

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.


Under the Patronage of
MAJ. GENERAL SIR JAMES MACDONELL,
K. C. B. & K. C. S.

GRAND SOIREE
OF
MUSICAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
BY THE ST. LUKE FAMILY,
Consisting of
MASTERS ST. LUKE, the Youthful Paganini!
MISS SUSANNAH ST. LUKE, & MR. ST. LUKE,
To-morrow (Saturday) Evening, Aug. 3,
AT THE ALBION HOTEL.

To commence at half past Eight, and to terminate at a
quarter past Ten.

Tickets ONE DOLLAR, to be had at Messrs. T. Cary
& Co.'s Book Store, at W. Cowan & Son's,
Transcript Office, at the bar of the Albion Hotel,
at Mr. Desjardins', and at Mr. Payne's Hotel.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1839.

The British Queen, steam-ship, so anxiously looked for at New York, arrived there on Sunday last, in fifteen days and a half from Portsmouth. She left the latter place on the 12th July, and brought London papers of the 11th, which are six days later than those received by the *Great Western*. The political news is not of importance, but the commercial intelligence is of a somewhat alarming nature to the business men of the United States. The continued fall in the price of Cotton, and apparent determination of the Bank of England to raise the rate of interest to six per cent, will, it is feared in New York, bring on another "crisis."

The two noble steamers, above mentioned, are now again on the Atlantic, the 1st instant being the day that was fixed for their departure "homeward bound." Heavy mists are pending, it is said, on which shall make the quickest trip.

It is reported that the suspended Judges have both been reinstated, and it is certain that Mr. Bedard was a passenger on board the Queen.

We subjoin a summary of the news, from the New York Courier, and from English papers received by this morning's mail.

The British and American Steam Navigation Company's new steamer, the British Queen, Lieut. Roberts, R. N., Commander, arrived in our waters early this morning, in fifteen days and a half from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 12th, bringing London dates of the evening of the 11th. Col. Webb, who came passenger in her, and immediately left town to join his family in the country, has sent us the following note.

The Queen sailed from London on the evening of the 10th, but owing to the state of the tide, did not pass the bar at the mouth of the Thames, until the 11th, and reached Portsmouth at half past 12 p. m. blowing a fresh gale from the westward, and with the exception of light northerly airs on Friday and Saturday—so light, that the velocity of the ship made it a head wind—we have not had our sails set 24 hours during the passage. The wind has been uniformly "dead ahead," blowing very fresh at all times, and causing a very heavy head sea. At intervals we have had fresh summer gales; which, while they have retarded our arrival, have fully demonstrated the important fact, that in the same ratio you increase the size of a steamer will you increase her safety and comfort.

The Queen is indeed a noble ship—one, which from her gigantic proportions, may not be compared with any other merchant vessel—and capable of being made the most comfortable passage ship that ever floated. In her construction and outfit, no expense has been spared to render her as perfect as practicable; and although her exact cost has not yet been ascertained, it is estimated at about \$375,000, which includes her furniture and fixtures of every kind.

On the 5th, Sir William Molesworth gave notice that he should, on going into committee on the Canada Government Bill, move "That every consideration of humanity, justice, and

policy, demands that Parliament should apply itself, to legislate without delay, for the permanent government of Her Majesty's Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada."

On the 8th July, in the House of Commons, Mr. G. Palmer obtained leave to bring in the bill, of which he had given notice, to prevent ships loading any part of their cargo of timber up a deck, after the 1st September next, and before the 1st day of May, from any British port in North America.

Extract from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on bringing forward the budget:—

CANADA.—Complete accounts received to 31st March, 1838.—Cash accounts to July 1838, received within three days:—
Extra expenditure for 1837-8, £245,620
Do. Do. for 1838-9, 791,400

Special vote last year,	947,020
	500,000
Balance to be provided for,	447,629
Estimate for 1838-40, including all serviceable charges,	£1,101,300
Already provided by estate,	594,700
Balance to be provided for,	506,600

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 11.
Address to Her Majesty.

Their Lordships met to-day shortly before one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying her Majesty to rescind the grant of the House of Commons, for the purpose of education. There were about 100 Peers present at half past one o'clock, all of whom were in their court dresses or military costumes.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolstack at half past one o'clock, when the names of the peers present were called over by Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, according to their seniority, in which order their Lordships proceeded in state to the Palace.

Several of the Bishops did not receive the most flattering reception from the mob outside.

HER MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of religion, and your care for the Established Church.

I am very ready to receive the advice, and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority justly deserves.

At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion.

You may be assured that I am deeply sensible of the duties imposed upon me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the Established Church. I shall always use the powers vested in me by the Constitution for the fulfilment of the sacred obligation.

It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a committee of my private Council to superintend the distribution of the Grants voted by the House of Commons for Public Education. Of the proceedings of this Committee, Annual Reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal, will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights and conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church.

London, July 6.—Mr. Labouchere laid on the table papers containing Sir J. Colborne's opinion as to the limitation of the Canada Council's duration to 1842, in consequence of Sir R. Peel's inquiry on Tuesday. Mr. Labouchere admitted contrary to what he had formerly stated that Sir J. Colborne had expressed a strong opinion on the subject of so limiting the period.

London, July 11.—The body of Lady Flora Hastings has been sent to the tomb of her ancestors in Scotland.

The presentation of Robert Owen at Court by Lord Melbourne, is one of the most humiliating events which have recently occurred, it might have indeed, been hoped that we should at least have been spared the sin and shame of such a national degradation.

The disturbances at Birmingham continue, but the Chartists have not attempted to make head against the regular troops—nor have any lives been lost in the frays with the police. Mr. Lovett, the secretary and Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Harvey, two of the most revolutionary members of the convention, have been arrested and are now in Warwick jail. There is no doubt that as now organized, the Chartist movements may be very easily suppressed; but should Mr. Atwood, as some parties appear to anticipate, attach himself to that party, the tide of population which would follow such a leader would probably trample under foot both the police and the troops. There is, however, no real reason for supposing that Mr. Atwood would hastily take the first step in a revolutionary cause; though once driven into opposition to the government, this man has the power, unquestionably, to be the author of the mightiest events.

The *Spionne* at Manchester, have renewed their agreement to "work short," notice of which was published in London on the 11th, and it was supposed that a further decline in Cotton would probably follow.

The Corn Trade.—The continued arrivals of supplies from Odessa, &c. have caused the trade to become exceedingly depressed, and occasioned a considerable fall in the prices; some parcels of Danube, of tolerable good quality, which had cost the importers 12s livres, or about 38s 3d at equal to 27s 6d per quarter, free on board, and other descriptions at proportionally low rates.—At Mark Lane, scarcely a sample of English wheat has appeared since Monday last, the rates of that day have consequently been firmly supported.—*London paper, July 9th.*

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.
London, July 10th.—By extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors of the British Queen, this leviathan in steam navigation, which departed from the Thames this morning, and will leave Portsmouth to-morrow night. It is needless to remark upon the interest which has been excited in this country, as to the fate of this magnificent vessel; for to you the results will be the earliest known.

It is with regret that I am compelled to continue the description of the same gloomy condition of monetary and mercantile affairs, as that which prevailed at the time of the *Great Western's* sailing. The pressure for money has been diminished in only the very slightest degree, for certainly, during yesterday and this morning, the payment of the half yearly dividends on the 3 per cent. consols, may be said have brought forward a slight increase of capital into the Stock Exchange.

In the Cotton market affairs have become considerably worse—for the fall at Liverpool has been no less than 4d per lb. during the short time which has elapsed since the *Great Western* sailed. A letter from the most eminent firm in the trade, states that the largest spinners buy only from 40 to 50 bales per day—merely to keep open the mills and any person desirous of speculating, might almost make his own price. Speculative opinions are therefore useless at the present time.

The discussion, on the opening of the budget on Friday last, proved to be less important than had been previously supposed. The deficiency of revenue, as compared to the expenditure, was represented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be £400,000, which is supposed to be raised by an additional issue of the Exchequer Bills. The effect upon the money market has not consequently been very important, particularly as so comparatively small a sum may be raised at a future period of the year, and when the present pressure in the money market may be expected to have passed away.

The motion of Mr. Hume for an enquiry into the management of the Bank of England, with reference to the currency, and how far that institution has been instrumental in causing the panics of 1826 and 1836-7, came on in the House of Commons on Monday night; but owing to the ignorance of the questions of currency and banking, which prevails amongst the aristocratic and almost exclusively landed proprietors, who compose the government of the country—this all-important motion went off with little effect, and was made in an exceedingly thin House.

The Whig Ministry remain in power, and are nightly procuring the voting of the supplies, and taking every means of drawing the Parliamentary session to a close. The time of the prorogation is not yet fixed however, nor is it now probable that the Parliament will be absolutely dissolved.

The revenue tables made up to the 5th July show an increase on the year, of £2,075,656, and on the quarter, of £206,175. The increase is in the Customs, the Excise, and all branches of the revenue, with the exception of Stamp Duties, and the Post Office.

The bank broker was again in the English stock market, on the 11th July, with Exchequer bills, of which he effected sales to the amount of £20,000, at 20s premium. It appears to be generally understood that these sales were for account of the Bank. Rather more activity was displayed in business to-day, (11th July) attributable to the failure of one of the jobbers in the house causing those having had transactions with him to re-arrange their books. The failure was of trifling amount, his differences being reported at between £7,000 and £8,000 only. Consols fluctuated little during the day, and left nearly as before, for the account being 96½.

FRANCE.—The open proceedings of the court of Peers in respect of the Insurgents of the 12th May last, have been declared closed. It results from the trial that on the 12th and 13th May an attempt was made in Paris, its objects of which were—to destroy the government—to excite the citizens and inhabitants to take up arms against the royal authority—and to excite civil war, by arming and inducing the citizens to arm themselves against each other.

The Procureur General called upon the court to condemn the following persons to the penalties inflicted by the law—here follow the names of a number of persons of no note. A prospect from a Paris correspondent, dated 30 July, at 4 P. M. says.—"A remission granted at this moment that the Chamber of Peers have sentenced Barthe and Martin Benard to death. I hardly think this, however, can be true." The newspapers are very zealous in their remarks on the conduct of the majority of the Chamber of Peers.

Paris, July 6.—The savings banks of France continue to be affected by the deplorable crisis under which trade is still labouring. During the first months of 1839, the withdrawals exceeded the deposits by about 300,000 francs. In ordinary times the deposits would have exceeded the reimbursements by 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 francs.

HOLLAND.—The troops of Holland are quietly taking possession of the long disputed territory of Limburg and Luxemburg, and the large army which has been so long kept up by that power on the Belgian frontier is dispersing.

TURKEY.—The representations and remonstrances of the French government had failed to dissuade the Sultan from his warlike resolves. The Pasha of Trebisond marched on the 12th ultimo at the head of 10,520 irregular infantry and 5,000 cavalry, for the army. The Pasha was about returning to Adin to take himself at the head of the troops in that Province, and proceed with them to the camp at Scopia. The forces put in motion by the Porte were estimated at 200,000 men.

The Correspondent of the London Times writes from Constantinople under date of 19th June, as follows:—

A scene occurred yesterday at the Admiralty, which has produced much sensation among the Frank population, the Chief of the Navy Board (Moustapha Bey) having, during an interview with the Sultan's ship-builder (St. Rhodes) used abusive language, which his feelings of an American could not put up with; the latter raised his pipe, and broke it on the insolent Ottoman's head. The circumstances of the case having been laid before the Sultan, every one is anxiously awaiting for his verdict.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CANADA UNION BILL.
(Concluded from our last.)

44. The province of each District Council to consist in—providing a building for its sittings—maintaining a system of Police—paving and lighting Towns—opening and improving internal communications—and in any other matter specially subjected to it by the Legislature of the United Province.

45. The District Councils empowered to levy taxes, for the payment of all expenses incurred in carrying on the public business of their respective Districts.

46. A Clerk of the Council, and a District Treasurer to be appointed by Ordinance of each District Council—such officers removable by the same power.

47. The Duties of the Treasurer.

48. The Governor empowered to disallow any District Ordinance within two months after its being passed.

49. Anything in this Act notwithstanding.

ing, the Legislature shall have the power of members of the District of returning them, &c.

50. The Duties at Provinces, which the one Consolidated Fund appropriated for the public Province, except as excepted and provided charges hereinafter.

51. Arbitrators to the 29th Sept. 1842, the said revenues are or assessments, or, at may be appropriated such sums shall not dated Fund of Revenue before, subject to any the United Province, trict Council.

52. The Arbitrator amount of Debt charged either Province on the amount shall then Consolidated Fund of Province.

53. The Arbitrator total annual amount pces, for the maintenance Judges, Attorneys and vicial Secretaries, at for the contingencies several departments; after 1st July, 1842, List, chargeable on the Revenue of the United

54. The Consolidated be also permanently of the collection and

55. The Consolidated with the expenses of luded to, and the expenses at Elections of M

56. The first char Fund to be the expense management—the second other costs hereby charged interest of the public

57. Subject to the Consolidated Fund of the Legislature of t money bills to originate it shall not be lawful any money Resolutions have been first recom from the Governor.

58. The Arbitrator appointed as follows: Legislature of Upper Ordinance of the existor Canada, with all c passing of this Act; are, within one month to nominate a person

59. In case of an appointed within six of this Act—or of the appointed an Empire Her Majesty to make appointment.

60. Each of the removed by the party

61. Vacancies in filled up in the same appointments were in from the occurrence of

62. The Arbitrator persons, papers and relating to attend, or to pay a penalty of £50.

63. The Arbitrator witnesses.

64. When the fou divided on a question casting vote.

65. The adjudicator after being allowed by (which cannot take tion shall have remain both Houses of Parli force of law in the U

66. Any day poi the carrying of anyt shall happen to be Su Christmas Day, shall day following.

67. Affirmations a 68. Nothing in thi Legislature of the U the terms of the capitu way relating to the di nations.

69. The powers a Legislatures, respect religion, to be exercis the United Province.