

small reservoir for flour or ink, or some other dust or fluid; the blow pipe communicates with the reservoir, and of course the unexperienced operator is sure to receive the contents in his eyes the moment he attempts to blow the whistle. The whistle itself is a practical joke and a good one. The ingenious mechanic, however, who invented it, no doubt intended it to convey an important moral lesson, viz:—that the leaders of the Chartists are throwing dust in the eyes of their followers, in order to secure some advantage to themselves. We understand one of the whistles was exhibited to the bench of Magistrates the other day. The name was stated—but the *modus operandi* was not. One of the worthy justices, eager to hear the terrific sound, immediately put it to his lips, and as quickly received part of an ounce of flour in his eyes. It is unnecessary to say that the incident was too much for the gravity of the court, and it was some time before it could be sufficiently restored to allow of a dignified procedure with judicial business.—*Bradford Observer.*

COTTON.—Returns to an Order of the Hon. House of Commons dated June 21, 1839, for an account of the Quantity of Cotton, imported from the United States of America into Great Britain, from the 5th day of January to the 5th day of June, in the years 1838 and 1839 respectively; distinguishing the Ports to which imported into Great Britain.

Ports of Great Britain into which imported,	From 5th Jan. to 5th June, 1838,	From 5th Jan. to 5th June, 1839,
London, . . .	1,231,534	1,174,326
Liverpool, . . .	220,223,413	110,311,372
Bristol, . . .	19,784	42
Gowes, . . .	5,534,633	3,084,104
Greenock, . . .	1,455,205	1,174,326
Port Glasgow, . . .	2,304,634	2,781,290
Glasgow, . . .	4,204,634	2,781,290
The number of bushels of Malt charged with duty in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the years ending 5th April, 1838, and 1839 is as follows:—		
	1838	1839
England, . . .	33,620,593	33,587,302
Ireland, . . .	2,289,069	3,101,744
Scotland, . . .	4,480,792	4,567,083
Total, . . .	40,380,354	40,355,129

State and Prospects of the Iron Trade.—We learn from a very elaborate paper read by Mr. J. Johnson before the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, that there are at this time in Scotland 50 furnaces in blast, five out, seven building, and 91 contemplated. In 1740 the annual produce of the kingdom was 17,350 tons cast iron. Mr. Johnson thinks it probable, from the above date, that in 1842 Scotland alone will produce upwards of 360,000 tons, and that within five years 1,000,000 tons will be produced annually in South Wales.

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1839

The latest New York papers that we have, are of Thursday last, there being no American mail this day. The *British Queen* steam-ship was hourly looked for, at New York, on Thursday last, and intelligence of her arrival may be expected here, by steamer from Montreal, in the course of to-day.

Since our last, there has been nothing new from Upper Canada or the Lower Provinces.

Among the presentations at the Queen's Levee, held at St. James's Palace on the 26th June, we observe the following:—

- Captain Boulton, of the Upper Canada Militia, by the Marquis of Normandy.
- The Hon. Alexander Stewart, and the Hon. L. M. Wilkins, members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, by the Marquis of Normandy.
- Dr. T. Murray Peters, and Mr. John L. Wilmot, of New Brunswick, by the Marquis of Normandy.
- Mr. William Young, member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, by the Marquis of Normandy.
- Major General Wright, Royal Engineers, on appointment, and return from Canada, by Sir Hussey Vivian.
- The Earl of Gosford, Mr. Robinson (Chief Justice of Upper Canada), Dr. Strachan, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. John Montague, had interviews, on the 3rd July, with Lord Normanby, at the Colonial Office.
- Mr. S. Revans—of rebel notoriety—had an

interview with Lord Normanby, at the Colonial Office, on the 29th June.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The bill "For re-uniting the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and for the Government of the United Province,"—introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell,—has been received in this Province, and is published in the *Montreal Gazette* of Saturday last. It occupies six columns of that journal, and is, consequently, too long for insertion in the *Transcript*. The following precis, however, which we have prepared, will enable our readers to make themselves acquainted with the prominent features of the proposed enactment. We have already stated that the bill will not become law during the present session; it is proposed that the law shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1842.

- Preamble. Repeals all such acts and parts of acts as may be inconsistent with this act.
- The District of Gaspé and the Magdalen Islands to be annexed to New Brunswick.
- Upper and Lower Canada to be united under one Legislature, and be called the "United Province of Canada."
- The United Province, with the exception of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Kingston, to be divided into five Districts, each with a "District Council."
- Such five Districts to be formed and bounded by arbitrators; they are to be formed so as to render the number of electoral divisions as nearly as may be, equal in Upper with Lower Canada.
- For the purpose of electing members of the Assembly and the District Councils, each of the Districts to be subdivided into nine electoral divisions.
- Regard to be had, as far as practicable, to the Upper Canada act "for increasing the Representation of the Commons in the House of Assembly," in forming the electoral divisions.
- It shall be lawful for the Legislature of the United Province to alter the boundaries and number of the Districts and Electoral Divisions; any bill to such effect to be reserved for her Majesty's pleasure, and before her Majesty's assent can be signified, the bill must lie before both Houses of Parliament for at least thirty days.
- All powers and functions vested in the present Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, to be vested in the Governor of the United Province, as far as consistent with this Act.
- The Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly to constitute the Legislature of the United Province.
- Provides for the summoning, before the meeting of the Legislature in 1842 and thenceforth from time to time, of persons to be Legislative Councillors in the Legislative Council, which is not at any time to consist of less than twenty Councillors.
- Only such persons eligible as Legislative Councillors as shall have been or shall hold at the time the office of Colonel of Militia, Executive Councillor, Member of the House of Assembly, Legislative Councillor, Chairman of a District Council, or Mayor of a town, in either, or the United, Province.
- Legislative Councillors to remain in office eight years only unless re-appointed.
- Legislative Councillors may resign. On becoming bankrupt, or on being attainted of treason or felony they cease to be Councillors.
- Five, a quorum in the Legislative Council.
- President of this Council to be appointed by the Governor,—removable at pleasure.
- When a division is equal, the President to have a casting vote.
- The Assembly to consist of ninety-eight members, viz: two for each Electoral Division, and two each for Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Kingston.
- 20, 21, 22. These four clauses enact that until provision be otherwise made, the mode of convening the Legislature, returning of members, &c. shall be the same as heretofore.
- Twenty, a quorum in the Assembly.
- 24, 25, 26, 27. Relate to the passing of laws, their disallowance by the Queen, &c., in conformity with former practice.
- 28, 29. No act to be valid which shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act or any act of the Imperial Parliament relating to

commerce; or should it affect the relations of the empire with a foreign state.

30. To any bill passed by the Legislature, affecting a local division of the Province in any way, the Governor shall reserve his assent for at least twenty-one days; and should a District Council, within that period, request that such bill be reserved for the signature of her Majesty's pleasure, the Governor shall accede to the request—and the bill shall remain for at least thirty days before the Imperial Parliament, before the Queen can signify her assent to it.

31. In every District there shall be a Representative Council called a "District Council."

32. Every such Council to consist of twenty-seven members.

33. The Governor to instruct the Returning Officer in each District, to summon a District Council to meet on some day in 1842.

34. Returning Officer to cause a proclamation to be made, convening the District Council, at least twenty days before the day fixed for meeting; and shall send to the Returning Officer of each Electoral Division a Writ, returnable within fourteen days, for the election of three persons to represent the Division in the District Council.

35. The same laws made applicable to the conducting elections, qualification of voters and members, &c. as in elections for the Assembly; the expense of elections to be paid by the District Council out of monies raised by them.

36. A person elected a member of the District Council, and refusing to serve, shall be fined £25 s^t.; no person obliged to accept the office, however, who shall be permanently disabled in body or mind, or above 65 years of age, or has already served in such office, or shall have paid the fine within five years.

37. On 1st Jan. 1843, one-third of the Councils to vacate their seats—to be determined by lot in this and succeeding years; in after years, the third part who have been longest members are to vacate their seats—Every one so going out of office eligible to be forthwith re-elected.

38. The mode of determining by lot.

39. On the 15th Jan., elections to be held for filling the vacated seats.

40. The Governor empowered to cause vacancies occurring in the Councils before the annual election, to be filled up; in case of the vacancies exceeding six, he is required to do so—provided that no such writ shall issue later than the 29th September.

41. Four quarterly meetings of each District Council to be held every year; due notice to be given of other meetings that may be required.

42. Councils to elect their Chairmen, and remove and replace them when necessary.

43. Ten to be a quorum.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CANADA TIMBER TRADE.—In the report of the proceedings of the House of Commons, on the 3rd July, we find that Mr. G. Palmer gave the following notice:—

"That he should, to-morrow, bring under the notice of the House the Report of the Committee on shipwrecks, and move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent vessels loading their decks with timber, on coming from British North America, after the 1st of November next."

It would appear, however, that Mr. Palmer was prevented, in some way, from fulfilling his intention, as the reports of the next day's proceedings in the London newspapers of the 4th July, make no allusion to the subject.

A letter from Henry Bliss, Esq. to G. Pemberton, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Trade of Quebec, has been laid upon the table of the Exchange Reading-Room. It is dated London, 29th June, and contains the following among other information:—

"I find, upon inquiry at the Office of Trade, that it not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to bring in, this year, any Bill in amendment of the Laws of Customs. The application, therefore, for an alteration in the wine duties must stand over till another session. The repeal of duties on flour and provisions in the Lower Ports will also, of course, be postponed; and as the House of Assembly in New Brunswick objects to that repeal, it is not likely to be carried till these objections are withdrawn.

"Upon the question of disputed boundary with the United States, negotiations are still pending which are expected to lead to a fair and amicable adjustment of the whole difficulty."

Monseigneur Signay, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, returned to town yesterday afternoon, after an absence of about two months, on a pastoral visit throughout the diocese. The bells of the different Roman Catholic churches rang their welcoming peals on his Lordship's arrival.

The second centenary celebration of the founding of the Ursuline convent of this city will take place to-morrow, in the church of the Convent. We understand that preparations have been making for the last two months in order to render the ceremony as imposing as possible. Grand mass will commence at half-past nine in the morning.

It is said that a similar ceremony will take place, on the 6th proximo, at the Hotel Dieu, in celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of that institution.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Tuesday, 30th July.

This being the last day of Term, there was a full attendance of the bar, and other parties interested in the judgments to be pronounced on the cases heard during the term. We subjoin a list of the judgments delivered, from which it will be perceived that the Court has not been idle during the seven or eight days which it sat, and that the proceedings of the Court are not calculated to divest the Law of the reputation for "glorious uncertainty," which it has so long enjoyed.

Appeals from Montreal.

Present:—The Hon. Chief Justice Stuart, and the Hon. J. Stewart, H. Hency, Justice Cochran, Justice Bowen, and G. Pemberton.

The following judgments were rendered:—Cartier, Appellant, and Begy, Respondent.—Judgment reversed, and action dismissed. Menard and Bender—Judgment reversed, and action dismissed.

Perrault & Others, and A. Lupien—Judgment reversed, and action dismissed. Dorion and Viger—Judgment affirmed.

Phonia Company and Mathewson—Judgment reversed, and action dismissed. Molson and Duval—Judgment affirmed.

Hypollite Blot and William Clark & Others—A rule obtained to dismiss for want of proceeding—*nis casus* first day next term.

C. T. Palsgrave and J. Strang—E. Montzambert, substituted, as Attorney for Appellant, in lieu of the late firm of Bowen & Montzambert.

The Hon. President withdrew, and his seat was taken by the Hon. Justice Bowen, the other members of the Court remaining.

In the case of the Hon. Ls. Guzy, Appellant, and Ermatinger, Respondent,—the only case heard by Judge Bowen,—the Judgment of the Court below was reversed.

Appeals from Quebec.

Present:—The Hon. Justice Rolland, and the Hon. J. Stewart, A. Hency, Justice Mondet, and G. Pemberton.

Judgment was given in the following cases:—Gagnon, Appellant, and Fortin, Respondent, (four cases,)—Judgment reversed, in each; and the record to be transmitted to the Court below for further proceedings.

McConnell and Dubord—Judgment reversed.

Boyd and Jefferys—Judgment affirmed. Chabot and the Fabrique of St. Clair—Judgment affirmed.

Clapham and Buchanan—Judgment reversed, and action dismissed. Bateau and Trepannier—Judgment affirmed. Trepannier and Batteau—Judgment affirmed.

Gilmour and Turgeon—Judgment reversed. Price and Glackin—Judgment reversed. B. C. A. Guzy and De Salaberry—Judgment affirmed.

Mittleberger and Moffatt—Judgment affirmed. Sewell and Casault—Judgment affirmed. Douglas and Lee—Judgment affirmed.

The following cases will be appealed to the Queen in Privy Council:—Guzy and Ermatinger; Bateau and Trepannier; Mittleberger and Moffatt; Douglas and Lee.

In the case of Price & Glackin, mentioned above, a principle of some importance to the timber trade was laid down in opposition to that which has been held for some years by the Court of King's Bench. As laid down by Mr. Justice Rolland, it is briefly this:—A labourer or employé of any kind who quits possession of a raft of timber on which he has worked, and takes the note or bon of his employer, loses his lien on the raft, and cannot

come upon the pure Justice Rolland speed with much cleanness of point, showing the merit that a workman may lose, come upon a principle after the original transgressions of the workman, the first instance by him.

From a "Bill of 1841" a late New York paper giving particulars respecting that city:—

The total number ending 31st Decem^r when 410 were male causes of death were and violent death, 1 6; Accidental, 75; Debility and Exhaustion, 24; Delirium and Suffocation, 11; 98; Intemperance, 3. Drinking Cold Water Total, 655.—The most were—By Hanging, the throat, 6; Shoot

FAS

From the Londoner

The week has been play of gay attire, but showers and thunder; most elegant dresses of Wednesday, at the House. Flounces a they are generally worn sometimes seen, or on several small ones on white muslins; for are too heavy; for are soon tumbled; but little worn. Seen; they are worn coloured dresses. well as velvet; the collar is made robes are often worn with foulard at the waist seen with a muslin flounce were seen on the elegant, and were trace. On none of the ture.—Chip hats are bouls are exceedingly

11th Foot—Ens. W. by pur. v. Brown, who Ens. by pur. v. Jenner 15th—Capt. W. R. J. pur. v. Gierson, who to be Capt. by pur. v. Lieut. C. Horrocks, to 22; Ens. H. B. Head, Walker; Ens. C. E. J. pur. v. Horrocks, Jun. Ens. by pur. v. Head Ens. by pur. v. J. stell,

ARRIVALS AT QUEBEC.

Joseph Frost, Liverpool, New York, Mr. Rhodes, New York, Mrs. Ply 30th July—Mr. F. Bar Krebs, B. Limore, Mr. B. Mackey, Mrs. H. B. Miss Livingston, Miss M. Histon, lady and sister N. and lady, Miss Bradford, Montreal

MARRIAGES.

Rattay, Junior, merchant Anne, third daughter of T. son, of Halifax, Nova-Sci

SHIP INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ARRIVAL July 5 Brig Vistic, Weightman, 30t Symes & Ross, pro Brig Abdon, Brown, 1st surloy, coal, and 30t Mr. Mclour, Landry, 50t & Tobin, fish and o 30t Brig Devonshire, Wain made, Leycraft, 7t Brig Catherine & Hanna Ross, LeMeurier,