

THE TRANSCRIPT.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 18th OCT. 1859.

New York papers of Friday and Saturday evening reached us by yesterday's mail. The principal topic is the late movements on the Money Markets, and the suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks in Philadelphia. The subjoined items will give some idea of the excitement and confusion that prevail among the monetary circles.

Saturday—There has been a terrible fall on the prices of stocks as will be seen from the following table:—

Comparative table.			
October 7th.	10th.	11th	12th.
U. S. Bank, 100	93	77	70.

showing a fall of thirty and one quarter per cent in four days.

The Pennsylvania Banks have followed suit. The events in banking and trade, recorded during the present week, have been so numerous and astounding that the mind can hardly grasp their ultimate results at the first or second effort of thought. The failure of suspension of the U. S. Bank, both in Europe and America, the panic created in consequence thereof throughout the commercial world, the strange connection which this explosion has with morals in society, and with honesty in trade, are all matters of the deepest import to the people of this country, and of France and England.

The crisis has now arrived, and the very fate of the banking system is in the lapse of the next few months.

The New York Banks, to their immortal honor, have determined not to suspend specie payments, and on the success of this determination hangs the fate of the whole paper and banking system, in both hemispheres.

The gross and wicked mismanagement of the United States bank has led the way to a train of financial and moral evils that will obliterate every principle of rectitude, if the banks of New York do not maintain their honorable position. Go into Wall street—hear the miserable twaddlers talk—the banks must suspend, or the merchants will break." Be so. Let the merchants break. No man, in the present crisis, will break that ought not to have broken long ago.

All the Baltimore banks have suspended specie payments.

It was recommended to the City Council to issue Corporation notes to meet the wants of the community. Great excitement was created.

CONSUL TRIST AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Among the vessels which arrived at New York on the 1st instant, was the schr. Catherine, of Baltimore, a prize to H. M. brig Dolphin. She was seized on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade, and brought to New York out of respect to the American Government, instead of being adjudicated upon at Sierra Leone as she would have been if belonging to any nation with which the British government has a treaty, for the suppression of the slave trade. She was fitted out at Havana and the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says this is more of Consul Trist's handwork, and that there will be no lack of American slaves to capture so long as he is kept in office at Havana. A very pretty piece of business truly—the land of the "largest liberty" doing the "largest" business in slavery. The Commercial Advertiser's article on the subject concludes with the following observations which we hope will be attended to:—

"But why do the British cruisers send their captives to the United States for adjudication? Nothing will be done with them here. If our government will not do justice upon them at home, at all events it will not venture, for very shame, to interpose in their behalf when justice is done upon them elsewhere."

Since the above was in type, we find from New York papers, that Martin Van Buren has at length done justice in the premises, by dismissing the offending Consul.

A fleet of packet ships followed the Liverpool: the Burgundy, Havre, 5th Sept. 3; Cambodge, Liverpool, 7th; Sanson, London 8th; Rhone, Havre 9th; Roscius, Liverpool 13th; Erie, Havre 26th Aug.

The British Queen steam ship has again been spoken, making good progress. On the 6th instant, at 7 p. m.—then out 5 days and 3 hours, she was in lat. 43 41, long. 54 24, with a cloud of canvas set.

**NEW PACKET SHIPS.**—On the 10th inst. at New York, was launched, a splendid new packet-ship called the *Patrick Henry*, of sufficient size to carry one thousand tons of merchandise and forty first-class passengers. She is to sail for England on the 7th proximo, under the command of Captain Joseph C. Dolan. Another packet of the same tonnage, to be named the *New York*, was to be launched this day—to be commanded by Capt. Burrows, late of the South America. A third is to be launched next month, to be commanded by Captain Thompson, formerly of the *Saint Andrew*. The cost of these packets will be \$250,000.

FROM THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE AGAIN.

The ship *Panama* arrived at New York on Friday last and brought Macao dates of the 4th June, from which we extract the following intelligence. It will be seen that Canton has been deserted by the "Barbarians", and that the "Celestials" routine to issue "Vermilion Edicts."

The Chinese government still persisted in demanding the Bond, as it was termed, of foreigners, on securing with the Hong merchants ships entering the port, and consequently no foreign vessels were brought into the river. Under a conviction that the trade could not go on till the government should abandon the attempt to enforce the new regulations of which it manifested no intention, nearly all the foreign commercial houses had completely broken up their establishments in Canton, and retired to Macao or elsewhere; and very few of any nation remained. All the foreign Consuls were at Macao.

The chief superintendent of British trade, Mr. Charles Elliott, had chartered the bark *Ariel*, which sailed from Macao, May 29th, and passed Anjer, July 6th, to carry despatches to the British government via a port on the Red Sea (Cosnier) wher she was to remain till they could be forwarded to London, and an answer obtained thence, which the same vessel was to bring back to Macao.

An edict, published on the first of June, by the Canton government, gave public notice, that the Imperial Commissioner had received from Pekin, authority to destroy the opium in his possession (20,283 chests) in any way he might deem proper; and it was currently reported that instead of burning it, as at first he alleged in his edict to the foreigners, was his imperial command, or sending it to Pekin by sea, for which the requisite number of junks had been subsequently chartered, he was preparing reservoirs near the river-bank, in which it was intended the whole should be mixed with salt water and other substances, to destroy its narcotic qualities, and render it unfit for use, and when wrought into a liquid state, the composition was allowed to flow into the sea.

Very little foreign business was doing in Canton, and commercial confidence was nearly destroyed by the violent and oppressive proceedings of the government against natives having any connection with foreigners or the foreign trade.

Captain Elliott and the English left Canton on the 23d of May, and on the day previous he published an edict cautioning his countrymen from going up the river. He said that if they did, it would be at their own personal risk.

The British merchants had signed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, urgently requesting his attention to the British Chinese affairs. It goes into the particulars of the opium trade from its beginning.

The Chinese beat every other nation in proclamations and edicts. In one dated May 23d, ordering the opium to be given up, Lin High Imperial Commissioner, said—

"But, taking into indulgent consideration the conduct of the said foreigners, after they had received commands to deliver up their

opium, in speedily joining with Elliott to deliver it up, and thereby showing that they are yet sensible to fear the laws, we, the commissioner and the governor, have reverently embodied the heavenlike benevolence of the great emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences. There shall certainly be no renewed leniency or indulgence. Be earnest and speedy! Be earnest and speedy! A special order.

Taukwang, 19th year, 4th month, 11th day.

THE WEST INDIES.

Files of the *Barbadian* to the 7th September inclusive have been received at New York. The paper of the 7th complains bitterly of a drought with which the Island was afflicted, said to be the severest ever known at that season of the year. Its effects had been very injurious upon the cane crop, &c., but a postscript announces a welcome fall of rain in heavy showers.

The Royal Gazette of the 13th Aug. contains accounts of terrible ravages among the troops; the deaths had been three or four daily for several weeks. The disease baffled all medical skill. The town was quite healthy. At Bridgetown and in the vicinity great alarm existed on account of the appearance of the small pox on a neighbouring plantation; two persons had died of it.

By papers from the Spanish coast intelligence had been received of the almost total destruction by fire of the city of Ruiz de Capatal of the province of Choco. Very few buildings were left standing, and in a few hours thousands of miserable wretches were reduced to the most abject poverty. The loss in merchandize alone is estimated at one million of dollars.

SICKNESS AT THE SOUTH.

At Mobile, the papers state that it is their painful duty to announce that there is no improvement in the health of the city. At New Orleans, although the disease was evidently on the decline, the number of admissions on the 30th ult. was 22, and these of course are not the only cases occurring in the city. On the first two days of the month, there were 22 deaths—on the succeeding week 127—the next week 190—the next 80—and the last week 51.

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Capt. Day, of the ship *Exlio*, who arrived at New York on Saturday, reported that an American ship, whose name he could not remember, had been seized by the French, on an allegation, that she had violated the blockade. Capt. D. brings six days later than any previous advices, but no intelligence beyond the foregoing.

There was a report in circulation last evening, that the sympathizers had crossed Lake Ontario, and burned nearly all the houses in Coburg. It was said that only Mr. Calcott's Distillery and dwelling, and about a dozen of other houses, escaped. It was also reported that an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn Fort Hope the same night. We give these reports as we heard them.

The above is from the *Montreal Courier* of Tuesday. Private letters received here, yesterday, allude to the reports, and say there is no foundation for them.

If things continue going on in the United States as they exist at present, the whole Union will become a mass of confusion and destruction. We have not space to chronicle a tithe of the numerous burnings, "Swartwoutings" and other disasters that are daily taking place, and therefore are obliged to confine our attention to those of more serious magnitude. In a previous column we give a summary of the awful state of the money market, and a few days ago we published accounts of two very destructive fires. We have now another to record—the new and flourishing town of Aiken, in South Carolina was nearly reduced to ashes on the 4th inst.—loss estimated at \$100,000. A large factory at Worcester was also destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.—loss \$20,000 to \$25,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On Wednesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, one of the *Aides de Camp* of the Right HONBLE. CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON arrived express from Halifax, bearing the intelligence that Her Majesty's ship *Pique* had arrived in the St. Lawrence and was, when he left her the previous evening, at anchor in Pislet. Major General Sir James McDonnell soon after receiving this information despatched the steamer *Canada* to tow up the *Pique* and an express was, we learn, at the same time forwarded to Montreal with the news. During the greater part of Wednesday all day were turned to the river and the telegraph office was not until 5 p. m. that the *Canada* was seen sounding the point without, however, anything in tow, which circumstance led to a variety of conjectures. The impression that the new Governor had embarked on board the steamer was very general and a Grand Honour of the 11th Regiment was ordered down to the Queen's wharf, and a large number of people assembled at every place where a view of the expected landing could be obtained. But disappointment ensued, for, on the *Canada* coming to the wharf it was found that she had left the *Pique* at Crane Island in consequence of experiencing a heavy wind from the westward, and that the New Governor General and the Commander of the Force, Sir R. B. Jackson, remained on board the frigate with their respective suites, with the exception of Mr. Murdock (the Civil Secretary) and an Aide de Camp who came up to the *Canada*. The Guard of Honour was, in consequence, marched back to barracks and the spectators went home. Mr. Murdock was the bearer of despatches to Sir John Colborne, Sir James McDonnell, and, we are informed, to the Chief Justice of the Provinces; those for Sir John Colborne were sent off by the *St. George*, steamer which left at 8 o'clock. The steamer *Canada* again started the same evening, to tow up the *Pique* and at 10 a. m. yesterday was reported by the telegraph 15 miles below on her way up. At 3 past 2 p. m. she came round the point, this time with the expected charge, the Guard of Honour was again ordered down to the Queen's wharf and the spectators once more repaired to the most likely spots for witnessing the disembarking. At 3 o'clock the *Pique* had anchored off the Cul-de-Sac and Sir James McDonnell immediately went on board. An hour and a half passed away, at the end of which it was ascertained that the Governor would not disembark until the arrival here of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, who is expected to-day.

His Excellency the Right Hon. P. Thompson will hold a levee in Quebec on Monday next, and it is said that on Tuesday he will leave for Montreal, hold a levee in that city on Thursday, and then proceed en route to Toronto. It is further stated that His Excellency will be determined by future events as to whether the seat of government be established at Quebec or Montreal.

On coming round the point, the *Pique's* fore-top-gallant mast came down by the run and lodged itself in the foremast without, however, doing any damage that we have heard of; and the spar was soon replaced in its proper situation aloft.

**THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—We extract the following from the *Woodstock Times* of the 12th inst; it is the only paragraph of importance we can obtain from the papers received by yesterday's Halifax mail:—

Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, we understand, have concluded their exploration of the expedition have retraced. The Commissioners are expected here in a short time on their return. Nothing of course has transpired that can be depended upon as the result of their investigation. We have been informed however that no light has been discovered only at the source of the *Pennobscot* and there we have been informed they are daily marked.

FINE ARTS.—We

ago to visit the Picnic much surprised and smile of Sully's which was lately exhibit of the charitable Society at Philadelphia talents our city is deserves much praise for its fine facility, can which he has transferred to his canvas. Mourning have been well as the tone, and more attention applied to the drapery than in Mr. Legat's has had free admission to picture will be found by the original, already had an opportunity, will, we are sure by a visit to the Gall

MADMOISELLE STEFFER to her advertisement concert this evening. Through inadvertency to notice this lady's surprised to see the lady on occasion, and many they had lost the opportunity of the first singers of has appeared at man in Europe; she has graces, combined with a dress, and her tenor is Miss Hill, who is already this city, assisted Millicent the piano, and in the evening two or three songs sweetness.

A rich treat may be seen in the programme we trust a full attention song will be present to callist.

AURORA BOREALIS—papers by the Liverpool alis, which was visible ult. was also discernible land and Ireland, and given of it must have appearance to that which

Among other vessels home in safety from Q to find mention of Mr. United Kingdom, Captain arrived at Liverpool on ing sailed from Quebec making the passage in Capt. Reid, of the Robe us with late news in A the short space of two

The United Service detachment of the 10th have the 11th, which is are to proceed to C and There are upwards of Chatham Barracks. T off to India, to join the We should like to sign Baring, son, we be lor of the Exchange, s pointed to the staff of H Thompson, in direct con and regulations of the enjoin that no officer sh for a staff situation until gimental duty for a peri page 47 of the General I for the Army.)—United

1st Foot.—Asst. Surg. 11th Lt. Drags. to be S rets. on p. p. Hosp. Staff.—Asst. S the Royal Newfld. Vet. to the Force, v. Salt, v