

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Parliament will re-assemble on Monday next, and many important matters will be brought before it. The Bank and the East India Company's charters, the West India question, &c. &c. The English reform bill will, however, obtain the earliest attention of the House of Peers, through which the Morning Herald says a strong and increasing expectation is entertained in some quarters, that it is likely to pass more smoothly than was at first expected. Several noble lords, who have hitherto been among its warmest opponents, will it is said content themselves with having recorded their votes upon the second reading, and decline any further hostility to the measure—some on the ground that such opposition would be useless, and others that by taking part in the details of a measure to the principles of which they are so decidedly opposed, they might be considered as in some degree identifying themselves with the consequences of any amendments introduced into a bill which they protest against altogether.

We care little for the motives by which the anti-reformers may be influenced in withholding all further opposition to the measure, or in giving their support in its future stages, so that it speedily become the law of the land, and industry be permitted to resume its profitable labours; for at present such is the stagnant state of many branches of trade, owing to the uncertain state of things, induced by the protracted and unwavering discussion of the question, that the working and trading classes are enduring great misery, which we believe will immediately be changed into one of cheerfulness and joy on the passing of the bill.

The Russian ratification of the treaty of separation between Holland and Belgium has arrived in London, and will be exchanged on the return to town of Lord Palmerston, who is in the country, when the consent of all the parties to the treaty will be complete, with the exception of that of one of the most interested in its conditions, the King of Holland, who still declines to accede to it, until it shall have undergone some modifications, for the purpose of rendering it more palatable to his mortified dignity. These as they are not very important, will no doubt be granted by King Leopold, under the auspices of the five great powers—Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease appears to be stationary in the amount of its destructive influences in this country—in London taking off one or two a day, and in the Provinces about 80. In Ireland it makes some progress, but it is as nothing compared with its ravages in Paris, where however it is rapidly declining in virulence, although it extends its fatal consequences throughout the whole of France.

London, Thursday, Evening, 1st past Seven.
The express from Paris states, that M. C. Perier had ceased to live. M. Girod de L'Ain, late President of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

The *Leveret*, sloop of war has arrived from Madeira, bringing letters to the 16th ultimo, which state that there is no Indian corn or flour in the island, and what wheat remained on hand would be consumed in about a month. Admiral Sartorius had gone back to Terceira in the brig of war. The frigate and schooner continued to blockade the Port, and had just ordered away a polacca, supposed to be from Gibraltar, laden with wheat.

The *Steret* frigate, belonging to Don Pedro, which arrived at Belleisle on the 20th ult. and received her guns, ammunition, &c. On the 22d her name was changed to the *Faval*, and hoisted the flag of Donna Maria. She then proceeded along the coast of Portugal, bearing several special missions, which were left at the ports along the coast.

A notice from Lord Palmerston respecting the blockade of Madeira, was posted at Lloyd's this morning, which recognises Donna Maria as the legitimate Queen of Portugal, by the British government.

A correspondent of the Times asserts that the Dissenter in general are not friendly to the measures of Government in reference to Irish education. He is certainly mistaken. The largest body of Dissenters in this country is what is called Congregationalists. The ministers of this body residing within twelve miles of the metropolis form a board, consisting, we believe, of near 100 members. So fully are they convinced of the desirableness of the plan, that they have resolved to petition both houses of Parliament in its favour, and their petition now lies for signature at the Library in Finsbury-circus. This will serve as an example to the Ministers of the same denomination throughout the country; and there is little doubt that all their congregations in town and country will send similar petitions.

The Unitarians and Quakers are also known to be friendly to the plan, and there is no reason to doubt that the Baptists and Presbyterians are equally so. From them all, about 5,000 petitions will probably be presented to Parliament in favour of the measures if the fury of Lord Roden's party should by its continuance appear to render so general a movement necessary, which can scarcely be the case. All the well educated Dissenters in this country will be found favorable to any and every plan which seems to them likely to lead to the removal of that mass of ignorance to which they ascribe most of the evils to which Ireland has been exposed; in addition to which, there are indeed very few of them who will not be ready to do all in their power to strengthen the hands of the present government, amongst whom they find their most enlightened, steady, and faithful friends. They have no sort of sympathy with any class of politico-religious agitators. In the efforts of Captain Gordon's party they see nothing either to approve or to dread; and certainly they will give them no support, but the very contrary. They would just as soon see the Pope of Rome at the head of affairs in this country, as the party of intolerant of which Messrs. Irving, Perceval, and Gordon, are the directors.

So far from disliking the government plan of education, they would be well satisfied to see a similar plan in operation in this country, and to aid it by their subscriptions as well as their talents. "Schools for all" has ever been the great object of their desire.

London, May 6.
The Russian ratification of the treaty of twenty-four articles was exchanged on Friday night at the Foreign-office, and the King of Belgium is now acknowledged by, and in alliance with, the five powers of Europe. He and the King of Holland may now treat on an equal footing, or make war without involving any other powers in their quarrel. We have already alluded to the reservation of Austria, the demand of Prussia, and the protest of Russia, which accompanied their respective ratifications. Those, the Dutch argue, are more important than the treaty. William is as

much averse to the articles as Leopold is to the reservations. The Belgians bustle and brag, and the Dutch do not halt in their preparations. They boast of their power to insure Belgium in spite of Europe, and pique themselves on their forbearance. The Times holds out a threat of British ships in the Scheldt which would, in our opinion, render the efforts of the conference contemptible. Perhaps the most essential point of view in which the ratification ought to be taken, is the parliamentary expose to which it will lead. Ministers have promised ample explanation of their foreign policy, and the exchange of the ratifications takes the last seal from their lips.

Atlas.
We may commence our "news of the week" by stating that the week has afforded no news. There has been no leading question to be discussed, no remarkable event to chronicle. On looking over our columns, we can hardly call to mind an occasion on which they presented a more miscellaneous appearance. In London and its neighbourhood, there have been the customary pastimes of the season. In the country, business has been mingled with pleasure. The meeting at Edinburgh was a proud event for the modern Athens. Neither have the Unions throughout the North been idle. Every thing speaks of sturdy preparation, which the utmost confidence of hope has not suffered to relax. We have taken a brief note of these matters; yet, sooth to say, we are affected in some measure by the influence of the week, and at the present moment almost feel inclined to exchange our gathering cry for "Any thing but the Bill." Next week, we shall buckle ourselves once more to our task, not, however, without ardent longing that it were happily over, and that we were permitted at least for a season to fall back into the quiet and unobtrusive character, from which nothing but the strong and general excitement of a nation could have withdrawn us.—*Spectator.*

A private letter has been received in this city this day from Paris, which states that disturbances have broken out in Picardy, and that troops are marching upon Amiens, Abbeville, and other places in that district.

Government is proceeding to reduce the second Majors of the cavalry regiments, by promoting the officers holding that rank to unattached Lieutenant colonelcies.

Death of Sir Richard Birnie.—Sir Richard Birnie, Knt, Chief magistrate of the metropolitan police, expired at his official residence in Bow-street, Covent garden, on Sunday morning at four o'clock, after a severe illness of about seven months, arising from a pulmonary affection.

Their Majesties visited Woolwich and Greenwich yesterday. Yesterday being the anniversary of the taking of Seringapatam, the King gave a grand dinner to the Directors of the East India Company, Cabinet Ministers, Officers of State, and a large number of Noblemen and Gentlemen who have held distinguished offices, civil and military, in India. The Earl of Dalhousie and the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt were among those present.

The Russian ratifications of the treaty of the 16th November with Belgium, were exchanged at the Foreign office last night. It is accompanied with a protest, on the part of Russia, against any violent intervention to compel the acceptance by Holland.

Dublin, May 3, 2 o'clock.—The returns up to this hour give 180 new cases and 35 deaths. Compared with the mortality hitherto, this is cheering.

The late ratifications have not produced any relaxation of the Military preparations in Holland.

The Greeks, in an extraordinary Congress, have protested against the Boy Otho being appointed their Sovereign by the Powers of Europe.

Preparations, it is said, are making for the embarkation 15000 men at Odessa. Greece and Italy are the points which rumour indicates as the destination of this Expedition.

The Ceremonials of the espousals of the Princess Maria Amelia, Sister to the King of Naples, with the Infant Don Sebastian of Spain, has taken place at Naples.

The Duke of Reichstadt (young Napoleon) is extremely ill at Vienna.

Thursday Her Majesty held a Drawing Room—the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, and Lord Ramsay were among the presentations.

Though the sentiments of the inhabitants of the metropolis are naturally entitled to great weight, and can find their way to the Government with more promptitude and effect than those of the provinces, or even other large towns, yet we are far from wishing to see it exercising an influence beyond what its due share in the interests of the State entitles it to. It has been the policy of the anti-reformers and reactionists to assert, however, that such is the case on the subject of the Reform Bill, which they would have us believe is only popular, and that to a limited degree, among the middling and lower orders of the metropolis. The recent meeting at Edinburgh, where no less than 60,000 persons, and those composed, among others, of the elite of the enlightened city, added to the known sentiments of Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and nearly every other considerable place in the Kingdom, are testimonies enough, we should think, of the utter groundlessness of this assertion.

The people, indeed, are placed by the opponents of reform in the same situation as that of the old man and his ass in the fable. Whether he carried the ass, or the ass carried him, was alike unsatisfactory to the looker-on. In the other case, if the people meet, and give any unequivocal tokens of their desire for reform, they are taunted with having recourse to clamour and commotion; while, if they patiently await the result of their repeated and unequivocal appeals to the Legislature, they are taunted by the same persons with reaction, and are said to have become indifferent to the object of their warmest wishes. One would think that the frightful result of this taunt, in the case of Bristol, might teach a little caution to those who are inclined still to harp upon the same string.

We shall be curious to see what the enemies of reform, especially the anti-reformers of Scotland, will say to the proceedings and result of the Edinburgh meeting. Above all, we should like to hear what those elegant Whig Noblemen, the Earls of Rosslyn and Lauderdale, will say to this unequivocal display of the feelings of the modern Athens. In their case, to be sure, it may appear to be reversing the well known adage, and appealing from Philip sober to Philip drunk; for no man can, without most egregiously stultifying himself, be allowed to set off a sudden conversion in old age against the well-digested and steadily-pursued opinions of a long previous life.

But there is one opinion, after all, which the people have expressed upon this subject, which, while it is the most constitutional, was the most unequivocal;—we mean the reply which they made to his Majesty, when expressly ap-

pealed to upon the subject at the recent general election. No one, we apprehend, can have the effrontery to deny that that answer consisted but of one language, and admitted but of one interpretation, wherever it could be given with freedom; and the people at large never spoken out in any other manner, nor on any subsequent occasion, what then took place came "trumpet-tongued" in undying accents to the Throne and to Parliament. But to any one who has the temerity to assert that the people have changed their minds; or are become lukewarm or indifferent upon the vital subject of Reform, we appeal for an answer to the late meeting at Edinburgh, to the joy with which the late decision in the House of Lords was received every where, and to the breathless suspense and expectation to which the final issue of that decision is looked for in every part of the United Kingdom.—*Morning Herald.*

CITY—SATURDAY EVENING.
We had neither foreign mails nor ship letters of any kind this morning, but far more satisfactory intelligence has been received from the interior respecting the improvement of the spring trade. Most of the manufacturing towns can now boast of a fair share of orders for the leading productions of their skill and industry. A number of country dealers have arrived in London to make their selections of spring fashions, as the second reading of the Reform Bill, and the late abatement of the cholera morbus, have simultaneously removed impediments, created confidence, and infused new vigour and enterprise in the home trade.

The rage for investing British capital in Dutch Stock will cool as soon as the public reflects what it is doing, and calmly examines the misrepresentations of facts and exaggerated quotation of prices in Holland, resorted to for the purpose of mystifying and misleading British capitalists to act contrary to their own interests, by enabling Holland to take a firm tone in the Belgian question at the expense of Great Britain and of their own pockets. We, therefore, feel ourselves called upon to support our assertion respecting the former reduction of the interest of the National Debt of Holland to one-third, by undeniable historical evidence. This will show to the public what has happened within the last 22 years respecting the non-payment of the Dutch National Debt, and furnish the best possible inference with respect to what may again occur there in the shape of national bankruptcy.—*Id.*

BULLETINS OF THE PESTILENCE.

London.—Remaining at last report, 45; new cases, 25; deaths, 20; remaining this day, 21; from the beginning:—cases, 2,567; deaths, 1,856. *Note.* Westminster, Marylebone, and St. Giles's, are the places in which the disease lingers.

Country.—Remaining at last report, 31; new cases, 35; deaths, 18; remaining this day, 20; from the beginning:—cases, 3,222; deaths, 1,821. *Note.* St. Loes, and Butterworth, are newly infected.

Scotland.—Remaining at last report, 165; new cases, 294; deaths, 150; remaining this day, 143. From the beginning, 2,645; deaths, 1,725. Dumbarton, Dundee, Campbeltown, and Battlegate, are newly infected.

Ireland.—Cases, 2,083; deaths, 677; remaining on Wednesday, 331.

The King held a Privy Council, at which Lord Dundonald's petition was taken into consideration, when the prayer of it was granted, and his lordship was restored to the rank of rear-admiral of the fleet.

The Caledonia Chapel opens to-morrow with a new pastor, and Mr. Irving appears at the Horse Bazaar.

Mr. Watson Taylor, who occupied a princely mansion at the corner of Harley Street has failed. So extravagant were the ideas formed of the riches of Mr. Taylor that his income was said to exceed half a million sterling.

The malignity and ravages of the Cholera in Paris are now fast diminishing, but the disease has extended to some score of new places in the country in the course of the past week.

Austria expects a new share out of the spoils of Poland. Cracow is to be incorporated with Austria.

It is reported that Don Pedro's Expedition against Lisbon will leave Terceira the 15th instant.

Their Majesties came to town on Wednesday. The King held his Levee, at which an audience of leave was granted to Count Orloff; an audience was also granted to Lord Dalhousie.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 29.—The internal disorders of France, suspended for a time by the energy of Perier will I am satisfied recommence at no distant period with more violence than ever. The party of Henry the Fifth is rapidly increasing in strength and numbers. The Gazette de France contains every day two or three columns of letters, which are addressed to it from different parts of France by persons of all classes, who declare that they adhere to the principles set forth by that journal, as the basis of the government to be established in France when Henry the Fifth shall have attained his majority, which will be according to the custom of France on the 29th of September, 1833; that is to say, in about eighteen months. Until that time the partisans of the young King say that they are willing to obey the government of the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom but that after the 29th of September, 1833, they will cease to pay taxes to the present government. A committee for the purpose of organising the partisans of Henry the Fifth is sitting in Paris publicly, I may say, and has delegated committees throughout the departments. Nearly thirty newspapers in the interest of the party have been established by the central committee.

The cholera report exhibit a rapid diminution, but the cloud is still hanging heavily over society, and it will be long before Paris recovers its usual tone. The King, with a delicate attention to the grief in which so many families are plunged by the loss of friends and relatives, held no court on Tuesday, the 1st instant, (his fete day). The wo-stricken heart was not mocked by the gaudy pageantry of the gala reception; but on the other hand, hundreds of artisans who had been looking forward to the preparation for that day in the hope of the expense of new dresses, equipages, &c. doing something, however little to revive the trade, which in every department of industry is now utterly stagnant, were much disappointed. The necessities of life are at a most exorbitant price, while every article of manufacture, from the sale of which a handicraftsman ought to derive the means of supporting himself and family, is either unsaleable or bought only at prices which hardly pay for the material.

The deaths of the cholera, on Thursday, were 192, on Saturday they were 166. In innumerable cases of the cholera an immediate loss of blood from the chest and abdomen has proved efficacious in saving the pa-

tient, and restoring him to convalescence, and it has been found by many of the faculty that not only the most certain means of obtaining this relief, and at the same time of regulating the quantity to be withdrawn, is by the system of cupping. They have, therefore, had repeated recourse to the English cupper, Mr. Backler, Horecure de la Marine, No. 23, rue Galion, whose skill and experience have been constantly exercised with the best results. Generals Lesuire, Count du Sully, and Baron Hubert, M. M. Lemaire, Lauds, Caumartin, the Marchioness de Molana, Belgium, and Capt. Kerr, an English officer, are late victims. Marshal Lobau, caught the disorder at the Tuilleries, and on Thursday last M. Guizot, after an audience of the King, was seized by the malady ere he had left the precincts of the royal residence. The situation of the chateau on the bank of the river is said to account for the existence of the cholera within its walls.

A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announced to the government, in Paris, on Tuesday last, that the Bourbon flag was planted on the steeple of St. Laurent in that city, and that crowds were assembled full of enthusiasm. The national guard had turned out in arms, and the general commandant of the eighth military division concludes his dispatch by declaring, "I am without alarm." A second despatch states that the white flag was beaten down, and the Carlist chiefs taken with their arms in their hands.

The accounts from Paris relative to the Cholera received this morning, continue to be of a favourable description. The number of deaths on Monday amounted to 140—being a decrease of 26 on the previous day. M. Cassimir Perier continued in an alarming state.

The French government papers disclaim all intention of abandoning Algiers; in the colonising and settling of which on the contrary, the greatest anxiety appears to be shown.

The Paris journal state, that among other ships of war building in the dock-yards of France, are (and they give their names) twelve frigates of sixty guns, eighteen of fifty-two guns, and two of forty-six.

The ministerial papers report M. Casimir Perier as recovering; private letters describe his state as hopeless.

REBELLION IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.
The following important information is from a second edition of the *Standard* of Thursday, which that paper had received by express from Paris:—

Paris, Wednesday morning, seven o'clock.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following most important telegraphic despatch, which the Government received yesterday.—"Of course it is couched in as moderate terms as possible; but the fact is announced of civil war in the south of France, and that the Drapeau Blanc is raised, and an army forming or formed for the Duke of Bordeaux."

Telegraphic Despatch from Marseilles dated April 30.—(Received by the Government, 1st May.)—The General Commandant of the eighth military Division to the minister of War.—"The Drapeau Blanc has been this morning planted on the steeple of St. Laurent. Very numerous assemblies are collected in the Old City. They reckon on the arrival of Count Bourmont. The National guard and the troops of the line have taken up arms. I have found them animated with great enthusiasm. I am without alarm. Colonel Dachau, M. de Bandole, and M. Lege de Pogie, chiefs of the Carlist party, were taken with arms in their hands, at the head of a detachment preceded by the Drapeau Blanc. The Drapeau Blanc planted on the steeple of St. Laurent has been beaten down."—This is the whole of the despatch. It is the government version of the story. It shows that there is an army formed or forming, headed by colonels and officers, for Henry V., and the civil war has now commenced. We may expect to hear to-morrow of a more extended insurrection. Marseilles is a place of vast importance, and the Carlist party has been bold indeed in commencing there. Toulon and Thoulouse will doubtless soon follow their example, and the question will soon be brought to an issue.

Paris, April 26.—New Ministry in France. Various combinations have been attempted in the course of yesterday and to-day. M. Dupin has been applied to, to take upon himself the office of Minister in the Interior, but without being named President of the Council. This he has refused. Louis Phillip is very desirous of presiding himself at the Council of Ministers, and of naming, therefore, President of the Council.

To this proceeding M. Barthe and Marshal Soult are opposed.—They ask how can ministers consent to be responsible for their acts, if those acts are to be directed by the King. Of course various stories are afloat, and various lists in circulation.

And now let me say a few words on all these statements. 1st M. Perier will never again be minister of the Interior, nor President of the Council. 2d. No other Ministry formed on the same system would have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

3d. The royalists are not at present prepared to make an attempt at a restoration. 4th. The extreme liberals will not accept office with the present dynasty; and lastly, all cabinets now formed, are merely temporary, as another revolution is certain, and indeed inevitable.—The combinations now formed, and the list now published, and the men now appointed, are therefore of comparatively little importance, since another revolution is at hand.

The state of M. Perier's health leaves no longer any hope to his family; the physicians say that any attempt to remove him to his private residence would terminate his days. M. Argout, though his complaint does not afford any cause for serious alarm, is still in an unsatisfactory state.—*Tribune.*

LOWER CANADA.

DREADFUL RIOT AND LOSS OF LIVES. WEST WARD ELECTION. State of the Pole since our last.

	Saturday.	
Tracey	690	
Bagg	680	
	Monday.	
Tracey	690	
Bagg	687	

During the Progress of this extraordinary Election, we have more than once expressed our fears that the lives were endangered and they have been too fully realised. On Saturday last symptoms of excitement were visible to a more than ordinary degree among the partisans of Mr. Tracey; but the heavy rains and the early adjournment of the Poll, prevented any actual breaches of the peace. On Sunday Mr. Tracey harangued the populace in the street, in a violent style of language; inflammatory language was also used at a meeting of Mr. Tracey's friends on Sunday evening, and the effects were but too visible at the Polls on Monday. Nothing, however, of a serious na-

ture occurred, till about half past two o'clock, when Mr. Bagg got ahead of Mr. Tracey. A tumult and riot then began, the constables were called out, but in a short time driven back, some of them had their blue sashes wrenched from their hands, and they were finally compelled to retire and leave the Poll, and the proceedings thereat to the mercy and control of the crowd, which held their vantage ground until their favourite candidate had obtained a majority over Mr. Bagg of three votes. The excitement and tumult at the Poll still continued, and at the adjournment, several persons who proceeded in front of Mr. Tracey made violent use of their umbrellas and other weapons in driving the Citizens off, and clearing a way for Mr. Tracey, this was not resisted, and it was hoped all would pass off peaceably; but as soon as Mr. Bagg and his friends commenced moving from the Poll, a furious onset was made, and every friend of this gentleman was obliged to fly from the place. In the meantime the Magistrates finding the constabulary too weak to quell the riot, had despatched a message to the military Commandant for a party of soldiers, who upon their arrival had been placed inside the wall in front of the Parish Church, and the Riot Act was read by one of our Magistrates, who was exposed to great danger from stones, &c., whilst discharging this duty. The constables again attempted to restore peace, but were again driven back by showers of stones; at or about the same time, an attack was made on the house of Mr. Henderson, Grocer, on the opposite side of the square, where several persons had taken refuge from the fury of the riot. The windows were shattered in a moment, and Mr. H. and the other inmates were obliged to take refuge in the cellar. It had been currently stated that many persons in the crowd had been heard to vow destruction to the lives and houses of several of Mr. Bagg's friends, and the impression became general that the work of destruction had begun. In this alarming emergency the military were called out, and aided by the special constables, drove the crowd from Mr. Henderson's house down St. James Street, past the Bank, until they had passed the Wesleyan Chapel. Here the enraged mob made a stand, and exhibited a strong determination to offer a desperate resistance. From the commencement of this affray, stones were flying in showers, and the constables and military, with several of the officers, were repeatedly struck. A gentleman from Upper Canada, and who could not be supposed to be partial to either party, described to us the conduct of the mob as most outrageous and declared that the throwing of stones resembled a shower, or discharge of grapeshot. Unfortunately for the deluded mob, St. James Street had been newly Macadamized, consequently every man had a store of ammunition at his foot, and with terrible effect did they use it. The constables were obliged to retire behind the troops, and the warnings of Lieut. Col. McIntosh and the Magistrates being totally disregarded, the party were ordered to come to the present, and almost the whole of the front file, (about thirty two) discharged their pieces over the heads of the mob. Instantly a cry was raised of "blanks," "blanks," and the stones were thrown with more violence and in a greater number than before; in this emergency a few of those who had not discharged their muskets, brought them to the level of the crowd, and in an instant the street was strewn with the dead and the wounded. The following were among the sufferers:—

Cassimir Chauvin, shot through the head.
Pierre Billet, ball entered at the short rib and passed out near the opposite shoulder.
Francis Languedoc, shot through the head.
Peter Groux shot through the thigh much exhausted from hemorrhage, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.
Michel Creed missing, a report is current that his dead body was found this morning, but we have not been able to obtain any thing authentic of this fact.

Several persons have been slightly wounded on the arms, legs, &c. and report speaks of one man whose name we cannot hear who was shot in the abdomen.
Reports through the town yesterday give the killed as amounting to five, and some say to eight, but we have only been able to ascertain those of Chauvin, Billet and Languedoc, whose dead bodies we have seen.
Unfortunately in such scenes it frequently happens that the innocent suffer, and it is with deep regret we have to state that the deceased are said not to have been engaged in the riot. Languedoc yielded to the repeated importunities of his friend and went to the poll. He had never made a practice of attending elections and was a remarkably peaceable man; but in an unfortunate moment went to the Poll on Monday, arrived at the time of the riot and in a few minutes he was numbered with the dead.
Chauvin was a printer in the *Vindictor* office, he had been an active partizan of Mr. Tracey on previous days, but on Monday he had only been a few minutes on the spot, when on putting his head past the corner of the street to look at the riot he fell struck him. He was the only support of an aged mother, whose house he had left about ten minutes before his death.

Billet was a carpenter, and was returning from his daily labour. He had attended the election on former days, but on the day of his death he was at work, and was carrying home a few pieces of wood and large chips, when the messenger of death overtook him.

Few of the active rioters have been injured, the soldiers in the centre of the street elevated the muzzles of their pieces, so that none of their shot took effect, the flank files, only appear to have done execution, as all they killed, and nearly all they wounded, fell on the side-paths. This is a most fortunate circumstance, as great numbers must have fallen, had a full volley been fired into such a dense crowd.

The shot taking effect principally on the side-paths, has singled out the innocent for its victims.
A great diversity of opinion prevails in town, some blaming and others strenuously approving of the conduct of the Magistrates and Commandant; but, as this matter is now under solemn investigation before a coroner's Jury, we abstain from any remarks until the verdict shall have been rendered. The inquest was held yesterday, and will probably be continued to-day in the Quarter Sessions Room of the Court House, the proceedings are public. It is not expected that the evidence will be gone through to-day, no verdict can therefore be made known, till the witnesses have been examined.

In the detail of these horrid transactions, which we have given, we have had to rely entirely on hearsay and may have been on some points misinformed, should we find any inaccuracies, they shall receive due attention hereafter.

Extract of a private Letter dated Montreal 26th of May.

It appears to me very certain that it was the constables who pursued the crowd into St. James' street, and as it is in evidence that a Magistrate told them: "come my friends, let us not show ourselves cowards, but put down