

CASTLE ST. LEWIS, QUEBEC, 3d Sept. 1832.

SIR—The Governor-in-Chief has directed me to desire that you will be pleased, without loss of time, to make the following communication to your brother-Magistrates of Montreal.

The Governor-in-Chief could not fail to be deeply affected at the loss of life which attended the suppression of a riot at Montreal on the 21st May last; but whilst he shares in the grief which every class of his Majesty's subjects must have felt upon that melancholy occasion, not excepting those very soldiers whose duty compelled them to make use of the arms, His Excellency entertained a very confident expectation, that upon inquiry it would be found that the measures taken by the Magistrates were all dictated by necessity, and that the troops employed under their directions, had not been called upon to act until all other means of restoring the public tranquillity had proved ineffectual.

The examinations taken before the Coroner's Inquest which assembled for the purpose of investigating the circumstances connected with the death of the three individuals who unfortunately lost their lives by the fire of the troops, were calculated to justify this expectation on the part of his Excellency; and being well aware of the painful anxiety the Magistrates must have suffered, arising from the responsibility incurred by them in the discharge of their important duties, his Excellency felt greatly disposed to cause a communication to be addressed to those gentlemen, expressive of his approbation of their proceedings.

Considering, however, that a judicial inquiry was still going forward, which might eventually present a different view of the subject, and render further proceedings necessary. His Excellency deemed it more prudent to suspend his judgment, and to await in silence the final result of whatever proceedings the circumstances of the case might make it necessary to institute before the ordinary tribunals of the country, whose duty it is to take cognizance of criminal offences.

The Governor-in-Chief entertained hopes that the reserve which he had thus imposed on himself, would have served as an example to others, and that the law would have been suffered to take its due course without any attempt being made to prejudice the public mind upon the subject of an inquiry, involving such awful consequences to the party concerned.

It was not, therefore, without feelings of deep regret arising from his anxious desire to see the laws fairly and impartially administered on all occasions, that his Excellency received information, the truth of which he had no reason to doubt, that public meetings had been held in some few places in the Province, at which meetings, in defiance of every principle of justice, and at the time when the lives of those individuals were in jeopardy, from the judicial inquiry then in progress the magistrates and the military employed under their directions on the 21st May, were rashly pronounced guilty of the foul crime of murder. Proceedings such as those above described afford matter for serious reflection in a country, where upon all trials of life and death, the life of the accused party is in the hands of a jury taken from the body of the people, but as the Governor in Chief is in daily expectation of being furnished with opportunities more fit and appropriate than the present occasion for expressing his sentiments on this subject, he forbears to dwell further upon it in this place.

The expected inquiry has now taken place; bills of indictment have been preferred against certain of the magistrates, and of the military employed under their directions on the 21st May last; and after a strict, impartial and laborious inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, by the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal, the parties implicated have been absolved of all blame.

Such having been the result of the investigation of the Grand Jury, the Governor in Chief considers that the time is now arrived for conveying to the Magistrates of Montreal his thanks for the firmness, moderation and judgment displayed by them during the whole of the disturbances which agitated the city of Montreal in the months of May last, and which at one time threatened a repetition of the scenes recently exhibited in one of the most opulent and flourishing cities of the British empire, terminating in the sacrifice of many lives, and the destruction of property to an immense amount. With this example before our eyes, it is not, perhaps, unreasonable to presume, that very many of the peace-

able inhabitants of Montreal are at this moment indebted for the preservation of their lives and property to the firmness of the Magistrates, and the timely interference of the troops acting under their directions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant

H. CRAIG, Secretary.

To the Senior Magistrate, Montreal.

COURSE AND MORTALITY OF THE CHOLERA IN CANADA. Observations on the statement of burials of persons who died of Malignant Cholera at Quebec, from 7th August to 2d September, 1832.

The burials of Cholera during these twenty-seven days were in the whole 428, of which 277 were at the Catholic Burial-grounds, and 151 at the Protestant.

The general proportion of Protestant burials has continued to be about one third of the whole, which is supposed to be near in proportion to the Protestant population, including transient persons. There has however been a more frequent irregularity in the proportions of Catholic and Protestant burials than in the statement from 9th June to 6th August.

The protestant funerals bore the highest proportion to the Catholic on Saturdays and Sundays. The greatest number of funerals were, as during the former period, on the first days of the week, between the full and last quarter of the moon. One third of the whole number was in the eight days from the full to the last quarter.

The greatest number of funerals was on Saturday the 18th August, being thirty-three; fifteen of which were Protestant. The greatest number in the former statement, in one day, was 142, and it happened at a period of moist, rainy, and warm weather. In this instance, the weather had changed from moist and warm to cool, particularly in the morning, two days before. Cold mornings and fine clear warm days, few of which had occurred in the former period, have in this statement shown an increase of mortality. Warm, close, and moist weather has continued to be accompanied with increased deaths. The lowest number of burials was four, on the 3th August, the weather dry and warm, the thermometer at 85, and on the 24th seven, the weather being windy, after light showers. On the 31st August and 1st September there were no Protestant funerals, but followed by eight on the following day, being Sunday the 2nd September, after two cold nights and fine clear and warm days. On the 7th, 8th, 14th, 23d, and 25th August, there were no burials of Cholera at the Catholic cemetery in St. Roch. On the Plains, the lowest number was two, on the 8th August.

On the 2d Sept. the total number of burials at Quebec of persons dead of Cholera, from the 9th June, both days inclusive, is two thousand two hundred and eighteen, out of a population of about one-eighth of that of New York, in which the total number of deaths of the disease in two thirds of the time, has been only a little more than at Quebec. Had New York been visited with the same severity as at Quebec, it would have had about 12,600 deaths in the two months; and instead of the highest number one day being about 150, it would have been 1100. Paris, in the same proportion as Quebec, would have had 3432 deaths a-day, instead of 300, which was the maximum in that city.

At the rate of mortality at Quebec of Cholera alone from 9th June to 2d September, a number equal to the whole population would die in less than four years; at the rate from 7th August to 2d September, in less than seven

About one third of the deaths at Quebec are supposed to be of transient persons, or emigrants not long in the country.

The total number of deaths throughout the Province in three months, out of a population of about half a million, already exceeds the total deaths in Great Britain, with a population of about fifteen millions, in six months.

The eastern parts of the district of Quebec, and many other populous parts of the Province, can hardly be said to have been yet visited by the disease.

SEPTEMBER 10.—The Health Wardens reported for all the different parts of the town only one

death this morning: in the hospitals there were 3, making 4.

Five deaths among the crew of the bark Mansfield occurred since Saturday, and the vessel has been sent from Irvine's wharf to the St. Charles, with the yellow flag

FROM THE PICTOU OBSERVER.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.—In our last we briefly adverted to the withdrawal of the sums usually voted by the Imperial Parliament, for the payment of the Nova Scotia Civil Establishment.

This act, which in our opinion proceeded more from a desire to propitiate the clamorous political agitators of the day, than from any inordinate love of retrenchment, we have asserted to be as impolitic as it is unjust towards this Province. Indeed it can only be viewed as a link in that chain of Colonial misgovernment, which his Majesty's Ministry have been zealously pursuing. In commenting upon the conduct of our rulers, we hold it our duty to avoid those extremes of censure or praise, which are at present but too much allowed. "In medio tutissimus ibis," is a maxim the truth of which we acknowledge, and in accordance with which we have uniformly endeavoured to conduct our Journal. Ultraism of any kind is ill calculated to advance the common good, or to promote that social understanding so necessary to the well being of families, communities, and nations. Therefore our editorial career has never been disgraced by any of that rabid virulence, which discovers more of baseness and malignity of heart than zeal for the common welfare. With those who think that strength of talent and conclusiveness of argument, consist in low invective and ungrammatical scurrility, we have no feelings in common; and we hold it as a proof of public degeneracy when such are countenanced or patronised. For our own parts, however much our opinions may differ from those of others, it is our study to propound and maintain them in terms of moderation, which we find no difficulty in doing, because they have not their origin in any party subserviency, but in a sincere and honest anxiety to promote the cause of justice, order and peace.

Viewing one Colonial and Commercial policy of our Government, as most injurious to the best interests of the Empire, we would ill discharge our duty as Journalists, did we not raise our feeble voice in opposition to a destructive system, even if it emanated from politicians generally most agreeable to our sentiments. It is with deep regret we contemplate the perseverance with which our rulers strive to estrange the Provinces from the Parent state, for however plausible this course may seem to political economists, we firmly believe that it must lead to the downfall of British prosperity and power. While from a short sighted policy, the Ministry may be congratulating themselves on the pitiful saving made as respects the Colonies, our American neighbours are looking on with intense interest, certainly foreseeing the advantages to themselves which this course will confer. Let them but obtain the Coals and Minerals of Nova Scotia, and they want nothing more to make them the greatest Manufacturing people in existence. In their fertile Country no Corn laws are necessary to protect the farmer or land owner. The artizan can readily obtain and that abundantly, the necessaries and comforts of life. The raw materials of cotton, flax and hemp, grow luxuriantly in its soil, and the quality of its wools is scarcely inferior to that procured in the British Market. In addition to all this, no people are more ingenious and inventive.

With these great natural advantages, the possession of a mineral country, is alone wanting to render them not only independent of the whole world, but also to enable them to drive competitors from every known Market.

If this be a just view of the case, where lies the wisdom of those statesmen, who would cast off the most valuable appendages of the crown, and thus throw them into the arms of an already powerful rival? It cannot however be doubted that sooner or later, this will be the consequence of the course of Colonial treatment now prosecuted.

Considering the withdrawal of the Civil List vote, as immediately affecting ourselves, we repeat that under existing circumstances, it was exceedingly injudicious. No one who understands the structure of our Society and Legislature, will deny, that the Governor's salary especially, should not only be a competent one, but pay