Mala De Camb Jan Association .

PRICE ONE PENNY.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF AN AGED SPINSTER.

The poet of THE ELEGY par excellence, outh written two lines which run thuse-"Full many a flower is born to blash unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

And waste is avenues on the decer 24. Now, I never can think of these lines, but they remind me of the tender, delicate, living breathing, and neglected flowers that bud, blossom, shed their leaves, and die, in cold ansunned obscurity. Flowers that were formansamed shed their fragrance round a man's heart and to charm his eye, but which, though wan-dering melancholy and alone in the witderness and to charm his eye, but which, cooled wardering melancholy and alone in the wildernesswhere they grow, he passeth by them withness. But, to drop all metaphor, where will
you find a flower more interesting than a spinester of libree score and ten, of sixty, of fifty,
or of forty ! They have, indeed, "wasted
their sweetness on the desert air." Some call
them "old maids," but it is a malicious appallation, unless it can be proved that they
have refused to become wives. I would always take the part of a spinster, they are a
paculiar people, far more "sinned against,
than sinning." Every blockhead thinks binaself at liberly to crack a joke upon them; and
when he says something that be conceives to
be wonderous smart about Miss Such-am-one
and her cat, or poolle dog, he conceives himself a marvelous clever fellow yee, even
those of her own sex, who are below what is
called a "certain are," (what that age is, I
emont tell), think themselves miviliened to those of her own sex, who are below what is, cannot tell,) think themselves privileged to giggle at the expense of their elder sister. Now, though there may be a degree of peer-ishness (and it is not to be wondered at amongst the sisterhood, yet with them you will find the most consitive tenferness of heart a delicacy that quivers like the aspen leaf at a breath, and a kindliness of soul, that a most constitute the state of the side of the state of the side a breath, and a similiness of soin, that I not ther might envy—or rather for envy, shall I imitate? But ah! if their history were told, what chronicle would it exhibit of blighted affections, withered hearts, secret tears, and midnight sighs!

The first spinster of whom I have a partic-And urst spinster of whom, I have a particular remembrance, as belonging to her caste, was Diana Darling. It is now six and twenty years ago since Diana paid the debt of nature, up to which period, and for a few years before she rented a room in Caimside. It was only a year or two before her death the t I became acquisited with her, and I was then were up to which period, and for a lew years before she ranted a room in Cairuside. It was only a year or two before her death that I became acquainted with her, and I was then very young. But I never shall forget her kindness towards me. She treated me as though I had been her own child, or rather grandchild, for she was then very little under seventy years of age. She had always an air of gentility about her; people called her "a betterish sort o' body." And altiough Miss and Misstress are becoming general appellations now, twenty or thirty years ago, upon the Borders, those titles were only applied to particular persons, or on particular occasions, and whether their more frequent use now, is to be attributed to the achoolmaster heing abroad, or the dancing-master being abroad, to annut tell, but Diana Darling, although acknowledged to the a "shetterish sort o' ondy," never was speken of by any other term but "ould Diana," or "ould Dia." Well do I remember her flowing chintz gown, with short sleeves, her snow white apron, her whiter cap, and old kid gloves reaching to her elbows; and as well do I remember how she took one of the common blue cakes which washerwomen use, and tying it up in a piece of woolen cloth, dipped it in water, and daubed it round and round the walls of her room, to give them the appearance of being papered. I have o'ten heard of and seen stending since, but n'e as the attempt was, I am almost persuaded that Diana was the first who put it in practice. To keep up gentility, patteth people to strange shifts, and often to rediculous ones,—and to both of these extremities she was driven. But I have hinted that she was a kind-hearted cere ture; and above all, do I remember her for the fine old ballads which she sang to me; but there was one that was a sepecial favorite with her early. The second of the common was a such that and a verse of which, if I remember correctly. The second of the common was and the second of the common was and the second of the common was and the second of the common was a was one that was an especial favorite with her and a verse of which, if I remember cor-

rectly, ran thus-

"Fy Lizzy Lindsay!
See long in the marnin's ye lie,
Mair fit ye was helping your minuy
To mith a' the ewes and the kye."

Diana, however, was a woman of some education, and to a relative, she left a sort of history of her life, from which the following

My father died before I was eighteen, 600 can Diana's narrative,) and he left five of that is, my mother, two sisters, a brother, and anyself, five hundred pounds assisce. My sisters were both younger than me, but within six years after our father's death they within six years after our father among well both got married; and my brother, who was only a year outder than myself, left the house also, and took a wife, so that firre was nobalso, and took a wife, so that fare was nobalso, and took a wife, so that fare was nobalso, and took a wife, so that fare was nobalso to the same was something very singular. thought there was something very singular in this, for it was not natural that the young-est should be taken and the ouldest left; and besides, it was always acknowledged, that I was the best-faured" and the best tempered in

was the lest-foured and the best tempered in the funity, and there could be no dispute but that my silter was as good as theirs.

I must contest, however, that when I was but a tassie of sixtern. I had drawn up wi' one James Luidhaw—but I should score out the word one, and just asy that I mad drawn up wi' James Luidhaw—but I should score out the word one, and just asy that I mad drawn up wi' James Luidhaw—but I should score in may be three, outfer than me, and I kenned him when he was just a Luidhe at Mr. Wh—'s school in Punes; but I took no notice o' him then in particular, and Indeed I never did, until one day that I was an errand down by Kimmerchaue, and I uct James just coming until one day that I was an errand down by Kimmerghame, and I mel James just coming out frac the gardens. It was the summer sea-son, and he had a posic in his hand, and a very bonny posic it was. "Here's a fine day I man," says he. "Yes it is," says I.

finan," says he. "Yes it is," says I.

So we said mac mair for some time, but he keepit walking by my side, and at last he said—" What do you think of this posie !"
It is very bonny James," said I. "I think sae," quoth he, "and if ye wilt accepts, there should naebady be mair welcome to it, there should naebady be mair welcome to it, there should naebady be mair welcome to it, away, "why should ye gie me it?" "Never mind," says he, "take it to rould acquinitance sake—we were at the school together."

No I took the flowers, and James keepit by my side, and eracked to me a' the way to my my side, and eracked to me a' the way to my

my side, and cracked to me a the wey to my mother's door, and I cracked to him—and I readly wondered that the road between Kimmerghame and Dunse had turned sae short. It wasna half the length that it used to be' or what I thought it ought to be.

But I often saw James Laidlaw after this and somehow or other I age met him just as I was coming out o' the kirk; and weel de I recollect, that one Sabbath in particular he said to me—"Diana, will ye no come out and take a walk after yo.get your dinner?" "I dinna ken James," says I, "I doubt I darena, for one followed the said to me.—"Diana will you dinner the said to me.—"Diana will you dinner the said to me.—"Diana will you did he will be said to me.—"Diana will you me. The said of the said will be said to me. The said will be said to me. The said will be said to me. The said will be said to me.—"Diana will be said to me. The said will be said to me. The said will be said to me.—"Diana will be said to me.

"Diana will be said to me."

"Diana will be said to me.—"Diana will be said to me.—"Diana will be said to me.—"Diana will be said to me.

"Diana will be said to me."

"D dinna ken James," says I, "I doubt I darena, for our fol'. are very particular, and baith my sither and my mother are terribly against any thing like gaun about strayvaiging on the Sudayo". "O, they need never ken where ye're gaun," says he. "Weel I'll try," says days" "O, they need never ken where ye're gaun," says he. "Weel Pil try," says I, for by this time t had a sort o' liking for James. "Then," said he, "Pil he at the Penney Stane at four o'clock." "Very weel,"

And although baith my faither and my And attrough outline is father and in N market said to me as I was gain out—" Where are ye gain lassie?"—" O no very far," said I, and at four o'clock I met James at the Penny Stane. I shall never forget the grip that he gied my hand when he took it in his, and said—

"Ye have been as good as your word Di-

and."

We wandered away down by Wedderbum dyke till we came to the Blackadder, and then we sauntered down by the river side till we were opposite Kelloe,—and O! it was a pleasant afternoon. Every thing round about us, aboon us, and amang our feet seemed to ken it was Sunday—every thing but James and me. The lave-ock was singing in the blue lift,—the blackbirds were whistling in the hedges,—the mavis chaunted its loud saug frac the bushes on the braes,—and the len-

nerts' were singing and chirping among the whins,—and the shelfa't absolutely seemed to follow ye wi' its three notes owre again, in

iollow ye wi' its tirce notes own again, in order that ye might learn them.

It was the happiest afternoon I ever spent, James grad, and I grat. I got a scolding fract my faither and my nother, when I gaed hame and they demanded ta ken where I had been; but the words that James had spoken to me, here me me no mainst their recognitions.

but the words that James had spoken to me, hore me ny against hier reproaches.

Weel it was very shortly, (I dare say not six months after my faither's death,) that James called at my mother's, and as he said, to bid as fureword? He took my mother's hand,—I mind I saw him raise it to his lips while the tears were on his cheeks; and he was also greatly put about to part wi'my sistens; but to me he said—

a Ve'll set me down a bit Diana."

He was to take the coach for Livernool.—

"We'll set me down a bit Diana."

He was to take the coach for Liverpool,—
or at least a coach to take him on the road to
that lown, the next day, and from there he
was to proceed to the West Indies, to meatan
uncle who was to make him his heir.

I went out wi'l him, and we wandered away
down by our ould walks, but O! he said little
and he sighted often, and his heart was sad,
but mine was as sad as his, and I could say as
little as him. I winna, I canna write a' the But mine was as sad as his, and I could say as But mine was as sad as his, and I could say as But mine was as sad as his, and I could say as little as him. I winna, I canna write a' the words and the yows that passed. He took the chain frae his watch, and it was o' the best gold, and he also took a pair o' hibles from his packet, and he put the watch chain and the bitles into my hand, and—"Diana," said he, "take these dear—keep them for the sake o' your poor James, and as often as ye see them, think on him." I took them, and he took them, the took them, and he took them to the took them. Twice, any thrice, we bade each other farenced," and the facts running down my cheeks—" O mes," cried I, "this is hard!—hard!"

Twice, aye thrice, we bade each other farenced," and thrice after he had parted

"freeweek," and thrice after ne nan parties fraction, he came tunning back again, and throwing his arms tound my neck, cried— 6 Diana! I canna leave ye!—promise me that ye will never marry any body else!?! And thrice I pronised him that I wouldna. But he areal awa!, and my only consolation

And thrice I promised him that I wouldna. But he gaed awa', and my only consolation was looking at the balles, on one o' the white leaves o' the first volume o' which I found written by his own hand, "James Luidlaw and Dania Darling vowed that if they were spared, they would become man and wife; and that neither time, distance, nor circumstances whold above their distant with Part of the Control of the Contr should absolve their plighted troth. Dated May 25th, 17-"

Moyeam,
These were cheering words to me, manifered on them for years even after my younger sisters were married, and I had ceased to hear from him. And during that time for his had declined offers, which my friends hear from him. And during that time for his sake I had declined offers, which my friends said I was waur than foolish to reject. At least half a dozen good matches I let slip through my hands, and a' for the love of James Luidlaw who was far awa', and the yow he had plighted to me by the side o' the Blachadder. And although he hadna written to me for some years, I couldna think that any man could be so wicked, as to write words o' Alsehood, and bind them up in the volume o' everlasting truth.

evestasting truth.

But about ten years after he had gaed awa' James Laidlaw came back to our neighbour-hood; but he wasna the same lad he left—for he was now a dark-complexioned man, and he had wi' him a mulatto woman and three he had wi' him a mulatto woman and three bairs that called him faither! He was no longer my James!

longer my James!

My mother was by this time dead, and I expected naething but that the knowledge o' his faithlessness would kill me too—for I had clung to hope till the last straw was broken.

I met him once during his stay in the country, and strange to tell, it was within a hundred yards of the very spot where I first forgathered wi? him, when he offered me the

posie.

"Ha! Die!" said he, "my old girl, are you still alive? I'm glad to see you. Is the old woman your mother living yet?" I was ready to faint, my heart I tro bled as though it would have burst. A, the trials I had even had were naething to this; and he centinued—"Why if I remember right, there was once something like an old flame between you and Why if I remember right, there was once something like an old flame between you and

me." "O James ! James !" said I, " do ye me." "O James! James; points, temeinber the works ye wrete in the bible, and the vows that ye made me by the side of the Blackadder!" "Ha! ha!" said he, and Blackadder!" "Ha! ha!" said he, and Blackadder?" "Ha! ha?" said he, and he lauched, "you are there are you! I do mind senathing of it. But Die, I did not think that a girl ike you would have been such a fool as to semember what a boy said to her."

her."

I would have spaken to him again, but f remembared that he was the husbane of another women,—though she was a mulatto,—at 1 hunded away is fast as my fainting heat would permit. I had intone consolation, and that was, that though he had married another, nachody could compare her face without her than the consolation.

But it was long before 1 get the better o' But it was long before I jet the better of this sain right—ay a I may my it was ten years and mair; and I had to try to pingle and find a living upon the interest of my five hundred pounds, wi' any other-thing that I could tern my hand to in a genteel sort of way.

way.

I was new getting on the viring side o' thir-I was now getting on the varing side of thirty eight, and that is an age when it isna prudent in a spinster to be the aing the pout side of her tip to any decert fad that hands out his hand, and says—if any will ye tak' me?' Often, and often, both by day and by night, did I think of the good bargains. I had lost, for the sake of my trace Jonnes Laidlaw, and often when I saw sone of them that had done even to be a Sanday.

lost, for the sake of my time Jones Laidlaw, and often when I saw some of them that had come praying to me, pass are on a Sunday, wifth it wives wifthir arms half round their waist on the horse behind them.— O James !—fouse James !" I have said, "but for trusting to you, and it would have been me had would this day been riding behind 27.

But I had still my five bundred pounds, and see fend as I could make, to help what they brought to me. And about this time, there was one that had the character of being a very respectable sort of lad, one Walter Sanderson; he was a farmer, very near about my own age, and a logether a nest prepossessing and intelligent young man. I first met wif him at my youngest sister, and I mustay a better, or a note greefer dancer I mever saw upen a floor. He had neither the jumping of the mount-bank, nor the sliding of the play actor, but there was an ease in his carriage which I near saw equalled. I was particularly struck wif min, and especially his dancing !—and it so happened that he was no less struck wif me. I though the looked even better than James Laidhaw used to do,—but at times I lad my coults about it. However, he had stopped all the night at my brother-inlaw's as weed as mysel', and when I got up to gang hame the next day, he said he would bear me company. I thanked him, and said I was obliged to him, hever thinking that he would attempt su h a thing. But just as the powney was brought out for me to ride on, Mr. Walter Sanderson menated his horse, and style he was and so.

Sys he—
Now wi' your permission Miss Darling, I

"Now w' your permission Miss Darling, I will see ye haine."
If would have been very rude in me to have said—"No I thank you sir," and especially at my time o' life, wi' two younger sister's married that had families; so I blushed as it married that had lamilies; so I blushed as it were, and giein' my powney a twitch, he sprang on to his saddle, and came trotting by my side. He was a very agreeable company; and when he said "I shull be most happy to pay you a visit Miss Parling," I didna think o' wheat I had said, until after that I had unswered him, "I shull be very happy to see ye si;" and when I thought o' it, my very cheek hones burned wi' shame.

But howevery M. Sonderson was not lose.

very cheek bones burned wi's shame.

But howsoever Mr. Sanderson was not long in catling again—and often he did call, and my sisters and their good men began to jeer me about him. Weel he called and caltee' for I deresey as good as three quartets of a year; and he was sae backward and modest a' the time that I thought him a care. a' the time that I thought him a very re-markable man; indeed I began to think him every way superior to James Laidlaw.

But at last he made proposals—I consent-ed—the wedding day was set, and we had been cried in the kirk. It was the fair day just two days before we were to be married

* Best-looking, or, most beautiful.

† Chaffinch,

and he came into the house, and after he

'says

"O," says he " what a bargain I had missed the day. There are four not o cathe in the market, and I might have covered four numbed pounde—cent, per cent by them."

I host me! Walter, hum? says I, " why didna ye do it? How did ye let such a bargain ship through your angest?"

"Woman!" said he, "I diama ken, but a man that is to he marned within eight and orly hours is excusable. I came to the Fair witnout any o' either buying or selfing—but just to see you. Drana—and I kenned there wasna mershe silier necessary for that,"

"Losh, Walter man," said I, " but that is a pity,—and ye say we could make cent,

is a pity,—and ye say ye could make cent, percent by the beasts? "Deed could 1," quoti he, "I am sure o"

Then Walter," says 1, " what is mine the

"Then Walter," says 1, "what is mine the day is to be yours the morn I may say, and it would be a puty to lose such a burgain."

Therefore I put into his hands an order on a Branch Bank, that had been established in Dunse, for every fartuing that I was worth in the world, and Walter assed me, and world the cattle.

But he hadra, been out an hour, when one.

e cattle. But he hadns been out an hour, when one by brother-in-law's called, and I thought looked unce dowic, So I began to this about the excellent bargain that Walter him about the excellent had made, and what I had done. But the man started frac his seat as if he were cra-zed—" Gracious! Diana! had ye been sic an idio!?" and rushing out of the house ran to the

He left me in a state that I canna describe ; I neither kenned what to do nor what to think. But within half an hour he returned, think. But within half an hoar he returned, and cried out as he entered—"Diana ye are immed! He has taken in you and every body else. The vitain hooke yesterday, if it is "Wha is of?" eried 4, and I was in such a state I was hir willy able to speak. "Walter-Sanderson!" enswered my brother-in-law.

I believe I went much hysteries: for the first light of the state I wan the speak.

though thind a site is saying so, was a dozen people standing round about me, "some shapping at the palms of my hands, and other laying water on my breast and temptes, until they had me as we as it taey had doukuntil they had me as wet as it they had douk-ed me in Poltock's Well. I canna tell how I stool up against this

clap o' misery. It was near getting the better o' me. For a time I really hated the sight o'

o' he. For a time I ready nation he square man, and I said as the song says, that "Mea are a' decences." But tais was not the worst o' it—I had lost my all, and I was now for ed into the acquain-tanessma of noverty and dependence. I first my all, and I was now forced into the acquain-tancesing of poverty and dependence. I first went to dive under the roof of my youngest sister, who had always been my favorite; but before six months went round, I found that she began to treat me just as though I had been a servant, ordering me to do this and to do the other; and sometimes my dinner was sent ben to me into the kitchest. And the servant lasses, seeing how their mistress treated me, considered that they would be justified in doing the same—and they did the same. Many a considered that new would be justified in only a weary time have I had down upon my bed and wished never to rise again, for my spirit was weary of this world. But I put up will insult after insult, until flesh and bood could endure it no longer. Then did I go to my man are man, and the area did I go to my other sister, and she hardly opened her month to me as I entered her house. I saw that I might gang were I liked, I wasna welcome there. Below I had been a week under her roof, I was forced to heave her too.

And as a sort o' last alternative, just to keep ms in existence, i began a bit shop in a neigh-bouring town, and took in sewing and wasi-ing; and after I had tried them awhite and found that they would hardly do, I commenced a nit school, at the advice of the minister's wife, and learned bairs their letters and the is a, and knitting and sewing. I also catechism, and knitting and sewing. I also taught them (for they were a' girks) how to work their sampers, and to write and cast accounts. But what vexed and humbled me more than all I had suffered, was that one night,— just after I had let my scholars away, as and the Jeger and dither body, almost sixty sixty years o' a.e., came into the house, and "How's at 'wi' ye the night?" says he, though I had never spoken to the man before. But he took off his bonnet, and pulling in a chair drew a seat to the fire. I was thunderhair drew a seat to the fire. I was thunderstruck! But I was yet mair astonished and sanamed, when the old body sleeking down his hair and his chin, had the assurance to make love to me!

he didna seem willing to understand me, I gripped him by the shouthers and shewed him A meant.

Yet quite composedly he turned tound to Yet quite composedly he turest round to me and said, " simal see what is the use of the like of time-li is true I am antier than you, and ye are at a time of life now that ye, and expect only young man to hole at ye. Therefore ye had better think lowice better them to the door. I we will find it just as easy a life being the wife of hedger as accoing a school-rather mair sae I apprehend and marr prolitable too." I had may patience wi' the man, I thought my sisters had insulted me, but this offer o' the nedger's wounded inc

may than all they had done.

"O James Landlaw?" cried 1, when 1 was left to mysel', " what hae ye brought me to?
My sisters danna look after me. My parting My sisters during look after me. My paring with them has given them an excuse to forge that I exist. My brother is far frae me; and to is ruled by a wife; and I hav been roober the little tout I had, I am a by another e by another of the latte that I had. I am a withered thee in a witherness, sanding by its fane—I will fa' only nobody will miss me. I am sick, and there are none to hadd my head. My throat is parched, and my hips dry, and facte are none to bring me a cup o' water. there are none to bring me a cup o' water There is not fiving thing that I can ca' mine And some day I shall be found a stiffence And some day I shall be found a stiffened corpse in my my bed, with no one near me to close my eyes in death, or perform the tist office in numanity! For I am alone—I am by myself -1 am forgotten in the world; and any latter years, if I have a long life, will be

burden to strangers. But Diana Darring did not so die. Her gen-mess, her kindness, caused her to be belov-But Diana Daning did not so die. Her gen-iemes, her kindness, caused her to be eitwi-ed by many who knew not her history, and when the last stem messenger came to an of-fer hence, many watched with tears cround her bed at death, and many more in so tow tollowed her to the grave. So ran a few leaves in the diary of a spinster, and the read-er will forger our internotirians. er will forgive our interpolations.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The subscription to the Metropolis Churches I used amounts to nearly £130,0009. The committee state that this fund is now pledged the erection of twenty-live charches in Los

the election of twenty-invectories in Low-don, of which attains a one is completely seven are approaching to completion, and the plans of three others agreed upon.

A man manded Circas has been apprehended in Liverpoor for the nonder of an individual named Wilson, in the Isle of M. n. A more dreadful act could scarcely have been commi-ted, the rudian having mandered the unite-tude of the country of the country of the country of the rudian leaving mandered the uniter-tude can exist whom he was an increased tunate man (with whom he was on isome of friendship) for the sake of tilling his pockets of a sum of about fifty-live stillings.

Her Majesty's government has given cen sent to the merchants of London to make use of the Quadrangle of the Excise Office, as a substitution for the Royal Exchange, until the edifice shall have been completed.

The Edinburgh Evening Courant of the 26th of F-broary, contains a report of the trial, in the Sheriil's Court, of five students of the Edinburgh college, charged with mobbing and rioting, and various cases of asmonoing and roung, and various cases of as-sault at the College, and on the South Bridge, on the 1th and 12th of January last. After a a trial of three days before the Sheriff, the stu-dents were acquitted. The Tunnel under the Thames is comple

d within 60 yards of the Middlesex shore. They have a new style of letter paper in London, which purchasers can have stampe in gold and silver with thels initials, coronets

in gold and silver with their initials, coronicts, armes, &c., without any extra charge.

Mr. Beliwer assisted by a number of entinent men, is about to bring out a Magazine, which it is expected with the of more permanent interest than any similar periodical which has ever been published in this country. It will be entitled "I he Monthly Chronicle; a National Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Art." The principle contributors will be in the fatherary Department, E. L. Bulwer. and Art.⁹ The principle contributors will be -in the Literary Department, E. L. Bulwer, Esq., M. P.; in Physical and Experimental Science, Sir David Browster, Dr. Lardner, &c.; in Natural History, Professor Henslaw, and Philips, N. A. Vigors, Esq. &c.; in the familiar Histartation of the Useful Arts and Manufactures, Dr. Lardner, —Metropolitor.

Brownerst, or Taylor, — No London bank.

PROSPERITY OF TRADE .- No London bank ruptcy or iusolvency appeared in The Gazette of the last Friday in February. This has occurred several times of late.

THE LAW'S DELAY.—A notice appears in the Gazette of Tuesday, the 13th ins. to the officers and company of her Majesty's ship

"There is the door sir !" cried 1, and when Sparrow, that those whe were actually on a didna seem withing to understand me, I bound at the capture of the French prevalers, tipped him by the shouthers and shewed him La Resource and La Resour, on the 30th of June, 1797, (upwards of torty years) may re-ceive their respective proportions of head money on the 1st of February. First class, 424945s; 16th class, the same number of

shillings, but no pounds!
The Temps remarks that a sort of ma-trinorial mania is now prevalent in Paris, a greater number of marinages having been recently contraced than during any former given period of the same extent

UNITED STATES.

The Sub Treasury Bill of the Senate provides for the the keeping the public isoney seperate from the banks, ontallows the receiv-ing of the bills of specie paying banks. It is said the Senate's but without and tavour in

CHARACTER. - The Detroit papers that tieneral Sutherfand has taken into the hands of the British, by whom he was tried and sentenced to be hung on the 5th instant. If the hanging of any body is required, as a finale to the border war, we doubt whether a better subject could be found-Sutherland has been coquetting with the gallows long before the Canada war broke out. He has ments of a general character which commend him to the luxury of a hempen crevat .-

bany Evening Journal, Wind Mist Fune. The Captain of the Wish Mill PCMP.—The Captain of the brig Petuvian applied foot sais to a pump handle, similar to those of a wind mill, and pumped his vessel by their aid on the whole passage from Pinianciphia to Kio. A model has been exhibited in the Philadelphia Ex-

Change.
Do Tett !-- A Down East Editor reiterates the old story of Capt, Marryatt's paying his addresses to one of our New Oricans nei-resses. This is all a mistake. From present indications, we don't think Peter Simple intends to Marry-at all-at least, not at any of the belies at this place .- New Orleans Picay-

The Louisville Journal states that the four brothers Jones, accused of murdering their uncle, Col. John Ward, have engaged Clay and Webster to defend their cause, at a fee of

and weester to cerem their cause, \$12 per of free Houseand dodiars each. The town of Lynn, Mass., according to the lest census, contained a population of 9,823, including gen, women and crimiten. The number of persons residing there cagaged in the manufacture of resenting there engaged in the manufacture of boots and slows, is stated in a late official do-cument at 5,185, or more than one half of the entire population of the place. The annual production of toots is 2,250 pairs, and of slows 2,543,929 pairs.

A FOWER OF BITTIMS.—The Lindson River

A Power of bittings of the housen twice Chronicle says that Dr. Braudreth has a large factory at Sing-Sing, in which a number of people are employed in grinding up close and crah apples to physic fools with.

UPPER CANADA.

Totento, 3rd April.—Yesterday took place the trial of John Montgomery, which was the first on the list, and occupied the Court till 11 o'clock at leight, including nearly three beaus which it took the Chief Justice to sum up the cridence. The Jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on what ground was not stated. The house of this man hes for many years been notorious as the rendezvous of the whisky-bibbing grievance-mongers and radicals of Yonge street. It was literally the Revolutionary recruiting station. To this distance that the state of the this man lured by the hope of riches from dealing out potations of inflammability. He has amassed more than four hundred pounds per annum, and never till now had a grievar except the racking pain of imagining that except the racking pair of imagining that he was not gathering up the root of all cvil quite fast enough.—He was a Director in the People's Bank—thus had he honors as well as riches, yet all have turned to bittemess. His relatives are, and always have been loyal, and whatever mercy may be shown, will, of course, be shown to them.

The Brigand Chief Sutherland, on entering on his defence yesterday, abundoned his pro-ject of combating the case for the Crown by counter evidence, and trusted his case wholly to points of law. The Court re-assembled to-day, and we believe have sent their verdict to the Governor, which, together with the sentence, will in due time be know.

At Hamilton, the following prisoners were tried and convicted of High Treason :- P.

Malcolm, Ephtaim Cook, Elias Snider, Char-les P. Waltath, Stephen Smith, Horato Hill, Nathan Town, (recommended by the jury to favourable consucration,) Wittiam Weeb and John Tufford.
The following were acquited :- James Ben-

ham, James Buchard, James Parkinson, Cal-vin Lyman, Wm. Armstrong, and Hiram

The following prisoners have perisioned the The following prisoners have petitioned the forenment, tee parlow, according to the late Statute, viz.:— Ducan As Fleedan, Robert Laing, Charles Chapin, Malcoim invoke, Adam Winegarden, Leonweilington Winegarden, Wintam Thompson, Lyman Chapin, Fullip Henry, George housetts, Nobert Erhott, William Winegarden, and Henry Winegarden, On the 2d instant, the election in the

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On the 2d metant, the election for the County of Grenville, in Upper Canada, terminated in the return of Henry burnit, Esq., the other camidates, Music. Jessup and Plattice other camidates, Music. Jessup and Plattice. lips, having retired.

MEETING OF TRISHMEN IN HAMILTON, All Pittle of Historica, he in a Friday evening, the 30th instant of Mr. binaley a Florel, for the purpose of signing an Aorres to the Queen, if, O Duggan, Esquire, being called to the chair, and Mr. J. S. Hogan appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were

unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. J. S. Hogan, and seconded by Mr. George P. Bull, that the adress passed at the great meeting of trishmen, lately held at Toronto, is, from the spirit in which it was concerved, and the loyal and patriotic it was concerved, and the loyal and patieotic sentiments it contains, as konourable to themselves as it must prove gratifying to their Severeign; and that this meeting not only aproves of the address, but will use every exer-on to have it signed by every frishman in Upper Canada; and thus show, that what our countrymen have already proved by their attes in war, they have now come forward to scal, by that nourss, in peace.

LOWER CANADA.

Montreal, 12th April, 1638.
A deputation ten the County of Shefferd, consisting of Messis. Samuel Wood, P. H. knowiten, and Jacob Cook, waited upon His howston, and Jacob Cook, wated upon His Exections Su John Contours on the 22d ottino, with an Address from the inhebitants of that Count; congratulating this Excellency upon his accession to the Administration of the Covenment; and thanking His Excellency for the prompt and able manner in which his high multary command was exercised in the late unhappy conjuncture.

A lamentable centh occured in this city yes-terday, amort the following rire unstances. (A man was found sitting on the side walk of the street, and from the manner in which his body as evidently doubled up he was presumed be in great pain. He was carried to the to be in great pain. He was carried to the General Respirat, where he was received and taken care of till the visiting physician arrived Lither from the symptoms of his case, or from some cases which we have not yet been able to accertain, it was found that the rules of that establishment most rigidly precluded him from its further hospitality. He was furnished with some medicine, and a caleche provided to take him to Wr, Duclos' Hotel where he stated he him to Wr. Duclos? Hotel where he stated he had been boarding. Mr Duclos new nothing of the man, and of course did not receive him —he resumed his place at the side of the street, and died shortly afterwards. No one has yet appeared to identify him, and from the unusual swelling of the body in mediately after death we are almost induced to suppose he had taken roison. he had taken poison.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

OUEBEC, SATURDAY, 14th APRIL, 1828.

Lordet, - Feb. 20. New-York, - Mar. 30, Liverpool, - Feb. 24. Halifax, - - Mar. 22, Havre, - - Feb. 28. Teronte, - - Mar. 30,

The Montreal mail had not arrived at eleven clock, the hour at which our paper went to

Yesterday's mail brought New-York papers of the 6th inst. They centain no later from Europe.

The steamer Canada, which started yester-day morning for Three-Rivers, was obliged to return to Quebec, after proceeding as far as the foot of the Richelieu Rapids, where the quantity of floating ice was so great as to ren-der her further progress impossible. The Ca-nada lost an anchor opposite to St. Antoine,

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where she came-to during a heavy snow storm. The steamer Three-Rivers, which left yesterday for the same destination was also compelled to put back.

Messrs. W. B. Lindsty, Faribault, De Lery and Ryland, officers of the Executive and Legislative Councils, proceeded up by land immediately after the steamer returned. John Neilson, and Wilman Walker, Esqus., Special Councillors, left this morning.

We understand that Colonel Couper K. H. We understand that Colonel Couper K. H. has been appointed Civil Secretary to the Earl of Durnam. Colonel Couper, it will be tenaembered, was Military Secretary to Sur James Kenpt withe administering the government in t is Province; and A. D. C. to his Excellency when Governor of Nova-

The telegraphs on Cape Diamond, Island of Orleans, St. Michel, St. Valieres, and Grosse Isle, will be in full operation from Monday next.

The Quarantine Establishment at Gusse Isle, will be continued the ensuing summer, as in the last two years. Captain Swinner, of the S3rd Regt., has been appointed commandant; and we understand that the medical officers will be the same as fast year. It is not known what regiment will furnish the detatchment for this service.

The show of meat in the Upper Town Murket this morning was very large and of su-perior quality. The number of purchasers was great, and large prices were obtained.

On Thursday afternoon, after the usual drill of the Royal Volunteer Artillery, on the ground in front of the House of Assembly, an ground in Front of the Brouse of Assembly, an interesting ceremony took place, which must have been as gratifying as it was unexpected to the gentleman whom it was designed to honor. Capt Lindsay, being on the eve of his departure from Quebec on public business, his departure from Quobec on public business, this opportunity was taken by his company of giving expression to those sentiments of respect and gratitude towards thin, which are sincisty left, and which have been well earned. Accordingly, the company being formed in line, and presenting sworts, Licut. Dupont delivered as address to Caj t. Limiany expressive of these their "golden opinions," which was replied to in a manly and faciling speech. The band then played "Audd lang syne," and other appropriate airs; and a chair was produced, decorated with ribbons and inscriptions, in which Capt. Limitsay being seated, tions, in which Capt. Lindsay being seated, was mounted on the shoulders of several men, was paraded through the ranks, the company opening right and left. They ceremony was concluded by a collation, of which they all

We understand that Mr. Scott, of Montreal. has been appointed agent for the St. Lawrence and Tow-Boat Companies at Quebec, in the place of Mr. Dyde, who has been named an inspector of ashes at Montreal.

(From the Montreal Gazette-)
The following table with which we have Fue tollowing table with which we have been favoured, exhibits a statement of the different periods, during the last nine years, at which the ice broke up in front of this city, at which the first steamboat arrived in this harbour, and at which the first vessel from sea came into Quebec and our own port.

	opposite		Steambout arrived in harbour.		at Queber			
		April.						
		do						
		Mar.						
1832	1655	April.	28:h	do	4th]	May.	11.4	May.
1833	24	do	Hith	do	9:5	do	13th	May.
1831	30 h	Mar.	10th	. do	6th	do	9:h	do
1835	Sth	April.	20 h	do	24	do	13.h	do
4836	234	do	24	do	11th	do	14th	rio
1837	111	do	234	do	27th	April.	4:5	do

THE ARMY.

{From the United Service Gazette of Feb. 24.}

1st—In the event of a Regiment of the line being withdrawerfrom Ireland to do duty at Windser, in place of the battalion of Guards ordered to Canada. place of the battalion of Garads ordered to Carada, the probability is, that the 1st battalion of the Re-giment, now at Athlone, will be selected. The Hoyals have given 60 men to the 2d battalion, in Canada, which has reduced them considerably bo-low the establishment; and, having at present a number of recruits, it is supposed they will not be equal to the duties of the Dublin garrison for some time to come.

time to come.

Royal Artitlery—Four companies, under orders for Canada, are expected to leave Woolwich in the beginning of next week.

Royal Engineers—Captain Oakshaw has received orders for the party under his command, at Bromp-ton barracks, to march to Woolwich, to embark for

Canada.

The Service Companies of the 23d and 71st Regiments, which are ordered to be held in readmess for embarkation for Can-da, are to be augusticed to 600 rank and file. The second battakno oi the Coldetream Guards also under orders for Canada, are to be among our file. are to be armed with maskets with percussion locks. We are informed that carabines with percussion locks, are about to be issued to the cavalry gene-rally.

rally.

War Office, Feb. 23.

34th Foot—Captain II Deeds to be Major by purchase, sice Airry, promoted; Lieutenant E steaterote to be Capani by purchase, sice Deeds.

Softh do—Lieutenant A G Grant, from Sh. Light Dragoons, to be Lieut sice Routes, who schanges; Lough T E Knox, from Shs Foot, to be Energy, sice Lord J Batter, promoted in the 7th Foot.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The wind to from a In Fig. and a scinoner cause up this morning from Bale St. Paul.

Frank LAUNCH THIS SEASON—On Welhesday frames LAUNCH THIS SEASON—On Welhesday forming law, Mr. George Bank launched a lact vissel of 530 fors register, new measurement, from his ship-yard at the Cove. The day was the, and a large number of persons were present. The vissel were off the stocks in me stay, and glided into her maine element units the exects of the speculators. See was manged the Exists.

See was named the Easts of the specialists. The brig Barron, which where d in the Cul-de-Sac, has been taken on the Shp at Pointe Levy for repairs. This tensel got ashed on the Maniconagan Shaals, on her survived typic from Maibale,

imst Call.

got fixeds, on her advand typage from Mathale, jast full.

Welch et the Sin Farners filterox.—Ardinore, Feb. 10, 1835.—A most disastrous shipwreck cocurred in this flay within the last six hours. As bout one o'clock this morning, then half-lide, a large billy was seen to drift before the critical and the into the southeast angle of Ardinore Eay. She beached did introduced almost instantly opin a fine sandy hortons. The crew at this time cut away the fore-mast, which went werehoard with the top of the mainmast. This was the time for the crew to have made some effort to rave themsettes by rafe, spars, or boat. In about half an hour after striking, she became effort to rave themsettes by rafe, spars, or boat. In about half an hour after striking, she became effort for save themsettes by rafe, spars, or boat. In about half an hour after striking, she became embedded to the sand, evidently hide with water; the crew now were all on deck lashed to a timber near the siern, and they appeared the so many insulmate beings. The tide at this time receding, it was input by those on-hore that at hw water the vessel might be reached, but in vain; at tidrate were useless, no boat could go against wind and idle; teoddes, the surface and in a single. It was more evalent all help from shore was out of the jection; signals were now made to the crew to save the woned at all risks; but no, they seemed unifieded. All the time spars were every moment leaving the ship and floating on shore, and even he cape on shore, or ventured upon the spars, the deep water only continued for one hundred yarks from water only continued for one hundred yarks from ship's boat from off the deek; still the crew sent anopon on store, or ventured upon the spars, the deep water only continued for one hundred yards from the vessel, then it was only knee deep, and that one hundred yards might, with the aid of the wird, be crossed in time minutes; the crew, in fact, appeared supplied, and made not one effort to save themselves. It was decaddily painful to witness the return of the title, as it was eithent the crew would be first from the deck and must take to the rigging. At four o'clock the crew got into the ringings, and to driven from the deck and must take to the rigging, and Af four o'clock the crew got into the rigging, and the sea wash d over the deck. A little after, one of the masts fell, and all were crowded on the only remaining one; there they hung, a most melanchool object to contemplate: their number appeared about twelve. Night closed, and left there beings in their actful size of the property of the contemplate is the same actful size of the contemplate. twelve. Night closed, and left those beings in their awful situation, on a single plank, amidst a raging sea and a howing tempest. About six o'clock the tessel broke up, hogsheads, boxes, See, floated on shore; it shore, in fact, was covered with the wreck and cargo, but not a human being came to land. All must have perished when the ship broke up. Several respectable persons in the neighbourn-hood were on the shore the entire time, waiting to afford every aid in their power to the unhappy persons on board. The wisier-guard are at present protecting the wreek.

EXTRACT FROM TIPL LOG-BOOK OF THE RICE.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG-BOOK OF THE RIP-LEV, FROM CALCUTYA.—Liverpool, Feb. 4.— Wind wost northwest, fresh breeze, fair westher, saw a strange sail shead. At eight we made the stranger out to be a wrest, and at nine we strengt for her, shortened sail, and ran under her storm. She moved the line Meterics 1. stranger out to be a wreek, and at wine we steered for her, shortened will, and an under her steem. She proved to be the Majestic, E. Tear, master, from St. John's, N. B., for Liverpook, timber laden, with loss of mizen-mast, minint-pennst, all her yards, jib-hoom, See, in a harricane on the 21st of demany. The heavy sea breaking over her, carried away long-bad, spars, water-cashs, several of her standistion, the cortaing board See, and she shortly tecame water-logged. We were comployed during the forest owner, which were constant to the crew, twentyfive in number, and such provisions as could be got at. Capitain Tear came on heard in the hast boat; the wind was freshering and the sea rising. Covy. Firstrackay 30.—The Hercules, from St. John's, N. B., was obliged to throw her decid-boat overloand. Fresh accounts of weeks are being received every moment. Part of the stern of vessel, and sed on the decidency of t

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on Monday last, H I. Routh, Esq., third son of John Routh, Esq., of Regent's Park, Loudon, to Mary Soythia, eldest adaptice of the late W J Ready, Esq., of Woodford, England.
At Toronto, on the 27th March, by the liev. H J Grasselt, Lieutenant John Wright, of Ambersthough, Western Datrice, to Elizabeth Ann, third doughter of Mr. Thomas Bell, Royal Engineer Department, Jaconia City.

oronte City.

At Forento, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Leach, Mr. James Dixon, Baker, of that City, to Miss Catharine Carfrac, nicce to Hugh Carfrac, Eq., also of that City.

On the 11th inst, Emily youngest laughter of Mr John Brown, 5t Peter Street, aged 1 years and 10 months

TT The circulation of The Tasseuter, which Eleven Hundred of each Publication !

and it consequently effers decided advantages to persons desirous of giving publicity to their advertisements.

> No. 11, Notre Dame Street. THINE's barrels sheery wine,

ti cases black tend. 10 bags pineuto, 4 libds. loaf sugar, 10 boxes hyson tea, 3 tierces mustard, (4 bhds. basket saft, (al jan.)

Twankay, Boisea, Hyson Skin, &c., &c., &c., &c., Quebee, 9th April, 1838.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE to an Ornamental and Sign Painter. Apply at the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 14th April, 1838.

ICE!

ICE in large or small quantities may be had dur-ing the whole Summer at the Gr.RMAN HO-TEL, Notee Dame Street, Quebec, 7th April, 1838,

MORRISON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, general Agents for Morrison's Pills, have appointed William WHITTKER, Sub-Agent for the Upper Town, No. 27, St. John

LEGGE & Co.

LEGGE & Co.

That the public may be able to form some idea of
Morrison's Palls by their great consumption, the fol-lowing calculation was made by Mr. Wisko, Clerk to the Sump Office, Somester House, in a period of six years, (part only of the time that Morrison's Pills have been before the public,) the number of stamps delivered for that meeting anomined to three values, made handed, and one thousand.

The ablent in placing the formering before the

radion, time hundred, and one thousand. The object in placing the foregoing before the public is to deduce terestom the following powerful argument in favour of Mr. Morrison's system, and to which the public attention is directed, namely, that it was only by trying an innocoous purgative medicine to such an extent that the trath of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is elevant that the trath of the Hygeian system could possibly have been established. It is even that the truncation medicant on the world, put together, have not tried a system of vegetable purgation to the extent and in manner preserrhed by the Hygeias. How, therefore, can they (much less individually) know any thing about the extent of its properties; the extent of its properties

TO LET,

AN EXCELLENT OFFICE, & FIRE FROOF VAULTS, most advantageously studed nearly opposite to the Quebee Bank, St. Peter Street. The above Vaults are admirably adapted for the storage of Mediterranean and West Indian

Apply to JAMES S. MILLER, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, Jist March, 1838.

ROYAL VICTORIA BONNET.

MRS. BROWN, Straw and Tuscan Bonnet Ma-ker, No. 9, St. John's Street, Suburbs, next door to the Clothing Establishment—emperitally in-tionates the arrival of the new shape, by stage this morning, as also a quantity of Plait suitable for missing up and altering Bonnets. In order to prevent disappointment, Ladies are re-creted to see their works or

ested to send their work car Quebec, 21st March, 1838

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.

THE Subscriber has for Sale a Choice Assort-nent of the newest shape Gentlemen's Black Beaver Hats, imported lete last Autumn. HORATIO CARWELL, 12th March 1838. Palace Street,

PROSPECTUS OF THE

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

BESIDES a complete and carefully corrected Prices Current of Imports and Exports, with the Importal and Previncial duties, it will contain a familiar leptor of Auction Sales for each week; the arrivals and clearances of vessels; ships entered outwards, with their tomage, porte of destination, and shippers' names; a comparative statement of arrivals; rate of feedgins to the principal ports, and some other useful information connected with the trade of the country. trade of the country.

THE QUEBEC PRICES CHREET will be neatly

This QUERRY PARKS CHARKY will be neatly pointed on a large sheet of good follo-post, with a blank page for remarks.

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

Price—Twelve shillings per quire. The series (which will comprise about twenty-ats numbers) will be delivered for 12s. 5d, each ser.

Quebec, April, 1838.

SAMUEL TOZER,

S A M U E L. T O Z E R,
BUTCHER,
STALL No. 1, UPPER TOWN MARKET,
PEGS respectfully to rearn thanks to his friends
and the public for the liberal support the has hitherto received; and takes this opportunity of informing
them that he has always on hand Cornel Rounds of
Berd, Briskets, &c.; also, Mutton for Saddles and
Hauncher, all of the very best quality
Queber, 13th January, 1838

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

PIANO FORTE, CABINET, CHAIR & SOFA MANUFACTORY,

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

The premises formerly occupied by J. & J. Thornton

The premises formerly occupied by J. & J. Thornton JAMES M'RENZIE returns cordial thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has now entered into Partnership with THO-MAS BOWLES, an experienced Musical Instrument and Cabinet Maker, from New-York. M'RENZIE & BOWLES beg to express their hope, that from the excellence of their materials their skill as workmen, and the very general nature of their cetablishment, they will be able promptly to execute all orders with which they may be favored in the above mentioned, and in the Faxer line, in such a manner as to meet the unqualified approbation and increasing preference and patronage of their employers.

Piano Fortes and other Instruments earefully

Quebec, 29th January, 1838

GEORGE HANN, FURRIER, ST. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TOW:

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that for is his intention shortly to leave Quebec for Eng-land, and he would thank those who are indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay; those to whom he is indebted are requested to nt their accounts for payment. Quebec, 17th February, 1838.

WANTED.

A GARDENER .--- Apply at the Office of this Paper. Quebec, 31st March, 1838.

AUCTIONS.

BY B. COLE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, and following days, at the residence of Mrs. Hoogs, St. Ann. Street, near the Gael:

THE WHOLE OF HER HOUSEHOLD FUR THE WHOLE OF HER HOUSEHOLD FUR-NTURE, consisting of—Mabagany Dining, Card, Lee, and other Tables, Sideboard, Sofar, Carpots, Pier and other Looking-Glasses, double and single Stoves, China, Glass and Eartheuware, Kitchen Utersils, with a variety of other articles. 23° Conditions—CASH, on delivery.

Quebec, 12th March, 1838.

EXTENSIVE FURNITURE SALE.

BY B. COLE.

On MONDAY, the 16th day of April, and following days, at the Castle of St. Lewis, the property of Long Gospond:

THE WHOLE OF THE FURNITURE, Plate THE WHOLE OF THE FURNITURE, P.E. Wines, Carriages, &c. &c. for dist lar establishment—Particulars and order of the will be given in Catalogues, 10 days previous fed day of Sale.

2.7 Conditions—CASH, on deliver,
N. B.—The whole of the property will be on she from Truensbay, the 12h, until day of Sale and Quebec, 12th March, 183*.

POETRY.

....

(From the New Monthly Magazine for January.) SONG.

File GHS US FOUNTMS.
If show with most me,
If then with most me,
When these bright waters flow:
the Usual great thee,
I will great thee,
I will great thee,
I will great thee,
I will send thee,
I have the chall senden.
Bouge, while the Starthyth, smalle
Half of day sha have,
that of regards so have.
Twin things of son and shade!
Then I will that the

There I will tell thee. There I will tell thee, as the swaft stream flas Tales that are ever Whisper'd, and never winsperia, and never Varieties we should only Tales we should only Tale, when the totally Monument one other-bears, Tales that are meetest Answer'd, and swedest, When their rooks seeders! When their reply ts-tears!

And I will teach thee,
And I will teach three, And I will bench thee.

How each bright star we see,
And the flow'r's and bidds.

Has their voic loss words,
And that their bous—like me!
And oil' will be sweet,
Oil' twill be sweet,
In our own eight share's bowers.
To think that we fore.
Like the 'vigot things above
With the loss o the stars and dowers!

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS. REMARKS ON DR. DORINSON'S LIFE OF MILION. The mist which the properioes and bigoty of Johnson spread over his bright name, are not yet wholly scattered, though fast passing away. We wish not to disparage Johnson, We could find to pleasure in sacrificing one great man to the strate of another. But we owe it to Milton and other illustrious names, to say, that Johnson has failed of the highest end of biography, which is to give immortality to virtue, and to sail forth fervent admiration towar is those who have shed splender on past to virtue, and or have shed splender on past towards those who have shed splender on past ages. We acque: Johnson, however, of in-tentional mist presentation. He did not, and could not appreciate Mitton. We doubt whe-ther two charminds, haven to but so adding. mon as these of warch we are now speaking, can be found in the higher walks of literature. can be found in the might wants of iterature. Johnson was great it in so wat sphere, but that sphere was compretively softhe earth, while Milton's was only interior to that of angels. It was customary, in the day of Johnson angels. It was customars, in the day of Johnson's glovy, to call him a giant, to class him with a mighty, but still an earthborn race. Milton we should rank among scraphs. Johnson's mind acted cheely on man's actual condition, on the realities of life, on the spring of human action, on the passions which now agitate society, and he seems haddy to have angels. dition, on the persions which now agitate society, and he seems hardly to have dreamed of a higher state of the human mind than was then exhibited. Milton, on the other hard, burned with a deep, yet call nove of moral grandeur and celestial purity. He thought, not so much of what have its expectation. His own mind was a revolution to him of a higher condition of humanity, and to promote this betturnsted and toiled for freedom, at the element for the growth and improvement of his nature,—In religion Johnson was glocary sed inclined to superstition, and on the subject of government learned towards absolute power p-and the idea of reforming either, never entered his mind but to disturb and provoke it. The church and the civil polity under which he lived, seemed to him perfect, unless he may have thought that the former would be improved by a larger infusion of Romish rites and doctaines. a larger infusion of Romish rites and doctrines, and the latter by an enlargement of the royal and the layer of all changement of the royar preogative. Hence a time acquiescence in the present forms of religion and government, marks his works. Hence we find so little in his writings which is electric and soul-kindling and which gives the reader a consciousness feeling than the present. Milton's whole soul, on the contrary, revolted against the maxims feeling than use product against the maxims of legitimacy, hereditary faith, and servite reverence for established power. He could not brook the bondage to which men had bow-d for ages. Reformation was the first way to be a superior of the service of the servic

ed for ages. 'Reformation' was the first word of public warning which broke from his youthfu! lips, and the hope of it was the solace

on his declining years. The difference between Mitten and Johnson, may be tracely not only in times great features of mind, but in their want characters. Mitton was reliable and spiritual in our many, temperate almost caused monoscoses, and retreased himself rate intellectual other by misser. Johnson method to more sensual deligates, Mitton was expussed in the late of the contraction of the deligate was considered for more substantial contractions of the contraction of the contractio quisit by anive to the oritwin creation, to sounds, motions, and forms, to material be may and grand, ur. Johnson, through defect of physical organization, it not through deeper physical organization, it not through deeper delictency, had thus assorpticitity of those pure and difficult pleasures, and would not have exchanged the Strom for the vale of Tempe of the gamens of the Hespirides. How could Johnson be just to Matter! The comparison which we have instance, has compelled us to notice Johnson's defect. But we tust we are not blind to his month. His states, where the property of the property of the prostately maken, his pump and power of hanguage his strongth of thought, his revenues for virtue and retigion, his vigorous logic, his practical wiston, as insign into the springs of human action, and the solema pethos which occasionally pervades his descriptions of life and his telefences to his own ostory, com-mand our withing admiration. That he want-ted enthusiasia and creative hazamation and ted enthusiasia and creative four discussion and only seniments, was not his sand. We do not ultime time for not being Alliton. We do not ultime time for not being Alliton. We lower interlectual power in all its forms, and delight in the variety of mine. We home into only that his passions, prejudices, and bigoty chargoned from in the unworthy task of ossenting the brighter glory of one of the most gated and virtuous men. We would even treat what we deem the faults of Johnson with a moderney for ground life to report to the week. tenderness approaching respect; for they were results, to a degree which man cannot estimate, of a discused, irritable, nervous, unhappy ment, and beloaged to the budy more than to the mind. We only ask friends of genius not to put their faith in Johnson's delineations of it. His biographical work are tinged with his notoriously strong prejudices, and of all his 'Lives,' we hold that of Milton to be most aportyphal.—Ir. Chanag.

THE ROSE.—there were red and white roses growing around that the rival flowers were unstirred even by a breath of wind; they were still as the ashes of the care stirring spirits that gathered them as badges for their fatal warfare. Strange that the flowers peruliarly the fover's own, around which houg the dantiest conceits of poetry on which the eye lingers, to dream of the cheek it holds loveliest on earth-strange that the rose amonth have on earth—strange that the rose should have been a sign for the fireest straggle ever urged neen a sign for the firrest singgle ever urged by party strife—A strife that hald desolate the fart fields of England for so many years. And yet, how much chivalite association has Shakspeare thung around their bloom! but for him, the wars of the "rival houses" would be but obscure chronicles or inclorious wars— efforting the fighting stage of England fighting for fighting sake ; no liberty to defended or obtained, and no foreign enemy driven triumphantly from the fro tier; but to him, "the aspiring blood of Lancaster" woulding since have sunk in the ground. Be Shakepeare has called life out of the past; thousand passions of humanity hang around those white and red flowers. He has given the lasting archive to the the highborn house

" Our aiery buildeth in the cedar's top, And dallies with the wind, and scorns the san,

And dallies with the wind, and scorns the san,
It is he who has given the life of memory to
the pricecty Edward," the subtle Richard,
the brave spirited Margaret, and the sad philosophy of the meck Henry, which comes
home to many weary of a bleak and troubled
world; and never do we feel how completely
the same and eare was our national poet, till we treat

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE .- "I love," say prespondent, "to see two persons meet on ainy day on narrow carbstone, bounding a swalk, where no pavement has been laid, and observe both step off simultaneously into the mud. It proves them mutually actuated by a spirit of benevolence, and submissive to rsonal inconvenience for a nighbor's accom-edation."

Our correspondent takes a right view of the matter, considering the "equality of all men," and the folly of assuming a righ of precedence in such situation. He has reminded us also of a circumstance which occured three winters since. We were crossing from the corner of Derne and Hancock streets to the corner of Hnncock and Mirtle; at a time when the streets were flooded by a thaw, and having reached the centre of an ice bridge, on which only one person could pass at a time, we sub-

of his declining years. The difference be- | dealy encountered a gentleman crossing in the dehly encountered a gentleman crossing in use opposite direction. To retrical twa impossible without plunging anche deep into the water. We looked up and paused. Our antagonies was also taken by surprise—for both of us had seen more intent on our footsteps than noticing. - for both of us had who opproached us—and as our eyes met, be deliberately put his hand into his pocket, an drawing forth a cent, " head or tail," said be of away form a cent, wheat of tan, was or palm, execute, his hand towards us, pain on palm, and it is, "said he, and off he jumped into the water, and tan to the sidewals, without giving us time to thank him ter hi contesy, and proceeded on his way, a aviag us the remembrance only of the political control of the contesting the contesting the contesting the contesting the contestion of the political contesting the contestin street encounter with a stranger that ever oc-

> Arrection .- There is nothing in this world happiness too much not to tremble for its realiand starts, ever and anon, from its own delidrain? A word and a lock are enough either or to encourage.

> THE UNSCREESSFUL CLER.-A club is alled from its members having failed in Dramatic writing. One condemned farce entitles a man to be a member instanter. If his comea man to be a member instanter. If his comercy be withdrawn after the second night, he must be leabted for; but if his tragedy be absend off during the first act, comes in by acclamation, and may order what dinner he pleases. The perpetual president, with a sitter act-cell at his button hole, proudly beasts, that, during a seven rears' probation his most cudum; dramatic bandling was a melo-drama that set every body solecy. He counts his bisses as a warrior does his wounds, and hopes in time by dint of bad acting to make the people in the pit tear up the benches.— New Monthly Mongetine.
>
> The Sr. Lawneser.—The watness of this nighty river, the shores of which at this morent excites of deep an interest, far exceeds

> ment excite so deep an interest, far exceeds all our European conceptions. Its entrance from Labrador to Nova Scotia is 106 leagues, from Labradov to Nova Scotia is 106 leagues, noming a course of 3,000 miles, varying from 1 to 30 miles broad, 2,000 of which are navigable by large ships, and the remainder by vessels up to 60 tons. The great basin of the 54. Lawrence contains in mass more than one-plat the fresh water in the world, the superficial area of which being 72,530 square miles, a quantity which would form a cubic column of nearly 22 miles on each side.—Liverpoof (Lowrier.

> PEERS DEAD 1837 .- During the last year, the mortality among the peerage has been great, the following noblemen having expired during that period:—The Dukes of Montrose great, the following noblemen having expired during that period: —The Dukes of Montrose and Gord in; the Marquis of Drogheda: Themas, Marquis of Bath, his successor; Marquis of Ruth, Henry Frederick Marquis of Bath, his successor; Marquis of Queensberry: the Earls of Listowel, Erremont, Granard, Cavan, Cowper, and Clancarty; Lords Templemorr, Nairne, Dufferin, Glenvon, Massey, Littleton, de Saumarez; the Dukedom of Gordon has become extinct. UTILITY of LAUGHTER.—A hearty laugh is occasionally an act of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of a man's brains, and the hypochondria from his tibs, far more effectually

> hondria from his tibs, far more effectually than either champagne or blue pills.

COACH FACTORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully beg leave to inform the gentry and citizens of Quebec, that they have leaved the large and extressive premises in Anne Street, opposite the English 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 pursent materials.

Quebec, 14th March, 1838.

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Chronometer Maker, &c. &c. St. Peter Street, 30th Jan. 1838.



OFFIGE OF THE CLERE OF THE PEACE.
Quebec, 2nd April, 1838.

Quebo, 2nd April, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE: becady given, that the sign-vepor of lichoway for the Gity of Quebo, tesfore proceeding to the anotheration and improvement and suggestation and supportation and improvement and suggestation as a Such as Match to St. Peter Street, as the Lower Town of this City, has deposited in the Office a Plan and Proces Verbal referring thereto, according to have which Flan and Proces Verbal remain in the said efficie for inspection (oxxvvs) of the Properious of ground, houses or buildings adopting the same, and every other person concerned or interested therein, in order that they may at any time, not exceeding one mostly from this date, lodge such observations and oppositions as they may have to the contrary, that justice may be done in the promises in failure of which the said Flan and Proces Verbal will be homologated and put on extention agreement. and put in execution agreeably to the tenor a feet thereof.

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Stareh, Blue, Flour, Rice, Plog & Leaf Tobacco, Lean byrop, Split Peas, &c., &c., &c. JOHN FISHER.

Queber, 7th April, 1838,

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THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he connerced business, most respectfully intimates that he has constantly on hand a treated sade he commerced business, most respectively inclinates that he has constantly on hand a Choice Assortment of Wine. Spirituous Liquors, Greeries, See, all of the best quality.

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Quebec, 15th January, 1838

Quebec, 15th January, 1838

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In tendering his thanks to those who have hitherto patronised laim, while in connection with Mr., BOOTH, respectfully acronuces to them, and the citizens generally, that he has COMMETCED RUBINESS ON HIS OWN ACCOUNT, and trusts that he may be favored with a continuouse of that support, which it shall be his study to meriti February 24, 1838.

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