

led on to address the people, which the Hon. Gentleman did, in a speech in the French language, of much fervid eloquence the delivery of which occupied about two hours. This address was listened to with the utmost attention, interrupted only by vehement and tremendous cheers. Mr P. was followed by Dr. O'Callaghan, T. S. Brown, Esq., and Messrs Côté and Hotchkiss, the Representatives of the County. At the earnest request of the meeting, the Hon. Speaker addressed the assembled multitude in English. Nothing could exceed the gratification which this speech appeared to afford. It called forth loud and frequent cheers.

The following is an official copy of the Resolutions passed at this splendid Meeting:—

1. That it is an incontestable right of British subjects to meet at all times that they may think proper, and freely to pronounce their opinions upon the state of their public affairs, and in general on whatever may interest them; and whatever tends to prevent the free independent expression of that opinion, is an infraction of, and an outrage upon, the just rights of the people.

2. That it is with astonishment that we have seen the head of the Executive of this Province issuing a Proclamation, characterising as seditious and perverse, men who have defended the neglected rights of their opposed country, and who have had the noble courage to raise their voices against the oppression and tyranny of the British Ministry against this Colony.

3. That from the first opening speech of His Excellency the present Governor-in-Chief, we had reason to hope, that he would endeavor to do justice to this country, and that the name of Gosford might have been placed among those of the benefactors of the country, and would have been cited with the names of Prevost and Burton; but that our illusions soon vanished on the instructions by the ministry to Sir Francis Bond Head becoming public: That we consider the Royal commission nothing more than a repetition of the deceptive methods formerly used in the old Colonies, now the United States: That we are entirely convinced that the report of those Commissioners was a scheme, devised before their departure from England, for this country from whence they brought with them prejudices common to Europeans against the people of America.

4. That according to the report of the committee of the House of Commons of 1828, on the affairs of Canada, we should have nothing to envy in the institutions of our neighbours, and that a great number of our grievances should have disappeared forthwith; That we have seen with pity the miserable attempt by Lord Aberdeen, in a dispatch which he addressed to Earl Amherst, dated 2nd April, 1835, to prove that all the grievances of this Colony had been remedied, and even that more had been done than ought to have been expected; and that therefore we are of opinion, that the names of Lord John Russell, Lord Glenelg, and Lord Aberdeen, deserve the same disapprobation as that of Lord Stanley, who has never been surpassed in violence and falsehood towards this province.

5. That this Colony has been constantly oppressed since it has fallen under the British Dominion, and that it has been only seldom that the justice of its complaints has been acknowledged in England, where they still persist in refusing that justice which we have so ardently solicited: that the late debates in the House of Commons have caused us to perceive that we have no more justice to hope from the other side of the Atlantic, and that we should put no further confidence except in ourselves, and in those whom nature has designated as our allies.

6. That the Parliament of Great Britain, in adopting the Resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell in regard to this Province, committed an act of injustice towards the inhabitants of this country; that we consider that a Parliament where we are not represented, has no right to seize upon our money without a manifest violation of our political rights as British subjects, and that it is the duty of every man in this country, who would preserve his liberty, to oppose by all possible and legal means, this tyrannical usurpation of our just privileges; and that we will never submit to this act of spoliation.

7. That it is the duty of all citizens who desire to be free, and who are opposed to slavery, to oppose, by all means in their power the carrying into effect in this Colony of the measures of Lord John Russell, that in consequence we strongly recommend to all the inhabitants of this country to use no merchandize that pays duty or contributes to swell the Revenue of this Province, which plundering and degenerate authorities wish to pillage without our consent, and that we solemnly engage not to make any use, except in

extreme necessity, of the following articles, to wit; Brandy, Gin Rum, Coffee, Muscovado sugar, and duty-paying Tea, or other products of similar description.

8. That we approve highly of the conduct of the House of Assembly in the two last sessions: That it has justly defended the rights of the people, threatened with destruction, in whose name it made demands required by the great majority of the inhabitants of the country, particularly that of an Elective Council, which we will never abandon at any risk, and without the realization of which we foresee neither happiness nor tranquility for this colony.

9. That in consequence of the treatment which we have lately received, both from His Majesty's Ministers and from the other authorities, we no longer expect justice from them, and that we firmly hope that the Representatives of this country will feel the insult which has been offered to them, and that they will never again petition or solicit a power never disposed to entertain favourably the complaints of an oppressed people, who, not many years ago, shed their blood in defence of that same authority which to-day oppresses them, whose loyalty was never surpassed by any other people connected with the British empire.

10. That this meeting firmly believes that the conduct of the Parliament of Great Britain, in regard to us, is exceedingly tyrannical, and that it can have no other result than to irritate the wounds which already exist in this unfortunate Country, without being able to heal or diminish them. That we sincerely believe that if the British ministry does not retract its errors, or if it puts into execution its project of spoliation, the inhabitants of this province will find themselves so ill-treated and insulted, that their confidence in the protection of Great Britain will for ever be lost—a thing not now desired, but which the arbitrary conduct and folly of His Majesty's ministers are rapidly bringing about.

11. That this meeting considers it to be its duty to dismiss the administration of Lord Gosford in very few words, and to declare his administration worse than those of Craig, Dalhousie, and Aylmer. If the last were more tyrannical, artifice and something still worse were not at least so evident in them.

12. That the people of Lower Canada have proved on divers occasions, their attachment to the metropolitan state, in return for which they have received nothing but Acts of oppression, such as the Trade Act, the Land Company Act, and still more recently the Resolutions of Lord John Russell, agreed to by both houses of the Imperial Parliament: and that if these last are put into execution they will constitute a grievous insult and the maximum of injustice of the metropolitan government towards this Colony.

13. That neither threats nor persecutions of the head of the Executive of this Province, or of any other officer of government, shall prevent us prosecuting our plan of Reform, and that we shall for that purpose employ the means with which we are invested by the constitution and the laws of the country: that we will never cease to demand the abolition of a council to which we owe the loss of the Education Bill, whereby 40,000 children are now deprived of instruction; likewise the loss of the Judicature Bill, Jury Bill, Chambly Canal Bill, Parish and Townships Officers' Bill and other important measures passed by the Assembly and demanded by the people, but rejected by that Council which is despised by all the respectable people of this Province and censured even by authorities worthy themselves of being censured for their false reports.

14. That this county is of opinion that the feudal tenure does not suit the present condition or wants of the country, and that this tenure should be replaced by one more equitable and less odious: That in consequence, it reiterates its invitation of the fourth of July, 1836, to A. N. Morin, and L. H. Lafontaine, Esqrs., to lend their great talents to the completion of a work which may meet with the general approbation of all the inhabitants of this county, that of the total abolition of seigniorial rights.

15. That we are of opinion that the ancient practice of customary Dower should disappear from our code of laws; that all *hypothèques* should be special; and we firmly believe that the introduction of Registry offices in the seigniories of this county, would be a great benefit to the inhabitants.

16. That in the alarming state in which this province is situated, the inhabitants continue always to place the most unlimited confidence in the talents, energy and patriotism of the Hon. Louis Jos. Papineau, Speaker of the house of Assembly; and that the kindness with which he answered our request to assist at the meeting this day is another proof on his part how much he respects the wishes of his fellow countrymen, and for which we sincerely thank him.

17. That it is proper to name Committees of Vigilance in each part of the county, with power to add

to their number, and to name delegates to meet in any Convention that may take place at any time and place upon the affairs of this Province.

[Here we have omitted three Resolutions. One contained the names of the commissioners of Vigilance for the different parishes in the County, another referred to a local dispute, and the last contained a vote of thanks to the president and other officers of the meeting.]

From the St. John N. B. Observer August 8.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT!**—From Eight to Ten Lives lost!—It falls to our lot to-day, to announce, though in a very brief and imperfect manner, (owing to the impossibility of procuring any accurate statement in time,) one of the most dreadful calamities which has ever happened in this City or Province, viz.: The fall of the Scaffold and part of the Bridge erecting between Portland and Carleton, (which was supported by Chains and suspended between the Towers and Abutments,) by which from eight to ten of the workmen were killed, and several others severely or mortally wounded. The accident occurred a few minutes after nine o'clock this morning just as the men were about resuming their work after breakfast; we learn that from twenty to twenty-five men were upon it when it first began to give way, of whom about ten were fortunate enough to effect their escape before it fell. The accident, as we learn, was caused by the chains breaking, and thus precipitating with a tremendous crash which was distinctly heard in the city, the whole ponderous mass of wood and iron, with the workmen, into the river, and in a few minutes the timbers composing it were by the strength of the tide (it being low water) swept into the harbour, an awful and truly melancholy spectacle, bestrewed with the mangled bodies of the dead and dying. We are informed that the Scaffolding, after falling part of the way, brought up or held fast, as it were, for a moment or two, and then fell bodily. It first gave way on the Carleton side.—We have not been able to learn the names of the unfortunate men who have been so suddenly snatched from time into eternity, but will be able to give further particulars next week. We sincerely sympathise with their bereaved families; as also with the stockholders of the Company, who have now in so awful a manner met with another heavy loss and check in their truly laudable attempt to erect a Bridge across our River.—The abutments, towers, and truss-work remain, but in a damaged state.

P. S.—We have been favoured with the following list of persons killed, wounded and missing, as far as ascertained at two o'clock. We think it will be found however that more were killed or are since dead than are stated. But the reports are so numerous and so contradictory, that it can hardly be expected that the exact numbers can yet be known.

George Buckley, James Buckley, (son of the former,) Michael Watts, and—Lehay, dead. David Mailman, dead; Henry Lord, Donald Robertson, and John Furriss, missing.

Dennis Morrison John Parks, Robert M'Intyre, William M'Intyre, badly wounded.

Several persons who fell with the Scaffolding, received no material injury.

**FREE PORT**—We understand that the privileges of the Free Port are to extend to Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglstown, and that instructions have been received for the removal of the Custom House to the Town of Chatham.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

**WEST INDIA BANK**—The St. Andrews' Standard mentions a rumour that the Colonial Bank of the West Indies purposes establishing branches of that Institution in the North American provinces, on equally advantageous terms as those offered by the Bank of British North America.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.