

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

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WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

POETRY.

SONG, BY SHELLEY.

Rarely, rarely comest thou,
Spirit of Delight!
Wherefore hast thou left me now
Many a day and night?
Many a weary night and day
'Tis since thou art fled away.

How shall ever one like me
Win thee back again?
With the joys and the free,
Thou wilt scoff at pain.
Spirit false! thou hast forgot
All but those who need thee not.

As a lizard with the shade
Of a trembling leaf,
Thou with sorrow art dismay'd;
Even the sigh of grief
Reproach thee that thou art not near,
And reproach thou wilt not hear.

Let me not my mournful ditty
To a merry measure;
Thou wilt never come for pity,
Thou wilt come for pleasure;
Pity thou wilt not give,
Those cruel wings, and thou wilt stay.

I love all that thou lovest,
Spirit of Delight!
The fresh earth in new leaves dress'd,
And the starry night,
Autumn evening, and the morn
When the golden mists are born.

I love snow and all the forms
Of the radiant frost;
I love waves, and winds, and storms,
Every thing almost
Which is Nature's, and may be
Untainted by man's misery.

I love tranquil solitude,
And such society
As is quiet, wise, and good.
Between thee and me
What difference! but thou dost possess
The things I seek: not love them less.

I love Love,—though he has wings,
And like light can flee,
But above all other things,
Spirit, I love thee.
Thou art love and life! O come,
Make once more my heart thy home.

THE MISERS OF ANTWERP.

The story and fate of the two misers of Antwerp are now nearly forgotten; a tradition rather than a true history. Even the celebrated picture which represents these men tells more of their story than a sign-post does respecting the country it designs; but like a sign-post, it is a good starting-point. From curiosity respecting this picture, I have been enabled to make out the following particulars of their lives and subsequent fate. If less appalling in the wholesale butcheries of modern times, was once considered a tale of fearful interest, it was in a narrow street turning out of the Rue de la Mer, that a house had remained untenant for many years, from a reputation it very generally acquired of being haunted. Fame had done its worst upon the building, I had exercised all good and cheerful spirits in the dwelling: its many stories of broken windows, with their high gable ends, alone testifying it had once been of some importance, but the period of the commencement of our century, it again received inmates, but of a nature perfectly suited to its gloomy appearance. To old men we are allowed to occupy an unfinished apartment and its adjoining closets, two compassionate neighbors bestowed a new mattress and a little covering, pitying saps, the ill-sorted union of old age and misery; this, together with a small stove, a cupan, a lamp, two chairs, soon despoiled their backs to convert into fuel, a deal table, a large wooden trunk, and small iron chest, so all these new comers added for the comfort of their home.

The habits of these men, abiding in a house supposed to be haunted, strangers too in the old town of Antwerp, occasioned for a while such curious remark and observation; but in the active principle of curiosity will die inattention, and their unvaried daily history lengthened and baffled suspicion. In the use of time the very solidity that had occasioned remark seemed natural and appropriate, was not known by what train of circum-

stances, and their corresponding action on the mind, these two brothers—for such was the legal as well as characteristic relationship between them—had adopted the gentlemanly vice of avance; or if from early youth it had been their natural tendency, moulded into character by the thousand accidents that fashion men's minds. In the town of Antwerp they were never otherwise known than as men of penurious habits, about whom there hung some mystery, by many supposed to be the mystery of wealth.

However this might be, one brother alternately remained at home, whilst the other bent his way to the bridge that used to cross the Rue de la Mer when a canal ran through it—on this bridge to post himself indifferently in the summer, or more inclement seasons, to ask alms, from every decent passenger, plying a thankless trade from break of day until the waters reflected dimly the decaying light.

The appearance of these two misers,—though they chafed in the extreme, half clothed and fed, the hungry look of their tribe upon them, the compressed and indrawn life, the clutching grasp of the long, lean, withered hand closing on every cent with all the strength left in the attenuated body,—had nevertheless in it an air of decayed gentility, which, despite the offensive whine of mendicancy, induced most passengers to drop a little solid charity into the eager palm of either beggar—I say their appearance, for in the gaunt famine-struck form, in features, voice, even in the pace or person, no could not be identified from the other, save after close and minute observation.

It might have been a curious spectacle to have watched these two wretched old men after the entrance of him who had been plying his productive trade upon the bridge; the quiet grin smile with which he counted his day's gain into the other's hand; the mutual satisfaction with which it was added to the contents of the wooden trunk already so weightily with copper coin, that no single man could raise it. Then would they silently sit down to the supper which he at home had prepared. Stale fish, the refuse of some neighbour's dinner; or as a luxury on fete days, a boiled morsel of half dried pork, of which they previously devoured the fat and fragrant soup, formed the materials of the repast. With such scanty fare, their equanimity of temper was unlikely to be disturbed by the intrusion of visitors; nor were they ever known to ask a neighbour into their room. It was a curious fact, that even a hungry dog never whined to them for food; it would seem the wretched curs were disciples of Lavater, that they looked in the pinched faces of the brothers, and felt an appeal to their compassion would be vain. Their affection for each other, which appeared their strongest feeling after their love of hoarding money, was not unmingled with suspicion, for each never failed to count their valueless treasure after the hour. After supper, however, came their hour of delight; then were the cold and pain and tantrums of the day forgotten; then did the bitter revivings of those without charity seem music to their very souls; a genial heat warmed the lagging blood in their shrunk veins; and the triumph, not less delicious because unaided, was theirs. A turbaned monarch of a land of slaves had less his soul's desire gratified, than our two humble, despoiled, and solitary men, when, after renewed examination of the well-secured doors and windows, first by one and then another pair of peering gray eyes, the effort before mentioned was placed on the table. Then with their stools touching each other in exquisitely delicious approximation, the iron box was opened, and the misers began to count their gold; the feeble glimmer of an ill-led lamp lighting a board spread with golden treasure.

Curiosity had wholly died away respecting these men, when new food was given to the gossips of the neighbourhood by the sudden introduction of a beautiful high-spirited girl, the newly acknowledged daughter of the younger of the misers. Of all the possible additions to this confined family circle, none could seem so utterly inappropriate.

It appeared from the unwary prattle of the girl to the neighbours, that she had been plac-

ed at school from her earliest recollections by an old childless lady, whose companion her mother had been, who died in giving her birth. Whatever in other respects was the conduct of her father, it was known after the old lady's death, that at least he had so far acted honorably as to have made the young woman his wife. The property of her benefactress died with her; and thus the child of her adoption became, from a free, gay, petted girl, delighting in the sunshiny air, the inmate of a dwelling far more gloomy than a cloister, for there the mind may make its own creations of delight; whereas the moral gloom that invests the covetous and avaricious mind poisons every healthy spring of existence, nor fails to exercise its pestiferous and restrictive power over the brightest natures subject to its influence.

At first the young girl wept and prayed, and treated with soft and childish pleadings, and then stamped with passion, haughtily demanding as a right, sufficient food and clothing, and free egress, in lieu of wretched fare and rags, and unwholesome confinement; but when she found that neither passionate nor gentle sorrow moved either father or uncle to the slightest variation of expression in speech or feature, a sort of numbness fell upon her mind. It was not singular that a temper by nature unconciliatory should be driven to cunning for its defence, and to hate these who made such defence necessary; but it was, indeed, singular that the misers never sought to send her from them to earn subsistence for herself, a boon she ardently implored. She thought it was cruelly ill-advised thus to her, but it might be that these rigid and penurious men found a satisfaction in fixing on the faultless Lee of their young relative, in watching the movements that perfect formation rather than early instruction rendered purely graceful; and they might derive an affectionate and pleasurable prize from the sensation that their blood flowed in the veins of so fair a creature. Fair, indeed, was the appropriate term to apply to her, for the bloom that almost died her cheek on her first arrival soon disappeared with hard fare and confinement; and though her spirit ultimately rose from its first depression, the bloom had departed for ever.

Rebecca possessed no youthful feelings, compassion had killed them, and the result was fatal to her character and happiness. The temptations she encountered to change her mode of life for one more luxurious were not unrequited; it was not the vice of the life offered to her choice, nor its shame and lowliness, nor its corruption and induration of the heart, that deterred her from adopting it; for she felt so utterly degraded by her present state and occupation, that she thought it impossible to sink lower in the scale of humanity. But she was guarded by that passion which alike leads to crime and guards from evil, in its various power too often omnipotent, especially with women. It would have been a happy accident had the man she loved proved worthy of her affection—he might have exerted a beneficial influence over her destiny. The chances were not, however, in this unhappy girl's favour.

Struck with her beauty, a young man, of open and prepossessing appearance, followed her home. An acquaintance commenced under such circumstances could scarcely prove fortunate in its results.

We dare not pursue the history of their unhappy loves, but will come at once to its result and the conclusion of our tale.

One stormy night, when the raging winds that howled through the air, the roaring thunder and beating rain, made such a confusion of noise as to render all other sound inaudible, Rebecca opened the casement of the closet within the room, where the misers slept with their treasure, and silently admitted her lover through this entrance. It was the dead hour of night; the storm that raged without, alone might have appalled the hardest; yet Rebecca's stern pale face, just discernible by the light of a lantern her lover held, exhibited no fear of the elemental war, her whole anxiety appeared lest Albert should be heard by the sleepers within. Of this there was little chance; and after closing the win-

dow, she stole softly to her lover's side. "Alas! you determined?" she asked inquiringly. "Resolved," was his cold reply; and placing the dark lantern in her hand, he commanded her instantly to the way. The door that separated her closet from the misers' room was shut, and she opened it slowly and with difficulty. "Shall I go alone?" said Albert, who fancied her hand trembled. "Incur danger alone?" said Rebecca, reproachfully,—"no; no, no, I have courage—fear me not." They entered the chamber.

The deed of blood was accomplished;—we will not pause upon its horrid circumstances. One hour since and she at least was free of guilt, and now its leprosy was on her soul! But—softer feeling stole upon her mind, even in this first hour of remorse; for Albert, not for self, she had surpassed her sex in strength and courage, and, alas! in crime. For his love would sometimes soothe her unexpressed agony; and sometimes bright brief passages of passionate love would lend a charm even to her periodical existence. A tear trembled on her eye-lids, and hung on her dark lashes, a tear that neither filial affection nor remorse could have won from her; and she turned the full expression of her softened eyes upon Albert—his refused to meet that glance; he pointed to the bed's head, that she might take the key of the coffer from under the pillow of her murdered relatives. She silently obeyed the motion of his hand, and as she did so, stained her hand with blood. She saw Albert's eyes were fixed upon the stain, whilst she unlocked the coffer that gave him, along with herself, golden independence, and even she felt chilled at their expression. "And now, Albert, let us fly this place for ever, and endeavour to forget the past." Her musical voice trembled, but more with love than with horror. "Fly with thee!" was Albert's stern reply: "aye, I should feel well with the arms of a murderess about my neck. Could no one bind you—not even the sacred name of father? What, court destruction at your hands when you may please to tire of me? Woman! thou art beautiful, and I loved thee, but now thy beauty seems to me that of a demon—I loathe thee!"

Rebecca heard breathlessly every word distinctly as it was uttered; the overwhelming thought that solely for him, at his bidding, she had aided in a deed of blood, played false with her soul's eternal welfare; to be thus by him rewarded, choked the words that swelled her proud bosom for utterance; the beautiful small features became convulsed with feelings she could not express, yet far too powerful to bear suppression. Blood gushed to her mouth, to her nostrils, even her eyes seemed filled with blood, and she fell a corpse at the feet of the murderer.

A new emotion now took hold of this wretched man; he raised the girl in his arms, and tried to call the dead to life by the same weapons that had the power to kill. His passionate appeals were fruitless, and he remained stupified, like a drunken man, over his third victim, till he was thus discovered by an accidental visitor, who immediately delivered him over to justice;—with him justice was condemnation.—*Keepsake.*

NEW CHURCHES.—By letters addressed to Dr. Dealtry, the Chancellor of Winchester, from the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, and Gloucester, it appears that within the last ten years, 56 new churches have been consecrated in the diocese of Winchester; 57 in the diocese of London; 130 in the diocese of Chester, and 8 in the diocese of Gloucester. During the same period between 2 and 300 have been enlarged and improved in the diocese of Winchester, and 114, including 20 chapels, are now building, and in various stages of progress, within the above mentioned four dioceses.

GOLDEN RULE.—In reflections on the absent, go no further than you would go if they were present. "I resolve (says Bishop Beveridge) never to speak of a man's virtues before his face, nor of his faults behind his back." A golden rule, the observance of which would at once stroke banish from the earth flattery and defamation.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

From a Supplement of the New-York Albion, dated Wednesday, 13th February.

The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Beverly, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 10th ult. She brings a great variety of intelligence, some of which is disastrous, and much is of interest.

Messrs. Hume and Endebuck have been extremely active in their endeavours to try the validity of the process under which the twenty-four Canadian prisoners were transported. The prisoners have been kept entirely apart from visitors, but Mr. Roebuck, producing a judge's order, has had an interview with them. He has served the justices and the jailer with formal notices not to deliver up the bodies of the prisoners until the writ of Habeas Corpus should reach London. It is the intention of this gentleman to defeat, if possible, the design of transporting those prisoners to the British Penal settlements.

The Corporation of Hull having addressed an invitation to the Earl of Durham, to name a day for a public dinner to be given him by the Town Council and the inhabitants of that place; his Lordship has excused himself for the present, alleging that certain important duties connected with the late office of High Commissioner in the North American Colonies, will prevent him from leaving town before the meeting of parliament.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens, who has made himself so notorious of late by his violent and inflammatory harangues at the torch-light meetings, had been arrested; but a successor, more violent even than he, had sprung up in the person of a Mr. Geo. Julia Hayrey, who seems particularly anxious to gain the crown of political martyrdom.

The official Gazette announces the appointment of James Stuart, Esq., chief justice of Lower Canada—Michael O'Sullivan, Esq., chief justice of Montreal—and Andrew Stuart, Esq., solicitor general of Lower Canada. These are confirmations of appointments made by Lord Durham.

The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has resolved, by a vote of 16 to 2, to petition for the repeal of the corn laws.

The Queen was expected to arrive in London on the 9th, for the remainder of the season—having been absent, with the exception of a few days, since the 21st of August. She was to visit Drury Lane theatre, to see Mr. Van Amburgh and his lions.

Shipments of wheat for England continue to be made from Lisbon.

Mr. Van Buren, son of the President of the United States, passed through Dumfries on Saturday, on a visit to St. Mary's Isle, the residence of Lord Selkirk. He was present on Monday at the election of Mr. Murray for the county of Kirkcubright—Edinburgh Courier.

Up to the close of the year the Wesleyan Centenary fund had reached the amount of £111,000—a much larger sum than was expected by its friends.

The Liverpool papers say that the exports to the United States continues very heavy.

THE REVENUE.—The Revenue tables for the quarter terminating on Saturday last, present an increase on the year of £1,075,202, and on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, of £517,261.

The chief increase appears under the head of customs, where it amounts, for the quarter, to £331,110.

VIOLENT STORM—THREE PACKETS LOST.

Our late storm seems to have been far exceeded in severity and extent of disaster by one which swept over the West of England on the 6th of January. No less than 13 columns of the Liverpool Mail are filled with details of its ravages. In that town the damage was so general that not one street entirely escaped. Great numbers of chimneys were blown down, crushing the houses in their fall—roofs were carried away—garden walls prostrated, &c.—and in some instances entire houses were reduced to heaps of ruin. Several lives were lost, but in a very extraordinary number of cases, persons who were hurled by the fall of bricks and ruins, were subsequently extricated alive, and for the most part little injured.

The disasters among the shipping were terrible—No less than three of the New York packets were lost, the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania.—The Oxford went on shore in Bootle Bay on the night of the 6th, with all her masts standing. The next morning, the passengers, 13 in number, with the captain

and crew, landed in safety, with their luggage. The masts fell in the course of the night.

The ship Lockwoods, with a great number of passengers on board, went upon the North Bank, her fore and main masts falling in the shock. She was boarded by the steam vessel Victoria, which took off 33 passengers, and about 17 of the crew. Forty or fifty persons were believed to have perished on board the Lockwoods.

The packet ship, Pennsylvania went on the same North Bank, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Lockwoods, where her hull was nearly covered by the sea. The captain, crew and passengers were seen in the rigging on Tuesday, the 8th. On that evening the Victoria steamer put off to their assistance, and was within sight of them the next morning, but could render them no aid. The sufferers were seen in the rigging, and their cries could be heard.

One of the passengers, Mr. Thompson of New York, had been seen by Captain Nye, of the Independence, at Leasoway. He reported that himself and three other passengers and 5 seamen left the ship in one of the boats, which was swamped, and the other 3 were drowned. Mr. Thompson ascribed his own safety to a life-preserver which he had on.

It was reported on the 10th that 26 persons had been rescued from the Pennsylvania—44 from the Lockwoods—and 23 from the St. Andrew.

On board the Pennsylvania, Capt. Smith, a commander universally esteemed, the first and second mates, about seven of the crew, and a few passengers had perished.

The sight on board the Lockwoods was most heart-rending. Men, women and children were lying dead over the sides, or hanging lifeless in the rigging, having perished from the severity of the weather.

The Lockwoods had on board 108 souls when she sailed, of whom one was born on that day. These consisted of 84 passengers and a crew of 24. Of the crew only one man was drowned, while 52 of the passengers have perished. Of the crew 23 have been saved, and 33 passengers, making a total of 55.

The accounts from the interior are quite as frightful as those from the sea-coast.

The storm extended to Ireland, committing great ravages in Dublin and other places.

MURDER OF LORD NORBURY.—The following atrocious act has caused strong sensations throughout the whole frame of British Society, the nobleman thus sacrificed having possessed a powerful influence in his district, and which he has always used beneficially and liberally. There are various modes of accounting for this violence, some supposing it to have originated in the designs of poachers, others of interested stewards, and others again, give it a political origin. The unfortunate nobleman has expired of his wounds, and a Coroner's jury has found a verdict of "Willful murder" against some person or persons unknown.

The deceased was, we believe, the second son of the late celebrated judge, in whom the title was first created.

Dublin, Jan. 2.—It is our painful duty to record a particular act of atrocity, but one of such fearful frequency, that the narrative fails to a certain extent, in producing that degree of horror in the public mind which in a better regulated state of society it could not fail to excite. The event to which we now refer is the attempt—and, we fear, too successful—to assassinate the Earl of Norbury. This atrocious occurrence took place last evening at five o'clock in his lordship's own demesne, and within a very short distance of his own house.

He was on foot, and was fired at from a plantation, the ball entering below his left breast, and it is feared inflicting a mortal wound. An express arrived this morning at an early hour, bringing the melancholy intelligence, and the surgeon-general immediately left to render his professional assistance to the noble sufferer.—The scene of this last outrage was at Durrow Castle, in the King's county, where Lord Norbury, as a resident landlord, dispensed the rights of hospitality with a munificent hand, and where he, in conjunction with his estimable lady, exercised towards his tenants and the poor all the kindness and benevolence which their relative positions could demand. At a late hour of the day we learned from private letters received at his office, that the wounds were inflicted by swan-drops, and that the miscreant who fired was very close to his lordship when the shot was discharged. Several of the pellets passed through the fleshy part of the left breast and entered the left arm, where they lodged; but more than one had

entered the breast, and it is feared the lung at that side. Lord Norbury was accompanied by his steward at the time, and was walking past a plantation that skirts a wood from Kiltbeggar to Tullamore. His Lordship only returned yesterday morning to Durrow Abbey, from a visit to Lord Charleville.—Dulbin Mail.

DEATH OF MRS. McLEAN, [MISS LONDON.]

At an inquisition held at Cape Coast Castle the 15th day of Oct., 1838, before me, James Sweeny Esq., one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace, and others, upon view of the body of Letitia Elizabeth McLean—Emily Bailey, being duly sworn, deposed, and so forth—that during the hours of eight and nine in the morning of the 15th inst., the deponent having received a note addressed to Mrs. McLean, went to her room for the purpose of delivering the same to her, and found some difficulty in opening the door, in consequence of Mrs. McLean having fallen against it.

The deponent, on entering the room, discovered Mrs. McLean lying on the floor with an empty bottle in her hand, (which bottle being produced was labelled "Acid hydrocyanicum delatum pharm. Lond., 1836; medium dose, five minims,") and quite senseless; and on seeing this, deponent went for her husband to call Mr. McLean. She believed that Mrs. McLean must have been attempting to open the door to call for assistance when she fell. That her mistress was subject to be attacked by spasms, and was in the habit of taking occasionally a drop or two of the medicine in the bottle in water; but had not herself seen her do so more than two or three times. Mrs. McLean had the spasms rather badly the previous evening, and wished to take a little of the medicine contained in the bottle to give her relief.

She did not complain much this morning. Deponent was not present when her mistress was taken ill, but had seen her about half an hour before, when she appeared well, and made her present, as the deponent was about leaving the coast for England. That Mrs. McLean then told deponent to retire, and she would send for her when she wished to dress. Deponent had not seen her write this morning, but she was so employed the previous evening, when she delivered to deponent two letters for friends in England, and was affected at the thought of deponent leaving her. That when deponent saw her last she was in her usual spirits. The bottle found in Mrs. McLean's hand was unopened, and she (deponent) afterwards corked it, and put it aside. She could state nothing more which could throw any light on the subject.

The verdict was, that the death of Mrs. McLean was caused by her having incautiously taken an over-dose of Prussic acid, which it appeared she had been in the habit of using as a remedy.

UNITED STATES.

By a published list of the fires that have occurred in the city of New York, between the 1st of January, 1838, and the 31st of December 1838, we learn there have been in that period 134 fires, and the estimated loss therefrom, in stock and buildings, amounts to \$693,560.

Riot at Cleveland, Ohio.—A party of persons having been slandered by a small patriot sheet called the "Bald Eagle," published by Messrs. Underhill & Thompson, of that town, attacked the office thereof with sledge hammers, and completely demolished it.—Journal of Commerce.

A tow has been kicked up in the Texas Senate in consequence of an attack upon Dr. S. H. Everett, by the Surgeon General of the Army, Dr. A. Smith. Bowie knives were used.

UPPER CANADA.

We are gratified to hear that the Chief Justice of the Province, who resides for the present at Brighton England, has been frequently called to London for the purpose of being consulted by the Ministers on Canadian affairs. A better adviser than the universally esteemed Chief Justice could not be found, for his equal in knowledge of these Colonies does not exist.—Niagara Chronicle.

EXECUTION.—Lynan L. Lewis alias Leech, one of the Prescott Brigands, was hanged in this place on Monday morning last, agreeably to his sentence. He died a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. Leech was a principal actor in the "Peel" outrage. Four deserters from the United States Army made their appearance in town yesterday morning. They wore their uniform, and came direct from Sackett's Harbour.

EXECUTION OF THE REBEL PRISONERS AT MONTREAL.

From the Transcript of Saturday last.

Yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock, both the Old and the New Guard were under arms in front of the New Gaol. The Queen's Light Dragons paraded at the same place an hour; the whole under the orders of a Field Officer. The 7th Hussars stationed at the Current were held in readiness to turn out, should they be called on.

At a very early hour persons had commenced to assemble near the fatal spot, and by nine o'clock the crowd was immense, and so dense that it was no longer practicable for any one to force a passage along the road. There were a great many Canadians upon the ground.

About twenty minutes past nine, the five prisoners mounted the platform, attended by those Reverend gentlemen who had offered them spiritual consolation, and who still waited upon their last moments, tranquilizing their minds, and endeavouring to produce a becoming state of feeling for the awful change they were immediately to undergo.

The first who appeared on the platform was Charles Hindenlang, who sprang upon it with activity; his five allies advanced with a firm step. Hindenlang then came forward to the very front, and briefly addressed the people in a clear steady voice, and in the French language. He asserted that the cause in which he had been engaged was a good cause—he denied the right of the British government to put him to death—and he concluded by exclaiming "Vive la Liberté."

Nicolas then advanced to the front and addressed his countrymen, but in a different strain. He deprecated the cause in which he had been engaged, but which he said was yet up and maintained through the ardor of youth, to whom their parents had neglected to give any instruction. He urged the increased necessity, arising out of the want of instruction, of attending to the precepts of their clergy and the duties and discipline of their church. He did not directly advert to the fact of his having participated in the murder of Chartrand; but he admitted in general terms that he had led a bad life, and had deserved to die long ago, although he had been reserved for the atonement he was about to make.

After Nico had retired the whole of the prisoners continued in communication with the Reverend gentlemen present, and it was not until ten minutes to ten that they took their stand upon the platform, and the last terrible preparations were made. The Provost Marshal no longer delayed the fatal signal, and the drop fell.

Hindenlang never once moved; there was no convulsive struggle indicating either life or suffering. Nicolas also, who was a tall powerful man, suffered apparently, almost nothing. The others also made a quick transition, with the exception of Narbonne, who had but one hand, which he contrived to get loose and with which he shifted the rope from its true position. He then caught hold of the edge of the drop, and drew himself forward until his feet rested upon a railing which had been newly erected below the platform and not sufficiently in advance. The wretched sufferer was quickly removed from this dreadful position, but again contrived to seize the pendent edge of the drop, and to rest his feet as before. Finally however he was so placed as to accomplish the fulfilment of his sentence, but we grieve to say not without protracted suffering.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 20th FEB. 1839.

European intelligence to the 10th January—sixteen days later,—brought to New-York by the packet ship Cambridge, from Liverpool was received yesterday. The principal item of news, which is of considerable interest, was found in another column.

Three of the Liverpool line of packet-ships the Oxford, St. Andrew and Pennsylvania, as a British vessel, the Lockwoods, with 108 passengers on board, have been wrecked, and the destruction of life and property is immense. The Oxford, one of the packet ships last sailed from the port of New York on the 19th December, with the following passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Beeton and three children, Miss Talbot, Messrs. J. Wainwright, R. P. Ross, Robert Wood, Jun. Canada; Adam Calcutta; Scott and lady, St. Croix; James

Robertson, Wm. Oliver York; and H. Rogers, B. The Pennsylvania and their way out; the day was the 25th December, 1st January.

The Steamer Great Bristol on the 28th ultimo the 6th February.

Halifax papers of the 17th by mail yesterday.

H. M. S. Investigator on the 7th instant, in 21 days on board 310 officers and 69th Regiments.

Two companies of the 6th arrived at Halifax on the Crocodile from Barbadoe the Regiment was to leave in the transports Eliza and The House of Assembly unanimously voted the 10 pounds, for the relief of families of those who have fallen in Canada.

On Thursday, the 14th Council met at the Government, when the following exceptions marked by a and having taken the oaths—Messieurs Cuthbert, P. fatt, McGill, Lathier, blave, Neilson, Amah Quesnel, Christie, Casz bault, Molson, Mayor Joseph Dionne, Austin, I His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council and having designated them, as Presiding Members.

On Friday, the 15th received the sanction of the Council.

The first, suspends for 30 days George Hill, esq. of the Court of King's Bench the Criminal offences, at Geo. IV. extending the terms, so far as relates to the present motion is not to be held. This sentence with the Court of that city.

The second is entitled, to authorize the Assistant Judge of the Resident Judge of Rivers, to sit and act in Bench for the District of Province, and to explain mentioned, and for other

His Excellency the Governor received from Lieutenant Campbell, the sums of two Houses of the Legislature and £492 13 8, the contents of Halifax, in aid and their families, in Canada.

Dr. Geo. Holmes, acc Mr. Tasché, of Kamourata Burlington, Vermont, examination on the charters. It is supposed hesitation on the part of authorities to deliver him Province.

The storm of Saturday morning broke up the ice some time before the city, and the chance winter, has disappeared and is still good and the Mercury.

A gentleman who an Frederickton, reports that upon hearing that a State of Maine had entered territory and taken up the Acoustic River, sent Ca Engineers, to inquire if and should be found that directed him to procure troops, which would incur here.—The Maine party persons whom they found the British residents too, with a two horse soldier. The officers 1 to Frederickton. It is added, that the

R. C. TODD,
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THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFER FOR SALE, THEIR supply of Stationery, consisting of superior Writing Papers of various sizes, Quills, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Lead Pencils, Ink, Ink Powder, Inkstands, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Paper Cases, with and without locks, Water Colours and Hair Pencils, superior Drawing Pencils, Drawing Paper and Card Paper, Stumps, Chalk, Indian Rubber, Porte-Crayons, embossed Music Paper, Music Pens, Visiting Cards, plain, gilt and enamelled, Pink Sanecers, Thermometers, Chinese Japanese Tea Caddies, Screen Handles, Slates, Inkwells, Patent India Rubber, Office Lead Pencils, Bond and Reeves & Son's Marking Ink, Screw Top Inks, Red Tape, Coloured Scraps for Albums, large and small Paper Inkstands, rough Drawing Paper, Wedgewood Inkstands, Bookbinders Gold Leaf Chess Men and Backgammon Boards of different sizes, carved Wood Seals, Metallic Memorandum Books, Playing Cards, Pencil Rulers, Superior India Ink, fine Hair Pencils for Artists, do. for Writing, Card Board, embossed Cards of all sizes—Brass Letter Files, Memorandum Books, with and without clasps, Blank Account Books of various sizes, printed Receipt Books, Bills of Exchange, single and in books, Sketch Books, Magnum Bonum Steel Pens, Album Titles col'd., Letter Paper, &c., &c.

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CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

TESTIMONIALS.
I HEREBY certify, that I have been afflicted with the medicinal virtues of the Caledonia Springs, for the last ten or twelve years, during which period I have known numerous instances of the efficacy of those waters in various kinds of disease. In particular, the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia have been radically cured by the use of the waters; of which my own individual case is a striking example; and I have not known a single case of failure in this particular.
These Springs also possess powers of the highest order, in renovating impaired constitutions, and restoring the tone of the system where it has been damaged by warm climates, improper diet, or any other injurious cause.
DAVID PATTEE,
Judge of the Surrogate Court,
District of Ottawa,
West Hawkesbury, U. C.
August 11th, 1836.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I can testify to the inestimable qualities of the Caledonia Springs, at which place I arrived on the 1st of August 1837, completely crippled with the Rheumatism and suffering for several weeks previous to my leaving Montreal the most acute pains and prostration of strength. I have used the waters freely, both by drinking and showering for fifteen days, and the result has been satisfactory in the highest degree. I therefore recommend them to suffering humanity, as being in my humble opinion, (from what I have seen and experienced) the most valuable medicinal waters in America; and I have only to add my regret, that they are not known to thousands of invalids, who by visiting the waters, or partaking of them, might be restored to health as I have been.
THOS. NEAGLE,
Caledonia, 16th Aug. 1837.

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CONTENTS:
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Appendix:
The Queen and Royal Family; Her Majesty's Ministers; Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office; Table of Distances; Post Office Rule for Rating Letters; Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions; Terms of Courts of Justice, &c. &c. &c.

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THE real and substantial advantages afforded to the Public by well-regulated Establishments for the Assurance of Lives, and the sound basis on which these institutions are founded, are proved, incontestably, by their complete and continued success, and by the remarkable fact, that, in no one instance, have they ever failed in their engagements, in consequence of an exhaustion of the Funds provided to meet the claims. So decided and so manifest are the benefits resulting from the system of Life Assurance in general, both in regard to the Provision it affords to Families in the event of premature death, and the Security it gives to Creditors for debts otherwise irrecoverable, that with every increase of information and intelligence, there appears to be excited, on the part of the Public, an increased desire to participate in its protective advantages. So sound and unerring also are the principles on which Life Assurance Companies are based, that, neither commercial difficulties and distress, nor the ever and blue presidential emulations of the other, have ever yet affected their stability or impeded their successful progress.

ASSURANCES MAY EITHER BE EFFECTED BY PARTIES ON THEIR OWN LIVES, OR BY PARTIES INTERESTED THEREIN ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a Property in Reversion, which can by no other means be realized. Thus, for instance, the case of a person of the age of Thirty, who by the payment of £5 3s. 4d. can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property amounting to £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life, is a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of eight shillings weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper. Assurances may be advantageously effected on the lives of others, either for the purpose of securing loans or debts, or in any case where the party has an interest in the life of another, so as to be in any way prejudiced in the event of his decease. To creditors a Policy of Assurance affords a certain, and in many cases the only means of security. The debtor is too frequently unable to pay the premium on an Assurance on his life; and the creditor, to whom security is the main object to be regarded, may make the payment of such Premium the condition of his forbearance in not insisting upon the immediate payment of his demand. In the same manner the circumstances and prospects of a borrower, and the nature of the security he has to offer, are frequently such as to render it absolutely necessary for an Assurance to be effected on his life, in order to enable the lender safely to advance the amount required. In addition to the published rates, an extensive set of Tables has been computed for Assurance also for Reversionary Annuities, Endowments for Widows and Children, and for every possible contingency affecting human life, against which it may be prudent or expedient to provide.

AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING IMPROVEMENTS TO THE SYSTEM USUALLY ADOPTED, ARE RECOMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC:
A Table of increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, peculiarly advantageous in cases where Assurances are effected by way of securing loans or debts, unless immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office; and the holder having the option of paying a periodically increasing rate, or having the sum assured diminished according to an equitable scale of reduction.
Officers in the Army or Navy, engaged in active service, or residing abroad, and persons afflicted with Chronic Disorders not attended with immediate danger, assured at the least possible addition to the ordinary rates, regulated in each case by the increased nature of the risk.
Ladies and others to whom it may be inconvenient to attend the office, written visited at their own houses, by one of the Medical Officers.
All claims payable within One Month after proof of Death.
No proof of Birth is required at the time a claim is made: the Age of the Assured, being in every case admitted in the Policy, cannot, under any circumstances, be afterwards called in question.
Policies effected by parties on their own lives are not rendered void in case of death by duelling, or the hands of Justice. In the event of suicide, if the policy be assigned to a bona fide Creditor, the sum assured will be paid without deduction; if the policy be not so assigned, the full amount of Premium received thereon will be returned to the family of the Assured.
Policies having become forfeited in consequence of the non-payment of the reserved Premiums, may be revived without the deduction of a fine, at any time within twelve calendar months, on the production of satisfactory evidence relative to the state of the health of the Assured, and the payment of interest on the Premiums due.
By these and similar Regulations, many of which are applied to this Establishment, it is presumed that the important object has been attained of rendering a Policy of Assurance as complete an Instrument of Security as can possibly be desired.

R. PENISTON.
Medical referees—Doctors MORRIS and SEWELL,
Quebec, 6th Jan. 1839.
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company in this City, is prepared to receive proposals—and to give the requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance.

NEW GROCERY STORE,
CORNER OF PALACE & JOHN STREETS
H. J. JAMESON,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business in the above houses, where he has on hand a choice selection of WINES and other LIQUORS, TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, and all other articles usually connected in his line, and will dispose of them for the lowest possible profit, and by a strict attention to all orders which he may be favoured with, he trusts to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—For Sale, at very reduced prices, 38 dozen of superior London Particular O.L.P. and O. L. P. T., warranted eleven years in bottle.
Quebec, Sept. 1838

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
THE QUEBEC CALENDAR
FOR 1839.

BESIDES the usual matter, it contains the remarkable events connected with the Rebellion of 1837-8; the Civil and Military Register, Courts of Justice, Public and other Officers, Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Quebec Post Office, Terms of Courts of Justice, Eclipses, Moveable Feasts, &c.
W. COWAN & SON,
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THE Subscribers having just received from England a variety of materials for WINTER & SUMMER CARRIAGES, selected under the personal inspection of Mr. J. SAURIN, from the first houses in London and Birmingham, are enabled to execute their work in better style, and much cheaper than any other house in Canada.
SAURIN & CO.
Coach-builders
Quebec, 29th Sept. 1838.

HEADACHE.

D. R. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and labouring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy. It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicine, and is not unpleasent to the taste. To be had of
I. I. SIMS,
MUSSON & SAVAGE,
BEGG & URQUHART,
Sept. 1838.

PAILES, DROPSY, SWELLINGS, ALL SORES, RHEUMATISM. It is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below. The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents' and proprietor's name, and may be had of
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Quebec, Sept. 1838.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

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LEGG & CO.
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The object in placing the foregoing powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocuous purgative medicine to such an extent that the truth of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is clear that all the medical men in England, or the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner prescribed by the Hygeists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties.
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