

THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT.

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QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 7TH DEC. 1839.

We received nothing from New York on Thursday, but yesterday the papers of that day and Saturday came on. There is not much news of interest to our readers, the principal topic being the approaching meeting of Congress—on the 3rd instant—and speculations on the probable nature of the President's message. The parties are so nearly balanced in one of the houses that it is expected the election of speaker and the debates on some seven or eight contested seats will lead to curious illustrations of the beauties of universal suffrage, the ballot, and other favourite measures of modern politicians professing what are very inaptly termed "liberal principles."

The accounts from Florida are very gloomy. The Indian's tomahawk and the more appalling yellow fever are making sad ravages among the inhabitants and the United States troops. The war with the handful of Indians in that small portion of the United States—says a correspondent of the New York Times—caused the loss of more blood and treasure to the nation than the friends of the General Government are willing to admit.

The death of Samuel Ward, Esqr., of the well known extensive banking firm of Prime, Ward, King & Co., is announced in the New York papers.

The cap and fur store of Morgan and Davis, 105, William street, New York, was burned down on the 29th ultimo; it is supposed to be the act of an incendiary, the fire having broken out in three different places. During the fire some fellow made a grand haul of \$3,000 worth of jewelry by breaking open the store desk and walking off with the contents.

In another column we give a report of the New York markets, from the Times.

SINGULAR AFFAIR—"AWFUL DISCLOSURE!"

The Toronto Patriot has published an extract from the proceedings of the "Treason Commission," which discloses some curious facts touching the political character of two very prominent members of the Responsible Party, namely, Dr. Baldwin, the perpetual president of its meetings, and Mr. Francis Hincks, editor and proprietor of the Examiner. The extract is from the proceedings of the Board at a meeting held on the 13th December, 1837, at which were present, the Hon. R. S. Jameson, R. B. Sullivan, William Allan, Alexr. Wood, and J. G. Spragge; and the Attorney General in attendance. From this it appears that Dr. Baldwin came before the Board for the purpose of making a voluntary declaration. He denied all knowledge of the conspiracy which preceded the insurrection—of having any participation in the treasonable proceedings that had taken place—and of communication of a political nature with Dr. John Rolph. On the Monday or Tuesday preceding the 13th Dec., he received a communication from an individual, whose name he declined mentioning, which for the first time induced him to believe that Dr. Rolph was a party to the treasonable designs; he (Dr. Baldwin) was not bound to secrecy by the individual, but he would not divulge what he thought was told him in incautious confidence.—From this it is evident that Dr. Baldwin was in possession, on the Monday or Tuesday, of information which, had he divulged it, might have been of essential service to the Government. The outbreak took place on the night of the Monday alluded to, and it is very strange that Dr. B. should not remember whether he received his information before or after that memorable event—but in either case his conduct requires explanation.

for, on the Tuesday, when according to his own account he must have been in possession of the information, he allowed his son, Mr. Robert Baldwin, to accompany the traitor John Rolph, knowing him to be such, as joint legate from Sir Francis Head to the insurgents.

So much for Dr. Baldwin. With regard to Mr. Hincks we find the following:—

The Grand Jury examined Dr. Baldwin. He again refused to betray his friend. The Jury complained of his contempt, and the Doctor at length acknowledged that the name of his informant was Mr. Francis Hincks, Editor of the leading opposition journal of the Province, and candidate for the suffrages of the freeholders of Oxford at the next election.

Mr. Francis Hincks, thus, on the Monday or Tuesday, the first or second day of the rebellion, informed Dr. Baldwin, that John Rolph (since a fugitive traitor) was engaged in a treasonable conspiracy against the Government. Both these individuals withheld that fact from the knowledge of the proper authorities—on that night, the Government was all but overthrown by that conspiracy—which the one, but for motives known to himself, and the other, but for unwillingness to betray "incautious confidence," might have prevented, if thereto inclined.

Mr. Hincks has promised a complete vindication of his conduct in the Examiner.

A late General Order of Militia has occasioned considerable discussion and dissatisfaction among the Volunteers, some of whom in Montreal find themselves promoted downwards—to use the words of one of the Montreal papers—and rendered amenable to the authority of men who were last winter more than suspected, who were known, in fact, to be rebels. The government surely cannot expect the Volunteers, be they officers or privates to serve under men whom in times of danger it was found necessary to disarm, and even imprison; but the General Order of Militia as far as compelling the Volunteers to serve as Militiamen goes, is a piece of waste paper, for by an Ordinance which remains in force until the 1st May, 1840, they are exempt from such duties. In this Ordinance it is provided:—

"That every able-bodied male inhabitant of this Province, above eighteen years and under sixty years of age, being a British subject, and having resided in the Province more than six months, and not being in Her Majesty's Naval or Military service, or actually serving, or enrolled for service, in the Volunteer Force of this Province, shall be liable to serve as Militia-man, for the defence of the Province, and the public order and tranquility thereof, unless he be specially exempt from such service by law."

The Volunteers of this city and, we believe, in every other part of the Province are still "enrolled for service" on the *sede tary footing* and are consequently exempt from performing militia duty, which, we take it, would be rather an irksome task, under the direction of men by whose treasonable actions they have been made acquainted in some degree with the real nature of military life. It is to be hoped that ere the Ordinance which we have quoted from expires, some law will be passed to render the militia a really available force, which now it is not, and never can be while it is attempted to make oil and water mix together.

THE QUEEN'S VOLUNTEERS.—The complement of men required to compose the corps of Queen's Volunteers in this city, during the winter, under the Command of Colonel Hope is, we believe, obtained. A portion of the clothing has been delivered to the men, and the remainder is, by the contract, to be completed on or before the 16th instant. The men enlisted are young, and able bodied in appearance, and will doubtless make good soldiers. They will derive no advantage from their dress in their endeavours to attain a martial appearance, for it is the ugliest we have seen among all the different military costumes sported by the citizen soldiers of Quebec since the autumn of 1837. It consists of a blue pilot cloth great coat made school-boy fashion, with a large

cape, closed in front by means of plain brass buttons; pantaloons of the same material and a hideous cap made of what the furriers call buffalo skin. The dress, however, is warm and comfortable, and the weather in Canada during the winter months is not peculiarly favourable for military display, and if opportunity offers the men will, we can venture to say, prove by their actions that a desire of "showing off" was not the animus which impelled them to enlist in the service of the Queen for five months.

The following is a list of the Officers of the corps:—

1st Company.—Captain, Paul Lepper; Lieutenant, J. B. Narkyn; Ensign, H. E. Scott. 2nd Company.—Captain, Wm. Power; Lieutenant, Alicey; Ensign, Wm. Phillips, junior.

3rd Company.—Captain, J. P. O'Meara; Lieutenant, Colin Bruce; Ensign, McLean Stewart.

4th Company.—Captain, Thos. W. Lloyd; Lieutenant, John Fraser; Ensign, John Meyer.

5th Company.—Captain, Archd. Campbell; Lieutenant, E. G. Cannon; Ensign, A. A. Vanfelson.

6th Company.—Captain, A. C. Buchanan, junior; Lieutenant, C. C. Sheppard; Ensign, Douglas.

Paymaster and Acting Quartermaster—William Kimble.

Adjutant—Thomas Hamilton.

Surgeon—Charles Poole, M. D.

All the above named gentlemen held Commissions in the Queen's Volunteers last winter, with the exception of the Adjutant who served in that capacity in the Volunteer Artillery. The following were also in the Queen's Volunteers last winter; but the number of men raised this year being less, their services are not required:—

Captains W. K. Rayside, Harry Ball, and J. H. Reade; Lieutenants, J. G. Clapham and E. Roe; Ensigns, C. H. Shiel, W. C. Henderson, J. Parry, Charles Brocklesby, James Green; Thomas Rollo, C. C. Colclough, Robert Grassat; Assistant Surgeon, J. Jackson.

Captain Dunbar Ross, and Lieutenant G. M. Ross, of the Highland Company attached to, and doing duty with the Queen's Volunteers.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—Two very opposite statements appear in a New York paper in relation to the last trip of the British Queen from London to New York. One of these statements, which appear as advertisements, is signed by twenty-nine of the passengers, and, after tendering congratulations to Captain Roberts, on the safe arrival of the vessel at New York, it sets forth that "during a very stormy passage, they had ample proof of the admirable qualities of the ship, as a sea boat, and they can confidently recommend her as a safe and eligible conveyance." The other statement is signed by sixty-seven of the passengers, who tell a doleful tale respecting the attendance, accommodation, eatables and drinkables. Their complaints commence with their embarkation on board the vessel at Portsmouth, when, the weather being cold, wet and stormy, there was no fire in the cabin and not even a cup of tea to be procured. On the voyage, butter was shocking, the water putrid, the bread of such wretched quality as to be unfit to eat, and,—oh horror of horrors,—the passengers who were weary during the day to use the damask sofas in the saloon on which the black servants had slept during the night.

The statement concludes with the following paragraph:—"We, therefore, feel it incumbent on us, to declare most unhesitatingly, that the steam ship British Queen as at present conducted, is, in our opinion, unworthy of the patronage of the public."

This is a very strange state of affairs. Two statements utterly at variance—the one declaring the vessel an eligible conveyance, and the other denouncing her as unworthy of the patronage of the public—drawn up and signed by individuals who for nineteen days sat at the same table. The discon-

tented have the majority, but for our part, we can come to no conclusion on the subject. Perhaps some one of our readers who has been across the Atlantic in the British Queen will enlighten us.

We were so much astray in our conjectures as to the receipt here of the news by the British Queen that we can hardly venture to speculate on the arrival of the Liverpool. This vessel was to leave Liverpool on the 16th ultimo; allowing her eighteen days for the passage she would arrive at New York on the 4th instant, and as the mail from that city now occupies six or seven days in reaching Quebec we may look out for the news on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

A letter bag for the Liverpool steam-ship, which leaves New York on the 14th instant, was sent off from the Quebec Post Office on Thursday, and a second bag, to go by the same vessel, will be forwarded to-day.

The steamer Canada which arrived here on Wednesday at midnight left again yesterday afternoon under the command of Captain Vaughan, Captain Douglas remaining in Quebec. The weather was beautiful and mild, after a dense fog, and the Canada will no doubt reach her destination in safety. The navigation between this city and Montreal may now be considered as finally closed for the season.

Another company of the 11th Regiment crossed over to Pointe Lévi, yesterday, on its way to Lake Temiscouata, and a third follows at nine o'clock this morning.

We refer to the fourth page for a valuable table exhibiting the stock of lumber in the port of Quebec.

The funniest paper published in Canada is the Kingston British Whig. No body has yet been able to find out what side of politics it is on, indeed the editor very candidly and unreservedly said some time back that he intended to remain "on the fence" a bit. We do not perceive that he is yet off it; for he abuses the radicals and Tories most heartily by turns, and evinces an unextinguishable hatred for Frenchmen and Yankees. All parties are castigated by him and he undoubtedly has established a character for perfect independence mixed up with a considerable quantity of eccentricity. The last paragraph of his that afforded us a laugh was the following, which we consider too good to be lost to our readers:

A GREAT ORDER.—His Excellency, the Governor General, has pleased, through the medium of that very small man, Mr. Robert Stanton of Toronto, to order the British Whig for a quarter. As his Excellency is a stranger, we shall send it to him, but that very small man, Mr. Robt. Stanton, ought to have known, that respectable Canadian Newspapers do not take subscriptions for a shorter period than six months.

In the same number of his paper he introduces an extract from the United States Gazette, respecting the Commander of the Forces, thus—

Who the hell is Lt. General Sir B. D. Jackson?

The Official Gazette of Thursday contains notices for the selling of the landed property of the following absent and deceased (executed) rebels, under writs of *Alias Fieri Facias* issued by the Sheriff of Montreal.

Constant Buisson, Joseph Dumouchelle, Charles Roy dit Lapinée, Jean Laberge, Fr. Xavier Touchette, François M. Lepaillet, Joseph Guimond, Louis Dumouchelle, Louis Turcot, Jean Marie Thibert, Louis Guerin dit Dussault, otherwise called Blanc Dussault, Joseph N. Cardinal, Jean Louis Thibert, Samuel Newcomb, Charles Bergevin dit Langevin, Ignace Gabriel Chevrefils, André Papi-nou dit Martigny, Bazile Roy, and Jacques Goujette.

Break.—We have mu attention to an advertisement in the Transcript conveying a message of expediency of bakery in this city. The citizens of Quebec the staff of life, by the calls for the adoption of that now proposed. The seen, is highly respectful to see a large meeting.

We are happy to see son of Colonel Fitzgib Mr. Fitzgibbon is remembered this Province, who bears which corps he was in. He got a company sub-garry Light Infantry, distinguished for gallant the war in Canada, that combat he displayed in command of his select detachment. His conduct the result of which w their arms by about 40 try, will not soon be forgotten in New Clerk of the Upper Canada, and that discomfited Mack lowerers, in 1837.—Mont

John Q. Adams, the took a walk in Wall street Thanksgiving day. T lady on his arm, to wh the names of the sever entered at the upper e they escaped at the oth that the sight of an hon ble woman in Wall stre quake, a hurricane, o —New York Here'd.

NEW YORK MONEY The Stock trans morning were more lin before, and at higher previous. Delaware advanced 3 per cent United States Bank Trust Co., each 1; Syracuse & Utica, at each; Kentucky Ba Railroad, 3 per cent At the second Board and prices fully susta Hudson Canal closed

In Foreign Exche the British Queen, done; the asking rat land are 8 7/8 per c THE MARK Cotton.—The mark both as regards price is not large, and ti moderate. Flour.—In ness of the weather, supplies before the f navigation, holders prices: we note Wes \$6. 12 1/2 a \$6. 25; and viously. GRAIN.—N in any description.

BY THIS MO

The mail this mor beyond Highgate, in Danville (Vermont) contains nothing of i

We have receive Canada since Thurs

The Eastern mail has not yet (9, a. m

From the Montre

A very importan the law of nations a dors, has lately occu pears that Mr. Ja accredited Ambassa Texas to Great Brita ed at New York, w Europe to Texas, fo ell, Holbrook & C; not, but being pr compelled to go to p was made in the S of Counsel for Mr. charge, and for setti