

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

THE NEWPORT NEWS.

Newport, Nov. 4.—The Chartists are in possession of the town. This morning about 5,000 of the most desperate, headed by Frost, the ex-magistrate... The Chartists demagogue, marched into Newport from the hills, armed with muskets, guns, pistols, pikes, swords, and other offensive weapons...

It appears that the demagogue Vincent, who is confined in Monmouth goal, has all along pointed out to the ignorant mountaineers of South Wales that there it was the kingdom of Chartism should be first erected, and it appears that the men of Tredegar, Merthyr, &c. have been led to believe implicitly in everything he may have said upon the subject...

Frost, the principal, and Waters, one of the leaders, have been arrested. There is no doubt from the examination of the witnesses against Frost and Waters, that a most formidable system of organization exists. Both prisoners declined answering any questions. The examination being concluded, they were committed to Monmouth goal to stand their trial for the crimes of sedition and treason.

The most alarming rumours have been received from Merthyr, stating that the Chartists are again meeting in hundreds in their lodges, and that a rising is momentarily expected. The magistrates have memorialized the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Commander of the Forces, praying them to represent to Her Majesty the great services of Captain Stack, Lieutenant Gray, Ensign Stack, and Sergeant Daly, of the 45th, who were badly wounded, who commanded the gallant little band of soldiers during the attack, and that Her Majesty may be pleased to show them some signal mark of Her Majesty's favour and appreciation of such gallant conduct.

John Llewellyn, one of the Chartist leaders, for whose apprehension £100 was offered, has been arrested at Neath. The most important part of this day's proceedings, before the Special Commission of magistrates, is the discovery of tampering with the military, and the consequent desertion of two of the 45th. The evidence upon this point is important, as, if the Chartists had succeeded, there is no knowing what dangerous consequences might have ensued. This explains the Chartists' observations in their speeches, "that the soldiers were with them," and "that they were their brothers, and would not fire upon them." It is evident from the testimony of one of the men who deserted, but whose feelings of compunction caused him to return again to his regiment, that a deep-laid plan was formed for contaminating the soldiers, which has happily failed to be, to any great extent, successful.

A Special Commission consisting of Sir N. Tindal, Sir James Park, and Sir J. Williams, was to be sent to Newport, for the trial of the parties concerned. The magnitude and character of the proceedings were said to call for such a measure. In all cases—says the London Chronicle of the 14th ult.—prompt justice is desirable; but promptitude is peculiarly demanded when the peace of society has been threatened by a wide-spread combination to throw the country into confusion, and when it

is of importance to demonstrate the efficacy of the law by the speedy punishment which overtakes those who dare to resist it.

FRANCE.—Nineteen bankruptcies occurred during the first week of November. The liabilities of the bankrupts amounted to nearly 1,000,000 francs. One of them exceeded 500,000 francs, and two others 100,000 francs. There were 858 failures in Paris from the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1839, and the losses amount to between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 francs. Thirty-four of the insurgents of May last, had addressed to Baron Pasquier, President of the Chamber of Peers, a protest against their arbitrary detention, six months after that court, whose competency they formally protested against, had pronounced on the fate of men placed in a similar situation with their own, and accused of the same offence. They declared the proceedings of that tribunal, in their respect, to be a "cruel and cowardly abuse of brutal force, which must excite the reprobation of every virtuous man, to whatever party and nation he may belong," and loudly demanded to be either restored to liberty or brought to trial.

In France the grain market appears to be on the advance. The Paris Capitale says:—"The price of flour is rising. If, at the market of the 13th, which is to serve as a criterion to fix the price of bread during the second fortnight in November, a fall do not take place, the 4 lb loaf, for which we now pay the enormous price 17s 6d, will be raised to 18s 6d."

General Bernard, formerly of the U. S. Engineer service, and more recently minister of war in France, died at Paris on the 5th Nov. The Paris papers bring intelligence of a somewhat serious character—namely, the discovery and seizure in Paris of vast quantities of powder, ball, and hand-grenades or shells, prepared by members of secret political societies for some new effort; and the occurrence on another point—Del, in the department of the Ile and Vilaine—of an alarming corn law riot. Eleven persons connected with the former affair were arrested in the course of the 12th ult. In the latter, 45 were taken into custody, and—a more important feature in it—so little of bonne volonté was displayed by the National Guards when summoned to put it down, that they have been suspended, and will probably be disbanded.

SPAIN.—By Madrid journals and correspondence of the 6th, we learn that no decision had been taken with regard to the ministry; and it was evident the government was waiting for good news from Espartaco to consolidate its position. The threat of not paying taxes until the meeting of the Cortes has been carried into effect in one or two villages, but that desperate resolution does not appear to be generally put in practice. The Saragossa papers speak of an impending action.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from St. Petersburg, of the 28th Oct., inform us that Russia was not at this moment intent on taking military possession of Constantinople, but that, on the other hand, she would not permit any other power to usurp her influence in the councils of the Sultan.

We have ascertained some particulars, on unquestionable authority, respecting the death of the mate of the brig Venus, Symonds, master, an account of which we copied into our last, from the Acadian Recorder. On the arrival here of the Venus, the seaman alluded to was handed over to the proper authorities, and an enquiry was instituted, presided over, we understand, by Robert Symes, Esq., J. P.; and upon a full investigation of the merits of the case, it was found that the death of the mate was the result of accident: the seaman was therefore discharged from custody.

To the Editor of the Quebec Transcript.—Six.—It is my firm opinion, that the establishment of a Bakery, based on the principles of the joint-stock Bakeries in Scotland, is loudly called for in this city, and ought to have been carried into operation several years ago. In Scotland the "Trades Societies" have within themselves their Bakery, Greenery, Butchery, and, in some instances, a Brewery—nay, it may go a step further, and state that they, in one instance, have their own Grist-mill, and grind their own wheat. And all this is done under the management of a committee named from among themselves, who are bound to serve

for one year, without fee or reward; and every member is bound to serve in relation. The members are furnished from the Society's stores with the best and purest articles at cost price, for cash—no credit being given.

If any argument were required to convince the public mind of the necessity of establishing a joint-stock Bakery, (no matter how small,) they have only to examine the article called Bread, compounded as it is of the very worst of materials which in nine cases out of twelve are made to pay a most extortionate price. Nay, the very hue and cry raised by the Bakers and others interested against the establishment of a Bakery, as proposed at the public meeting held at the Court House on Monday last, is quite sufficient to convince any disinterested person, that their fraudulent practices are too profitable to be given up without a desperate struggle—for, like their dough, they have been too much inflated with success, and very naturally feel the too quick approaching combustion and decomposition of their long practised impositions, about to take place, which will cause them to fall, and, if not over-dosed with public lethargy, to rise no more.

It was strongly urged on the part of the Bakers, at the meeting on Monday last, by a very disinterested gentleman truly (no less a person than the president of a bakery established like all other speculations, with a view of making money) that they very frequently suffered heavy losses by the flour's turning sour on their hands. But will that gentleman, or any other of them, venture to state that the public are not made to eat the very same flour which they pretend to say they have lost in consequence of its turning sour? And will that gentleman, or any other of them, pretend to deny the extensive use of carbonate of ammonia in their respective establishments, for the purpose of recovering sour flour, and palming it on the public for sweet?—and every body knows that when the carbonate of ammonia contains lead, the bread is rendered poisonous.

I sincerely hope that the gentlemen who have so nobly stood forward for the public interests, and to whose indefatigable exertions the citizens of Quebec owe much, in being awakened from a state of lethargy to a sense, I hope, of their own interests, will not relinquish one jot of their first intention, and in point of fact, the legitimate object of a bakery based upon the Scotch system. Let it be done at once without reference to this one or that one's interest, for surely it cannot be called an act of injustice to this one or that one, if one man or a hundred men choose to purchase good and cheap bread, or any other article. Unquestionably we have as much right, individually or collectively, to secure to ourselves, by every honest means, a good article at the cheapest possible rate, as any other man or body of men in the community—therefore I say, carry it into operation at once, and I am sure you will meet with success, for it is notorious that good wholesome bread, even at the exorbitant price charged, cannot be obtained in Quebec. It is, and has been, a stain—a disgrace—to the city—the capital of British North America.

A WORKING MAN.

NOTE.—Food for mental digestion.—According to Sir H. Davy, wheat contains from 70 to 77 per cent of starch, and from 19 to 24 of gluten; oats yield 59 of starch, 6 of gluten, and 2 of saccharine matter; while the same quantity of rye gave only 6. 1 parts of starch, and 4 part of gluten. It is thus that wheat flour makes lighter bread than that of oats or rye, owing to the larger quantity of gluten it contains, by which the bread is rendered more porous and lighter, and consequently more digestible and nutritious. Contrast this with the fraudulent use of poisons which is very largely employed as a cheap ingredient, as also bean flour, peas, meal, &c. &c., together with all descriptions of damaged flour; and these are the most innocent of the adulterants used, as you will learn when you hear of the diabolical (to say the least of it) use of alum and plaster of Paris (and it is extensively used in this city) in the adulteration of flour and bread, to say nothing of the other adulterants, such as chalk, pipe-clay, bone-ashes, and blue vitriol. If such a state of things is not a real grievance, I know not what it is. Quebec, 10th Decr., 1839.

"A Working Man" tells a good many truths, but deals largely in exaggeration, we think. According to some of his statements the good citizens of Quebec owe it only to an

extreme tenaciousness of life that they were not poisoned long ago!

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

New York papers of Saturday last contain Washington dates of the 5th instant. The House of Representatives was not yet organized, the discussion respecting the position of certain contested seats on the roll being—so far from ended—apparently only increasing in vehemence. The President's Message therefore was still undelivered. John Q. Adams ex-President of the United States had been appointed Speaker of the House pro tem, and, under his Presidency it was hoped that something definite would soon be arrived at.

The news by the Liverpool had a decidedly favourable effect on the stock market in New York. All descriptions have taken a rise, United States Bank 7 1/2; but receded again on Saturday 2.

FLOUR.—The mild weather in connection with the accounts of the British markets, has induced most holders to become less firm in their pretensions, and to make some slight reduction in prices. We quote Western at \$6 7/8 to \$6 25. Ohio and Troy, \$6 7/8 to \$6 12 1/2. —New York Times.

The ship Frederick, Captain Rand, in the Gulf of Finland, had on board a cargo valued at \$100,000, part of which was insured in this city and Boston, and the remainder in London.

The vessel was owned by Messrs. Goodhue & Co.; and insured here for \$15,000, which will cover the loss.—Journal of Commerce.

In the list of passengers by the Liverpool, we observe the following names:—Captain Stevens, Captain John Henry de Burgh, Lieut. Papillon, British Army.

The following names are in the list of passengers in the packet ship Cambridge, which sailed on Friday, 6th instant, from New York for Liverpool:—Messrs. G. V. Osborne, H. Green, A. Hawkins, Langlois, H. N. Jones, of Quebec; W. P. Crook, Toronto; Dr. Leprohon, N. Whiteford, Montreal.

We have nothing from Upper Canada today.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * "H. L." has been received, but the late news from England has excluded his communication. He will find that the subject is treated by another correspondent in this day's Transcript.

ARRIVALS FROM CANADA.

- London, Nov. 11th—Fragrant, Fitzroy; Gov. Harcourt, Eddy; Calcutta, Napier. 8th—Penny Hall, Ware; Garmion, Harrison; Eliza, Gallon; Australia, Last; Kilmasur, Blair; Stately, Neagle. Liverpool, Nov. 13th—Mary, Morton; Glasgow, Dry; Bradshaw; Samuel; Erin; Wolfe's Cove; Ward; Marchioness of Bute. 14th—Carr de Lion, Robinson; Marion, Bonnyman. Off—John Walker, and Samuel. 13th—Sir Walter Scott, Young. 11th—City of Waterford, Duggan; Ganges; Sarah. 9th—Quebec, Pye; Margaret, Chalmers; Sophia, Snow; Wakefield, Tong; Regency, Prompt. 7th—Aval, Kewick. Liverpool, Nov. 13th—Isabella, Thompson, Grey. Bristol, Nov. 14th—Robert Watson, Elliot; Cosmopolite, Smith. 12th—Hero, Cumming. Portsmouth, Nov. 14th—Vere, Wills. Off—Lord Goderich. Plymouth, Nov. 13th.—Ipswich, Smith; Emma, Spicer. Southampton, Nov. 14th—Lloyds, Blufford. North Shields, Nov. 9th—Conservative, Brown; Hastings, Thomas. Harrington, Nov. 7th—Manley, Glover. Hull, Nov. 10th—Columbia, Dring. Sheerness, Nov. 11th—Hercules, Repaut. Whitehaven, Nov. 10th—Albion, Robinson. Lynn, Nov. 10th—United Kingdom. Maldon, Nov. 8th—Kather, Barron; Glasgow, Sunderland, Nov. 12th—Minerva, Darlington. Newport, Nov. 14th—Economist, Smith. Cardiff, Nov. 7th—Portia, Clark. Leith, Nov. 6th—Prince George, McFarlane. Ipswich, Nov. 7th—Maria, Wilson. Llanelli, Nov. 6th—Saladin, Abram. Stranford, Nov. 11th—Astra, Sibbin. Falkland, Nov. 12th—OE—Thais, Baker. Penbrooke, Nov. 12th—Edfort, Ross. Weymouth, Nov. 12th—OF—Eliza Ann, from Quebec, 16th. Bridgewater, Nov. 5th—Trade, Plevins. Shields, Nov. 4th—Renovation, Westphal. Montrose, Oct. 30th—Scottia, Malcolm. Cove of Cork, Nov. 11th—Dominica, Rowman. 12th—Cumberland, Power. 7th—Remain—Ann. Waterford, Nov. 12th—Suir, Bellard; Amazon, Bellard. 5th—Ann, Joyce. Galway, Nov. 12th—St. Patrick, Melloy; Midea, McDonough. 10th—Lively, Pool. Limerick, Nov. 11th—Traveller, Davis; Tweed, McKenna; Mistral, Ousbridge; Brees, O'Donnell. 8th—Hercules, Gorman. Greenock, Nov. 11th—Edo, Thoms. 11th—Canada, Allan. 7th—Thames, Bell.

approx.—While in Liverpool, she was the "Gladstone," in which she was left by, for the pur- works. Her bot- and effect as on- and, at- thing had act in flats and dis- with the follow- on the day she

Nov. 9. mised interests to nited States Bank er by any means y. The best proof is to be found in been given for the nt, sales having se of the day at igh is more, by ve been obtained f the Liverpool. Mr. Jaudon to the explains itself. It n which the Times ank of the United pected; speaks of a mere cloak, gives of "precious small he was added er answered in the er was sent siml- and the Times was a d not publish on the

Nov. 13, 1839.

is: if "Money Market a your paper of the "ills of exchange en presented, it is ey, (of the Bank of declined payment, o make arrangement which the bills are vended which would ned under protest to

is necessary that I alified contradiction. yment of any bill of f by the Bank of the 1 ever made, or ar- arrangement for the n the contrary, every g Bank fell from \$19 s to \$17, and latterly to ; last quotation. There rates, which were me-

THE OPIUM QUE- ry reported in well in- ders have been sent u- war on that station b- hina.—The Opium a- e it is said, ordered a- d blockade the Chinese junk, and harass the until redress has been of £2,000,000 for the session of and destroy ment, and that, also order, Lord Palmerston who have been late- are now in this country and in writing as to p- uld individually adre British Government, e himself unable to

plaints for indemnity ed in the Chinese G- Government has repul- tion to ask it.