

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

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QUEBEC, SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1859

TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND, BY THE "GREAT WESTERN."

By the steamer *St. George's*, which arrived yesterday from Montreal, intelligence was received here, of the *Great Western* having reached New York on Monday last at 2 P. M. The English dates by this arrival are—Bristol of the 6th and London and Liverpool of the 5th,—being twenty two days later than we had previously received. Regular files of Lloyd's List, and the London Mercantile Journal, have reached us and, from them, we have compiled a summary of shipping and commercial intelligence. The files of other English papers are incomplete, the dates between the 25th June and the 5th July being missing; the unjoined items are all that we are enabled to lay before our readers at present, in consequence of this incomplete state of the files. The important nature of the intelligence—as far as this country is concerned—however, has induced us to anticipate our regular publication, in order that the readers of the *Transcript* may be in possession of the news, although incomplete, as early as we can issue it.

The *Great Western* brought 115 passengers, among whom were Colonel Mudge and the other Boundary Commissioners.

The bill relating to Canada, introduced into the House of Commons by the Ministry, and read a second time on the 4th July, is entitled "A Bill to amend an Act of the last session of Parliament for making temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada," and gives powers of a more extensive nature to the Governor and Special Council. Another "Bill for Re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of the United Province," which was read a first time in the Commons, will not be pressed this session.

LOWER CANADA BILL.—SECOND READING.
House of Commons, 4th July.

Mr. Leader.—The Bill before the House was really and truly a Bill for enlarging the Coercion Bill of last year, and for rendering that despotic measure still more despotic. He objected to it both in principle and in detail, but finding he should have no support in opposing this Bill he should not divide the House on the question of the second reading, although he could not suffer it to be read without taking this opportunity of protesting against it.

Sir R. Peel.—This short debate had served to confirm him in the opinion which he had formerly given expression to. He was glad that the House had not been called to sanction any Bill for the Union of the Provinces, without its being followed up by actual legislation. The Bill must, in the present temper of the House, have been lost, but it must have left an impression in the minds of the people, that such would, probably, be the final judgment of the Imperial Legislature. He hoped, the first step the Government took would be to make an earnest, and he hoped, successful remonstrance with the Government of the United States, so that an end would be put to the brutal border war.—[Cheers.] Until that was done there never would be peace, and while it was allowed to continue it was laying the elements of discord between the two countries. The question of a Union of the Canadas was a most difficult problem to solve, for, in fact, there was no proposition made—they were in no better condition, with respect to Canada than they were five years ago. This he was perfectly convinced of, that as they had abandoned all settlement of the question this year, the first thing to be done next should be to come to a determination, to decide whether there should be a Union or not, or what should be the principle on which those Colonies were to be governed. [Hear.] It was in vain to talk of Bills for a Union, unless the House was informed of the terms and conditions on which that Union was to be effected, and unless they were fully acquainted with the feelings of the people in

Upper and Lower Canada, and what probability there was of giving satisfaction to the Canadians. He would not express any opinion upon the principle of the Union, not wishing to provoke a discussion, but, he trusted, not a week would elapse on the re-assembly of Parliament, before they determined on what course should be adopted. He did not intend to object to the second reading. There were some portions of the Bill he approved of, but he altogether suspended his judgment on the clauses, and reserved to himself the entire power of taking whatever course he might think fit.

Lord John Russell did not wish to enter more than necessary into the discussion of the Bill, in its present stage, as the different clauses would be fully considered in Committee, and he should be then ready to discuss any clause which might be considered objectionable.

Mr. Ellice said that Lower Canada had been for the last two years in a state of distressing inactivity. Commercial enterprise had been suspended, and emigrants could not find employment there or establish themselves there with the hope of obtaining employment on public works. There were parties in Lower Canada willing to enter into speculations for the establishment of railroads between Upper and Lower Canada. There were other parties willing to enter into contracts with the Government to continue the canals opened by the Legislature of Upper Canada, to connect that navigation with the ocean. Every one of those works were of the utmost importance, and they were more especially so where it was to give employment to the mass of the population—where it was expedient to distract men's attention from the horrible scenes in which they had been engaged.

Sir C. Grey objected to the principle of giving the Governor and Council of Canada the power of raising taxes to be applied to the formation of canals, railways, and other public works through the Province. It was a point which that House should very gravely and anxiously consider, before it gave its assent to it.

Mr. Labouchere assured the Hon. Member that it was after the most mature and anxious deliberation, that the Government had decided upon giving to the Governor and Council the power of local taxation. After having had proof of the absolute stagnation of industry, arising from the want of means of communication in the Colony, the Government had resolved upon remedying the defect in the manner proposed. They had had ample evidence of the injury inflicted on the industry and commerce of the Colony, and they felt that they would be wanting in their duty if they suffered it to remain in its present state.

Sir R. Peel did not shrink from the responsibility of not having permitted the Bill to go to a second reading; but he begged to remind the Hon. Gentleman, that since then, the Noble Lord (John Russell) had stated, that from the despatches lately received from the Governor of Lower Canada, it would have been exceedingly premature and unwise, and throw great difficulties in the way of the settlement of the question, if any discussion of the measure had taken place.

Mr. Labouchere explained. He understood his Noble Friend to say, that it would have been inexpedient to carry the Bill during the present Session.

After a few words from Mr. E. Ellice and Sir Charles Grey, in explanation, The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

House of Commons, June 24.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider plans of certain public offices proposed to be erected in Downing Street.

Col. Sibthorpe said he thought ministers were too well accommodated already (laughter.) He hated Downing street, and never walked up to it (laughter.)

The motion was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th July, Mr. Labouchere said, (in answer to an enquiry from Mr. Hume,) that the Government had not received any complaint regarding the proceedings of Orange Lodges in Canada.

The ministerial majority in the House of Commons on the 24th June, on Lord John Russell's motion for a grant of £30,000 for General Education, was only two, in a house of 548 members, viz:—aye 275, noes 273. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the opposition benches.

On the same day, Mr. Pakington wished to know whether the Clergy Reserve Bill had been received from Upper Canada; and whether it was true that some difficulties had arisen with regard to that act.

Mr. Labouchere said that additional information had been received from Upper Canada, since the question had last been referred to in that House. The Act had been transmitted from Canada, but it was unaccompanied by the address from the Governor, without which it was not a legal document; and he believed even if the address was transmitted, there would exist some doubts as to the legality of the course which the Legislature of Canada had adopted.

A petition was presented in the Lords, on the 21st June, by Lord Winchelsea for the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. He supported the prayer of the petition at great length.

In the House of Lords, on the 23rd June, the Marquis of Westminster declared himself in favour of the ballot, triennial Parliaments, and extension of the suffrage.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was to bring forward the budget on the 5th July.

Sir E. Coldingham presented several petitions against the deduction of 1s. from every seaman, and 2s. from a captain of a merchant vessel, towards the support of Greenwich Hospital. The petitioners stated that £52,000 per annum was thus taken out of their pockets.

Death of Lady Flora Hastings.—It is stated from high authority, that this interesting lady was not expected to linger until this morning; yet she lingered until between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The Queen has ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed.

Riot at Birmingham.—At an early hour this morning an express arrived with the intelligence that a serious riot had taken place at Birmingham, at a large meeting of the Chartists. It is known that a number of the London Police had gone down to arrest the leaders of the gang. The meeting assembled at eight o'clock, and in a few minutes after the police made their appearance, and made an effort to arrest the leaders. They were overpowered and driven from the field, after receiving some severe wounds. The fourth regiment of dragoons were called out, to which was added some infantry, and the rioters were in turn driven from the ground.

A spinster named Irwin has recovered £400 damages from the Reverend Mr. Luxmore, for breach of promise of marriage!

Mr. Charles Glynn, a merchant at Gibraltar, has recovered £50 damages in the Court of Common Pleas, against Gen. Houston, who was Governor of Gibraltar in 1831, for assault and false imprisonment.

Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, dated London, 4th July.

The government have determined to release Mr. John G. Parker and the seven other Canadian prisoners who pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them in Upper Canada, in the hope of receiving Her Majesty's pardon. My opinion is, that the order for their release will be issued this day.

Lord John Russell sent to them on Monday, demanding whether they would enter into security not to enter the Province of Upper Canada, or to approach near its borders, provided the government should release them. Yesterday the prisoners returned an answer, which I send in manuscript.—They say, that having no desire to enter Upper Canada, they are willing to enter into the required bonds; but ask to be permitted to enter the province at any future period, provided either of them can obtain the permission of the colonial government to do so.

I was sometime in Newgate with Parker.—I never saw him look better. He appears deeply sensible of the kind attention shown to him by many who have taken an interest in the welfare of himself and his companions. Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords on the Jamaica Bill, July 2d, by a majority of 69. Lord Lyndhurst moved to strike out the first clause, and the motion prevailed, 149 to 80.

Mr. Grote's motion for the ballot was brought forward on the 17th. It was seconded by Lord Worsley, a former opponent of the ballot. Mr. Macaulay spoke in favor of it—Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell against it.—The motion was lost by a majority of 117, the vote being, for the motion 216, against it 333.

Daniel Webster.—You will see by the London papers that this gentleman is not lost sight of in this great city. He has been the favoured guest of many distinguished persons, among whom was Her Majesty the Queen.

Lord William Bentinck died at Paris on the 17th June.

A duel took place between the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. H. Grant, arising out of certain expressions used in the House of Lords, by the Noble Lord, the effect of which was to characterize a speech of Mr. Grant's as "base and infamous." No damage was done. After one shot (Lord Londonderry firing in the air) Mr. Grant's second expressed himself satisfied, and the affair terminated.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint—Arthur Aston, Esq. (Secretary to the Embassy at Paris), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain;—Henry Lytton Bulwer, Esq. (Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg), to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris;—Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield, Esq. (Secretary to the Legation at Stockholm), to be Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

LIABILITIES.
Circula. £18,101,000
Deposits, 7,567,000
25,668,000

Remarks on the

SUGAR.—The total were under 1000 hhd prices must again be generally, with, however, part of a few of the hhd market. The public hhd. Barbadoes, and about one half only would account of 6d. per cwt to 68s. 6d. The arrival hhd. and trs.

The Gazette averages Muscovado Sugar, for June, is computed at 33s. 6d. per cwt. In Refined Sugar the supply their immediate rather lower; standard at 81s.

In West India Molasses, not been large, but previous Antigua has sold St. Lucia and Nevis at 7s. 6d. There was a trade at the sales week. The bulk of the imported by the General Baring. The merchant accepting at the rates since occasioned the demand above 3500 out of 21 found buyers at previous.

SPICES.—The Rum brick, and a large bulk advance of 1d. per gallon yesterday and to-day, to be less desire to purchase very firmly maintained. Jamaica are about 25s. proof, at 5s. 10d. to 6s. to 6s. 1d.; 35 to 6s. 4d.; a parcel of 25 quality, sold at 6s.

IRON.—The few descriptions are at about market is quiet. The 5th inst.

TAR, &c.—A cargo Stockholm has been so Rosin is lower.

GRAIN M.—London, July 1.—Wheat per qr. at most of the market the show of English was very scanty this morning parcels were taken off at 1s. to 2s. per qr. above last, and secondary kindly fully the terms of that.

There was little foreign and having in addition to a fair attendance of buyers of the country, the market rather extensive; the quoted 1s. to 2s. per qr sorts, of which the bulk lots, were offered at, for Fresh ground flour money, and in some instances was realized.