

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I. No. 40]

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 26TH MAY, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

POETRY.

THE SLAVE.

"Who shall avenge the slave?" I stood and cried,
"The earth, the earth," the echoing sea replied.
I turned to the ocean, but each wave
Declined to be the avenger of the slave.
"Who shall avenge the slave?" My species cry,
"The winds, the rain, the lightnings of the sky."
I turned to these; from them one echo ran—
"The right avenger of the slave is man."
Man was my fellow; in his sight I stood,—
Wept and besought him by the voice of blood.
Sternly he looked, as proud on earth he stood,
Then said, "Thy avenger of the slave is God.
I looked to Heaven in prayer; awhile 'twas still—
And then methought God's voice replied "I WILL."

ELLEN DUNCAN.
BY DENIS O'DONOVAN.

[CONTINUED.]

"Ellen," said he, "since I saw you last,
I went through a date of hardship; an' I
little the bit, on my return, that I'd be accused
of a black sin."
"Och, shure enough, Owen dartin'; but I
hope it'll be all for the best. I little thought
I'd see the day that you'd be suspected of
murder."

"Well, Ellen aron, all's in it is, it can't
be helped. Bad as I was sayin'—whin I left
this, I cut across by Shemus Doo's, an' so
up into the mountain, where I knew the bars
were cooin' about in plenty. I shot two or
three or thim; an' as night began to fall, I
was thinking ov cooin' home, whin I heard
the barkin' of a dog a little farther up, in
the wild part, where I never ventured afore. I
dunna what prompted me to follow it; but,
any how, I did, an' I went on farther an' farther.
Well, Ellen agra, I at last come to a deep
valley, full up an' most ov fuzze an' brambles,
an' I seen a black thing runnin' down the
edge ov it. It was so far off, I thought it was
a hare, an' so I let fly, an' it roved over an' over.
Whin I drew near, what was it but
a barty black spaniel; an' you may be shure
I was sorry for shootin' it, an' makin' such a
mistake. I lays down the gun, an' takes it
in my arms, an' the poor cratur licked the
hand that shot it. Thin suddenly there comes
up three strait men, an' saizin' me as if I
wor a child, they carried me down wid them,
cursin' an' abusin' me all the way. As they
made me take a solemn oath not to revile
what I saw there, I can't tell you any more;
but they thrated me badly, an' it was only
yesterday I escaped."

"Well Owen a hazur, we ought to be
thankful that you're safe here back; but do
you think the magistrate will be satisfied
with this story—they are always anxious to
do justice, but they must be satisfied."

"In troth, they are, machree; but shure
I'll swear to it; an' besides, you know, the
real murder may be discovered—for God
never lets it, or all other crimes, go a-
punchment. An' now I'll just go to the bars
at onst, an' be out ov respinne."

Ellen Duncan had concluded this sentence,
the tramp of feet was heard outside, and in a few
seconds the cabin was full of armed men, who
came to take him prisoner. He had been seen
entering his cabin; and they immediately,
after mustering a party, set out to make him
captive. As he was known to most of them,
and did not make the slightest resistance, they
treated him gently, but bound his hands firmly
behind his back, and took every necessary
precaution. Though Ellen, while it seemed
at a distance, had conversed calmly about his
surrender, she was violently agitated at the
appearance of the armed force. She clung to
her husband's knees, and refused to part from
him, wildly screaming, "He's innocent! My
husband's innocent!" and when all was
prepared, she walked by his side to the mag-
istrate's house, (a distance of three miles)
her choking sobs and burning tears attested
the violence of her uncontrolled feelings. A
short examination was gone through there;

and the circumstantial evidence that was ad-
duced, made the case look very serious. One
man positively swore, that he had seen Dun-
can pass by in the morning, in the direction
where the body was found, and that he was
armed with a gun. Another that in about an
hour afterwards he had heard a shot, but sup-
posed it was some person coursing, and that
the report was just where the body was found
and where Owen had been seen proceeding to.
His only cow having been sold by Daly,
a threat that he was heard uttering, and his
absence from home, was duly commented on,
and finally, he was committed to prison to
abide his trial at the Ennis Assizes. While
all this was going forward, Ellen's emotions
were most agonizing. She stared wildly at
the magistrate and the two witnesses; and as
the evidence was proceeded with, she some-
times hastily put back her hair, as if she
were under the influence of a dream. But
when his final committal was made out, and
her mind glanced rapidly at the concurrent
testimony, and the danger of Owen, she rushed
forward, and flinging her arms round him,
wildly exclaimed—

"They shan't part us—they shan't fear
us asunder! No, no, Owen, I will go wid
you to prison! Oh, is it some of this wild
us I—You've be' dragged from me, accused
ov murder—and I—Father of mercies,
how is it in my sinuses—I'm goin' mad—wid,
wid mad!"

"Ellen," said Owen, gently naving
her arms, and kissing her forehead, while a
scalding tear fell from his eye on her cheek—
"Ellen, an' there machree! I don't be over-
cooin'. There's a good girl, chy'er eyes.
That God that knows I'm guiltless, 'll bring
me safe through all. May his blessin' be on
you, my poor colleen, till we meet again! You
know you can come an' see me. Heaven
protect you, Ellen, a luma!—Heaven protect
you!"

When he was finally removed, she seemed
to lose all power, and but for the arms of a
stander would have fallen to the ground. It
was not without assistance that she was at
length enabled to reach her cabin. It was
at length enabled to reach her cabin. It was
at length enabled to reach her cabin.

It is strange how man's feelings and powers
are swayed by outward circumstances, and
how his guide and strength may be entirely
overcome by dishastening appearances. So
it was with Owen; although constantly
visited in prison by his faithful wife—al-
though conscious of his own innocence—and
although daily receiving assurances of hope
from a numerous circle of friends—yet still
his spirit drooped; the gloom of imprisonment
the idea of danger, the ignominy of public
execution, and all the horrors of innocent
conviction, gradually wore away his mental
strength; and when the assize time approach-
ed, he was but a thin shadow of the former
bluff, healthy Owen Duncan. In so short a
time as this, can care and harrowing thought
exhibit its influence on the human frame!

Never was there a finer or more heavenly
morning than that which ushered in the day
of trial. The court house was crowded to
suffocation, the mob outside fearfully nume-
rous, and never before perhaps, was Ennis in
such a state of feverish excitement. Daly's
murder was a thought in the minds of all, in
comparison with Duncan's accusation. Alas,
the former was an occurrence of too frequent
repetition, to be very much thought of; but
the latter—namely Owen's being suspected—
was a subject of the extremest wonder. His
former high character—his sobriety—his quiet-
ness, and his being a native of the town, in
some measure accounted for this latter feeling,
and there was an inward conviction in most
men's minds, that he was guiltless of the
crime for which he was accused. Although
the court-house was crowded, yet when the
prisoner was called to the bar, a pin could be
heard to drop in any part of the place. There
was a single female figure leaning on the arm
of an aged and silver-haired, though hale and
healthy countryman, within a few feet of the
dock; and as the prisoner advanced, and lay-
ing his hand on the iron railing, confronted
judges and the court, she slowly raised the
hood of the cloak, in which she was comple-

tely muffled, and gazed long and earnestly on
his face. There was in that wistful look a
fear,—a hope—an undying tenderness, and
when his eye met hers, there was a proud,
yet soft and warm expression in its glance,
that reassured her sinking heart. As she
looked round on the court, and the many
strange faces, and all the striking parapher-
nalia of justice, a slight shudder crept silently
over her frame, and she clung closer to her
companion, as if to ask for all the protection
he could afford. It was Ellen and her father,
who came, the former summoned as a witness,
and the latter to accompany and support the
daughter of his aged head.

Duncan was arraigned: and on being asked
the usual question of "guilty, or not guilty?"
he answered in a clear, calm voice, "Not
guilty, my Lord!" and the trial proceeded.
The same evidence that was given, at the
magistrate's house was a second time repeated;
and, evidently, its train of circumstances made
a deep impression on the court. While the
first part of the examination was going for-
ward, Ellen remained as motionless as a statue,
scarcely daring to move or breathe; but
when the questions went more against Owen,
her respirations became quick, short, and
gasping; and when the cries desired her to
get up on the table, it was with difficulty that
she obeyed him. When seated, she gazed
timidly round on the crowd of counsellors and
the judges, as though to bespeak their
sympathy; but then, not meeting a single
glance from which to glean even the shadow
of hope, she covered her face with her hands.
A moment or two elapsed, and she grew more
assured, and the counsel for the Crown pro-
ceeded with the examination.

"Ellen Duncan, is not that your name?"
was the first question.

"It is, Sir," she strikingly answered,
without raising her eyes.

"Do you know the prisoner at the bar?"

"Do I know the prisoner at the bar?" she
reiterated; "do I know Owen Duncan?"

"Do you recollect the night of the twenty-
first of September?"

"I do, Sir."

"Can you swear to whether your husband
was at home on that night or not?"

Her voice faltered a little as she answered
in the negative; and on the presiding judge
repeating the question, with the addition of,

"Did he return at all next day?" it seemed
as if she first thought that her answers might
criminate him still farther, and clasping her
hands convulsively together, and raising her
face to the bench, while the scalding tears
chased each other down her sunken cheek,
she passionately exclaimed—

"Oh, for the love of heaven, don't ask me
any thing that 'll be worse for him! Don't,
counsellor jewel, don't—don't ask me to
swear any thing that 'll do him harm; for I
can't know what I'm sayin' now, as the heart
within me is growin' weak."

After a few cheering expressions from the
bench, who evidently were much moved by
her simply energetic language and action, she
was asked whether she could tell the
Court where her husband spent that and the
following nights; and with all the eagerness
that an instantaneously formed idea of serving
him could give, she answered—

"Oh, yis! yis! my Lord, I can. He was
in the mountains shootin' wid Phil Duran's
gun, an' he was sazed by some men, that
made him stop wid thim, an' take an oath not
to revile who they wor, an' they thrated him
badly; so after three days he made his es-
cape, an' come home to the cabin, whin he
was taken by the polis."

"One word more, an' you may go down—
What was done with that gun?"

The judge's hard and unmoved tone of voice
seemed to bring misgiving to her mind, and she
trembled from head to foot as she feebly
answered—

"The wild boys in the mountain kept it,
my Lord, an' so he couldn't bring it home
wid him. But indeed, my Lord, indeed he's
innocent—I'll swear he never done it! Fur,
oh! iv you knew the tinderness or his heart

—he that never hurt a fly! Don't be hard on
him, for the love ov mercy, an' I'll pray for
you night an' day."

This was the last question she was asked;
and having left the table, and regained her
former position by her father's side, she listen-
ed with motionless, motionless intensity to the
judge's "charge." He recapitulated the evi-
dence—dwelt on the strong circumstances that
seemed to bespeak his guilt—spoke of the
mournful increase of crime—of law, and life,
and property being at stake—and finally closed
his address with a sentence expressive of the
extreme improbability of the prisoner's de-
fence; for he, on being asked if he had any
thing further to say, replied in the negative,
only asserting, in the most solemn manner,
his innocence of the charge.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Morning Chronicle says the report
of Queen Victoria's being about to visit
Ireland, is without foundation. Marshal Soubt
had been appointed to attend her Coronation,
as a Special Representative of the French
government.

O'Connell has denounced all Irish members
who will not be at their post in London, on
the 25th instant.

The London Times of April 23d, states that
a prospectus of a new banking company, with
a capital of two millions of pounds sterling,
the shares to consist of £100 each, is circu-
lating in the city. "One of the leading ob-
jects of this bank," says the Times, "is to
supply to the trading interest that regular and
systematic support which the Bank of England,
in theory, is supposed to afford, but which, in
periods of distress and difficulty, when it is
most wanted, is never forthcoming."

The new military commission will be ap-
pointed immediately after the recess.

The departure of the Earl of Durham has
been delayed in consequence of the tem-
pestuous weather. Throughout the whole of
Saturday the numerous domestics of the noble-
earl were busy in Cleveland-row packing up
his lordship's effects, which were sent off
yesterday to Portsmouth; but, up to last even-
ing, we believe his lordship had not quitted
town for Portsmouth to embark. Mr. Turton,
who accompanies his lordship in the Hastings
as legal adviser, is the son of Sir Thomas
Turton, Bart. and lately arrived from Calcutta,
where he was a practising barrister in the
supreme court.

On Wednesday a grand farewell dinner was
given by his Grace the Duke of Cleveland to
the Earl of Durham, previously to the Noble
Earl's departure for Canada. His Royal High-
ness the Duke of Sussex honoured the party
with his presence.

The Duke of Norfolk has disposed of the
Workshop Manor and estate to the Duke of
Newcastle for £370,000.

THE CORONATION.—A committee meeting
of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon.
Privy Council was held on Saturday at the
Council-office, on the subject of Her Majesty's
Coronation. On Sunday the Proclamation
relative to Her Majesty's Coronation was read
in the various churches and chapels through-
out the metropolis.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF LORD NEL-
SON.—A meeting of the committee appointed
to carry this undertaking into effect was held
on Wednesday last, at the Thatched House
Tavern. There were present, among others,
the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of
Anglesea, Lords A. Fitzclarence, Byron, and
Minto, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and
J. W. Croker, Esq. Sir G. Cockburn in the
chair. The Chancellor of the Exchequer
stated that the government were extremely
desirous that a site should be reserved for the
purpose in Trafalgar square, and that every
assistance would be given to the undertaking
by the government. The committee have
already got £6000 in hand, and reckon con-
fidently upon that amount being increased in
the course of another six weeks, to £25,000.
It was agreed that the invitation to artists

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

should be for any description of design, pillar, triumphal arch, or monument of any other kind,—and the committee calculated that at least £40,000 would be required to cover the whole expenses, a sum which they had no doubt of raising, however slowly, with the greatest facility.

The *Bellerophon*, 78, is setting with all expedition, being intended, it is said, to return immediately to the Mediterranean; but as she has left her lower deck guns at Malta, the probability is that she will also embark troops for Canada; on which service, also, she will be forthwith sent the *Madagascar*, just returned from the West Indies.

UNITED STATES.

[From the United Service Gazette, 18th May.]
RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

An account was given in the National Gazette, of violence done to the Pennsylvania Hall, on Wednesday evening. During most of the day yesterday, large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident that there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon, the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening, as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and perhaps do injury to the building—and crowded as the walls must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life. It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the Mayor took the keys and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requesting them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and aving volunteers.

Early in the evening notice was given that the crowd had come down the street and was attacking the north side of the Hall: the mayor hastened up Fifth street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprung his rattle, and his police called upon the people to sustain the Mayor, but not one person appeared to give aid. It was then seen that those who had assailed the building and broken open the doors and lower windows obtained entrance, and were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction; but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Walmouth, the Sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books in a heap, set fire to them, and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration, but the firemen were not allowed to play upon the building, but directed to play upon those houses endangered by the flames, so that before 10 o'clock the whole woodwork of the Hall was entirely destroyed—and shortly afterwards the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws and the city's character.

[From the New York Com. Adv. of the 21st May.]

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.—By the steam-boat and rail-road passengers from Philadelphia, a painful report has reached the city, that the riots were renewed last evening, and that blacks had fired upon the whites as they had a right to do, if first assailed by them.

On opening the Philadelphia papers of this morning, however, we are satisfied that the story is untrue. Still, it is true that a riotous disposition was manifested during the whole of Saturday, which broke out into actual violence in the evening.

An unauthorized call for a public meeting of the fire department having been posted through the city on Saturday morning, a large meeting at four o'clock, in the afternoon, (the hour appointed) was the consequence.

But, because the meeting was unauthorised, an adjournment to the hour of eight in the evening, was proposed and carried.

In conformity with this resolution, an adjourned meeting took place at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Several thousand firemen, together with a large number of citizens, were in attendance, and their proceedings evinced a proper spirit for the preservation of the peace.

It was while this meeting was yet engaged in its deliberations that the riotous manifestations described in the subjoined extracts were exhibited:—

The following account is from the United States Gazette:—

While the business of the meeting was going on in Independence square, there was a loud shouting in Sixth street, and immediately a host of persons were seen coming down that street, at a rapid rate, occasionally shouting in front of a house.

This company consisting of several thousands, and continually receiving augmentation went down to the African meeting house, in Sixth above Lombard street, and a few persons commenced shouting, as if to excite the others.

At length some few bricks were thrown—and it seemed as if the work of mischief was begun—when suddenly Mr. Recorder Rush sprang into the front of the mob, seized one or two actually engaged in the mischief, and called for aid.

At once the yelling ceased, and we here hastened into the midst of the mob, but found no one willing to acknowledge that he wished to prosecute the mischief. Whether Mr. Rush secured the person whom he seized, we do not know, as we were unable to get a sight of him.

The mob continued to hang round that neighbourhood for some time, but did not attempt, we believe, any farther mischief. In this mob it appeared to us that large lads were the prominent persons.

It is stated to us that a crowd assembled in Small street, a place chiefly occupied by poor blacks out of the limits of the city, and were making an attack when the blacks rallied, and drove away their assailants. The sheriff at that time arrived, and restored quiet.

Yesterday the Mayor had police officers provided for the several colored places of worship. But during the day all was quiet.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger estimates the value of this building at \$40,000, which must be paid by the state, in conformity with a recent law.

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, 17th May.—Between the hours of two and three o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on March Street, by which several houses were burned to the ground. A man named Johnson has been apprehended, and lodged in jail on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to the house, which communicated the flames to the others. Another person named Little is in custody, on a charge of theft, committed at the fire. The fire engine and hook and ladder companies were on the ground, and exerted themselves strenuously as usual in getting the fire under, and preventing the flames communicating to the adjoining buildings.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The restoration of peace and good order in this Province, is about to be followed by a strong, and, we trust a successful effort, to place this great provincial enterprise upon such a basis as will secure its early construction.

A letter lately received in this country, from a true friend of the Province, now in London, conveys to the Directors of the "Great Western Rail Road Company," the agreeable information that capitalists, so far from having their confidence in this country weakened by the late troubles, are disposed to furnish the sum granted to the Company, and that there is little doubt but that the whole would be taken up as soon as offered in the market.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

LONDON DISTRICT.—The following convictions have taken place in London for High Treason, viz.—Harvey Briant, Alviro Ladd, Robert Cook, Ebenzer Wilcox, Enoch Moore, and John Moore.

Acquitted.—David Hagerman, Charles Lattimer, William Putman, Isaac Moore and W. Hole.

Kingston, 19th May.—We learn that His Excellency Sir George Arthur and suite are expected to arrive in Town on Tuesday or Wednesday next. His Excellency has already issued invitations for a large party to dine with him at Macdonald's, on the 24th inst. with Her Majesty's Birth Day—on which day also she will inspect all the force in this garrison, both regulars and militia.

MORE SYMPATHY.—We learn that the sympathies of Rochester a few days since set fire to the scow belonging to the "Traveller"

steamer, at the mouth of the Genesee River, and burnt her up. It is also mentioned that the wagons, &c. belonging to the Agent of the "Traveller" were thrown over the high precipice at the Landing below Rochester.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 1st inst., as three boys were fishing in the River Thames, near the town of London, in the Western District, the boat was accidentally upset and two of the boys were drowned—the third escaped with difficulty. The names of the unfortunate young men were Joseph Flanagan, aged about 16 years, and William Bradish, about 12 or 13 years.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, May 23rd.—RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—We referred in our paper of Monday, to the circumstance of the Executive having authorised the suspension of specie payments by the chartered and incorporated Banks of this Province, for the period of two months, under the provisions of the Ordinance lately promulgated; stating at the same time, our conviction, that the Banks of this city would either not avail themselves of the permission at all, or else would act upon it only for a very short period. It affords us much pleasure to state, that these institutions resume specie payments this day.

As a necessary consequence of the resumption, the Banks of this city no longer receive notes of the Upper Canada Bank, or of any other Bank, whose notes are not redeemable in specie.—We hope very soon to be able to state, that none of the institutions of Upper Canada are of this class.—(Courier.)

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 26th MAY, 1838.

LATEST DATES.

London, - - April 24. New York, - - May 21.
Liverpool, - - April 23. Halifax, - - May 3.
Havre, - - April 22. Toronto, - - May 17.

This morning's Montreal mail brought files of London and Liverpool papers to the 24th ult. brought by the ship *Westchester*, from Liverpool. The packet-ship *Cambridge*, and *Stakespere*, which sailed from New York on the 22nd April, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 24th. The packet-ship *Pennsylvania*, left dock in company with the *Westchester*, and unfortunately came in contact with the *Cambridge*. The *Pennsylvania* carried away her fore-top gallant mast, and injured some of her rigging, which would probably detain her in port for a day or two longer. It will be recollected that Sir Francis Bond Head was passenger in the *Cambridge*.

THE LATE DUEL IN MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Herald of Wednesday last.

An affair of honour took place yesterday morning near the Pavilion, which we are sorry to say, terminated fatally to one of the parties, Major Henry John Warde, of the 1st Royals. His antagonist is said to have been Robert Sweeney, Esq. but nothing certain is known regarding his being the person, or the nature of the quarrel between the parties. Report also says that Major Warde was attended on the Ground by Captain Mayne of the Royals, and Mr. Sweeney by Mr. Airey of the Royal Artillery, and that Dr. Knox of the Royals was the medical attendant. The meeting took place at five o'clock this morning, and a carner's jury sat at one o'clock, bringing in the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that the late Major Henry John Warde came by his death, in consequence of a gun shot wound inflicted by some person unknown in a duel this morning." This melancholy event has cast a gloom over every countenance. The following is an epitome of the evidence before the Jury:—

James McDonald, ploughman to M. B. Gibb, deposed that about 5 A. M., on leaving his house to go to the stables, he heard the report of a gun or pistol, and on reaching the stable, he saw in a field a short distance off, a figure lying on the ground, and three or four persons about it, as if lamenting over it. One of the party, who had on a white hat, came up to him, and asked him to assist in carrying to the Pavillion the body of a gentleman who had been shot; he declined, stating that the author of the person's death ought to be punished, but on the assurance of the gentleman that he had nothing to do in the affair, deponent, with two other farm servants carried the deceased to the Pavillion. Recognised the body shown him as the one

he saw in the morning. Does not know any of the parties.

J. B. Lanouette deposed that about 5 A. M. he saw four persons in Ross's field near the Grand stand, walking about, that he was then about four acres from them, but seeing two of the party take positions, as if for fighting a duel, he approached to within two and a half acres from them; that the antagonists appeared to him to be about fifty feet apart, that he heard the words "Ready—Fire!" when one pistol was discharged, and one of the parties leaped two or three feet in the air, and fell down, upon which he went up to him and saw him expire. He was ordered off the ground, and at first refused, but afterwards went away, but previous to doing so, he addressed the individual whom he supposed had shot the other, as follows:—"You have made a bad beginning of the day," that he got no reply, but the individual addressed threw the pistol on the ground, and began to sob; the other two knelt down by the body, laid their hands on the breast of the deceased, and appeared highly agitated and grieved. Deponent does not know any of the parties, did not see the deceased or any other person attempt to leave the ground, after the word, "ready," and before the word "fire" was given.

A. H. David, Esquire, M. D. deposed, that on an external examination of the body, he discovered a gunshot wound in the right side, which had fractured the seventh rib, and had taken a direction backwards and downwards coming out on the left side about one and a half inches lower than the wound on the right side, and also wounding the inner part of the left arm, corresponding to the wound on the left side. A large quantity of blood had evidently escaped from the wound, but does not know if enough of itself, to cause death. The Jury then decided that Dr. David should open the body, which he did, and gave the following additional testimony. On opening the body, raised the breast bone or sternum, found the lungs and heart quite collapsed, and great effusion of blood on both sides of the chest, also some small pieces of bone. On examining the lower lobe of the right lung, he found an opening corresponding to the wound on the right side, which passed through the back bone or vertebra, cutting the spinal marrow. On introducing the finger into the opening, he found the bone completely shattered, portions of which he produced. Following the direction of the wound, he found the lower lobe of the left lung perforated in a slanting direction, and the wound making its exit between the eighth and ninth ribs, on the left side; has no doubt the wound was occasioned by the perforation of a bullet. Identified the body as that of the deceased Major Warde; is of opinion that the right arm must have been raised horizontally, or drawn back in a constrained position, or it would have been injured by the bullet.

W. H. Laverock, cabinet maker, residing at the Pavilion, deposed, that about half past five o'clock in the morning, he was awake by a knocking at the door, and on looking over the window, saw a gentleman who asked him if the landlord was at home, and said that he wished a room to put a gentleman in who had been shot in a duel. Before he opened the door, he looked out at the back window of the house, and saw a person on the ground, with two or three round him. The door was subsequently opened, and the body placed in a room, on a baidette which the deponent procured for that purpose. While washing the body, a bullet fell out from the left arm. A person who styled himself Captain Mayne's servant, told deponent that deceased was Major Warde, and two of the other gentlemen were Captain Mayne and Dr. Knox, all of the Royal Regiment, that he did not know who the other parties were, thought the gentleman who shot Major Warde lived near the Haymarket, and that his name was Sweeney. They all appeared very sorry at what had occurred.

From the Montreal Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette.

"The body of Major Warde was brought into town last night about 7 o'clock and will be interred to-morrow. I have heard that Major General Clitherow has refused to have him buried with military honors, and without the usual burial service. It is now generally believed that letters written by the deceased to the wife of Mr. Sweeney were the cause of the meeting. No accounts of the seconds, the surgeon, or Mr. Sweeney, have been received."

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

A public meeting was held at Toronto on the 12th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting to Col. Fitzgibbon, some testimonial expressive of the sense entertained by his fellow citizens, of the services rendered by him during the recent rebellion. The Mayor filled the chair, and several resolutions echoing the requisition were unanimously passed, and a subscription list opened to raise a fund for the purpose of purchasing a testimonial to the gallant Colonel.

We understand that the banks of this city have resumed specie payments.

We regret to state that during the westerly gale on Thursday last, three brothers named Raymond, residents of Beaumont, nine miles below Quebec, were upset in a boat while attempting to save a piece of timber floating down the river, and all perished.

A Pilot was also drowned the same day.

THE ARMY.

War Office April 13.

1st. Regt. Life Gds.: F. Greville, Gent. to be Col. and Sub-Lt. by pur. v. Earl of Clonmore, who rets.—12th Reg. of Lt. Drags.: Assist. Surg. T. Hunter, M. D., from the 45th Regt. of Ft. to be Assist.-Sur. v. Greatrex, ap. to the Coldstream Regt. of Ft. Gds.—1st or Grenadier Regt. Ft. Gds.: G. E. Blenkins, Gent. to be Assist.-Sur.—11th Regt. of Ft.: J. Stewart, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. v. Thom, ap. to the Staff.—Hospital Staff: Assist.-Surgeon A. Tuom, from the 11th Ft. to be Assist.-surgeon, v. Barry, prom. in the 1st Drag. Gds.

The Brigade of Guards, under the command of Major General Sir James Macdonell, have arrived at Quebec. The Major General commanding is a gallant and experienced officer. He is brother to the late Glengarry, and was for many years well and familiarly known as Colonel James Macdonell, of the Coldstream Guards. Sir Walter Scott, in describing the battle of Waterloo, makes the following honourable notice of the conduct of the Guards, and that of Colonel Macdonell on that bloody field. "About half past eleven o'clock, the whole of the French second corps d'armes, amounting to three divisions, each consisting of ten thousand men, commenced a most desperate attack upon the post of Hougoumont. It was defended by the light companies of the Guards, who were stationed in the chateau and the garden, partly in the wood, in conjunction with a corps of sharpshooters, chiefly Nassau troops. The defence was supported by the whole second brigade of Guards under Major General Byng, placed in a rising ground in the rear, so as to preserve the power of reinforcing the garrison. The first division of the French, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, commenced the assault, which, after a short but violent struggle, terminated in their retreating with great loss. But the attack was almost instantly renewed with incredible fury by the second division, commanded by General Foy. The fury of the onset was such, that the sharpshooters of Nassau Usinger, to whom the grove of Hougoumont had been confided, abandoned that part of the post, and the chateau itself must have been carried, but for the stubborn and desperate courage of that detachment of the Guards to whom the defence was intrusted. A French officer followed by a few men, actually forced his way into the court yard of the chateau, but all were there bayoneted. Colonel Macdonell, the brother of our Highland Chief Glengarry, was obliged to fight hand to hand among the assailants, and was indebted to personal strength no less than courage for his success in the perilous duty of shutting the gates of the court yard against the enemy."—Kingston Chronicle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

24th May.

Ship Ulverstone, Packwood, 11th April, Leith, T. Froste & Co, ballast, Ship Courtney, Ellis, 19th April, London, T. Froste & Co, ballast, Ship Alcayene, Muir, 22d April, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co, salt, Ship Robert Ker, Gourley, 20th April, Liverpool, salt and pease, G H Parke, Ship Cambrian, Dring, 15th April, Hull, Levey & Co, ballast,—10 settlers.

Bark Ocean, Robertson, 23rd April, Portsmouth, Pemberton, ballast, Bark Evergreen, Moran, 22d April, Liverpool, Tibbets, wheat,—8 passengers, Bark Agitator, Wilson, 21st April, Belfast, order, ballast,—98 passengers, Brig Dryden, Bruce, 12th April, Portsmouth, Atkinson & Co, ballast, Brig Earl Moira, Black, 29th March, London, R F Maitland & Co, ballast, Brig John & Mary, Mures, 13th April, London, Gilmour & Co, ballast, Bark Isabella, Couper, 21st April, Dundee, order, general cargo, Brig Royalist, Ashbridge, 22d April, Liverpool, J Gordon & Co, wheat, Brig Albion, Hick, 12th April, London, Government stores, Brig Martin, McVener, 22d April, Workington, Ryan Brothers, ballast, Brig Horatio, Stewart, 21st April, New Brunswick, R Peniston, general cargo, 73 soldiers, wives and children, Brig Morris, Maffin, 4th April, Jamaica, Gillespie & Co, rum, Brig Sam, Gould, Smith, 8th April, Jamaica, Gillespie & Co, rum, Ship Harmony, Cookman, 19th April, Hull, H Burstall, wheat, Bark Tobago, Parrot, 27th March, London, Price & Co, ballast, Brig Margery, Knott, 5th April, Newcastle, R F Maitland & Co, ballast, Brig Betty, Wedgewood, 14th April, Workington, Maitland & Co, ballast, Brig Eleanor, Clark, 12th April, London, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, Brig Majestic, Laing, 13th April, Falmouth, LeMesurier & Co, ballast, Brig Carricks, Potts, 10th April, Dublin, Gilmour & Co, ballast, Brig Lane, Lotherington, 12th April, Newcastle, Maitland & Co, ballast, Schr. Babet Richards, 21 days from Halifax, McClelland, rum, &c.

25th. Bark St. Patrick, McIlroy, 14th April, London, Government stores, Bark Rolla, Stephenson, 7th April, Hull, Price & Co, ballast, Bark Maitha, Robson, 7th April, Newcastle, order, wheat and coals, Bark Edward, McKenzie, 31st March, Plymouth, Maitland & Co, ballast, Brig Chio, Dobson, 6th April, London, Atkinson & Co, ballast, Brig Merchant, Bowman, 7th April, Sunderland, Symes & Ross, coals and glass, Brig Intrepid, Arrowsmith, 21st April, Symes & Ross, order, coals, Schr. Bachelor, Caldwell, 10th May, Bay de Chaleur, Laurie & Burns, wheat, Schr. Albion, Belfontaine, 20th April, Halifax, Price & Co, teas, Schr. Esperance, Lebeuf, 2d May, Guysborough, for Montreal, herrings.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamer St. George, arrived yesterday, from Montreal,—Col. Campbell and Lieut. Townsend, R A.; Messrs. J McNider, Anderson, Thomas, Buteau and son, Quessel and Fotherly. Also, 6 officers of H M S Inconstant, who had been on a visit to the Falls of Niagara. In the Evergreen, from Liverpool,—Mr. D. Baxter and wife, and Miss Phillips. In the Agitator, from Belfast,—Mr. Finlay, Mr. Hewston, and Mr. Dyer. In the Edward, from Liverpool,—Mr. Hol. ditth. In the Bachelor, from Halifax,—Two Mrs. Martells.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—It blows a fresh breeze from the North East, and the Telegraph reports four square-rigged vessels and two schooners.

Her Majesty's Ship Pique, which was to have sailed for Portsmouth this morning, remains wind bound.

Captain Ellis, of the ship Courtney, arrived on Thursday, from London, spoke the steam ship Deceit, on the 12th inst., off Cape Breton, going in for coals.

The Racchoer, which was to sail on Wednesday, to protect the Gaspe fisheries, still remains in port on account of contrary wind.

Schr. Bachelor, Caldwell, arrived yesterday from Bay Chaleur, has on board a cargo of wheat, taken from on board the wreck of the Rebecca.

LAUNCH.—A fine ship upwards of 500 tons, was launched yesterday morning from Mr. Lampon's shipyard, St. Rochs.—She was called the Matthew Bell.

New York, May 21st.—Cleared for Quebec —Bark Abbotson, Hicks. The Br. ship Athabaska, Nesfield, which sailed from Liverpool April 14th for Quebec, struck on the West Hoyls, 16th, and was lost, together with all on board.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, H W Welch, Esquire, of this city, Merchant, to Lucia Mary, daughter of the late Henry Cowan, Esquire. At Montreal, on Thursday last, by the Rev Dr Bethune, Rector of Christchurch, John Hodgdon, of Quebec, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Miss Margaret Amelia Leggett, of Boston.

THE TRANSCRIPT is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, price One Penny per number, or Ten Shillings per annum.

Mr. JAMIESON, Librarian, Fabrique Street, opposite to the Market-Place, is Agent, for the Transcript in the Upper Town, and from him the paper may always be had immediately after publication.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and communications are received at the Office, No. 4, St. Antoine Street, (leading to Hunt's Wharf,) and by the above Agent.

FOR SALE.

UPPER CANADA FLOUR and MESS FLOUR, warranted best quality. The Pork is delicious to the taste, being young and nicely cured during the winter. It is well suited for private families, and will be sold low. Pork Hams very superior flavour, cured in the Yorkshire style.

Just arrived,—A beautiful assortment of STRAW BONNETS; very fashionable fancy Tuscan and split straw, the newest shapes.

A Consignment of Single and Double-barrelled GUNS, all proved and warranted the best ever imported into Canada; to be sold at reduced prices.

Iron bound cases very clean and well made, having contained silk Goods, Cassimere and Thibet Wool Shawls. They will be sold cheap.

Quebec, 26th May 1838. B. McLIMONT.

IRISH POTATOES.

FOR SALE, BY THE BUSHEL.

THE BEST ever imported into this market; between the hours of Nine, A. M. and Two, P. M. every day, on TURGEON'S DEAL WHARF, opposite to Mr Howard's forge.

N B.—These potatoes are well adapted for seed, being in good order.

Quebec, 24th May, 1838

BEGG & URQUHART.

BEG to intimate to the public, that they have opened and stocked with Fresh Medicines, of the finest quality, that Shop

No. 8, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, (formerly occupied by the late DR. ROBERTS,) where they intend carrying on the business of CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

in all its branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Very superior Stoughton Bitters, Black, Red, and Copying Inks, Ship's Medicine Chests, complete, Soda Water and Lemonade from the Fountain and in Bottle. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. Quebec, 17th May, 1838

H. CARWELL,

REMOVED from Palace Street to Fabrique Street opposite the Upper Town Market. Quebec, 4th May, 1838.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

REMOVED from No. 5, St. John Street to No 2b, Fabrique Street.

AUCTIONS.

Postponed from Thursday last.

THIS DAY, Saturday, 26th May, at the residence of JOHN YOUNG, Esq, Sault-au-Matelot Street, —Without Reserve.—

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mahogany dining, card, and other tables; mahogany chairs, sofa, handsome side-board, bedstead, chest of drawers, carpets, glasses and earthenware; stove, kitchen utensils, with a variety of other articles;

ALSO,

A good Family Horse and Harness, Two Iron Chests, &c. Sale at ONE o'clock.—Conditions, CASH. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 24th May, 1838.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHILLIPS, COMMERCIAL HOTEL, has removed from his late residence in St. Felix Street, to that convenient and Commodious House in the Square of the Lower Town Market place, adjacent to the Church, where every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their support. Quebec, 17th May, 1838.

T. RICKABY,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, And Undertaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 36, St. John Street, Suburbs, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Allan, boot and shoe-maker, where he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit and receive a continuance of the liberal support he has hitherto received. Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.

For Sale by RICHARDSON BROWN, Hope Street. Quebec, 8th May 1838.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME YOUNG HORSE, belonging to the subscriber, can be seen at Fague's Livery Stables, St. Anne Street. J. E. OLIVER, No. 2, Fabrique Street.

May 15th, 1838.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above. BEGG & URQUHART, Agents. Quebec, 5th May, 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.

T. BICKELL,

(Of the late Firm of HOBBS & BICKELL,) GROCER, &c.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the premises for many years occupied by B. COLE, Grocer, &c. St. John Street, where he will always have on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and Liquors, of the best quality and finest flavor.

T. B. hopes by the strict attention to business, and selling cheap, to merit a share of public patronage.

ENGLISH MONEY

TAKEN FOR GOODS AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: The Half-Crown, 3s 0d Shilling, 1s 3d Sixpence, 0s 7d

T. B. has on hand a lot of Virgin Honey, in jars of 12 lbs. each; London porter, in bottles; Holland Gin, in casks; Fale Cognac Brandy, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, most respectfully intimates that he has constantly on hand a choice Assortment of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Groceries, &c., all of the best quality.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Corner of the Upper-Town Market, Place, Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits' Baracks.

COACH FACTORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully beg leave to inform the gentry and citizens of Quebec, that they have leased the large and extensive premises in Anne Street, opposite the E. J. Cathedral, where they intend to carry on their business on an extensive scale, and hope to give general satisfaction. Carriages painted in the best style, and with the purest materials. C & J SAURIN.

LONDON SADDLES.

ONE case of LONDON SADDLES, of a very superior quality, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Youths', for sale by the subscriber, on liberal terms.

J. E. OLIVER,

2, Fabrique-Street. Quebec, 5th May, 1838.

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 LITERARY TRANSCRIPT.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

LONDON TEA-GARDEN PLEASURES.

(By Bos.)

Let us turn to another portion of the London population—The Sunday pleasers; and let us be our readers to find them thus situated by our side in some well known rural "Tea-garden."

The heat is intense this afternoon, and the people, of whom there are additional parties arriving every moment, look as warm as the tables which have been recently painted, and have the appearance of being red-hot. What a dust and noise! Men and women—boys and girls—sweethearts and married people—babies in arms and children in chairs—pipes and straws—cigars and petit-fours—tea and coffee. Gentlemen, in alarming waistcoats, and steel watch-chains, gnomes—sallying about, three abreast, with surprising dignity for as the gentleman in the next but one—observes, "cutting it uncommonly hot!"—Ladies with cutting hair, white gloves and kerchiefs like small table-cloths, in their hands, choosing one another on the grass in the most playful and interesting manner, with the view of attracting the attention of the aristocratic gentlemen—husbands in perspective ordering bottles of champagne for the objects of their affections, with a flourish of exposture; and the said objects washing down large quantities of "strawberries" or "wickies," with an equal disregard of their own bodily health and subsequent comfort—boys with great silk hats just balanced on the top of their heads, smoking cigars, and trying to look as if they liked them, gentlemen in pink shirts and blue waistcoats, occasionally suspecting either themselves, or somebody else, with their own eyes.

Some of the ladies of this camp provoke a smile, but they are all clean, and happy, and disposed to be good natured and sociable. There two motherly-looking women in the smart pelisses, who are chatting so confidentially, inserting a "silly" at every fourth word, scraped an acquaintance about a quarter of an hour ago; it originated in admiration of the little boy who belongs to one of them—that diminutive specimen of mortality in the three-cornered pink satin hat with black feathers. The two men in the coat and drab trousers, who are walking up and down, smoking their pipes, are their husbands. The party in the opposite box are a pretty fair specimen of the generality of the visitors. These are the father and mother, and old grandmother; a young man and woman, and an individual addressed by the euphonistic of "Uncle Billy," who is evidently the wit of the party. They have some half-dozen children with them, but it is scarcely necessary to mention the fact, for that is a matter of course here. Every woman in "tea-gardens," who has been married for any length of time, must have had twins on two or three occasions; it is impossible to account for the extent of juvenile population in any other way.

Observe the inexpressible delight of the old grand-mother, at Uncle Bill's splendid joke of "tea for four; bread and butter for fifty;" and the loud explosion of mirth which follows his wailing in a voice "silly" on the wretched "silly." The young man is evidently "keeping company" with Uncle Billy's niece; and Uncle Bill's hints—such as "Don't forget me at the dinner, you know," "I shall look out for the cake, Sally," "I'll be godfather to your first-wager; it's a boy," and so forth, are as pleasantly embarrassing to the young people, and delightful to the elder ones. As to the old grandmother, she is in perfect ecstasies, and does nothing but laugh herself into fits of coughing, until they have finished the "gin-and-water warm with," which Uncle Bill ordered "glasses round" after tea, "just to keep the night air out, and do it up comfortable and regular arter with an astonishing hot day!"

It is getting dark, and the people begin to move. The field leading to town is quite full of them; the little hand chairs are dragged wearily along, the children are tired, and amuse themselves and the company generally by crying, or resort to the much more pleasant expedient of going to sleep—the mothers begin to wish they were at home again—sweethearts grow more sentimental than ever, as the time for parting arrives—the gardens look mournful enough, by the light of the two lanterns which hang against the trees for the convenience of smokers—and the waiters, who have been running about incessantly for the last six hours, thank they feel a little tired, as they count their glasses and their gains.

COMMERCIAL SPIRIT OF LIVERPOOL.—Fortunes are made here with a rapidity unexampled in any other parts of England. It is true that many adventurers fail; yet with all the ups and downs of commercial speculation, Liverpool prospers beyond all other parts. There is too a princely liberality in its merchants, which, even in London, is not rivalled. Let any thing be proposed for the advantage and ornament, or honour of the town, however little akin it may be to their own pursuits, habits, and feelings, they are ready with their subscriptions to any amount. It has lately been resolved upon to have a botanical garden here; a large sum has been raised for the purpose, and ground purchased. "It will be lost," said I to our friend, "before it can be brought to any perfection." "Oh, sir," said he, "you do not know how we do things at Liverpool. Money and activity work wonders. In half a dozen years we shall have the finest in England." The instance of this Athenaeum is a striking proof of their spirit; by this means they call a public library, with a reading-room for the newspapers and other journals,—for all periodical publications, whether daily, monthly, quarterly, or yearly, are called journals in England. Two of the literary inhabitants of the town were talking one day after dinner of the want of a public library in the town, and they agreed to call a meeting for the purpose of forming one. The meeting was advertised,—they went to it, and found themselves alone. "What shall we do now?" said the one, "here is an end to the business." "No," said his friend,—"take you the chair, I will be secretary; we will draw up our resolutions manfully, and advertise them." They did so; and in four-and-twenty hours sufficient funds were subscribed to establish the finest institution in the kingdom.—*Southey's Letters of Esquille.*

SEASONABLE HINTS.—The following is an extract from Colonel Macrom's "Seasonable Hints," which appear in the *Mechanics Magazine*, dated February 24, 1838. After stating the utility of sheepskin clothing, for persons whose employments render it necessary that they should be much out of doors &c., he says, "I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preserving their feet from wet and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years (no shoes), and I think I shall not require any others for the next six years to come! The reason is that I treat them in the following manner:—I put a pound of tallow and half a pound of resin into a pot on the fire: when melted and mixed, I warm the boots, and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until neither the soles nor upper leathers will suck in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a good polish, dissolve an ounce of bees wax in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which add a tea-spoon-full of lamp-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub over them the wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any other grease, becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality, which preserves the whole. Boots or shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing in them cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that, with it in the boot, the feet are always warm on the coldest snow floor."

OLD LETTERS.—I know of nothing more calculated to bring the nearly-faded dreams of youth, the almost obliterated scenes and passions of our boyhood, and to recall the brightest and best associations of those days—

When the young blood ran riot in the veins, And boyhood made us sanguine— nothing that more easily conjures up the alternate joys and sorrows of maturer years—the fluctuating visions that have floated before the restless imagination in times gone by, and the breathing forms and inanimate objects that would themselves around our hearts, and become necessary to our existence, than the perusal of old letters. They are the memorials of attachment—the records of affection—the speaking trumpets through which those whom we esteem hail us from afar. They seem hallowed by the brother's grasp, the sister's kiss, the father's blessing, and the mother's love. When we look on them, the friends whom dreary seas and distant leagues divide from us are again in our presence. We see their cordial looks, and hear their gladdening voices once more. The paper has a tongue in every character it contains, a language in its very silence. They speak to the souls

of men like a voice from the grave, and are the links of that chain which connects with the heart and symptoms of the living an ever-green remembrance of the dead.

STOOP! STOOP!—The celebrated Dr. Franklin, of America, once received a very useful lesson from the excellent Dr. Cotton Mather, which he thus relates, in a letter to his son, Dr. S. Mather, dated Pessy, May 12th 1781. "The last time I saw your father was in 1724. On taking my leave, he showed me as hoffer way of the house by a narrow passage, which was crossed by a beam over-head. We were still talking as I withdrew, he accompanying me behind and I turning towards him, when he said hastily, 'Stoop, stoop!' I did not understand him till I found my head hit against the beam. He was a man who never missed an opportunity of giving instruction; and upon this he said to me, 'You are young, and have the world before you; learn to stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many hard knocks.' This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me; and I often think of it when I see pride mortified, and misfortunes brought upon people by their carrying their heads too high."

About the year 1790, many young men of the first families, following the example of the Duke of Clarence, began to flock into the navy. One ship in particular was remarkable for having a great many of them. The young ones were accustomed to reef and furl the mizen-top-sail. One day, when they were aloft furling the sails, the captain thus addressed them from the quarter deck: "My lords and gentlemen, and you right honourable lieutenants on the mizen-top-yard, roll that sail up and come down."—*Life of Earl St. Vincent.*

Among the committeemen last week to the Wilton (Somerset) house of correction was that of Ann Pain, spinster, for stealing a "heart," on St. Valentine's day.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COATES, 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 Coates hath been committed to the common jail 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 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. SIMPSON, Cashier, of 100 Dollars, 50 dollars and 20 dollars each, of the Montreal Bank, payable at Quebec.

JOSHUA HOBROUGH, TAILOR.

No. 3, HOLT STREET, NEAR TO MR. J. J. SIMS. IMPRESSED with a due sense of gratitude for the favours conferred upon him by the gentleman residing in Quebec, and his wife, and by the public in general, avails himself of the present moment, to return them his most heartfelt thanks; and at the same time he assures them, that no effort on his part shall be wanted to insure a similar continuance of their future patronage and support. Quebec, 15th January, 1838

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

SCOTT'S WORKS, in seven vols. Bulwer's Novels, in 1 vol. cloth. Marvatt's Novels, in 2 vols. cloth. Cooper's Novels, in 26 vols. sheep. Henry's Miscellaneous Works. Hume and Smollett's History of England with Miller's continuation, 4 vols. The Pickwick Papers, by "Boz." Midshipman's Expeditions, by the author of *Nation's Reformer.* Quebec, 13th January, 1838

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK by Parkinson & Frodsham, London; a Two-Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SIMPSON-METER, at MARTYNS, Chronometer Maker, &c. &c. St. Peter Street, 20th Jan.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

The subscribers, general Agents for Morison's Pills, have appointed WILLIAM WHITTAKER, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John Street.

LEGGE & Co.

That the public may be able to form some idea of Morison's Pills by their great consumption, the following calculation was made by Mr. WING, Clerk to the Stamp Office, Somerset House, in a period of six years, (part only of the time that Morison's Pills have been before the public); the number of stamps delivered for that medicine amounted to three million, nine hundred, and one thousand.

The object in placing the foregoing before the public is to deduce therefrom the following 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 Hygienic 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 Hygienists. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties?

PROSPECTUS

QUEBEC & MEGANTIC LAND COMPANY. CAPITAL £20,000.

In Shares of Fifty Pounds each. PAYABLE IN TEN YEARLY INSTALLMENTS OF £2000 EACH.

DURING the administration of Lord Aylmer, who at all times was most anxious for the improvement of the Eastern Townships, a purchase was made of an unsurveyed tract round Lake St. Francis, in the County of Megantic, on similar terms as those granted by the Home Government to the British American Land Company.

The purchase embraces a tract of 220,000 acres of land of good quality, lying contiguous to the unsurveyed block of the British North American Land Company, within 30 miles of Quebec.

The proprietors of the Company intend throwing open the stock on receiving the following confirmation of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department to the sale made by Lord Aylmer, taking it for granted the same facilities would be given to a Company, consisting of individuals either natives of or residents in Canada, as had been conceded to the British American Land Company, the greater part of the Stockholders of which reside in England. No such confirmation has as yet been given, the subject being referred to the late Commission, the Secretary of which in his last letter stated a report had been sent to England, but since that period, December, 1836, nothing has been done.

It is proposed to divide the stock into 600 shares of £50 each, payable in ten annual instalments, varying from £100 to £75 each.

It will be well to state a few words in favour of the project and to state at once that there will be no exclusion whatever of any class of Her Majesty's subjects, in the settlement of the tract, industry and sobriety being the requisites of those whom the Company will be anxious to encourage.

Megantic has been to long neglected, and unless some stimulus is given, by the prospects of extensive improvement, it is to be feared the well settled country on the Chaudiere and the thriving Townships of Leeds, Inverness, H.ifax, &c. will be much retarded.

To every resident in Quebec the prospect of setting 220,000 Acres within a day's journey of the city cannot fail of being interesting, for not only will all the necessaries of life be abundant but all property will be enhanced in value, for sooner or later this must be the result of the Townships.

The Company will be carried on most economically, as only two Agents and one Surveyor will be required, one of the former to reside at Lake St. Francis or where the most eligible site in the tract would be chosen for a town, and one in Quebec. A board of three unpaid Commissioners would be chosen by the Stockholders under whom the Agents would act.

The British American Land Company will doubtless, not stand in hand with the present Company, if formed, for every additional acre thrown up, near their unsurveyed tract, will enhance its value, and the proprietors of the Quebec and Megantic Land Company feel assured that if it goes into operation it will add new life to their operations, as the Stockholders in England will think more favorably of the investment they have made in this Province when they see that residents are desirous of making similar ones precisely in the same tract of country. Quebec, 23rd April, 1838.

SAMUEL TOZER, BUTCHIER.

STALL NO. 1, UPPER TOWN MARKET. BEGS respectfully to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support he has hitherto received; and takes this opportunity of informing them that he has always on hand Corned Rounds of Beef, Briskets, &c.; also, Mutt m for Saddles and Harness, all of the very best quality. Quebec, 13th January, 1838