

Chambers were broken up the effective army of France should not exceed 350,000.

The government has found it impossible to sustain the accusation against the responsible director and editor of La France, for having published the fictitious letters with the King's signature.

The action of the Gazette against the ministerial paper the Messenger, for calumny in asserting that the Gazette published the letters knowing them to be false, will be tried in about a fortnight.

The south of France has been again visited with disastrous inundations from the Rhone. That river has broken down the temporary embankments constructed for the purpose of preventing its overflow, and last week it formed an immense cascade, which took its course over the Alpine basin toward the sea.

The city of Paris has at length succeeded in procuring water from an Artesian well, which has for several years been in progress at Grenelle, at an expense of one hundred and sixty thousand francs.

Mehemet Ali has ere this received the hereditary investiture of the government of Egypt. The Divan, after obtaining the assent of the Turkish fleet to the Admiral Walker, began to demur as to the performance of its part of the contract.

Captain Abbot, who was sent by the British government to Khiva on the march of the Russians into that territory, and who subsequently went on an official mission to St. Petersburg in connection with that event, has just returned from Paris on his return to London.

The failure of Messrs. Montefiore, Brothers and Co. of London, was announced on the 24th of February. They were largely engaged in the New South Wales trade. It was expected an arrangement would be made by which they would proceed in business.

Sir Astley Cooper died on the 15th of February.

CANADA.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

CITY OF QUEBEC ELECTED.

FIRST DAY.—Monday, March 22, at nine o'clock, Messrs. Gibb and Black began to assemble the electors at the residence of Mr. Moffatt, a large number of electors were present.

SECOND DAY.—Messrs. Gibb's supporters were first on the ground this morning, but were soon followed by the opposite party.—The candidates did not address the electors, and the polling commenced at ten o'clock precisely, with a spirit that, every moment, reduced the minority in which the constitutional candidates were placed yesterday.

As the day advanced the majority of Messrs. Burnett and Masse became "fine by degrees and beautifully less," and at 4, P. M. the Poll stood thus:

Black, 92

Gibb, 84

Burnet, 159

Masse, 154

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Black, 275

Gibb, 253

Burnet, 311

Masse, 283

ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

We have inexpressible satisfaction in being enabled sincerely and cordially to congratulate our fellow citizens of Montreal upon the termination of the election of yesterday, by which the Hon. Mr. Moffatt, and Benjamin Holmes, Esquire, were unanimously elected in the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

With one or two exceptions, it is the first instance of loyal and constitutional members being returned for this city, since the deplorable advent of the Constitution, if so it may be called, of 1791. But that has passed away, and as desired by Mr. Moffatt, in his truly excellent and patriotic speech at the hustings, let the veil of oblivion be drawn over it.

Shortly before eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the numerous and highly respectable Committee appointed to carry into effect the resolutions passed at the general meeting held at Raso's Hotel, on the 10th instant, escorted Messrs. Moffatt and Holmes, from their residence to Tattersall's Yard, in Great St. James' Street, which was soon crowded with an immense number of the loyal electors, ready to exercise the most important right of British subjects.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Moffatt, Esquire, the Returning Officer, appeared on the hustings, and after the usual Proclamation, read his Commission, and the Queen's writ for the election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the city of Montreal.

These preliminary forms having been gone through, John Molson, Esquire, came forward, and proposed Messrs. Moffatt and Holmes as fit and proper persons to represent the city in parliament. The motion was seconded by Mr. Tobin; and was received with acclamation by the electors.

Mr. Moffatt then presented himself to the electors, and delivered himself nearly as follows, in a speech which was applauded throughout, and with regard to the merits of which there can be no question whatever.

Gentlemen.—Having in the short address which I issued the week before last, explained to you the circumstances under which I come forward to day to solicit the honour of representing you in the Provincial Parliament, I will not now trespass on your time by any further reference to those circumstances.

But it may be proper that I should explain to you more at large the reasons which will induce me, if elected, to resist any premature alteration of the Act under which the Legislature will assemble. I uphold the Union, because no other measure has been suggested, no other means in the wisdom of Parliament could be devised, to remedy in these Provinces the evils of the past—to provide in the one return to Constitutional Government—in the other the means of regulating the extent of its own revenue—and to consolidate the happiness and prosperity of both, on the basis of common interests and mutual advantages.

The Government or the Parliament has acted with haste or precipitation in this important matter. If, on the one hand, circumstances did not in this Province permit the course which was taken in Upper Canada to obtain the opinion of the people, on this subject—on the other, it must be allowed that the measure underwent frequent and full discussion within the Colony, and that the reasons, for and against it, were embodied in petition which were laid before the authorities from which the Act of Union subsequently emanated.

take the Union, provided they could have it, as they fancied in the summer of 1839 they were to have it, on terms that would admit of the re-organization of their preponderance in the popular branch of the Legislature—but an equality of representation from the two sections of the Province annihilates this expectation; and, gentlemen, will you by your votes to-day sanction the attempt to unsettle this apportionment of the representation, (No. 40) if you do, what guarantee have you, that it would not be followed by the blighting effects—the melancholy events which mark the late years of our Provincial history? I ask what guarantee you have that such would not be the consequence, when you are frankly told by a prominent member of the majority in the late Assembly, that his political principles are unchanged? Gentlemen, I will not further advert to the period to which I have alluded—only as sincerely an avowal of forgetting the past—of remembering it only as a beacon to warn us of the dangers and difficulties from which we have escaped—I will not dwell upon a picture so full of harrowing and irritating incidents, but turn to contemplate with satisfaction the advantages which may be expected to result from the change which has taken place. I trust that amongst the Members returned to the Assembly under the Act of Union, a staunch body of men will be found, unconnected by office with the Administration, but actuated by a desire to promote the well being of the country, who will, on the one hand, hold in check any factious opposition to the Government, and on the other, stand forward when occasion requires, in defence of the constitution, and the liberties of the people.

Legislation, such as I hope the one about to assemble will prove to be, cannot fail to perceive the necessity of laying a suitable ground-work for the peaceful Amplification of this section of the United Province—that great desideratum—that indispensable ingredient, without which any measure of healing and remedial law for us will fail of success. For the attainment of this desirable end, we require, firstly, an efficient system of registration for incumbences on real property; the measure recently enacted by the Special Council is not efficient—it is deficient in two essential points, the registration of title and the rights of dower, and the effects of which must be to diminish, if not to destroy, confidence in the entire system.

Secondly, a fair and equitable commutation of seigniorial rights and burdens, with a distinct recognition of the feudal tenure; there may be difficulty in the ready accomplishment of this desirable object—the rights of property must be respected, and it is not apparent to me, where the means are to be found to remunerate the seigniors in the event of their rights being subjected to the rules of a compulsory settlement; my own view is decidedly in favour of an optional arrangement between the seignior and the censitaire, and which, with the aid of an efficient system of registration, would, in my opinion, greatly remove this incubus on agricultural and commercial enterprise of the country.

Thirdly, a well considered system of emigration, and last, though not least, a more general diffusion of education amongst all sects and classes of the people. To these measures, gentlemen, you cannot doubt that I will give my strenuous support; and if the Legislature will mature and enact these measures, and further the improvements of our internal communications, co-operating with the Government, as I am persuaded the Government will readily co-operate with them—and, above all, if the people will lay aside past feuds, and unite for the advancement of the general welfare, we shall soon witness a happy change in the aspect of the country and the condition of its inhabitants. I trust it is unnecessary for me to repeat the assurance I have already given, of the readiness with which my attention will be afforded to all measures calculated to promote the commercial interests of this Province, and those of this city in particular. In conclusion, as we know not yet how this election may terminate, if there should be a contest, let me entreat, that on our part, it may be conducted in a quiet and peaceable manner.

My Hopes that the friends of order and good government, concurring, as I do, with that gentleman, on all the grand points, however I may differ with him in some respects, that I should attempt what he has so ably done. Of my political opinions, therefore, it is not necessary that I should say much. That they are of the liberal school, is known, I believe to all I have now the honour of addressing myself; and I feel no small degree of pride in avowing those sentiments, when I look to the relative position in which the British Empire now stands amid nations—governed as it is by a Liberal Ministry, whose measures are directed with unerring energy to advance the interests of the people at home, and to render the name of Great Britain still more respected and more dreaded by her enemies abroad. With the local distinctions of Whig, Tory, or Radical, however, we, in this section of the Empire, have, or should have, nothing to do—here we have but one interest, and should have but one object, the prosperity of the Province. What is desirable, what is beneficial to those of British blood, can not be disadvantageous to those of French extraction—no partial legislation can take place. The Union—the long wished for Union of the Provinces, has, at length, been effected. Let us hope, that with the Union, all differences, all distinctions, may cease—that in despite of opposition, such laws will be enacted as will induce our French Canadian opponents to admit, as many now do, with respect to the Sleigh Ordinance, that good has been forced upon them, in despite of themselves. But, gentlemen, I desire to rear its head again, and to set upon the Union Bill the coverly way by which the French adherents to the old House of Assembly, opposed, as they are to British interests, to British supremacy, hope to attain their favorite object, the establishment of a French Republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence. To defeat that object, our endeavours should be to sustain the Union Act unshaken, untouched, that its provisions be fully tested, and fairly carried out, and to sustain the Union as it is, I hesitate not to pledge my humble abilities, as far as those abilities will serve. To the advancement of measures calculated to spread education among the people, I shall at all times, be prepared to give my strenuous support. If, gentlemen, you confer upon me the honour of this day, I shall, I trust, no longer be such as to reflect credit upon themselves and their constituency, but to prove eminently beneficial to the country at large. Let, then, the loyal and united citizens of Montreal rally to their choice; and congratulate themselves, that if they know their rights and interest—which they think they do—they now know where to find those who will, at all times, be ready to protect and maintain them, undismayed by popular clamour, on the one hand, or undue Government influence on the other.

After some time, the Canadians having been addressed by Mr. LaFontaine, removed away, and Dr. McCulloch, having polled three votes, was proclaimed duly elected as the Representative of the County of Terrebonne; and we are satisfied that the Canadians will always find in him a friend to advocate their real interests in public affairs, as he has always hitherto attended to their wants and comforts in his capacity as a physician, a neighbour, and a friend.

Thus terminated the election for the County of Terrebonne, under the Union Bill, affording another proof that the genuine feeling of the County is in favour of the connection between Canada and Great Britain, and a strong determination that the interests, prosperity, and welfare of this Province, shall never be impeded by faction, nor the impure and selfish motives of well-known agitators and demagogues.—Montreal Herald, Tuesday, March 23.

ST. MAURICE.—In common with our contemporary of the Herald, we have been requested to publish the following particulars of the progress and termination, if so it may be called, of the election for the County of St. Maurice. The speech represented to be made by Mr. Turcotte is worthy of a Candidate, who, on former occasions, flourished at Quebec as a Galloway Hill orator, and one who has never ceased to speak treason, however reluctant he may be to take arms in vindication of his principles. It was by similar speeches, that Mr. Turcotte endeavoured to cajole the electors of Three Rivers into a belief, that the Hon. Member for that town was the cause of the late rebellions, of all the disturbances that have ever taken place in the country, and of the executions consequent on the late rebellion. But the great majority of the electors of Three Rivers were not so easily duped as those of the County of St. Maurice, who have, shown, by the choice of such a pitiful and penniless politician as Mr. Turcotte, that they are still deeply stained with the sentiments and principles which involved the Province in its recent difficulties. But, though nominally returned as Member for the County of St. Maurice, Mr. Turcotte will never be permitted to retain his seat in the United Legislature as such. He could not have been elected, or returned, without swearing to his qualification under the provisions of the Union Act; and, whatever reasons may be assigned by the Returning Officer, for returning Mr. Turcotte in the face of that Act, it is clear that his conduct was most unjustifiable and illegal; and that he will eventually be tried for making a false and fraudulent return. No intimation, however, alleged in this case, can ever be admitted as an excuse, on the part of a public officer, for not doing his duty as prescribed by law.—Montreal Gazette.

One of the Candidates, Mr. J. E. Turcotte, drew the following picture of himself in an electrifying speech at the church door: 1. I belong to the movement party, and I glory in it. 2. I adhere to all the doctrines of the majority of the late House of Assembly. 3. I am for the 92 Resolutions. 4. Rebellion is not only a right, but is sometimes a duty; when successful, it is called Revolution—a glorious event. 5. We have tried twice, and failed, because we did not take proper means; I hope a third attempt will prove successful. 6. I will swallow a red hot iron, in English blood. 7. Mr. Galloway's blood is yet upon his hands. 8. We have friends in exile, and others of them were hanged; but they were not guilty of any crime; it was only a crime in the eyes of the law.

At the hustings, on Monday last, he again enlarged upon the criminality of his opponents in adhering to the Crown, at that crisis; he was also recommended by his friend Dr. Malhiot, (son to the ex-Legislative Councillor of that name), because, among other things, he, Mr. Turcotte, was determined to preserve the nationalité of the French Canadians; because the English were desirous of destroying their religion, and also of extracting from their veins the last drop of French blood, which they had cherished so much, and because their only hope depended on their retreating to the English.

Such is the man, such the principles that Colonel Guy proposed. It follows that the class as well as the habits of the respective supporters of the Candidates were essentially different. This fact became apparent on the first day, for the followers of Mr. Turcotte, exasperated by artful and grossly exaggerated tales of English violence at the elections of Three Rivers, Vaudreuil and Rouville, loudly proclaimed their determination to be revenged on the supporters of Colonel Guy, and they began by keeping the poll and by preventing any of their adversaries from approaching.

In the meantime Mr. Turcotte called on Colonel Guy to qualify, when the latter made and delivered to the Returning Officer, a declaration in the terms of the Statute written and signed by him. On his part, Mr. Turcotte resolutely refused to make, write or subscribe any declaration whatever; but he caused the Returning Officer to enter upon his book, that he, "Mr. Turcotte had read upon the poll the declaration prescribed by the 28th clause of the Union Act."

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Eventually, with great difficulty and only by resorting to a ruse, the poll book was carried off, and the polling ceased, when only eight votes had been taken.

Leslie and Mr. Delisle. After the meeting had been addressed by Mr. Delisle, and by Mr. Currier on behalf of Mr. Leslie, and after a few votes had been polled, an armed body of the Canadians, friends and supporters of Mr. Leslie, took violent possession of the house where the election was held, and prevented the friends of Mr. Delisle from approaching the poll, and otherwise conducted themselves so illegally and riotously, as to compel the Returning Officer to close the poll, and adjourn the proceedings till this morning. The votes for the candidates stood as follows:—

Mr. Leslie, 20  
Mr. Delisle, 15

This morning the poll was opened, when it was found that the friends of Mr. Delisle had mustered somewhat more strongly than they had done yesterday. Neither Mr. Leslie nor any of his friends made their appearance. The polling was then commenced on the part of Mr. Delisle, who being put in the majority of votes, and an hour having been permitted to elapse, Mr. Delisle was declared to be duly elected Member for the County of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

Just as the election had been closed, Dr. McCulloch and his friends appeared, on their way to town, from the County of Terrebonne; and both successful parties, uniting, entered the city in procession, and paraded the principal streets with their flags and banners, and the usual demonstration of joy on such occasions. We do not remember to have witnessed so dense a cavalcade; and it was evident from its whole character and appearance, that if the permanency and utility of the Union depended upon the spirit which seemed to prevail amongst them, no one need entertain any doubts upon the subject.—Montreal Gazette.

TERREBONNE.—At eleven o'clock Mr. John McKenzie, the Returning Officer, accompanied by Dr. McCulloch and Mr. Hart, his legal adviser, Jno. McAllister, Esq., James Scott, Esq., Drummond Buchanan, Esq., Major Barron, and Mr. Lafontaine, with his friends Messrs. J. G. A. Turgeon and Orville Turgeon, his partner Berthelot, George E. Cartier, Esq., and others of less note, went upon the hustings.

The usual preliminaries having been gone through, James Scott, Esq., proposed by Mr. McCulloch, seconded by John McAllister, Esq., we did not ascertain the names of the proposer and seconder of Mr. Lafontaine.

A moment previous to the nomination of Dr. McCulloch, notwithstanding the fact that only about forty of our party were allowed to be near the hustings, the remainder (about five hundred) being kept at some distance, we discovered that our opponents had concealed weapons, which we at once, and without apprehension of danger, though surrounded by them, took possession of and exhibited to the Returning Officer, to the astonishment of the British people, who though small in numbers, at once exhibited a fearless feeling of indignation. A row was prevented by Dr. McCulloch, who seemed a favorite with the Canadians, though politically opposed to him.

The Returning Officer having required to know which candidate proposed should first address the electors, Mr. Lafontaine, though frequently called upon by Mr. Scott and Mr. Hart, refused. Mr. Lafontaine then proposed, if Dr. McCulloch would allow his party to retire from the settlement in safety and unmolested, that he would at once resign in favour of Dr. McCulloch. The Doctor instantly acceded to a proposition so perfectly in union with his feelings, and arrangements being made, his friends retired at once, and permitted the Canadians to return to their homes in safety, which it is the wish of every English subject in Canada that they may always enjoy.

After some time, the Canadians having been addressed by Mr. Lafontaine, removed away, and Dr. McCulloch, having polled three votes, was proclaimed duly elected as the Representative of the County of Terrebonne; and we are satisfied that the Canadians will always find in him a friend to advocate their real interests in public affairs, as he has always hitherto attended to their wants and comforts in his capacity as a physician, a neighbour, and a friend.

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To prevent the effusion of blood, a despatch was then sent to Sorel, with a requisition to the Officer commanding, for detachment of troops, on whose arrival on the ensuing day peace was restored.

It was unnecessary for Colonel Guy to produce a single voter, but though many were alarmed and unwilling to repair to the poll, such numbers came that evening, that the latter was within forty-three of his competitor.

The return of his messengers with the legal opinions having been delayed, Colonel Guy appeared again pro forma at the poll on the following morning. But having in the course of that day received the opinion of eminent professional men, confirming his own, that Mr. Turcotte was incapable of being elected, and that he, Colonel Guy himself, was duly elected, he called on the Returning Officer to return him accordingly.

Apprehensive of danger, that officer expressed his intention to return Mr. Turcotte, as having the majority of votes, without reference to his want of the qualification required by law. On being made acquainted with this determination, Colonel Guy withdrew, after he had delivered the following letter to the Returning Officer.—

Sir.—The tissue of artifices, falsehood, perjury, and violence, observable throughout the whole progress of the election for the County of St. Maurice forbids my acquiescing in your proposed return of J. E. Turcotte, Esq. I protest, accordingly, against such a return, as being manifestly illegal, as also against your arbitrary and unjustifiable expulsion of all my friends from the poll, and I reserve the right of establishing that I myself have been, and am duly elected and entitled to sit in the Legislative Assembly as Member for the said County.

I shall consequently no longer countenance such proceedings by my presence. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, A. GUY. To Eustache Sicard de Carful, Esq., Returning Officer. Riviere-du-Loup, March 18, 1841.

The House, however composed, may be safely entrusted with the decision of so simple a question, and it is not to be supposed that it will sanction so palpable, so deliberate and daring an evasion of the clear and precise meaning of the Statute. It was the intention of Parliament to exclude mendacious patriots. To this class, and to no prominent in political discussions the evils of the Province are mainly ascribable; and the majority of the House will unquestionably have a common interest, in expelling an intruder unworthy to stake in the country.

In that case Colonel Guy will sit as the Member for the County of St. Maurice. Since our last number was issued the following members have been returned in the Lower division of the Province:—

Lotbinière, Noél, Anti-Unionist.  
Dorchester, C. Taschereau, do.  
Saguenay, E. Parent, do.  
St. Maurice, J. E. Turcotte, do.  
Kamouraska, A. Berthelot, do.  
Missisquoi, Hon. Mr. Jones, Unionist.  
Yamaska, Barthé, do.  
Berthier, D. M. Armstrong, Unionist.  
Quebec (County), J. Neilson, Anti-Unionist.  
Montreal (County), M. Delisle, Unionist.  
Montreal (City), Hon. Geo. Moffatt, do.  
B. Holmes, do.  
Montmorency, F. A. Quesnel, Anti-Unionist.  
Leinster, J. M. Raymond, do.  
Terrebonne, Dr. McCulloch, Unionist.  
Huntingdon, A. Cuvillier, do.  
Chambly, J. Yule, do.  
Sherbrooke (Town), Hon. E. Hale, do.

From the Kingston Chronicle. His Excellency Sir George Arthur, accompanied by Lieutenant Colville, assistant military secretary, arrived in town on Saturday, and took up his quarters at the British American Hotel. His Excellency was received by a guard of honour of the 24th Regiment. In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon Sir George with an address, which was read by His Worship the Mayor. The address with the answer will be found below.

His Excellency appeared much gratified with his reception in Kingston, and paid some handsome compliments to the inhabitants. He left town for Montreal on Sunday evening. Sir George, we understand, will proceed to Halifax, by the Kennebec Road, en route for England. To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c. We, the inhabitants of the town of Kingston, avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to your Excellency the expression of our respect for your Excellency's public conduct, and our sincere regard for your private worth.

We cannot permit your Excellency to leave this Province without bearing our cordial testimony to the firmness, wisdom, and impartiality with which your Excellency administered the government of Upper Canada during a period of unexampled difficulty and danger. Your Excellency had scarcely arrived among us when all your vigilance and energies were required to protect the people of the Province against the inroads of marauders, who, actuated by the basest passions, had invaded our borders from a professedly friendly country. This wicked attempt was suppressed by the vigour of your Excellency; and in vindicating the outraged laws of the land, your Excellency was not unmindful to temper justice with mercy; so that, while a few only of the most guilty, were visited with condign punishment, their deluded victims were spared.

We feel that we should be ungrateful, did we forbear publicly to thank your Excellency for the anxiety you have invariably manifested to place the financial condition of Upper Canada fairly and fully before Her Majesty's Government, and the warm interest exhibited by your Excellency for the general prosperity of the Province. That your Excellency would have long been remembered in Upper Canada, under any circumstances, we feel persuaded, but when we connect your administration with the great political change which has taken place by the Union, we cannot fail to remember you as our late Lieutenant Governor, and to recall the anxiety which your Excellency has displayed, to render that event (what we feel persuaded it will ultimately prove) productive of lasting prosperity and happiness. Whether your Excellency retires into private life, or is again called to serve our Most Gracious Sovereign in some other portion of her extensive dominions, we shall revert with satisfaction to the period of your sojourn among us.

Wishing your Excellency, Lady Arthur and family, a speedy and pleasant passage across the great deep, and praying that you may long (in God's good providence) be spared to your family, we bid your Excellency farewell. (Signed,) JAMES SAMPSON, Mayor.

REPLY. Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I receive this mark of flattering attention and kindness on my last visit to your town with the greatest satisfaction, because I have always felt towards the inhabitants of Kingston a most lively interest, and personal strong attachment, assured that, amongst the inhabitants, I might confidently number some of the warmest supporters of my government. In wishing you a cordial farewell, I cannot but express my confident belief that, from the commanding situation and peculiar localities of Kingston, I am about to leave a spot destined to become, perhaps, the most important in British North America; and my earnest desire is, that with that large share of prosperity, which, under the fostering care of government, awaits your town, its inhabitants, full of loyalty and devotion towards Her Majesty, may be blessed with contentment and happiness. (Signed,) GEORGE ARTHUR.

The workmen of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, about 250 in number, are now busily engaged in preparing for business the various vessels now in course of being built or repaired in that extensive establishment. The new mail steamer, the City of Toronto, to be commanded by Captain Dick, is so nearly finished that no doubt exists of her being ready by the 10th of April, although the contract does not commence until the 20th of that month. All the vessels to be over a year old, or will be, built by the Niagara Dock Company, and they are the Niagara, City of Toronto, and Princess Royal. The last mentioned will be on the stocks in a day or two. Her materials are all ready, but some delay has been experienced in consequence of her timbers having been subject to the Kyanising process, which is believed to possess highly preservative qualities. The Niagara was built here last year, and is a beautiful, speedy, and strong vessel. No expense or labour has been spared on the City of Toronto, and she will be as splendid a specimen of naval architecture as almost any country can exhibit. She is the exact model of the Acadia, one of the Halifax mail steamers, and is ship rigged; her length is 108 feet, beam 24 feet, depth of hold in the clear, 11 feet; she has two powerful engines, of over a hundred horse power; her stanks and masts are of wrought iron, and were imported from Glasgow, which in the manufacture of such articles is unrivalled. Her cabins will be fitted up with splendour, and will possess every possible convenience. Indeed, every thing which skill or cash could accomplish towards rendering the City of Toronto safe, speedy and elegant, has been done; and we heartily wish her enterprising owners the success they merit. We have omitted in the proper place to mention that her figure head is an Indian Chief, with a tomahawk in one hand and

a knife in the other, looking furious enough to frighten an army of "pale faces," and standing six feet three in his moccasins. It was carved in the river Clyde by an eminent artist. The vessels forming the mail line will extend their trips to Niagara. The steamers Cobourg and Gore have been undergoing repairs at the Dock, and are nearly ready for business. The Burlington is expected in a day or two for a like purpose; she has been sold to Messrs. Hooker and Henderson, and is going below. The Dock Company are building a fleet of twelve Barges for one of the two new Forwarding Companies. There are now seven on the stocks; two are already launched; and the remainder will be proceeded with immediately. Each of these barges is about eighty feet long, and will contain a vast quantity of goods.—Niagara Chronicle.

From the Patriot. The jury, empanelled to ascertain the circumstances attending the death of the unhappy man who lost his life in the late riot, has at length brought its labours to a conclusion. Much contradictory evidence was offered, and several witnesses stated the main facts in a totally different and irreconcilable light. All idea of characterizing his death as "wild murder," of necessity passed away from the mind of every person, not hopelessly prejudiced by party or sectarian feeling, who heard the evidence adduced. It has been found impossible to connect the inmates of Allan's tavern with the party who first attacked the procession; and it has been proved, by the testimony of men of all parties, that, after the fight in the street, the friends of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan proceeded to attack the house. We heard one apparently respectable witness swear, that he heard them shout out, after successfully encountering the rioters at the corner of Church street, "Now, let us go and smash Allan's tavern!" or words to that effect; which clearly prove the fact of an assault having been made on that house, and destroy forever the assertion of some prejudiced writers, that "shots were fired at the procession from the Coleraine Tavern."

Of one thing, we can assure our fellow citizens of all religions and parties, that they may rest satisfied that the most scrupulous and exemplary justice will be done on all who may be found guilty; and that no one will be permitted to escape with impunity, who shall show to have outraged the inviolable laws of the land. We only ask, let no man's case be prejudged, and let not our townsmen allow themselves to be so far blinded by party rancour as to imagine that Magistrates will forget their solemn duties—jurors commit deliberate and corrupt perjury—and Judges disgrace a long life of judicial purity, to screen any person he of what creed or politics he pleases, from the certain consequences of a violation of the law, and a breach of the public peace.

We entreat the Press, generally, to dismiss party feeling from their notices of this unhappy subject; and simply devote their enquiries to a search after the really guilty parties, and their remarks to an earnest appeal to all classes of the community to join together, heart and hand, to put down, by a general expression of marked disapprobation, that outrageous party feeling on both sides, the indulgence of which invariably injures the cause it is meant to serve, and too frequently leads to violations of public decorum and public peace.

The Coroner's Jury, who have been sitting since Tuesday last, to enquire as to the death of James Dunn, the unfortunate person who was shot opposite a public house on King-street, in this city, during the time a riot was going on, on Monday, the 22nd instant, and when the procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan, the members elect for the city, was passing along, were, last night, discharged, without returning a verdict—the Coroner first