

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

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QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1839

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM ENGLAND.

but chose to ride round the head of the voe, to join the party at the same house. Cheerless was that day in the dwelling of Busta to some of its inmates. But the dusk came at length; and then the eight o'clock bell rung for supper, which was to be the signal for the return of the party across the lake. But an hour passed, and they came not; another hour, and still they did not appear. However, the night was so calm that no dread of an accident was felt at Busta. It was concluded by all that the party had been prevailed upon to stay all night.

Early on the morning, nevertheless, a horseman was sent from Busta round the head of the voe, to ascertain the safety of the party. The man returned—his horse covered with foam—with the alarming intelligence that, on the previous evening, the party had taken boat from the opposite side of the voe, as soon as they heard the supper bell rung! Who shall describe the alarm and agony of the father, or of the poor orphan whose life was bound up in one of the lost, though even her anguish she was forced to conceal! The cold, stern heart of Lady Busta was well shown by her manner of receiving the intelligence brought by the servant. "If the boat has sunk, my sons cannot all be lost, for James went not with the rest, but rode by land." James, however, was with the rest. He had chosen to take the boat on his return, with his brothers and cousins. (To be continued.)

MORAL COWARDICE.—Why is it, in fact, that the tone of morality in the high places of society is so lax and complaisant, but for want of the independent and indignant rebuke of society? There is reproach enough poured upon the drunkenness, debauchery, and dishonesty of the poor man. The good people who go to him can speak plainly, and very plainly of his evil ways. Why is it then, that fashionable vice is able to hold up its head, and sometimes occupy the front ranks of society? It is because respectable persons, of hesitating and uncompromising virtue keep it in countenance! It is because timid woman stretches out her hand to a man whom she knows to be the deadliest enemy of morality and of her sex, while she turns a cold eye upon the victims he has ruined. It is because there is nobody to speak plainly in matters like these.

And do you think that society is ever to be regenerated or purified under the influences of these unjust and pusillanimous compromises? I tell you never. So long as vice is suffered to be fashionable and respectable, so long as men are bold to condemn it only when it is clothed in rags, there will never be any radical improvement. You may multiply temperance societies—you may pile up statute-books of law against gambling and dishonesty—but so long as the timid homages of the fair and honoured are paid to splendid iniquity, it will be in vain; so long will it be felt, that the voice of the world is not against the sinner but the sinner's garb; so long every weapon of association, and every battery of office will be but a missile feather against the leviathan, that is wallowing in the low marshes and stagnant pools of society.—*Devey's Moral Views.*

UNITED STATES.

Ferdinand Petrich is about to execute a splendid statue of Washington in white marble, for the city of Washington. It is to cost \$5000 and to be paid for by subscription.

The Montgomery Ala. advertiser says, that there are two hundred and sixty cases on the criminal docket, in Montgomery. The county has a population of only eight thousand white.

There is a man in Buffalo who shakes the windows out when he laughs.

The Maple Sugar season in Ohio has been unusually profitable. No less than one hundred tons, of a purity and beauty equal to the finest Havana, says the Sanluiskey Whig, has already been made this season in that country. The wheat crops south are said to be very promising.

Eggs are imported into this country from France, and afford quite a profit.

UPPER CANADA.

We understand that orders have been received from head quarters, for re-enlisting Col. Fraser's 1st and Col. McDonnell's 2nd Glenoraigh battalions, for the 2nd time since the 1st May, and for disbanding Captain Pringle's artillery, after one month's service since their reinforcement on the 30th April.—*Cornwall Observer.*

Advices from London to the 8th ult. were received in Quebec yesterday morning, via New-York by the packets *Orpheus* from Liverpool and *Burgundy* from Havre, the former of which sailed on the 8th, and the latter on the 9th; and yesterday afternoon H. M. S. *Racehorse*, arrived here from Plymouth, in the remarkably short passage of twenty-one days, bringing the Hampshire Telegraph of the 13th.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th, Lord Melbourne announced the resignation of all the Ministers and its acceptance by the Queen—in consequence of the vote in the Commons on the Jamaica Government Bill, in which Ministers had a majority of only five. In the House of Commons, a similar communication was made by Lord John Russell, who in an able speech explained at length the reasons for this step.

It appears that Sir Robert Peel received Her Majesty's commands to form a new Administration, but Her Majesty declining to dismiss her Household Officers, Sir Robert declined undertaking Her Majesty's command. Upon this Lord Melbourne was again sent for and at the latest accounts it was reported that the following arrangement had been made, Lord Normanby Premier, Lord Durham for Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. Thompson Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Howick Home Department.

Lord Howick is understood to have been very active in endeavouring to conciliate the English Radicals to Lord Melbourne's third Administration but without success.—Lord Palmerston and Sir John Hobhouse decline coming into office.—No final arrangements are yet made or in a fair way of being completed.

The ministry under Lord Melbourne had been in existence about four years. The ministry under Earl Grey went out of office in July, 1834, and a new ministry was formed with Lord Melbourne at its head. This latter was dissolved in November, 1834, and another was formed with Sir Robert Peel at its head. In April, 1835, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues resigned, and Lord Melbourne was reinstated in office.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.

On the 6th May, Mr. Abernethy resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons, stating that he had no longer the strength to meet, as he had heretofore done, the fatigue and labour inseparable from the discharge of the duties of the situation in which he had the honor to be placed. Mr. Abernethy concluded—"As I propose to continue the discharge of my present duties until Whit Sunday, I do trust that the house will be of opinion that I act with propriety in now limiting my observations to the simple announcement of the fact of my intended resignation."

Lord John Russell then rose and said—Sir, I am sure the house will have heard with great concern the announcement you have just made. (Hear, hear.) Sir, if I were to consult my own feelings, rather than yours, I should be disposed to make some remarks upon that announcement, but I am sure, sir, that I am consulting your feelings when I say that I shall not now enter on the question of the merits which have been conspicuous in the situation which you have filled. I will only say, therefore, sir, that in leaving the chair, I am sure you will carry with you the respect, regard, and gratitude of the House.—(Hear, hear, from both sides.)

Sir Robert Peel.—Mr. Speaker, as the noble lord has declared that out of consideration to your feelings he has placed a restraint upon the expression of his own, I feel myself almost compelled to follow the example he had taken. But as my situation is not altogether the same with that of the noble lord—as, on your first proposal to the chair you had the cordial support of the noble lord—and, as it was my painful duty, sir, to give my vote to another candidate, I may, perhaps, be justified in so far dissenting from the example of the noble lord, as to offer my public testimony to the integrity and impartiality with which you have discharged your duties in presiding over the deliberations of this House—(cheering)—and to declare that I think, not only on account of the discharge of your duties in the chair, but on account of your persevering efforts to im-

prove the conduct of private business, thereby to raise the character of the House in the estimation of the country, you are entitled to an expression of public gratitude.—(Loud cheers from all parts of the House.) Mr. Abernethy is to be created a peer.

Lord John Russell gave notice that on Friday the 10th, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

The debate on the Jamaica government bill was then resumed, and concluded. The vote on taking the question, was for the bill 294—against it 289—a majority so small as to ensure the defeat of the bill in the House of Lords, if the Tories think proper to oppose it there.

The trial of the Earl of Stirling has resulted in an acquittal on the charge of forgery. The Jury found, however that some of the documents produced by him, in support of his claim to the title, were spurious.

Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Queen advising the Chartists to abstain from their illegal practices, a meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in London, on the night following, at which more than 2000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, in a most inflammatory and seditious speech, concluding—"If the throne and the altar protect the poor, then he would support the throne and the altar; but if they did not support and protect the poor, then he would say—"Down with the throne—perish the altar."

At Manchester eight chartists have been arrested, while in the act of drilling, and warrants were issued for the arrest of others.

Two theatres have been destroyed by fire—one at 4 heltenham on the 3rd of May, the other at Dublin, (the Abbey Street,) on the same day.

A company is forming at Glasgow to run iron steamers to New-York, at the rate of 16 miles an hour, and make the passage in ten days.

Lady Bulwer's novel of *Claverly*, has passed to the 3rd edition.

The steamer *British Queen* will sail for New-York on the 1st June.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has arrived in England, and was received by Her Majesty at a levee on the 4th.

Lord John Russell has addressed a letter to his constituents at Stroud, which commands much attention.

The Lancashire Quakers are about to found a College for the education of their young men at Macclesfield or Preston.

The marriage of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy to Miss Rothchild, took place on the 30th April. The marriage was private, and the bride was not given away by any member of the family.

The thirty-ninth child of Wm. Smith, of Claddagh, Ireland, was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Fahy, in the month of April last. The father is in his 83th year, and has had four wives.

The following drafts for the support of the Romish Religion have been voted by the House of Commons:—Gibraltar, £300; Ionian Islands, £91; Cape of Good Hope, £200; Mauritius, £2,585; Quebec, 2000; Upper Canada, £1,600; New Brunswick, £1,500; Newfoundland, £75; Jamaica, 650; Trinidad, £3,262; British Guiana £1,910; Australia, £1,830; and Van Diemen's Land, £300.—*Liverpool Courier.*

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.

EXCHEQUER COURT, May 6th.—The judgment of the Court in the above case, was delivered this morning by the Lord Chief Justice Baron. After recapitulating the substance of the return made by Mr. Bachelor, the gaoler of Liverpool, he said it had been urged most ingeniously at the Bar, that the Legislature of Upper Canada had no right to pass an Act of Parliament, giving the Lieutenant Governor power to grant conditional pardon—that if it had it was of no force or effect out of the province, and therefore not one was bound by it out of the Province, nor could any one act upon it legally—that the pardon being conditional, it was not competent to the prisoners to accept it, or if so, that he could call his assent. The Court was of opinion that it was not necessary for them to decide the first points in that case. If the condition was void so also must be the pardon. If the condition was lawful and the prisoner had not assented to it, then he could not have the pardon, but having assented to the condition, he could not revoke it without also revoking the pardon. The situation of the prisoner appeared to be,

that he had been indicted for high treason, of which he had confessed his guilt. He was liable to be tried for the treason in England, and he could not plead the pardon; he was in such a situation that any of Her Majesty's subjects would be aiding and abetting treason if they allowed him to go at large. The Court were therefore of opinion that the prisoners ought to be re-arrested. If they had not or could not be lawfully transported, of which the Executive Government would no doubt be advised, it would be their duty to take measures to have the prisoners tried in England for the treason. The prisoners were then removed.

The *Toronto Examiner* of Wednesday last, states, that "Rumours of the most unpleasant description relative to the Clerk of the House of Assembly have been current during the past week. It is stated that he has left home with a large sum of money, (variously stated from £2000 to £5000), placed in his hands to pay the contingencies of the House of Assembly. There is no doubt that Colonel Fitzgibbon has gone from home, that he received a sum of money to pay contingencies, and that he has only partly done so. One of the accounts, which we are informed was settled, is Mr. Dalton's of the *Patriot*. From Colonel Fitzgibbon's hitherto unimpeachable character as a man of integrity, we cannot allow ourselves to credit the current rumours, but we must express our surprise that they have not been contradicted by the government organ."

The Superintendent of Police at Montreal has issued a notice to the following effect:—

"Understanding that it is not generally known that passes are required by persons desiring to go to the United States, I hereby notify such persons that passes are absolutely necessary, and that to obtain a pass the applicant must furnish a certificate, signed by two known citizens, or (in the country) by the Curate or Justice of the Peace residing nearest the residence of the applicant, certifying the honesty of the applicant, and that in their opinion there will be no danger in granting a pass."

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, May 6th.—Montreal Pot Ashes have been in speculative demand, and 700 lb 800 bids. have been taken at 26s. to 26s. 6d. per cwt. Pearls are neglected, but former prices are still nominally supported.

The sales of wheat were less free. United States sweet flour was selling at 36s. to 37s. per bbl. of 196 lbs.

By the last quarterly return the bullion in the Bank of England has decreased since the last report £1,050,000, and the deposits £891,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. June 3rd. Bark Champlain, Spencer, 30th April, Bristol, Le Mesurier & Co., general cargo. Bark Galatia, Newholm, 2nd May, Nantes, Levey & Co., ballast. Bark George Guilford, Reid, 25th April, Newcastle, Gilmour & Co., coals. Brig Thomas Russell, Magrave, 21st April, Sunderland, Chapman & Co., coals. 390 Brig Crystal, Dawson, 5th May, Portsmouth, Gilmour & Co., ballast. Brig Lord Althorpe, Anderson, 10th April, Newcastle, Montreal, general cargo. Brig Indian, Tearnson, 7th April, Maryport, Maitland & Co., ballast. Brig Undaunted, Cass, 25th April, Dublin, Chapman & Co., ballast.—Sent back to Grosse Ile. Brig Alexander, Darnell, 1st May, Yarmouth, Pemberton, ballast. 395 Rainbow, Scott, 20th April, Glasgow, Montreal, general cargo. Ship Britannia, Atcheson, 3rd May, Liverpool, J. Tibbets, ballast. Bark Amador, Davis, 26th May, Halifax, to order, sugar. Brig Empress, Tate, 5th May, Painbois, Chapman & Co. ballast. Brig Constitution, Sewell, 26th April, Workington, Gilmour & Co., ballast.—1 passenger. 400 Brig Eliza, Grange, 23rd April, Greenock, Montreal, general cargo—13 passengers. Brig Young Queen, Turpie, 26th April, Liverpool, Montreal, general cargo—1 passenger. Schrs. Caroline, Bodweir, 2nd April, Gaspe, Lee Mesurier, iron. Schrs. Amide, Smith, 18th May, Halifax, E. J. Noad, sugar. 403 Schrs. Meridian, Crowell, 18th May, Halifax, H. J. Noad, sugar.

M. M. Ship Raceh May from 1 Ship General Gr lash, A. Gil Bark Earl Percy bertous, bal Ersk N Jones, 4107 Schr. Caroli H. J. Noad, Schrs. Mary, Bets Mesurier, 1 Ten o'clock—T square-rigged ves ENTERI

Emms, 331, Londk Albion, 321, Palm Phlox, 324, Brid Brilliant, 332, Abc Devereux, 425, Li Coriolanus, 316, C W & Joseph, 277, Richd. & Anne, 244 Boves, 234, Worki Nelson, 210, Char Louisa, 324, Cork, Kingdon, 276, Sca Caledonia, 358, H Hope, 360, Glouce Springhill, 347 Gre Clifton, 379, Cork, Maria, 192, Kirkc Greyhound, 60, Ja France George, 31 Jackson's W

Ship Rainbow, Arn Bark Pusey Hall, 1 there, Bark Elizabeth, M, Sir Francis, Frost. The brig Leipsic with loss of main r The fine ship Crk hence on the 25th Friday last, with 1 and went up to Bla proceeded as far as fair wind is reported she A brig is since she belonging to Worki know.

MONTREAL, 2nd that L. S. George of her shafts, and freight to the Char S. George is cont purpose of being re

Yesterday, outside Mr. Laurent Amiot, able inhabitant of t At the patronage 25th ultimo, aged 77 merly of Deschamb

Ten o'clock.—I just arrived from ant intelligence re steamer Great H, e sment in thirteen ds plement contain o'clock.

NEW DE I. G. LECLER ST. JOI

HAS just open Staple and F dispose of at very 5th June.

J. F N. o. 6, St.

RESPECTFUL the Gentry, and dresses Cash; Crape Shawls—co 5th June, 183

SCOTCH M FOR SALE BY 13 CASES IN BELTOW 18 years old.

Corner Quebec, 5th June, R. J. KERRAL No. 16, St.