

back lost a cow from her having eaten a great quantity of pickles which had been thrown out in an exposed situation.

The Politician.

The Colonial Press.

Montreal Times, June 23. THE NEW TARIFF.

Within a very short period of time, the law admitting foreign goods into this Colony under a modified duty will become operative.

It is of course impossible to predict with accuracy the effects deducible from an enactment embracing within its provisions every branch of trade; but we are warranted in asserting that it must cause a complete revolution in our commerce—

Let us take the article of tea. Under the present system, Canadian dealers either import direct from China, or purchase in the New York market, and placing their goods on board a vessel for England, perform a circuitous voyage to secure admission here at a duty of 3d. per lb.

We are within bounds when we state that at least 12 to 15,000 chests of tea, imported into Canada by sea, have been annually forwarded from Montreal for the consumption of Western Canada, affording thereby to our forwarding merchants profitable freights.

Loaf Sugar is another article which our dealers can then obtain upon favourable terms from the Americans; and even in smaller matters parties will avail themselves of the modified tariff to bring into Canada articles of use or luxury, which hitherto we could only obtain upon payment of a duty so onerous as to act as a prohibition.

The nature and extent of our commercial dealings with the people of the United States will become of importance to every merchant largely engaged in commerce, and New York will more than heretofore regulate our exchanges and influence our markets.

Many of our merchants are already sufficiently known there to make their purchases without the interposition of agency credits. They enter that market upon the same terms as merchants from the Western States; and within another year, it will be quite as common a thing for a Montreal merchant to order twenty chests of tea from New York, as from Quebec.

It is not improbable that the American Government may take a hint from our new tariff, and still further encourage a traffic which promises such profit to the United States, by permitting foreign goods, intended for our use, to enter their seaport towns free of duty.

Montreal Morning Courier, June 19. RIOTS AT BEAUHARNOIS.

We fear that an attempt will be made to make political capital of the late unfortunate affair at Beauharnois. The Times commences an article in Saturday's number, with some very just reflections on the improper conduct of the rioters, and the folly and wickedness of the compulsory mode of raising wages to which they had recourse; and though we perceive an evident wish on the part of the Times to pass over the more criminal acts with which the rioters have been charged, we agree with him when he says, that even if the workmen on the canal were really suffering injustice at the hands of their employers, still there was a remedy in the rear; and a well-timed application to the Government, might have arrested the evil in the bud, and relieved the oppressed from what they deemed injustice.

With respect to the charges of "injustice" which the Times brings against the contractors we shall merely say, that nothing has been brought forward to prove that any of them are well founded, while some of them are senseless and some disprove themselves.

But the portions of the article in the Times to which we chiefly object, are the following: "Admitting to the fullest extent, that the rioters on the Beauharnois Canal provoked a military demonstration, we cannot gather from the best authenticated accounts, that any soldier was injured prior to the reading of the riot act, and firing of the 74th; and we have yet to learn the propriety of suffering volunteers to chase and cut down those who ceased to offer resistance—and their conduct in hunting defenceless men into a rapid river, where destruction was inevitable, was, to say the least, most unjustifiable."

But should the infuriated men resolve to brave the authorities, and retire towards the frontier, we are but on the threshold of a sanguinary civil broil."

The hint contained in the concluding sentence, deserves the particular attention and gratitude of Sir Charles Metcalfe and his Cabinet. With respect to the accusation against

the military of firing too soon, which is insinuated by the Times, it is certainly unfounded. Does the Times mean to say that the soldiers should not have dispersed the rioters until they had themselves been attacked, and some of them hurt or killed. The following facts, which were sworn to at the Coroner's Inquest, will prove that the soldiers did not fire a moment too soon, and that if they had wavered or delayed, their own lives as well as those of the contractors and others, would, in all probability, have been taken by the rioters:—

From the Evidence of Walter H. Denant.—When the mob came up opposite the troops, they were ordered, I believe by Mr Lavolette, to halt; they were armed with clubs, it seemed to me all; and they were shouting. I feared from their violence they would deter the troops; by what I had seen of them before, I considered it very unsafe. The order to halt was given by their leader, which was obeyed. I think Mr Lavolette ordered the men to disperse; no attention was given to this order. When their leader cried halt, they remained quite still for the moment. I then heard Mr Lavolette say Proclamation, and read the Riot Act. At this time the rear appeared to be breaking off and moving by the stables, to surround the house; I was fearful we should be surrounded. I should not think the act took more than a minute to read. Mr Lavolette said, immediately after the act was read, in a loud voice, "God save the Queen." He spoke out at the top of his voice. Immediately the mob at the lower side of the house commenced hissing; my opinion was, that they hissed in contempt of the Proclamation. Mr Lavolette then said "disperse go to your homes," and that they gave a terrific shout of defiance. They showed no disposition to disperse, but tried to hem the military in and surround the house, and I said to one of the troopers, they are trying to surround us. The men at the same time made a great shouting, and I heard the word fire given, I cannot say by whom. I think that the infantry and part of the cavalry fired together, when the rioters cleared away, I saw a number of the rioters laying on the ground.

I believe from the position the troops were in, it was necessary to fire at once. I considered there would have been great danger to the lives of the troops and the people about the house, had the order been delayed. There were about two thousand, in a dense mass extending some distance. I have been in the habit of seeing large bodies of men, and should so judge. I think if the soldiers had been crowded any more, they could not have acted. The military force was too small to allow the mob any more advantage. I believe the mob was assembled to destroy the lives of the contractors; to put their threats in execution.

From the evidence of James Stewart.—There were no signs of peaceable intentions among men as they marched down; I heard them shouting and hissing when they first came up; and after the Riot Act was read there was still more noise. They could have seen the military when within fifty yards of the house; after they saw the military they continued their noise. We feared that the mob would return and burn the house and take our lives, and therefore passed the night at the mill. The complaints I heard from the men were only as regarded the amount of wages, I heard this from a goodly number. I have been sleeping in the mill ever since until last night, from fear. The men made unhallowed, very bad threats against the lives of the Contractors, and stated their intention to put the works into the hands of the Government. I heard the men threaten to put the soldiers down the rapids, they considered them as wholly inefficient. This was on the Tuesday following.

Every one must lament the unfortunate termination of the disturbances at Beauharnois; but, for our own part, much as we regret the loss of life which has occurred, we do not hesitate to say, that had the rioters been permitted to brave the authorities and outrage the laws, we would have considered such a circumstance a still greater misfortune to the Province. There was an absolute necessity for putting down such disgraceful and lawless conduct as was displayed by the workmen at Lachine, Beauharnois, and elsewhere. This, no one will pretend to deny. We trust then, as Government must immediately investigate the matter, no attempts will be made to prejudice the public mind against those who, until the contrary appear, can only be presumed to have performed their duty.

The following, which shews the conclusion of the Inquest, bears out the remarks we have made above. The verdict is what we had a right to expect. We are indebted for the information to an extra of the Montreal Herald:—The Inquest closed yesterday evening, before the whole of the evidence had been gone into. One witness was examined on the part of the rioters, but his evidence was so palpably false, that the Jury unanimously rejected it, and expressed themselves satisfied. After retiring for a few minutes, returned the following VERDICT.

"We are of opinion that Jean Baptiste Lavolette, in the execution of his duty as a Magistrate, was justified in ordering the Commanding Officer to fire with ball cartridge, on a mob comprising upwards of one thousand persons, who was collected on the Queen's high road, opposite Grant's Hotel, Parish of St. Timothy, County of Beauharnois, for illegal purposes—whereby William Darvie, Miles Higgins, Thomas McManess, Bernard Gormley, and a man to us unknown, were killed—and therefore render a verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

Quiet is in a great measure restored along the Canal, and upon some sections, the work will be resumed on Monday at 3s the day, and hours from 6 to 6. Two hundred men of the 74th, and 30 of the Queen's Light Dragoons, are stationed some in the Mill, and others in

Tents, at St. Timothy; one hundred of the 71st are quartered at Beauharnois. Sir James Hope proceeded this morning to inspect the arrangements.

On Thursday evening two barrels of powder stolen from Mr Black, were brought back and left at the door of the magazine.

One of the ringleaders was taken last night, and will be brought in to-day under escort; this has alarmed some of the most guilty, and they are making off as fast as they can. The leader has not yet been discovered, but search will be made for him to-day.

In addition to the men upon whom the inquest was held, there are several others known to have died of their wounds and been buried privately. It is stated by some of the military and the miller, that they saw eight men go down the rapids; one who was clinging to an overhanging tree was ordered to come ashore and surrender, when letting go his hold, he was whirled down the stream, and disappeared; none of these bodies have been found. The wounded are more numerous than at first supposed, one ball in some instances, from the denseness of the crowd, and the short distance, must have wounded two or three. There are many bad sabre wounds, and several men had one ear cut off. Upwards of thirty wounded are known, and every day discloses fresh cases.

No further acts of violence are expected, but the men have sworn to have the lives of several of the contractors, if they dog them for ten years. Mr Crawford leaves the canal to-day and will not again return.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE BATTLE OF MEANEE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lieutenant Phayre, of the 25th Native Infantry, who was engaged and wounded in the battle near Hyderabad, in Scinde, under Napier:—

"It was after the battle had been raging about two hours, and when the fire of the enemy was hottest, that I had been directing the men of the left wing to keep close together, when I observed General Napier opposite our colours, with his cap off, cheering on the regiment, which together with the whole line, had received a momentary check owing to the superior numbers of the enemy. I immediately pushed my horse through the line to the front, as an example to the men to follow. On getting three or four yards in advance I was between two fires, that of my own men and that of my enemy, who were posted in a deep dry water course, from the bank of which I was only three yards distant. I, however, kept my horse in motion, and thus escaped, for a short time, the shots that must have been aimed at me. At length I observed our Major (Tensdale) a few yards to my right; just as I caught sight of him he appeared as if shot by a bullet. I immediately turned my horse to go to his assistance, when I was struck by a matchlock ball, which entered high in the left breast and, passing through my lungs, came out at my back between the shoulder and spine. Our poor major must have fallen at the same moment as myself, but he, from being on the brink of the water course, was cut to pieces instantly. I fortunately fell gently from my horse on the side next my own men, and the noble brute stood over me as quietly as if in the stable. I was picked up before any of the Beloochees could get to me and carried to the rear. You may imagine how hot it must have been, as we were drawn up about five yards from the enemy, and who were not only ten times our number, but were under cover. As to our beloved general, I cannot express to you the devotion and respect we all feel for him. His kindness to me in mentioning my name in his despatches to the Governor General and Commander in Chief was far more than I expected. People here can scarcely believe that I have been wounded at all, as I am now driving out in my gig every evening, and when I think of it myself I cannot help wondering at so rapid a recovery from so severe a wound, which is equalled only by my thankfulness for the escape I have had. Perhaps you will not understand how I came to be on horseback, unless I tell you that I am one of the mounted officers of the regiment, as quartermaster and interpreter."

THE BATTLE OF HYDERABAD.

The (Gateshead Observer) has been favoured with the following extract of a letter from an artillery officer, engaged in the memorable battle of Hyderabad, on the 17th of February last, which will be read with much interest. It is dated Hyderabad, March 19.

"Daylight saw the whole force in one compact order of march. \* \* \* After marching about eight miles, we heard firing in our front, which we rightly judged to be an attack on our advanced guard. Here we halted for a short time to close up the columns, and then again advanced. Hearing the firing increase in the front, I rode forward, and found Sir Charles Napier making his disposition for attack. The line was formed with the artillery (in all 10 guns) on the right. I was placed immediately on the right of H. M's. 23rd foot. The cavalry was on the left. At that time all that I could make out was, that a number of guns were playing on us, at what I judged to be about 700 yards' distance. Our fire was, consequently, vague. When we had advanced about 200 yards further, we could make out a little better what we were about. We fired a few rounds with round shot and spherical case, and pushed on rapidly; for the enemy's fire began to tell. We moved forward till we could distinctly see our opponents, and then all ten guns opened on them, with grape shot. This

evidently produced an effect, for some of their guns were silenced. We continued our fire till the infantry were so much advanced as to preclude our doing so with safety to them. Sir Charles then put himself at the head of the line; and the musketry, which had only been heard at intervals before, now burst out in a long roll down the entire line. We (the artillery) pressed on as hard as we could, but the ground was broken and enclosed, so that it became necessary to charge the hedges and water cuts, as the only means of getting in front. And now the fight commenced in earnest. The enemy were lining a nullah, or natural entrenchment, in very great strength; and, as we approached its edge, they first fired their matchlocks, and then quitted their covering and rushed on us sword in hand. It was a critical moment, I assure you. The shock was so great that, for an instant, the line seemed to stagger. It was, however, only for an instant. The steady roll of the musketry soon continued, and the bayonets were not idle. At this time I had succeeded in getting a gun (a twelve pounder) into position on the right. It was done under a murderous fire: five men and two horses were shot dead beside me. Other guns soon followed, and the fight was at its height. The uninterrupted roar of the artillery, the rattle of the musketry, the shouts of the regiments as they closed with their opponents, formed a scene not easily to be forgotten. But all this was too hot to last long, and eventually, twenty one thousand men gave way before our little detachment. We still continued to fire, partly at distant bodies of horse, and partly at a jungle in which they seemed endeavouring to form on our right. But it was soon over, and our whole force moved boldly across the nullah, in undisputed possession of the field. One third of our officers had been killed and wounded, while the dreadful piles of dead all around showed too plainly how severe had been the contest. The battle lasted from half past ten (I believe) half past one o'clock.—The enemy lost everything: fourteen guns, a number of standards, their camp and treasure all fell into our hands. I don't give you this as a correct account of the whole action; it is only what I saw. I knew nothing of what had happened on our left.

It seems universally admitted, that we owe the day to the conduct and gallantry of Sir Charles Napier, who led the line in person. He was, however, nobly seconded. Had we been beaten, it would have been a recapitulation of Cabul; not a soul would have escaped. And when it is considered that we were 2700 against 25,000, you may conclude that it was a near thing. The whole country was in arms. They only allowed us to move quietly on under a full belief that our destruction was certain. We entered Hyderabad on the 19th, and took possession of everything. The wealth is very great, not far short, they say, of two millions of money. I hope, however, that we shall get a share of it. It is as much as our little force can do to hold its own. Large reinforcements have been ordered; but till they come we cannot move, and I believe there is lots of work before us yet. Meantime, we remain encamped about three miles from the fort, which is occupied by a regiment of infantry and two guns.

New Store & New Goods!

Imported by John Fraser & Co., Per the Imperter, from London and Liverpool, and NOW OPENING in the Store lately occupied by Mr. OWEN M'EWEN, Commercial Building, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Haberdashery and Drapery; Which will be Sold on very favourable terms for CASH ONLY.

The STOCK comprises Messeline De Laine in dresses and pieces, new set patterns; fancy and London PRINTS; Tuscan and Danstable BONNETS, Princess shapes and of superior quality; Lancashire and real WELSH FLANNELS; Scotch Cambrics and Lawns for Ladies; Gauze, Satin, and Lustrating RIBBONS; Gauze, Lace and Kid; HOSE, white and black, cotton and Lace do., children's Socks, black, cotton and Holland, unfinished do., an excellent article for children's wear; Fleecy Lined Cotton for summer Drawers; Albert and Peel mixtures for summer Coats and Trowsers; stout grey and white Calico, 4-4 and 8-4 do. and Sheetings; color'd Satens for children's Dresses; Umbrellas, Quilling, Paris Blonde and Whisker Blonde, Nets, Laces, &c. &c. Also expected in a few days, from Halifax, a SUPPLY of WEST INDIA PRODUCE,

Which has been purchased personally on favourable terms,—with a general assortment of GROCERY GOODS. The Drapery Goods will be open for inspection on Monday next. Chatham, June 3, 1843.

Carding Mill!

The Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for Mr STEPHEN WRIGHT, of Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, will RECEIVE and FORWARD any parcels of WOOL intended for CARDING, by the Steamer ST. GEORGE, which vessel calls there once a fortnight. The charge for Carding THREE PENCE per pound on the Wool returned. Punctuality may be relied on, and Mr. Wright will attend to the Shipping of the various packages at Bedeque. JAMES JOHNSON. Chatham, 22nd June, 1843.