

trough enough even when bearing bishops with in her tainted with the leaven of this fast hierarchy, to resist O'Connell and the Popedom; and to more than mate the Salmonean flashes of Wiseman by the thunder from heaven's own artillery of truth, wielded by Turton. Genuine Saxonism is now the element of the world. All races are destined to bow to the sons of Japhet. 'God shall enlarge Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant,' is the divine decree. All shows that the Saxon is dwelling in the tents of the Asiatic—all indicates the doomed African race to be his age bound servant. Power rolls on, but ever westward, ever amid the Saxon stock; and if even America rise to higher power, it is but the dominancy of the same principle. Should Australasia ever work into the scale of nations, and the elements of power, this is but the continuance of the same principle, the ennobling of the Saxon. New Zealand will soon receive the same impress, and it will be a glorious race when the finest of the savage nations unite with the Saxon in a common strain. The elements of a race that will probably move higher still will then be in combination, influencing deeply the power of mortality, and by their agitation producing a world renovation from hemisphere to hemisphere, from England to her antipodes. And what are the forces that can withstand these coming events with such shadows before! The Czar is fully occupied in keeping the barbarous nations beneath him still barbarized, the oriental empire is already gone to its grave, and a few hundred British troops master the Pacha of Egypt, and dictate when well managed, laws to the Tartar horde within the great wall of China. Brahminist, Buddhist, and Mahometan alike bend before the Saxon Protestant.

From the Monthly Law Magazine.
CASE OF MR M'LEOD.

It may, perhaps, be suggested by those who because they entertain a theoretical admiration of republican institutions, believe themselves called upon, if not to defend, at least to palliate every act of misconduct into which authorities of the United States are driven by the reckless and braggart insolence of the populace, that the arrest of Mr M'Leod having been effected by a lawful exercise of jurisdiction of the state of New York, and previously to the assumption by the British government of all responsibility for the destruction of the Caroline, the liberation of that gentleman cannot now be effected in any other way than by a verdict of acquittal, or some legal proceeding equivalent to a free pardon. Glad should we be could the civilized world—which, and not Great Britain alone, is the party aggrieved by these proceedings—admit this excuse. But scarcely had the destruction of the Caroline been made known to the Federal Government, when a demand of reparation for the alleged injury was made to the British Ambassador. To this demand no other answer was given, than the avowal by her Majesty's ambassador, that the Caroline had been destroyed by the command of the British authorities. All the questions, therefore, that arose out of this transaction were at once made the subject of adjustment between the supreme authorities of the two countries; and though it was competent for the Federal government to adopt any means of compelling satisfaction for the alleged injury that to it might seem proper, it was as little within the lawful competency of the Captain General of Canada to make, or offer, the satisfaction required. The state of New York was deprived of its claim on the British Government the moment the federal government interfered; and to the Federal Government not to England, was it bound to look for redress. Even though the state of New York had, up to the time of the last arrest of Mr M'Leod, been kept in ignorance of the interference of the federal government,—which can hardly be supposed, seeing that M'Leod was arrested in August last, a true bill having been found, in the early part of 1839, against one Angus M'Leod, intelligence of both which proceedings must have been given to the authorities at Washington—that arrest would still be a breach of the law of nations: for the federal government having once interposed, was bound to prevent any interference on the part of the local government, even for the purpose of compelling satisfaction, supposing the state of New York to have a right to deal directly with a foreign government, which, however, it has not, and never had. It is not necessary, we should hope, to demonstrate rigorously that the British government cannot be responsible to the federal government, is, by virtue of the supremacy of the latter, absorbed in it. The claim of New York being gone, any act done by it is no better in law than an act done by a private individual to enforce his alleged rights against a foreign state, and is therefore an act which the federal government is called upon not only not to permit, but to prevent; and which it is its duty not only not to justify, but to punish.

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

St. John Herald, May 12.

The great Question set at Rest.—Yesterday his Worship the Mayor imposed a fine of £5 on Mr Otis Small, for carrying on business as a master builder, he not being a freeman. We trust that this measure will have the effect of

allaying the excitement that has existed throughout the city for the last three weeks.

Public Meeting!—A meeting of the merchants and others interested in the Shipping and Timber Trade took place at the Exchange Room in the Market House, this day at 12 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the contemplated alteration by her Majesty's Government in the Duties on Timber and Deals. The result had not transpired when we went to Press.

Destructive Fire at St. John's, Antigua, (W. I.)—This town has been visited with a dreadful fire, which took place on the night of Friday the 2d of April, which has precipitated many families into utter ruin, while it has impoverished others and swept away property to a vast amount, estimated at between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

St. Andrew's Standard, May 7.

Public Meeting at St. Stephens.—Pursuant to the following requisition a Public Meeting was held at St. Stephen, on Saturday the 24th instant, for the purpose hereunto stated.

St. Stephen, April 20, 1841.

Sir,—You are hereby requested to call a Public Meeting of the Freeholders of St. Stephen, St. James, and St. David, to be held at the New School House in St. Stephen, on Saturday next the 24th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. to express their views and opinions upon the expenditure of the public money by the House of Assembly at their late Sessions and the matters connected therewith.

We are, Sir, your most obed't.

[Signed by 38 of the most respectable Freeholders of Charlotte County.]

James Frink, Esq. having been called to the chair, and Mr D. Sullivan nominated Secretary.

J. N. Clarke, Esq. moved the first Resolution, seconded by A. Campbell, Esq. and Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting that the appropriations of the Public Revenue should not exceed its annual Receipts, except upon some extraordinary emergency.

Moved by G. J. Thompson, Esq. and seconded by M. Pingree.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot in the existing state of the Provincial Revenue justify the House of Assembly in granting £500 a year in addition to the sum agreed upon after mature deliberation for the Salary of the Lieutenant Governor; neither can they pass unnoted the extraordinary grant made at the last Session of about £1,800 currency for the purpose of purchasing a Service of Plate to be presented to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, as in their opinion no circumstance has arisen to warrant so extravagant an expenditure of the Public Money.

Moved by A. Campbell, Esq. and seconded by G. J. Thompson.

Resolved, That this meeting highly disapprove of the principle of appointing Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, to offices of pecuniary trust and emolument, involving the collection of the Revenue, or the expenditure of sums of Money first voted and afterwards audited by the House of Assembly. That they consider such appointments unconstitutional and as striking at the independence and subjecting them to an influence wholly inconsistent with a firm unflinching discharge of their important duties to their constituents.

Moved by Mr D. Upton, seconded by Mr W. Campbell.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, That a majority of the present House of Assembly has justly forfeited the confidence of the County by a course of conduct equally at variance with the Legislature of local affairs official responsibility and with the feelings and interests of the public.

James Frink, Esq. having been requested to leave the Chair and N. Marks, Esq. being called to the Chair, it was moved by D. Upton Esq. and seconded by Mr Sullivan.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to James Frink, Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Moved by J. N. Clark, seconded by Mr Pingree,

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the St. Andrew's Standard.

JAMES FRINK, Chairman.
D. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

St. Stephen, April 24, 1841.

St. John Observer, May 11.

King's County Agricultural Meeting.—Agreeable to notice, a Public Meeting was held at Sussex Vale on the 30th March last, at the Hotel of Mr Daniel Sheek, to take into consideration the necessity of establishing a Society for the promotion of Agriculture; Samuel Freeze, Esq. being called to the chair. The meeting was numerous attended, and very appropriate observations were addressed to the chair, expressive of the interest felt toward the cause of Agriculture generally; the great need of such an institution to stimulate to improvements in our present system, and the benefits that would arise from the introduction of approved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Seeds.

As it was ascertained that District Societies had been formed in other parts of the County, it was Resolved, That the Parish of Studholm should unite with that of Sussex, and form a Society under the designation of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society.

The Rules and Regulations for the future governance of the Society were then submit-

ted, and adopted, when twenty-five persons became members.

United States.

Boston Mercantile Journal, May 4.

McLeod in New York.—We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, that Alexander McLeod arrived in that city, yesterday, from Lockport, in the custody of the sheriff of Niagara County. The Journal says 'he has been brought here on a writ of habeas corpus, issued by the Supreme Court, which commenced term this morning. We understand that nothing further will be done in the case until Thursday next, when an application will be made to the Court to discharge McLeod from custody. Mr. Joshua A. Spencer, Attorney for the United States, Northern District, and Mr Gardiner, of Buffalo, are engaged as counsel for McLeod; and Mr. Hall, Attorney General of this State, and Mr. Wood, District Attorney, at Lockport, will act as counsel on the part of the People.'

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Case of Alexander McLeod.—It having been announced that McLeod's case would come before the Supreme Court this morning, the Court room was filled almost to suffocation, with a dense crowd, amongst whom were three ladies. McLeod was brought into Court at ten o'clock. He is a man apparently between forty and fifty years old, rather above the common stature, strongly built, with an ordinary cast of countenance, and has red or sandy colored whiskers and hair.

When the case was called on, his counsel, Mr. Spencer, informed the Court that it was intended to move for the prisoner's discharge from custody, on several grounds; one of the most prominent of which was, that if the prisoner had committed any offence at all, it was a public or national defence against the United States government, the British Government having authorised the attack on the Caroline, as would be proved in the course of this inquiry.

The Court here interrupted Mr. Spencer, and said that should there be any conflict in relation to the proofs on the return of the habeas corpus, or if it was likely that any investigation beyond the record should become necessary, it would perhaps be better to now make some disposition of the question, in order to give the parties time to make any further proof that they may desire.

Mr. Hall, Attorney General, on the part of the people, said,—the case had been presented on certain allegations of the prisoner, and he as counsel for the people demurred to these allegations as not being sufficient to sustain the motion for his discharge.

Court.—Have you seen the allegations?
Mr. Hall.—Yes; they have been furnished to me, and on the part of the people we propose to demur to them.

Court.—The great importance of the question makes us inclined to postpone it until Judge Bronsen arrives here, and he will probably not come until next week.

Mr. Spencer.—It would be more convenient for me to have it set down for next Friday week.

Mr. Hall.—It will be perfectly convenient for the prosecuting officer to attend on Friday and I have no objection to that day, if it will be convenient to the prisoner.

Court.—We shall therefore set it down for Friday of next week.

It was subsequently intimated to the Court that Friday was appointed as a day of General Fasting.

The Court then set down the case for next Saturday week, (15th.)

We have been informed on good authority, that McLeod has made an affidavit, denying that he was at all concerned in the attack on the Caroline.

Judges Nelson and Cohen presided.

Fire at the President's House.—the report of the destruction of President Harrison's House, at North Bend, is thus corrected by the Cincinnati Gazette:

'Great uneasiness was caused in this city yesterday morning, by a report that General Harrison's dwelling house, at North Bend, had been destroyed by fire the previous afternoon. Direct information however, arrived before noon, and quieted all apprehensions. The building was on fire, but only the upper story of the west wing sustained any material damage. The roof and this were destroyed, but without, we understand, the loss of any furniture, or seriously inconveniencing the afflicted family.'

The Cincinnati Republican of the 13th inst says:

The family of Gen. Harrison feel deeply indebted to our Irish friends who first gave the alarm, and who succeeded in putting the fire out. They left their work, on the Canal and labored as if the house were their own. But for the generous exertions indeed, of these noble hearted Irishmen, the whole

building must have been destroyed, and they have, not alone the thanks of the widow and the orphan, but the warm applause of our citizens, for their prompt and efficient aid.

Colonel Taylor writes:—We are indebted to the active and noble exertions of Irishmen for the preservation of the house. They not only gave the alarm, but worked as I never saw men work before. They deserve the highest praise, and they have the warmest gratitude of the family and myself for their generous aid. Only a few articles were lost—a trunk of Mrs. Harrison's clothing, a great coat, two silver urns, &c.

Boston Notion, May 8.

The following in relation to the explosion on board that Henry Eckford, we extract from the Journal of Commerce:

Another Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—About 7 o'clock last evening, the boiler of the small steam towboat Henry Eckford exploded, destroying the whole of the machinery, killing one man outright, and maiming several others. She was about starting from the foot of Cedar street, with the Lake boat Henry, to take her to the tow boat which was to tow her up the river. John Swart, of Oswego, and Amos Belcher, of Parlema, N. Y., were on board the Henry Eckford from the Lake boat Henry, making her fast, at the time of the accident. The former had his leg broken, and the latter was killed instantly,—some heavy substance striking him in the head. He has left a wife and one child at Parlema. Capt. Tyce, of the Eckford, was knocked overboard, and had his leg broken and his face much injured by splinters. Two or three others were slightly injured. The Henry Eckford was an old boat, built we believe in 1824, and of no great value.

The following full particulars we take from the N. York Tribune.

A little past 6 o'clock last evening, as the steam tow boat Henry Eckford, Capt. Tice, was leaving the dock at the foot of Cedar street North River, and just as the escape of steam through the chimney had been stopped, her boiler burst with a tremendous explosion; tearing her machinery and upper works to fragments, and killing or wounding nearly every one on board, as follows:

Capt. Tice, blown 60 feet across the ship over the lake in tow, into the water one leg broken, and otherwise severely injured—not scalded. His recovery is doubtful.

Engineer, terribly injured—both legs broken; not scalded; can hardly recover.

Welsh, of the lake boat in tow, was killed outright—struck by a piece of the cylinder, and terribly mangled.

One fireman killed outright.

Another fireman nearly killed—limbs broken.

One passenger in a state room on deck—limbs broken.

One deck hand had his head badly cut and bruised by flying fragments of the boiler.

A son of Capt. Tice had his wrist dislocated.

The captain of an Eastern schooner alongside was knocked over by the water from the boiler, and one side of his face slightly scalded.

The captain's wife (in the cabin) was immersed in water from the feeding cylinder, but not scalded.

The engine, piston, smoke pipe, shafts, and upper work, wheel, pilot house, deck cabin, &c. were blown completely away—most of them in the river, so that they cannot be found. One half the boiler is pushed forward, and remains on the boat; the other half was blown into the river. The steam and contents of the boiler were blown out aft, so that very little injury was experienced. The wreck was taken in tow by the Citizen for the foot of 17th street, East River; but she was sinking so fast that it was by no means probable that she would reach her destination.

The Henry Eckford was probably the oldest steamboat running in the vicinity of New York. She was built some 17 years ago by Eckford, and has been used as a towboat on the river and in the harbor.

The customary stereotype phrase on such occasions imports that 'No blame can be attached to any one.' We cannot use it here. It seems to us that there was gross recklessness of life evinced in the running of so old and worn out a boat—that the engineer must have been unqualified for his station—and that the United States Inspector, who examines and licenses boats, has been grossly unfaithful to his duty. We will not pursue this subject now, but await further developments.

A man who was on the wharf at the time remarked to us that he was looking at the Eckford as she started, and heard her 'squeal' when the escaping steam was sent off. He instantly observed—'There is too much steam on—we had better get away from here.' The next instant the roar as of cannon was heard and a cloud of steam, pierced by flying