

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 11.
We have no hesitation in confessing that, however great was our pleasure and satisfaction, we believe a vast majority even of the greatest reformers, were surprised at the comprehensiveness of the Reform Bill brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers. We anticipated that the greatest difficulties would be encountered in the attempt to pass a measure of such transcendent importance, constituted as was the late House of Commons; and we felt convinced that nothing would enable the Government to carry the bill. We therefore hailed the dissolution as a most necessary and constitutional measure. The spirit in favor of Reform was abroad, and the spirit was not likely to be dissipated by the lengthened discussions which had taken place. To the result of the new elections we looked forward with the best founded hopes of success; but that the Commons of England would answer the call of the King to the extraordinary extent they have done, we did not expect.—*Courier*.

LONDON, May 15.—The returns from various parts of the Kingdom, as far as they could be made up yesterday (Saturday evening), gave a majority of more than 140 in favor of the Reform Bill; and from the aspect of the polls in those places which are still contested, there can be no question that this majority will be still more increased before the termination of the election.—*Observer*.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Morning Chronicle of the 16th, says, "the majority of members in favor of Reform is now immense. The battle has, on the whole, been nobly fought by the people; and they may calculate with confidence on the success of the Bill."

Cornwall has rejected Sir Richard Vyvyan, who cut such a ridiculous figure in the debate which preceded the dissolution. Lord Lowther has withdrawn from Cumberland, a county which has been under the influence of the family for 72 years.—Great exultation is manifested in the London papers at the defeat of "Old Banks" in Dorsetshire.

The cause of reform has been as strikingly successful in Ireland as in England. It is calculated that Ireland will return 80 members favorable to the bill. Two reform members have been gained in the city of Dublin.

In Scotland, the elections have turned out much more favourable than had been anticipated. Mr. Jeffrey, the Lord Advocate, has been returned for Perth without opposition. In Aberdeen, the anti-reform member has lost his seat.

PROMOTIONS TO THE PEERAGE.—Earl Fitzwilliam will, it is said, be created Marquis of Rockingham, and the Marquis of Cleveland elevated to a Dukedom, and Lord Sefton, Lord Cloncurry, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, and Lord Kinnaird, be called to the Upper House, as Peers of the United Kingdom.

WHITEHALL, May 12.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Baron, Viscount, and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto George Fitzclarence, Esquire, Colonel in the army, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles and titles of Earl of Tewkesbury, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Earl of Munder.

LORD DALHOUSIE.—The Court Journal has the following paragraph. Other papers speak of the quarrel alluded to as of an alarming character, but furnish no other particulars:

"We have to state with regret, that we have learned from a source which we cannot question, that a serious difference has taken place in India between Lord William Bentinck, Governor General, and Lord Dalhousie, Captain General of the Forces. Such was its extent, that the Governor General deemed it his duty to place Lord Dalhousie under arrest. The important results of this proceeding scarcely admit of calculation; as the European officers have generally sided with the Commander in Chief, and refused to attend Lord William Bentinck's parties. The moral influence of such a conflict of authorities upon India at large, may prove of a most important nature; and we anxiously await further intelligence on this painful subject."

The Liverpool Times of the 17th of May observes:—We have now, therefore on record, the opinions of every interest in the state on the subject of Reform. The great commercial cities of London, Liverpool, Bristol and Hull, have not sent a single anti-reformer to Parliament; Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham and Leicester, the capitals of the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, have spoken out in a manner too decisive to be mistaken; the mining districts of Cornwall, South Wales and Staffordshire, have displayed their zeal for Reform by every means in their power; hundreds of towns, inferior in magnitude to those which we have mentioned above, and not distinguished as the seat of any particular manufacture, but still important and respectable places, both on account of their wealth and intelligence, have returned liberal members to Parliament, or petitioned and subscribed in favor of reform; the press, the representative as well as the guide of public opinion, has every where thrown its influence into the scale; and to crown the whole, the landed interests of England—the possessors of all the real property in the kingdom—a class of men particularly opposed to unnecessary change, and interested perhaps even more than other classes in the effect with which it has supported them. From what we have seen, we have no hesitation in saying, that if the rotten boroughs could have been cut off for the present, and if the Parliament had been elected by the people, not a dozen persons hostile to reform would have been returned.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

(From the New York Observer.)
We have received by the Pacific, full reports of the proceedings at several of the anniversary meetings held in London in May. We have not room for particulars this week; but our readers will perceive, with deep regret, from the summary notice which we give below, that the harmony of the British and Foreign Bible Society has been disturbed by the attempt to introduce a new article into their Constitution, requiring as a condition of membership, an avowal of a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity. In the British and Foreign Bible Society the attempt failed, the resolution of Mr. Gordon having been rejected by an immense majority; but the next week, in the Naval and Military Bible Society the same resolution was carried with very little opposition. From the feeling manifested, there can be little doubt that the question will be agitated by the Auxiliary Societies in every part of the kingdom; and it is to be feared that the consequences will be such

as all good men will deplore. We will still hope, however for the best.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, May 4th, at Exeter-hall, in London; Lord Bexley in the chair. The Report of the Committee was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that the total number of copies of the Scriptures circulated last year was 343,849—being an increase of 35,500 on the number circulated in the preceding year—and making the total number of copies circulated since the commencement of the Society, 7,424,727. The amount of the funds received last year was £295,424 2s. 3d. being an increase of £10,441, above those of the preceding year. The expenditure of the last year was £283,200, being a total expenditure since the commencement of the Society of £1,779,972 2s. 3d. In the last year 164 new Societies were formed, being 36 more than had been formed in the previous year.

The Report having adverted to the constitution of the Society, and to the necessity of preserving its principles entire, after the Rev. Dr. Dealtry and Bennett had addressed the meeting at some length in support of the resolution that the report be adopted, Captain Gordon rose, and addressed the meeting in a very long speech, repeatedly interrupted by hisses, applause and uproar, and contended that no person should be a member of the Society, or sit on the committee, who did not believe in the Trinity, and concluded by moving an amendment to that effect. The Rev. Rowland Hill replied amidst great applause to Captain Gordon's speech, and said that he could not have a great triumph over them on account of such proceedings. He did not care what kind of Bible he would only ask what kind of Bible it was. The Rev. Landy Foot advocated the exclusion of Unitarians and Arians from all office in the Society. The Rev. J. Burnett, and Sir L. Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor, protested against the amendment in warm language. The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel seconded Capt. Gordon's amendment in a long speech, and he was followed on the same side by Mr. W. Phillips. Lord Lifford advised that the amendments should be withdrawn. Mr. H. Hughes, M. P., and Mr. Luke Howard, of Aekworth, also opposed the amendments amidst great confusion. The latter gentlemen, who are trustees of the Society, said, "The moment you establish a test I leave you." On the amendment being put, it was negatived by a large majority. The other business of the Society was then transacted; and the meeting broke up after a stormy and disgraceful discussion.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Naval and Military Bible Society held its 51st Anniversary on Tuesday, May 10th, at Exeter-hall; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The number of persons present was about 3,000. Major Closs, the Secretary, read the Report, from which it appeared that the receipts were £3,220 0s. 3d., and the expenditure £3,351 18s. 7d. The report having been agreed to, the Rev. H. Melville moved a resolution to this effect, "That an addition be now made to the laws of the Society, and that the first law do in future stand as follows:—That no one be allowed to be Patron, President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Navy or Military Secretary, Governor or member of this society, unless he acknowledge a belief in the Holy Trinity." This motion, he said, was brought forward at the desire and with the concurrence of the committee; and he advocated it in a long and animated speech, which was received with applause and loud cheers. He was seconded by Lieutenant Rind, R.N.; and opposed by Lord Calthorpe, who moved an amendment to the effect that the constitution of the Society be not altered; in which he was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Brandram, secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. This brought on a very animated debate. The Rev. Edward Irving spoke for some time on the subject in favour of Mr. Melville's motion, as also did the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. On the question being put, the amendment was negatived, and the resolution carried by an immense majority. Although the question was the same which excited so much disturbance at the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society the week before, the meeting on this occasion was very orderly.

An action of some importance to the commercial world came on for trial at the last Lancaster Assizes: It appears that it is customary, in cases of bankruptcy, for the Postmaster to detain all letters directed to the bankrupts, for the purpose of delivering them to the assignees. The letters of a merchant, of the name of Meirelles, a bankrupt, were lately detained by the Postmaster of Liverpool, who refused to deliver them to Mr. M. on his personal application. Under these circumstances, an action against the Postmaster was brought by the bankrupt. It came on for trial at Lancaster, when a verdict was taken for the Plaintiff, his Lordship reserving the point of law for the consideration of the Judges. An action has also been brought against Sir Francis Freeling, in the Court of King's Bench, the order for detaining the letters having originated from him. It appears that he received a fee of four guineas for the detention, for one half of which only he accounts. The Act of Parliament expressly declares that any person willfully, wittingly, or knowingly detaining, allowing to be detained, letters, shall pay a fine of £20 for each letter, and be rendered incapable of ever again holding any appointment in the Post-Office.

SCOTLAND.

The following is the opinion of a Scotch paper as to the probable result of the Elections in that country: "We think that Aberdeen, Ayr, Berwick, Edinburgh, Elgin, Kincardine, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, in all twelve Counties, will return hostile members; that, Cromarty, Dumbarrow, Fife, Haddington, Kirkcubright, Kinross, and Ross, are doubtful and that the remaining eleven will send up supporters. As to the districts of burghs, they will probably return an equal number for and against the bill.

NUMBER OF SCOTCH VOTERS.—The following are the numbers of freeholders in the different Counties of Scotland; it will be seen how small a share they form of those to whom the operation of Lord John Russell's Bill would give the franchise.—Aberdeen 189, Argyle 114, Ayr 211, Banff 59, Berwick 147, Caithness 46, Cromarty 19, Dumbarrow 71, Dundee 82, Edinburgh 173, Elgin and Moray 83, Fife 236, Forfar 120, Haddington 105, Inverness 81, Kincardine 32, Kinross 21, Kirkcubright 166, Linlithgow 63, Lanark 244, Orkney 42, Perth 239, Peebles 46, Renfrew 148, Roxburgh 159, Ross 81, Selkirk 50, Stirling 192, Sutherland 20, and Wigton 70, making a total of 2963 freeholders who return the 30 Scotch County Members, averaging a Representative to every 98 freeholders.

IRELAND.

RENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE PEASANTRY.

(From the Limerick Chronicle, May 6th.)

On Sunday last very active and determined Magistrate, George Lloyd, of Mount Catherine, Esq., received information that an incendiary notice was posted on the Chapel of Bridgetown, calling on the surrounding peasantry to assemble at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Lloyd immediately put himself in communication with Captain Hogg, 56th Regt., stationed at Doonas, and the Police party, with which he proceeded to Arelengy, and was met there by Capt. Martin, of Killaloe, another magistrate, supported by a detachment of Captain Leighton's company, 56th, from Montpellier, and Captain Higgin's company of the same regiment from Killaloe, with Chief Constable Duncan and the Police. The country people had in the meantime collected in great numbers, and commenced turning up with spades and Mr. Wignmore, at Ross, county of Clare. Mr. Lloyd leaving Captain Martin to watch their movements with a sufficient force, proceeded over the bog of O'Brien's bridge, with two divisions of military, in order to come in front of the rioters, and induce them to fall back on Captain Martin's party. The multitude retreated on Mr. Lloyd's advance, and crossed the road into the fields towards Mr. Cormack's ground, which they also began to turn up in view of the civil and military authorities.—Mr. Lloyd, however, came up with them, and read the Riot Act, after which he ordered them to disperse. The mandate was replied to by uplifted spades, and a flight of stones. The army immediately charged the multitude, who fled in all directions, shots were fired after the fugitives, and no less than 34 of them were made prisoners. It is believed that two men were killed, and at least one dozen wounded in the short conflict that took place.

Early on yesterday Major-General Sir George Bingham and Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., left this garrison with two pieces of artillery, a troop of the 17th Lancers, and two companies of the 76th Regiment, for Doonas, where the following Magistrates assembled in Petit Session:—Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart. Wm. Blood Smyth, Esq., Captain Hugh D. Massey, George Lloyd, Samuel Bindon, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Wastrop, and Joseph Wallplate, Esq. A detail of the circumstances relating to the above was made in Court, and a committal was made out for all the prisoners. Under this strong escort they were then marched through the country, and at eight o'clock last night reached town, when they were committed to the County Goal. The extraordinary appearance of so great a number of prisoners, arriving at that late hour, under a strong guard, created a most lively sensation, and crowds of people followed the cavalcade through the streets, shouting and cheering.

In addition to the above, the Limerick Paper furnishes a series of atrocious outrages in the counties of Clare and Limerick, committed within the last few days, which clearly indicates that the incendiary spirit has not in the least abated.

AMERICA.

BATON ROUGE, (La.) May 21.

LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE.—On the morning of last Saturday, about 18 miles below New Madrid, the steam boat Coosa, Capt. Cain ascending the river, came in contact with the steam boat Huntress, descending. The Huntress being heavily laden, her bow struck below the guard of the Coosa, and, to use the words of the Captain, with whom we have conversed, "made a hole in the Coosa as large as a door." We did not learn that the Huntress received any damage. Capt. C. does not attach any blame to the Capt. or Officers of the Huntress, but on the contrary, speaks in terms of gratitude for the timely aid afforded by the yawl of the H. that of the Coosa having been taken possession of by the mate, who remained at a distance from the boat. The cabin of the C. parted from the Hull and floated, which was the means of saving some of the passengers, that, doubtless, would have perished, had the whole went down together. The night being very dark, added to the confusion incident to such a melancholy accident, lessened the means of rescue. The above facts were stated to us by Capt. Cain, in addition to which he has furnished the following, with a request that it might be made public.

"At half past 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 14th inst, near Island No. 13, the pilot came to me that there was a boat coming down meeting us, upon which I cried out 'stop her;' and on examining, as well as the darkness of the night would permit, I was alarmed to find the near approach of a boat, and told the pilot to 'back her instantly;' but the next moment and before any retrograde motion could be given—the paddles of the Coosa, the two boats met—I ran down to see if we were damaged, and heard the water pouring in under the larboard bow, upon which I ordered the pilot to make for the nearest shallow landing. I then ran into the engine quarter, and told the engineer to give her all the steam, for the boat is stove. Thence I ran into the ladies' cabin to rouse them and the other passengers. All hands being now awake, I called on the mate to prepare for landing the boat, but while I was going round upon one gangway, the passengers went forward on the other, by which I missed them. The next moment the bow of the boat went down—the most of the passengers were collected on the lower deck. When the cold water of the river came in contact with the boilers, which were much heated, there being a heavy head of steam at the time, an explosion took place which shattered the boiler deck. When the people either jumped into the river, or washed from the boat. Thirteen persons are missing, among whom are Mr. Thompson, of New-York, and his daughter, 13 years of age; a Dutch gentleman, taken on at the mouth of White River, one black passenger; the cook, two firemen, and the second engineer, all blacks, and five deck passengers, names not known, as we lost our list. The darkness of the night, in conjunction with the confusion created by the accident, prevented the pilot from selecting a shallow landing, and the boat went down in deep water.

"D. P. CAIN."

BRITISH AMERICA.

WEST-INDIES.

WEST-INDIA COLONIAL CONGRESS.
(From the Trinidad Gazette.)

We have read with pleasure, in the Barbados papers received per mail-boat, very interesting accounts of the manner in which the Colonial Delegates have been treated by the

gentry of Bridgetown, and laudable alacrity with which they proceeded to the grand object of their mission; with the former, however, which pertains to festive entertainments and honorary compliments principally, we are compelled by our limits to dispense; but the result of the latter, which extends to the most truly substantial part of their calling, will be found below.

At a meeting of the following Gentlemen, appointed in the respective Colonies to which their names are annexed, viz:—

Barbados—The hon. J. R. Best, and J. W. Jordan.
Antigua—Col. F. F. Brown, O. Pell, Esq., Demerara and Essequibo—F. Ross, and J. G. Reed, Esqrs.
Dominica—Hon. Dougald Laidlaw.
Grenada—Hon. J. Hayes, and R. Stronach, Esquire.

Nevis—Hon. Finlay Nicholson.
Saint Christopher—W. Williamson, Esq., and Lieut. C. Caxton, R. N.
Saint Vincent—Hon. W. Struth, and M. White, Esq.

Tobago—A. Campbell, and C. Gray, Esq., The Virgin Islands—H. I. Woodcock Esq., Which meeting was held at Bridgetown, Barbados, on the first day of March, 1831, and several subsequent days:—

The Honorable John Rycroft Best, in the Chair;

It was Resolved.—That these Colonies are now, and have been for some years past, labouring under multiplied difficulties and embarrassments.—That whilst every other interest of the empire has been relieved from the pressure of the war duties, the West India Colonists, after a period of fifteen years of peace, still labour under exactions imposed upon the staple articles of their produce imported into Great Britain, which ought, in justice, to have ceased with the necessity which gave rise to them.—That another prominent cause of distress is, the decisive advantage given to the foreign cultivators of sugar, by their continuation of the African slave trade.—That the inhabitants of these colonies contemplate with the most serious apprehension the effect which the reiterated clamours of a powerful, designing, and interested party are calculated to produce on the deliberations of Parliament, and the measures of Government with reference to the question of Colonial Slavery, and the avowed determination of this party to persevere in the continuance of their hostile measures, until they shall have involved in confusion, and ultimately in ruin, all classes of society in this part of the British Empire.—That they protest most solemnly against any spoliation of, or interference with, their property, which they hold by a right as the public creditor his claim on the national funds; the highest or the lowest subject in the United Kingdom, his lands, his mansion, or his cottage; or any corporate body their chartered rights.—That this right of property has been sanctioned by various acts of Parliament, encouraging their ancestors to embark their capital, their industry, and their fortunes, in the settlement of lands, on the express condition of cultivating them by the labour of slaves imported into these colonies by British subjects; that the consequences of this traffic are not now to be charged against the character of the West India Colonists, whose principal share in the transaction has been that of civilizing and bringing to order and comparative comfort persons brought into the colonies in a state of barbarism. That out of the settlement and cultivation of the West India Colonies, has arisen a commercial intercourse, amply supplying the mother country with Colonial produce, giving employment to upwards of 400,000 tons of shipping, and more than 20,000 seamen, diffusing immense wealth among her people, and contributing millions to the public revenue.—That the existence of slavery and of property, in or connected with, and depending upon slaves in the West Indies, having been thus created by Great Britain for her own objects and benefit, and having been recognized and guaranteed by repeated Acts of Parliament and decisions of the highest law authorities, any attempt to injure or destroy property so sanctioned, is a gross violation of every principle of law and justice, unless full and complete and indemnification for all losses which may arise, and all injuries which may be sustained by any changes in such property, shall have been previously provided at the expense of the nation in general.—That the inhabitants of the West Indies have, by their efforts to improve the condition of the slave, raised him far from his original state of barbarism, have placed him in possession of comparative comfort, have invested him with privileges and immunities, and are gradually proceeding to qualify him for a larger participation in the advantages of civilized life. That a petition be presented to his Majesty from the deputies assembled for themselves and on behalf of the constituents, the inhabitants of these colonies, humbly praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to exert his royal authority in order to avert the destruction with which they are threatened.—That petitions be prepared and presented to both Houses of Parliament, embracing the general objects of this meeting.—That memorials, setting forth the present distressed state of the West India interests and the causes thereof, and praying that such relief may be promptly afforded as the circumstances of the case require, be presented to the Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Trade.—That the Marquis of Chandos be requested to present the petition to the King.—That the right honorable the Earl of Eldon be requested to present the petition to the House of Lords.—That the Marquis of Chandos be requested to present the petition to the House of Commons.—That the Agents of the Colonies represented at this meeting be requested to present the memorial to the Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Trade, and that they be instructed to wait on the Marquis of Chandos and solicit his valuable assistance in furthering the objects of these memorials.—That these resolutions be published in the Colonial and English Newspapers.

(Signed)

JOHN RYCROFT BEST, Chairman.

ATROCIOUS TREATMENT OF A FEMALE SLAVE.

DESPATCH OF LORD GODERICH.

The official statement of the cruelties perpetrated by Mr. Bridges on the person of his female slave, Kitty Hylton, was laid, a few days ago, on the table of the House of Commons. It contains the humane and enlightened judgment of Viscount Goderich on the whole of this infamous transaction, as given in his despatch to Earl Belmore of the 18th February, 1831.

"I have received your Lordship's despatch of the 1st of December, 1830, inclosing a copy of the proceedings before the Council of protection in the complaints of Kitty Hylton against the Rev. Mr. Bridges. Your Lordship was instructed to obtain this information, in my predecessor's despatch of the 23d October, 1829,

and the instruction was repeated on the 15th August, 1830. Obviously desirable as it was that this department should be in full and early possession of all the documents bearing upon this case, I cannot but express my regret that your Lordship should have allowed more than twelve months to intervene before you transmitted the copy of the proceedings before the Council of Protection.

"I have perused this record with feelings of the deepest concern. For a trifling mistake in the execution of her master's orders, this female slave appears to have been first violently struck and kicked by her master, and then, by his directions, flogged with such severity as to have excited the commiseration of every person who bore witness to her appearance after the punishment.

"Thomas Ruffington, Esq. was sworn, and deposed—that Kitty Hylton came to witness 'on Sunday morning, the 4th a. m. a servant came up and told witness a sick woman wanted to see him. Saw her and her situation. Never saw a female in such a situation. Had seen the woman before, but did not know her name. Witness did not examine her particularly, but she was terribly lacerated, and never saw a woman so ill-treated."

Dr. Stennett, who was sworn, states—that the woman had two black eyes when sent to the workhouse, and that he examined her and saw severe marks of punishment; but he says if she had had 'thirty-nine she would not have been healed so soon."

"Mr. F. Harker sworn, states—That he saw the woman in the morning of Wednesday, 'Had heard a report of a woman being severely flogged. Examined her. Her eyes were black, as if she had received a severe blow. Her posterior were very much cut up. On the inner part of her thighs on each there were several black marks."

"The Hon. Henry Cox, sworn, states—that Kitty Hylton came to him to complain against her Master, Mr. Bridges. 'She was very much injured. Saw her bruises, evidently switching, from the nape of the neck her posterior; her face and thighs dreadfully bruised. Had never seen any thing so severe of the kind."

"It is further stated, and is corroborated by the evidence of Miss Moreland, that Mr. Bridges struck or kicked the slave after she had been flogged, as well as before, and that he caused her to burn the cloths which had been stained with her blood. The only part of this evidence which is in any degree impugned, is that of Dr. Stennett and Mr. Harker, to the effect of her having 'black eyes; and all that appears to the contrary is the evidence of 'Colin,' apparently a servant, or, at all events, an inmate in Mr. Bridges' house, who says that he did not perceive any marks of violence upon her face. When Mr. Bridges was called upon for his defence all that appears upon the record is, that he 'admitted that he had ordered the woman to be switched for her insolence, but denies that he went down from his house. On the contrary, he had sent her down to be switched by the watchman."

"The result of these proceedings was, that on its being put to the vote whether Mr. Bridges should be prosecuted or not, it was carried by a majority of thirteen to four against the prosecution." And when a Bill of Indictment was, nevertheless preferred against Mr. Bridges, by the Attorney General, under the directions of the Secretary of State, it was thrown out by the Grand Jury. It would be with extreme reluctance that I could be induced to doubt that the Gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury upon this occasion, performed their duty conscientiously, according to the terms of the oath which they had taken; but I have the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Jamaica before me, who reported, that having maturely considered the evidence which had been offered to the Magistrates and Vestry, he could feel no hesitation in declaring, that the Grand Jury have committed an error of judgment, which for every consideration of what is due to the ends of public justice, to their own good repute, and to the credit of the Colonial Society, is deeply to be deplored.

"Were I to assume the judgment of the Grand Jury to be correct, it would follow that the laws of Jamaica afford to the slave no protection from such sufferings as those which are shown, by evidence upon oath, to have undergone by the slave Kitty Hylton. With respect to the offender, this case, your Lordship will readily conceive how much the regret which I should feel at such conduct on the part of any person filling a respectable station in society, aggravated by the circumstance that person being a Minister of the Gospel. Unmanly and disgraceful as the conduct of Mr. Bridges would have been even had it proceeded no further than the blows inflicted by his own hand, I should have been willing to seek some apology for it in a momentary exhibition of anger, however apparently unprovoked, and however unbecoming the sacred character of his profession. But, for the repeated and persevering cruelty of his subsequent conduct, I can find no extenuation; and I can only lament that the ends of justice have been defeated, and that the crime of Mr. Bridges must be left unpunished.

"If Mr. Bridges be a Magistrate, your Lordship will lose no time if it be not already done, in erasing his name from the Commission of the Peace.

LOWER CANADA.

STORM AT MONTREAL.—Several letters have been received, giving accounts of one of the most severe storms and gale of wind ever experienced at Montreal. The following is a copy of one of them.

"Montreal was visited on Saturday afternoon last, about half-past 5 o'clock, with the most destructive storm ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. The lightning was vivid, and the thunder awful; the wind was the most violent—resembling more the tornado, in the West Indies, than any thing to which could be compared. One of the roofs of the tower of the French Church, which has so long faced the winds, could not resist its fury—it was blown off, and in its descent injured many buildings and chimneys of one or two houses. Many persons were injured materially from its violence. But the damage sustained by the shipping was still more extensive. The vessels all drove from their moorings; and two (Eliza and Suprem) consigned to Mr. Cringens's wharf, and driven on the rocks opposite the wharf, and thrown on their beam ends; fortunately both had discharged their cargoes. One however, 's'aid, had taken in a small quantity of wheat. The Sylph lost her foremast. The Amethyst is ashore in about 6 or 7 feet of water—and many others grounded. Never did the sea among the ships innumerable. No vessel was lancholy a sight as on this occasion. No lives were lost, so far as could be learned, when the St. Lawrence left on Saturday at eight o'clock. Emigrants arrived up to the 18th June, 1831, 28,134. 1,180.—29,314. Up to noon this day, (30th.)