

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Imperial Parliament.

House of Commons, Aug. 4.

CANADA.—MR. HUME'S LETTER.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the county of Quebec, in Lower Canada, in support of the resolution of the Assembly of that province. [The petition was in a volume, like a volume of Parliamentary reports; the petition opening as a map, and the signatures and leaves attached.] It was signed by 18,083 inhabitants, those of different counties having joined in attaching signatures to it. There would have been 3,000 or 4,000 more signatures to it, but that the parties were desirous of having it presented this Session. He was unwilling to enter into any remarks upon the petition, as the parties who had brought it to this country had, in an interview with the Colonial Secretary (Mr. S. Rice), had assurance that immediate attention should be paid to the complaints of this colony, and he hoped with the view of affording redress. He, however, felt quite assured that nothing would satisfy the colony except control over its own expenditure.

Mr. Secretary RICE admitted, and regretted, that there were differences between the American colonies and the mother-country. He was most desirous to see those differences reconciled, and he should be glad to hear from the hon. member that there was an equal disposition on the part of the Colonies. The Committee up stairs had declared that such was the object of the Home Government. He thought the resolutions alluded to in the petitions were founded in misconception, and did not do justice to the Colonial Government. It should be his earnest care to put a speedy and satisfactory end to these disputes, without respect either to a British or a French interest, but pointedly to the interests of the Colonies. He could have wished the same temperate language had always been adopted on this question as was used in the present petition. A letter had appeared in various papers in the country, written by the hon. member for Middlesex, in which he called upon the Colonies to resist the baleful domination of the English Government. Such language could only increase the difficulties of those who wished to relieve the colonies, and add to the irritation existing there. He spoke more in sorrow than in anger, but thought that such a course could not be pursued without danger both to the mother-country and the colonies. He was quite sure that the interests of England and the Colonies were to be promoted by this reconciliation and good understanding, and that—a sentiment to which he wished to have the sanction of the hon. member for Middlesex—any one who inculcated the doctrine of separation would be no friend of the Colonies. While on this part of the question he could not help alluding to a letter attributed to that hon. member, and which had appeared in the public papers, in which he wrote to a gentleman in the colonies that a crisis (as regarding them) was arriving—that its termination might be attended with freedom and independence, and that it would afford the opportunity of being rescued from the baleful domination of a British faction. He repeated that such language ought not to be used, especially by a member safely seated in the British Parliament, for if used in the colonies he much doubted whether they would not be prosecutable as treasonable words.

Mr. HUME said he did not believe one word of the statement of the Committee up stairs. The complaints of Canada had been restricted for years, and restricted in vain. As to his letter, it had been garbled in the Times and other papers. In writing letters he wrote off hand, and without that precaution which some men used; but there was not a part of that letter which he was not prepared to defend. The hon. member then read a passage or two of the letter, which, he observed, was written under great excitement produced by the ungrateful conduct of an individual, who came over from Canada, and without his assistance would not have been able to succeed in his mission, coupled with the behaviour of the late Colonial Secretary. He had given expression to the same sentiments frequently in that House, and he repeated that if the system of misrule were to continue, which had existed for so many years, a separation would be inevitable. His opinions were no secret. He maintained that he and the colonists had just ground for complaint. Lord Goderich, when Colonial Secretary, had forwarded to the Colonies instructions for reforms and amendments that had given the greatest satisfaction. Thanks were everywhere voted to that noble Lord,

and all promised the most satisfactory results; but no sooner had the late Colonial Secretary (Mr. Stanley) entered upon his office, than he had begun to undo all that his predecessor had done. The Attorney and Solicitor-General, who had been admitted to be unfit for their offices, were re-appointed—the former to be Judge of Nova Scotia, and the latter to a high office in the Colonies. Those were proceedings that were calculated to keep alive irritation in the Colonies, and to promote the most decided enmity between the Colonies and the mother-country, risking a separation. Those were sentiments that he had uttered at the time in that House, and in the presence of the then Secretary (Stanley). Such proceedings tended to drive the people to desperation, and to produce what he had then feared, a crisis in the colonies. There was, then, no prospect but that of the continuance of the system of misrule, and he then declared what he should ever be ready to repeat under similar circumstances, that it would be better than endurance of misrule and tyranny, that there should be a separation. What was the proceeding in Canada? Mr. Mackenzie had been returned five times to the Assembly, and had been as often rejected by a Government party in the Assembly. He repeated that if such proceedings were to be continued, there would be no resource but resistance. He was as much interested in the preservation of tranquillity as any member could be then in that House; but for the sake of personal safety or advantage, he would never submit to compromise great principles, nor shrink from fully, fairly, and freely defending them.

Mr. Secretary RICE repeated that it was most improper for a man, speaking in safety in that House, to send forth sentiments that might involve others in so much danger, and be so prejudicial to the best interests of this country and of the Colonies. He must say that he who, sitting in safety in Bryanston-square, sent forth such language as was contained in that letter to the people in the Colonies, did not correctly understand and practise the Constitutional doctrine of resistance. If the resistance were so recommended or enforced as to involve an infraction of the law, he hoped that the laws would lay hold of all such offending parties—(hear and a laugh.) The language of that letter did not duly appreciate private character, nor correctly expound the doctrine of resistance. The hon. gentleman could play the part of "trumpeter" in perfect safety, when he sent forth such sentiments as a member of that House. If he believed in his own doctrine, let him go and take the field in defence of it, exposing himself to that danger in which his opinions might involve other people; but he must protest against his sending forth and urging the doctrine of resistance from his place of safety—(hear.)

Mr. HUME said he had only spoken of the baneful influence of Downing-street when good arrangements were circumvented, when the inhabitants were driven to desperation, and when the safety of the colonies was endangered. It was intimated that his conduct was censured by the colonies. So far was that from being the case, when the Government party endeavoured to promote a censure on him, the Assembly defeated that object, and promoted a vote of thanks to him for his proceedings. And as to his playing the "trumpeter" of certain sentiments, and remaining in safety, there was no truth in the insinuation. He had ever been ready to do as well as talk; he had ever been ready, in every way, to defend the principles and opinions to which he gave utterance. He never sought to involve others in danger, without being prepared to participate in the danger himself. This was no idle talk. Who took the lead in that House, in May, 1831, (alluding to the time when the members of the administration were out of office)? Had he not then taken the lead, and threatened resistance, except there were redress? (Hear, hear.) And that, too, when the right hon. gentleman and his friends were in safety, though engaged, certainly, in a most momentous struggle. (Hear.) No; it was not his habit to say one thing and to mean another. (Hear, hear.)

After some remarks from Mr. P. STEWART, &c., as to the mode of signing the petition, it was ordered to lie on the table.

CHESTER ASSIZES, ENGLAND.

Murder by Trades' Unionists.—Joseph Moseley, aged 34, and William Garside, 25, were indicted for the murder of Mr. Thomas Ashton, at Werneth, on the 3d January, 1831.

The Attorney-General stated the case. In the year 1831 great excitement prevailed among the manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Werneth, Ashton, and Staley, in consequence of a dispute between the masters and their

workmen; and there were no less than fifty-two mills standing still. Mr. Samuel Ashton, one of the master manufacturers, had two mills, one the Apthorne Mill, and the other, called the Woodley Mill. The superintendent of the Apthorne Mill was committed to Mr. J. Ashton, and that of the other mill to Mr. T. Ashton, the sons of Mr. Samuel Ashton. On the 3d Jan. 1831, Mr. T. Ashton took the superintendence of the Apthorne Mill for his brother James. On the evening of that day Mr. Thomas Ashton was seen proceeding towards the Apthorne Mill through the Apthorne-lane, with his great coat on, and at the same time three men seen going in the same direction. Immediately afterwards the report of a pistol shot was heard; no notice was taken of it, as nothing was suspected; but soon afterwards Mr. Thomas Ashton was found lying on his back on the road and quite dead from the effect of a pistol ball which passed through his body. There was no doubt that the shot was fired by one of the three men; and to establish that fact it would be necessary for him for the end of justice to call William Mosley, one of those three men of whom the Prisoners are the other two. This William Mosley would distinctly state that Garside was the man who fired the shot, and that he and the two Mosleys had agreed with one Samuel Scholefield, one of the Unionists, to perpetrate the deed, for which they were to receive £10 supplied from the funds of the Unions. The learned Attorney-General also said that there was a confession made by the Prisoner Garside in Derby gaol; but as there might be some question raised about the admissibility of it in evidence, he should abstain from further alluding to it until it should be fairly before the Court.

William Mosley, the accomplice—I am the brother of Joseph Mosley, one of the prisoners at the bar. I have lived at Romley, about a mile and a half from Mr. Ashton's, and four miles from Marple. I have been a boatman. I knew the prisoner Garside at Marple. I remember meeting Garside and Joseph Mosley at the Sing's Head, at Marple-bridge, on the Wednesday before Mr. Ashton was shot. We had something to drink. Both of them asked me, Garside first, if I had any thing to do. I said I was out of employ, and was going over to Macclesfield to look for work. Garside said I had better stop a few days, and I should have a better job than I could get at Macclesfield. We agreed to meet again on Sunday, at Marple Bridge. I went there between twelve and one o'clock. Garside and Mosley were there; we remained on the bridge there about half an hour. They told me they were going to meet two men on Compstall Brow, and that I must go with them. While we were standing on the bridge we saw Samuel Middleton and Jones. We went to Compstall Brow, that is not far from Werneth, a high hill. We met two men, one was called either Scholefield or Stanfield. I knew them by sight before. Scholefield was a joiner. Joseph Mosley told me to stand a little on one side, while he and Garside talked together with the other two. I did not hear all that was said; but I heard something about "the Unions." They talked together about half an hour. After the other men went away, Garside and Joseph Mosley said that they had agreed with those two men that they were to shoot one of the Mr. Ashtons. I said what was it for? and they said because of the turn-out Unions. I asked what they were to have for it? and they said £10. They asked me to meet them for that purpose the next day at Wright's Tower, or if not there, at the Gravel Pits. I at first refused, but was persuaded to consent. On the Monday, about four o'clock, I set out from Romley, to go to the place appointed. I overtook a man named George Parkinson; he walked with me as far as his own house. I did not find the prisoners at Wright's Tower, and went on to the Gravel Pits, where I found them. They had each a loaded pistol—one large, like a horse pistol, and the other a small one. Garside had the large pistol. The small pistol had a bright barrel. I went over the hedge on the right hand side of the lane, and Joseph and Garside went through the Clap-gate into the field on the other side, through which the private road to Mr. Ashton's runs. The ground on the side I was on was higher than the other. I could see them sitting down together at the back of the ditch, waiting for Mr. Ashton. Shortly afterwards some one came along the footpath towards the mill, and through the Clap-gate; Garside got up from the ditch before the man got through the Clap-gate; he pointed the piece towards the man, and he gave way and fell back; Garside

then fired. The man might have got twenty yards from the Clap-gate when the shot was fired; the man who was shot fell across the road. When the shot was fired we all ran away to the canal bridge near the factory, where we agreed to meet. I went by myself over the field; they were standing on the bridge when I met them; Garside had the pistol in his hand. I asked if the man was dead? He said, "Yes, dead enough. He never stirred after." There was a man coming along the towing path by the canal side, and we stooped down under the battlement of the bridge to prevent him seeing us. After he passed we all went away together. I asked which of the Ashtons they shot, and they said it did not mean (matter) which, it was one of them. They appointed for me to meet them the next day at the Bull's Head at Marple, and we parted. I slept that night in a boat of J. Bonnet's, of Hatherlow. I saw them about dinner time on the 5th of January. It was agreed that I was to go to the seventh lock on the canal if I did not find them at the Bull's Head. That was to receive my share of the money. We did meet at the Bull's Head, and the man I have before named, James Scholefield, or Stanfield, was there. He said he had settled with the other two and he would settle with me. He then pulled out three sovereigns. I would take only two, saying, I would be content with that. They then signed a book and I put my mark to it. I cannot read. We then all went down on our knees, and, holding a knife one over the other, said one after another, "We wished God might strike us dead if we ever told." The man who paid the money did it first, and then Garside.

[The cross-examination of this witness was continued at very great length, and, although the learned Counsel proved him to be steeped to the chin in infamy, he did not succeed in materially shaking the most important part of his testimony.]

The prisoners were found guilty, and ordered for execution.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received a requisition, numerously signed, for a public meeting, to invite the Princess Victoria to visit the Irish metropolis.

CANNING.—A marble statue of Mr. Canning of Chantry, has just been erected in Westminster Abbey, the expense of which is defrayed by public subscription.

THE WAR IN INDIA.—Intelligence has been received relative to the operations of the British troops against the Rajah of Coorg, in the Mysore district, against whom warlike preparations have been commenced by order of the Governor-General of India. By the last arrivals a proclamation issued by the Governor-General, directing a British army to march into Coorg, was received, in which the reasons for this proceeding on the part of the Government of India are stated. The Rajah of Coorg, an independent Prince, and whose predecessors were in alliance with the company, by many acts of oppression and injustice to his people, and by other acts, had rendered himself very unpopular. The misconduct of the Rajah to his own sister and her husband, had been such that to save their lives they sought protection in the British territory. The Rajah had addressed the most insulting letter to the Governor-General, and had assumed an attitude of defiance and hostility to the British power, and had also encouraged the enemies of the British Government. Many of his excesses had been looked over; but at length the Governor-General had considered further forbearance impracticable, and had, in a proclamation issued for that purpose, notified that a British army would invade the Coorg territory. The proclamation called the natives to aid the British troops, and that the Veer Rajpudi Woodruff should no longer be considered as Rajah of Coorg. The proclamation stated that such a system of government should be established, as seemed best calculated to secure the happiness of the people. All British subjects who had entered the service of the Rajah, were ordered to place themselves under the protection of the British authorities, and that all who rendered assistance to the Rajah, should be considered as traitors.

In consequence of this proclamation, several bodies of British troops and some Sepoys proceeded against the Rajah, but on reaching Coorg, they found little or no resistance. Outside the town, however, strong stockades had been formed, where the Rajah's forces were collected, and an attack was made upon them by the British troops, but with only partial success, there having been killed seventy men on the side of the Government troops and four officers. Many of the Sepoys in the Rajah's army had formerly been in the Company's service, but on the reduction of the army had obtained employment in the Rajah's forces; and it is stated that on either side a disposition was shown to spare those who had been comrades in the Company's service. The result of the attack is not stated, but the defeat of the Rajah's troops was considered certain.

ONE Ton of OAT MEAL
for sale by
JED. SLASON.
Fredericton, June 13, 1834.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, October 15th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for }
next week, } **HENRY SMITH, Esq.**

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for }
next Week. } **HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.**
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
JEDEDIAH STARR, Esq.

From the Saint John Courier, October 11.

THE CHOLERA.—The subjoined reports of the Board of Health, shew, we believe the extent of this disease among us since the publication of our last number. While its existence is now undeniable, we have the satisfaction of stating that the cases are so few, as to cause little or no uneasiness or alarm in the City.

We regret that some opposition was made to the authorities in the removal of a patient to the Hospital on Wednesday last. The penalty to which such deluded people expose themselves, as appears by an order of the Board of Health in another column, will, we hope, be a warning for the future.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Tuesday, October 7, 1834.

The Board have to announce that since the statement of Saturday last, three new cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to them, one of which has proved fatal, and that one of the three persons mentioned as remaining, in their report of Thursday, has died of consecutive fever.

Saturday, October 11, 1834.

The Board have great pleasure in congratulating the public on the continued health of the City and County, only one death having taken place from Malignant Cholera since the statement made by them on Tuesday last. Two other cases have been reported to them, but being of a mild nature they soon yielded to Medical treatment.

The Board cannot learn of any new cases having occurred since Wednesday.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. R. PARFELLO, Clerk.

A correspondent has kindly furnished us with the annexed extract of a letter from his friend in New-York, under date of the 16th ult.; and as the information it contains may be of essential service in many cases, we gladly give it publicity. It will only be necessary for us to add, that the recommendation comes from one who feels a peculiar interest in the land of his nativity, where many of his relatives and friends still reside.

"The Cholera, thus far, has been very light in its effects, and for the last few days the Board of Health report about ten or twelve deaths each day. Observing that the disease has reached Halifax, I am very apprehensive that it will eventually find its way to St. John; and, if so, I fear there will be much mortality among the inmates of the crowded habitations of the poor Emigrants. Should any cases occur within your observation, let me recommend the use of Spirit of Camphor, (or Camphorated Spirit,)—say about three drops to a tablespoonful of water; a tea-spoonful of this mixture to be taken every fifteen minutes—it eases the pains, stops the vomiting, and produces perspiration. This practice, from its simplicity, is ridiculed by some of our Physicians; but, to my own certain knowledge, it has been used in many cases with entire success."

In a letter of a subsequent date to the one now referred to, the writer says further, in regard to the above simple and portable remedy, that it came recommended from a Medical man, whose experience and success in treating the complaint, both in the year 1832, and during the present season, in New York, have been very considerable.

We have been handed the subjoined recipe for the cure of Cholera Morbus, which is said to have been extracted from Doomsday Book, and was found of great use lately in England:

Take of Brandy, one point; ground Ginger, one table-spoonful; common Salt, a table-spoonful; Camphor, half an ounce; Oil of Peppermint, one ounce—mix these ingredients together, and let half a wine-glassful of the compound be taken at a dose. In five minutes after take an ounce of Castor Oil,—to be repeated in fifteen minutes, if not relieved.

Wednesday last being the day appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for a Public Fast and Humiliation throughout this Province, it was observed in this City by a general suspension of business, and a very punctual attendance at the several places of Public Worship, where discourses suited to the occasion were delivered by the different Clergymen.

(From the Eastport Democrat, October 8.)

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

It seldom falls to our lot to record a disaster so truly melancholy in its consequences as that which we are now about to record. Never since our residence in this town has an occurrence taken place in this vicinity to such an extent afflicting, and never before have we witnessed such gloom as is now depicted in every countenance. The Packet Schooner Sarah, Thomas Pierce, Master, of, and for this port, which sailed from Boston on Tuesday the 30th ult. with a full cargo of merchandise, and thirteen passengers on board, was wrecked on Seal Island, in a heavy gale of wind, on the morning of the 2d instant, at 4 o'clock, and, to relate, seventeen persons were lost, and only six saved. The vessel went entirely to pieces in a very few minutes after she struck.

The following particulars we have obtained