

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

the wealth she has acquired and the advantages she enjoyed. She is kept down like an enemy. I am to Upper Canada, settled by 10,000 loyal brave men, whose chivalrous spirit led them to bleed in defence of their country. He trusted that the Bill of Ministers, last year, was abandoned, for it was a Bill which never would receive the sanction of a single individual in Upper Canada.

Mr. Monro:—Notwithstanding all that has fallen from my Hon. friend on my right I am unwilling that the Resolutions on the table should be interfered with, and I am fully prepared to vote for the Reunion of the Provinces without a single condition, and in doing so, I feel confident that I shall be sustained by those who sent me here. In leaving the details of the measure to be furnished by the Parliament of Great Britain, I have the high satisfaction of knowing that I am committing the liberties of my constituents to a tribunal, that will not knowingly do injustice to any of Her Majesty's subjects. I trust the Resolutions will leave this House without any restrictions, but should I be disappointed, I hope the Governor General will have firmness enough to send us back to our constituents.

The debate on the Union was then resumed and again adjourned. The debate continued till Monday evening, when the Committee divided.

For Mr. Sherwood's motion 21
Against it, 29

Majority in favour of unconditional Union 8.
Toronto, Dec. 20.—The Solicitor General's Resolutions on the Union of the Provinces, were carried last evening in the House of Assembly.

Message of His Excellency the Governor General in answer to an Address of the House of Assembly, for further information in relation to the contemplated Union of the Provinces.

CHARLES POULETT THOMSON.
In answer to the Address of the House of Assembly of the 11th instant, the Governor General has to state, that by his Message to both House of the Provincial Legislature, he has already explained the principles upon which Her Majesty's Government desire to effect the reunion of this Province with Lower Canada, and the terms upon which it can, in his opinion, be established.

In accordance with the wish of the House of Assembly, the Governor General transmits a copy of the Bill introduced into Parliament last Session by Her Majesty's Government, and which was afterwards withdrawn: but he must, at the same time, state to the House of Assembly, that as one of the principal objects of his mission was to procure information upon which to enable Her Majesty's Government to submit a new measure to Parliament, better calculated to effect the object of good government in these Provinces, this Bill cannot be considered as embodying the provisions which may hereafter be adopted.

It will be the duty of the Governor General, acting upon the information which he shall have acquired, to make any important suggestions for that purpose, in conformity to the principles and terms laid down in his Message; and he is already prepared to state, that it is his intention to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, in the new measure which must be introduced, to adhere as much as possible to existing territorial divisions for electoral purposes, and to maintain the principle of the Constitutional Act of 1791, with regard to the tenure of seats in the Legislative Council.

If, as the Governor General confidently hopes the House of Assembly should think proper to assent to, the terms proposed by him in his Message, and should hereafter offer any recommendations upon matters connected with the measure, it will be his duty to transmit them for the consideration of the Government and of the Imperial Parliament; and he begs to assure the House of Assembly, that they will receive the most respectful attention.

Toronto, December 17, 1839.

(From the Toronto Com. Herald, Dec. 19.)
The two "low radicals" (as the *Guardian* called them) papers, the *Mirror* and *Examiner*, are at logger-heads about the Union. "When rogues fall out," &c. In the course of their dispute, some valuable truths are elicited. The *Mirror* accuses the *Examiner* of seeking power for private ends—a glorious bit of evidence to the truth of our oft repeated assertions. The *Examiner* retorts upon the *Mirror*

as playing the game of the Compact (!) Referring to the question of Responsibility, the *Examiner* lets fall the following remark, that which nothing can be more intelligible:—

"At all events we wish it distinctly understood that we, in common with our political friends, advocate the union as a step to Responsible Government, and we have a right to call on our opponents (the *Mirror*) to show why, when they are willing to take the union with Responsible Government they should hesitate to take it without. Are we less likely to obtain responsible government when we are powerless, and unvisited than weak and dismissed?"

The disaffected of the two provinces, united to make the Government "responsible" to THEM!!!

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 23RD DEC. 1839.

Since our last we have received New York papers to the evening of the 20th instant inclusive. They contain no intelligence from Europe, although a few days later might be considered as fully due.

The House of Representatives, after five additional ballots, making the whole number eleven, succeeded on Monday, the 16th, in electing a Speaker, in the person of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who received 119 votes out of a house of 232 members—117 being necessary to a choice. This is considered a great triumph of the Whig or opposition party, Mr. Hunter being admitted on all hands to be a perfectly independent man.

With the election of a Speaker he had been led to believe from the reports of the American papers that the organization of the House of Representatives would forthwith be completed; such, however, is not the case, as the question of the right of the New Jersey members has again arisen, and the probable period of the arrival of the President's Message again rendered a matter for speculation. We submit a short summary of the proceedings of the House, which we condense from the correspondence of the New York Herald:—

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 17, 1839.

Mr. Hunter, the new Speaker, called the House to order to-day at twelve o'clock, and delivered his inaugural address. His speech was a very good thing of the kind, and was well received as could have been expected under the circumstances of the case. He was not the choice of any party in the House, and of course there were no political sympathies waiting to give the cue of applause to the House or to the galleries.

He said that he had been elected to the place he then occupied, not by reason of any peculiar merit that he possessed; but by reason of his holding an independent position in the political arena of the day, and because he was not the blind and devoted follower of the chariot wheels of any party now in existence.

He said that he had principles and views of his own, which he had not abandoned, and should not abandon; but, whilst he adhered to this, he should pay a respectful consideration to the opinions of others. As he was elected as an independent man to the place he occupied, he should maintain his independence, and instead of being the speaker of a party, he should be the speaker of the House of Representatives. He thanked the House for the honor it had conferred on him, and pledged himself to perform to the best of his ability, the character that had been assigned to him.

When he talked about his being an independent man, and avowed that he would not be the speaker of a party, the Locofocos turned pale, and the Whigs were suffused with crimson. "A no party man," exclaimed a voice; "it's no go;—a dead bite, by Jupiter, all round! He is a going to carry water on both shoulders! O, no! it won't answer; we can't stand it, no way you can fix it. Jones, lend me your penknife!"

The speaker now called on the members by states to come forward and be sworn. When New Jersey was called, the name of Mr. Randolph alone was read. That gentleman de-

clined making his appearance, and the call proceeded.

After all the States had been called, and the Speaker was about to swear the delegates, the New Jersey members, who held the Pennington certificates of election, made their appearance, and demanded to be sworn.

The Speaker was understood to reply, that he could not comply with their wishes, and that he would lay the matter before the House.

The little incident produced much feeling throughout the House; and when the Pennington certificate men were seen to advance, the larger part of the House rose instinctively; and a few of the most hot-headed whigs and locofocos advanced to the neighborhood of the bar, looking daggers at each other.

The New Jersey people, however, were somewhat wary and prudent, and very quietly retired outside of the bar.

The Speaker now stated the fact, that the Pennington men had demanded to be sworn, and that he had refused to accede to their wishes. He said that if they had come with their credentials, and the case had not been previously acted upon, he should not have any hesitation in administering the oath; but as it was, he referred the whole subject to the House for its decision.

Mr. Wise—Asked if any objection had been made to the swearing of the Pennington people?

Mr. Speaker was understood to reply in the affirmative; and went into an explanation of the course he had adopted.

Mr. Wise then offered a resolution, resolving that Messrs. Ayerick, Halsted, Magoun, and Stratton, be not allowed to be sworn. He said that his object, in giving the resolution a negative character was, to give to the Jersey men the benefit of his vote if this House were equally divided, for in the event of a tie, its negative complexion would secure to it an affirmative operation.

On this resolution a debate took place, and which, at four o'clock, when the house adjourned, was no nearer its end, than the New Jersey case was, when it first made its appearance in Washington.

The result of the election of Speaker, of yesterday, has drawn aside the curtain, and let the world into a view of one of the most interesting political quarrels that ever existed. It appears that Mr. Calhoun and Colonel Benton are at sword's points. Mr. Calhoun wanted to place Mr. Pickens in the chair of the Speaker; Mr. Benton said no; it should not be; and recollecting that Mr. Pickens, in a speech he delivered in the year 1835, accused the Colonel of robbing a trunk at Chapel Hill, swore most lustily, that Pickens should not be run.

The Upper Canada papers, we should say, have good reason to complain of the reporters, whose exertions, it appears, are by no means very killing in their endeavours to carry out the views of the Assembly in voting a sum of money to pay for the reports. The Toronto *Patriot* of the 20th instant, which we received yesterday, contains the debates in the Assembly up to a portion only of the sitting of the 13th. This can only be accounted for by indolence or incompetency on the part of the Reporters, who, if they are in number more than two, ought never to allow the debates to be more than a day or two in arrear. By taking a few hints from the London system they might easily effect a decided reform in their department, and never be annoyed with the most dreadful of all evils to gentlemen of their profession—an accumulation of notes requiring to be written up after the spirit of the subject on which the speeches were made has partially fled from the mind of the reporter.

In our paper of to-day will be found an important Message from the Governor General to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, communicating the information that Lord John Russell's Union Bill has been abandoned, and that a more constitutional measure will be substituted.

The Boston *Notion* says that the small-pox is making fearful ravages in that city. There are not less than thirty cases in Cross street.

For the Quebec Transcript.

THE DISPATCH.

A SERVO COMPACT. — AN ONE ACT

CITY OF TORONTO — GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Scene — A LIBRARY.

Curtain rises, and discovers the Sultan's Third-tailed Bashaw and his Secretary standing.

Bashaw.—So the Dispatch is in print.—Let me see, the Divan meets on the 4th, the very day the great republic which adjoins us sit in Session.—The servants of the Sultan must support the measures and views of the Sultan.

Van Dieman tells me that several of the great Officers of the State are opposed to the desired confederacy.—To-morrow we shall see what effect the Dispatch has upon them.—I'll act up to its letter if I am compelled by the opponents of the measure.

Secretary.—Ah, Sir, never fear,—they'll Turn about, and Wheel about, and Jump Jim Crow.

Enter Aide-de-Camp.—Mr. Attorney Hangtheman desires to have an audience with Your Highness.

Bashaw.—Give him admission.—We'll see what he's made of—and de camp outside.—Don't crowd His Highness.

Enter Attorney Hangtheman.—May it please Your Highness: I wait upon the representative of the Sultan to know whether it may please you to acquire my services for the State.

Bashaw.—You have it if I mistake not as set in the Lower Forum, Mr. Hangtheman?

Hangtheman.—I have Your Highness.

Bashaw.—Have you seen the Dispatch of the Vizer Purge?

Hangtheman.—I have Your Highness.

Bashaw.—You understand its meaning?

Hangtheman.—I do Your Highness.

Bashaw.—I am sorry to find, that to the great measure of confederacy which the Sultan is desirous of carrying out—you have hitherto stood opposed.—This must not be your vote and entire support of the measure is looked for.

Hangtheman.—I would willingly give the same if my interest was alone concerned, but higher considerations than those of private interest compel me to decline supporting it. By advocating a confederacy I conceive that I should betray the interests of my constituents, and be an instrument in bringing about a separation of these dominions from the crescent of the Sultan, and cause them to merge in the neighbouring republic.—I cannot support the measure.—I will, if Your Highness sees fit, retire from my seat in the Forum—and let my constituents name another.

Bashaw.—Sir; consider well before you refuse support to the measure. The Vizer Purge, by and with the advice and consent of the Sultan's Divan, has, with a view to destroy the machinations and intrigues of the "Family Compact," so ably exposed by my great predecessor, that wonderful fifteen-tailed Bashaw Zealani, directed me to carry out, as well the letter as the spirit of the Dispatch I have recently promulgated; and therefore Mr. Hangtheman if you persist in opposing the confederacy, you must retire from your office and make way to a successor.

Hangtheman.—Your Highness, the measure contemplated is not acceptable to the great body of the people, and you surely would not force me to vote contrary to the dictates of my conscience and against the interests of the people.

Bashaw.—Ah Sir, but the measure is acceptable to the Vizer Purge and the Sultan's Cabinet. The people are not to judge in a matter of such vast importance for themselves—they are not competent to do so. It is all very well, Mr. Hangtheman, when the mob are with us—but when they are against us—Dumme Sir, they must be made to feel that we have a right to clap the helm "hard a lee" if we like. That right, so long as you are in charge of the ship, we will exercise. You must vote for the measure, if you don't, I'll ungow you.

Hangtheman.—Your Highness, under the Dispatch, has the power to do so if you see fit.—Sir, I desire time to reflect as to the course I ought, under all the circumstances of the case, to take.—I therefore request Your Highness will give me twenty-four hours for reflection.

Bashaw.—Call upon me to-morrow at the hour, and let me know your determination. (Exit Hangtheman.) That's a stiff fellow—already on the very threshold do I feel that my position is unpleasant. If I ungow him

I shall rise a strong fellow will not resist if he insists on imposing with him—then man will not just

Enter Aide-de-Camp.—The President's blending in himself of the Sultan's will, political Chief, desires well to mention to appears to be in a tremble.

Bashaw.—Shew Room—I'll be with

BY THIS M
New York papers us with advices from and London, to the later than the intel steamer. We take the news from the York Times, and the per says:—

"The character of a point of view is not much. Very few papers of Mr. Jandou have fallen in, an principal political submission of Persia Emperor of China a barbarian Queen of England."

ILLNESS OF THE
DOVER, Nov. 19, of Wellington was reports remained so morning; but it is to-day.—London T

It is with unguise that we find ourselves entirely whatever sed by the melancholy's Times, of a having assisted the tion. The Duke's day, had started his Sunday last, as well than a crust of bread morning, after a mounted his horse, with the barriers. olent exercise he rem much exhaustion, off his chair; after ing positive orders had invited several proceed as if never Grace slept comfort has since been rapi really distressing; the Duke, at the have yet discovered cibus life, and gen himself than a boy

H. M. S. Pique, Colborne and family the 17th November Quebec in twenty-

MARRIAGE OF THE
The members of the Privy attend Her Majesty to receive a "spee all intimate that th Her Majesty's Ro unto herself a mat had got up a foolis a Catholic, and th Queen will forfeit his secret opinions question as to the make, with a cro and pretty, in pro

Several additions had taken place at Israel, between 90

The trials of the going on before a S port. Many addit The examination to the belief that extended through The London pa John Lander, the Richard Lander it was only in his died some two ye