

[Continued from page 179.]

pose of aiding in carrying into effect the afore-said Law.

Several meetings have since been held in Sackville with the design of carrying into effect this resolution, some of which have been attended by Ministers of both the Wesleyan and Baptist Denominations, who with others, have delivered addresses on the importance of the community at large assisting in putting down the traffic in this awful scourge of the human race.

Mr. Johnson the Lecturer, delivered a spirit-stirring address at the Hall on Monday evening last, and animadverted in pretty forcible language on the behaviour of some in St. John through whose duplicity the Licenses were again granted.

The Rev. James G. Hennigar has given several very able and energetic Lectures, and interested himself very much in this noble work, attending when the weather was unfavorable, and travelling to the Bend to attend the meeting there.

Our meetings have concluded for the present by unanimously adopting the following Resolution moved by the last named gentleman.

That this meeting, deeply conscious of the importance of a Vigilant Committee to constitutionally resist any effort or efforts to violate the new Liquor Law, do hereby nominate the following gentlemen to serve on such Committee, and pledges its countenance and support to said Committee in the discharge of their duty.

Mr. Edward T. Bowes, Vice President.

Messrs. Boultenhouse, Trueman, Milner, Knapp, Johnson, Chase, Bowser, Ayer, Thompson, Evans, Dixon, Cole, O'Brien, Hicks, Dixon, Fawcett, Wheaton, Anderson, and Cole to compose this Committee.

PRINCIPAL OBSTA.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the Asia at New York.

The steamer Sarah Sands, from Melbourne Feb. 14th, had arrived at Plymouth with 80,000 ounces of gold on freight. The ship Blackwell at Plymouth, from Melbourne Feb. 21st, had on freight two tons and a half of gold; and the Cheapside of Falmouth, 108 days from Australia, had 12,000 ounces.

The celebrated Archilli case—"The Queen versus Dr. Newman"—had been finally closed by Dr. Newman paying all the costs. Archilli's costs were run up to an immense sum, but were taxed at £1034. Dr. Newman's own expense were very large—much larger than Archilli's.

Nothing having been heard during the last twelve months of the late Sir Montague Chapman, Bart., who for a considerable time was the representative in Parliament of Westmeath, and who left Melbourne for Sydney in a vessel which was wrecked, his brother, now Sir Benjamin Chapman, has assumed the title, and will enter on possession of the extensive and valuable estates in Ireland and Australia. The late baronet had proceeded to Australia for the purpose of seeing to the settlement, upon an estate which he had purchased, of such of his Irish tenantry who were anxious to emigrate to that region.

The examination into the "ways and means," by which certain members of Parliament obtained their election, shows that a large number of the English voters sell their votes to the highest bidder. The sums required to bribe a voter ranges from five to ten pounds each. In one case a family of eight, received eighty pounds for their votes.

THREE DAYS LATER.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th instant. She brought 110 through passengers. The Cambria arrived at Liverpool early on Monday morning the 6th.—The steamer Baltic was off Holyhead on Tuesday forenoon the 7th.

The Crops throughout Britain and Ireland are healthy, notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, and in some places deficiency of rain.—The weather is now settled and seasonable.

The price of ships continues to advance, and they are now eagerly sought after; every description of vessels being in great demand.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton market dull. The demand for Corn continues good. Wheat has advanced 2d; Flour advanced 6d; Indian Corn in large supply, and declined 6d. Continued fine weather, and settlement of Turkish question, might cause a reduction in Breadstuffs generally. At Glasgow, Wheat was 1s. dearer for 240 lbs.

PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday the 7th, there was no House; Wednesday, no business interesting; Thursday, Government of India Bill again discussed, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Layard has a motion on the book, to call the

attention of the House to the menacing attitude of Russia towards Turkey; a power, of which the independence and stability have been repeatedly declared by Her Majesty and her royal predecessors. In addressing Parliament, Mr. Layard deferred the motion to an early day.

Members for Clare and Durham unseated for Bribery.

There were one thousand visitors daily to steam yacht North Star. Commodore Vanderbilt has invited the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton to a Banquet on board of her; and the Commodore and party have been invited by the City to a Dejeuner.

Lord Shaftsbury presided at a meeting held in London, to forward the welfare of fugitive slaves in Canada. The subject is to be agitated.

Lloyds has advanced War Risks of Insurance of shipping to Black Seas, from 10s. to 30s. To Petersburg, steamers 5s.—sailing vessels proportionably higher.

Immense hostility has been excited in Ireland against the proposed Bill for inspecting Nunneries. Russia.—Petersburgh letters say that the Emperor's course is generally approved.

TURKEY.—The attitude taken by the Sultan is much approved by Turks and Greeks in Syria as well as Turkey. A voluntary subscription is making towards expenses of arming. Latest accounts were less favourable for the maintenance of peace.

The Messenger sent from St. Petersburg is said to have no discretionary power. He merely carries a demand from the Czar, that the Porte shall within eight days accede to Menschikoff's ultimatum, or take the consequence.—Meantime, the Porte prepares bravely for defence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, 10½ A. M.—News of advance from the Russians. The Porte has addressed a note to the Great Powers, and setting forth certain concessions he will make to the Christians so as to remove all just grounds of complaint.

At DOMINICA the yellow fever was prevailing, and amongst its victims, Mrs. Blackall, the Governor's lady. The conduct of the Governor, since his appointment, was reviewed in the House of Assembly, and severely censured in several particulars, by various members, and a Resolution carried by a majority of 11 to 5, declaring a want of confidence in him, and that his removal from the Government would be an advantage to the welfare of Dominica; for which end, a Committee of the House was also appointed, to draw up an address to the Queen on the subject.

It is said that all the weeping willow trees in England and America, originated from a twig set out by Pope, the poet. He received a present of figs, from Turkey, and observing a twig in the basket, he set it out in his garden, where it soon become a fine tree.

By telegraph of June 14th, news has reached New York of an extensive conspiracy of the slaves in New Orleans. The police had been armed and ordered out.

Friday, June 20, might be properly called "hangman's day." Between its hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, seven victims in various parts of the U. States were doomed to expiate their crimes upon the scaffold.

A destructive fire occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., which caused a destruction of property valued at \$300,000. Several heaps of coals amounting to 24,000 tons, and large piles of lumber were also consumed.

JUVENILE ASYLUM.—The State of New York is following the noble example set her by Massachusetts, who, at the instance of the late Theodore Lyman, founded several years since a State Reform School for boys. The New York State Legislature has appropriated \$50,000 towards the establishment of a reformatory juvenile asylum; the corporation of the city have in like manner appropriated \$50,000, and by private subscription another \$50,000 has been raised for the purpose, making \$150,000 in all.

Domestic.

ADDRESS TO VICE ADMIRAL SIR G. F. SEYMOUR.

Last Saturday evening, Sir George F. Seymour returned from his visit to the Lieut. Governor, at Fredericton, and received the Address of the Mayor and Common Council at the St. John Hotel. His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder, the Common Clerk, and nearly all the Aldermen and Councillors were in attendance. The Address, under the City Seal, was read by His Honor the Recorder, and is as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, approach Your Excellency to welcome you to this commercial City, which we represent.

We gratefully recognize in your Excellency's presence in this portion of your command, a zealous continuation of those energetic and successful services which you, and the officers of your squadron, have lately rendered, in giving effect to the protection that our beloved Queen has most graciously afforded to us, from the foreign aggression upon our extensive and valuable fisheries, which

so long was a source of just complaint from Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province.

We rejoice to find that our Sovereign has signified to your Excellency Her Majesty's highest appreciation of those services; and on behalf of our inhabitants who successfully follow the pursuits which have been deeply benefited by your Excellency's zealous and active execution of the Royal commands, we assure you they feel every confidence that under the effective protection of your Excellency they will continue to enjoy the rights secured to them by treaty, without molestation from foreign intrusion.

To this Address, His Excellency made the following reply:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:—

I have to acknowledge your welcome, and the expression of good will with which you have honoured me on my arrival in this City.

It has been gratifying to me to find that the manner in which the officers and seamen employed in the protection of the Fisheries executed their duties during the last year, has been appreciated by those who are well qualified to judge of their conduct. Their steadiness and moderation were acknowledged; and it will be my endeavour to give such instructions as will combine the maintenance of privileges reserved by treaty for Her Majesty's subjects, with the regard due to the rights of foreign nations.

My visit to St. John has been to me highly satisfactory. I have had an opportunity of admiring the great advantages, that its situation at the mouth of the magnificent river on which it is placed, affords for the development of the industry and great resources of the Country; and I have felt a pride in observing the noble specimens of naval architecture which surround your City, and are destined to carry our flag to every part of the world, and to contribute, wherever they are seen, to the reputation of their builders.

I beg to thank you, Gentlemen, for the opportunity you have been so good as to afford me of making your acquaintance, which I regret the necessary shortness of my stay will not permit me to improve; and I desire to add my sincere good wishes for the prosperity of New-Brunswick.

The members of the Common Council present were severally presented to the Vice Admiral, and after the address and reply, His Excellency entered into friendly conversation, expressing his gratification at having seen the general activity of the Port, and the large and beautiful river St. John, bringing down upon its waters the finest timber, in quantities which are truly astonishing.

Sir George was in uniform, and wore the Collar of his order; he is tall, and a fine specimen of England's naval veterans. Capt. Seymour of the flag-ship "Cumberland," and Commander Purves of the "Argus" were in attendance during the presentation of the address, and the reply, which was delivered by Sir George in a determined and impressive manner. The Recorder and Common Clerk wore their robes.

The fog on Saturday night was excessively thick, and consequently H. M. steamer Argus did not put to sea. At an early hour the following morning Sir George embarked, and the Argus immediately went out of port for Campo Bello; from thence the Argus will proceed to Grand Manan, and after an inspection of the fishing grounds there, will land Sir George at Digby, whence he will return to Halifax.

We are under the impression that this visit of Sir George F. Seymour will be productive of advantages to this Port, and to the Province generally, in various ways; and that through him, new and correct information respecting our Harbour and its Shipping, and the Commercial ability of New-Brunswick, will find its way to persons high in authority in England.—*New Bruns.*

MONTREAL, June 11.

THE LATE DREADFUL RIOT AND SLAUGHTER.

Almost every hour records some victim whose corpse or maimed body has been found by friends. So far as we can learn, after careful inquiry, the number of persons shot is about fifty; and of those killed outright or mortally wounded, from ten to twelve. A large meeting of citizens was held in St. George's Hall, at 2 P. M. yesterday, for the purpose of considering the safety of the city. They passed resolutions requesting Gavazzi to complete his course of Lectures, and commending the police. The 6th resolution was as follows;

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, the Mayor ought on all occasions to take sufficient measures for the protection of life and property in the city, or resign his office into other hands; and having failed in this duty, Charles Wilson is not a fit person to hold the office of Mayor, which he now occupies.

The city was in a state of intense excitement the whole of yesterday. Several instances of attempts at outrage on solitary individuals by Roman Catholics are mentioned.

The lecture was postponed last evening, and Father Gavazzi left this morning, to be gone a day or two, for New York. He is to return and finish his course.

The Mayor, in an informal meeting of city councillors, yesterday, denied that he had ordered the soldiers to fire, nor had any officer applied to him for orders to do so. Who it was who ordered the soldiers to fire he could not say.

The following is a list of killed and wounded in addition to those reported yesterday, many of them having been assaults by ruffians in the streets:—

A son of Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, a fine boy of about ten years, was badly wounded in the left leg, which has since been amputated.

James Welch, of Griffintown, a boiler maker, aged about 22 years, shot dead.

A young lad, named Bennially, an apprentice of Alex. Wallace, shot through the left foot—not expected to recover.

John Hutchinson, plasterer, shot through the leg—not dangerously.

A lad, named McRae, son of James McRae, foreman to Mr. Hector Munro, wounded—not expected to live.

A lad, named Clendinnen, employed in the Sun Office, shot in the leg.

A young man, named Little, book-keeper at Messrs. A. Savage & Co.'s, received two shots, one in the right side, and another in the back, and was also stabbed in the head with a knife—not expected to live.

Wm. Lennon, residing in Beaver-street, stabbed—in a dying condition.

Andrew Thompson, son of Mr. Wm. Thompson, furrier, shot through the fleshy part of the left arm.

James Pollock, an old man, residing lately in St. Joseph Street, was killed, a shot having passed through his body.

James Becket, brother of Mr. J. C. Becket, was assaulted in St. Joseph Street, before the firing began, and brutally beaten. He was going quietly home from his work. Dangerous wounds were inflicted in his head and neck.

Mr. Geo. B. Pearson, an inoffensive man, while returning home about ten o'clock last night, was severely beaten in Griffintown.

James Glennon—wounded in the leg, which has since been amputated.

Michael McDonnell—shot in the back, near the Weigh House, badly wounded.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Three more of those who were wounded in the riot, died on Saturday and yesterday.

THE MONTREAL MASSACRE.—It seems to be very generally conceded now, that there was no occasion for the firing of the troops at Montreal, and that the firing was on peaceable citizens. The Mayor has been openly accused of having given the order to the troops to fire; a Montreal correspondent asserts this distinctly; and says it can be proved. But the Mayor, before the Common Council of Montreal, declared:

"I believe that for my part I never gave authority either to the right or to the left to fire. In reading the Riot Act I believe—though I am not very sure—that I heard some one at a distance say 'Fire.' The Captain never came near me to request, 'Mr. Mayor, shall I disperse the mob? shall I fire?' Nothing of the kind was done. When the volley was fired without my authority, I cried out at once, 'For God's sake, what have you been doing? what necessity was there for firing?' and that I can vouch before my Maker. The firing surprised me exceedingly. I could not conceive why they fired. These are my explanations, and I am ready to appear before any tribunal and state these facts. I state them to you sincerely, and honestly, and truthfully."

He admits, however, that all the efforts of the police to keep the peace were unavailing; that he had every reason to expect a rush would be made, and that he read the riot act in order to be prepared for the worst.

In reply to the Mayor's statement Alderman Leeming said that it was evident that the police of the city were insufficient to preserve the peace: though he was assured that they had behaved well, obeyed orders, and stood shoulder to shoulder.

"But it was plain that the police were not able to keep the peace of the city, and it was a stubborn fact staring them in the face, that this day, life and property were not safe in Montreal, and that the Corporation had no power to make them so. He believed that no city was fit to live in, in which one's property and life were not safe, and not only so, but into which any person could not come who chose, and exercise all the liberty of a British subject, whatever might be his country or his creed. Be he a Thug, an Infidel, a Mohammedan, or a believer in Confucius, any man had a right to come into a free country and express his sentiments. If people did not like his sentiments, they need not go and listen to them, and at all events they were not entitled to go and shoot the persons who did approve of them. In this city of Montreal they should give perfect freedom to every man, of every race, and of every religion."

The Mayor of Montreal has been arrested and held to bail at the instance of the friends of the late Peter Gillespie, who was killed by the firing of the troops during the late riot.

Father Gavazzi was expected back to Montreal on Wednesday, to conclude his lectures. The Roman Catholics, at a meeting, resolved to pay for damages, and also resolved to use every means to ferret out the villains who participated in the riots recently.

The Montreal Pilot says—"The astonishment of every individual with whom we have conversed, is strong; and the indignation deep; at what is considered the wanton firing of the troops. The duty of the Government on the occasion, is unquestionable; to order an immediate enquiry into the circumstances of this calamitous affair."

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John Lewis, Esquire, and the Honorable William H. Steves, to be Justices of the Common Pleas for the County of Albert.

James A. McLaughlan, Esquire, to be Commis-