

# THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

left this country for the express purpose of accepting the offices they at present fill. Every reasonable indulgence must be shown for the expectations which such persons have been encouraged to form. But even in these instances, it will be necessary that the right of enforcing these regulations should be distinctly maintained in practice as well as in theory, as often as the public good may clearly demand the enforcement of them. It may not be unadvisable to compensate any such officers for their disappointment, even by pecuniary grants, when it may appear unjust to dispench with their services without such an indemnity.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN RUSSELL.

## THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 14th DEC. 1839.

In our columns this day will be found a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General for which we are indebted to the *Upper Canada Official Gazette*. This despatch, we take it, expresses the views of the present ministry on the question of "Responsible Government" in the Colonies, and as such, is a document of much importance, although, being couched in somewhat general terms, it leaves many points undecided. It is not clear whether the Governor is to consider it as necessary for the public good that the regulations should be enforced, immediately upon the declaration of a majority of the House of Assembly to that effect, or is to exercise his own judgment in the premises. In the latter case, the despatch enunciates no new principle whatever, for the Governor has always possessed the power of removing the public servants mentioned in the despatch—subject to the confirmation of the Sovereign—and if he did not exercise that power "as often as the public good clearly demanded the enforcement of it," then he failed in his duty, and was unworthy of remaining in his high office. But, we think, the despatch goes one step farther than this, and authorizes a Governor to dismiss public officers when the political principles which they may be supposed to entertain are not in accordance with the views of a majority, for the time being, of the popular branch of the Legislature; and in this case it is palpable that Lord John Russell, despite his declaration against the Earl of Durham's scheme, is carrying out the views of the *Toronto Examiner* and other journals holding the same political creed. The Provincial Secretary, the Receiver General, the Surveyor General, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Sheriff and other officers, although they may have fulfilled the duties of their offices in the most exemplary manner—and, be it remarked, those officers have scarcely any political feature whatever in this country—these officers must, at a moment perhaps when a change would be exceedingly hurtful to the public service, give way to others who have succeeded, by fair means or by foul, in effecting a change in the composition of the Assembly. This would be entailing upon the country the worst evils of republicanism—the direct interest possessed by a number of individuals in the result of every election—the carrying out of the principle of ex-Governor M'ary of New York, "to the victors belong the spoils." We trust, however, that we have misunderstood the meaning of the despatch, although the concluding sentence respecting compensation to the officers who may be dismissed leaves but little ground for doubting that Lord John Russell considers the situation of public officers of a Colony as similar to that of his own and his colleagues, in as far as the effect of political opinion goes. The fallacy of this principle has over and over again been demonstrated. We cannot conceive upon what just grounds the Provincial Secretary, the

Surveyor General, and others, should be dismissed from office because to carry a majority of the House of Assembly express political opinions contrary to what those public officers were supposed to entertain previous to their being commissioned.

With respect to the Executive Council, it does not appear that Lord John Russell intends that the Governor shall be bound to follow its advice. Probably his Lordship thinks that he has thrown a sop to the "Responsibles" sufficiently tempting to calm their outcry for a year or so, and intends leaving to his successor, the difficult task of restoring quiet to these provinces, when the factious demagogues in it have tasted the sweets of their agitation, and shall have become still more audacious in their demands. A system of procrastination and meeting-the-question-half-way measures have always characterised the administration of which Lord John Russell is the main support, and so, apparently, it will be to the end of the chapter.

We have perused Mr. Hincks' promised "refutation" of the charge brought against him by Dr. Baldwin, and, most certainly say that according to his showing, the matter has been magnified into much greater importance than it merited. Mr. Hincks makes the whole affair turn on a mistake said to have been committed by Dr. Baldwin on the days—instead of Monday or Tuesday he ought to have said Tuesday or Wednesday. It was after Dr. Rolph had fled from Toronto that Mr. Hincks makes it appear that he told Dr. Baldwin of the supposed participation of that individual in the treasonable proceeding. He might just as well have communicated a supposition to the Doctor that it was not midnight, because the sun was shining over his head. But people have asked some disagreeable questions, and Mr. Hincks is at great pains to prove that the object of Dr. Rolph's disappearance was not known for some time. This won't do; the Doctor's motive is well understood by loyalists and rebels. Discretion is the better part, &c."

Toronto papers by yesterday's mail are to the 6th instant; the account of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, on the first page of this number, is from the *Patriot*.

## ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.  
By yesterday's mail we received London papers to the 15th ultimo, brought by the steam ship *Liverpool* which arrived at New York on the 9th instant, at 2 p. m.; she sailed from Liverpool on the 16th, her regular day, and thus made the passage in nineteen days. We regret to find that Lieutenant Favret, R. N., the commander of this fine vessel was obliged, from sickness, to remain at Liverpool; Lieut. Engleade, R. N., consequently took the command.

The *Liverpool* arrived home on her last voyage from New York on the 6th November. The *New York Times* says:—

"The disastrous intelligence of which she was the bearer, does not appear to have produced so great a sensation in the commercial circles of England as was predicted here, and the intelligence she brings back is altogether more favorable than was anticipated.

American cotton had advanced 1/2 per lb., and the sales at Liverpool for the two weeks preceding the departure of the Steam Ship were 55,880 bales.

United States Bank shares declined from £19 15 to £16 10 on the receipt of the news by the *Liverpool*, but afterwards rallied two or three per cent.

The opinions of the English press on the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, and the monetary crisis consequent thereupon, of course, vary with the political character of the papers in which they appear; the Tory "*Times*" being loudest in its denunciations. In one thing however, the English journals seem to be generally

correct, viz. that the news of the suspension here have produced no panic among the British capitalists. The course pursued by our suspended Banks, appears to have been generally considered a wise one under the circumstances, and American credit has not suffered among the more liberal and unprejudiced portion of the community."

In France the news of our monetary difficulties appears to have produced more excitement than in England. The Paris papers seem to infer that the credit of the United States must be completely ruined in Europe."

Dreadful Chartist Riots have occurred at Newport, Monmouthshire, at which we give copious particulars.

LONDON, NOV. 15.—HER MAJESTY.—Wind-sot, Thursday.—This morning at half-past nine o'clock, the princes Ernest and Albert of Saxe Cobourg, attended by Lord Alfred Paget, Count Klowatski, and Baron Alvensleben took their departure from the castle. Their Serene Highnesses proceeded to Dover, from whence they will immediately embark from Brussels via Calais, to pay a visit to the King of the Belgians on their route to Germany. Their Serene Highnesses are not expected to return to this country before the month of March next.

A Windsor letter of the 13th says, "Prince Albert's return to England has been arranged to take place in March next, and we state, upon the best authority, that, in the course of the following month, or early in May, the marriage of Her Majesty with this "fortunate youth," will take place.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR HENRY TROLLOPE, G. C. B.—We regret to learn that this gallant officer terminated his existence on Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, by shooting himself in a moment of temporary derangement. The melancholy event took place at Freshfield, near Bath, where he had been residing for some time. He had for the last forty years been subject to the gout, which latterly affected his head, and was no doubt the cause of his committing the rash act.—*London paper*.

STOCKPORT, NOV. 14.—THE NEW POSTAGE SCHEME.—"This plan is to come into operation on the 5th of December. At present the public will only have the benefit of a reduction of all rates *above* 4d. to that sum, the reason for not reducing at once to a penny, being to avoid encumbering the new arrangement, at first start, with the great influx of letters which might naturally then be expected. After the 5th of December, the post office will carry packages of the weight of 1 lb. on paying a proportionate postage. When the uniform penny scheme is to be adopted, is at present uncertain.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, of the United States Senate, family and suite, and also Samuel Appleton, Esq., and lady, return to New York in the packet ship *Mediator*, from Portsmouth, on the 29th of November.

The frigate *Imogene*, arrive at Portsmouth, November 4th, from Valparaiso, with \$2,500,000, and another frigate was expected from Mexico with \$1,000,000.

A destructive fire occurred on the morning of the 12th ultimo, at Widgate alley in Bishopsgate street, London, by which eight lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed, principally that of poor persons.

The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson had been passing some time at Alnwick Castle, and since at Auckland Castle, the seat of the Bishop of Durham. They were, at the last dates, at Ashe Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland, in Yorkshire.

A daughter of Rophino Lacy made a very successful debut at Drury Lane Theatre on the 12th ultimo, as Cinderella, in the opera of that name. Mr. Merley played Dandini on that occasion.

Bacon Wolfe is the new Judge in the place of Chief Justice Vaughan, deceased. So both Talford and Turton are disappointed.

Her Majesty's Ministers were very much hissed at the Lord Mayor's dinner.

The Dundee Advertiser states that all the whale ships belonging to that port had returned, and that it had proved one of the poorest fishing seasons ever known.

The principal Theatre at Calcutta was destroyed by fire on the night of the 31st of May, No insurance.

A fire occurred at Constantinople in the Armenian quarter, 15th October, which destroyed 400 houses.

Dreadful inundations had been occasioned in Lombardy by the continued rains.

THE LIVERPOOL.—This fine steamship was at Liverpool, she was placed upon what is called "the gridiron," in the Princes Dock Basin, where she was left by the retiring tide high and dry, for the purpose of inspecting her lower works. Her bottom was found to be as sound and perfect as on the day on which she was launched, and, after being replaced, where her stowage had become chafed above by contact with flats and other vessels in loading and discharging, she was hauled out into the river with the following tide as fresh and perfect as on the day she first sailed.

From the *Morning Post*, Nov. 9.

The view taken by the monied interests to day of the prospect of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania has not been by any means less favourable than yesterday. The best proof that can be adduced of this is to be found in the improved price that has been given for the shares of that establishment, sales having been effected in the course of the day at £16 17s 6d per share, which is more, by the fraction, than could have been obtained for them on the first arrival of the *Liverpool*.

The following letter from Mr. Jaudon to the editor of the *London Times* explains itself. It was an answer to an article in which the *Times* speaks of the failure of the Bank of the United States as an event unexpected; speaks of the term "suspension" as a mere cloak, gives the stockholders assurances of "precious small dividends," &c., &c. To this were added specific allegations which are answered in the letter subjoined. The letter was sent simultaneously to other papers, and the *Times* was a day behind them, as it did not publish on the day received.

LONDON, NOV. 13, 1839.

To the Editor of the *Times*:

Sir,—Under the head of "Money Market and City Intelligence" in your paper of this morning, it is stated that "bills of exchange to a large amount have been presented, it is said, to the London agency, (of the Bank of the United States), who declined payment, but that it had been able to make arrangement with the holders, under which the bills are renewed, and the loss prevented which would ensue had they been returned under protest to America."

"To this assertion it is necessary that I should give the most unqualified contradiction. I have never declined payment of any bill of exchange drawn upon me by the Bank of the United States; nor have I ever made, or attempted to make, any arrangement for the renewal of such bills. On the contrary, every bill of exchange bearing my signature has been regularly and promptly paid at Messrs. Darnison & Co's banking house, where all my acceptances are made payable.

"As the paragraph above quoted is calculated to do very great injury to the shareholders in the Bank of the United States, as well as to all holders of its obligations, I have to request that, as the slightest possible reparations that can be made, you will insert this letter in your paper of to-morrow, under the same head of "Money Market and City Intelligence."

Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) S. JARDON.

"Agent to the Bank of the United States."

American Securities were perfectly unsaleable; United States Bank fell from 419 to 417, and latterly to 414 10s which was the last quotation. There were no sales at these rates, which were merely nominal.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 13.—THE OPIUM QUESTION.—It is confidently reported in well informed circles, that orders have been sent to India for the ships of war that should not proceed at once to China.—The Strait and some other frigates, are it is said, ordered also to join the squadron, and blockade the Chinese coasts seize upon their junks, and harass them in every possible way until redress has been obtained in the shape of £2,000,000 for the Opium lately taken possession of and destroyed by the Chinese Government, and that, upon the issuing of these orders, Lord Palmerston has invited all persons who have been lately resident in China, but are now in this country to give him their opinions in writing as to the course which they would individually advise to be taken by the British Government, if his Lordship confesses himself unable to understand the question.

In answer to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in the Chinese Government, the British Government has replied that they had no intention to ask it.

## THE NEWPORT

Newport, Nov. 4.—The session of the town. This of the most desperate, headstrong and Chartist into Newport from the hills, guns, pistols, pikes, offensive weapons, and pieces of cannon, and on the Westgate Hill garrison were sitting, promptly called out, and the most ferocious and blood were obliged to fire upon 20 were killed. It is reported soldiers were killed; a man was wounded with slings in another wounded in the arms, ironmonger, receive head, a sabre cut on the severe contusions—his life danger. Mr. Morgan, dragged by a musket, but lost his life. The 45th sold their they acted like men, an exertions the town would have been a mass of snatched the Chartist and all directions, leaving set weapons in the streets.

port, J. Phillips, jun., Esq. arm and wounded in the den is confined in Monmouth pointed out to the ignominy South Wales that there is Chartist should be first that the men of Tredegar seemed to believe implicitly may have said upon the ground of which has been confinement a plot has ordered more difficult of the mountaineers unite the Welch language) for South Wales to erect a for the liberation of the Monmouth gaol.

Frost, the principal leaders, have been arrested from the examination of Frost and Waters, that term of organization is declined answering any nation being concluded to Monmouth gaol to crimes of sedition and

The most alarming received from Merthyr, are again meeting in his and that a rising is. The magistrates have a State for the 1st the Commander of the to represent to Her Majesty Captain Stack, Lieut Stack, and Sergeant was badly wounded, we had little band of so and that Her Majesty them some signal favour and appreciation.

John Llewellyn, one for whose apprehension been arrested at Newport part of this day's special Commission of man of tampering with the quiet desecration of twofold upon this point Chartist had succeeded what dangerous was sued. This explains t in their speeches, "them," and "that" and would not fire up from the testimony of averted, but whose feet don him to return again deep-laid plan was the soldiers, which is any great extent, su

A Special Commission Tindal, Sir James F was to be sent to Newport parties concerned. actor of the proceed such a measure. It don Chronicle of the is desirable; but pruned when the threatened by a w know the country i