

THE LITERARY TRANSCRIPT

AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. 1. No. 17.]

QUEBEC, STAURDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1838.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

THERESA.

BY MISS L. E. LONDON.

"There are individuals doomed to misfortune, and such is my destiny. There must be narrow windows had been built as if quite unconscious of their proper destination, and excluded the light and air as much as possible still, many of the panes having been broken, little streams of the rain now beat against them came driving in; and a variety of small zephyrs, in the shape of draughts, did any thing but add to the Count's comfort. Half a tree would not have sufficed to fill the ample hearth, on which could just be perceived a flickering flame, almost lost in the immense volumes of smoke that rolled into the room like waves on a beach; till Adalbert rushed in despair into the outward hall, which was inhabited by the two or two antiquated servants who still remained in the large but ruinous building."

Count Adalbert walked up and down the gloomy chamber which had been hurriedly prepared for his reception. The high and narrow windows had been built as if quite unconscious of their proper destination, and excluded the light and air as much as possible still, many of the panes having been broken, little streams of the rain now beat against them came driving in; and a variety of small zephyrs, in the shape of draughts, did any thing but add to the Count's comfort. Half a tree would not have sufficed to fill the ample hearth, on which could just be perceived a flickering flame, almost lost in the immense volumes of smoke that rolled into the room like waves on a beach; till Adalbert rushed in despair into the outward hall, which was inhabited by the two or two antiquated servants who still remained in the large but ruinous building."

Like most other young men, Count Adalbert had relations who conceived they knew better what was good for him than he did himself; and his uncle—whose experience was certainly very efficacious as a warning and who believed that an error was easier prevented than remedied—on perceiving the young Count's predilection for the profession of Vienna, deemed that some reward and even a diamond necklace, would be saved by his nephew's being introduced to the historical records of his family—a which the old Count of Aremberg occupied a distinguished place. Adalbert was accordingly taken of a slight degree of military observance, and then unaccountably forced to leave Vienna at a quarter of an hour's notice—quite unsuspecting how active his uncle had been for his good. Had Adalbert been aware of this most fatherly act, it is probably his guardian would have more than shared the execrations which the exile lavished in his inmost heart on fate, Colonel Rasaki, may even on the august person of the Emperor.

A long ride had completely fatigued him, and he resolved to postpone his discontents. "I shall have time enough to grumble," thought he, as he followed the lighted pine-splinter—the only taper the place afforded—to the state chamber. The motto flew out of the tapestry as he entered—they had half devoured the court of Solomon, no more "in all his glory?" the green velvet hangings of the enormous bed had shared the same fate; and Adalbert was again driven to the hall where he fell asleep thinking of suicide, and awoke dreaming of Angelina, whose image, however instantly took flight before the melancholy reality of the old castle.

Yet a week had not elapsed before Adalbert thought the said castle very well for a change, and the neighbourhood delightful. The truth is, he had fallen in love—as pleasant a method of passing time in the country as any young gentleman could devise. Wandering in search of the beauties of nature—(people who have nothing else to do, become picturesque in self defence)—he met with one of her beauties indeed, the loveliest peasant girl that ever "made sunshine in a shady place." A scarlet cloth cap, trimmed with fur, partly covered a profusion of fair hair, which was parted on the soft forehead,

and fell in bright and natural ringlets on the neck; her dress was of grey serge, and short enough to show a foot and ankle such as not even the rude country shoes could disguise; her cheek had the bright beaming crimson of early youth and morning exercise; and her deep blue eyes shone with the vivacity of uncurbed gaiety and unbroken spirits. She came along, bearing a willow basket of wood strawberries and wild blossoms, with a dancing step, and a lively song on her lips, singing in the very gladness of her heart.

The strawberries led to an acquaintance—Adalbert was thirsty, and Theresa (for such was her name) generous: she divided her fruit with the stranger, eagerly pressing the best upon him? in all the frank and earnest good-nature of a child. She was too simple, and too much accustomed to meet with kindness from every one, to be bashful. They arrived at the cottage, where Theresa's mother made Adalbert as welcome as herself; and in a few days, whether seated by her side as she turned her spinning-wheel of an evening or with her when wandering in search of wild flowers and fruit, the contented exile and the beautiful peasant were constantly together. The dame was exceedingly quick in observing their love, which she seemed to consider quite natural. Though very ignorant, she had seen something of society beyond her own valley, and its peasantry, and at once discovered that the Count was their superior: but the goodness and loveliness of her child entitled her, in the old woman's eyes, to be a princess at last.

Theresa was the most unselfish creature, and had never dreamt of love till she felt it; and world to her was bounded by the wild moor and deep wood which surrounded their cottage. The only human beings she had ever beheld were the ancient domestics at the castle, and a few of the peasants far poorer than themselves; for they had many comforts which their neighbours eyed with much suspicion and some envy. Learning she had none, for neither mother nor daughter could read; but knowledge she had acquired. She knew all the legends and ballads of the country by heart; these gave her poetry to her naturally vivid imagination; and the imagination reflects both feeling and manner. Having lived in absolute seclusion, she had nothing of that coarseness caught from familiar intercourse unrestrained by the delicacies of polished life. Her companions had been the bird and the blossom, her songs, and her thoughts; and if the poet's dream of unpolished, yet refined nature, was ever realised, it was in that sweet and innocent maiden. Her love for Adalbert was a singular blending of childishness and romance: now her inward delight would find vent in buoyant laughter, and the playfulness of a young fawn bounding along the sunny glades of a forest; but oftener would she sink into a deep and tender silence—as if conscious that a new and even fearful existence had opened upon her—and gaze in his face, till her eyes were averted to conceal the large tears that had incessantly gathered in them. They had been acquainted with each other one whole fortnight, when the old priest at Hartsburg was called upon to marry the handsomest couple that had ever stood before the image of the Madonna!

If we did but know how we rush into one world while seeking to avoid another, we should have no resolution to shun any thing. Could Count von Hermanstadt have anticipated that the fascinating dancer was far less dangerous than the then unknown peasant, his nephew would never have been ordered to the Castle of Aremberg. Little either could he dream, that the incognito he had himself enjoined would have been found so useful and agreeable by his nephew. For Count von Hermanstadt though very willing that Adalbert should take the Emperor's displeasure for granted, was not desirous that others of the court where the sovereign's favour was every thing should likewise take it for granted.

The first three weeks of Adalbert's married life passed very delightfully away, his

position was one of such complete novelty: the cottage really was pleasant than the castle; and if Theresa's beauty might have been a model for the painter, as the sweet colours flitted over her face, in like manner the many emotions that now disturbed the calm of a mind hitherto so tranquil and so glad, might have been a study for the philosopher. But Adalbert's previous habits had been ill fitted to make their present state one of security—nay, his very youth was an obstacle; and in youth it seems so natural to love and be beloved, that we know not how to value as we ought the first devotion of the entire and trusting heart. Moreover, he had lived in a world of sarcasm; and Theresa's ignorance, which now they were by themselves, was but a source of amusement, would as he was aware, have been fertile matter of ridicule in society—ridicule, too, which must have reflected on him. Besides, all the prejudices of ancestry had, from infancy, been grafted on his mind—and he would as soon have thought of throwing his companion into the river on whose waters they were gazing, as of presenting her at Vienna. And yet that would have been the more merciful course—What was life whose affections were wounded, and whose hopes were destroyed? And such was the life to which Adalbert was about to leave her. It came at last.

Mademoiselle Angelina's engagement had now drawn to its close; she departed for Paris, and Adalbert received his recall to Vienna. To say he felt no regret, would be doing him scant justice—to say he felt much, would be more than the truth. Once or twice he thought of taking Theresa with him; but from this step he shrunk for many reasons. He told them of important business—of a speedy return—and said all that has been so often and so vainly said in the hour of parting. He threw his horse's bridle over his arm, and Theresa walked with him along the little forest path which led to the road.

Adalbert was almost angry that she showed none of the passionate despair, whose complaints he had nerved himself to meet; pale, silent, she clasped his hand a little more tenderly; she gazed on his face even more intently, than usual; and yet these tokens of sorrow she seemed trying to suppress. It never entered her imagination that any entreaty of hers could alter their position—that any prayer could have prolonged Adalbert's stay for an hour; but every effort was directed to conceal her own grief; she felt so acutely the least sign of his suffering, that she only wished to spare him the sight of hers. At last he mounted his horse—once he looked back—Theresa was leaning against the old oak tree for support, watching his progress—she caught his look, and as she interpreted it into an intention of returning, she held out her hands, and he could see the light come again to her eye and the colour to her cheek while she sprang forward breathless with expectation; he however, averted his head, and spurred his steed to its utmost swiftness; he did not see her sink on the earth—the strength which had sustained her had gone with her husband.

Youth's first acquaintance with sorrow is a terrible thing—before time has taught, what it will surely teach, that grief is our natural portion, at once transitory and eternal. But the first lesson is the severest—we have not then looked among our fellows, and seen that suffering is general; and we feel as if marked out by fate for misery that has no parallel.—Theresa felt more acutely every hour, how wide a gulf had opened between her present and past existence; her girlhood had passed forever; she took no pleasure in any of her former pursuits; she had put away childish things; and nothing had arisen to supply their place, save memory haunted but by one image. Days, weeks elapsed, and Adalbert returned not—her sleep was broken by a thousand fanciful terrors; but one fear had taken possession of her mother Ursuline's mind—that the stranger was false; and bitterly did she lament that she had not trusted him with the happiness of her precious child.

trusted him with the happiness of her precious child.

"And yet I did it for the best!" she would piteously exclaim, whenever her eye fell on the pale cheek of her daughter.

"He is come, my mother!" exclaimed Theresa, bounding one evening into the cottage with a long unaccustomed heart and step. Though eager to go down the path and meet him, yet, the forgetfulness of joy, she had been her of her aged parent, and returned to too might share the happiness of the young. They hurried out, and three were riding up the valley—one in advance of the others.

"Mother, it is a stranger!" was articulated Theresa, and sick at heart for her support.

The rider was full in sight, who shriek that roused her daughter, claimed, "Now the blessed saint unto us, that it is my old master—1 and a thousand!"

The words were scarcely uttered, the horseman dismounted at a round road, and, flinging his bridle over his arms, approached alone. He was fifty, and austere-looking man, well. Ursuline dropped on her knees, raised her kindly, and, following the direction of her look, turned and clasped Theresa's arms.

"My child! my sweet child!" he called long and earnestly on her beautiful face.

"Your father, the Baron von Hartsburg, murmured Ursuline.

But as our explanation will be more than one broken in upon by words of respect, and affection, we will withhold that explanation, his advantage of all convenient seasons. good luck had the Baron von Hartsburg during the first thirty years of his fortune seemed under the necessity of occupying an inordinate portion of evil in space, in order to make up for lost time. The same day brought him intelligence of his wife's desertion, and of his attainment as a traitor; and further, that this accusation had been chiefly brought about by the intrigues of his former partner. A price being set on his head, usually makes him very spry in his movements; and the Baron fled from his castle with the rapidity of death, but not unaccompanied—Wealth in his mantle he bore with him only child, a little girl of two years old.—As boys, he and the Count von Hermanstadt had often hunted in the forest round Aremberg; his own foster-sister married one of the dependants of the Count, and to the care of Ursuline, now a widow, resolved to entrust his Theresa. should she owe her nature to her mother she should grow up pure and unsoiled as the wild flowers on the heath beside dwelling. Ursuline gave the required secrecy, and took the charge.

Years and years of exile had passed; Baron's head; his wife died—that was comfort; and at length, a new partner with the indefatigable efforts friend, Von Hermanstadt, procured the punishment of his innocence, the repeal of his banishment, and the restoration of his His first act was to throw himself at the feet of his gracious sovereign, his second to search in his child.

He has stated, it was the Baron that Theresa should be brought up in simplicity; but, as usually happens when our wishes are fulfilled, he was disappointed and somewhat dismayed on finding that she could not read; and that, instead of French, now the only language tolerated in Vienna, and which alone he had spoken years—his exile having been alleviated by constant residence at Paris—his child was unable to greet him save in the guttural of her native German. Aghast at the result of the experiment might tell him, he hurried to his family.

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aged a French Governess and a... singing he resolved to keep The... perfect seclusion for two years longer... reluctantly, Ursaline accompanied... her dread of their secret being dis... almost overcame her distress at the... of her foster-child... "I'll kill it if he hears of you... of I did it for the best: I... must be dead, and I knew you... ought to marry none but a noble. Who could have thought Count Adalbert would prove so false-hearted?"

tion rather than the obvious one of his inconstancy. Two or three brilliant conquests cost her a sleepless night and a pale cheek; but as her father always acquiesced in a prompt refusal, she gradually became happy in a belief that he did not desire her marriage.

[To be concluded in our next.]

UPPER CANADA.

We learn, from notices published by the Sheriff of the Home and Gore Districts of Upper Canada, that Letters Patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor, authorizing the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, or any one of them, with others, to hold Courts at Toronto and Hamilton, on Thursday, the 8th instant, for trying all the prisoners detained in the goals of those Districts, for high treason, misprison of treason, or treasonable practices.—Montreal Gazette.

LOWER CANADA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS ON THE FRONTIER.

[Transmitted to the Clerks of the Peace, Montreal, by the Civil Secretary, for the information of the District of Montreal—dated 5th March, 1838.] Six or seven hundred of the rebels who quitted the Province in December, and had for some weeks been cantoned at Champlain, Chazy, and Plattsburgh, were observed on the 25th and 26th ultimo, to be actively employed in concentrating and equipping for a movement toward the frontier, having been supplied with arms by their partisans in the state of New York and Vermont, taken it is said, from the Arsenal in Elizabethtown. They crossed Lake Champlain accompanied by a numerous train of sleighs with fifteen hundred stand of arms, ammunition, and three field pieces, proceeded to Alburgh, in Vermont and entered the province on the 28th halting at Week's House, about a mile from the frontier line.

"The rebels were chiefly habitants from L'Acadie and Lapraire, commanded by Drs. Robert Nelson and Cote, of Napierville. As soon as it was known where they had crossed the frontier, the Missisquoi volunteers assembled in their flank, but were directed by Colonel Ward, Inspecting Field Officer, to delay their attack till the arrival of the Queen's troops under the Command of Colonel Booth from Henryville. The rebels and Brigands repassed the frontier early on the 1st instant, and surrendered their arms, ammunition, and equipage to General Wool, of the United States Army, who had pursued them from Plattsburgh.

Nelson and Cote were arrested and delivered to the civil authorities United States. This incursion of the rebels appears to have been made in combination with similar attempts to disturb the tranquillity of these provinces by the Brigands from Ogdensburg, Watertown, Morristown, Buffalo in the state of New York, and from Detroit in Michigan.

On the 21st and 22d ultimo, Gannaque and Kingston were menaced with attacks from the Brigands assembled in French Creek four hundred of whom took possession of Hickory Island.

On the 25th two hundred and fifty brigands moved from the vicinity of Buffalo, with three field pieces, across the ice in the direction of Point Abino, about thirteen miles from Fort Erie on the Canadian shore, and not far from the Western Locks of the Welland Canal. They were pursued by Colonel Worth of the United States army, and dispersed.

On the 26th ultimo three or four hundred brigands from Detroit, passed from the State of Michigan to Fighting Island, British territory, with three field pieces, arms ammunition and provisions. Colonel Maitland, commanding the Western frontier ordered them to be dispersed on the following day by two companies of the 93d and 83d Regiments, and a detachment of Artillery, under Captain Glasgow, and two hundred and fifty of the East Kent Militia, under Colonel Elliot. This force was commanded by Colonel Townshend. The brigands were soon driven of the island leaving part of their arms and provisions and retired to the American shore where they opened a fire upon our troops.

The different towns and villages on the frontier of Upper and Lower Canada, are thus constantly exposed to the piratical incursions of the lawless population of the neighbouring States.

The Volunteers and Militia are prepared to receive the marauders in every quarter, and have had frequent opportunities of showing

their zeal and vigilance, and attachment to the institutions of the country. Montreal, March 5, 1838.

The 8th Regiment is ordered to Canada from Jamaica. The 71st Highlanders have arrived at Halifax, and remainder of the 83d, is hourly expected. We shall soon have 20,000 of our fine troops as the world ever saw, and our excellent Militia and Volunteers are rapidly becoming most effective bodies. It is perfectly surprising to see the order and celerity of their movements. If Jonathan means to possess our country he must prepare to give and take some thundering hard knocks.—Toronto Patriot.

YANKEE IMPERTINENCE!!!

The following we copy from the Ogdensburg Republican: "The Lyceum will meet on Thursday evening the 1st of March. Rev. Mr. Savage will deliver a Lecture. Question for discussion—Should the Canadas revolt from Great Britain, ought the United States to receive them into the Union?"

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QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1838.

LATEST DATES. London, - - Jan. 13. - - New-York, - - Mir. 3 Liverpool, - - Jan. 13. - - Halifax, - - Feb. 2 Havre, - - - Jan. 16. - - Toronto, - - Mar. 2

Despatches from the Hon. Col. Maitland of the 25th ult. contain an account of the attack on Fighting Island and the flight of the pirates. On their retreat from the island, they were disarmed by the United States troops.—Gen. Scott was at Detroit on the 26th.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have appointed their Speaker, Mr. McNab, to proceed to England, for the purpose of representing to Her Majesty's Government the state of affairs in that Province. A more judicious appointment could not have been made, since Mr. McNab has been personally cognizant of all the principal events connected with the recent rebellion and invasion of Upper Canada. The following is the resolution passed by the Assembly:—

Monday, 26th February, 1838.

"Resolved—That it is expedient at this present crisis that the Honourable Allan N. MacNab, Speaker of this House, and the Attorney General, should be sent to England for the purpose of drawing the immediate attention of Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament to a consideration of the difficulties which threaten this and the Lower Province, and to submit for their determination whether a union of the Canadas—the annexation of Montreal and a portion of the adjoining country to this Province—or any other mode, will best tend to the settlement of the important questions which now affect the best interests of Upper and Lower Canada."

The Hon. Chief Justice Robinson is spoken of as Agent for the Legislative Council.

The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have passed resolutions in favor of a Union of the two Provinces.

The Quebec Mercury of Thursday evening contains the following account of a disgraceful outrage committed at Alborough, in the United States, on an officer of the 1st Royals, when proceeding with despatches from His Excellency the Commander of the Forces to the American General, Wool.

We understand that the Officer alluded to is Major Ward, who was not only insulted and assaulted, but robbed of his money, gold watch and every thing valuable about him, together with his despatches addressed to General Wool. Major Ward was in the dress of a British officer at the time of the assault. A representation of the affair has been made to the British minister at Washington, and to Her Majesty's Government in England.

SIGNS OF APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Beaufort District, South Carolina, the following resolutions, amongst others of the same tenor, were passed unanimously:—

5. Resolved, That confident in our ability to stand alone, the Southern People see no such terrors in a dissolution of the Union, as it has been jaundiced and paltrily to conjure up, for our intimidation.

6. Resolved, That it is our recommendation to our members of Congress, to bring about, if possible, a Convention of the Southern States, or of two or more of them, for the purpose of formally and solemnly submitting that alternative to their confederates, and to the issue thus made, we pledge ourselves to stand.

Mention was made in our last of a duel of an extraordinary character recently fought near Washington, by Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and Mr. Cilley, of Maine, both members of the United States House of Representatives, which terminated fatally to the latter gentleman. The following letters formed part of the correspondence which passed between the seconds of the parties previous to the unfortunate affair:—

Washington, Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir,—Mr. Cilley proposes to meet Mr. Graves, at such place as may be agreed upon between us, tomorrow, at twelve o'clock, M. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other, to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggers set; words to be, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After which neither answering "No," the words shall be, in regular succession, "Fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four." The positions of the parties at the ends of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds, for the execution of their respective trusts, are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other arms shall be any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr. Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose. Your very obedient servant, GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Wise returned the following answer:—

Washington, Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir,—The terms arranging the meeting between M. Graves and Mr. Cilley, which you presented me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted; with the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire." I will inform you, sir, by the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. tomorrow; whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will require a postponement of the time of meeting. Your very obedient servant, HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

(From the Toronto Patriot.)

"Let our victorious banners fly, And give our bugles breath; Forward! and let the battle cry, Be victory or death! "But what is yonder dusky cloud? And what you hold array? THE BARBONS COME! Lord! what a crowd! Good God! LET'S RUN AWAY!"

The American Authorities are still committing at and secretly aiding and abetting comforting and succoring the accounts are seeking to plunder and massacre the wretched and an-people. That they are a pack, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt; for, to say they cannot control these worthless, cowardly vagabonds is the very climax of fudge. Do they not run amay on all occasions? Could the valiantest five hundred of these wretched poltroons face one hundred of the United States troops? If they could, the United States troops must be the poorest devils on the face of the earth; which may account for the tremendous thresings they have repeatedly received from the brave aboriginal Seminoles. What will they do when England marshals 50,000 such warriors on their Western frontiers?—The land stinks of treachery and cowardice! Why do the Conservatives hesitate one instant to take up arms? Can they not see that they are destined to be the speedy victims of a foul and unnatural mob of villains armed with bowie-knives and daggers, and the cannon and muskets of their own public arsenals? For what do they wait? Is it to be crushed under the weight of Van Buren's Sub-Treasury scheme? If they are not quick to the arsenals, why the rable will be before them, and then it will be, "O dear, who'd have thought it?"

The Boston Times of Saturday, the 24th ult. says that for an entire week, ending on Friday, there had not been a single marine arrival at that city. Such a circumstance has not occurred before for twenty years.

A new paper in the French language has made its appearance in Montreal, under the title of "L'Observateur Canadien." It is edited by a French gentleman, and professes loyalty.

REPORT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY submitted to, and adopted by—the General Quarterly Meeting, held at the Albion Hotel, on Friday, the 2nd inst.

The General Committee of Management of St. Patrick's Society for the past year have exerted themselves to promote the object recommended to their attention by their predecessors in office, viz. to carry into effect the seventeenth article of their constitution, wherein it is provided "that there should be an office opened under the direction of the Managing Committee, and an Agent appointed for the purpose of giving information and relief to emigrants or poor residents, and for other charitable and useful purposes, therein designated; but regret that they have been unable to succeed in doing so. The sister Societies of St. George and St. Andrew not feeling the same necessity existing to join in the necessary expenses, in consequence of the comparatively small number of their countrymen who have occasion to resort to such offices for information or relief, your Committee also regret that the funds of St. Patrick's Society are inadequate to meet the daily calls upon them, without entailing upon the Society the expenses which would be occasioned were they, at their sole charge, to establish such office. The Committee, however, did not feel much the want of such an establishment during the past year, in consequence of the facilities afforded them to supply all the information required through the means of the Emigrant Society office, of which several of your Committee were Directors.

Your Committee cannot, in reference to this subject, avoid the expression of their thanks for the facilities afforded to them by that Society, and for the general co-operation in the work of charity, and the readiness with which they have always come forward to meet the wishes of St. Patrick's Society. In doing this your Committee regret that they cannot hold out to their successors in office for the ensuing year any hope or expectation that any assistance derivable from that most useful institution can be calculated upon or expected. The Provisional Act by which the Quebec Emigrant Society was established, and by which its funds were nexted, expires upon the first day of May next, and in the distressing state of public affairs in this Province is not likely now to be renewed. Great exertions should therefore be made by their successors in office from the moment of their appointment, to call in and recruit the resources of the society, by collecting the arrears now due, as well as by increasing their numbers, to enable them to meet the many and pitiable calls which may reasonably be expected to be made upon them in consequence of the cessation of the Quebec Emigrant Society, whose disbursements alone for passages to Montreal and intervening places last year amounted to no less a sum than £1000, besides a further sum of £200 disbursed by them for charitable purposes. To effect an improvement in their funds, in any degree adequate to meet the emergencies during the summer, a diligent attention should be paid by the President and other officers of the Committee of Management, and a regular and full attendance at the different monthly and quarterly meetings should be solicited. Your Committee is urging such steps upon this subject at this moment foresee the great increase in the demands on the Society for the ensuing year.

The amount expended during the past year, as appears by the statements of their Treasurer, and now submitted, is £150, from which nearly 500 persons were temporarily relieved according to circumstances; ten were relieved permanently, and enabled to obtain a livelihood without further relief from the Society. Several were enabled to join their friends in the Lower Provinces, and two persons, old and infirm, were sent home to their friends. Under all the circumstances, your Committee know that all the good they were capable of performing, with their limited funds, has been performed by them; and that several of the Committee have individually afforded extensive relief, when the funds as the Society would not permit it to be borne.

In order to promote the charitable objects of the Society, and to make more indissoluble the union now happily subsisting between Irishmen of all classes, your Committee have felt it their duty to put the St. Patrick's Society on an equal footing with their Sister Societies, and, for this purpose, ordered flags and banners, which are now in a state of forwardness, and will be completed previous to the 15th of the present month. In so doing, your Committee have not interfered with the private or

charitable of the Society, but have opened a libel list for that purpose. The amotody subscribed is £110, and amount pd60, which is in the hands of the Treasurer. The balance will be paid in a few days remaining subscribers, who have not been called upon. The contract with Todd, who is furnishing the banners, [the list of subscribers herewith subm] You will be pleased to learn that near Irishmen have joined in this national uprising.

Your Committee previous to closing this their Report great pleasure to be enabled to follow kample of their predecessors, and to retakns to the Clergymen of the different pions, who have from time to time favored thir recommendations, and through want instrumentality the charitable fundsd of thierity have been properly directed; and Drs. Marsden and Douglas, connected the sister Societies, for the gratuitous relief afforded by them to Irish poor on various occasions, who were either too old, or were ignorant of the existence of Patrick's Society, until made acquainted with these humane individuals.

To our medical friends, as well as to our Treasurer and Secretary, we tender our thanks for their zeal and attention to the interests of the Society.

The W. nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The celebration of the festival of Patrick, on the 17th instant will be coned with great splendor, judging from the preparations already in progress. A public session will take place in the morning, preceded from the rendezvous of the society St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass as usual be solemnized, and a sermon read by the Rev. Mr. McMahon; the sister Societies will be invited to join in the process. In the evening a Dinner will be given by St. Patrick's Society.

In order give greater eclat to the proceedings of the St. Patrick's Society have recently be at the expense of procuring a set of banners. These banners are beautifully executed by our talented artist, Mr. C. Todd. When completely finished they will have most splendid appearance. The set consists of two banners and one flag, namely—No. 1, a Great Banner of St. Patrick; this banner a ground of rich green silk has on one side a picture of St. Patrick, accurately copied from the most approved pictures representing the Saint. On the reverse is the Irish cross, having in its centre the Harp of Erin within a wreath of Shamrock motto,—"Erin no soursne."—No. 2, Banner of Hibernia, of the same material as the preceding; on one side the figure of Hibernia seated on a rock at the sea side, and leaning with one arm on the Harp of Erin; and on the reverse, the Arms of Ireland.—No. 3, is a Flag of white silk with the Red Cross of Ireland. The Banners having a fringe, &c., gold lace with heavy tassels, and silver, will present a most gorgeous appearance; and, with those of the sister Societies, cannot fail of rendering the procession of the 17th instant a grand affair.—Montreal Mercury.

IMPOSITION.—We have been requested to put the public on their guard against a novel kind of fraud in Bank Notes; a few have recently appeared from which a strip crosswise has been cut, and by cutting different sized strips from different bills and uniting them to others something like ten bills may be made out of nine. The bills thus mutilated are all composed of two parts of two different bills neatly united at the edges. It is evident, however, at first sight, that a piece has been taken out, and that a fraud on the public or the Banks is intended; the public should refuse them entirely.—Montreal Gazette.

MARRIED.—At St. Valentine, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, John Radiger, Esq. Advocate, of Montreal to Eleanor, daughter of T. Jobson, Esq. of the former place.

At Lapraire, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. David Black, Thomas M. Thomson, Esq. merchant, of Naperville, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Kerr of Dublin, Ireland.

DIED.—On Thursday afternoon, the 8th instant, aged 75 years, Mr. Samuel Pike Finch, ship-builder, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city. His funeral will take place from his residence Saulx-aux-Mines Street, to-morrow at three o'clock, P.M., to which his friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.



THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ships Albany and Portland from Havre, Paris papers to the 16th Jan. have been received.

Both the English and French papers are filled with accounts from the Canadas. The latest information received conveys the exploits of Mackenzie at Buffalo.

The London money market continued in a state of repose.

BURNING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—There has not been in London, for several years, so destructive a fire as that which occurred on the 10th of January. The Exchange is entirely destroyed. The conflagration was visible for miles around. In less than five hours from the commencement of the fire, the whole edifice was in ruins.

Lord Eldon, ex-Chancellor of England, was at the last London date at the point of death. He was in his 87th year.

Advices from Constantine mentioned that the army is undergoing severe privations; but at present the troops remain healthy, though they are still cramped up within the walls of the city.

An address has been voted to the Queen at a meeting of mechanics in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, at which Mr. O'Connell presided, thanking her for the good will she has displayed towards Ireland, and passing expressions on the liberal administration of Lord Melbourne.

The Italian Opera House in Paris and the Imperial Palace at Petersburg, have been totally destroyed by fire.

The circulation of THE TRANSCRIPT, which is daily increasing, already amounts to ONE THOUSAND OF EACH PUBLICATION; and it consequently offers decided advantages to persons desirous of giving publicity to their advertisements.



CITY OF QUEBEC. General Special Session of the Peace under the Road and Police Acts.

Monday, 5th March, 1838.

RESOLVED.—That as a duty which the Magistrates and Public of the City of Quebec owe to the memory of the late WILLIAM FINLAY, Esq. Merchant of this City, the landing place at the Lower Town Market, now known as "La Place," and which has been improved in its present state by his munificent legacy, be hereafter known and called by the name of "FINLAY PLACE," (Place Finlay.)

By order, PERRAULT & SCOTT, Clerk of the Peace.

Two insertions in all the Newspapers of this City, their respective languages.

DOG FOUND.

FOUND.—A NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPY.—The owner may obtain it, by applying at the office of this paper, and paying the expenses incurred. Quebec, 10th March, 1838.

SITUATION WANTED.

AS STORE-KEEPER or OUT-DOOR CLERK, by a person who perfectly understands French and English.—Apply at the office of this paper. Quebec, 4th March, 1838.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM TEN A.M. UNTIL TEN P.M. (Sundays excepted) No. 5, John-Street, opposite to Mr. HALL, Grocer. Subscription for one month, - - - 1 6 Do. for single vol. - - - 0 2 Quebec, 28th February, 1838.

VENISON.

SAMUEL TOZER, Butcher, Upper Town Market, begs leave to inform his customers, that he has received a small quantity of very fine VENISON. This being the first that has arrived this season, would recommend gentlemen to call as soon as possible. His show of MUTTON, (weighing from twenty to twenty-five pound per quarter) is superior to anything of the kind that has been offered for sale this winter.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

CAPTAIN GILLESPIE'S COMPANY of IV. Quebec Light Infantry, will for the 1st meeting every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, evening, at Half-past Six o'clock, in the Theatre of the House of Assembly. The attendance of the members being required only three times a week, requested that all who appear for the first time, should be present at the appointed hour on the days above mentioned. Quebec, 17th February, 1838.

NEW PARTNERS

PIANO FORTE, CABINET, CHAIR MANUFACTORY, Carving, Turning, Designing, Model Making, No. 27, SAINT JOHN STREET.

The premises formerly occupied by J. & J. JAMES M'KENZIE returned certain friends and the public for the benefit he has hitherto received, and that he has now entered into Partnership with MAS BOWLES, an experienced Instrument and Cabinet Maker, from New York. M'KENZIE & BOWLES beg to hope, that from the excellence of their skill as workmen, and the very of their establishment, they will be able to execute all orders with which they are honored in such a manner as to meet the approbation and increasing preference of their employers. Piano Fortes and other instruments repaired. Quebec, 29th January, 1838.

BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GROCERY STORE, No. 14, Mountain Street. SCOTT'S WORKS, in seven vols. Bulwer's Novels, in 1 vol. cloth. Marryat's Novels, in 2 vols. cloth. Cooper's Novels, in 26 vols. sheep. Henry's Miscellaneous Works. Dwight's Theology. Home and Smollett's History of the Middle Ages, 4 vols. Astoria, by Washington Irving. The Fickwick Papers, by G. B. M'Gibbon's Expedition, in 2 vols. Quebec, 13th January, 1838.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, most fully intimates that he has constantly on hand a Choice Assortment of Wines, Spices, Groceries, &c., all of the best quality. JOHN JOHNSTON, Corner of the Upper-Town Market, Opposite the Gate of the Jesuits.

T. BROOKBANK

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENT PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c. No. 4, Arsenal Street, opposite the Ordnance. IN tendering his thanks to those who have patronized him, while in connection of Booth, respectfully announces to the citizens generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS on his own account, and trusts that he may be favored with a share of that support, which it shall be his study to merit. February 24, 1838.

GEORGE HANN, FUR

ST. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TOWN BEGS to inform his friends and the public in his intention shortly to leave Quebec, and he would thank those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay, so that when he is enabled to do so, he may present their accounts for payment. Quebec, 17th February, 1838.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ASTRONOMICAL by Parkinson & Frodham, LONDON. Day CHRONOMETER; and a Superior SOMETER, at MARY'S, Chronometer Maker, St. Peter Street, 30th Jan. 1838.

FIRE WOOD.

FOR SALE.—In quantities of from One to Five Cords,—consisting of Birch and Maple.—to Mr. SAMUEL TOZER, Upper Town Market. Quebec 13th January, 1838.

RUSSIA ERMINE CLOAK.

TO BE RAFFLED.—A Camel's hair cloak, throughout with Russian ermine, and lined with five shillings cash. Is left at the Elephant & Castle Hotel, where the Clack may be seen.

