge his congratulations by an expressive smile, and a look, which being directed to Danvers, fully explained his

eaning.
A good constitution, aided by the happiess which glowed in his breast, soon resto-A good constitution, attent by the nappi-ness which glowed in his breast, soon resto-red him to comparative health. Danvers never left him but when compelled by duty, and a friendship of more than common warmth sprang up in both their attachment

nation, and courage. All was orderly confusion—all was fearfully inspiring. One side
of the city, in particular, seemed impregnabe: to this the General and his staff now approached. A party had several times attempted to scale the wall, but in vain; they were
actually national and courage. With the utmost satisfaction and approval,
and on the first, day that Edward was able
to appear abroad, which he did teaming on
the arm of Daavers, who carefully watched
every step he took, he pointed to them, and
thus addressed a group of others who stood round him:

. Behold the reward of true courage and rectitude of principle, contemplate it and profit by it! But a soldier's words are few, and deeds like theirs speak more than volumes. I am no orator, and I know no phrase that will express my meaning so well as this scatentious one, "Go thou and do like-

MISCELLANEOUS.

As spring approaches duels are becoming equent at the South. Two or three couples tools have stood up lately to be shot at. Seven years ago there were 1126 distillings in New-York; now there are only 200. 20,000 business of wheat from Rotterdam, or immerted at bottlings were imported at bottlings.

20,000 busnets of wheat from Rotterdam, were imported at Ballimore week before last. The teller of the North Bank, Boston, embezzled \$28,000 from that institution. He confessed the feart—\$15,000 he had spent, and the remainder he tent to his friends. The bank will recover all but \$5000.

The stock of teas in the United States is timated at \$36,000.

in Aurora township, Ohio, two hundred and hifty tons cheese were made the past season. Barry, manager of the Tremont Theatre, has been presented with a service of plate, valued at \$700, by the "triends of the drama"

as a mark of respect.

The Logislature of Michigan has passed a bill incorporating a State Bank with a empital of 5,000,000.

5,000,000, Fanny Wright D'Arusmont is lecturing Cincumati—somebody says on pork, Upwards of 50,000 onshels of foreign wheat

C pwards of 30,000 bushels of foreign wheat arrived in Baltimore has week.

An expose of the affairs of the Common-wealth Bank, Boston, has been made. The concern seems to be rotten as punk. The to-tal of habilities 1,549,054 12—to pny which -to pay which they have a lot of memorandum checks and s that are worthless.

There is man in England who is now liv-g with his 17th wife. His children numer 36.

The stock of flour in this courtry at the

There is a girl in Baltimore, aged about b, with \$15,000, wants to get married There is a girl in baltimore, aged about 20, with \$15,000, wants to get married dreadfully—so she says in the papers.

There were 1,500,000 bushels of wheat raised Michigan last year.

Audubon will complete his great work on e "Beasts and Birds of America"—in April or May.

A new novel entitled Love' by Lady Char-A new novel entitied Love by Lady Char-lotte Berry is announced in the London pa-pers. The following note from the fair auth-oress to her printer, which has been hanned about in fashionable circles, has caused no inonsiderable amusement :-

"Dear Sir-How comes it that I have had o proofs of Love from you since lest Saturay. I have waited with the utmost impa-Yours, &c.,

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 28th FEB., 1838

LATEST DATES.

London, - - Jany. 4. | New-York, - - Feb. 23 Liverpool, - Jan. 1. | Halifax, - - Feb. 18 Havre, - - Dec. 31. | Toronto, - - Feb. 24

We owe an apology to our subscribers for the non-appearance of the Transcript yes-terday, which was occasioned by the day previous being observed as a holiday.

No American mail was receved this morn-

The Upper Canada papers do not confirm the reports of the capture of Brockville by the the reports of the capture of prockylle by the rebels under Mackenzie, and it is generally discredited. There is, however, no doubt that the insurgents are collecting their forces on the frontier, and meditate an attack on some quarter.

DEPARTURE OF LORD GOSFORD. Vesterday morning, at ten o'clock, His Ex-cellency the Earl of Gostord left the Castle of St. Lewis on his way to England his the United States. The 3 Ha Regiment, with their United States. The 34th Regiment, with their colours and band, were statumed opposite the Ciratean, as a guard of honor; and the different Volunter Corps theed the streets to the Lower Town Landing-place, and presented arms to His Lordship on passing. On His Excellency learning the Castle, a saide was trea from the crastle, winch was repeated on this Lordship putting off from the wharf. The 66th Regiment, with their colours and band, were stationed there, and the band struck up "Raie Britannia," on His Lordship's arrival. He was accompanied to the whart by the beads of the different civil and military departments, and a large concourse of citizens, principally Canadians. There was an attempt unade by a few individuals to get up a cheer, on the canoe putting off, but it proved a faiture. His Lordsaip remained at Pointe-Levy until the afternoon, when he was joined by the re-mainder of his suite, and proceeded to La Beauce, and spent the night at the residence

Heaters, and spont the might at the refined of N. Ducheshay, Esq.
His Lordship was accomp nied by Mr. and Mrs. Walcott, Mr. Vivian, A.D.C. and Mr. Engleback. Messry Amerison, Caron, and Haot followed in a canoe to Pointe-Levy in-

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Hast followed in a cause to rememberly simulately after His Lordship.
On Lord Gustord's arrival at Boston, should there be no vessel of war there, he will proceed on to New-York, and there await the arrival of one to convey him to England.

It is understood that Sir John Colborn would be sworn in Administrator of the Ga-vernment, at Montreal, at twelve o'clock yes-terday, and it is expected that the city would be illuminated in the evening, in noner of Sir John.

Tae Halifax mail, witi, after Monday next, praced from and arrive at Quebec twice a-week, instead of once as formerly. The days of its arrival in Quebec will be Mondays and Thurndays, and it will leave for Halinax on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mr. Montizambert, Assistant Civil Secretary, left town this morning for Montreal.

A General Order has been issued from the Deputy Adjutant General's Office, dated Head-Quarters, Montreal, 22d February 1838, stead-quarters, Montreal, 221 February 1250, directing that the Habitants of the Counties of Laprairie, Chambly, and L'Acadie be disarmed. It enjoins all persons residing in those counties, within one month from the date of the Order, to carry and deliver all aims in their possession to the nearest Justice of the Peace, or Officer of Militia, who will be held reace, of Officer to Sintia, was win see and sur-rendered to the Officer commanding at either of the following posts, vizz.—St. Johns, Chambley, L'Acadie, Napierville, St. Phinippe, La Tortue, and isle aux Noix. At the expiration of a month a rigorous search will be instituted. Claims for exemption from this order are to be addressed to the Provincial Military Secretary at Montreal for the decision of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Gene ral .- Mercury.

LADY HEAD INSULTED AT ROCHESTER.

My make the foliowing extracts from the New York papers which have just reached us by this day's mail with respect to the disgrace-ful treatment experienced by Lady Head & her Ladyship's lamily on their way from Toronto to New York Jor Earland. It is truly revolt-ing to our feelings to peruse those extracts; and we do not believe tunt there is any other country in the universe so thoroughly destitute of courtesy, as to treat unoracted females in of courtesy, as to treat unprotected females in of courtesy, as to treat unprotected remates in the way that American citizens are here said to have done. But it is evident that the gal-lantry of the hereos of Rochester is like their neutrality. Assuredly there is nothing in the United States for British subjects to envy.

Lady Head and daughet, and Mrs. General Dalrymple, the sister of Sir Francis Head, who had been a few days past in the city, embarked this morning in the packet for London. We are ashamed to add that these ladies were grossly insuited on their journey from Upper Canada by some villains at Rockester. We

Canada by some villains at Rochester. We would hope they were not American citizens who were guilty of this beastly outrage.—New York Courier.
The Lady of Sir Francis Head and daughter, Mrs. General Dalrymple, sister of Sir Francis, and servants go out tomorrow in the ship Wellington, for London. We regret very much to learn, that Lady Head was treated

with great rudeness at Rochester, on her way to Amany, and that the incivility to which she was exposed, was carried to such a length, as to cause serious atar a to berself and faintly.

Commercial Advertiser. Sir Francis Head, whose purpose it was to come to New York from Canada, via Lexing-ton has been advised that arrangements have been made on that frontier to annoy him by arrest, on an indictment! The Baronet will of course, save those outcomes people an opportu-nity of any such public examinion of their They did not think it necessary to b

ipanied by any gentleman-astucy thought tunprotected tentales would find a passport every where in the gammary and sense of honour of the older sea, however their facilities magnit be excited by passing events. Not so thought the patriots of Ro-chester. A bysiander mitting us, that bady fread and her finiale companious had taken an extra paid her way through to tors city, and had the way but in their possession. At the Eagle tavera, Mocaester, where they stopped for an hour or two, a clowd confected, and were very anxious to know whether and very very crivings to show whether Sir Frances was present, and insisted upon knowing the act. In consequence several of the case office made a demand for the way bill from Lady Head, and would not be satisbut from Lany Head, and wound not be satisfied until she desired at the . The tanguage of the crowd was very violent and the appropriate of the falles were very painting excited by the menances and curses of the people around the house in reference to Sir Francis.

Connected with this subject, we have assertained that, in expectation of the Lieuten certained that in expectation of the Lacutoniant Governor passing that way, a gaing had posted itself at Lewistovia with a view of taking possession of his person, and carrying him to Locksport, where the brandpiry had found a true out against him MNamp and others as accessiones in the Scholesser business. Fortunately for the honour and tranquility of these States, Sir Francis di not leave his Government to excert his Lamby, the fully consider the Complex would be leave his Government to escort his family, being fully consident that females would be treated with respect every where. Had he passed through the consequence must have been painfur; he would have resisted any indignity, and the evil passions which nega-the instignitor of such a pair, would have bur-ried them into further, vulence, and Lynch tage would have been the result .- New York

WHAT IS TO DECOME OF US !

There has been a most tremendous meeting at Lockport, at which the "cruel critters" passed the following preamble and resolution; and more than that, as if to show that com-passion had quitted human bowels and fled to orate beasts; they have actually written to the President, Senate and Representatives to take it in hand to annibilate us. What will become

"Whereas our immediate neighborhood has been invated by armed banditi from Canada, and our property destroyed, and our citizens inhamanly and property destroyed, and our entizens inhumanly and barbarously butchered by a foreign foe; and where-as the act has been justified and sanctioned by the government of the province of Upper Canada, and the perpetrators applauded a naw hereas there are citizens of the United States who have publicly de-clared the deed to be a gallant affair, and morally justifiable—an efficient of the United States resid-ing upon the frontier, and exposed to the brutal and cowardly attacks of Canadian midnight assussmit— we doem it a duty prompted both by mitonal pride and self-preservation, to give publicity to our views a relation to the tate invasion of our county. (Toronto Patriot.)

The Bowrey theatre, New York, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last, with all its contents. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. After the fire was extinguished the corpse of a black man named Thomas Francis, who is supposed to have crept in their for shelter, was found among ruins burned to a crisp.

BIRTH.
On Sunday last, Mrs. Z. Poland of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Cook, Mr. John Penney, boat-builder, to Miss Jane Eleanor U. Penney, boat-builde Gains, both of this city.

DIED

On Saturday evening, of croup, Julia Rebecca, infant daughter of Frederick Andrews, Eq. At Montreal, on the 26th inst., Lawrence Castle, Esq., formerly Paymaster of the De Meuron Regiment, and for many years past chief Accountant of the Montreal Bank, aged 61 years.

EJ" THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, which is now published semi-weekly, will, on the opening of the navigation, appear three times a-week, when, in addition to the usual literary and miscellaneous matter, and news of the day, it will contain the latest shipping intelligence, manifests of the eargues of vessels us they arrive in part, excefully digested reviews of the markets, and a complete prices current for Quebec,-forming at once a desirable acquisition to the merchant and trader, and an amusing and instructive journal to all.

The almost unparaletted success which this paper has met on the threshold of its career is strong presumplive proof that its general tone and bearing have given satisfaction; and its rapidly increasing circulation will give fresh energy to its proprietors to continue to glide down the pleasing stream of public estimation.

E 3" The circulation of THE TRANSCRIPT, which is daily increasing, already amounts to one THO SAND OF EACH PUBLICATION; and it consequently offers decided advantages to persons desirous of giving publicity to their advertisements.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING preparatory to the antiversary, will take place at the ALBION HOTEL, on FRIDAY the 2nd day of March next, at SEVEN of Clerk, p. M. A full attendance is particularly requested.

27 The Committee of Management will meet an loan engineer.

hour pretions. J. P. BRADLEY.

Secretary.

Quebee, 27th Feb., 1838.

VOLUNTEERS-ATTENTION !!!



CAPTAIN GILLESPIE'S COMPANY, No. IV. CAPTAIN GHILLESPIE'S COMPANY, No. IV.
Quobes Light Infanty, will for the future meet
every MONDAY, WIDMENDAY, and PRIDAY Evering, at Half-past. SN. o'clock, in the Wardrobe
of the House of Assentidy.

23° The attendance of the numbers for Drill
being required only three times naveck, it is
repeated that all will espear expectative at the
appointed beer on the days above mentioned.

Quebec, 17th February, 1838.

VENISON.

SAMUEL TOZER, Butcher, Upper Town Mar-ket, begs leave to inform his customers, that he has received a small quantity of very fine VENISON. This being the first that has arrived this season, would recommend gentlemen to call as soon as pos-

His show of MUTTON, (weighing from twenty to went-five pounds per quarter,) is superior to auything of the kind that has been offered for sake

Quebec, 28th Feb , 1838.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

OPEN EVERY DAY from TEN a. M. till TEN F. M., (Sundays excepted) No. 5, John-Street, opposite to Mr. Hall, Grocer. Subscription for one month, • • • 1 6
Do. for single vol., • • • 0 2

QUEBEC ALMANACK FOR 1838.

THE QUEBEC ALMANACK for 1838, will be published on Wednesday next. Besides the usual matter, it will contain a list of all the Officers of the different Volunteer Corps serving in the Pro-

Gazette Office, 23d February 1838

Quebec, 28th February, 1838.

GEORGE HANN, FURRIER, ST. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TOWN,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that it is his intention shortly to leave Quebec for England, and the would thank those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay; and those to whom he is indebted are respected to present their accounts for payment.

Quebec, 17th February, 1838.

TAVERN LICENCES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACH.

QUEBEC, 5TH VERBUARY, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1s.

Day of MARCH Next, at the hour of 10, A.

M, at the Court House, in this City, a General
Special Session of the Peace will be held for the
purpose of taking into consideration Applicationand Petitions for Tavern Licenses and Renewals of and Petitions for Tavern Licenses and Renewals or Tavern Licenses for the present year. That is no case, will any application for a Renewal of License be entertained, unless the License for the preceding year to produced and filled. All Applications and Petitions for such Licenses, and Renewals thereof, to be in the meantime made and filed in this Office.

(By order,)
PERRAULT & SCOTT, of the Pe

P.3* One insertion weekly in all the Newspapers published in this City, in their respective languages, until the 1st of March next.

T. BROOKBANK.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.

No. 4. Arsenal Street, opposite the Ordnance Store

No. 4. Arsenal Street, opposite the Ordanaee Store.

N tendering his thanks to those who have hithertopatronised him, while in connection with Mr.
BOOTH, respectfully announces to them, and the
commercially, that he has
commercially, that he has
commercially that he has
that the has
the has the has
the has the has that he has study to merit.
February 21, 1838.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the inversal support is characteristic has received since he commenced business, most respectfully intimates that he has constantly on hand a Choice Assortment of Wines, Sparituous Liquons, Groccrices, &c., all of the best quality.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Corner of the Upper-Town Market Place, Opposite the Cate of the Jesuits' Barrack.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK by Parkinson & Frodsham, London; a Two-Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMPIE-SOMETER, at

MARTYN'S Chronometer Maker, &c. &c.

St. Peter Street, 30th Jan. 1838.

NEW CONFECTIONARY STORE.

PHE Subscribers in returning thanks to their friends and the public at large, for the liberal support they have received since they commenced business, most respectfully intimate that they have a large assortment of CONFECTIONARY and of CONFECTIONARY a large assortment of CAKES, of the best quality.

SCOTT & M*CONKEY,

SCOTT & M*CONKEY,

Quebec, 27th January, 1838.

BOOKS FOR SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, No. 14, Mountain Street

SCOTTS WORKS, in seven vols.

Bulwer's Noveis, in 1 vol. cloth,
Marryatt's Noveis, in 2 vols. cloth,
Cooper's Noveis, in 2 vols. cloth,
Henry's Miscellaneous Works.

Dwight's Theology,
Hume and Smollett's History of England, with

Hume and Smolett's History of English, Miller's continuation, 4 vols.
Astoria, by Washington Irving,
The Pickwick Papers, by "Boz,"
Midshipmen's Expedients, by the author of Ratlint Referer.

Quebec, 13th January, 1838

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

PIANO FORTE, CABINET, CHAIR & SOFA MANUFACTORY

Curving, Turning, Designing, Model Making, &c. No. 27, SAINT JOHN STREET.

premises formerly occupied by J. & J. Thornton

The premises formerly occupied by J. & J. Thornton JAMES M'KENZIE returns cordial thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has now entered into Partnership with 'Fito'. MAS BOWLES, an experienced Musical Instrument and Cabinet Maker, from New-York. MrkENZIE & BOWLES beg to express the hope, that from the excellence of their materials clear with the control of th their employers.
Piano Fortes and other Instruments carefully

Quebec, 29th January, 1838

POETRY.

A REAL OCCURRENCE IN A CIRCLE OF PRIENDS

When is the happest death to die !
"On!" said one, "if ! might choc
fong at the gate of biss would! lie,
And teast my spirit ere it ily.
With bright celestal views.

Mane were a tingering death, without pain, A death which all might love to see, And mark new bright and sweet should be The victory i should guin

"Fam would I catch a hymn of love From the angel-narps which ring abo And sing it, as my parting breath Quivered and expired in death... So that those on earth might hear The harp-notes of another sphere The harp-notes of another sphere, And mark, when nature famis and die, What springs of heavenly life arise, and gather, from the death they view, A ray of hope to light them through, When they should be deparing too.

"No," said another, "so not 1: Sodden as thought is the death I would die; a would suddenny lay my streckles by, Nor bear a single pang at paring; Nor see the ear of servow scarting,

Nor hear the quivering list that bless me, Nor hear the quivering list that bless me, Nor feet the hands of love that press me, Nor the frame, with murial terror shisking, Nor the heart, where love's soft bands are break

So would ! die :

" Att bliss, without a many to cloud it All biss, without a pair to shoud it:
All joy, without a pair to shrow it!
Not strin, but caught up is invere,
To meet my Saviour in the air!
O's would I die!
Oh! have bright
Were the retime of light

Bursting at once up sa tax sight.

I bog to go, These parting hours, how sad and slow!

His voice grow front, and fix'd was his et As if gazeng on versions of certary; if the haz of near set as in it put de ayad. Arcsind his as other as were state played; if they look do the was dead of the spirit had find: Paintees and swift as his own desire, The soul understed, From her mettal void, Hair stepp'd in her car of heavenly fire: And proved how bough. Were the reasons of fight Barsting at once upon the sight! His voice grow faint, and fix'd was his eye,

MISCELL ANEOUS SELECTIONS.

It is no easy matter to talk well. A man may read many books, and have a tenacious tenency, and a sound judgement, and no small portion of critical acument. He may express ints thoughts in elegant language; ne may exason his discourse with wit, and he a living division and a walking enevelopedua; and exison in discourse with with and he a fiving dexison, and a walking encyclopedia; and yet, after all, he but a dull every-bay com-panion. All the world don't read books, and panion. All the world don't read occas, and all who do read do not care about them; but every body loves to talk. There is something very pleasant in hearing the sound of thing very pleasant in hearing the sound of

talk; but it is an seeming, hear measurements a man a most agreeable companion; but more westom, the affectation of profundity, the prutery of learning, makes him quite the reverse. If a man of great learning be ty, the praising of learning makes him quite, the reverse. If a man of great learning be an agreeable man, it is not his learning that, makes him so, but his desterity in managing it. If he be above small talk, he may, for mane-tenths of the world, keep his learning to It is an admirable conceit for pronimself. found critics in the ancient languages e and Rome to spend years upon settling Greece and Rome to spend years upon settling the reading of an old song, and write volumes upon a cadence, and bury themselves in dust fill their souls are as day as a stuffel abgain, and then give themselves airs upon the insignative and nothingness of small talk.

The mistake is common, though not for that reason less a mistake, to imagine that it is the easiest matter in the world to talk about outlings, as averaging courrespons. If nonline,

nothing, or every-day occurrences: It requires an active mind, an observant mind, and no anali share of that invaluable unpurchaseable, and almost unlearnable quality of good humour to say something on every thing to any body. It has been sometimes noticed, as a remarkable It has seen sometimes notices, as a remarkance of an arrive sake of their feath, and aniable trait in the characters of some acen, of very superior minds, that they have been able and willing to make themselves been able to find a promenade which is not elected.

agreeable to children, and not unfrequently has it been observed of great monarche, that had something to say to every body. If a man must never open his hips, but for the enunciation of an aphoism, or never say any thing which has not been, or may not be in print; it he must be everlastingly talking volumes, or discussing knotty points of casuisty, notifies or metablysics, he will find try, politics or metaphysics, he will find the gift of speech rather burdensome, and but few of ms audience willing to hear him

But I am not wishing to vindicate nonsense. But I am not wishing to vindicate nonsense, or exlot tribling, I am only putting in a claim for due honours of that species of talk, which must, more of less, be at times the occupation of its all. We have heard of conversations, where common place is studiously avoided, where politics and weather are never discussed, but where criticisms or metaphysics, or antiquities, and matters of taste, form the sole subjects of discourse. This sounds mightily edifying; but the most egregious commonedifying; but the most egregious common-place is not unfrequently heard in these parties. Let but the topics of the day be known, the last novel, or picture, or public singer, and all the conversation may be an-ticipated. In order to shine, the mind puts itself into the most strained and unnatural at-titudes, and displays its possessions instead of everting its powers; and many a poor soil dares hardly open its lips for want of having read certain books, or seen certain pictures or status, at more deread certain books, or seen certain pictures or statute, or opera dancers. Small taik obviates these evils; the mind is

at ease; there is no intention of saying any thing profound; there is no fear of disappoint-ing expectation; and in this delightful recrea-tion we often

" Snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. It is very pleasant to pass time agreeably, to keep the mand active without wearying it. to have all our hours engaged in some form or other; we cannot do this without some share of small talk.

of small tark.

Perhaps, if this art were a little more stud-ied, we might find our account in it. The French are said to shine in this particular; they can thus make themselves agreeable at very little expense of time or thought; and it out own countrymen, without sacrificing thier solutity of character and compromising their suncerty, could take a lesson trom their conflicental neighbours, they would render English society, in grace as well as substance the best society in the world.

THE FRENZY OF GENTLITY .- Moralists, whose efforts are directed to the elucidation of the causes of those vices and disorders which affect society, and whose main object is the improvement of our social condition, seem, in a great measure, blind to what should justly be considered the basis of a vast deal of justly be considered the basis of a vast deal of the mischier which they deplore, and hope to amend, namely, the frency of gentility—of aspiring not only to live in a style decidedly beyond the means for its support, but of affect-ing to despise every thing in nature or art which it is not fashionable to admire; ithus panion. All the world don't care about them, but every body loves to talk. There is something very pleasant in hearing the sound of one's own voice; and when we are weared over toil, or tired with thought, we love to with toil, or tired with thought, we love to with toil, or tired with thought, we love to with toil, or tired with thought, we love to with toil, or tired with thought, we love to with toil, or tired with thought, we love to with the toil, or tired with thought, we love to the toil of the time to the time to the time to the toil of the time to the tim rifice too great, for procuring gratification to its insatiable thirst. From the palace to the cottage, the fever rages with equal force, sweeping before it every worthy feeling, and every solid virtue. Could we but look into the interior of all the families in the kingdom what scenes of domestic misery would present themselves to our view, all originating in this senseless passion for promiting. sout themselves to our view, all originating in this senseless passion for gentility, or the silly ambition of figuring in a higher station, which destroys all notions of right and wrong, rendering vice and folly, if gilded by fashion, the objects of preference, nay, of high and first regard ??

first regard !?

In these words, however, only one department of the frenzy is touched upon. Less mischief is, perhaps done by extravagant living and spending, than by the practice of contemning all things whatever which are not deemed within the pale of fashiou. Physiologists tell people that they should walk in the open air for the sake of their health, going out for so many hours daily, for that nurses.

sively used by their own class or caste, they will by many degrees rather incur the danger arising from the neglect of natural laws, than expose themselves to the risk of coming in expose themselves to the risk of coming in contact with a person of inferior grade. Phy-sicians further tell people, that if they wish to enjoy health and long life, they should ab-stain from lunches, and uver defer dinner be-yond one or two o'clock in the alternoon; but as genteel society has got into a habit of calling that part of the day the morning, and employ-ing it in making calls, it might be just as rational to expect a revival of miracles, as to tional to expect a revival of intracles, as to hope that any individual would adopt such a maxim, even if assured, that, by following his present course, in life will be shortened ten yars. It is the same in a thousand other particulars. The dread of doing that which is not strictly fashionable or gentred, is a disease of universal influence. And divines and moralists may preach till they are hearse before they will be able to amend the evils before they will be able to amend the evils they lament, unless this prevailing mania be in the first place cured. Let us hope that the means now almost every where in progress for furthering rational education—for calling things by their right names—will in time as-sist in moultying so contemptible a foolery.

TEARS .- It is sad to see a child weep, thus proving that it has already begun its mortal race, that the curse of sin s upon it, sorrow and trouble, weariness and woe. But then those sobs are quickly hushed, and the pright eyes look through their long lastics, and the prignt eyes look through their long lastics, and the pouting hips uncurt with a brilliant smile; the whole face is lighted up again into beauty, the beauty of an April day when the sun skines forth from behind a cloud, and we love it more from its transcient shadowing, and think it never shone so radiently before. The child forgets its grief, taughs childhood's own light, witching laugh, as though it had never known sorrow and goes on its course, happy in its blindness to the future. We cannot deeply mourn, for what we see is so soon torgotten; we look on a child's tears with real transient sadness. It is more sad to look on the tears of the young and gentle girl, just bursting into womanhood. The spell of youthful hope is no longer perfect, experience bounds its power. She has scarcely crossed the threshold of life, and yet we feel that reshifts have been been also been supported by the second sec ality has come upon her in its titterness. She struggles with her destiny, and we know too well that it is what her itte nust henceforth be, a straggle and a warfare ; but he young heart shrinks from the truth, and sh still clings to hopes that woo her to fresh sor-

The tears of the matron are sadder still to The leafs of the matron are sadder with to look upon; for we feel that they flow from a deeper, sterner cause. She weeps no longer for a feeling of a thought; she has leatned there is no luxury in grief, for she has felt at agony; she shrinks from serrow, for she knows its reality. If her tears flow, it is because she cannot keep them back. Yet to women its reality. If her tears flow, it is because she cannot keep them back. Yet to women those tears are a relief; she feels them to be such, and those who see them feel them so such, and the sadness of their sympathy is lightened. But it is not so when we look on the tears which fall from man; not the tears the tears which had from had, you the cease of boyhood or of dotage, but those wrining from the heart of bold and hardy manhood; such as are wrining forth only by the very intensity of agony. It is against his habits and his pride, it is thought a shame to his manhood that tears should fall; and when they do fall their falling is not only a proof but an aggra-vation of his suffering. (Merchant's Daugh ter.)

Mounting. -- The colours of the Machine and the cross of the ores of the breast of the breast of the different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black; in China, it is white, a colour that was the mourning of the white, a colour that was the mourning of the ancient Spartan and Roman ladies; in Tur-key, it is blue, or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown; and kings and cardinals mour. in purple. Every nation and country gave a reason for their wearing the particular colour of their mourning; black, which is the colour of their mouraing: Diack, which is the privation of light, is supposed to denote the privation of life; white is an emblem of purity; yellow is to represent, that death is the end of all human hopes because this is the colour of leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade; brown denotes the earth, to which the dead return; blue is an emblem of the happiness which it is hoped the deceased enjoys; and purple, or violet, is supposed to express a mixture of sorrow and hope.

Britain is derived from Prydain, the name given to it by the Britains upwards of thousand years ago, and which signifies a fair or beautiful isle."

f From the New-York Gazette. ?

To Actual Nettlers.—A land office has zen of is about to be opened at Buffalo, for the purpose of apportioning the bounty lands the purpose of apportioning the bounty lands to the "patriots," who have performed such unheard of feats of valour on Navy Island. We have not heard who is to be placed at the head of the bureau in this department of the Mackenzian Government, but it has been hinted that there is a prominent applicant in the lower part of Wail Street. This, however, we hope is premature, as well as the provided of the provided ever, we hope is premature, as such an ap-pointment would be improper, since it is un-derstood that this individual is entitled to some seven or eight of Mackenzie's patents, of three hundred and fifty acres each, and it would savour of injustice to allow the Com-missioner of the Land Office to "locate" his own grants. It might at least breed jealousy among the patentees, and set patriotism by

We understand that it is the intention of the "Chairman pro. tem." of the kingdom of Up-per Canada, to sit himself on these cases, as soon as he can get ground enough in his own per Canada, to sit minsell on these cases, as soon as he can get ground enough in his own dominions, to place his chair, and, as soon as be can borrow money e nough at Buffale, to pay the bounty for the body of Sir F. Bond Head—at present he is minus of money, either for that purpose, or for replacing the rands he when he robbed the Canada mail. It is said too, that he hasn't paid up for the stolan poultry with which he replenished the com-missariat. The lands, however, with which missariat. The lands, however, with which he has determined to enrich his compatriots is "just where it was," and is considered good security for any amoust of patrictism that has been expended in this most praise-worthy campaign. The "land lies" precise-worthy campaign. The "land lies" precise worth campaign. The "land lies" precise worth campaign. The "land lies" his lies with the remain there, upon the principle of the utipossible for Captain clark; it, for it is quite impossible for Captain. Parolles not to capture his drum. The vailant Ceneral Van Rensselaer will, of course, over-Parolles not to capture its urun.

General Van Rensselaer will, of course, overrun and conquer at least a farm a piece for his General Van Rensselaet will, of course, over-run and conquer at least a farm a piece for his gallant followers, and a tew hundred extra townships for his friends in this city—every one of whom spilt more ink than there has been patriot blood shed in the whole of his most sensible and, eventule flort of "glorious liberty." The tand is all of it of excellent quality, bring, as the New England adven-ture excess it, switchly divided in eachle tures express it, suitably divided into arable, pasture, wood land and bog-meadow. The patricts themselves finding it inconvenient to patriest themselves finding it inconvenient to settle in Lower Canada, have determined, we believe, to dispose of it upon the most eligible terms to "actual settlers—giving un-disputed titles, subject to no other incum-brance than the title deeds and possession of the actual owners—all which it is the inten-tion of Mackenzie and his "Major General Commanding," to annul by proclamation, as, soon as they can succeed in reaching New-York, where the royal printing office can stike off the document. It afforces a few or soring a trey of the royal printing office can strike off the document. It efforts a fine opportunity to enterprising young men, with a growing families," to settle on these lands and we offer this early notice gratuitously for their benefit. For further particulars, enquire of either of Vice Presidents of the O'Callaghan meeting

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