

THE LOYALIST.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 5, 1843.

THE ELECTION.

The final close of the Poll for the City members took place at the Court House on Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock; and that for the County at the same hour yesterday. Never we presume was there a closer contest than between Messrs. Burns and Street, for the City, and at the close of the poll the former gentleman stood but one ahead! The following was the state of the poll:—

R. L. Hazen, Esq., - - - 1287
Lewis Burns, Esq., - - - 716
W. H. Street, Esq., - - - 715
I. Woodward, Esq., - - - 613

Mr. Hazen seemed to be the favourite from the commencement, and from the manner in which he took the lead it was evident he would be returned by a large majority. Mr. Woodward not being well supported on the first days of the Election, the contest, as we before remarked, fell between Messrs. Burns and Street.

We know not from what cause, but probably from unguarded expressions made use of by some hot-head, the question assumed a national appearance, and instead of going to the poll unbiased and unprejudiced, the struggle was whether a native of the Province or an Irishman should be returned! We do not mean to say that all were actuated by these motives, but certainly a very large number were. We regret this extremely, and it is certainly deserving of the severest reprehension. What have we to do here with nationality? We are all British subjects, and persons born in any portion of Her Majesty's dominions are alike eligible to represent us, provided they possess within themselves the necessary qualifications. As Burns says, "a man's a man for a' that." So our electors in the exercise of their privilege, should enquire the character, respectability, talents, and principles of the different candidates, and having given the matter due consideration, vote for the person he consider best qualified. Until this is the case, a passionate exclamation from a blockhead may, and often will, influence an election:—we hope the question of nationality will never again become the moving power of an election in this Province.

The following was the state of the County Poll at its final close yesterday:

J. R. Partelow, Esq., - - - 927
Robert Payne, Esq., - - - 880
John Jordan, Esq., - - - 738
Hon. Charles Simonds, - - - 736
W. J. Ritchie, Esq., - - - 510
George A. Lockhart, Esq., - - - 371
B. Ansley, Esq., - - - 286

As far as the great constitutional question of responsibility, *alias* no responsibility, is concerned, we congratulate our friends on having obtained a glorious triumph! out of six members returned for the City and County, only one—the Hon. Charles Simonds—is an advocate for responsible *humbly*; and he went in at the rear of the hunt! The whole number of votes polled for Radicals, viz: Simonds, Ritchie, and Woodward, in the City and County, were 1869, while there were polled for Conservatives 5920! A majority of 4051, or more than three to one!

At the close of the Poll on each day, the members elect and the defeated candidates, both harrangued the populace. We were particularly pleased on the first day, at the manly, straightforward address of R. L. Hazen, Esq.; he professed himself unprejudiced, and expressed his determination to do justice as far as possible unto all. Mr. Burns returned thanks for the manner in which he had been supported, and stated his determination to use his utmost efforts in behalf of the people.

We were unable from our position to hear much of Mr. Street's address, altho' we understood him to say that he considered that he had received the largest number of good votes. Mr. Woodward came next, and though defeated, he appeared in his usual good humour; he too claimed a plurality of good votes; although a hundred in the rear on the poll books. We are opposed to Mr. Woodward on constitutional principles, but no one we believe will deny but that he has throughout this contest conducted himself in a highly honourable and gentlemanly manner; we say this because we admire such conduct either in friend or foe, and regret that it is not more general.

At the close of the County Poll we were not present in time to hear the addresses of Messrs. Partelow and Simonds. Mr. Payne returned thanks for the honour

done him, in a very handsome manner, as did Mr. Jordan, and both of those gentlemen expressed themselves prepared to assist the Governor in relieving the Province from its present embarrassment. Mr. Ritchie thanked his friends for their support, but as for his opponents, he said "I pity and despise them!" In beautiful contrast with this *mean, pitiful and vindictive feeling*, Messrs. Lockhart and Ansley expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the result of the election, declaring that they did not covet the situation for which their countrymen could make a fitter selection; and that instead of being angry at their defeat, they were willing whenever they might be called on, to serve the community in a less honourable sphere.

We understand that Mr. Woodward has protested against the City election, on the ground of illegal proceedings; Mr. Street too, we have heard, demands a scrutiny: we must, however, forbear any comments on these proceedings, as they might be premature.

THE RESPONSIBLES IN A DILEMMA!!

The public prints which are favourable to "responsible government," and which have attempted a definition of the term, assert that it means that the government shall be carried on in accordance with the wishes of the people, as expressed by their representatives in the House of Assembly. Well, the Governor receives instructions from home, and acting under these instructions attempts to introduce new measures into the Province; the House of Assembly reject them, believing them to be unfitting; and the House is dissolved, or in other words an appeal is made to the people. But now we are told, that unless the new House carry out to the letter the Governor's views they will be again dismissed! This is "responsibility" with a vengeance!! but instead of being responsible to the "dear people," it makes us responsible to the British Ministry, and none but them! The Governor is instructed to introduce certain changes in our Colonial Government, which are to be forced on us whether we are willing to receive them or not; and we are told in the language of menace, that our parliament shall be again and again dissolved, until we return a majority favourable to the proposed changes! Without entering into the merits or demerits of the contemplated changes—some of which we are favourable to—the act itself is tyrannical—it is giving us the name of being represented, when at the same time the prerogative of the Crown is brought to bear to coerce us into measures which the people are unwilling to receive! This is Responsible Government!!

The scribbler of the Morning News, undertook to bestow nearly two columns of advice—gratis of course—on R. L. Hazen, Esquire, pointing out to him the proper path for him to pursue in his parliamentary career! Mr. Hazen should feel extremely obliged to Mr. Fenety's sub, for his disinterested anxiety on his account, and it must be very gratifying to his feelings, to be told in such a flattering manner, that unless he pursues that *ignis fatuus*, "responsible government," he will, like the Hon. J. Uniacke in Nova Scotia, have to abandon his political principles, and become a renegade! "or forever be shut out from enjoying the highest honours of the land." The scribbler does not know that there is more honour to be gained by acting conscientiously and consistently, than by shifting about with every wind; but such is the case; and as to the word *forever*, let not the writer be too sanguine. Responsible government is a Whig scheme, and is merely tolerated by Sir Robert Peel, that great man being unwilling to rescind the acts of his predecessors, until they have had a fair trial; but we are much mistaken in the signs of the times, if the present system in Nova Scotia does not explode ere many years elapse, when perhaps Mr. Uniacke will find it expedient to "bout ship" once more. It was not by turning with the times, but by consistency and firmness during ten years, that Sir Robert Peel has gained his present ascendancy; and we hope Mr. Hazen and all others will bear this in mind, and never desert their flag.

IMPORTANT RUMOUR.
We have just heard that a serious riot took place at Fredericton on yesterday; that on the four old members having the lead, their partisans took forcible possession of the poll, and prevented electors from approaching; and that in consequence, the Militia were ordered out, but

that the mob resisted their interference and compelled them to make a precipitate retreat; and that the poll was closed under a protest, and writs were about to be issued for a new election.

Of course we cannot vouch for the truth of the above, we merely give it as an *on dit*; but though the story may be greatly exaggerated, it probably has some foundation. Should this be true, we hope our Legislative body will see the necessity of providing against the like recurring. We would suggest an arrangement similar to that adopted in some of the populous Cities in Great Britain:—There, for several days previous to the opening of the poll, the Alderman's office in each ward is open, where every elector has to go, and from the records prove his right to vote, and obtain a certificate signed by the Alderman or some other officer.

When the election commences, a poll is held in each ward, and a long passage which leads to the room where the votes are recorded, &c., is divided in two by a partition, one of these passages is the place of ingress, the other the place of egress; the armed police guard the entrance, and admit no person but such as have a certificate; the voter having shown his certificate to the police, enters, and on arriving at the end of the passage, hands it to one of the clerks, and repeats the names of the persons he votes for, then turns and walks out by the other passage; no questions are asked at the poll, no oath administered, no bad votes tendered, and thus may the voters pass in and out unmolested in one continual flow.

This being our first number for the year of 1843, we wish our friends and subscribers the compliments of the season, and would say unto them, be of good cheer, for brighter days are dawning for us. Already has the revival of trade in Britain had an influence here, and we understand some of our merchants are preparing for spring with great activity:—several ships are expected here for freight in the course of the following month. So we say again a happy new year to all, and keep up your courage.

Communication.

FOR THE LOYALIST.

MR. EDITOR:—

Dear Sir, I observed a Communication on Tuesday last in the Observer, signed a Lady; and a very charitable lady she would wish to be thought; acting on the precept that "charity begins at home," she appeals to every housekeeper in St. John, and proposes that they shall each establish in their own kitchen—at home—a vessel (probably a hog's tub, would answer the purpose) to contain soup from day to day, which at stated times should be sent to the Alms House, for the poor, in order that they may have daily "one warm comfortable meal!" She then extends her charity still further, and gives the said housewives a recipe for making this warm, comfortable soup:—

"If every bone and crust, every scrap of meat, the rinsing of gravy tureens and pans, in which meat has been roasted, dregs of gravy and soup plates, &c., were thrown into this one receptacle with a little water and salt, and occasionally a handful of Indian meal—what poor furnished creature would starve or turn away, when it was offered to them?"

Really before writing the above recipe I think "a Lady" had been reading *Lemuel Gulliver*, and that particular portion of it where the witty author describes an emetic! *dregs of soup plates! rinsings of gravy tureens!!* why I should as soon have thought of making soup for the poor, from the contents of the common sewer! *Woe unto you dogs and cats of St. John!* a lady recommends that the lickings of dishes—your perquisites—be given unto the poor! *But apropos*: would it not be better for every housekeeper, instead of domesticating a dog or cat, to take one of the poor in its stead, and then the plates and dishes might be licked without any waste, and the necessity of keeping the hog's tub in the kitchen, be superseded! But then this "Lady" tells us that she is not a housekeeper; from this acknowledgment, and the advice she is bestowing on others, I presume she is a candidate for that honour, but who would be her domestic? I should like to know! However, jesting aside, if the poor of St. John have to depend on such charity as this, God help them, and give them the stomachs of Boa Constrictors, which will digest whatever they swallow.

Yours &c.
Not a Lady.
St. John, Jan. 4.

A LIVE DEER.—A very pretty animal of the above description has been recently caught and is now in this city. Deep snow is unfavourable to them for travelling, and so soon as the genial sun of spring shall enervate the snow and harden it sufficient for men to travel over, we may expect a good supply of venison in the market.—Herald.

Christmas Charities.—The collections for the benefit of the Poor on Christmas day at the undermentioned places of Worship were as follows:

Trinity & St. John Churches, £37 10 0
St. Luke's Church Portland, 11 19 8
Wesleyan Church Germain st., 15 7 6
Centenary Chapel St. George st., 7 10 0
St. Andrews Church (Sunday last) 8 5 0
St. Stephens Church, ditto, 8 7 6
1st Baptist Chapel, ditto, 8 16 0

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening the Rev. Mr. McGregor delivered a very excellent lecture on the 'Prison Discipline of the Americans.'

The Lectures at the Hall this month will be delivered in the following order:—

January 6th and 9th.—Professor Jack of King's College Fredericton, on 'The Properties of Matter.'

11th and 13th.—Mr. George Roberts, principal of the Collegiate school Fredericton, on 'Acoustics.'

16th.—Mr. George Blatch on 'Common Errors.'

18th and 20th.—Mr. M. H. Perley, on 'The Rivers of New Brunswick.'

23d and 25th.—Mr. George Blatch, a philosophical dissertation on History and incidentally on the Ottoman Empire.

27th.—Dr. R. Bayard, on 'The Philosophy of Health,' in continuation.

30th.—Rev. Mr. McGregor, on 'Philosophic Attraction.'—Observer.

TEA.—Ship Canton, Capt. Couch, 144 days from Canton, arrived at Halifax on the 19th ult, with 16-6 chests, 2750 half chests, and 60 caddy boxes of Tea, for Messrs. Charman & Co.; 4000 chests Tea, and 5 tons of Pearl Shells for London, and 1000 chests of Tea for St. John N. B.

By the last English Mail we learn that four vessels arrived in the Downs from China with cargoes of Tea. The quantity on board these vessels is estimated at one million pounds weight.—Courier.

The London Gazette of the 23d November, contains a notice of the appointment by Her Majesty of Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine to be Attorney General of that part of Canada, formerly included within the limits of the Lower Province, Thomas Cushing Aylwin to be Solicitor General of the same; and Robert Baldwin to be Attorney General of the district formerly comprising the Upper Province, and James Edward Small, to be Solicitor General of the same. These are confirmations by the Home Government, of the nominations recently made by the Governor General Sir Charles Bagot.—Id.

There has never been an Election in this City which has created so much stir as the present. During the whole time presented quite an animated appearance, from the number of sides and sleighs passing rapidly to and fro, bearing flags with the names of the different Candidates inscribed on them and various other devices.

On the close of the Poll yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Simonds, R. Payne and J. Jordan, Esquires, three of the successful candidates, passed through our streets on a sled, seated within a richly covered arch formed over the sled and decked with evergreens. They were preceded by a number of sleds crowded with people. In the evening, the village of Portland, was brilliantly illuminated.—New Brunswick.

FOUND DROWNED.—A sailor was picked up off the South Market Wharf on Saturday afternoon. His name was unknown. The letters J. S. were marked on his right arm, also several stars in blue colour.—News.

The Great Western.—The trips of the Great Western for the next season are advertised. She is to run to New York from Bristol and Liverpool alternately, beginning from Bristol Feb. 11.

Gas Works.—Five miles of pipe are now laid in the streets of Halifax, the retorts are all in readiness, and the tank is already partly filled with water.—Day Star.

An English paper states that a national monument is to be erected to the memory of the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, the hero of Acre.

Eleven thousand rounds of artillery were fired between the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, on the recent occasion of the birth of a daughter to the Sultan.

We have the pleasing duty of announcing the publication of the first volume of a work on Education, this week, from the pen of George R. Young Esq. A book containing so much valuable information, in such a brief space is very rare. Indeed it cannot fail of becoming extensively and permanently useful not only in our own province, but in each of the neighbouring colonies, for it imparts a vast fund of knowledge, in a style that will recommend itself to the taste of every class of readers. Notwithstanding the erudition that pervades every page the volume before us is perfectly intelligible, and as a guide to the best sayings of the best authors, we know none better than Mr. Young's excellent *Lectures on Education*.—Halifax Recorder.

110 negroes were sold by the Sheriff, at Buckingham Va., a few days since, bringing the extraordinary average price of \$340 each—ages averaging from six months to sixty years.

We are happy to learn that Lieut. Kilvington, 64th Regt., will not lose his hand, as was anticipated when the accident first occurred to him. We do not think, however, that he will ever be able to use it.—Halifax Herald.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 28th Dec. 1842.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint Samuel Chipman, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of Sewers for the Township of Cornwallis, in King's County, in the place of William Allen Chipman, Esq. resigned.

His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, Alexander McDougall, Esquire to be a member of the Legislative Council, of the Province, in place of James Ratcliff, Esquire, resigned.—Id.

MONEY LETTERS.—A letter containing an hundred dollar note, having disappeared from the Post Office at Quebec, suspicion has fallen on the third Clerk in the Sorting office, who has been committed to take his trial for the abduction of the letter and its contents.

A MOTHER'S GRIEF.—It is said that the mother of McCoy, who was killed in the prize fight has become insane. Poor woman! the sun of her hopes has set in blood and gone down in darkness. She was poor, but Heaven has praised! nature has not made wealth the standard of maternal affection. The ragged mendicant mother clasps to her heart her shivering child with a love as warm and devoted as that with which the queen caresses her offspring.

McCoy was young, vigorous and robust. Under the influence of a vicious and demoralizing nature, he engaged in a conflict which prematurely terminated his existence. His mother prayed him not to degrade his character—not to risk his life in the fight—but the power of evil associations prevailed over the widowed parent's entreaties. In the morning, despite her dissuases, she saw him leave her humble roof in the flush of health and vigour of manhood: at evening she beheld him carried home to her a mangled corpse. It is then to be wondered at, that the shock which her feelings received, made a wreck of her reason, for he had been to her life, joy, food, —all the world: "Her widow comfort and her sorrow's cure!"—Halifax Post.

CARLETON ELECTION.—The Election for this County commenced on Tuesday last. The Candidates, Messrs. Connell, Beardsley, Perley, and English by proxy, presented themselves before their constituents, and in neat addresses presented their several claims to the favorable consideration of the electors. We took notes of the several speeches delivered under an impression that the several measures, that are understood will be brought immediately before the new House, would have been thoroughly discussed, and were prepared to publish them in our columns. But as we found that the remarks of the different speakers were evidently intended to produce an electioneering effect, we concluded to withhold their publication, for the present at least.

Captain Elisha Cunliffe, who represented Mr. English, withdrew from the contest on the morning of the second day.

The following is the state of the Poll for the three first days:

STATE OF THE POLL.

	1st Day	2d Day	3d Day
Mr. Perley,	143	193	258
Connell,	132	188	237
Beardsley,	78	165	194
English,	76	Resigned.	

Woodstock Telegraph.

The Court of Inquiry, appointed by the United States' Government to investigate the conduct of Captain Mackenzie, met on board the North Carolina on the 25th ult. The Boston Transcript says:—

About 12 o'clock, the officers comprising the Board assembled in the cabin. Com. Stewart called the court to order, when O'Brien Hoffman swore in the members—after which the oath was administered to him by Com. Dallas. O'Brien Hoffman then read the instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, authorizing the Court of Inquiry to meet that day, and to inquire into the cause of Capt. Mackenzie's conduct in hanging at the yard arm, Dec 1st on board the U. S. brig Somers, Midshipman Spencer and two seamen. After Mr. Hoffman had finished, Capt. Mackenzie arose and stated that he desired to have a friend Mr. Hone, not to appear as counsel, but merely to assist him in the investigation on his part. The Court then adjourned till the next day.

Capt. Mackenzie, says the Express, maintained a bearing quite calm and self possessed.

POLITICAL REFINEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—Two gentlemen of different political views, travelling in a railway car a short time since, entered into conversation. After talking a while on the news of the day, "Sir," said one of them, what are your political principles? Are you a Coon?" "No Sir," replied the other with much gravity, "I am a Clam sucker!"

800 negroes were sold by the Sheriff, at Buckingham Va., a few days since, bringing the extraordinary average price of \$340 each—ages averaging from six months to sixty years.

YACHTING.—An English yacht commanded by Capt. Hewater, an English gentleman of rank and fortune, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. Capt. H. who is the owner of the yacht, left England some two months previous and touched at Jamaica to visit his brother, the present Governor of the Island. His vessel is pierced for eight guns, and will visit the Texan Republic before her return to England. Capt. H. is accompanied by his family. This is something like a yacht.—New York Herald.

New British Consul for New York.—We understand that Anthony Barclay, Esq., has been appointed the new British Consul for New York. Mr. Barclay will make a capital consul, and a liberal public agent. 16.

Congress. This highly respectable body of philosophers have been in session about a fortnight; spent about thirty thousand dollars in money for pay and mileage, and about four hundred thousand gallons of wine, in the shape of speeches; but they have not yet begun the real business of the session. 16.

The Montreal Herald of the 17th says that the quantity of lumber which has accumulated at Quebec during the past season is enormous, and the market at home is virtually closed against it by the late tariff. At present there is timber in Quebec sufficient to load nearly eight hundred vessels of 500 tons each.

The Montreal Herald says:—It is with regret we learn that the accounts of the state of his Excellency the Governor General are daily more unfavourable, and that but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery, even so far as to permit of his removal to a more genial climate than that of Kingston.

A GREAT DIVIDEND.—The old Atlantic Insurance Company of this city, yesterday declared a dividend of profits of 25 per cent, payable on the third of January, making 389 1-2 per cent, in dividends of profits since the organization of the Company in November 1829. The company divided its surplus of 50 per cent when it changed its organization to the Mutual form, and this good dividend has been earned by the unexpectedly successful termination of the risks then on hand. The new organization has at the same time been going on with great prosperity under the former officers. New York Paper.

THE MUTINY.

FULL PARTICULARS.

A Most Horrible Affair.—It turns out the events of a most appalling character occurred on board the U. S. brig Somers, on his voyage home from Africa, which were disclosed by the officers on her arrival, because it was thought best that the publication should be made by the Government. Such things cannot, however, be kept secret. The Somers is a very fine sailer, but ten guns, and a crew of about twenty aboriginals, and forty apprentice boys, making with the officers, some seventy five persons on board. Shortly before the brig arrived at St. Thomas, where she put in to water, it came to the knowledge of Lt. Commandant Mackenzie, that a mutiny was in preparation on board, headed by Midshipman Spencer, a son of the Hon. Secretary of War. Spencer was thereupon arrested, and papers were found upon him, signed by such a number of the crew as would have been able to carry out their plan by a surprise. The obligations they had entered into, were of the most desperate kind: They had sworn that they were not afraid of blood; that after the brig had been watered and was prepared for a cruise, they would rise, take possession of her, and kill every officer except the surgeon, who might be necessary for them; that they would then proceed off the Hook of New York harbour, and capture the homeward bound packets, which they expected would contain large sums of specie. Of the people on board the captured vessels, they swore that no one should be left to tell tales. After these horrible disclosures, a Court Martial was held upon Spencer and those prominently connected with him. It was impossible to know how far the contamination had spread, though it had evidently spread to a most dangerous extent. To crush it at all hazards, was indispensable. The Court Martial determined that nothing short of the prompt execution of the ring-leaders would ensure the safety of the ship. Spencer and two petty officers were thereupon ordered to be hung AT THE YARD ARM, which was done forthwith, and such other measures taken as entirely frustrated the diabolical plan. The brig now lies at the Navy Yard, with all hands on board, all intercourse with the shore being forbidden. The full details it is impossible to obtain, for present; they will be fraught with terrible interest. Lieut. Mackenzie is noted for his kind and christian character, but great firmness in the duties of his office. Such an occurrence, we are happy to say is new in our Navy, and not likely to be soon repeated. We shudder at the thought of the scenes which would have been enacted in our waters if this conspiracy had accomplished its design.

Spencer was about 19 years of age, and received his warrant as midshipman on the 20th November, 1841. Most sincerely do we sympathize with the afflicted family of which he was a member.—New York Journal of Commerce, Dec. 17.

From the Leeds PROSPECTS OF CHINA.

Already the news of the English and China has ably upon our markets important stimulus to the commerce of the Empire. The new papers, the new Imperial Government, the new British trade, the new commercial character of the new empire, the new measures, the new nearer approach which will now be able to make and colder parts of China less are worn, are all set on foot to increase British manufactures to the world. But whilst this confidence is extended, our manufacturers will be cautious. There has been a new opening like this that has not in a few years, and the market, the property, it is opening of the American revolutionary war—on the Brazilian and Buenos to England—the opening of the markets at the peace the abolition of the East India monopoly. It ought to be a great step in the present stock of all kinds of British