

next man who started should be pursued and brought back, dead or alive; that one man had slipped his wind yesterday, and had been thrown aside into the brush for the buzzards to pick, and the first man who helped it should die.

Jesse Kelly testifies that Alexander McKay, the captain of a Mormon company, stated that they intended, after they got possession of Davies, to take Livingston, and after that to keep on till they took possession of the whole State. Addison Price testifies to the same effect.

John Whitener testifies that Smith said, that if an officer attempted to serve a process on him, he should die; that any person who spoke or acted against the presidency or the church should leave the country or die. Rigdon expressed himself to the same effect.

William W. Phelps, one of the principal men among the Mormons, testifies that Rigdon, in a public meeting, said, that they meant to resist the law, and if a sheriff came after them with writs, they would kill him, and if any body opposed them, they would take off their heads. Smith approved of these remarks.

On another occasion, Rigdon administered several covenants to forty or fifty Mormons, the covenants taking their obligations with uplifted hands. The first was, that if any man attempted to move out of the county, or pack his things for that purpose, any one of the covenants seeing that, should kill him, and haul him in on a turkey-buzzard's guts, so that nothing should be left of him but his bones. The next covenant was, that if any person from the surrounding country came into their town, walking about—no odds who he might be—any one of those covenants should kill him, and throw him aside into the brush. The third covenant was, "Conceal all these things."

The court gave the defendants an opportunity to be examined without oath, which they declined. Several witnesses were then produced by the defendants. Three of these witnesses were inmates of Lyman Wright's house, (one of the defendants.) Another was Nancy Rigdon, daughter of Sidney Rigdon, (another of the defendants.) Another was a servant in the family of Smith himself; and there were but two other witnesses, making seven in all, on the part of the defendants. But supposing every word of their testimony to be true, it amounted to nothing towards refuting the proof against them, as it did not touch the main charges and points at all.

There were a number of other witnesses in behalf of the State, whose names I have not introduced, all going to confirm the other witnesses.

To sum up the whole matter, the Mormon ringleaders, and many of their followers, were proved by these witnesses (and that beyond dispute) to be a gang of murderers, assassins, robbers, rebels and outlaws, that ought to be swept from the earth with the beam of destruction. No community would harbour them in their bosom, under the circumstances that existed in Missouri.—In that State they have located their Zion, which they say, is their "Doctrine and Covenants," that they are to have "by purchase or by blood." All their proselytes, the world over, are to go up to that Zion. The Indians too, are to turn Mormons, and cut off the white Anti-Mormons, according to these Mormon writings. Put these things together, and think what they have already attempted in Missouri; and what may not be anticipated, when they become much stronger than they are now. Unless measures are taken, to check the career of these American Mahometans, the Far West will, I don't but, be long drenched in blood; and Smith will at least attempt to fulfil his prediction, that he will be to this generation a second Mahomet.

Your's, ANTHEMUS.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Ecclesiastical Gazette.

PUBLIC RECENTATION OF THE ERRORS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME BY THREE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

On Thursday, April 8th, the Bishop of London received the recentation of the following Roman Catholic Clergymen, and publicly admitted them into communion with the Church of England, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, namely—

The Rev. P. C. Mello, of Lisbon.
The Rev. Dr. Vincent Gomez, of Lisbon.
The Rev. Giovanni Battista di Menna, from the kingdom of Naples, who had previously abjured his errors at Malta. These Clergymen having become convinced of their errors, felt themselves unable to remain in communion with the Church of Rome; but being at the same time desirous not to be separated from the communion of the Catholic Church of Christ, they applied to the Bishop of London to admit them formally into communion with the Church of England.

The form used on the occasion was that of Archbishop Wake.

After morning prayer, the Bishop being at the communion table, and the persons to be reconciled standing without the rails; the Bishop spoke to the congregation as follows:—

Dearly Beloved, We are here met together for the reconciling of three penitents, lately of the Church of Rome, to the Established Church of England, as to a true and sound part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. Now, that this weighty affair may have its due effect, let us, in the first place, humbly and devoutly pray to Almighty God for his blessing upon us, in that pious and charitable office we are going about.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in this, and all other, our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, who shonest to them that be in error the light of thy truth, so that they may return into the way of righteousness; grant unto all them that are, or shall be admitted into the fellowship of Christ's religion, that they may eschew those things that are contrary to their profession, and follow all such things as are agreeable to the same, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Psalm cix. 169—176.

Let my complaint, &c.

The Lesson.

Luke xv. ver. 8.

The hymn to be used when the Penitent comes from the Church of Rome.

Psalm cxv. ver. 10.

Not unto us, O Lord, &c.
Then the Bishop, sitting in his chair, spoke to the penitents, who were kneeling, as follows:—

Dear Brethren, I have good hope, that you have well weighed and considered with yourselves the great work you are come about before this time; but inasmuch, as with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation, that you may give the more honour to God, and that this present congregation of Christ here assembled may also understand your mind and will in these things, and that this your declaration may be more confirm to you in your good resolutions, you shall answer plainly to these questions, which we, in the name of God, and of his Church, shall propose to you touching the same. Are you thoroughly persuaded that those books of the Old and New Testament, which are received as canonical Scriptures by this Church, contain sufficiently all doctrine requisite and necessary to eternal salvation, through faith in Jesus Christ?

Then each of them made answer—I am so persuaded.

Do you believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his only begotten Son our Lord, and that he was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, that he suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, that he went down into hell, and also did rise again the third day, that he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, and from thence shall come again at the end of the world to judge the quick and the dead?

And do you believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints, the remission of sins, the resurrection of the flesh, and everlasting life after death? Answer—All this I steadfastly believe.

Are you truly sorrowful that you have not followed the faith and practice in these Scriptures, for the directing of the faith and practice of a true disciple of Christ Jesus?

Answer—I am heartily sorry, and I hope for mercy through Jesus Christ.

Do you embrace the truth of the Gospel in the love of it, and steadfastly resolve to live godly, righteously, and soberly, in this present world, all the days of your life?

Answer—I do embrace it, and do so resolve, God being my helper.

Do you earnestly desire to be received into the communion of this Church, as into a true and sound part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church?

Answer—This I earnestly desire.

Do you renounce all the errors and superstitions of the present Church of Rome, so far as they are come to your knowledge?

Answer—I do from my heart renounce them all.

Do you in confession renounce the last twelve Articles added in the Confession commonly called the Creed of Pope Pius the Fourth, after having read them and duly considered them?

Answer—I do, upon mature deliberation, reject them all, as grounded upon no warrant of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the word of God.

Will you conform yourself to the Liturgy of the Church of England?

Answer—I will.

Then the Bishop, standing up, said,—

Almighty God, who hath given you a sense of your errors and a will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength and power to perform the same, that you may accomplish his work which he hath begun in you, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Absolution.

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of his great mercy hath promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance and true faith turn unto him, have mercy upon you, pardon and deliver you from all your sins, confirm and strengthen you in all goodness, and bring you to everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then the Bishop, taking each of the penitents by the right hand, said to him,—
I Charles James, Bishop of London, do, upon this thy solemn profession and earnest request, receive thee into the holy communion of the Church of England, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

People—Amen.
Then the Bishop said the Lord's Prayer, with which kneeling.

Let us pray.

Our Father, &c.
O God of truth and love, we bless and magnify thy holy name, for thy great mercy and goodness in bringing these thy servants into the communion of this Church. Give them, we beseech thee, stability and perseverance in that faith, of which they have, in the presence of God and of this congregation, witnessed a good confession; and suffer them not to be moved from it by any temptations of Satan, enticements of the world, the scoffs of irreligious men, or the revellings of those who are still in error; but guard them by thy grace against all these snares, and make them instrumental in turning others from the errors of their ways, to the saving of their souls from death, and the covering a multitude of sins. And in thy good time, O Lord, bring, we pray thee, into the way of truth all such as have erred and are deceived: and so fetch them home, blessed Lord, to thy flock, that there may be one fold under one Shepherd, the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom, with the Father and the Holy Spirit, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

Then the Bishop dismissed the people, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the penitents, and to the Clergy and others who remained to receive the Communion with them.

Civil Intelligence.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship *Acadia* arrived at Boston on the morning of the 2d instant, after a passage of 13½ days from Liverpool. Our intelligence by her is to the evening of the 18th May, from London, and to the morning of the 19th, from Liverpool. Below are extracts from our files.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

From the Times, May 18.

The tactics of the Ministerial party are now becoming apparent, and the feelings of disgust and contempt which their recent proceedings have inspired throughout the country, will be not a little increased by their manner of prosecuting them in detail. That a debate so barren of interest, so full of puerile contradictions and sophistries, so evasive of the real point at issue, as this on the sugar duties, should have continued for seven nights, was a subject for wonder and astonishment—a fact which did not seem accounted for by any thing which the secretaries of the House could have done in last week of a determination on the part of Ministers to prolong the debate till Friday at the latest, for which various unsatisfactory reasons were assigned; and when Friday came, it turned out that Her Majesty had a ball for that evening, which made a division impossible, and then a further adjournment took place till Monday. On Monday, Her Majesty had a concert; and Lord John Russell was seized with a new and disinterested anxiety that all the members who represent great constituencies should have an opportunity reserved to them of expressing their sentiments, which for eight long nights, it seems, they have sought in vain. So long as there remains any single member desirous of speaking out wearisome commonplaces on a subject which he does not understand, the secretaries of the House will certainly not stop to have a division. Many and great have been the questions agitated within these walls of Parliament since Lord John Russell has been a Minister of State.—Parliamentary reform, corporation reform, church reform, slave emancipation, rifle commutation, church appropriation and spoliation, corn laws, ballot, Irish education, Irish registration,—questions about Canada, about Jamaica, about China,—many a disappointed member there has been on all those occasions, who came down to the House with a speech in his pocket which he never found the opportunity of delivering. But we never heard, on any of these questions, that Lord John Russell displayed any peculiar readiness of consideration for would-be speakers, albeit "representing great constituencies" the Whig Government knew well how to secure a division, when they wished to have one; and until now, a discussion of more than four or five evenings at the most has always appeared to them sufficient for every constitutional or reasonable purpose. And yet, on some of those questions, the fate of the Ministers and, what is more, the fate of the country was known to depend.

What, then, are we to judge on the present occasion? Plainly, that Ministers and their partisans are speaking against time; every man of straw whose voice they can command is set up to prolong the debate, and all the arts and appliances which Court favour places at their disposal are put in requisition to facilitate the late measure. To drag on their official existence till the day appointed for the consideration of the corn law question (the first business day after Whitsuntide), to employ the intermediate time in getting up as much agitation as possible, and after their defeat on that question which they look upon as their most hopeful card) to dissolve parliament, is evidently their game. This can only be done by staving off till Whitsuntide the conclusion of the present debate—an attempt which, if suggested a fortnight since, would have been scouted out of society as preposterous and impossible; but who shall say that it is impossible now? They have kept the House from Friday, the 7th, to Tuesday, the 18th instant, engaged in discussing the question whether the Speaker shall leave the chair, and there is yet no appearance of that dissolution coming to an end. When it does come to an end, Lord John Russell threatens to avail himself of the technical formalities of parliamentary proceedings, for the purpose of moving again the principle of the Ministerial Budget, in a different form, by way of amendment to Lord Sandon's resolution, and so opening the ground for a renewed debate of a week or ten days more upon precisely the same subject. He is well aware that every argument which the subject will bear has already been iterated and reiterated *usque ad nauseam*, that his threatened motion can never be so much as put from the chair, that every vote which is given against him now will be given in favour of Lord Sandon's resolution then; but he perseveres, hoping, like a second Fabius, *cunctando* to restore the day.

That this is the scheme of Ministers no rational man can doubt. They act as if secure of at least a week's tenure of their seats—they issue invitations for Cabinet dinners to take place on Friday next, and their organs loudly trumpet forth their determination to dissolve. Under such circumstances, the course which the Conservatives must pursue is obvious. They have no reason to fear the event of a dissolution, come when it may, or whatever may be the claptrap on which Ministers may rely for success. The ludicrous failure of the agitation hitherto attempted, and the unmitigated contempt displayed for the anti-corn-law humbug and its authors by the working classes throughout Britain, at Edinburgh, in London, at Nottingham, and at Sunderland, may well inspire them with unwavering confidence if they will only be true to the people and to themselves. But it is of importance that the country should understand the nature of the Whig game beyond the possibility of a mistake. Sir Robert Peel will speak this evening; after which, whatever may be the multitude of Ministerial speeches, either upon the present question, or upon the amendment of which Lord John Russell has given notice, we trust no single Conservative will offer to address the House. Let it be made apparent to every man, that the Whigs, and the Whigs only, desire to obstruct the course of public business for the purposes of faction—let them have both the talking and the credit of it all to themselves.

From the Standard, May 17.

It is asserted positively to-day, and what is much more extraordinary it is almost universally believed, that at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday, Ministers came to a definitive resolution to resign, in the event of an unfavourable division on the sugar duties. The discussion is said to have been long and animated, and the advocates for a dissolution were earnest and warm in their endeavours to bring over to their opinion the more discreet portion of their colleagues who recommended an adherence to the old constitutional practice of tendering their resignation to their Sovereign when themselves unable any longer to carry on the government. It is believed, but here we do not profess to speak authoritatively, that Earl Spencer attended the Cabinet Council at the decision of an illustrious lady, and materially influenced the decision which is understood to have been then adopted. The only doubt of the authenticity of this intelligence as to the decision of Saturday's Council, is drawn from an inference not very favourable to Whig Radical sincerity. It is natural observers remark that the report of the contemplated resignation is not discountenanced by the Ministerial adherents, and that therefore, the probability is that it is unfounded, and put in circulation by themselves for some sinister purpose. We give it precisely as we have heard it.

From the Morning Post, May 18.

Business was again languid at the Stock Exchange, the quotations generally for the English market, and, we might add, for the foreign as well, continuing much the same as on Saturday. Consols leave off at 89½ to 90 for money, and 90 to 1 for account; Exchequer Bills at 1s. to 3s. prem. India Stock at 25½ to 26. A good deal of speculation and conjecture were indulged in with regard to the probable composition of the future Ministry, it being assumed as certain, and this very naturally, that the Melbourne party will be unable to resist the consequences of the approaching vote. Sir Robert Peel is of course looked to as the statesman most likely to be charged with its formation; but the Duke of Richmond, notwithstanding his well-known bias in favour of the existing Corn Laws, has been named as a nobleman to whom the Queen may possibly have recourse in the present emergency. A coalition between Sir Robert Peel and some of the men now in power has also been talked of, as among the projects under consideration. We refrain, however, from pointing out the individuals with whom it was said Sir Robert would, perhaps, be called upon to act.

Lord Howick last week intimated to some of his supporters in North Northumberland that Sir Robert Peel may be regarded as the Prime Minister, and that ere long he may have occasion to ask their assistance in an appeal to the constituency. The noble lord has hitherto enjoyed his seat by sufferance; he will be lucky if he is still regarded as a fit object of toleration by his generous opponents.

Sir R. Inglis postponed his motion with respect to church extension till after Whitsuntide.

LOSS OF THE WILLIAM BROWN.

The following account of the loss of the ship *William Brown*, given by the crew saved in the boat and taken on board the ship *Crescent*, and it supplies a few painfully interesting particulars in addition to what appeared in the Standard, of Friday. It is dated April 28, 1841:—

"The passage was very rough, accompanied by squalls and loss of sails. On the 19th April, in lat. 43° 30' N. and 49° 39' W. long, making all sail in open sea, and running ten knots an hour, the labour side of the vessel struck upon a submerged rock, which stove her in. At 10 minutes past 9 at night, we struck upon another. I then proposed to the Captain to take in sail as quickly as possible, which we did; and sounding the pump, found two feet water in the hold. On going below, I found that the vessel was rapidly making water. All hands set to work to disengage the boats, and at eleven o'clock they were alongside. I descended into the long-boat, with eight of the crew and thirty-three of the passengers; the captain, lieutenant, a lady, and five sailors, embarked in the jollyboat, and we fastened the boats together. At midnight the vessel sunk, carrying with her thirty-three persons. We remained alongside each other until five o'clock in the morning. Captain Harris then informed us of his intention of leaving us, and making the best of his way to Newfoundland, and advised me to do the same. My boat being full and heavy, I could not manage it; to pursue that route was impossible; I therefore directed my course south. In the afternoon we fell in with a large quantity of ice. Throughout the night, the wind blew with violence from the north, in squalls, with rain and hail, and a very heavy sea. Finding that the boat was literally surrounded by small and large masses of ice, that the water was gaining upon her, I thought it improbable that she could hold out, unless relieved of some of her weight. I then consulted the sailors, and we were all of opinion that it was necessary to throw overboard those who were nearly dead, until we had room enough to work the boat, and take to our oars. The weather becoming worse, it was almost impossible to keep the boat afloat and disengage it from the ice. At day-break, we were surrounded by icebergs. On counting the passengers, sixteen were missing, and the rest were in a desperate state, and almost stiff from cold. At six o'clock in the morning, we perceived to the westward a sail, steering an easterly course. We exerted every effort to approach it. The captain being aloft, in order to steer his ship through the ice, saw our boat, and notwithstanding the danger to his own ship made sail for us. On Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, we were alongside of her, and before she had received us all on board, were struck by the ice, which stove in the boat. We, however, succeeded in saving her. Banks and islands of ice were in sight as far as the eye could reach. I then ascertained that it was the *Crescent*, of Portsmouth, (New Hampshire) Captain S. J. Ball, bound from New-York to Havre. We met the kindliest reception on board, and assistance in the way of food and clothing were lavished upon us.

Signed by the crew saved in the boat, and two passengers:—Francis Rhodes, mate; Lemarchal, steward; H. Murray, cook; James Patrick and James Black, passengers; Joseph Streetman, Alexander Williams, Charles Smith, James Norton, Isaac Freeman, and William Miller, seamen.

The above is a correct statement of the loss of the *William Brown*, which I have been able to learn from the mate and passengers.

(Signed)

S. J. BALL, Captain of the *Crescent*.

THE MINISTRY.—THE CORN LAWS.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

One of the Romaniest adumbrations of the administration has extended to the policy, in a somewhat Irish phrase, it is "clumsy cunning." The Ministers have no resource save in trick—bait, as the French say, all their schemes are "sowed with white thread."

Last night presented a memorable example of this use of fraud, at once the vilest and most transparent. Three times signally defeated in the House of Commons, upon ministerial measures, within ten days—once within the same short period conspicuously disgraced on the hustings at Nottingham—they were last night thrown back upon their old villainous stratagem, to distract the country by an agitation, in the confusion of which they might hope to evade the stern pressure which was forcing them from office. As in 1831 they secured their places by the policy of the Bill riots; as in 1835 they recovered the ground from which they were tottering, and even for a moment displaced, by a lying clamour against their too indignant and too confiding Sovereign; as again in 1837 they paced a cry of treason against the Queen—so now, when once more brought to extremity, they throw themselves into the arms of the anti-corn-law agitators.

Last night, within less than twenty-four hours from the latest of the defeats of the Cabinet, the ministerial leader in the House of Commons gave notice that he would raise that question, to raise which the head of the Cabinet has declared, in words still unextracted, to be no nothing less than "a *white thread*." Thus are we goaded. Every interest in the country, the peace of the country itself, even the security of the Throne, are treated as subordinate to the preservation of the offices of the Queen's Ministers.

Lord John Russell's announcement of a committee on the corn-laws was received amid such a tempest of conflicting exclamations as was never before witnessed in a house of parliament—the unprepared expression of amazement, and generally of disgust. All were astonished; the enemies of their country, the worshippers of gain, and they who look for security from the continuance of the present men in office, rejoiced with their surprise—but even they loathed the bartered dishonesty by which they hoped to profit; on the other side, all, except a few, who believed that the notice indicated an intended retirement from office (weak dupes), and that Lord John was merely proposing a measure to be prosecuted by himself as an opposition member, were filled with irrepressible indignation.

The wonder was universal, with whatever difference of feelings it was accompanied, and therefore the disgust must have been universal—for all must have seen that it was not any sense of the necessity for a change in the corn-laws—but the defeat of Lord Melbourne's bill, and of the compensation clause in the bill of the Attorney General, with the lesson imparted by the Nottingham election, which so suddenly inspired Lord John with his anti-agricultural project. The feelings thus expressed in the House of Commons will pervade the country. Every day renders it more difficult to cheat the people, and hence the rapid decline of Whig-Radical influence. The "clumsy cunning" of the ministers will fail: it will be seen that the interests of the agriculturists, and of the labourers of all classes too, are sought to be sacrificed, not for the promotion of any British object, but because ministers have not been able to do the work of Mr. O'Connell, and have found it impossible to reconcile the Englishman to the penalties of a *Very Poor-Law*. It is to serve Mr. O'Connell by protecting his tools; it is to perpetuate the savage Malthusian code that the *anti-corn-law* clamour is adopted by that ministry of which Lord Melbourne, who calls such clamour downright madness, is the head; and the people will see that such is the truth.

The few who in their simple honesty believed that Lord John Russell's announcement indicated an intention of retirement from office, with the other few who supposed that the attack upon the corn-laws was to be an open question, although the ministerial leader had proposed it, were soon disabused of their error by the budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which it was made apparent that the assault upon the agricultural interest and upon the labouring classes throughout the country, makes part of the financial project of the year, which has plainly been disjointed to admit, at a few hours' notice, this topic of angry agitation.

That ministers have, indeed, for some time turned their attention to the corn-laws as a last resource in the distress which they have seen awaiting them, we can easily believe, from the encouragement which they have given to *anti-corn-law* lecturers and *anti-corn-law* candidates, and the use which their writers have made of the protective duties as a set-off against the odious *New Poor-Law*; but that they did not intend to act upon the intrigue, unless driven to extremity, is proved by their silence—proved by their suffering three months of the session to pass without a notice, to

which must now be added another month before the question can be opened, is proved by the terms of that informal intimation itself to which Lord John Russell appeals as proving the contrary—an intimation, moreover, given before the Easter recess—that is, a month ago—that ministers had made up their minds "as to the regulation of trade." Now if ministers had really made up their minds upon this matter, would they have allowed more than half the session to pass before giving a distinct notice upon the point? Would they have fixed their budget for the 29th of April without making some provision for that change by which its demands were to be met? Would they first take credit in their financial arrangement for about one million and a half—rather two millions—to be obtained as the result of an alteration of the law, the inquiry, whether such alteration could be made, not being to commence sooner than five weeks after the budget should be propounded, and, indeed, until so late a period of the session, that, if any thing more than a farce, it cannot be possible to terminate this year? Finally, can any one who recollects the momentous interest attached to the corn-laws, and the heat and the length of time during which the policy of these laws has been debated, believe that it was intended to refer to them by a cursory hint that "ministers had made up their minds as to the regulations of trade?" No; the notice of last night was exclusively the effect of the disgrace of the night before, and of the disgraces of the preceding ten days, as the house itself testified by its expression of amazement. The expectation of a revenue from a change in the corn-laws was impracticable, the time renders it impossible that any such revenue can be realised in the present year; and for the present year only is a budget speech calculated. Something else has been displaced, or, more probably, the absurd and wholly unexplained anticipations of revenue from other sources, of which hereafter, have been something moderated.

In the preceding remarks we have unavoidably forestalled a great part of what we had to say of the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The reader will learn from that statement that the purpose of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to supply the deficiency of revenue by the utter ruin of the British West Indies, by the further depression and irritation of the already depressed and irritated colonies in North America, and by the destruction of British agriculture. It is proposed that Great Britain, having given twenty millions to emancipate the negroes of our own colonies, and thereby crippled the industry of those colonies, is now to finish the work by giving such terms to the slave colonies of other nations as shall enable them to undersell the British planter, and greatly promote the slave-trade. It is proposed that, having expended some millions more in endeavouring to bring the Canadas to order and contentment, we are now to fling a fresh firebrand into the North American provinces, by depriving them, to a great extent, of the English farmer's saleable export trade. It is proposed that the English farmer shall be once more thrown into that state of anxiety and incertitude which has already ruined tens of thousands of families—even if the destruction is not to be made final and universal; but this, as we have already shown, is merely an after project hastily and bunglingly dove-tailed into the previously arranged plan.

The debate upon the budget was one of great interest, the speech of Sir Robert Peel, as always happens, standing in ability high above the others; but we must postpone our remarks upon it. Meanwhile, every thing tends to confirm our impression that ministers contemplate an early dissolution. It is with a view to this desperate resource that the *Anti-corn-law* agitation is tried once more.

CANADA.

THE LATE RIOT AT TORONTO.

From the Can. Herald.

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by His Excellency the Governor-General, to conduct the investigation referred to in the following letter of instructions, publish the same for public information, and will be prepared to receive evidence touching the matters therein enumerated, at the Ontario Hotel, on and after Friday the 4th instant, at the hour of ten A.M.

R. B. SULLIVAN.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

N. FULLAM.

Toronto, 2nd June, 1841.

(Copy.)

The Governor-General directs that Messrs. Coffin and Fullam should proceed to Toronto, for the purpose of investigating and reporting to him upon the circumstances attending the late disturbance in that City, by which it appears that loss of life to one man, and serious injury to others, have occurred. His Excellency adjoints to these gentlemen, the Honourable R. B. Sullivan, in order that the inquiry may be conducted, if it is deemed expedient, upon oath, as well as to compel the attendance of individuals, where it may be necessary for the purposes of justice, under a Magistrate's Warrant, as it appears that it is not competent to any other person than one of the Corporation to act as a Magistrate in Toronto, except an Executive Councilor.

The circumstances into which inquiry should principally be directed, are—

The origin of the riot; whether it was a mere casual act of violence, arising from the accidental encounter of men excited by the previous Election, or whether it appears that any assault had been conspired and purposed; and if so, by whom.

What precautions were taken by the Magistrates of the City, to prevent or repress any disturbance which might arise, and what was the force employed by them for that purpose, if any.

What was the conduct of the Magistrates themselves, and of the civil force under their orders, when the first disturbance broke out.

What is the state of the civil power and Police at Toronto, generally; whether it is efficient, and enjoys the confidence of the inhabitants of the City.

In conducting these inquiries, His Excellency is desirous that nothing whatever shall be done by the Commissioners, to interfere with the proceedings which may have been instituted before the ordinary tribunals, in vindication of the law in this matter.

By Command.

(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH,

Chief Secretary.

Government House,

Montreal, 25th May, 1841.

THE COMMISSION.—In continuation of the brief remarks in our last, we had penned an article in which the legality and propriety of the Commission recently issued by Lord Sydenham was fully discussed; the publication of the accompanying notice has, however, induced us to cancel the manuscript. We feel strongly upon the subject of this inquiry, but we should ill perform our duty to the public, were we to insist in agitating the question, after the Commission has been commanded to postpone proceedings until the case of Kelly and others shall have been disposed of by the authorized tribunals.

"The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the disturbances succeeding the late Toronto Election, have it in command from His Excellency the Governor-General, to postpone proceedings, until the trials of certain individuals, charged with offences arising out of the said disturbances, shall be over, or otherwise disposed of, for the present session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer."

"Ontario Hotel."

"5 P.M. 4th June, 1841."

—Ibid.

THE HASTINGS PROTEST.

At a meeting of the conservatives of the town of Belleville and its vicinity, held at Daniel Young's tavern, on Monday, the 24th May, instant, pursuant to adjournment, in the absence of the former Secretary, Mr. John Breakenridge was appointed in his stead. The Committee appointed at the last meeting having reported their opinion that a petition should be drawn up, the following Resolutions were put consecutively, and carried *unanimously*.

1st. Moved by C. O. Benson, Esq. seconded by C. Levescote, Esquire.

Resolved—That a protest having been entered against the return of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, for the County of Hastings, and a Committee having been appointed to carry out that protest, and it being their opinion that a petition, as required by the laws and constitution of this country, should be drawn up, expressing the causes of dissatisfaction with the return made by the Returning Officer—a petition be framed accordingly, by the gentlemen composing the said Committee, and presented to this meeting, for its approbation.

2nd. Moved by C. Levescote, Esquire, seconded by John Addison.