

## FATHER GAVAZZI IN QUEBEC.

The telegraph informs us that Gavazzi has been met in Quebec with the violence which Rome always uses when she can do so safely. All the particulars have not yet reached us, but there is sufficient to show that the attack upon the church was premeditated. Father Gavazzi was announced to lecture in the Wesleyan Church on Saturday evening. Between that time and Monday, the evening of the assault, there was plenty of time to organize the rioters; perhaps there was a gentle intimation to the people from the altar on Sunday that the presence of the lecturer in Quebec was displeasing to the priests of the church established in Lower Canada. On Monday the Free Church was the place selected for the lecture, a very handsome edifice in Ursule Street, the pastor of which, Rev. Mr. Clarke, has lately been engaged in controversy in the Quebec journals on the very subjects which Gavazzi discusses. From the telegraph report, it seems that an interruption of the lecturer within was the signal to the crowd outside to break the windows and rush in to the assault of the audience; a large number of ladies were among them, and the terror and alarm may easily be conceived. The assault upon the lecturer and his secretary leaves no doubt of the murderous designs of these tools of the priests. The noble Gavazzi defended himself with what weapons he had at command, and we can readily imagine that those who once met the sweep of his strong arm would not need a second blow; he is said to have knocked down eight or ten, but numbers overpowered him, and he was savagely thrown from the high pulpit on the heads of those below. His attendant, who watches over his safety as a mother guards a child, was worse treated, probably from not being able to defend himself so well. The officers and soldiers of the garrison, who were present, appear to have been among the chief objects of attack. There must have been a general fight all through the church, the Protestants of course defending the lecturer and the ladies, and the Romanists in attack. Not until the military were called out does the disturbance appear to have ceased, and even after that the organized band appears to have marched a considerable distance in order to threaten Mr. George Brown in the House of Assembly.

The idea that a public lecturer, having peacefully assembled a respectable audience, should be interrupted by a mob, and brutally maltreated, fills; every mind with indignation; a feeling which rises still higher, when it is considered that he is a stranger, one who fought bravely for liberty in his own country, and who lives in the hope of striking another blow there at no distant time—a man, too, of talents and eloquence of no ordinary kind, a man of noble stamp, honest, open, and energetic: a true Englishman in heart though not in name.—And this scene is enacted under the eyes of the Government, below the walls of the citadel of Quebec, with an afterpiece on the premises of the House of Assembly itself. What a disgrace is this to Quebec and to the whole Province! We would like to think that the majesty of the law would be asserted against the rioters, but we have no hopes that any arrests will be made. The attack did not take place without the approval of persons of influence; and no doubt that influence will be used to shield the offenders. The Government is known to be Romanist to the heart, the House of Assembly to be awed by the Clergy, the Protestants of Quebec to be in a minority and to embrace many luke warm and time-serving persons among them. We trust that the latter will learn a lesson from the event; that it will teach them to put forth all their moral strength in order that they may overawe the Romish bands, and liberty may be obtained to speak, write, and print freely upon all subjects and at all times. We hope, too, that this sanguinary outrage will warn Protestants everywhere to avoid giving countenance to Rome in any way. In Upper Canada the priests are mild and peaceable, only wanting what they call their rights; in Quebec, where they have the majority, they are ravening wolves, forbidding free discussion, striking with violence all who oppose them. Shall we give them salaries for their teachers from Protestant money; funds for their hospitals and endowments for their churches? Shall we permit them to rule over us in every political matter; we, who are the majority and have justice on our side? It is the men who incited this riot and who will defend the perpetrators, that control the Government at Quebec, and overawe the Parliament. It is because Protestants from Upper Canada are divided, because both political parties strive how much each can give for the sake of office, that these Romish priests are supreme. How long shall this continue?—How long shall Orangemen send men to Parliament, who willingly agree to perpetuate the Roman Catholic establishment in Lower Canada? How long shall Reformers and volunteers vote for Three Rivers' Cathedral Bills and Ecclesiastical Corporations? Until Protestants unite, Romanism must be supreme, the influence of the Executive and the Legis-

Father Gavazzi will be interrupted with violence, and no man will be punished for it.

We are glad to hear that the Protestants of Quebec have held a meeting to assert the right of speech. We hope that they may insist on Father Gavazzi speaking again and again in their churches until the Romanists have learned that on British ground we have the privilege of expressing our opinions. The Padre was announced to lecture in Montreal on Wednesday in the Great Bonsecours Hall. We have no fear of him being ill-treated there—the British inhabitants will take care of that. There is no place in the world where the labors of such a man are more needed than in Lower Canada, and we trust that he may be persuaded to stop, till he has fully given all his facts to the Romanists, roused lukewarm Protestants, and given fresh life and spirit to the more active. His visit to Toronto has been of very great advantage to the cause.—*Toronto Globe, June 9.*

(By Telegraph from Quebec.)

[From the Montreal Pilot, June 10.]

## RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Last night the city was the scene of a serious disturbance.

While the lecture of Gavazzi was proceeding, loud cheering was heard outside, and we understand a reincounter occurred between the people outside and the police, in the course of which the chief of police was seriously hurt. Fully one hundred people went out of church most of them apparently armed, amongst them muskets, pistols, loaded sticks, and other weapons.

After the noise outside had ceased, the parties who had gone out returned—and the lecture was continued and concluded. At the breaking up of the audience a number of troops were collected. The streets were crowded, especially those in the vicinity of the Hay Market, but we cannot say we saw anything like a row. While proceeding on our way we heard, however, several pistol or gun shots fired near the Engine House, and almost instantly the troops commenced a running fire on every side, which speedily dispersed the people in all directions. We were under the impression, not seeing any disturbance, that the firing was blank cartridge, but immediately after the discharge we saw several persons wounded. We have heard, on authority that we cannot question, that the firing was by order of the Mayor, and that the Riot Act was not read. It is said that 2 or 3 are killed and several others dangerously wounded, besides a number who have been slightly injured. At the late hour at which we write, we could do little more than narrate the facts, but we must add that the astonishment of every individual with whom we have conversed, is great, and indignation deep at what is considered to be the wanton firing on this occasion, and unquestionably in favor of ordering an immediate enquiry into the circumstances of this calamitous affair.

LATER PARTICULARS.—Fearful excitement on account of the positive murder of 5 unoffending citizens by the military who were ordered to fire by the Mayor. The inhuman butchery was caused by the Irish Roman Catholic population to enter St. John Church with a view of lynching Father Gavazzi—the police who endeavored to prevent the Roman Catholics from entering were severely beaten, and the Protestants within the church, some of whom were armed in self protection, were called out to assist the police. Firing of musketry and pistols between some Roman Catholics on the one side and Protestants on the other side, then commenced—several on both sides were wounded, some it is said killed. The Mayor then ordered the troops, who up to this time had been concealed in the Engine House at the Hay Market, to fire upon the people—one volley was fired but without effect—another by a second division, firing up the hill towards the Unitarian Church, on the retiring congregation, brought men and children to the ground—5 were killed and 15 wounded.

Gavazzi goes on with his lectures at the request of the citizens, and a meeting is called for one o'clock.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as we could ascertain up to 1 o'clock this morning:—

Peter Gillespie, shot through the head, dead. Mr. Crosby Clarke, shot through the body, dead. Mr. ———, a relative of Mr. Hutchinson, the builder, dead. A man, name unknown to Dr. McDonnell, dead. James Welch, boiler-maker, dead. Mr. Adams, son of Councillor Adams, mortally wounded. Mr. Clare, at W. Lyman & Co.'s, shot through the leg.

A son of Thomas McGrath, wounded. Mr. Hibbard, of Long Point, slightly wounded. A son of Mr. Hutchinson, builder, slightly wounded. An apprentice boy about 14 years of age wounded in the left arm.

Quebec to-day, very latest. It is reported that Mr. Wilson, Mayor of Montreal, has taken refuge in the city Hall, at that place, where he is surrounded by an enraged crowd of thousands of the citizens threatening his life.

A man in Burlington, Vt. advertises "Hans" his son's daughter.

Personal and Political Sketch of the Members of the House of Assembly of N. H., as we find them in 1853.

HON JOHN R. PARTELOW.

In person, Mr. Partelow, is of commanding stature; and finely built—of majestic mien, and a good specimen of one of Adam's degenerate sons. His personal appearance is prepossessing. He must be "well in years," probably over 50, his hair and features indicate as much. Still, his vigor of body and mind is quite unimpaired. In debate, in the legislature, he speaks but seldom, and his remarks are brief—yet, he watches the proper time, when what he says will tell with more effect—his speeches are always in the "nick of time," and to the point—as a debater, he affects nothing through parade or ostentation—his utterance is every thing but pleasing—voice inharmonious, and articulation difficult; and yet, with these natural impediments, he wields an immensity of power in the House. When the favored and popular representative from St. John, there was not so much cause to wonder at his great influence, but when discarded there, and returned from Victoria by men whose "language he knew not"—it was astonishing that he never lost caste in the Assembly. He may with strict propriety, be called the "KING BEE OF THE HIVE."

In his capacity as Provincial Secretary he has proved himself an able Financier. Mr. Partelow, in "facts and figures," is an "Old Fox," and were he to commit an error no man could detect or correct equal to himself? As a Politician, whatever he may have been in former years—it would be venturing too far into the deep waters of uncertainty to pronounce him this or that—Tory or Whig; Conservative or Liberal—Perhaps he may with a more near approach to the terra-firma of truth, be considered a compound of the different materials! During the last session, this gentleman advocated vote by ballot: and on the question of the Fisheries took an open and decided stand against relinquishing our rights; maintaining the doctrine of a fair and equivalent reciprocity between the United States and the Colonies, as the only terms to which he would assent. The expressions as they fell from his lips, were enthusiastically regarded by the House—and although, many do not give the Provincial Secretary credit for sincerity, it would be unjust to condemn, apart from the plainest evidence of guilt. Mr. Partelow has the power to effect considerable savings to the Province—the expenses of stationary for the House is a rank weed, which should be uprooted—the "grab-all" system is ridiculous—the eyes of the people are upon the PUBLIC OFFICERS of our country; and Mr. Partelow, not ignorant of this fact, will, we daresay, commence a timely reformation (?) FOR THE NEXT ELECTION.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.—Notwithstanding the resistance of Mr. Drummond and his very ludicrous advocacy of Bytown as the seat of government, the vote of £60,000 to build houses of parliament in Toronto, was carried yesterday by a large majority. The site, it is understood, will be the college lands at the head of the avenue. We believe it is proposed the present University building should be taken down, and the materials used in the new buildings; to carry on the plan as commenced would be far to expensive.

[Toronto Globe, June 4.]

A destructive fire has been raging in Canada, which laid waste a district of country 70 miles in length by 40 in breadth. It commenced in the woods on the Ottawa, in the vicinity of Bytown, and upwards of 500 families had to flee for their lives and were made homeless by the calamity, being obliged in many instances to take refuge in wells, cellars, and other places to secure their lives. Many took refuge in the river, and a small steamer which assisted some of them in making their escape had finally to be abandoned. The inhabitants are reduced to utter destitution, their provisions, seed for their Spring crop, farming utensils having been consumed.—*Canada paper.*

The Presbyterian, General Assembly, lately held at Buffalo, pronounced a ukase against dancing, but decided that a man might marry

THE EXPLOSION AT QUEBEC.—Quebec journals furnish further details of the loss of the steamboat St. Pierre, at Gilmour's Cove, on the 30th ult. The Chronicle says the St. Pierre was preparing to take a barge in tow, when her boiler burst, and out of nine persons who were on board, seven perished. Captain Barras, who stood over the boiler, was blown high into the air; Mr. Terrien had his skull split open by a piece of the boiler, and his wife and two children who stood by him were killed, but their bodies were hardly disfigured at all. The other sufferers were firemen and deck hands, whose names have not been ascertained. The vessel went instantly down into deep water.—Five bodies have been recovered.

The Calais Advertiser states that five saw mills were burned down on the upper dam, at Magagnadavick, a few days ago. They were owned by Messrs. Daniel Gilmore and M. Brockway. Considerable lumber was also consumed. No insurance.

MYSTRIous AFFAIR.—We learn from a correspondent of the rumor of the murder of a young woman in Unity by a French pedlar.—The lady had received several stabs in the chest, and her body was concealed in the pedlar's cart, who drove up to a farmer's dwelling and desired to exchange his cart for a buggy wagon to go to Bangor, and leave the former in the barn until his return. The farmer did not see fit to make the exchange, but loaned him instead an old saddle, and the pedlar left having previously put his cart in the barn.

Several days after an awful stench proceeded from this vehicle, and the farmer having called the assistance of several neighbors, it was broken open, and the body of a young female, as above, discovered. The parties are unknown, and we have learned no further particulars.—*Waldo Me. Signal.*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Daniel Webster arrived from San Juan on the 6th.—She connected with the Sierra Nevada, making a through trip in 20 days. The mining accounts are favorable. The Sonora Herald records many lucky discoveries, and that new diggings have been discovered from which some \$300 to \$900 lumps have been taken.

The Eldorado from Aspinwall arrived at New York on the 8th. She brought mails, and \$700,000. Two men named Brophrey and Scottey were arrested for an attempt to blow up the steamship Sierra Nevada. They were seamen and the attempt was made on the down trip.—A terrible affray occurred at Santa Barbara between a party of squatters and Sheriff W. W. Twist, assisted by citizens. Two of the latter, and the sheriff were shot. Amid great excitement the revenue cutter Ewing arrived, and the captain and men went to the assistance of the authorities. The affray grew out of an attempt to eject a squatter. A party of 1200 Sonorians are on their way to California.

A fire occurred at San Francisco on the 4th ult. Loss \$126,000. The Bassett Hotel was burnt, and it is thought several of the inmates. About 20 buildings were consumed. News from the mining districts was good; the yield of gold had not fallen off. Agricultural prospects were good.

BARQUE WM. & MARY.—Had the dead at Norwalk suddenly sprung into life, that event could hardly have created a greater surprise than the rescue of the passengers of the Wm. & Mary has occasioned. The captain, like a craven and coward, deserted his passengers, thinking they would go to the bottom, and then published a statement that he saw them sink. It is stated that the ship could have been run ashore in four hours. She floated for three days after she struck, and would have floated longer by working at the pumps.

Long continued drought and unseasonable cold are complained of, by the Southern papers, as unfavorable to the growing cotton. The last Charleston papers mention the welcome occurrence of a shower of rain.

A general complaint of the ravages of the fly among the growing wheat is made by the papers of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Western Maryland.