

## ADDRESS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE

To His Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor in Chief and Captain General in and over the Provinces of British North America and Vice Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency:—

We, the magistrates and other inhabitants of the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, presuming upon the privilege, which our position as Colonial British subjects vouchsafes to us, and inspired by the deepest feelings of reverence for that beautiful form of mixed monarchical government, under which we have the happiness to live, claim the right in common with the many thousands of our fellow subjects, not only in Canada, but in this portion of Her Majesty's colonies, to approach your Excellency with the expression of our thanks for the firmness evinced by your Excellency in resisting the unconstitutional attempts of your late advisers, to infringe upon the royal Prerogative; and to wrest from your Excellency's hands the patronage of the crown thus seeking to usurp a power, the legitimate exercise of which belongs to the queen's representatives, and for the proper use of which, he is responsible to his Sovereign, but which, if surrendered to the demands of violent and ambitious men, would be used as an engine of political power, subservient to party, purposes, and pregnant with mischief to the well-being and good order of Colonial Government.

We cannot convey to your Excellency the expression of our admiration, at your Excellency's declared determination not to degrade the character of your Excellency's office, or violate your Excellency's duty, by a surrender of the Prerogative of the Crown, into the hands of the Council, for party purposes, nor yet how highly we appreciate the principle, that whilst your Excellency will maintain, unimpaired, the prerogatives of the Crown, you will at the same time, uphold the rights and liberties of the people.

It affords us heart felt satisfaction to learn, from accounts recently received from the mother country, that the course pursued by your Excellency, has met with the entire and unqualified approval, of Her Majesty's Government: for which we humbly crave permission most respectfully to tender to your Excellency our hearty congratulations, and we fervently hope and trust, that when your labours shall have been concluded, and the peace and prosperity of Canada, by your Excellency's wise administration, shall have been secured, you will then receive, at the hands of our most Gracious and well beloved Sovereign, your well earned reward, thereby adding another to the laurels which already encircle your Excellency's brow.

(The above Address when transmitted contained upwards of 900 signatures, a list of subscribers subsequently received makes the actual number above 1,000.)

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

To the Magistrates and other inhabitants of the County of Carleton, in the Province of New-Brunswick.

The royal and truly British sentiments conveyed, gentlemen in your address, demand my heartfelt acknowledgments.

It is by the happy blending of the powers of the Crown and the rights of the people in Harmony and co-operation, and by its readiness to adapt itself to the wants and wishes of an advancing community, that the British Constitution has long flourished, the admiration of the world, and the safeguard of the liberties of mankind.

It has been in several instances imitated but never with complete or instantaneous success; because men have too generally been unaware of the gradual character of its marvellous formation, and have erroneously imagined, that the same thing can be transferred, with the same effect, under circumstances vastly different and devoid of the same influences.

Thus a party in Canada, few I believe, in number themselves but misleading others, have construed the British Constitution, applied to a Colony, as signifying that the authority of the Crown in the Province shall be a nullity; that the representative of the Crown shall be at their exclusive disposal for party purposes; that the Executive Council shall be the supreme Executive authority, that the Legislative Council shall be nominees of the Executive Council; and the Executive Council nominees of the Legislative Assembly.

The party, misconstruing the British Constitution, either cannot, or will not see, that this state of things, would utterly destroy the relations of a Colony, with the mother country, and would lead either to an irresistible oligarchy, wielding all the powers of the state, or to an exclusive Democracy, in which the authority of the Crown would be entirely prostrate.

I need not tell you gentlemen, that this is no true picture of the British Constitution. It has become my duty to resist such a perversion of it, and in the faithful discharge of that duty I shall persevere, trusting that I shall be supported by the general good sense and loyalty of the people, whose interests are deeply concerned in successful opposition to such an usurpation.

It is highly gratifying to me to learn, that I have your concurrence in the course which I have pursued; and while I thank you gratefully for your kind wishes and your cordial congratulations, on her Majesty's gracious approval of my conduct, I can assure you that if I succeed in promoting the peace and prosperity of Canada, the most anxious desire of my heart will be fully realized in that happy result.

The Medical Gazette has an interesting paper on the leprosy now existing at Tracadie, written by Dr. Skene, one of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the nature of that disease. He pronounces it the "Elephantiasis of the Greeks," and describes several cases.—*Montreal Herald*.

## THE SALADIN.

The truth out at last—Awful Disclosures! Mutiny and Horrible Murders on the High Seas!!!  
(From the Halifax Morning Post.)

Since our last number, the community has been startled with the information that two of the Prisoners of the Saladin have turned Queen's Evidence, and have disclosed a tale of blood which makes the heart thrill with horror.

On Saturday morning, two of the prisoners, Carr and Galloway, sent for the Hon. Mr. Tobin, and before him and the Hon. the Attorney General, and other proper officers, made a confession to the following effect:—

The Saladin sailed from Valparaiso about the 8th February with a complement of twelve persons, including officers. Some of these were new men, four of the crew who had gone out to Valparaiso, having left her there. A Captain Fielding, whose vessel had been seized for smuggling a cargo of guano, and his son, a lad about fifteen years of age, were taken on board as passengers. This man, it appears, instigated all the mischief. His plan, suggested by avarice, for he must have been aware of the valuable freight on board, was to kill the captain and officers, seize the ship, and proceed with her to the St. Lawrence, on the shores of which they were to land, divide the plunder, and then separate to enjoy as they best might their unhallowed gains. Unhappily, he prevailed.

The bloody drama opened on Sunday night the 14th April. The first mate, whose watch it was, had been unwell, and had lain down to sleep on the hen coop or companion, and was the first victim of Fielding and those of the crew he had persuaded to join in his iniquity.

Having fully committed themselves to the worst atrocity by this treacherous act, some of the villains went below for the purpose of despatching the captain, whom they found asleep, but his dog, (so trifling was the incident that averted their purpose,) being at his side, probably with an instinctive consciousness of their intention, which they perceived, they retired without effecting their purpose.

The second mate then came on deck, was seized upon and thrown overboard. While in the water he called out "Murder!" and Fielding, fearful perhaps that such an alarm might have put the captain on his guard, raised the cry, "a man overboard." This awoke Capt. McKenzie, who rushed on deck, when the Swede, (Anderson,) one of the prisoners, struck at him as he was emerging from the companion.

He was seized upon, and his existence terminated without raising any alarm among those below. After the captain was dead, the rest of the crew who were not implicated in the conspiracy, were despatched in cold blood without being able to make any resistance, as each made his appearance on the deck, and their bodies thrown overboard. Fielding then assumed the command, called the men aft, harangued them in a speech in which he assured them of being under a commander who could appreciate their services, and who would not bully them as "Sandy" had done, and explained his designs with regard to their future destination, as we have before stated.

It pleased the Almighty to crush this daring villain, ere the exultation attendant upon his success had subsided, by the very instruments through whom his unhallowed designs had been executed. Dark hints of there being yet too many on board, led each one to consider his own safety involved, and to suspect the designs of their tyrant. To prevent, it is supposed, any fatal results which might ensue from the quarrelsome dispositions of such a gang of desperadoes, all the fire arms, and all weapons whatever, at his suggestion, were thrown overboard, with the exception of the Captain's gun.

Fielding, however, had concealed weapons for his own defence, in case of need. These had been discovered in a berth—it is said a pair of loaded pistols and a knife were still in his possession. The men questioned his intentions, and not being satisfied with his replies, they seized upon and bound him one whole night in the cabin. After a serious consultation, the next morning, (the Tuesday succeeding the murder of the Captain,) they determined to throw him overboard, which was soon effected and thus the villain perished by a similar death to that by which he had sent his innocent and unsuspecting victims to their last account!

The destruction of the father involved that of the son. The poor lad had taken no part in the horrible scenes, though a witness of them, and perhaps consenting, so far as he might be allowed. He entreated them piteously to spare his life, but the shrieking victim met the same miserable fate as his parent.

Nothing extraordinary appear to have occurred between this time and the wreck of the vessel, save the scenes of riot and dissipation that might have been expected. The figure head was disguised, and the name of the vessel covered with painted canvas—her guilty crew must also have carefully avoided speaking vessels on their voyage. One of their boats they sank, probably as a precautionary measure against any portion of the crew escaping in her.

The prisoners will be tried by the High Court of Commissioners, a Court distinct from the Court of Vice Admiralty, and appointed to take cognizance of crimes of mutiny and piracy upon the high seas.—The names of the prisoners are—Carr, Galloway, Johnston, Hazelton, Jones, and Anderson—the last a Swede.

We cannot state positively when the trial will come on, but believe that there will be no unnecessary delay in farthing the ends of justice.

## SINGULAR CASE OF POISONING AT HALIFAX.

Much excitement was created at Halifax last Tuesday, in consequence of the death, by poison, of a young woman about 20 years of age, named Ellen Murphy. It was at first reported that the fatal dose was given by Dr. Crosskill, a young man engaged in Dr. Avery's Drug-store. This report was, however, contradic-

ted; and a rumour prevailed that Mr. J. H. Crosskill, Editor of the *Morning Post*, was accessory to the death of the unhappy victim. The *Recorder* says:—"The last story was generally rejected as utterly unworthy of the slightest belief, and as a foul, malicious slander upon the Editor of the *Morning Post*, until it was understood that the imputation rested upon the solemn assertion of the deceased in her dying moments. An inquest was summoned in the afternoon by Samuel Gray, Esq. under the authority of the Coroner, James F. Gray, Esq. who is at present absent from town. We shall make no further use of the evidence to-day than to remark that it was stated the dying woman, when solemnly adjured to tell what was the medicine she took and, who gave it to her, said she took some thing like Epsom Salts from John Crosskill; that he gave it to her in Bedford Row, saying it would do her good. According to the testimony of others, however, it seems the deceased had dropped expressions of a determination to put a period to her existence, and she carried with her previously a package on which the word 'poison' was printed and written on two different wrappers. To suppose that any human being would openly give another such a dose, or that the victim would accept it, is altogether preposterous. The physicians could not detect the presence of any poison in the stomach by the application of any chemical tests to its contents."

Mr. Crosskill, in the *Post* of last Saturday, thus speaks of the affair:—

"The examinations in the Poisoning case were continued yesterday; but the Coroner has imposed the seal of secrecy on the proceedings. Well would it have been previously imposed, in order to have prevented the publication of part of the evidence yesterday, instead of the whole, and that none might now feel aggrieved at this circumstance. As the case stands at present, the community well know that the person pointed at as implicated in the transaction is the Editor of this paper. To our enemies we know 'the wish is but the father to the thought'; but we call upon all our friends to repose in our integrity the most unshrinking confidence—and to spurn with burning indignation the infamous mistake or slander which has not been suffered to undergo its just refutation ere it was voraciously caught up, and noised abroad in the world. From the first, firm as we were in conscious innocence, we have calmly reposed in an overruling Providence to overwhelm the foul charge against us.—We felt that if this woman had taken poison, she must have got it somewhere; and an All-seeing Eye would penetrate the mystery. We felt that we could, as we now do, challenge all the doctors and druggists in the Universe to say whether we had purchased poison in any form from any of them, and any man to prove that ever we had poison in our possession—and we trusted that some of them would divulge the circumstances of the purchase of the drug which had terminated the existence of Ellen Murphy. Let our friends cast doubt to the winds. WE ARE INNOCENT AND GOD IS JUST. And if the circumstances were now ten times more dubious than they are—without even the Providential contradictions the accusation has received—we should still stand undismayed, praying with our whole heart, and with animated hope and faith, that He without whose permission not a sparrow falleth to the ground, will bear us out of this furnace of suspicion unhurt and stainless."

## LEPROSY AT TRACADIE.

The following is a list of the number of Deaths, and present cases of Leprosy, in the County of Gloucester, furnished expressly for the *Loyalist* by our Bathurst correspondent. It appears that about twenty years since a French vessel was wrecked upon the coast, and the crew found shelter among the hospitable inhabitants, but it is conjectured that this terrible disease was on board, as the first case on the following list broke out soon after.

## DEATHS.

- No. 1. Urseline Landry—came from Caraquet, died at Tracadie about the year 1824.
- Joseph Binont, belonged to Tracadie, husband to the above, died about 1829 or 1830.
- Isabel Landry, sister to No. 1, died about 1832 or 1833.
- Francis Sonier, a young healthy man previous to his being employed in conveying the corpse of U. Landry to the grave, whereby it was thought he caught the infection—it was in the heat of summer, and on his return from the grave-yard the shirt on the shoulder that bore the coffin appeared stained, and he soon after showed symptoms of the disease.
- Ede Sonier, sister of No. 4, next victim, died about the year 1838 in a horrid condition—received no medical advice or attention, and no assistance from public funds, and but little from her neighbours, her husband and children were her only attendants. She lingered about four or five years—before her death the joints of her fingers rotted off, and her eyes sloughed out.
- Cyrie Austen took the disease, it is supposed, from sleeping with No. 4—it first showed itself while he was working in a lumbering camp,—he lingered five or six years, and died in a miserable condition; he was about 22 or 23 years old.
- John Robichaud also took the disease, it is supposed, from sleeping with the 4th victim in the year 1838 or thereabouts; he had no friend or relative to take care of him, and he applied for relief from the overseers of the poor, who provided it from voluntary contributions of the people, as is customary by the Acadians. Some of the inhabitants erected a log enclosure, in order to keep him apart from the settlers; here he was provided with fuel and provisions daily, as the overseers could collect. He lingered about two years after he was consigned to the hut.

From documents laid before the House of Assembly at its last sitting it appears that so much were the people afraid of catching the disorder, that no person could be hired to carry this poor youth his daily food, and the Overseer was obliged to perform that duty himself. A small aperture was cut in the wall, into which the