

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, MONDAY, 16th SEPT.

In another part of this day's Transcript will be found the news by the Great Western steam-ship, which was issued on Saturday in an extra, with the addition of some items of interest. We have only had time to afford the files of English papers a cursory examination, on Wednesday we shall give copious extracts from them.

Letters have been received here announcing the probable appointment of Mr. Poullet Thompson as Governor of Canada, and we find the following in the London Correspondence of the Edinburgh Scotsman of the 20th ult. "It was confidently said last night that Mr. C. P. Thompson would be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am inclined now to think that this is a probable arrangement, if Mr. Thompson does not go to Canada."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Case of Viger.—Mr. Hume wished again to draw the attention of the Under Secretary for the Colonies to the case of Mr. Viger, who had been confined in the goal of Montreal, Lower Canada, for two years, without having been brought to trial. It would be in the recollection of the House that some time since he had asked a question on this subject—but he had this day seen an individual who had just arrived in this country from Montreal, and who stated that Mr. Viger was still detained in the goal of that city and that his family were denied all access to him.

Mr. Labouchere said he had answered the question of the Hon. Gentleman some time ago, and he could only now reply in the same terms that he had on that occasion; but he thought that the House would be of opinion that under the circumstances of the case, Sir John Colborne could not have acted otherwise than he had done. He could not state exactly the manner in which Mr. Viger had been treated, but he thought it was unlikely that he was subjected to any hardships which were not necessary for his safe custody.

Mr. Hume hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would consider it his duty to see that Mr. Viger was not subjected to any unnecessary hardship.

By the Halifax and Upper Canada mails we have our regular exchange papers, from which we take the subjoined extracts.

St. John, (N.B.) September 14. The Provincial Legislature meets on Tuesday next, and the Session, which is intended to be a short one, having been called for a special purpose, is likely to be productive of measures of great importance to St. John. It therefore behoves all who have the interest and future improvement and security of the City at heart, to lose no time in rightly informing the representatives of the people upon the subject.—*Courier.*

The N. B. Courier of Saturday last remarks:

"Already are the enterprise and industry of our citizens being manifested in the erection of buildings on the burnt district. The erection of edifices, however, are only temporary—their owners merely wishing to take advantage of the time which must necessarily elapse before any regulations that may be adopted by the Provincial Legislature for the future construction of buildings in the city could be complied with. A number of building lots in the burnt district have been leased since the fire at very high rents, which is the surest evidence that nothing like despondency exists among the mass of our citizens."

"Coming events throw their shadows before them."—We have been informed on most respectable authority, that permits to cut timber on the Disputed Territory have been and are in the course of being granted by the States of Maine and Massachusetts; the most complete consent being thereby shown to all existing engagements and feelings of national honor by the parties so acting, whose conduct may on this occasion be taken as an indication of their future intentions.—*Woodstock Times.*

The easterly gale and heavy rain on Saturday last, it is feared has much injured the grain crops in various parts of the country.

Sir Allan M'Nab has determination not to sit in a chair, at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Pitt is said to be the cause.—*Cornwall Observer.*

Kingston, September 14. An armed party of ruffians a settler on Grenadier admittance—on being five, they threatened to There was a musket owner got ready and firing several times in voices outside. The next morning was found, and a wounded person had person whose house was, whom the Mail robber the cattle was taken from ities, and the money owners, they have freer sages to the people out that they must have it back; it is therefore n this attack was equal to they were liberated some time ago.

Col. Stone, Chief of Commercial Advertiser, Queen steamer a case of, which on examination a portrait of the Davies, of the North Coffee House, London, Exchange in New-Y Reading Room, in wh hung up.

One of the African low, black schooners? It would appear that are not so guilty as the first published, would vessel was a slaver, a natural and justifiable liberty, were success fendish captors. The opponents have taken forthcoming trial of the have furnished funds the most eminent mer Stai-s.

THE MAINE WAR- war has proved to be that was generally sup from the calculations which sums up the re

Timber, Booms, Fortifications, Glory,

This is a pretty c glory for so small an few sticks of timber, in the event of a "Maine boys" wou with glory as to "be ankees are awful ch

CRIMINAL COURT. Montreal papers have lect, we may almost proceedings had dur which ended on Tue reption of the Trial of the convictions we fin ounced on 31 indivi the term, 12 of whom hem only twelve yer convicted of capital euple says that m little wretches appear the awful situation ore the appearance o very affecting addre: Mr. Justice Pyke in; Solland in French, e at for the mercy w impered their existe turely on the scaff or the future to desi continued in, mu such an ignominio

It was currently i by that the British ontreal at eight; th the prisoners e nee of transportati e dead of the night e Buffalo. The E rived at eight o'cl

Seren Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg Salsfield.

The august Prince whom so high and so auspicious a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more. He will arrive, we already hope, to impart new lustre and security to the British Crown, and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the illustrious Lady by whom, in the ordination of a gracious Providence, the British Crown is long we trust to be worn.

The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe Cobourg was born on the 26th of August, 1819. He is therefore three months and two days younger than Her Majesty.

We have reason to believe the extraordinary announcement to be utterly destitute of that which can alone give it interest—the quality of truth.—One thing is certain, that the Queen will prolong parliament in person on Wednesday next.—*Globe,* 22d Aug.

We believe we can state that Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next by the Queen in person. Of course we do not believe that the Royal Speech will contain any allusion to the subject of the Royal Marriage, on which the Morning Post has put forth some speculations.—*Courier,* 22d August.

We do not abandon any part of what we stated yesterday, and beg to be understood as distinctly and gravely repeating every syllable of our announcement as to the approaching marriage of Her Majesty.

Morning Post, 23d Aug.

THE CHARTISTS.

Most of the leaders of the chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done.

Those men who were concerned in the riot of Birmingham, and who were sentenced to death, have been reprieved, and will be transported. The chartists in many places are adopting a new and singular method of annoyance. They assemble at some public place and proceed in a body to the church, excluding thereby all pew holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his effort.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. On the 15th of August they filled the old parish church in that town, and also crowded the church-yard. They had proclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday the 25th and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, five or six verses—"Go to, now, ye rich men," &c.

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the secretary of State for the foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the hon. member for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state that which he had no doubt that it would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 28th of last month a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note, which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the Porte to suspend any negotiations into which it might have entered with Mehemet Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge & concurrence of the five pow-

ers. That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfulness. The house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.

The Thames Tunnel.—It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within five feet on the Middlesex side.

It is understood that the public will not suffer from the stoppage of the Phoenix Bank of Liverpool. The loss to the stockholders will be some £100,000.

THE HARVEST.—The most important event to the country is the probable result of the wheat harvest in England, and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested, and the crops were remarkably good. In Wiltshire very little was cut up to the 22d Aug., but the crops it is believed will be tolerably good; in the midland counties the prospect is not quite so favourable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad, and the harvest very late. In Mark Lane on the 19th wheat advanced 2 a 3s. per quarter. On the whole, from personal observation, we think there will be about an average quantity harvested, should the weather for the first two weeks in September prove favorable. The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remarks will apply to the continent generally.

FRANCE.—The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were travelling through the south of France, and were every where received with marks of affection.

The fête of Napoleon had been celebrated in several districts by fire works, illuminations, &c.

SPAIN.—Is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt against Maroto. The Memorial des Pyrennees of the 17th August, states that all the provinces had declared against Maroto. A few days ago while on the frontiers of France, we conversed with an English officer who had just arrived from Spain—he informed us that matters were about as bad as they could be and that but very few English were now engaged with either of the contending parties.

THE GREAT WESTERN & BRITISH QUEEN.—These admirable packets, which sailed from New-York on the 1st Aug. arrived at their ports of destination after a very short passage. The Great Western arrived at Bristol after a passage of 12 days and 11 hours; the Queen at Portsmouth in 13 days 14 hours.

From the London Sun we extract the following diary of the speed of the Great Western and British Queen on their voyage from New York:—

Aug 1 say	G. W.		B. Q.	
	G. W.	B. Q.	G. W.	B. Q.
2	177	178	177	178
3	219	207	212	207
4	251	230	241	230
5	354	330	324	310
6	340	320	320	310
7	344	324	320	310
8	353	350	336	326
9	338	302	336	326
10	344	337	336	326
11	346	338	336	326
12	350	362	336	326
13	302	326	336	326
		14th, 277		

Dist. run by G. W. } 2957 1/2 B. Q. } 3104 151 27

Miles .. 147 124 miles gained by G. W. '6 allowed for half hour start.

Total gain of G. W. 118 miles. Thus the total gain of the Great Western on the British Queen in eleven days was 118 miles, or 10 miles per diem.

The Great Western started half an hour before the British Queen.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament in person on Tuesday the 27th day of August.

The following is a summary of the Penny Postage Bill, which has become law:—

Sec. 1.—Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny; with a proportionate increase for greater weight.—Parliamentary franking abolished.

2.—The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend, wholly, or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Section 4.—Relates to the two-penny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued, or whether the rates shall be reduced.

Section 5, 6, 7 and 8.—Relate to stamp papers.

Sec. 9 and 10.—Unimportant.

Sec. 11.—Authorizes the Lords of the Treasury to make any reduction they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters conveyed by them.

Sec. 12.—That wherever the word "letter" is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers, but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.—Mr O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland. It is postponed until the next session. Meanwhile a bill was passed allowing the bank a temporary continuance. It appears to have been the wish of Mr. Spring Rice to have the charter of the banks of England and Ireland to expire at the same time—so that all future applications should be at the same session.

The Royal assent has been given to the slave trade suppression bill. A very strong feeling of indignation prevails in England against the course pursued by Mr. Trist the U. S. consul at Havana, when the assent was made known to the Commons.

Mr O'Connell adverted to the newspaper statements which turned out to be correct, of a conspiracy on the part of Portuguese traffickers in slaves to have poisoned wine on the decks of their vessels in case of capture, and to poison the water, and thus to destroy, by such horrible means, their captives; and expressed the hope that our government would promptly represent the facts to the Portuguese government, and require redress by the prosecution of the conspirators.

The Hon. Mr. Daniel Webster was in Scotland at the close of August. He was to be present at the tournament. He has been received with marked attention wherever he has visited.

The intelligence from China of the forcible detention of the superintendent and the foreign merchants, is confirmed. The superintendent issued an official notice to the merchants, requiring them to give up all opium in their possession, and declaring his government responsible for the value, which was estimated at two millions sterling.

Mr. Jordan, Agent to the United States Bank in London, has ceased to fill that office. The bank will hereafter draw on Baring, Brothers & Co. Mr. Jordan will spend a few months on the continent, and return to the United States in the spring.

The British Queen was at Blackwall, about four miles below London Bridge, when the Western sailed. She was undergoing some little change in her interior arrangements.—She had a large number of passengers engaged, and will probably come out full.

It has been officially announced that government intend to have steam communication with the West India Islands. Parties have proposed to perform the duty for £240,000 and their offer has been accepted. Such lines will be established so will connect all the islands of the West Indies, whether British or foreign, and as will also connect our colonies in the West Indies with those in Demarara and Berbice, with the Caracacs and Honduras; with Havanna, Vera Cruz, and the western part of the United States; a connection will also be established between Havanna and New-York.

The finding and sentence of the Court Martial on Paymaster Sharp, is Royal, are guilty of having drawn and negotiated bills to the amount of £9,500, and which appears to the Court unconnected with his public accounts as paymaster; but acquits him of all other charges, and sentences him to be admonished.