

# ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

## THE QUEBEC TRANSCRIPT,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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[PRICE ONE PENNY

### TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

#### Affairs of Canada—Reported Marriage of Her Majesty—The Chartists—Affairs of the East—Harvest, &c.

By the steamer St. George, which arrived shortly after twelve o'clock this day, we received slips from the Montreal Herald office, containing the subjoined highly important, and, on the whole, very gratifying intelligence from England. In the Transcript of Monday, we shall give full details of all other news.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York from Bristol about eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, bringing twenty-four days' news. By her we have received London and Liverpool papers of the 23rd, and Felix Arley's Bristol Journal of the 24th ultimo.

The commercial intelligence brought by the Western is of a favourable character, and large quantities of specie had been received by the bank of England. The crops are much better than was anticipated, and there is every prospect of a fair average harvest. The Chartist movement appears to have much abated, and the summary punishment of a few of the ringleaders has restored quiet and harmony.

Parliament was to be prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 25th ultimo, so that she will have a speech from the Throne in a few days by the British Queen, which was to have taken place on the 1st instant. In another column will be found a notice of Her Majesty's late Lord and master, together with a condensation of the obituary.

It was currently reported in London that the Marquis of Normandy is about to be received from the Colonial Office, where he will be succeeded by Lord John Russell or Mr. Fox, who is to be raised to the peerage. Mr. Anley, the member for Edinburgh, was taken as likely to become a member of the administration, to which he would add some strength. His notorious incompetency induced Lord Brougham to say that he knew not another instance of a Cabinet existing for any length of time in the country, in which no member included who could even pretend to possess a talent. Fox's Lordship says a great many bitter things, both true and false, that happens to suit his purpose, for he is desirous of anything like moral or political principle, and his reason for giving the above is, for it is a truth, because he happens to be a servant out of place. If Lord Melbourne would but make him Chancellor, there need not be, in his opinion, a more talented man than the Whig.

The bill for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada, received Royal assent on the 17th ultimo, and an official copy of it was on board the Great Western, addressed to His Excellency Sir John Somers.

The Great Western had one hundred and thirty passengers, among whom were Messrs. Smith and Cuthbertson of Montreal. The latter during the voyage was extremely generous, particularly about the eastern edge of the Grand Bank.

Several Yankees who had been commissioned to go to Europe for the purpose of effecting some of our more bubble schemes, have returned in the Great Western, not having been able to procure one cent. The Illinois commissioners, however, succeeded in procuring millions of dollars.

The penny postage bill has become the law of the land, and we hope its benefits will soon be extended to the Colonies. It is the only official measure effected during the session, about eight hundred applications had been made for tickets to the stands at the approaching tournament, and every post was bringing increased demands. The issue will be limited to five times that number.

Her Majesty honoured Sir David Wilkie, with a sitting for a state portrait on the 23rd ultimo.

Messrs. Young and Huntingdon from Nova Scotia had an interview on the 23d ultimo with the Marquis of Normandy at the Colonial Office, as also Bishop McDonnell and the Rev. A. McDonnell, of Upper Canada. Bishop McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Church is in England. He arrived at Liverpool on the 1st of August.

The venerable archdeacon Strachan has been consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Upper Canada. This prelate probably returns to America by the Great Western, in October.

#### THE CANADA.

The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the Royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Section 2, repeals the provision of the set of 1 and 2 of Victoria, ch. 9, preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parliament previous to being confirmed.

Section 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government, and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Sec. 4. Repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament but no law to be passed affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of ecclesiastics or the law of tenure.

Sec. 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of August.

Mr. O'Connell enquired whether the Secretary for the Colonies had received any information respecting the proclamation of Sir G. Arthur against Orange processions having been disregarded in Canada.

Mr. Labouchère answered that he had not received any information farther than that the proclamation had produced good effect; and he added, that he could give the house the general assurance that Sir G. Arthur would do all in his power to discourage Orangeism and Orange processions, and prevent the irritation of party spirit.

#### REPORTED MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

From the Morning Post of 22nd August.

It is our duty this day to make the British people an announcement which they will receive with intense interest, and we hope and believe with unanimous satisfaction. We have received from a correspondent resident at Brussels, and enjoying the entire confidence of that Court, a communication which enables us to state, in the most distinct and positive terms, that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between Her Britannic Majesty and his Serene Highness the Prince Albert Francis, second son of Ernest, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld.

The august Prince whom so high and so auspicious a destiny awaits will shortly arrive in this country, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. He will arrive, we believe we may venture to say, to depart no more. He will arrive, we already hope, to impart new lustre and security to the British Crown; and to constitute the domestic happiness and sustain the social virtues of the Illustrious Lady by whom, in the ordination of a gracious Providence, the British Crown is long we trust to be worn.

The Prince Albert Francis of Saxe-Cobourg was born on the 26th of August, 1819. He is therefore three months and two days younger than Her Majesty.

We have reason to believe the extraordinary announcement to be utterly destitute of that which can alone give it interest—the quality of truth.—One thing is certain, that the Queen will prorogue parliament in person on Wednesday next.—Globe, 22d Aug.

We believe we can state that Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next by the Queen in person. Of course we do not believe that the Royal Speech will contain any allusion to the subject of the Royal Marriage, on which the Morning Post has put forth some speculations.—Courier, 22d August.

We do not abandon any part of what we stated yesterday, and beg to be understood as distinctly and fully repeating every syllable of our announcement as to the approaching marriage of Her Majesty.

Morning Post, 23rd Aug.

#### THE CHARTISTS.

Most of the leaders of the chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done.

and proceed in a body to the church, excluding thereby all pew holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a treat, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his efforts.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. On the 18th of August they filled the old parish church in that town, and also crowded the church-yard. They had proclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday the 25th and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, five or six verses—"Go to, now, ye rich men," &c.

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

#### AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the secretary of State for the foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the hon. member for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state that which he had no doubt that it would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 28th of last month a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note, which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed generally as to the affairs now pending between Turkey and Egypt, and that they were directed to ask the Porte to suspend any negotiations into which it might have entered with Mehmet Ali, and not to proceed therein without the knowledge and concurrence of the five powers. That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfulness. The house might therefore be assured that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.

The Thames Tunnel.—It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within five feet on the Middlesex side.

THE HARVEST.—The most important event to the country is the probable result of the wheat harvest in England, and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested, and the crops were remarkably good. In Wiltshire very little was cut up to the 22d Aug.; but the crops it is believed will be tolerably good; in the midland counties the prospect is not quite as favourable, and in the north the crops will be decidedly bad, and the harvest very late. In Mark Lane on the 19th wheat advanced 2s. 3s. per quarter. On the whole, from personal observation, we think there will be about an average quantity harvested, should the weather for the first two weeks in September prove favorable. The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remarks will apply to the continent generally.

FRANCE.—The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were travelling through the south of France, and were every where received with marks of affection.

The fête of Napoleon had been celebrated in several districts by fire works, illuminations, &c.

SPAIN.—Is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt against Maroto. The Memorial des Pyrénées of the 17th August, states that all the provinces had declared against Maroto. A few days ago while on the frontiers of France, we conversed with an English officer who had just arrived from Spain—he informed us that matters were

It is understood that the public will not suffer from the stoppage of the Phoenix Bank of Liverpool. The loss to the stockholders will be some £100,000.

THE GREAT WESTERN & BRITISH QUEEN.—These admirable packets, which sailed from New York on the 1st Aug. arrived at their ports of destination after a very short passage. The Great Western arrived at Bristol after a passage of 12 days and 11 hours; the Queen at Portsmouth in 13 days 14 hours.

From the London Sun we extract the following diary of the speed of the Great Western and British Queen on their voyage from New York:—

Aug I say	G. W.		B. Q.		GAIN OF G. W.	GAIN OF B. Q.	
	90 miles	84	90 miles	84			
2	177	178	177	178	1	1	
3	219	207	219	207	12	12	
4	251	230	251	230	21	21	
5	354	330	354	330	24	24	
6	240	220	240	220	20	20	
7	244	224	244	224	20	20	
8	253	250	253	250	3	3	
9	238	202	238	202	36	36	
10	244	237	244	237	7	7	
11	246	238	246	238	8	8	
12	250	262	250	262	12	12	
13	202	226	202	226	14	14	
		14th, 277					

Dist. run by G. W. } 2957 do by B. Q. } 3104 151 27

Miles . . 147 124 miles gained by G. W. '6 all'd for half hour start.

Total gain of Gt. Western 118 miles. Thus the total gain of the Great Western on the British Queen in eleven days was 118 miles, or 10 miles per diem.

\* The Great Western started half an hour before the British Queen.

#### Commercial.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Aug. 23.—Having had fine settled weather since Monday last, reaping in the early parts of this district is now progressing favourably, and if not interrupted by a return of rain, harvest with us will be general in the course of next week. The duty on wheat is reduced to 10s. 8d. per quarter, on Flour to 6s. 5d. per bush, and on peas to 8s. per quarter, with the prospect of the former going down to 6s. 8d. next week. On other foreign produce the duties remain unvaried.

A decline of 2s to 3d per 70 lbs from the current rates of Tuesday was partially established.

English and Irish Flour, although still very scarce, hardly maintained late prices, and all descriptions meeting little inquiry; Foreign was 1s per barrel cheaper.

LONDON MARKETS.

From the Corn Reporter of August 23rd. Till Tuesday night it rained heavily, but on Wednesday morning a decided improvement was visible in the appearance of the weather.

Some of the accounts received from different parts of the country speak very unfavourably of the outstanding crops—the grain which was cut as well as that still standing; but fully ripe having been saturated with wet, and a letter from Lynn states that in some cases the early species of Talagata has begun to vegetate in the ear. We trust that the suspicious change which has taken place may prevent farther injury, and enable the farmer in the South to get his corn carried. In the Northern counties the crops are still too backward to allow of the sickle being brought into operation and it will, we are informed, require at least a fortnight's sunshine before harvest can become general north of the Humber.

At the maritime ports Wheat has not varied much in price since our last, but in most of the agricultural districts a considerable improvement has taken place, in some instances to the extent of 5s. @ 6s. per quarter.

The duty declined to 18s. 8d. per qr. yesterday, and a further fall of 4s. per qr. will probably, take place next week, the recent advance in prices having caused the country averages to come high. The business done in Flour was not of much importance, but the improvement established on Monday in the price of ship qualities, was maintained. With the exception of the fall of 3s. per quarter on Wheat, and a decline of 1s. 6d. per quarter on Peas, no variation occurred in the duties yesterday.

P. S. Our market was only moderately supplied with English Wheat, this morning, the weather having however been fine since Wednesday, little disposition to purchase was evinced, and only the