

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

Sir Richard James Macdonnell, sumner of staff and a respective suites, ariat, Artillery, the e whole forming an thing remarkable to e, but inexpressly ver had the honou habitation of roy

commenced by ison under which Poulett Thomson is ief of the Province uts of which being succeeded another is Excellency G-ritish possessions on lency then took the his seat at the head n Colborne had then hich the Executive op of Montreal, the re presented to his Colborne. The Ex- were the Honbles a Panet, Dominique iam Sheppard, and all of whom wedely after His Exce- ad taken the s- the one and suite the ere soon followed by he Governor Gen- Magistrary of this ich they had adopt, His Excellency's ad in this day's Tr- answer gave meth- ers will, we think

It is the first doc- is Excellency in this sses considerable's answer His Exce- and proceeded to the Street, where in the Sir John Colborne and distinguished personage ed in the above ar- that were read, for the tment presented on a for hearing. One's government of the e- demise or absence d- neither of which du- ties will develop- icer in the Provin- Jackson.

Excellency Sir John C- Quebec until his in- que, the precise pre- been able to ascen- sity, we farther un- to-morrow.

Address of the Mag- His Excellency's Ad- ch we allude to in a

The Right Honora- r Thomson, one of the orable Privy Council, of British North Am- General and Govern- or the Province of d Upper Canada, Nov- aswick, and the Hon- and Vice Admiral

EXCELLENCY, loyal and dutiful sub- Magistrates of the city, most respectfully co- lency on your arrival

of the Royal Authority, ce and promote the we- rens, we have the met- of our humble efforts ad

be countenanced and supported in the discharge of those duties by your Excellency, whom it has pleased Her Majesty to entrust with the exercise of the highest power and prerogatives of the Crown within this Province; and it will be a subject of great satisfaction to us, if we should be so fortunate as to merit Your Excellency's approbation.

It has been a subject of just regret among our fellow citizens, that they have been deprived, for some time past, of the residence of the Governor General, which they can only ascribe to the unfortunate state of things which has called for the presence of the Commander of the Forces in the District of Montreal, the offices of Civil Governor and Military Commander having been held by the same person.

We have no doubt but that your Excellency is fully aware that the City of Quebec, from the earliest periods, has been fixed upon, in consideration of its strength and central position, as the seat of Government of all the countries which now form the Provinces of British North America. There have been provided, at great expense, fortifications for the safety of the City and Port, appropriate places of deposit for the public archives collected from all the Provinces, and suitable buildings for the convenience of the Public Departments, civil and military, and here is the sole and uninterrupted channel of communication with the metropolis in the season of navigation, and the safe resort of her fleets and armies for the Canadas. Should circumstances permit that your Excellency should establish your residence amongst us, we trust that in the Magistracy, and among all classes of our fellow citizens, your Excellency will find a ready disposition to promote the beneficent views of Her Majesty's Government, and the peace, welfare, and permanent connexion of this Province with the other Dominions of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

We beg, most respectfully, to assure Your Excellency, that nothing could be more gratifying to our feelings and wishes than that the duties of your high station should be discharged happily for the Province and satisfactorily for Your Excellency.

Magistrates' Room, City of Quebec, Province of Lower Canada, October, 1839.

To this Address His Excellency made the following Reply:—

I thank you for your Address of Congratulation on my arrival in this Province.

The preservation of the public peace and the firm administration of justice are the first wants of a State, and the first duty of a Governor. You may rely with confidence upon receiving from me the most active support in the discharge of your Magisterial functions.

I fully appreciate the political and commercial importance of the City of Quebec. It will afford me sincere satisfaction at all times to contribute to its prosperity, and when circumstances permit, by residing within its walls, to cultivate the good feelings and regard of its inhabitants.

I receive with confidence the assurance of your co-operation, and that of the inhabitants of your City, in aiding me to promote the peace and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, by cementing its permanent connection with the other Dominions of the Crown. All my efforts will be directed to that end, and it is with that object alone that I have accepted the trust with which our Sovereign has honoured me.

The following communication, which we copy from the Liverpool Mail, contains many sound views, intermixed with a few errors and an ungentlemanly allusion to Lord Gosford, who, with all his errors as a Governor, was a most estimable character in private society—a perfect gentleman indeed. The advice to the loyalists of Canada as to their demeanour towards the new Governor General is excellent, and we have no doubt will be followed. Mr. Poulett Thomson certainly comes out here under the disadvantage of unpopularity, and is received with none of the gaudy manifestations that characterized the advent of Lord Durham. Mr. Thomson's entrance into Canada being so different from that of Lord Durham, let us hope that the result of his administration will be equally different. In this event, the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson will earn more laurels than he placed on his brow by opposing the colonial interests of England.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Mail.

SIR.—Your paper having become the recognized organ of the colonial and shipping interests of Liverpool, it was not to be expected on the indulgence thus afforded, to record briefly my sentiments with regard to the appointment of the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson to the high office of governor general, and the probable effect on the destinies of this (with the exception of India,) the brightest gem in the diadem of Great Britain—eschewing all political feeling and bias, viewing it only with regard to the actual state of the province, and endeavouring to show what the governor general had it in his power to accomplish.

To make the case more clearly understood, I must go back a few years, and endeavour to abruptly introduce former governor generals.

It will suffice to commence with the Duke of Richmond, who was popular, because he himself was beloved; but his reign was short, owing to his sudden and melancholy death. To him succeeded Lord Dalhousie, a most amiable man, and a good soldier. Unfortunately, his policy was to endeavour to reconcile and conciliate all parties, which only tended to widen the breach and encourage Papineau and some other malcontents, notaries and agitators, to be more and more insolent in their demands, when, by prompt inquiry into the charges brought against the officers of government, he might have kept all tranquil and peaceable, and, by grappling with the abuses of the old French feudal laws, making Canada a thoroughly English colony in every respect, by uniting the two provinces, he would at once have crushed Papineau and rebellion in the bud. Lord Dalhousie's successor, Lord Aylmer, found himself powerless. Papineau and his party, having acquired the ascendancy, once and away over the House of Assembly, and the French Canadians, was enabled to stop the supplies; consequently, the government and the British troops were set at defiance by a few rebellious French Canadians, who had solemnly pledged themselves to Lord Stanley to grant a civil list, on certain boons being accorded to them.

Lord Aylmer was succeeded by an old, only, and Lord Gosford, who resided in the country, pocketed his salary, did nothing but encourage rebellion, by not using means to suppress it, and returned as empty headed, and as redolent of whiskey and claret, as when he started. The rebellion followed. Sir John Colborne put it down. Lord Durham went out with extraordinary powers; he would have done much good, but party feeling and party politics at home marred his efforts, and his lively feelings in favour of Canada became deadened, and at length changed into a state of morbid indifference; his resignation was followed by the re-appointment of Sir John Colborne, whose sole occupation has been to keep military possession of the colony, and provide for the safety of the lives and properties of the colonists. This he has accomplished; but the evils still exist for want of a civil governor, conversant with mercantile matters. This, then, brings us to Mr. Poulett Thomson, and to the subject with which you have regard to free trade with foreign nations, at the expense of our colonies, have undergone a great change; that is, that considering the British interest, the Canadian brethren, and the vast importance of this distant portion of the British empire to Great Britain, cannot fail to inspire Mr. P. Thomson with sentiments highly favourable to the future welfare of the colony, and, in the end, to his own as one of its warmest friends and advocates, as his predecessor, Lord Durham became, although strongly prejudiced before he was aware of the real state of the country.

The opportunity thus afforded to the Canadians to represent their grievances freely, but calmly, should not be neglected, and if the governor general is found wanting in capacity, or allows himself to be influenced by prejudice, instead of being guided by reason and justice, then, and not till then, let their indignation break forth; but without giving a fair trial, it would be an act of madness on their parts and of injustice to themselves and Mr. Thomson.

It is clear to me that the colonies cannot be well governed by any colonial secretary, unless a colonial board is established at home, composed of members who have resided, and are acquainted with the various wants of the colonists. To prove this, I have only to direct attention to the advantages India derives from the practical knowledge of the Court of Directors, who have either in a military or civil capacity served in India. This, however, is a subject which would occupy too much space, if fully entered into, I therefore content myself with throwing out the hint, and remain, yours, &c.

A CONSERVATIVE.

We have received the second number of the Promoter and Disseminator, a paper established at Belleville, U. C., in the Methodist interest. Some time back we quoted the opinion of the Kingston Whig, on the first number of this paper, which we have not seen. Judging from the number now before us, we incline to think that the Whig has been unjust towards the new paper, for, in an article relating to the new Governor General, it evinces moderation and good sense. Its intention is to steer clear of both parties—rather a difficult task, by the way, in meddling at all with politics.

Mlle. Stella's second and last concert took place on Friday night at the Albion Hotel, assisted by Miss Hill, who presided at the Piano. Mlle. Stella is unquestionably a vocalist of high merit, the most difficult passages

and variations, requiring great compass of voice, she executes with the greatest facility. The Cavatina, and particularly "Io l'Udia," "Una voce, &c." and "Behold how brightly" she sung with extraordinary power and brilliancy, and elicited much applause. "Au revoir Louise" was also sung with much sweetness, and evinced Mlle. Stella's power of accommodating her voice to the bravura style, and again subduing it for the slow and plaintive air.

Mlle. Stella left on Saturday for the United States, where she has engagements.

"AWFUL DISCLOSURES" not by MARIA MONK.—The Montreal Herald, of Thursday last, contains an "Extract from the Copy of a Voluntary Deposition of one of the State Prisoners, in November, 1838." This document which is of great length, gives a very lucid account of the proceedings of the leaders of the rebellion, and implicates many of the American Authorities, among whom figures ex-Governor Marcy, of the State of New York. Alluding to this extract, the Herald says:—

"To the exclusion of other matter we this day publish the confession of one of the rebels lately pardoned by our merciful government. Its contents are, we firmly believe, mainly correct, particularly as to the fact we have so often maintained, that the rebellious feeling among the French Canadians was everything but universal. It will be observed that some names are not given, but their places supplied with asterisks. We are not at liberty to supply an omission, which would cause some people to stare, but we may state one suppressed name has the honour of representing a wealthy Seigneur and Lieutenant Colonel of Militia, whom few could have suspected of having favoured the designs of the rebels. The confession is copied from an appendix to the State Trials, just published by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay; and contains some queer disclosures of the extent of American sympathy. We refrain from mentioning the name of the author of the confession, as he might be lynched in the States in consequence of it, but we can assure our readers of its being genuine.

The Troops in Garrison, under the command of Major General Sir James McDonnell, K. C. B. and K. C. H., were inspected, in heavy marching order, by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant General Sir Richard D. Jackson, K. C. B., this morning, at ten o'clock, in the Citadel.

His Excellency expressed himself as being much pleased with the Soldierlike appearance and steadiness of the several corps under arms, viz:

- Royal Artillery, Lt. Col. Kirby.
- 2d Batt. Cold. Guards, Col. Bowles,
- 11th Regiment, Col. Goldie, C. B.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DURHAM MEETING.—The only paper that we have received from Toronto, this morning, is the Christian Guardian of the 16th,—the same date as the Examiner received yesterday. The former paper which also advocates Responsible Government, but in a much more moderate manner, contains in a postscript a few distressing particulars of the dispersion of the Durhamites, the Examiner's account of which will be found in a preceding column. The Guardian says, "A young man named Leopard, of Queen Street, was killed and many were wounded;" and, "11 o'clock.—We just learn that Mr. Terry, of Lloydtown, was also killed!"

The following from the New York Morning Herald of Wednesday shows an improvement in monetary affairs, but at the same time the commencement of a drain of specie from this country:—

"MONEY MARKET. New York, Oct. 15.—6 P. M.—The Banks are still gaining strength, and specie is flowing into the city, \$500,000 has been received to-day from the South, and 8,000 severigns from Canada, to Christmas, Livingston & Co. At the stock board there was a demand for

certain stocks, on Philadelphia account, which caused a general rise. U. S. Bank improved 5 per cent, Stonington 4 per cent, Dry Dock Bank 2 per cent, Mechanic's Bank Association 1 per cent, Ohio L. and T. 2 per cent, North American Trust Bank 1 1/2 per cent, Kentucky 1 1/2 per cent, Harlem, 1/2 per cent.

The news of the arrival of the Governor General reached Montreal on Thursday evening in the Lady Colborne steamer.

The Montreal Address was presented to Sir John Colborne on Friday, and His Excellency made a very feeling and appropriate reply. The Transcript says:—

"Sensible, no doubt, that the language of the Address spoke only the sincere feelings of the Twenty-five thousand who signed it, His Excellency did not finally take leave of the gentlemen who presented it without betraying something of emotion; a circumstance which unequivocally assured them that the sentiments of the address were reciprocated."

LOWER PROVINCES.—The papers from below, by yesterday's mail, are unusually barren of news. The Falmouth packet Star, with the mail has arrived at Halifax; London dates by this are of the 5th and Falmouth of the 7th.

The Board of Trade of this city have prepared Addresses to Sir John Colborne and the Governor General. That to the Governor General will be presented this day immediately after the Levee.

Her Majesty's brig Ringdove arrived here yesterday evening from Halifax.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED.

- 18th
- Brig Tasso, Christie, 13th Aug. Liverpool, general cargo, for Montreal.
- 19th
- Ship Robertson, Neil, 30th Aug. Liverpool, general cargo, Montreal, 2nd voyage.
- Ship Armetis, Lush, 24th Aug. Liverpool, general cargo, Montreal.
- Ship Quinter Letich, Hunter, 22nd Aug. Newry, ballast, Price & Co. 2nd voyage.
- Ship Cove, Taylor, 20th Aug. Hull, ballast, H. Burstall.
- Ship General Hewitt, Sellers, 21st Aug. London, ballast, Atkinson & Co. 2nd voyage.
- Ship Isabella, Meredith, 24th Aug. Cork, ballast, Chapman & Co. 2nd voyage.
- Bark Nelson, Messers, 21st Aug. Strangford, ballast, Gilmour, 2nd voyage.
- Bark Nancy, Graham, 21st Aug. Allow, coals, Gilmour & Co.
- Bark Benjamin Hart, Corlett, 27th Aug. Liverpool general cargo, Montreal.
- Brig Avon, Robinson, 26th Sept. Liverpool, general cargo, Montreal.
- Brig Margaret Balfour, Fitzsimmons, 17th Aug. Belfast, ballast, to order.
- Ship Henry Blair, Smith, 25th Aug. Liverpool, general cargo, J. Tibbets.
- Ship St. Patrick, Webster, 14th Aug. Cork, ballast Chapman & Co. 2nd voyage.
- Bark Holivar, Richards, 16th Aug. Bristol, ballast, Atkinson, 2nd voyage.
- Bark Douglas, Douglas, 24th Aug. London, general cargo, for Montreal, 2nd voy. 7 cabin passers.
- Ship Napoleon, Montgomery, 23rd Aug. Belfast, ballast, T. Oliver, 2nd voy. 57 passengers.
- Bark Wm. & Mary, Scott, 12th Aug. Colchester, ballast, Pemberton, 2nd voy.
- Bark Joanna, Robertson, 15th Aug. Hull, ballast, Gilmour, 2nd voy.
- Bark Lord Sidmouth, Langster, 13th Sept. Glasgow, ballast, Atkinson, 2nd voy.
- Brig Promise, Hunter, 23rd Aug. Liverpool, salt, &c. Sharples & Co.
- Brig Dorothy, Humphreys, 30th Aug. Bristol, ballast, Pemberton.
- Brig Rebecca, Milligan, 27th Aug. Belfast, ballast, Gilmour & Co.
- 20th
- Bark Geo. Welsford, Fowler, 20th Aug. ballast Pemberton, 2nd ballast.
- Schr. St. Peter, Hammond, 6th Oct. fish, LeMessurier & Co. 12 passengers.
- H. M. Brig Ringdove, from Halifax.

Half past 10.—Twenty one vessels that arrived during the night are just reported. We cannot insert their names to-day.

The Lady Ann of Newcastle, is a total wreck on the South point of Anticosti.

Capt. Hammond, of the schr St. Peter, says that a vessel supposed to be the Navarino, was in the Bay, off Douglas Town, with loss of Topmasts, &c

MARRIED.—On Saturday, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Mr. H. M. Blacklock, to Miss Mary A. Arduin, both of this city.

At Plattsburgh, on the 9th instant, Mr. John Hamman, printer, of this city, to Miss Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Cramer of the former place.

* * * For new Advertisements see fourth page.