

pear thoroughly aroused in reference to the scandalous and wicked acts of those who acted under Governor Eyre in "putting down the rebellion!" We can but select some of the more striking portions of what is brought to our notice, so as to place it before our readers, and render them conversant with the leading features of the affair and the character of those concerned in it.

Meetings are being held in all parts of England and deputations appointed to Earl Russell asking for the recall of Governor Eyre and a full investigation of the evidence that existed for supposing a rising might be expected, and the means pursued in putting it down.

As the Hon. G. W. Gordon was the most prominent man who was hung by the authorities, it will be interesting to know something more of him. The following respecting his character is from the Rev. E. Blake, a returned Wesleyan Missionary, given at a Wesleyan Missionary meeting at Cirencester:—

"He said that for a period of fourteen years it had been his happiness to labour in Jamaica. He was not going to apologise for the outbreak. He was a strong opponent of rebellion, and a great lover of order and good government. He, however, grieved to have to admit that the calamities recently enacted there were in a measure to be attributed to the misrule which had been exercised over the unhappy people of that unfortunate island. With reference to Mr. G. W. Gordon, he was able to state that he was not a Baptist, but a member of the Church of England, and he knew him well, and he had been associated with him in many different meetings. He had, however, seen him take the chair at the Wesleyan as well as at the Baptist missionary meetings. He was a man of extensive information, and of most generous impulses, and he had laboured long to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures. He believed he was thoroughly devoted to God, and concerned himself sincerely in promoting the welfare of those around him. He was a man most liberal in his contributions to the cause of God in every department. There was scarcely a chapel that required building, a school established, or any good work carried out, that did not find a hearty supporter in George William Gordon. The Baptist missionaries were a noble set of men, and they had rendered great service to the cause of religion. Those were serious charges which were preferred against them, but their vindication would appear in due course. They had borne their testimony against wrong and oppression, but they had a right to speak, and they had a right now to be heard."

Mr. Blake explained the condition of the estates, and the wretched system adopted by most of the planters, and concluded by the following description of the origin of the outbreak:—

"He said a poor negro went to gather fruit on a neglected estate under the impression that no one cared about it. In fact, it would have been allowed to rot. Well, he was prosecuted for trespass, and because he was fined it was that the outbreak took place, and it was not till after they were fired upon that they rose. Now, he did not think that Englishmen would have stood such proceedings without resenting them much more than the untutored negro. The authorities had taken deep revenge—they had taken twenty lives for one. He did not hesitate to say that Governor Eyre had shown himself quite unfit for his post, and he must no longer rule that island. They wanted a man with a Christian heart, a wise head, and a sound judgment. The speaker concluded, by stigmatising the class legislation of the island, and said that the country would never be prosperous so long as they had the present venal house of assembly."

It will be a long day before the murder of Mr. Gordon and the other victims will be forgotten; and we doubt not Governor Eyre and the others concerned will have to stand their trial for that crime. The following is the expression of the *Solicitor's Journal* a high legal authority in reference to this matter:—

"In the eye of the law, and utterly irrespective of the question whether Mr. Gordon did or not deserve his fate, Brigadier-General Nelson, and the officers who sat on that court-martial, and the soldiers who carried their sentence into effect, have one and all been guilty of wilful murder. It is not alleged that Mr. Gordon was taken with arms in his hands, though even that would not justify his trial by court-martial unless he was taken in a district which was at that time under martial law; and, according to English law, a military court has no jurisdiction to try a non-military subject of the Crown for any offence whatever other than armed resistance to the authorities in a proclaimed district. *Inter arma silent leges*, but only when their voice is drowned by actual warfare. However just, therefore, the sentence upon Mr. Gordon may have been—a point upon which we express no opinion—it was pronounced by persons who had no authority to try him for the offence, and who were, therefore, *pro hac vice* a mere voluntary association of private individuals. The sentence of such a self-constituted court had no legal validity, and, therefore, could not justify those who acted in obedience to it; and the act of putting Mr. Gordon to death was as much a murder, both in those who ordered it and those who obeyed that order, as it would be if Brigadier Nelson was to be seized in the streets of London, tried by a jury of Baptist ministers at Exeter Hall, and hung from a gibbet by the order of Sir Morton Peto or Dr. Underhill.

And this is no light matter: it is, we repeat, of more grave import in our eyes, that every principle of British law should thus have been set at naught by a British governor and British officers (and we have no reason to believe that this is an isolated instance), than even the worst of the horrible outrages by which, under the pretence of warfare, both sides have vied in disgracing the very name of man."

The London *Freeman* remarks concerning the above:—

"Assuming the correctness of these statements, there can be no doubt of what the Government ought to do. Not only the Governor, but Nelson, Hobbs, and the whole of the men who revel, with the approval of the Governor, in their wanton deeds of blood, ought to give account of their conduct before a commission of unimpeachable impartiality. We cannot now excuse the wanton slaughter,—after the only riot, that which took place at the Court-house through the firing of the volunteers on the mob, by any considerations of fear; and the extravagance of calling on the Maroons is only to be paralleled by the employment of Indians with the scalping knife and tomahawk in civilised warfare. The position of our own countrymen in colonies, and the honour of England throughout the civilised world, demand an unsparring investigation and unsparring dealing with every offender."

After the above from a Wesleyan missionary, our readers will be prepared to read Mr. Gordon's letter written to his wife just before his death, which will be found in another column. They may then judge whether they think him worthy of death.

It is strange that the persons in command of parties hunting for the rebels should be so devoid of all humanity. In addition to the despatches already published from some of these, we find many more of a similar character. Captain Ford of the 1st W. I. Reg., says:—

"This morning we made raid with thirty men, all mounted, and got back to headquarters at 3 p. m., bringing in a few prisoners, and having flogged nine men, and burned three negro houses, and then had a court-martial on the prisoners, who amounted to about fifty to sixty. Several were flogged without court-martial from a simple examination. One man John Anderson, a kind of parson and school-master, got fifty lashes; nine were convicted by court-martial; one of them to 100 lashes, which he got at once, the other eight to be hanged or shot; but it was then quite dark, so their execution is postponed till morning. G. W. Gordon had his black coat and vest taken from him as a prize by one of the soldiers, also his spectacles by another, so you will see he was very little differently treated from the common herd. I am told that one of his cattle at Rhine is killed every day for the benefit of the people and constables in Bath, and to-day we sent there and fetched away one for this party. We quarter on the enemy as much as possible; small stock, turkeys, &c., we take *ad libitum*; other supplies we give receipts for. We press all the horses and saddles we can find, but the black troops are more successful than ours in catching horses—nearly all of them are mounted. They shot about 160 people on their march from Port Antonio to Manchioneal, hanged seven in Manchioneal, and shot three on their way here! This is a picture of martial law. *The soldiers enjoy it*—the inhabitants have to dread it. If they run on their approach they are shot for running away. The contents of all the houses we have been in, except only this very house, but including the barracks, have been reduced to a mass of broken and hacked furniture with doors and windows smashed by the rebels."

We have felt sick at heart in reading these disgusting flippancies over the miseries and death of the poor negroes. Every loyal Englishman will feel his cheeks tingle at such abominations; and we shall be surprised if such blots on our national honor are not severely punished.

Notices, &c.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—Persons connected with the Teachers' Association, desirous of attending the Annual Convention of Teachers in Halifax, on the 27th inst., may receive Certificates entitling them to a free Ticket for the railway on application to either of the following gentlemen:—The Superintendent of Education; The Principal of the Normal School; J. R. Miller, Esq.; Rev. D. M. Welton; William Eaton, Esq.; Rev. G. Armstrong; H. C. Upham, Esq.; M. J. Smith; Rev. G. M. Christie, and the Secretary, F. W. Gordon, A. M.

Colchester County School Convention.—The Colchester Co. Sabbath School Convention will meet at Great Village, on Friday the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Letters Received. L. E. DeWolfe, I. H. Harris, E. H. Jordan, G. J. Richardson, Esq., Joseph Sutherland, R. R. Layton, 1 sub, Rev. T. A. Blackader, Dr. Randall, R. J. Griffiths, Rev. J. F. McKenne, W. A. Morse, \$; 50, 1 sub, per Mr. B. Parker, Rev. G. Armstrong, Rev. N. Vidito, Jas. Desbrisay, Esq., \$6, Rev. J. A. Stubbart, 1 sub, Asaph Marshall, Esq., \$10.

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To those unacquainted with this Establishment, if any, we would respectfully ask a call if only for comparison. Space does not admit of enumeration; but you will find almost every article usually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS STORE and a good many others, all at strictly economical prices. N. B.—Three Lots much below their value. October 11. 2 mths.

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TAKEN EXTERNALLY IT CURES Felons, Boils and Old Sores, Severe Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breast, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

PAIN KILLER, Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, and sweetened with sugar, if desired, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a COUGH and BRONCHITIS, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than any thing else. For SORE THROAT, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain Killer and water, and the relief is immediate and cure positive. It should not be forgotten that the Pain Killer is equally as good to take internally as to use externally. Each bottle is wrapped with all directions for its use. October 18. 3 mths.

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Manchester House, 140 Granville Street. AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. WE have opened a portion of this season's stock per Tripoli, St. Lawrence, and Mail Steamers; and on the arrival of the Roseneath our stock will be COMPLETE. A look through our establishment will disclose a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, COMPRISING White, Gray and Printed COTTONS; Sheetings, Tickings, Drills, Denims, Fines and Coarse LINENS; Table Damasks, Towellings, Curtain Damasks, Cotton Warp, Batting, &c. &c. DRESS GOODS—French Merinos, Coburgs, Plain Poplins, Fancy and Plain Wines, Gals Fields, and all the newest styles in Dress Material. MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS in Astracans, Wiltons, Satars and Plain Cloths. SHAWLS in Paisley, Bordered Cashmires, Saxony Wool, &c. BLANKETS—Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony Finelns, Kerseys, Saises, &c. CLOTHS in Doeskins, Tweeds, Chevots, Silk mixed Coatings, Pilots, Whittneys, Beavers, &c. READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c. A very large stock of Over and Under Coats, Pants, Vests, Under Clothing, Dress and Fannel Shirts, Bracons, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. Fancy Goods. Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Bonnet and Mantle Velvets, Dress Caps, Laces, Trimmings, Worked Muslins, Linen Colls, &c. Also—A complete assortment of SMALL WARES, and a number of JOB LOTS for Wholesale Customers. SHAW & MUMFORD, Sep. 26. 2m.