

# THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I. No. 28.]

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## POETRY.

### THE CLIFFS OF DOVER.

BY MISS HEMANS.

Rocks of my country! let the loud  
Your crestéd heights array;  
And rise ye like a fortress proud,  
Above the surge and spray!  
My spirit greets you as ye stand,  
Breasting the billow's foam;  
Oh, thus for ever guard the land,  
The favored land of home!  
I have left sunny shores behind,  
Lighting up classic shores,  
And music in the southern wind,  
And sunshine on the vines.  
The breathings of the zephyr flowers  
Have floated o'er my way,  
The pilgrim's voice at vesper hours,  
Has sooth'd me with its lay.  
The Isles of Greece, the hills of Spain,  
The purple banners of Rome—  
Yes, all are glorious; yet again  
I bless thee, land of home!  
For thine the Sabbath peace, my land!  
And thine the guardéd hearth;  
And thine the dead, the noble band  
That make thee holy earth.  
Their voices meet me in thy breast;  
Their steps are on thy plains;  
Their manes, by old majestic trees,  
Are whisper'd round thy fane:  
Their blood hath mingled with the tide  
Of thy exulting sea;  
Oh, he it still a joy, a pride,  
To live and die for thee!

### LADY LUCY'S PETITION.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

"And is my dear papa shut up in this dismal place, to which you are taking me, nurse?" asked the Lady Lucy Preston, raising her eyes fearfully to the Tower of London, as the coach in which she was seated with Amy Gradwell, her nurse, drove under the gateway. She trembled and hid her face in Amy's cloak, when they alighted, and she saw the soldiers on guard, and the sentinels, with their crossed paltans, before the portals of that part of the fortress where the prisoners of State were confined, and where her own father, Lord Preston, of whom she was come to take her last farewell, was then confined under sentence of death.

"Yes, my dear child," returned Amy, sorrowfully; "my Lord, your father, is indeed within these sad walls. You are now going to visit him. Shall you be afraid of entering this place, my dear?"

"No," replied Lady Lucy, resolutely; "I am not afraid of going to any place where my dear papa is."

Yet she clung closer to the arms of her attendant, as they were admitted into the gloomy precincts of the buildings, and her little heart fluttered fearfully as she glanced round her, and she whispered to her nurse: "Was it not here that the two young princes, Edward the Fifth, and his brother Richard, Duke of York, were murdered by their cruel uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester?"

"Yes, my love, it was; but do not be alarmed on that account, for no one will harm you," said old Amy, in an encouraging tone.

"And was not good King Henry the Sixth murdered here also, by that same wicked Richard?" continued the little girl, whose imagination was full of the records of deeds of blood that had been perpetrated in this fatally celebrated place, many of which had been related to her by Bridget Holdworth, the housekeeper, since her father had been imprisoned in the tower, on charge of high treason.

"But do you think the King will murder papa, nurse?" pursued the child, as they ascended the stairs leading to the apartment in which the unfortunate nobleman was confined.

"Hush! hush! dear child, you must not think of these things here," said Amy, "or they will shut us both up in a room with bolts and bars, instead of admitting us to see my Lord, your father."

Lady Lucy pressed closer to her nurse's side, and was silent until they were ushered into the room where her father was confined, when, forgetting every thing else in her joy at seeing him again, she sprang into his arms, and almost stifled him with her kisses. Lord Preston was greatly affected at the sight of his little daughter, and overcome by her passionate demonstrations of fondness, his own anguish at the thought of his approaching separation from her, and the idea of leaving her an orphan at her tender age (for she had only just completed her ninth year, and had lost her mother), he clasped her to his bosom, and bedewed her innocent face with his tears.

"Why do you cry dear papa?" asked the innocent child, who was herself weeping at the sight of his distress. "And why will you not leave this gloomy place, and come home to your own hall again?"

"Attend to me, Lucy, and I will tell you the cause of my grief," said her father, seating the little girl on his knee: "I shall never come again, for I have been condemned to die for high treason, which means an offence against the King, and I shall not leave this place till they bring me forth on tower hill, where they will cut off my head with a sharp axe, and set it up afterwards over Temple bar, or London bridge."

At this terrible intelligence, Lady Lucy screamed aloud and hid her face in her father's bosom, which she wetted with her tears.

"Be composed, my dear child," said Lord Preston, "for I have much to say to you, and we may never meet again on this side of the grave."

"No, no! dear papa," cried she, "they shall not kill you, for I will cling so fast to your neck, that they shall not be able to cut your head off; and I will tell them all how good and kind you are, and then they will not want to kill you."

"My dearest love, this is all simple talking," said Lord Preston. "I have offended against the law as it is at present established, by trying to have my old master, King James, restored to the throne, and therefore I must die. Do you remember, Lucy, I took you once to Whitehall to see King James, and how kindly he spoke to you?"

"O yes, papa! and I recollect he hid his hand on my head, and said I was like what his daughter, the Princess of Orange, was at my age," replied Lady Lucy, with great animation.

"Well, my child, very shortly after you saw King James at Whitehall, the Prince of Orange, who married his daughter, came over to England and drove King James out of his place and kingdom, and the people made him and the Princess of Orange King and Queen in his stead."

"But was it not very wicked of the Princess of Orange to join with her husband to take her father's kingdom from him? I am very sorry King James thought me like her," said Lady Lucy earnestly.

"Hush, hush! my love, you must not talk so of the Princess of Orange, for perhaps she considered she was doing right in depriving her father of his kingdom, because he had embraced the Catholic religion, and it is against the law for a King of England to be a Catholic. Yet I confess I did not believe she would have consented to sign the death warrants of so many of her father's old servants, only on account of their faithful attachment to him," said Lord Preston with a sigh.

"I have heard that the Princess of Orange is of a merciful disposition," said old Amy Gradwell, advancing towards her master, "and perhaps she might be induced to spare your life, my Lord, if your pardon were very earnestly intreated of her by some of your friends."

"Alas! my good Amy, I have no one who will undertake the perilous office of soliciting the royal grace for an attainted traitor, lest they should be suspected of favoring the cause of King James."

"Dear papa! let me go to the Queen, and beg for your pardon," cried Lady Lucy, with a crimsoned cheek and a sparkling eye. "I will so beg and pray her to spare your life"

dear papa, that she will not have the heart to deny me."

"Simple child!" exclaimed her father, "what should you be able to say to the Queen that would be of any avail?"

"God would teach me what to say, and he has power also to touch her heart with pity for a child's distress, and to open her ear to my earnest petition."

Her father clasped her to his bosom and said, "Thou wouldst be afraid of speaking to the Queen, even if thou shouldst be admitted to her presence, my child."

"Why should I be afraid of speaking to the Queen, papa? for even if she should be angry with me, and answer harshly, I should be thinking too much about you, father, to mind it; or if she were to send me to the tower and cut off my head, she could only kill my body but would have no power at all to hurt my soul, which is under the protection of One who is greater than any king or queen upon earth."

"You are right, my child, to fear God, and have no other fear," said her father. "It is He who has perhaps put it into your heart to plead with the Queen for my life; which if it be His pleasure to grant, I shall feel it indeed a happiness for my child to be made the instrument of my deliverance from the perils of death, which now encompass me; but if it should be otherwise, His will be done. He promised to be a father to the fatherless, and he will not forsake my good and dutiful child when I am low in the dust."

"But how will Lady Lucy gain admittance to the Queen's presence, my Lord," asked old Amy, who had been a weeping spectator of the scene between the father and child.

"I will write a letter to her grandmother, the Lady Clarendon, requesting her to accompany the matter."

As she wrote a few hasty lines to that lady, which he gave to his daughter, telling her she was to go the next day to Hampton Court properly attended, and to obtain a sight of Lady Clarendon, who was there in waiting upon the Queen, and deliver that letter to her with her own hand. He then kissed his child tenderly, and bade her farewell. Though the little girl wept at parting with her father, yet she left the tower with a far more composed than she entered it; for she had formed her resolution, and her young heart was full of hope. She had silently committed her cause to God, and she trusted that He would dispose the event prosperously for her.

The next morning, before the lark had sung her matin, Lady Lucy was up and dressed in a suit of deep mourning, which Amy had provided, as the most suitable garb for a daughter whose only surviving parent was under sentence of death. The servants, who had been informed of their young lady's intention to solicit the Queen for her father's freedom were assembled in the entrance hall to see her depart; and as she passed through them, leaning on her nurse's arm, and attended by her father's confidential secretary, and the old butler, they shed tears, and bade God bless her and prosper her in her design.

Lady Lucy arrived at Hampton Court, was introduced into the Countess of Clarendon's apartments before her ladyship was out of bed and having told her artless tale with great earnestness, delivered her father's letter. Lady Clarendon, who was wife to the Queen's uncle, was very kind to her young granddaughter, but plainly told her she must not reckon on her influence with the Queen, because the Earl of Clarendon was in disgrace on account of being suspected of carrying on a correspondence with King James, his brother-in-law, therefore she dared not solicit the Queen on behalf of her friend Lord Preston, against whom her majesty was so deeply exasperated that she had declared she would not show him any mercy.

"Oh!" said the little girl, "if I could only see the Queen myself, I would not wish any one to speak for me, for I should plead so earnestly to her for my dear papa's life that she could not refuse me, I'm sure."

"Poor child, what could you say to the Queen?" asked the Countess? compassionately.

"Only let me see her and you shall hear," rejoined Lady Lucy.

"Well, my love, it were a pity but what you then should have an opportunity," said Lady Clarendon; "but much I fear thy little heart will fail thee, and when thou seest the Queen face to face, thou wilt not be able to utter a syllable."

"God will direct the words of my lips," said the little girl, with tears in her eyes.

The countess was impressed with the piety and filial tenderness of her little granddaughter; and she hastened to rise and dress, that she might conduct the child into the palace gallery, where the Queen usually passed an hour in walking, after her return from chapel, which she attended every morning.

Her majesty had not left the chapel when Lady Clarendon and Lady Lucy entered the gallery; and her ladyship endeavoured to direct the anxious impatience of her little friend by pointing out to her the portraits with which it was adorned.

"I know that gentleman well," said the child pointing to a noble whole-length portrait of James the Second. "That is the portrait of the deposed King James, Queen Mary's father," observed the Countess, sighing and a very striking likeness it is of that unfortunate monarch—but hark, here comes the Queen with her chamberlain and ladies from chapel;—now Lucy is the time. I will step into the recess yonder, but you must remain alone, standing where you are, and when her majesty approaches near enough, kneel down on the knee before her, and present your father's petition. She who walks a little in advance of the other ladies is the Queen. Be of good courage, and address yourself to her."

Lady Clarendon then made a hasty retreat. Lucy's heart fluttered violently when she found herself alone, but her resolution did not fail her; and while her lips moved vigorously in fervent prayer to the Almighty for His assistance in this trying moment, she stood with folded hands, pale, composed, and motionless as a statue, awaiting the Queen's approach; and when her majesty drew near the spot, she advanced a step forward, knelt and presented the petition.

The extreme beauty of the child, her deep mourning, the touching sadness of her look and manners, and, above all, the streaming tears which bedewed her face, excited the Queen's attention and interest; she paused, spoke kindly to her, and took the offered paper; but when she saw the name of Lord Preston her color rose. She frowned, cast the petition from her, and would have passed on, but Lucy, who had watched her countenance with a degree of anxious interest that amounted to agony, losing all awe of royalty in her fears for her father, put forth her hand, and grasping the Queen's robe, cried in an imploring tone, "Spare my father—my dear, dear father, royal lady!" Lucy had meant to say many persuasive things, but forgot them all in her sore distress, and could only repeat the words "mercy, mercy, for my father, gracious Queen!" till her vehement emotion choked her voice; and throwing her arms around the Queen's neck, she leaned her head against her majesty's persons for support, and sobbed aloud.

The intense sorrow of a child is always peculiarly touching; but the circumstances under which Lucy appeared were more than commonly affecting. It was a daughter, not beyond the season of infancy, overmastering the timidity of that tender age, to become the suppliant to an offended sovereign for the life of a father. Queen Mary pitied the distress of her young petitioner, but she considered the death of Lord Preston as a matter of political necessity; she therefore told Lucy mild, but firmly, that she could not grant her request.

"But he is good and kind to every one," said Lucy, raising her blue eyes, which were swimming with tears, to face the Queen.

"He may be so to you, child," returned her majesty, "but he has broken the law of his country, and therefore must die."

"But you can pardon him if you choose to do so, madam," replied Lucy; "and I have

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## UNITED STATES:

that God is well pleased with those who forgive; for he has said, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'

It does not become a little girl like you to attempt to instruct me," replied the Queen, gravely; "I am acquainted with my duty; and as it is my place administer justice impartially, it is not possible for me to pardon your father however painful, it may be for me to deny the request of a delinquent child."

Lucey did not reply; she only raised her eyes with an appealing look to the Queen, and then turned them, expressly on the portrait of King James, opposite to which her majesty was then standing. There was something in that look that bore no common meaning; and the Queen, whose curiosity was excited by the peculiarly emphatic manner of the child, could not refrain from asking wherefore she gazed so earnestly upon that picture.

"I was thinking," replied Lady Lucey, "how strange it was that you should wish to kill my father, only because he loved yours so faithfully?"

This wise but artless remark from the lips of infant innocency, went to the heart of the Queen; she raised her eyes to the once dear and honored countenance of a parent, who whatever were his political errors as a king, or his offences against others, had ever been the tenderness of parents to her, and the remembrance that he was an exile in a foreign land, relying on the bounty of strangers for his daily bread, while she and her husband were invested with the royal inheritance of which he had been deprived, pressed upon her the thought of the contrast of her conduct as a daughter, when compared with the filial piety of the child before her whom a sentence of hers was about to render or orphan.

"Rise, dear child," she said; "thou hast prevailed—thy father shall not die. I grant his pardon at thy entreaty—thy filial love has saved him."

## LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

The vogue of furs was never carried to such an extent as at present. Mantillas and muffs are very numerous, and every article of carriage or pique dress is now trimmed with fur. The fashion of velvet pelisses, so long exploded, is again revived, and nothing is more elegant than a pelisse of green, purple, or black velvet trimmed with fur. Velvet mantles and shawls are numberless. They are all trimmed with fur, and many are lined with the same material. The furs used for these trimmings are all of the most costly description, being chiefly, sable, chinchilla, or ermine. For the sables, mantles worn in full dress, swansdown is the favorite trimming.

As to the form of dresses for evening costume, nothing is so fashionable as the double japon or tunic. On the shoulders bouquets of flowers, or bows ornamented with pearls or diamonds; sometimes the corsage is trimmed round the bosom with pearls. The hair is dressed lower and more backward than ever. The front hair may be arranged in curls à la Sevigne, or in bands, à la Grecque. Large pins, either of gold, or set with jewels, are frequently fixed in different parts of the hair. Bows, of lace and bunches of flowers are likewise very fashionable ornaments.

The following is a description of some admired ensembles de toilette which have lately been worn at fashionable evening parties:

1. A robe of white crape lisse worn over white satin, and ornamented with gold sprigs. The skirt of the crape dress looped up on each side in drapery, and fastened by a large gold sprig. The under robe of white satin trimmed with a large bouillon of white crape intermixed with gold sprigs. The hair ornamented with gold flowers.

2. A short robe of trille illusion, worn over a long under robe of the same material, and a white satin slip. The under robe bordered with a wreath of roses, and the upper robe edged with a white leather fringe, descending to the top of the wreath of roses. The effect of this novel trimming was exquisitely light and beautiful. The sleeves trimmed with leather fringe headed by wreaths of roses.

3. A robe of pink crape, ornamented up the front by two bouillons of tulle in the tablier form and interspersed with small pompon roses.

4. A tunic of white tulle, edged at the bottom by a hem and two tufts, with rose-coloured ribbons run within them. The under robe edged in the same manner. Short sleeves, tight to the arm, and finished with three ruffles of tulle, having rose-coloured ribbons run in the hem of each.

We understand from the Commercial Advertiser, that a writer in the Philadelphia Gazette has under taken to be severe upon such New York papers as have advertised upon the establishment of a revolutionary paper in this city by the *Patrol* M'Kenzie. We did not see the communication our selves, or it is more than likely we might have had a word or two to say to the writer. We do not know precisely in what form he has delivered himself of his surplus sympathy but he must suffer us to tell him that he had better husband it for a more deserving object. This M'Kenzie is a very miserable specimen of "patriotism," even in estimation of his Canadian coadjutors—a brawling impudent vagabond, who, instead of getting encouragement, ought to go to the state's prison for his crimes committed in this country; to say nothing of his robberies and murders in Upper Canada. By the way he is at this present *punctum temporis* in close goal in this city, having been sent there by a creditor for a large amount due for type and materials for his printing office at Toronto, and for money paid for him on a draft.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

**BENJAMIN RATHBUN.**—The trial of this individual before the Circuit Court at Baravia, Gen. Co. has been put over in consequence of affidavits made by the prisoner, that the testimony of his brother, Lyman Rathbun, was important to him, who is now supposed to be residing in Texas.

**EX-SHERIFF PARKINS.**—Ex-sheriff who was so conspicuous a few years since has after five years imprisonment in the debtors' jail, been set at liberty; and his friends have called a meeting this evening, at Manhattan House, in Duane street, for the purpose of expressing their opinion of the hardihood of his case.—*N. Y. Express.*

The new work by *Hoz* to be published by Messrs. Cary, Lea & Blanchard is to be called "The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Fickley, containing a faithful account of the fortunes, misfortunes, upsings, downfalls and complete career of the Sockley family." The first number will not be long delayed. The same publishers will issue in a few days, "The Life of Grimaldi," by *Boz*.

## UPPER CANADA.

[OFFICIAL.]

Downing Street, 30th Jan. 1838.

Sir,—I have received and have laid before the Queen, Sir Francis Head's Despatch of the 19th December last, (No. 132) reporting the recent events which, up to that date, had occurred in the Province of Upper Canada.

Her Majesty has learned with the deepest regret, that at a moment of profound tranquility, and in the absence even of any plausible pretext for resistance to lawful authority, an attempt should have been made to effect an insurrectionary movement, and to attack the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of the city of Toronto.

Her Majesty, however, has observed with peculiar satisfaction the zeal and enthusiasm with which the Militia of the Province came forward, unsupported by the presence of any of Her Majesty's regular troops, for the suppression of revolt, the protection of property, and the defeat of the interested designs of a few disaffected individuals.

Highly as Sir Francis Head had estimated the attachment of the people of Upper Canada to Great Britain, it is evident that he had not overrated their sentiments in this respect, but that he was fully justified in placing the strongest reliance on their fidelity and loyalty. The energy and decision evinced by Sir Francis Head, and the Militia of Upper Canada, after the first appearance of open disturbance, have received the Queen's high commendation; and Her Majesty has been pleased especially to notice the gallantry and activity of Colonel Allan M'Nab, the Speaker of the House of Assembly; to that officer and to the Militia of Upper Canada generally, Her Majesty has commanded me to direct that you will communicate her thanks for the zeal which they have displayed on this occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GLENELG.

His Excellency Sir Geo. Arthur, &c. &c. &c.

Government House, 3rd April, 1838.

**MADAM.**—I have the honor to transmit to you, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, an extract of a despatch which His Excellency has recently received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which His Excel-

lency is directed to convey to you the expression of Her Majesty's sympathy for the lamented loss of Colonel Moodie, a loss which I am desired to assure you, no individual in the Colony more deeply regrets than His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the honor to be, Madam,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. JOSEPH.

Mrs. Moodie.

EXTRACT.

"The Queen has learned with deep concern the murder of Colonel Moodie, in his endeavor to apprise the Executive Government of the preparations which were in progress among the insurgents; and I am commanded to convey through you to Colonel Moodie's family the expression of Her Majesty's sympathy with their loss."

Kingston, 11th April.—"The busy note of preparation" now going on at our wharves and among our commercial and business men would indicate an extensive trade during the approaching season. The stean-boats are already in motion. The *William IV.* left this port on Sunday for the head of the Lake; the *Commodore Barrie* will proceed upwards to-day, and the *Kingston* started for Prescott this morning. The *United States* left here this morning, on her way upwards, and the *Onedoa* on her way downwards.

The election for the County of Grenville terminated in the return of H. Burritt, Esq., without any contest. Doctors Jessup and Phillips were candidates, but they resigned in favour of Mr. Burritt. Samuel Crane, Esq., had come forward as a Candidate on the reform interest, but he withdrew in consequence of the election being fixed at Merrickville. After the election had closed, an affray occurred, and a man named Berk was stabbed so severely that his life was despaired of. A man named McCormick has been arrested and committed to Goal as the perpetrator of the offence.

On the 23d instant, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the city of Toronto, waited upon His Excellency Sir George Arthur, with an Address, expressive of their congratulations on His Excellency's safe arrival in that city, to assume the Administration of the Government of Upper Canada—of the loyalty of the great mass of the people of Upper Canada—and the gratification which they felt, at the selection, at the present important crisis, of an individual, as the Representative of Her Majesty in Upper Canada, who, during a long period of honorable service, had been distinguished by his Sovereign's approbation, and the esteem and confidence of those interests had been committed to His Excellency's care and protection.

## LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, 12th April.—The presses, types, &c. of the defunct *Vindicator* were seized yesterday afternoon, on account of a seditious pamphlet having been printed at that office, purporting to be a reprint of an article on Canada from the *London and Westminster Review*, from the pen of H. S. Chapman. The reprints were exposed for sale at the shop of Mr. J. O. Brown, with whom they were left for the purpose of being sold by Mr. Larocque, of the firm of Larocque, Bernard & Co. We understand that a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mr. L.—*Herald.*

Sherbrooke, April 12.—On Saturday, the 31st ultimo, an elegant banner which had been prepared by "the fairest portion of creation," was presented with suitable honors to Captain A. Kilborn's Company of the Volunteers. The Company having been drawn up opposite to the residence of Mrs. Grannis, and near the Stanstead County Hotel, and in the presence of numerous spectators, among whom were Colonel Heriot, C. B., and Paymaster J. Millar of the Volunteers, and Assistant Commissary General Thompson, the banner was handed by Miss Grannis, Hoyle and Osgood, to William Ritchie, Esquire, who placed it in the hands of Captain Kilborn, by whom it was subsequently transferred to the charge of Ensign Robert Langworthy. The following address accompanied the presentation of the colour:

"At the request, and in behalf of the Ladies of Stanstead, I present this BANNER, to Capt. A. Kilborn's Company of Loyal Township Volunteers, as a memento of respect for their services, in defence of their Queen and country, when, 'in defence of her rightful authority,' 'Treason stalked abroad in open day.'"

In presenting you with this Banner which bears those illustrious National emblems, which have waved in triumph in every clime over many a hard fought battle, by sea and land, and which for a "thousand years hath braved the battle and the breeze," we feel assured that we will ever be secure in your valor and zeal from internal or foreign foes.

"Take thy Banner! May it wave Proudly o'er the good and brave!

Guard it—ill our homes are free,  
Guard it—Heaven will prosper thee;  
In the dark and trying hour,  
In the breaking forth of power,  
In the rush of steeds and men,  
Thy right hand will shield thee then."

To these complimentary and honorable sentiments, Captain Kilborn most feelingly replied in nearly the following terms:—

"LADIES OF STANSTEAD!—In the name of the Loyal Volunteers whom I have the honor to command, I return you our most grateful acknowledgments for this token of your approbation, and should it ever become our duty to march to the field of battle we trust that the result will prove that your confidence has not been misplaced. "Ready for the contest," shall be our watch-word, and while fighting for our country, our Queen, and all those we hold most dear, with this Esq. waving o'er our heads, condoling our cause to the protection of the Lord of Hosts, we will remember from whom it was received. Sooner may it prove our winding sheet than be disgracefully surrendered to our foes. May it wave triumphantly over our heads until our enemies are subdued, peace restored, and rebellion which threatened to devastate our country shall be known no more."

Three cheers were then given for our beloved Sovereign, and three for the fair donors. The Band of the Company then struck up "God save the Queen," the whole of the spectators taking after their hats. The Company then marched past in parade with their new Banner unfurled.

We understand that the banner is of the most elegant workmanship; it is made of white silk, with the Union Jack in the corner. In the centre the British Coat of Arms, is most beautifully painted. Above the arms are the words "Lewisham Loyal Volunteers," in large gilt letters, and below is the motto, "Be ye ready for the contest, but do not seek it."

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, - - - Feb. 25. New-York, - - - April 9.  
Liverpool, - - - Mar. 1. Halifax, - - - April 4.  
Havre, - - - Feb. 25. Toronto, - - - April 9.

New York papers of the 9th inst. are received. They furnish no later news from Europe.

We received yesterday morning our files of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick papers to the 4th inst.

The Session of the Legislature was expected to close in a few days. The Nova-Scotia Gazette is filled with the different acts which have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The House of Assembly has passed a resolution, (on a division of 22 to 20,) appointing four of their number a Committee to proceed to Quebec, should it be found necessary, to represent the views and wishes of the people of Nova-Scotia to the Earl of Durham. Mr. Howe, the editor and proprietor of the *Nova-Scotian*, is one of the Committee.

It is reported that some important alterations are about to be made in the composition of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Toronto papers of the 6th, and Kingston papers of the 11th inst. were received yesterday. We have much pleasure in copying from the Upper Canada Official Gazette a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies, expressing Her Majesty's approbation of the energy and decision evinced by Sir Francis Head previous to and throughout the late rebellion.

The Court-Martial is still sitting at Toronto. The trial of "General" Sutherland is closed, but the decision of the Court has not yet transpired. The *Toronto Patriot* intimates that "he is not destined for the gallows this time, but is to be put to better use," and that he has already made some very important disclosures, which throw great light upon the late rebellion. These disclosures are said to implicate

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many individuals within the Province; among these is William Ketchum, the President of the Farmers' Bank in Toronto, who has absconded, and against whom a true bill for high treason has been found. The Hon. John Elmsley has been elected President of the Farmers' Bank in the room of Ketchum.

"General" Theller has been found guilty. The British steam packet-ship *Sirius*, Capt. R. Roberts, R.N., was to leave Cork for New York on the 2nd instant, and her owners expect that she will accomplish the passage in fifteen days. Should their expectations be realized, she will arrive at New York this day, bringing London dates to the 1st of this month, which may be expected to reach Quebec on Saturday or Sunday next.

The Earl of Gosford has been receiving every mark of attention from the citizens of New York. He was accompanied, in his visits to the various public institutions and exhibitions, by a delegation from the Common Council. His Lordship is to embark for England in the packet-ship of the 10th.

At the Annual Meeting of the proprietors of the Quebec Lottery, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:—Hon. George Fetherston, W. Walker, J. W. Woodley, C. A. Holt, and F. Froste, Esquires.

A general order has been issued from headquarters at Montreal, directing that the different paid Volunteers serving in Quebec be disbanded on the 30th instant. It is said that they will be allowed to retain their clothing.

The mail for the Lower Provinces now leaves Quebec twice a-week, viz. Sundays at four P.M., and Wednesdays, at nine A.M.—instead of once a week as heretofore.

Much inconvenience and confusion has been experienced by shopkeepers and tradesmen generally, within the last few days, by attempt which are being made to reduce the English shilling to its former standard of thirteen pence.

A. H. Armour and H. Ramsay, Esquires, have been appointed Her Majesty's Patrons, for the District of Montreal.

We understand that the publication of the Montreal *Populaire* has been resumed within the last few days.

In addition to the list of steamers intended to run between Quebec and Montreal, which we published, we have to add the *Three-Rivers*, Capt. St. Louis, which is to form one of the opposition line.

**SAINTE GEORGE'S SOCIETY.**  
The following letter has been addressed to the Presidents of the St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and Caledonian Societies, respectively on the occasion of the next celebration of the Patron Saint of England; and is published by order of the St. George's Society:—

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY ROOMS.  
Albion Hotel, 14th April, 1838.

Sir,—A Special Committee having been appointed at a General Meeting of this Society, held on the 12th inst. for the purpose of communicating, in the most respectful manner, to the Sister Societies of St. Andrew, St. Patrick, and the Caledonian Society, the reasons, which on the present Anniversary, prevent the St. George's Society from requesting as in former years, the attendance of their Brethren in process on to the Cathedral Church on St. George's day—I have the honor as Chairman of that Special Committee to request you, for the information of the Members of the St. Patrick's Society:—

That on the 24th March now last, a resolution was unanimously passed at a Quarterly Meeting of this Society, of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved—That the arrangements for the celebration of St. George's Day by this Society be proceeded with, as heretofore; and that the Sister Societies (that of St. Andrew, St. Patrick and the Caledonian) be invited to join the procession, and to attend the Saint George's Society to the Cathedral Church on the 23rd April next."

In order to carry the above Resolution into effect, application was made, on behalf of this Society, to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for permission that the Cathedral Church might, as heretofore, be opened to the Society for the

performance of Divine Service on St. George's Day, now ensuing. It appeared, however, that strong and conscientious objections existed in the mind of his Lordship with reference to the course of proceeding, which has hitherto, following up the example, as they believe, of similar Uncharitable Societies in the Mother Country, as well as their practice, on two former occasions, were desirous of continuing on the third recurrence of their Anniversary.

These objections it was found impossible to remove. Communications were interchanged between the Prelate who presides over the Church of England in this Province, and this Society; which failed in producing any more favourable result, than that the onces of the Church were tendered to the Society on a certain condition. This condition the General Meeting, called for the purpose of considering it, was under the necessity of respectfully declining.

It only remains to express an anxious hope, that in the peculiar position in which the St. George's Society find themselves, the Sister Societies will believe, that every member of this Society continues animated by the most ardent desire to maintain with them in every situation and on all occasions, the strictest relations of brotherly love and Christian charity.

The St. George's Society experience unfeigned regret, that the celebration of the Patron Saint of England will thus be shorn of its more interesting attributes and observances; but this regret would be greatly enhanced were they not fully satisfied that the most generous construction will be put upon the determination at which they have arrived, by the Society of which you are the President.

Your obedient humble Servant,  
J. CHARLES FISHER,  
Chairman of a Special Committee  
St. George's Society.

To HENRY JOHN CALDWELL, Esq.  
President, St. Patrick's Society.

It is stated in the *Ami du Peuple* of Wednesday last, that the money which had been stolen from the *Fabrique* at Chateauguy was found restored with the exception of 400 dollars: the sum taken having been 3,200 dollars of which 2,800 had been brought back. It was replaced by one or more individuals one night of the past week, in the same chest in which it was deposited when stolen. There are strong grounds for believing that this money had been abstracted to purchase arms and munitions of war for the patriots, and that the robber, seeing such an investment would not be unprofitable, has thought fit to restore it. (Mercury.)

## COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, 14th April.

The past week has been an extremely dull one in every department of business, and no amelioration is looked for until there are arrivals of Produce from Upper Canada, or that goods can be sent thither. By the end of this week a considerable quantity of Produce will have arrived at Kingston, Brockville and Prescott, part of which, as well as what remained over at these place since last fall, will be boated for this place by tomorrow or Monday. It is intended, we are informed, to let the water into the Lachine Canal on Tuesday. On the 5th instant the Welland Canal was nearly filled and was to be ready for navigation a day or two afterwards.

In another week all the channels of communication from the Atlantic to the Ohio and the great Western Lakes, will be open. ASHES are without change in price, and scarcely any have been sold. Our advices from the Upper Province still concur in stating that comparatively few will be manufactured before the spring sowing is completed, consequently our receipts will be small until July or August.

FLOUR—There are still moderate enquiries made for immediate use, and our last quotations are fully sustained. In Toronto the Commissariat department have contracted for about 2,000 bbls. of Fine at 37s. 6d., subject to the usual guarantee to keep sound for six months after delivery. Some part of this is required to supply the wants of the military on the Western frontier.

GRAIN—None has been offered in market for the past week. In Upper Canada the price of Wheat is rather receding. Buyers are less anxious to purchase, and the farmers evince some desire to sell. They are now busy threshing and will bring it forward more freely as soon the roads will admit of it.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

This morning the wind is at W., and a good deal of newly formed ice is floating on the river.

A steamer came up from Malabar on Saturday afternoon at 10 o'clock. The floating-light has completed her repairs on Davy's slip, and will leave for her station in the Traverse, as soon as the Lake ice breaks up.

The steamer Canada returned to her winter quarters at the Cove, on Friday afternoon. The steamer Three-Rivers also went up to quarters. The *Horatio* was advertised to leave St. John's for Quebec on the 10th instant.

## THE ARMY.

Halifax, 4th April.—The remainder of the 85th Regt. under Lieutenant Col. Denon, embarked yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, on board it, on a ship *Peque*, Captain *Beaver*, and shortly after sailed for St. John's, N. B. His Excellency was present at the embarkation.

Her Majesty's triguan vessel, sailed for Bermuda, on Tuesday morning.

Kingston, 10th April.—We understand that two Regiments of regular troops will be stationed at the garrisons after some time, and a considerable increase will be made to the Army.

Montreal, 14th April.—Orders have been sent to Sorci, for the *Varennes* steamer, to proceed to Chambly and to take the companies of the 60th, now at that post, to Sorci. The 43rd regiment move, on Monday, from St. Johns to Chambly, and are to be replaced by the companies of Colonel Leitch's corps of volunteer Militia, now at Lacaprairie. The two companies of the 30th, at Lacaprairie, are ordered to Lacaprairie.

## PASSENGERS.

In H. M. S. Hercules, at Halifax,—Major Estlin, 33d Regiment; Captains Vintbert and Burnham, Lieutenants Macgregor, Coleman, and Jackson, 10th; Major Deane, Ensigns Bernier, and Surgeon Barr, 9th; Captains Gordon and Mitchell, Lieutenants Briscoe and Daniel, 66th; Captain O'Connell, Lieut. Hon W. Crofton, 5th; Captain Boucher, 93rd.

In the New York packet-ship *Ontario*, sailed on the 5th instant for London,—Messrs. Waterhouse, and J. Woodward, of Canada.

## MARRIED.

On the 26th of February, at Sandwich, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, P. Cosgrave, Esq. of the firm of Curran, Cosgrave & Co. of Windsor, Mercantile, to Miss Mary Curran, daughter of Henry Curran, Esq.

On the same day, at Sandwich, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Arthur, son of Francis Bailey, Esq. of the same place, to Ann Curran, daughter of Henry Curran, Esq. of Windsor.

## DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, 14th instant, aged 3 months, William, son of Henry Sharpe, Esq.  
At Plymouth, England, on the 15th January Miss Arthur, eldest sister of Sir George Arthur, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

At Amherstburgh, on the 31st ult., Richard, son of Alexander Gavel, Esq., in the 5th year of his age. He became afflicted in his death were peculiarly subject to his increased parents. A physician was immediately called in, and pronounced the child to be in a dangerous state, as the root he had eaten was that most deadly of all poisons, stramonium. Notwithstanding every exertion was made that science and humanity could suggest—the poor little fellow fell a victim to this vile narcotic, after enduring the most excruciating agony for about forty hours.—Western Herald.

## FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD!

WHEREAS WILLIAM GOATES, of the City of Quebec, late first Teller of the Branch of the Montreal Bank, established at Quebec, stands charged with feloniously stealing in the month of February last, from the office of the said Bank at Quebec, a large quantity of Notes of the Montreal Bank, amounting in the whole to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds currency;—and whereas the said William Goates hath been committed to the Common Gaol of the District of Quebec, to take his trial for the said offence, and whereas the greater part of the said Notes so stolen, as aforesaid, has not been found or traced;—Notice is hereby given, that the above reward of

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS currency, will be paid to any person or persons who shall give information by which the whole of the said stolen property shall be recovered, and a proportionate part of the above Reward according to the amount which may be so found and recovered upon application to the undersigned at the office of the said Bank, in St. Peter Street, in the City of Quebec.

A. SIMFSON, Cashier.  
N. B.—The Notes stolen are principally Notes of 100 dollars, 50 dollars and 20 dollars each of the Montreal Bank, payable at Quebec.

## BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. MARTYN (formerly Leighton) respectfully acquaints the Public that she intends again opening a Boarding Establishment in the house formerly occupied by Sir John Caldwell, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of Public favour. The Stable attached to the above premises is to let.

## PROSPECTUS

THE QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT, To be published weekly during the Summer, commencing on the 5th May.

BEIDES A complete and carefully corrected Prices Current of Imports and Exports, with the Imperial and Provincial duties, it will contain a faithful report of Auction Sales for each week; the arrivals and clearances of vessels; ships entered outward, with their tonnage, ports of destination, and shippers' names; a comparative statement of arrivals; rate of freights to the principal ports, and some other useful information connected with the trade of the country.

THE QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT will be neatly printed on a large sheet of good folio-post, with a blank page for remarks.

The first number will be printed on Saturday morning, the 5th May, at eleven o'clock, and continued every succeeding Saturday at the same hour. To be had at the different Book Stores.

Price—Twelve shillings per quire. The series (which will comprise about twenty-six numbers) will be delivered for 12s. 6d. each set.

## FOR SALE.

No. 11, Notre Dame Street.  
THIRTY barrels sherry wine,  
100 dozen doats,  
6 cases black lead,  
10 bags pimento,  
4 bbls. loaf sugar,  
10 boxes hyson tea,  
3 barrels mackerel, (3½ yrs.)  
4 bbls. loaf sugar.

—ALSO—  
Twankey, Bova, Hyson Skin, &c., &c.  
JOHN FISHER,  
Quebec, 9th April, 1838.

## WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to an Ornamental and Sign Painter. Apply at the Office of our Paper. Quebec, 11th April, 1838.

## ICE!

ICE in large or small quantities may be had during the whole summer at the GERMAN HOTEL, Notre Dame Street. Quebec, 7th April, 1838.

## TO LET,

AN EXCELLENT OFFICE, & FIRE PROOF VAULTS, most advantageously situated nearly opposite to the Quebec Arms, St. Peter Street. The above vaults are admirably adapted for the storage of Mediterranean and West Indian produce.

## Apply to

JAMES S. MILLER,  
Tant's Wharf,  
Quebec, 31st March, 1838.

## ROYAL VICTORIA BONNET.

MRS. BROWN, Straw and Tuscan Bonnet Maker, No. 9, St. John's Street, Suburbs, next door to the Clothing Establishment—respectfully intimates the arrival of the new shape, by stage this morning, as also a quantity of raim suitable for making up and altering Bonnets.

In order to prevent disappointment, Ladies are requested to send their work early. Quebec, 21st March, 1838.

## AUCTIONS.

## BY B. COLE.

Will be sold, on FRIDAY the 27th inst. at the residence of Capt. BAYLIF, 66th Regt., Lewis Road, near Mr. Clapham's.

The whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Card, Loo and other Tables, Chairs, and Chests of Drawers, Sideboard, Sofas, Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Pier and other Looking Glasses, Stoves, Glass and Earthenware, with a variety of other articles.

Sale at ONE o'clock—Condition Cash. Quebec, 14th April, 1838.

## BY B. COLE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, and following days, at the residence of Mrs. HOGG, St. Anne Street, near the Gaol:

THE WHOLE OF HER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—Mahogany Dining, Card, Loo, and other Tables, Sideboard, Sofas, Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Pier and other Looking-Glasses, double and single Stoves, China, Glass and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, with a variety of other articles.

Condition—CASH, on delivery. Quebec, 12th March, 1838.

