

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

all times a sacred obligation; but in a country so essentially dependent upon it for the means of future improvement, it is a matter no less of policy than of duty. It is indispensable, then, that measures should be at once adopted for enabling the Provincial Revenue to fulfil its obligations, and to defray the necessary expenses of the Government. It will be my anxious desire to co-operate with you in effecting this object; and I feel confident that by the adoption of measures calculated to promote the full development of the resources of this fine country, the difficulty may be overcome. The officer by whom, under your authority, these obligations have been contracted, will be able to afford you every information; and I shall direct a statement of your financial condition to be immediately submitted to you.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be prepared with every regard to economy, compatible with the due execution of the service of the Province.

It is with great satisfaction I find, that notwithstanding Commercial difficulties which prevail in the neighbouring States, the Banks of this Province have resumed specie Payments; and I congratulate you upon the guarantee thus afforded of the greater security and stability of our pecuniary transactions—a circumstance which cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial results.

I am commanded again to submit to you the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, in exchange for a Civil List; and I shall take an early opportunity of explaining the grounds on which Her Majesty's Government felt precluded from assenting to the settlement which you lately proposed. They are of a nature which lead me to anticipate your ready assent to their removal and to the final settlement of the question.

Honourable Gentlemen; and Gentlemen:

In assuming the Administration of the Government of these Provinces, at the present time, I have not disguised from myself the arduous task which I have undertaken. The affairs of the Canadas have, for some years back, occupied much of the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Government; and their settlement upon a firm and comprehensive basis, admits of no further delay.

To effect that settlement, upon terms satisfactory to the people of these Provinces, and affording security for their continued connection with the British Empire, will be my endeavour; and I confidently appeal to your wisdom, and to the loyalty and good sense of the People of this Province, to co-operate with me for the preparation and adoption of such measures as may, under Divine Providence, restore to this Country peace, concord and prosperity.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, 11th DEC. 1839.

An extra of the Upper Canada Official Gazette, brought by yesterday's mail, put us in possession of the anxiously expected speech of the Governor General on opening the Provincial Parliament on the 3rd inst. It will be found in another part of this day's Transcript.

Like all such documents the Governor General's speech has failed to communicate the definite and important information expected from it. The solemn declaration of Her Majesty's "fixed determination to maintain the connection now subsisting between the North American Possessions and the United Kingdom" will afford pleasure to all loyal subjects, and with this, and the concluding portion of the speech, we must rest contented until His Excellency has brought under the consideration of the Provincial Legislatures the details of the measure for re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which he has promised. Another important part of the speech is to the Assembly, that, stating that the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown will again be submitted in exchange for a Civil List; and the promised explanation of the grounds on which the assent of the Home Government could not assent to the settlement already proposed.

The Upper Canada papers do not contain much of general importance beyond "the Speech." We subjoin a few items from the Kingston Chronicle of the 4th inst.

A messenger passed through Niagara on Thursday last on his way to Toronto. He was the bearer of despatches brought by the *British Queen*, for their Excellencies the Governor General and Sir George Arthur.

THE VISIT TO THE FALLS.—We mentioned in a former number, that His Excellency the Governor General had paid a visit to the Falls of Niagara. The Niagara Chronicle says: "This was a mere visit of curiosity, and His Excellency, after examining the Great Cataract with minuteness enough to get himself considerably wetted by the spray, expressed himself highly gratified with the scene of natural grandeur which met his view."

His Excellency was received at the Falls with a salute of nineteen guns, and the other honors customary on such occasions. An address was presented to him by the residents, the nature of which we have not yet learned. A number of gentlemen called upon him and they speak highly of his affability and unostentatious manners, but we regret to state, all consent in representing His Excellency to wear the appearance of a man in a very inferior state of health.

His Excellency did not land at Niagara, and expressed regret that his engagements would not permit him to do so.

THE BANKS.—It cannot be denied that the Bank of Upper Canada stands in a very unfavourable position at present in relation to the commercial community. The curtailing of issues and discounts has unfortunately a direct tendency to cripple the operations of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, which well conducted institution would probably at this time extend her accommodations very considerably, but for the evident disinclination of the other institution to co-operate in so laudable and praiseworthy an object.

A Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Courier says that the total amount of discounts at this moment, out from the Upper Canada Bank and all her agencies is only £100,000—while, on the other hand, the discounts of the branch of the Commercial Bank in Toronto alone amount to £150,000. This institution, he says, has been "characterized by a line of conduct as honorable as it is wise and just."

New York papers to the evening of the 3rd inst. have been received since our last; they are all in a fever of expectation of the accounts of the opening of Congress and the President's message. This document it was expected would arrive in New York on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock.

The *British Queen* sailed on the 2nd inst. She carried out about half a million of dollars in specie and 37 passengers, exclusive of four servants. Among them were, Messrs. C. E. Levey, Wm. Chapman, of Quebec; Wm. Ritchie, J. B. Forsyth, of Montreal; Mr. P. Drummond and servant, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Carthow, lady and servant, of Upper Canada.

Due attention has been paid to the bread and butter, and Captain Roberts is confident that there will be no further complaints on the score of diet. It appears that one of the signers of the complaint against the eatables—a lady too—had her breakfast served in bed on the voyage out one morning, and that she managed to eat two mutton chops, three slices of ham, three boiled eggs, a proportionate quantity of bread, qualifying these solids with four cups of coffee! Really with such appetites to satisfy it is no wonder that the "Queen's" larder suffered materially.

A new article of export has come into trade in the United States in the shape of apples. The *British Queen* carries out an immense quantity, which have been purchased for shipment at 8s. sterling per barrel.

J. G. PARKER.—This man was born to be thwarted in his views by the laws of all countries, it appears. The *Sackets Harbour Journal* publishes a letter from the patriot to one of his friends in Rochester, giving a short account of his release from a "baneful arbitrary colonial despotism;" and recommending his "friend," Mr. Ashurst, Solicitor, of Lon-

don, as an able lawyer. Among other statements he (Parker) says that after his liberation in London he had "many invitations to visit gentlemen and their families of respectability and eminence." Perhaps he had, but we are afraid from what has recently occurred, he will be unable to accept them; and that his "friend" Mr. Ashurst, the Solicitor, will hardly thank him for the kindly mention of his name. Parker has again felt the despotic hand of the law. In a British Colony it was hard enough to be transported for plotting robbery and murder, but to be incarcerated in the free and enlightened republic, simply for attempting to utter a forged note, is exceedingly grievous. Such, however, is the fate of the patriotic Parker. He is now in jail in New-York charged with offering a counterfeit \$5 bill in payment for cigars. How are the mighty fall'n! There was something great in the contemplation of wholesale robbery and murder; but, endeavouring to pass counterfeit notes, makes the man only a petty larceny villain. The highwayman will not deign to notice a pick pocket.

"Where ain't the Clockmaker again?"

We are rejoiced to see it announced in one of the Nova Scotia papers that Mr. Haliburton is about to publish a third series of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker," which we dare say will, with its predecessors, obtain a large circulation in the new and old worlds. Mr. Haliburton has also in preparation another work, to be entitled "The Letter Bag of the Great Western, or Life in a Steamer." The title of the latter promises well, and will cause its appearance to be more anxiously looked for. The author returned from a tour in England lately, and, if we remember right, was a passenger in the Great Western.

The Weather for the last four or five days has been mild to a degree unprecedented at this period of the year, and makes people think they are in the month of September instead of near the middle of December. Since Sunday the thermometer has not been below 45, and at 8 o'clock this morning it stood at 38—6 degrees above the freezing point. The snow has, consequently, almost disappeared & wheeled vehicles are again coming into use. An extensive farmer in this vicinity informs us that he commenced ploughing yesterday, the soil being in an excellent state for such operation. Another circumstance of which that important personage the "oldest inhabitant" has no recollection of having occurred in former years in December, is that smelts were caught in the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, yesterday.

MEETING TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC BAKERY.

On Monday at 3, p. m., a very numerous meeting, called by public advertisement, was held in the Quarter Sessions Hall, at the Court House, J. H. Kerr, Esq., in the chair, and P. Sheppard, Esq., acting as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting which was the establishment of a Public Bakery, in order to afford the citizens of Quebec the means of procuring good bread at a cheaper rate than they were now enabled to procure it from the bakers.

The following are the resolutions that were prepared for submission to the meeting:—
1.—That this meeting judge it necessary to establish a public bakery in this city, whereby the public shall receive pure bread, and of sufficient weight without any profit to the manufacturers.

2.—That in order to carry this into execution a subscription list be opened, each subscriber paying two pounds ten shillings.

3.—That a Committee of Management of— members be now appointed to carry the views of the meeting into operation with the least possible delay, the said Committee to appoint a Treasurer from among their number.

4.—That the subscriptions remain as a fund to enable the Managing Committee to purchase flour for each, thereby rendering an essential benefit to the establishment.

MR. JOHN SINCLAIR proposed the first of the above resolutions. Upon its being read by the Chairman, the meeting which had up to that moment been perfectly orderly, evinced symptoms of disquiet and, finally, so many discordant noises prevailed that it was difficult to ascertain what was really going on.

MR. GEORGE HALL objected to the principle of the resolution on the ground that it would

be an injustice to the fair dealer in thrusting him out of the market. He (Mr. H.) certainly considered that the price charged for bread in Quebec had been too high, but he thought it was extremely unjust to the bakers to establish a company for the purpose of furnishing bread at cost price—air profit ought to be allowed.

DR. MARSDEN spoke in favour of the proposition. The price charged for bread in Quebec had been extortionate, and he hoped means would be devised to afford it a much lower rate, and of better quality, to all classes, the poor especially. If anything were wanting to prove the overcharges of the bakers it could be found in the fact that that very day (Monday) the price of the loaf had fallen one penny, caused without doubt by the convention of the meeting.

MR. JOHN FREW, book-keeper to Mr. Jas. Clearhue, stated that the fall in the price of bread had been caused, not by that meeting but by the receipt of large supplies of flour from Montreal which had increased the stock in Quebec to more than a sufficiency to meet the consumption until the spring. If some people who let their bread accounts run for two years and upwards would come forward and pay them the bakers could probably afford a further reduction.

Tremendous groaning and hissing greeted this declaration of Mr. Frew who was compelled to give up any further attempt, for the moment, at being heard.

Considerable discussion ensued but as three or four persons were always speaking at the same time we could not gather much of the import of their observations. At length Mr. Sheppard obtained a hearing, and the resolutions inserted above having been previously read, he entered into some further details. It was proposed that non-subscribers to the bakery should also be furnished with bread, from the different depots which would be established; they would be charged a half penny more than the subscribers. From a calculation which he had made it appeared that a barrel of flour yields 65 loaves which, at 8d. each, would produce 48s. 4d. The present price of fine flour was 87½ which left a profit of 5s. 10d. on each barrel. He would suppose 10 barrels to be baked daily—a very small quantity—and there would be an overplus on the cost of the flour of 38s. 4d. which would be amply sufficient to defray all expenses. In no other city besides Quebec was such abominable trash served out as bread as that with which the bakers now supplied—(he Mr. S.) would challenge any one to deny this assertion.

MR. HUGH MURRAY made some observations, deprecating the course which was proposed to be taken which was intended to crush the bakers—to drive them out of the market. A meeting had already been held and the establishment of a public bakery upon principles of justice decided upon.

Great confusion ensued upon this announcement, and a number of gentlemen addressed the meeting. So much noise, however, prevailed that it is impossible to give an idea of what was said. The result was the adoption nem. con. of the following amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Sinclair:—

Moved by Mr. Robert Shaw and seconded by Mr. G. Hall.

That a Committee of Twelve be now appointed to meet that already chosen by the meeting held at Mr. Murray's office to-day to devise means for a public bakery based upon principles of public justice to all parties, and that this meeting be adjourned to Monday next, at 3 P. M. to receive the report of the Committee.

The following were then appointed, viz. Dr. Morrin, Messrs. R. Shaw, Booth, W. Peterson, R. May, G. Hall, J. Sinclair, C. Hoffman, P. Sheppard, Chas. Turgeon, F. Boteau, C. F. Pratt.

The meeting then adjourned in conformity with the terms of the resolution.

To the Editor of the Quebec Transcript.

SIR,

I am glad to see the subject of a public bakery in this city engross so much public attention, because I believe it to have been badly called for. As it is probable that such will be established, allow me through the medium of your paper to offer a few hints as to its management.

As its object is to provide good bread on cheap terms as the price of flour will permit the strictest economy and prudence should be practised—but notwithstanding, in order to answer the desired ends and to secure its permanency it should be put on a respectable firm basis. The population of this city will

to support an extensive and there is not the that if proper measure it must succeed.

It would not be wise, neither parsimonious, nor if it were wasted, and if it were possible to carry it into effect. I would should be entered if degree of spirit distillation of a large city, similar institutions, properly managed, all be met and the ration.

But, Sir, I would passionate a principle conducted by a might answer for a the tedious winter I am well content, not having any would have his farm, and a third his wife every person's business, and finally a no doubt but this had would afford much to the constant and un- person who as Agent under the direction of who should meet we- rative on him to be at. In all matters he sho- bakery, but subject- tion of the Commit- not meet the neces- the public a cheaper at present get, it is- is not called for; bett- the present bakers; I- lieved that the loaf- than it at present is, the city of Quebec o- sonable and necessa-

Quebec, 9th Decemb

For the Qu

"RESPONSIBLE"

The Magistrates crowded to excess on all, a notorious character, who had been in 1838 in the two had broken out during eventful years, but by craving pardon un- was brought up for:

It appeared, in ev- for his noisy turbulence of Lord Durham's a brains but an amazing called on Dr. Sly—"Durham party," as chair at a meeting of cheat had summoned—and having quarre- detail, had been plac- by him.

John Bull, the fir- oath—"I was passin- this morning at an e- him and Level- all, earnest conversation words uttered by Sly- pend on it, Durham's is the thing for us, and I thought it my well as a loyal sub- Britain, to ascertain worthies might be, at ears, and standing hearing, overheard tion:—

Sly-cheat—Well, I all will be well with Level-all—Discreet Doctor. If you can state of things, you v which I am the head and "Lack-breecher-

Sly-cheat—I know and perseverance in- for us that vain- ish Aristocracy, Joh- wise called Earl Du- ing what the devil h- the term "Respon- addressing Her Maj- terns has indeed giv- cans, of whom our p- which it is our own good use. I tell y- one twelvemonth it