

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

Hume."—The respective healths of the Chairman and the Croupier, who both distinguished themselves in defence of their Queen and Country," &c. &c.

There was but one feeling—that of the most enthusiastic devotion to the revered institutions of their fatherland—prevailed the meeting. The glowing speech and patriotic song went round till the approach of Sabbath morning warned the assembly that it was time, in accordance with that reverence which it especially becomes every Briton to pay to that sacred day, to retire. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout, and every one went home gratified by the patriotic recollections thus awakened.

We understand that several other demonstrations of a similar kind took place in the city. This is as it should be, and the people of England ought to rejoice in this fresh proof that the spirit of loyalty is still active here to guard this outpost of their mighty empire.

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 24<sup>th</sup> DEC. 1836.

### REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR EVER!

The *New Era*, a paper published in New York, and generally understood to express the views of the General Government, employs exceedingly inflammatory language in favour of the resisters of the law on the Van Rensselaer manors. The conduct of those individuals is decidedly illegal—that is admitted by every one in the states pretending to the slightest knowledge of law—and the Governor of the State of New York has found it necessary to issue a proclamation calling upon them to obey the law, under penalty of having the military forces of the State directed against them. Why then, it will be asked, does the organ of the Federal Government oppose the execution of the law? The answer is easily supplied—Governor Seward, of the State of New York, was elected by the "Whig" or opposition party, and, consequently, every act of his, albeit entirely destitute of a political character, is factiously opposed by men whose efforts are not directed to the attainment of good government and the supremacy of the laws, but the downfall of the opposite party by any, no matter what, means. A beautiful illustration of the advantages of the republican system of electing the highest officers of the state is to be found in the following short but significant article from the paper to which we above allude:—

"But we shall see—if a single man of them (the military) fires a ball cartridge at these their fellow citizens, we are mistaken in their character. It is perfectly useless for them to go, unless they wish to be slaughtered like hogs, for not one hundred thousand men can dispossess the insurgents of their mountain fastness. They may, in the course of a few weeks, have the pleasure of sleeping in sheets of snow, and of putting their fingers into bullet holes made between their ribs; but every idea of honor, glory, and good citizenship must be peculiar to the blood-thirsty brain of a mere federalist."

Further on the "Van Buren Man" expresses himself well pleased with one breach of the law and the prospect of another. Thus—

"As an evidence of the old fashioned revolutionary spirit of our fellow citizens in the insurrectionary counties, we can state on good authority that they cropped off the ears and tails of the horses which the sheriff sent against them, and promised that, on a second visit, they would serve the riders in precisely the same style!"

The above specimen of the beauties of republicanism ought to be enough for one day, our readers will think. We have, however, a still more disgusting exhibition of the voracity of the following additional instance of the prevalence of Lynch Law in the "only country where a man can be a man in the true sense of the word!"

From the *New Orleans Bulletin*, Nov. 30.

**OUTRAGE.**—We learn, says the *Mississippi Southern Sun*, that Cook and Carter, who were confined in the jail of Scott County for murder, have been taken by force from prison, by some of the citizens of that county, and hanged! It will be recollected that they once made their escape from that jail and were retaken. They were brought to Rankin county for trial, not were remanded for want of testimony. Finding that a criminal conviction could not be brought about, the people took the law in their own hands. In a civilized community such proceedings are disgraceful, and a stain upon the character of the community where they are perpetrated.

It appears that Consul Trist, respecting whom so much was said some time ago, has actually been superseded in the U. S. Consular office at Havana. A New York paper announces some further acts of malversation of Mr. Trist, on the authority of a gentleman writing from Charleston, who had been introduced to the new Consul, Mr. Clapp, who sailed from Charleston, in the ship *Lancer*, for Havana. The New York paper adds a sentence which discloses a fact entirely new to us, namely, that the President of the United States makes important appointments without even letting his constituents, the people, know any thing about them. The following is the sentence to which we allude; the *Globe* is the official paper:—"We have not seen the appointment announced in the *Globe*, but that fact is no evidence of its not having been made."

There is a screw loose on the mail route some where above Montreal as we infer from the irregularity in which the New York papers have reached Quebec this week. On Wednesday the latest that we had in our possession were of Tuesday the 10th instant, on Thursday none came on, yesterday we received Wednesday's and Thursday's, the 11th and 12th instant. From them we learn that the House of Representatives was still unorganized on the 9th. There was no more appearance, in fact, of organization, on that day than on any of the preceding. The Correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—

"The Van Burenites seem determined on putting off as long as possible the organization of the House of Representatives. Much of the preliminary difficulty in regard to the New Jersey members was removed to-day; and the meeting was coming to a direct decision on Mr. Wise's motion for requiring the roll of members to be called, including those from New Jersey who had been regularly commissioned by the Governor of that State; when new troubles were got up from the Administration side, by questioning the right of Mr. Naylor to vote; and the New Jersey dispute was overlaid by a quarrel about Pennsylvania."

There had been no collision between the belligerents at Albany, and it was hoped that a proclamation which had been issued by Governor Seward would have its influence. The troops at New York had not been ordered to move although they were still under orders to hold themselves in readiness at two hours' notice.

We mentioned in our last that fears were entertained at New York for the safety of the Havre packet ship *Ville de Lyon*. The New York Times of the 12th instant, we are happy to find, accounts for the vessel as follows:—

**THE PACKET SHIP VILLE DE LYON.**—By the arrival of the British schooner *Jane*, Capt. Pearman, in fifteen days from Bermuda, we learn that the packet ship *Ville de Lyon*, Captain Stoddart, from Havre, for whose safety great anxiety has been sometimes felt into that port on the 23d of last month, with loss of spars, sails, &c. Captain Pearman reports that she would not be able to sail for some time.

It has been currently reported through the City, that His Excellency the Governor General has intimated to some Members of the Assembly, that if his measures were not carried by the Legislature, we should be left to

pay our own debts, and that the Government of England would withdraw the Troops, and leave us to protect ourselves.—We understand that the Hon. John Emsley alluded to this report in the Legislative Council, and that the same was explained by the Hon. R. B. Sullivan to have originated in a mistake of the parties to whom it was said the threat of the Governor General was addressed. In our unprepared state to form, or to utter, a strong opinion on the truth or falsehood of the report, we incline to the common sense interpretation of the Honorable Mr. Sullivan, for the reason, that the fact cannot be unknown to His Excellency, that from the moment that Canada is "LOST OR GIVEN AWAY" the downfall of England will immediately follow, in which would be involved, the extinction of civil and religious liberty all over the world.—*Toronto Patriot*.

We had seen a statement in several papers to the same purport as the above, but were not inclined to pay much attention to anything so apparently absurd. Finding it, however, in the *Toronto Patriot*, we conceive ourselves bound to lay it before our readers.

### UPPER CANADA PARLIAMENT.

It was reported in town on Thursday that the Upper Canada House of Assembly had, on the 12th instant, rejected the measure of the Union by a vote of 25 to 23. The *Toronto Patriot*, however, of the 13th gives the following précis of the proceedings on the former day, from which it will be seen that the question remained undecided. The manly expression of his views by the Attorney General must draw forth admiration from all parties.

The discussion on the Message of His Excellency the Governor General recommending the Union of the Provinces, was renewed yesterday.

The Sol. General moved the adoption of the first resolution, which as it contained mere truism was concurred in with very slight opposition. The learned gentleman then moved the second resolution which declares that the representation in the new House of Assembly should be equal for each Province.

Mr. Sherwood in a speech of great force and eloquence contended that Upper Canada was entitled to the numerical preponderance in the new Legislature, and gave notice that he would move as an amendment the resolution of last session, which limits the number of members to be elected for Lower Canada to twenty and leaves the representation of this Province as it is, by which a preponderance of about fifteen members would be secured.

The Attorney General next explained his views on the subject: He stated that he was aware that the report had been industriously circulated, that if any Officer of the Government, who had opposed the union of the Provinces formerly, should continue their opposition now, that it was what was termed a Government measure, he would be dismissed, and that he must choose, between abandonment of principle and loss of office—he took occasion to say, and he was happy to have it in his power to declare, that no such degrading proposition had been made to him, and that he wholly denied that any such scheme of coercion had been contemplated,—that in all the communications he had with the Governor General he had plainly stated his own opinions, and that he had been met with a frankness of communication on the part of His Excellency, for which he could not be too thankful, and that he took the opportunity now, as he had done on various occasions, public and private, to declare that the system of Government which His Excellency had stated it to be his determination to carry out, was in the highest degree satisfactory, and such as to entitle him to the confidence of the House, and of the people of the Province generally.

The Attorney General then stated that his opinions, with respect to the Union, remained unchanged—that he was as much opposed to it now as he had ever been—and that he was as ready to vote in opposition to the measure now as he was last year; but, that if the resolution in favor of the Union was persisted in, his friends must calculate on his endeavoring, under the present circumstances, to evade it by concurrence in any unjust or unreasonable condition. Whatever might have been his disposition on a former occasion, it was impossible for him now, that the measure was brought under the notice of the Legislature by command of the Sovereign, to meet it other-

wise than in a plain-straight-forward and intelligible manner—the question must be met by a direct affirmative or negative—if in the affirmative, then unaccompanied by inadmissible conditions. The latter course might be justified by parliamentary tactics, so long as the discussion arose voluntarily within the House; but not so when brought under their notice by command of the Sovereign. He intimated that an equality of members for each Province was as much as could be expected, and as much as, upon a view of the population and condition of the respective Provinces, we had right to claim. That the pretensions set forth in the resolutions of last year were inadmissible, and amounted to a virtual rejection of the proposed Union, and in that light he was well aware several members regarded them, and on that account voted for them. He stated that the propositions contained in the Message were such as were fair and reasonable in themselves, and as favorable as could be expected for Upper Canada, and that if the vote in favor of the Union was persisted in, he would vote for them; adding, however, such stipulations with respect to the place of the Seat of Government, the language to be used in the Legislature, and, above all, for a continuance of the Constitution as it at present existed, as he was convinced the Legislature would feel it their duty to contend for.

### SHUTTING THE GATES.

For a future, indefinite, period the city of Quebec, from midnight until day break, is to appear in the position of a closely beleaguered fortress, and the inhabitants during those hours will be exposed to part of the inconveniences of having an hostile army encamped under the walls. A very natural question is asked "what is the meaning of this measure?" For our part we confess our inability to answer the question, or to find a glimmering of common sense in the step that has been taken by Sir James McDonnell who, we suppose, acted under the advice of some one or other having an object known to himself only. The country is in a state of profound quiet, and, although there have been rumours of another invasion of Upper Canada, we do not believe that the sympathizers could descend into this Province and surprise Quebec during the "small hours" without a sufficient notice of their approach being given to enable the gates to be shut; nor are we disposed to believe that disaffected people could enter the city as well before as after midnight, if they were so disposed. Why then, this ridiculous—for we must say it is ridiculous—measure of closing the gates of the city after a certain hour? Echo answers "why," and sensible people are at a perfect loss for a reasonable ground of surmise as to the motives which could induce those in authority to prohibit all communication between the Upper and Lower Town during certain specific hours. It may be said that very few persons can have business during that time; this is very true, but the business that would require individuals to proceed outside or inside the gates at such unseasonable hours must be of a very urgent nature, and the hardship of finding it impossible to proceed upon it is, consequently, very great.

We hope that the gates will soon be reopened for free ingress and egress, at all hours, or, failing this rational proceeding, the "powers that be" will deign to give some reason for the unexpected step which they have taken. The loyal and well disposed citizens of Quebec are very willing to become soldiers when required, as they have already proved, but they can see no good reason why a petty and harassing regulation should be promulgated and enforced, apparently with no other object on the part of certain officers than to show that they have authority, by making the peaceable and unoffending feel the weight of it.

A special session of the peace was held yesterday to take into consideration the letter of T. A. Young, Esq., to the Clerk of the Peace, communicating the determination of Sir James McDonnell to close the city gates. The meet-

ing was called by Mr Phillips, Simpson, The Canadian say deputation was near McDonell, who on were made to him, the intention, last inconvenience to would be granted to men; and that the remain open." T says:—

We understand every facility to go walls, by granting p similar passes will and Clergymen in t gates will be opened from the Suburbs for tance, and every aid of fire. In other res as ordered, at eleven ets at twelve.

There is some s these two accounts, rect, our opinion as the gates at all remai of common sense we such a proceeding?

GOVERNMENT BA construction of a b rack Yard, which by the Commissaria were opened yesterd tract was awarded t takes the work for £ There were a numb that was the lowest.

We have received ed to pupils of the at the annual exam instant, but regret f for it to day.

We are sorry to s we, in circulation i is but too truly confir is, an old and faithf died last night, aft illness, of a confirmed was bitten about six Price's dogs, whic Several persons hav in town, under suspi Magistrates at a M ed the enforcement 18th July, 1836, for of all dogs ranging limits of the city.

Any person obstru order, incurs a fine n Quebec Gazette.

### BY THIS MO

We have nothing day. The *Montreal* tains the following:—

By a private letter day from Hamilton, learn that the militia previous night, in co having been receive that the sympathizer certain portions of Hamilton was one o letter from Lieutenan 85th Regiment, sta gentleman in Hami mation in the Possi is derived from the b for the reports which t time about the "gat"

New York papers instant. On the 11th progress made in the towards organization. ceedings are so confi clearly to understand

**THE PACKETS.**— from the *New York E For Europe*—There as the Sheffield has b and the Stephen Wh ed. The Sheffield w day or Friday next, i