influence in his power to secure her as his wife, both by exercising the warmest persuasion with herself, and by craving the assistance of her parents in his favour. Under these circumstances we are assured by the most credible authority that the parents in accordance with the solicitation of Gilmour urged the marriage on their daughter, notwithstanding her most determined opposition. Before the union took place, she frequently urged her parents to let her live as she was. She even begged of them to permit her to live single for life. She never could be attached to Gilmour, while her heart was with another. A short time before the marriage took place, Miss Cochran and Anderson formally declared their attachment to each other, and we are assured seperated both deeply bathed in tears at the cruel fate which awaited her, and which neither of them seemed to have the power to avert. We have unquestionable authority for stating that though they lived together for six weeks, and regularly retired to the same bedroom, Mrs. Gilmour never undressed during the whole time. She was frequently found bathed in tears by her husband during the day, and when spoken to about grief by him, she generally endeavoured to compose herself, and assured him she would redeem her promise, she would live with him, and work with him as a servant, but she was unable to do anything more.

In her demeanour Mrs. Gilmour is mild even to simplicity; her manner is unaffected as a child's, and under all the difficult positions she has been placed in prior to her being placed at the bar, nothing ruffled her countenance, and she was always to be found the most cool and unaffected person present, or who took any part in the proceedings.

[*From the Liverpool Mail.*]

Republics are the same wherever they exist, for democratic power is the most cruel and ferocious of despotisms. The charter for their freedom is generally a fraud, inasmuch as their professions are insincere, their policy a system of aggression upon all other nations, their diplomacy not much better than swindling, and the principles they promulgate concerning equality and the rights of man, are only made to produce effect, and not to be carried into practice.

Take, for instance, the United States the great republic of North America. There the fundamental principle is, that all men have equal rights, and are entitled to equal privileges, and yet there are three millions of black people in that republic, who are not citizens but slaves, who, husbands and fathers with their wives and children, are bought and sold like cattle—bartered sometimes for bales and cases of Manchester goods or the wares of Birmingham and Sheffield.

A black man in the greater portion of the United States is treated much after the manner of a butcher's dog or a foxhound in England. Equality indeed! Privileges! The privilege of servile obedience—the privilege of being allowed to exist in a state of slavery! How would a proud republican patriot look at seeing a black man taking his seat in the House of Representatives, or appearing on the floor to address the speaker? He would, we verily believe, either sink into the earth, or assassinate the intrusive and presumptuous "nigger" on the spot. This is American *liberty!*

Turn we now to another republic, to that of Hayti, just come forth from the crash of its sixteenth revolution in about three times that number of years, and what do we see? The new constitution provides as follows:—

"Equality *in the eyes of the world.* All modes of worship shall be equally free. *The freedom of the press is guaranteed.* Schools to be established for both sexes, the teaching free and gratuitous. Trial by jury is granted. The people have a right to assemble peceably, and without arms. The powers of the legislature, executive, and judicary, are defined. The executive is a president. *The legislature is composed of a Senate and House of Commons," &c. &c.*

This doubtless looks surpassing well on paper, but in another section of the constitution, in which "*equality,*" is a first principle, it is provided that the Africans and Indians, or the descendants of either by one or the other parent, may become a citizen, *but no WHITE PERSON can become a citizen, or hold real estate!!!"*

What a satire this is upon republican institutions! The Americans being of a white or yellow colour, will not enfranchise the *black* people; and the Haytians, being blacks, deny the rights of citizenship or of property to the *whites.* "You black rascal, stand out of my way," exclaims the one patriot. "You white tief you ab no citizen—you no rum here," exclaims the other.

Such is republicanism in the nineteenth century; and yet we hear people constantly asserting that the world is daily becoming more enlightened, and that true liberty and equality are only to be found in democratic institutions, where the will of the people is the law, and where numbers alone are invested with the attributes of wisdom. This fallacy is so often repeated that it ceases to be surprising that many well-meaning persons not over-burthened with reflective powers, are found to believe it. But it is a monstrous fallacy nevertheless. It is impossible that this form of government can endure long. It has, within itself, the seeds of destructiveness. Its elements are all unsound; they are not based upon truth and justice; numbers may protect property for a time, but only so long as interest dictates, for as numbers incur no personal responsibility, or the amount of it is so extensively distributed, they too soon learn to disregard the obligations of society, and despise the laws of nations. We see this evil principle already in active and deadly operation in the United States, in the disgraceful repudiation of the debts they have incurred in foreign countries. As to the unfortunate black citizens of Hayti, they hardly know what they are doing. The leaders, perhaps are desirous of showing what black blood can do in the art of governing. We cannot, however, discover any reason for thinking, that half casts of French extraction, who constitute the ruling powers in Hayti, with a sprinkling of the African and Indian cross, are worthier of toleration than the pure white. This is a droll distinction, but we cannot believe that the experiment will succeed.

STARTLING FACT—IMPORTANT AMPUTATION SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED DURING MESMERIC SLEEP.

(*From the Wolverhampton Chronicle.*)

In the course of our varied duties as journalists, it has perhaps never fallen to our lot to record any occurrence with more interest than we do the present case; it is a triumph of nature's own in the benevolent work of alleviating the pains and sorrows of poor human nature. The history of the case (which we had from Mr. Dunn at the time of the operation) may be briefly stated as follows:—

John Marrion, aged 45, residing in Cau lane, Sedgely, received an extensive injury of the middle finger in January last and became a patient of Messrs. Thompson and Dunn. It has been since treated by those gentlemen in the usual surgical manner, but the nature of the injury rendered amputation necessary. With a view to test mesmeric sleep, he readily consented to their proposal to place himself under the treatment of Dr. Owens, and on Suday week, for the first time he was mesmerised—the doctor succeeding in the short space of four minutes and twenty seconds. The patient has been daily mesmerised, and the case created intenre interest in the public mind, more particularly among medical men, who have attended in numbers every day to mark Dr. Owens' progress with his patient. On Friday it was announced that the operation would be performed the following day, at 4 p. m., and long before that time Mr. Dunn's sitting-room was thronged with medical and other gentlemen to witness the event. About half past four o'clock the patient was brought into the room—his face appeared rather flushed, no doubt from the excitement of the expected operation, but Dr. Owens addressed him in a lively and friendly manner, and he took his seat evidently quite composed. In two minutes and a half deep sleep was produced, but the doctor kept his position some time longer. Dr. Mannix then felt the patient's pulse, which beat 100 per minute. Some questions were put to him while in this state by Dr. Owens, and language being excited he said he was very comfortable.—"Proceed with the operation," said the doctor; and in one minute Mr. Dunn had performed it very neatly—the cutting the flaps and the dividing of the bone by the nippers was watched with breathless scrutiny by all present but not a muscle quivered nor did a sigh escape, nor any single thing occur to betray the slightest sensation. During the dressing the arm, in which Mr. Dunn was assisted by Mr. Edwards, the hand was suspended over the table in a cataleptic state, without any further support. Two minutes after the operation Dr. Mannix felt his pulse—it was still 100. Dr. Owens then excited laughter, and the patient laughed happily, evidently quite unconscious of the relief he had undergone. Some time elapsed, during which he continued sleeping, and on being questioned in that state he was not at all aware of what had been done. Being awoke (which was done instantaneously by Dr. Owens touching the organ of firmness, which seemed to act almost miraculously), and finding *his arm in a sling*, he ejaculated—"Thank the Lord for that." In reply to questions he said he had not felt it.

Every gentleman present signed the minutes, which were noted by Mr. Gatis, during the operation, when a very liberal subscription was raised for the man, and Dr. Owens was most warmly congratulated on all sides, indeed it must be confessed that to his abilities, which are of no ordinary kind, and to his personal qualities, Mesmerism is mainly indebted for its elevated position in this town. In the course of time we feel sure that it will be found among the highest and noblest powers in the service of man.

MR. WOLFF'S MISSION TO BOKHARA.

Captain Grover has received Dr. Wolff's journal up to the 10th of January, on which day he was to leave Tabreez for Teheran. He reached Tabreez on the 13th of January, without any accident. The snow was frequently up to his horse's neck, and at night he was glad to find shelter in a stable. The doctor writes in grateful terms of the hospitable kindness and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bonham her Majesty's Consul-General, through whose influence his Royal Highness Prince Bahman Mirza, Governor of Tabreez, sent a *Mehmandah* and horses to meet him six days' journey from Tabreez, and who has ordered a similar escort to accompany him to Teheran.

In the year 1831, travelling in Khorassann, Dr. Wolff was taken prisoner, and made a slave by Izhak Khan Kerahe, chief of Torbad, and was subsequently released by order of Abbas Mirza. This Izshak Khan, who had sold at least 60,000 Persians to the Turkomans, the doctor now found a prisoner at Tabreez, and being desirous of seeing his former *master*, he obtained permission of the Prince-Governor, and went accompanied by Mr. Bonham, to his prison. They found a guard at his door, and an officer in the room. The prisoner immediately recollected his former *slave*, and the doctor remained two hours with him.

The only passage in this portion of Dr. Wolff's journal relating to the Bokhara captives is the following:—"This afternoon a Persian merchant trading into Bokhara, called at the British consulate. He was at Bokhara 12 months ago, and saw Samet Khan, in whose house Stoddart formely lodged. Mr. Bonham and myself examined him, and all he knew was, that both are in prison. He was told by Samet Khan that when once a person is imprisoned in the *Ark* (castle), *one does not know whether they are* dead or alive. All these reports are so far favourable, as they unanimously contradict the account of Seleh Mahomed, which was believed by Col. Shiel, sent over to government, and believed by government at home."

CANADA COMPANY.

On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of shares in this corporation was held at the Company's House, St. Helen's place, London, pursuant to the terms of the charter, Mr. C. Franks in the chair. It was resolved unanimously, that Mr. C. Franks should be re-elected as governor, and that Sir J. Easthope, Mr. A. Humphreys, and Mr. Stokes should be reappointed as Directors.—Mr. Wilson was again appointed as auditor. The governor then proceeded to state the operations for the past year. The sales of land in the crown reserves had been 12,838 acres, at an average of 13s. 7d. per acre, and in the Huron tract there has been disposed of 8,705 acres, at an average of 12s. 1d. pr acre, making a total of 21,543 acres, the produce of which had been £13,804 currency. This was independently of the town lots that had been purchased. There had been leased of Crown reserves 8,805 acres, producing an annual rent of £2,769, or equal to 10s. 5d. per acre, and the leases granted in the Huron tract, for the year ending on the 31st December last were 63,907½ acres. The leases were granted for twelve years, at a rental by which, if regularly paid, the land would become the property of the occupier, and, consequently, alienated from the company. The total quantity of land leased and sold was 194,255 acres. The governor then read a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the corporation from its commencement, which was considered satisfactory. The company had 1,378,129 acres of land paid for, but still unsold. The quantity purchased from the Government was 2,484,413 acres; of this there had been 992,941 acres sold, and 123,313 acres had yet to be paid for, the company having the option of taking the latter.—Since the commencement of the year there had been sold in the Crown reserves 1,500 acres, and in the Huron tract 800 acres. There had been leased in the former 3,800 acres, and in the latter 7,290 acres, an increase over the operations of the same period of 1842 of 3,753 acres. In the receipts there had been an increase this year of £2,842. The plan of leasing the land had been most beneficial, and the rents, hitherto had been punctually paid. The passing of the Canadian Corn Bill, which had come into operation both October last, had been productive already of the most beneficial effects, and no doubt could be entertained that it would continue to be so. Through the exertions of the company's commissioners, Mr. Jones and Mr. Widder, the sales of the company's lands had been greatly increased, whilst those on the part of the Government had been but few. The governor read extracts from the correspondence received from the commissioners, in which the rising prosperity of the settlers is spoken most highly of. Markets for their produce were most easily found, and for cash. They believed that emigration, this year, would be considerably increased, as many from Scotland, as well as Protestant families from Ireland, were coming to join their relatives who had already settled in Upper Canada. An extensive shipment of flour was expected to take place from Montreal. The colonists on the company's lands were improving, as was shown by the remittances made to their poorer relatives in the United Kingdom, which, upon an average, had in the last year, been £9 for each individual who had sent home money to fathers, mothers, &c., through the company's agency, and which was done gratuitously. The total amount so remitted from Canada to the company last year was £2,900; and by the last letters, £600 in addition, similarly destined, were advised. This showed that the settlers upon the company's lands were prosperous.—(Hear, hear!) and that the position in which the colony was placed was improving.—The accounts were ordered to be printed, thanks were returned to the directors, and the meeting adjourned.—*Charles Willmer's News Letter.*

The assizes which have for the last fortnight been going on in Ireland, have disclosed many startling details of the atrocious system of ribaudism.

The consumption of spirits in Ireland has been reduced one-half in four years:—1837, 11,235,635 gallons; 1838—12,296 342 gals.; 1839—10,815,709 gals.; 1840—8,401,054 gals.; 1841—6,485,443 gals.

Irish Statistics.—There are in Ireland 8,175,124 persons inhabiting 1,328,839 houses; of these persons 2,385,000 are absolute paupers, and of their dwellings 1,024,275 are mud cabins. Out of this population 625,536 families, numbering 3,470,725 persons, live in 491,278 mud cabins or hovels consisting of one room only, where the door serves also for chimney and window, affording an outlet to the smoke and to the families, and an entrance to light, pigs, and children. Out of the eight millions of inhabitants, seven millions belong to the agricultural population, and the wages of the labouring portion of this vast majority vary from fourpence to tenpence per day in the west and south, and from eight pence to a shilling per day in the north. According to the third Report of the Commissioners' Inquiry into the condition of the Poor, the average wages of an agricultural labourer in Ireland are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Out of the total resident population, after deducting children under five years of age, the commissioners return 3,766,066 as unable to read or write. There are about twenty millions of acres in Ireland, of which fourteen millions are planted or cultivated, and the rest left waste, and five out of these six millions are reclaimable. The entire rental of Ireland is estimated at twenty-one millions annually, to which may be added half a million for the annual dividends on the capital of the joint-stock companies. The aggregate value of Irish exports to England has been estimated by the Railway Commissioners at rather more than sixteen millions annually, almost exclusively raw produce; there are not accurate data for determining the imports. In December, 1843, the number of military in Ireland was 21,201, the naval force 2,350, and the constabulary 9,043. The cost of the military force is estimated at £802,441, of the naval armament at £108,500, and of the police, £512,505; the charge of the civil establishments is £2,137,253, and as the revenue of Ireland averages about £4,500,000 the surplus is not sufficient to pay the interest of that portion of the national debt for which Ireland was made responsible by the Act of Union.

A man was employed the other day in gilding the ball and cross of St. Paul's. He was scarcely perceptible—marked only as a moving object, which the brightness of the cross reflecting the sun served to make visible.

The way things are done in an English Police Court.—At the close of an assault case, at the Police court, on Saturday, a strange sort of scene occurred which occasioned much laughter and gossip. A remarkably tall brown-visaged lady was the complainant, who spoke at the outset with great ease and gentleness, but who assumed a haughty, supercilious air before she quitted the box. She stated that Mr. James Hamill, of Richmond-row, had wounded her feelings, outraged her delicacy, and perpetrated a score of other enormities against her by having called her "a faggot." Mr. Hamill, in reply, proved that the complainant had opened her room door and thrown a basin of water over his child; and he was proceeding, as we presume, to show that "flesh and blood" could not be expected to endure such an insult, when Mr. Rushton ordered the case to be dismissed. The moment "the lady" heard the order she appeared to be thunderstuck, and with a volubility perfectly astonishing, she exclaimed, "I'll take it elsewhere, so I will. I pay my rent and taxes, so I do, and I'll see the end of it." "You have been guilty," rejoined Mr. Rushton, "of a most inhuman act, that of throwing water over an inoffensive child, and if you do not keep yourself quiet in the court I shall make you pay a fine of 20s." The "lady" hereupon looked the worthy magistrate full in the face, and said emphatically, "You're very unjust." "Take her into custody," was Mr. Rushton's order, and the words had scarcely passed his lips when the officer of the court took her by the shoulder, the door of the dock was opened, and she was ushered inside, where she remained for a short time. She then drew forth a sovereign from her purse, paid it to the Bridewell-keeper as the penalty of her loquacionsness, and left the court without uttering another word.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Mr. Carte's Sea Rocket.—We had the pleasure of witnessing, on Wednesday, a most interesting and successful experiment with the sea rocket of Mr. Carte, the inventor of the life buoy and other means of rescuing humanity from the dreadful sufferings of shipwreck and other casualties on the water. Mr. Carte was passing through the town, en route to Hull, where, we believe, he holds an office under government in the ordnance department, from Glasgow, near which port he has been exhibiting to the shipping interest the various apparatus which he has constructed or improved; and at the request of Messrs. Mac Iver, who had heard a favourable report of the sea rocket, consented to test its merits in the presence of the commanders of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Line who are now in Liverpool, and who often pass vessels at sea water-logged, with which they have no safe means of communicating. Mr. Carte and his party, consisting of Captains Judkins, Hewitt, and Ryrie, Mr. Court of the underwriters' rooms, Mr. Cooke, the superintendent of pilots, and several other gentlemen were conveyed by Mr. Seymour Willoughby, in one of the Birkenhead boats, to the Irish mail steam-packet, lying at her moorings in the Sloyne, and on board that vessel, by permission of Captain Emerson, who entered very cordially into the interest of the scene, the experiment was performed. The day was admirably suited to the project, a strong breeze prevailing from the North East, and the tide was ebbing very rapidly, so as to make it difficult for even a steamer to avoid drifting to leeward. Mr. Carte carried the whole of the apparatus which he designed to use, in two small boxes the compactness of it exciting no little degree of surprise, and courteously explained its character. The rocket is intended to carry a line from the shore to a stranded vessel, or from a vessel to the shore, or from one vessel to another, whereby a communication with assistance or a point of safety, may be opened up with a wreck, which cannot be approached by a life-boat or other means. The simplicity of the apparatus is one of the its principal recommendations; it requires no engineering skill to bring it into use, and after being thrown by Mr. Carte there was not perhaps, a single individual on board the Urgent who did not feel that he could project the line as well as the inventor. The stick, to which an immense length of strong line is attached, is screwed into the end of a cast metal tube, containing the chemical preparation of the Congreve, which when ignited, gives the explosive and projecting power, and carries along with it the rope to the object over which it is intended to be thrown. Round the flat end of the tube, into which the rocket stick is screwed, are five small holes, into any one of which a match is inserted, and being ignited at the other end by the mere pulling of a string (which produces effects similar to the striking of a percussion cap, and fires the explosive preparation within), the tube with the stick and line attached are instantly thrown forward with the whizzing sound and fiery tail which usually attend the projection of a rocket, and fall on the other side of the object aimed at, leaving of course, the communicating line lying over it. The only adjunct necessary to the firing is a grooved stick, on which the rocket apparatus is laid, and which subserves the same purpose as a stock to a fowling piece, for as a vessel is a large object, there is no difficulty in throwing the line over it, if ordinary care be employed in taking the aim. The line lies at hand, which, by the progress of the rocket is uncoiled with the rapidity of lightning. Imperfect though this description may be, the fact is that a glance at the apparatus itself makes any one acquainted with its properties, and the mode of using it, after half a minute's explanation. It took very little more time to arrange it for operation, and the steam tender, the Redwing, which had been placed at Mr. Carte's disposal, by Captain Bevis, her commander being on board, and taking also a warm interest in the matter, being about a hundred and eighty yards to windward; the rocket was fired exactly in the wind's eye, and the line fell with unerring precision over her mainstay, the heavy end containing the tube and stick, and weighing about three pounds, dropping into the water on the other side. One experiment, as Mr. Carte observed, was as good as a thousand, to prove the utility of the invention, and its excellence and importance was indeed instantly a conviction in the breasts of all present. Had it been in use during the great storm of 1839, it would have been instrumental in saving an immense amount of property and many lives.—No vessel should be without it; but especially should the lifeboat stations be supplied with it, and we have no doubt that Messrs. M'Iver will promptly introduce it on board these ships, if, as we feel satisfied will be the case, it be favourably reported of by the gentlemen whom they deputed to examine its merits. We understand that it has been permanently adopted on the Yorkshire coast. So late as the 17th October last, it was the means of effecting a communication with the wreck of the Margaret of Whitby, which had been driven ashore at Scarbro'. After the experiment, Mr. Carte and his friends were very handsomely entertained by Captain Judkins and Mr. Cooke, at the Birkenhead Hotel.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Her Majesty's accouchment may be expected about the beginning of July next.

The British government, it is said, intend to reduce the duty on tea.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 3, 1844.

The steamer *Herald* arrived this morning from Windsor, bringing accounts from Halifax up to yesterday morning, at which time the Mail steamer from England of 19th April had not arrived.

Arrival of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.—On Wednesday evening, His Excellency arrived in the City, by the steamer New Brunswick from Fredericton, accompanied by Mr. Reade, Private Secretary, Lieut. Col. Hayne, Provincial A. D. C., and Master George Colebrooke. A Guard of Honour, and the Band of the 33rd Regt. received his Excellency at the St. John Hotel, with the usual honours.—His Excellency will return to Fredericton on Saturday, in the steamer New-Brunswick. Mr. Reade left in the steamer Herald for Windsor on Wednesday evening, on his way to Halifax, thence to proceed to England in the first May steamer.

Steamer Nova Scotia.—It will be seen by advertisement that this steamer will in future leave St. John for Digby and Annapolis on Monday and Wednesday mornings at 7 o'clock. Several changes have recently been made in the time of her departure from this place, in consequence of arrangements having been in progress and unfinished to connect her running with a line of Stages to Halifax, which we are happy to say is now accomplished, and the vessel will start as above, thus affording travellers a sure, safe, and expeditious means of conveyance between this city and the capital of the sister Province, as also to any of the intermediate places.

Texas.—It seems now beyond a doubt that the President of the United States has actually signed a Treaty for the annexation of Texas to the American territory, and that he has ordered a detachment of United States troops to march to the frontier preparatory to operations in the Texian country. This is a move on the political chess board from which President Tyler may not easily extricate himself; It is believed that Mexico will again declare war against Texas, with the promise of foreign support. If this be the case, the result cannot easily be foretold.

Libel.—Mr. J. Crooksill, Editor of the Halifax *Morning Post*, was convicted on Tuesday last, before the Supreme Court in that city, for libel, and a verdict of £100 damages and costs found against him. The libel was published in the Morning Post nearly three years ago.

"*Provincial Secretary's Office,*
Halifax, 20th April, 1844.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in "Council, has been pleased to make the following "appointment—Abraham Gesner, Esq., M. D., to "be a Justice of the Peace for the County King's."

We congratulate our former townsman upon his advancement to the above judicial situation. We congratulate him upon being now able to sit in judgment, as well on the *bores*, &c. of the present tenants of the earth, as on those of their *antediluvian* predecessors, and we sincerely hope that no meddling interloper, unknown to Lyell, "to print or story," may turn up to interfere with his *mammoth* decisions, and *Rob* our sister Province of *one of her incipient glories.*

Ensigns Wickham and Petchell, one Sergeant and 20 rank and file of the 33d Regt. from the depot in Ireland, which recently came out in H.M.S. Resistance, to Halifax, arrived in this city on Friday evening, via Windsor, in the steamer *Herald.*

Extraordinary Dispatch in Loading.—Notwithstanding that our Port is so far famed for giving quick dispatch to Shipping, it is seldom that we have it in our power to notice such an instance of extraordinary dispatch to ships as we have lately observed going on in our harbour, and as a peculiar instance of such, we would notice the ship *Renfrewshire*, Capt. John Burns, owned by Messrs. Pollock, Gilmour & Co. of Glasgow, and loaded by the branch of their firm in this place, viz: R. Rankin & Co.—This ship arrived the 19th inst., and after discharging fully 350 tons of ballast, is this day fully loaded with a cargo equal to 1300 tons of square timber, including the deckload, and all ready to sail to-morrow, being the first day on which she can clear with a deck load on. When we consider the size of this vessel (being nearly 850 tons) and the immense quantity she had to discharge, besides loading, it shews what astonishing exertions must have been used in getting her ready for sea, and when we state that all this work has been performed without any night work, it is a proof of what can be done in our Port in giving dispatch, and shews how much more energy is now insuilled into our business than when a few years ago it was customary to see ships of such a size laying in our harbour five or six weeks at a time, and then were that to be doing remarkably well.—*Observer, 30th.*

The Apollo.—H. M. Troop ship *Apollo*, an old 46 gun frigate, but as a troop ship only mounting 8 guns arrived on Wednesday in 20 days from Port Royal, Jamaica. This ship has on board the second battalion of the 60th Regt. (The King's Royal Rifle Corps.) According to the rotation system, this gallant corps have now come to North America to finish their period of foreign service previous to their return home. It is, we believe about twenty years since the 60th left this garrison. They will remain here until the navigation of the St. Lawrence is completely open, when both the *Apollo* and *Resistance*, (the latter with the drafts for Canada,) will take their departure for Quebec.—*Halifax Post.*

The 23d Regiment.—The latest accounts from Jamaica say that the 23d regiment were dying off with the fever. Eight men died in one day. Preparations were making to remove the regiment to the mountains.—*Herald.*

Montreal Election.—This election opened, continued, and ended in riot and bloodshed. The Drummond (rebel) party having taken possession of the Polls from the commencement, their candidate was consequently returned. The friends of Mr. Molson were shamefully maltreated by the opposite party, and it would appear that little pains were taken by the Returning Officer to secure free access to the Polls. The following, on this subject, is from the *Montreal Courier*:—

"We gave in our last paper a detailed account of the proceedings on the first day, appointed for the Poll in the different Wards of the City; they were sufficiently disgraceful, but were as nothing in comparison with the scenes that took place on Wednesday, the second day. In consequence of the riotous and infamous conduct of the Lachine Canallers on the first day, the Returning Officer of the Queen's Ward made an application to the Commandant of the Garrison for parties of troops to keep the peace at his polling place, which was granted; and accordingly, shortly before nine o'clock, parties of the 43rd and 89th Regiments marched, accompanied by Magistrates, to two of the Wards where there had had been rioting the day before. In consequence however of a notice issued the evening previous a large meeting of Mr. Molson's friends and electors took place at Tattersall's at eight o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Molson came forward and told his friends, that in consequence of the disgraceful proceedings of the day before, and the evident inability and indisposition of the Returning Officers and Magistrates to protect his voters, he felt it to be his duty to release them from their pledges; he did not retire from the contest, but he had caused formal protests to be served upon the Returning Officers, in which he solemnly protested against their proceedings.

Many however of Mr. Molson's voters did attempt to get to the Poll, but generally without success, and in many cases were maltreated in the most cowardly manner; eight or nine of the Canal ruffians falling upon one man, old or young made no difference, kicking them on the shins and in the stomach, tearing their clothes to tatters, in which operation they made use of long spike nails, which we are informed were served out to them for that purpose by Tully and O'Connor, and in addition throwing them down and trampling on them.

The violence was carried to its greatest height in the Queen's Ward, and that not only immediately adjoining the Poll Booth, but for some distance in the neighbouring streets, and the pavements being occupied by gangs of vagabonds, who insulted every respectably dressed person that passed by, and in many instances offered them personal violence. The Military were drawn up all around the Haymarket, but for any use they were of in protecting the Voters, they might just as well have been a hundred miles off. At last however, an attack of so desperate a character was made upon an old man of the name of Dier, residing in Griffin Town, that Mr. Dyde, J. P., who had been extremely active all the morning in endeavouring to preserve peace, and who had rescued several unfortunate persons from the brutality of these human savages, ordered the reserve of the 89th, stationed a little way up St. James' street, to charge them with the bayonet, which they did in great style, the cowardly rascals taking to their heels with suprising celerity, by which means the poor old man was rescued; but our readers will hardly credit us when we say that he was litterally naked, every fragment of clothing having been torn from his back, and his body covered with bruises—some of these ruffians had a taste of the bayonet; we saw three or four bleeding desperately from wounds in the body; and we trust it will have taught them a lesson which they will not forget. A trick was got up with great effect by the Drummondites which shows their powers of unscrupulous invention; it was thus done:—the Drummondites provided themselves with a parcel of old pistols, and whenever they could get an opportunity they thrust one of them into the pockets of some one whom they suspected to be a Molson man, and then crafully retiring to a little distance pointed him out to their brother savages, as a "man with a pistol", a rush was made on him instantly, he was seized, beaten, and his clothes torn off,—one manœuvre of this kind was witnessed by a by-stander, who has declared to the fact. After the charge of the 89th there was no more rioting—in fact, there was no occasion for any. Mr. Drummond's purpose had been quite answered, and Tully sent his emissaries among his scattered bullies saying that as the majority was now secured, they might go away, and allow Mr. Molson's voters to come forward."

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"The greatest responsibility in this business rests on the head of Mr. Delisle: in the first place for appointing Deputies who are nearly all notoriously partisans of one of the Candidates, and in the next place for not exercising the powers vested in him by the Law, and providing sufficient protection to the voters, and *seeing* that each and every man of them had free access to the poll. It was his imperative duty to have instantly put a stop to the election, and not suffered a single Drummond vote to be recorded until equal chances were given to Mr. Molson's voters, by procuring sufficient forces to aid him in keeping the peace and protecting the electors. When troops were brought out Mr. Delisle did not employ them, and we charge each of his deputies with the same dereliction from their duty. They should have instantly empowered the officers in charge of the detachments, to clear the poll and the streets around it of the non-voters. In every way that can be conceived of did Mr. Delisle err, Mr. Delisle and his deputies fail in their duties, had they erected a barrier even of a few feet high to seperate the two parties, it would have been easier to preserve the peace, and give fair play to both sides. We saw from the very first hour of the Poll that the leaning of the Returning Officers was to the Drummond party, with perhaps one exception—that every facility was given to their voters, while every obstacle that omission of proper performance of their duty could do, was placed in Mr. Molson's way. Conduct more grossly partial than that of these men we never heard of, and we should conceive that it must be enquired into by the proper authorities. We look on it as a monstrous violation of the liberties of the subject, that men appointed to execute a high and important office, should stand quietly by and see peaceable citizens half murdered, and grievously abused, besides deprived of their legal rights, without meeting with condign punishment for such conduct."

A Coroner's Inquest was held at Montreal on Monday on the body of Julien Champagne, said to be the captain of a barge, who received some bayonet wounds at the late Election on the 17th inst., and died on the morning of the 21st. It was adjourned till Tuesday at nine o'clock. The death of this individual has been used to continue the excitement in Montreal, and the movement of a number of Troops to guard the Lachine Canal, has added to the misfortunes of the City, which we are told is suffering from a growing apprehension of insecurity.

The country has already suffered from the disgrace of persons having lost their lives at no less than four or five Elections in the District of Montreal, since the "Responsible Government" was announced.

With the exception of the 21st May affair in 1832, when the "Elective Council" agitation gave rise to a serious Riot, Elections in Canada were conducted during forty years, generally in a peaceable manner, and certainly without the loss of life.

If we "go a head" in this manner we may expect shortly to come up with the South American Republics, the Texas or St. Domingo.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The ice in front of the town is fast breaking up, and there is a clear passage from the rapids above the town to the foot of the Island; so that canoes are used in passing to and from Laprairie. Parties still cross some distance below Longueuil, but the road cannot hold good much longer, and must even now be considered very dangerous. Yesterday afternoon the water was raising fast, and we may expect very soon to see the ice move off. The weather also since our last has been very favourable to this result. Yesterday towards the middle of the day it was quite sultry, and it was evident that the atmosphere was charged with electric fluid. Towards the evening accordingly there was a smart storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.—*Montreal Transcript.*

The weather become cooler on Wednesday afternoon with a light clear north-east wind, and for the two nights past, there has been a little frost; more than half of the fields are now clear of snow. Carriages passed over the St. Lawrence, on the ice, opposite to the city, yesterday and this morning, but several horses fell in. One was taken over in a sleigh drawn by men, which is rather reversing the service. The opening on the Point Levi side reaches nearly to the lower landing. People are as anxious now to have the bridge gone, as they sometimes are that it should hold.

Letters from three Rivers, dated yesterday, state that the ice opposite to that place was gone, and that the channel was quite clear for a short distance above and below the town.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Unprecedented Snow Storm.—This section of country was visited on Saturday morning (March 30) by a snow storm unusual for the season of the year. The weather for a week previous had been warm and showery. On Friday it became uncomfortably cold, and on Saturday morning a regular north-easter was raging with great violence. The snow fell from 12 to 15 inches deep, and the drifts are worse than at any time during the past winter. The storm extended west to Lake Erie.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Cobourg, April 17.—Usury.—At the Toronto Assizes was tried a case which may yet act as a warning to many; a Mr. Thompson having money unemployed, loaned £1000 to the house of K. M. & Jas. B. Southerland; for this £1000 he took a bond for £1150 payable in a year, as collateral security a morigage on some property; before the year expired the Southerlands became involved in difficulties, and Mr. Thompson wished to obtain possession, of the property; from this ill-feeling arose, and Messrs. S. laid information against Thompson under the Usury Laws, which imposes a penalty of thrice the amount, one half to the informer and one half to the crown. Mr. Thompson was fined in £3000.

Toronto, April 18.—In another part of our columns, we have copied from the Niagra Chronicle, its able report of the recent trial of a vagabond "patriot sympathyzer," convicted of setting fire, some two or three years since, to Mr. McMicking's mill, at Chippewa.

Besides the offence for which he was tried and found guilty, the Chronicle say:—"It is beyond doubt that De Witt was a leading instrument in the execution, if not the actual planner, of most of the outrages which took place on the Niagara frontier a few years ago. From information, the accuracy of which is not questioned, it appears that he and a man named Wheeler, were the parties by whom Brock's Monument was blown up; by the same men was Dr. Newburn's barn burnt down: De Witt and a man named Caswell were the destroyers of Chippewa Church, and De Witt and Benjamin Lett were the persons who set fire to Mr. Henry Miller's barn.

During the Assizes, an active and intelligent Police Officer, from Buffalo, stated that De Witt was one of the gang by whom the Rev. Mr. Anderson's house at Niagara, was robbed.

Thus has justice after long years of delay, at last reached this abandoned miscreant, whose sentence, incarceration for life, is only so far an inadequate punishment, for dark and revolting deeds by which he has earned an infamous notoriety, as affording him an opportunity of repenting of the monstrous wrongs he has inflicted on society; and the while bidding the outward world farewell, prepare himself for that which is to come.—*Toronto Herald.*

(*From the Montreal Courier.*)

Pure Radicalism seems to be pretty much the same all the world over in its character and doings; but in one respect particularly it is possessed of a wonderful uniformity in its practice, and that is, in the systematical vilification of the powers that be.—We have been led to these remarks by seeing a notice in the English papers, of any enquiry made by one *Blewitt* who honours (?) the town of Monmouth by being its representative in the Imperial Parliament, as to a rumour that the Queen had exceeded her income, in other words, that she had run the Civil List into debt, and would have to apply to Parliament to vote a sum to cover the deficiency. That there are men to be found in every station of life, who will sometimes outrage common decency, no one will gainsay, but that a member of the Imperial Parliament, which, in the good old days, used to be styled the "finest assembly of gentlemen in the world," should have the tendency to avail himself of his Parliamentary privileges, to question the Prime Minister as to the truth of the report, which had only found currency in those low and scurrilous papers, which are the disgrace of the age that Her Majesty had so forgotten the dignity of her high station as to have exceeded her income, we could hardly have credited. Without disguising the matter, it is a gross and gratuitous insult,—such as if done by one man to another in private life, would have ensured a most exquisite kicking to the culprit. This wretched being received a castigation at the hands of the Premier, which, we will answer for it, he will not forget, during the term of his natural life. The Premier most indignantly denied the charge, referring this *Reginald Blewitt* to the whole tenor of her Majesty's life, as a living refutation of the slander, a slander which every individual in the Empire must have known to be untrue. It is true, indeed, and well for our country is it that her Majesty should set so glorious an example, that the charities of the Sovereign are munificent; that she has ever been foremost in rewarding industry and encouraging talent; but these very noble qualities themselves would teach every reflecting person, that she would be incapable of so losing that self-respect which ever accompanies distinguished virtue, as to incur debts, which she must know would have to be discharged by her people. It seems to be the especial delight of the Radical faction to vilify the person of the Sovereign, we suppose, with the ultimate design of rendering the Queenly office itself contemptible in the eyes of the people; we can conceive of no other motive, or that any man could be so base, so lost to all sense of manly honour, as to wish to defame the fair and spotless creature, who occupies the throne, in her own person, is beyond human credibility.

This vile faction is playing the same game in Canada, with the same motive; that of degrading the representative of the sovereign—no one can take up a journal in the Radical interest without being convinced that is particularly during the last two years. For a short time after the ministerial explosion they were pretty decent for them, but they have lately come out in their true colours, and betrayed the hidden baseness of their natures. If we could conceive of one man more than another, who, from his native kindness of heart, his princely liberality, and, above all, his justice, that is less the subject for attacks of the kind we see levelled at him, in the *Examiner, Globe*, and other prints of the same kidney, that man is Sir Charles Metcalfe. But as in all depths there is a deeper still, no man attains to the lowest profundity of baseness, until he becomes honest and a Radical; he has then attained the *ne plus ultra* of human vileness,

"Fit for treason's stratagems and spoils."

Neither the person of the Sovereign, or those in authority under her, the supremacy of the law, the sacredness of religion or private character, is safe against the bitter venom, the scurrilous jesting, and profane ribaldry of these newspaper writers, who *profess* extreme liberality, but practice freedom from all moral obligation. The severest of every tie that binds man to man in civilized society, is openly talked of by these demagogues, and supported by their degraded press; it is applauded by enthusiastic and deluded ignoramuses, as tho' anarchy and disorder, were to be admired for their intrinsic merits, and as much violence mentally perpetrated as ever physically marked the horrors of the French revolution.

These agitators are now busily employed in sowing the wind, when the deluded people will reap the whirlwind, and but that there is yet a faithful remnant of the loyal hearted and true, the country we live in would become

"A wilderness again,
"Peopled with wolves, her old inhabitants,"

and legislation taken from the hands of the wise and good, become the m