The Courier.

SATURDAY, April 10, 1841.

The British Queen at Halifax!—On Tuesday the 30th ult. a steamer was signalized off Halifax, which was generally supposed to be the *Acadia* in eleven days from Liverpool, but which proved to be the *British Queen*, from Portsmouth, for New-York, out *twenty* days—having experienced heavy weather, and been obliged to put into Halifax, to obtain a supply of coals and repair paddles, &c.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday, says—"The British Queen encountered a severe gale of wind, which continued for ten successive days, during which she lost every float from her larboard paddle, and many from her starboard one, and every sail was split or torn out of the bolt ropes as soon as set. Captain Franklin, consequently, had no alternative left to him but to make the nearest port. During a lull of six hours a few floats were replaced, but the number was not sufficient to justify an attempt to continue the voyage to New-York without previously putting into Halifax."

The British Queen proceeded on her voyage to New-York on Wednesday evening the 31st ult. at seven o'clock, with sixty-four passengers, several, who had business or were residents in these Provinces, having left her at Halifax.

The Queen brought London papers to the 10th of March, being six days later than our previous advices. Much excitement continued in England on the subjects of difference with the United States, and preparations of a warlike character appeared to be in progress.—Accounts from China to the 18th of December had been received in London; but little progress had been made in the settlement of affairs in that quarter.—The Eastern question, so generally believed to have been settled, is stated, in some of the Halifax papers, to have appeared with new difficulties, which threaten more serious results than have yet attended it.

Mr. Pickens' war report to the Senate of the United States, created a great sensation, both in and out of Parliament.

The Times considers Mr. Pickens' report as menacing and insulting to the British nation.

A Deputation of the North American Colonial Company had an interview with Lord John Russell on the 8th March, on the subject of emigration to the North American Provinces.

A public meeting was held at Liverpool, March 8th, to consider the commercial codes. The chief topics appear to have been, the Corn Laws, duties on Coffee, Sugar, and Timber. As an instance of the effect of fiscal regulations on some manufactures, it was stated that the mahogany which cost £45 at Hamburg, came to £90 in England, and that, consequently, furniture was supplied from the continent.

The Earl of Cardigan had been admitted a governor of Christ's Hospital, *nem. con*.

The London Times contains severe strictures on Lord Sydenham's conduct, for incorporating the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, Montreal. The act is described as a violation of the principles of the constitution. The Morning Chronicle, as stoutly, vindicates his Lordship, and stigmatises his accusers as factious.

In France, the Chamber of Peers had pronounced judgment against the Editor of the National, for an article severely reflecting on the Chamber; he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and be imprisoned one month.

The editors of the Journal La France, charged with having forged and published letters purporting to be those of Louis Philippe, had been liberated.

The son of Marshal Ney, on being admitted a member of the Chamber of Deputies, attempted to enter his protest against the sentence of his father, but was silenced by the President.

From Syria it is stated that the Albanian troops were committing great enormities on the inhabitants of Beyrout. The unfortunate people appear to have gained little by changing their tyrants. The plague was raging in the vicinity.—The Turkish question seemed quietly subsiding into contemplated arrangements.

The Egyptians had evacuated Syria. The steam ship Liverpool arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, with Sir Colin Campbell on board, who has gone on by the India steamer to assume his functions as Governor of Ceylon. He had an interview with the Pacha, and is said to have been the bearer of some friendly communication from Lord Palmerston, which was said to be very gratifying to his Highness. An envoy from the Porte arrived at Alexandria on the 26th inst. the bearer of firmans for the Pacha, proposing conditions for his government, which it is not supposed he will accede to.

From the Provinces in India we learn that Nusser Khan had submitted to the English, and that Major Gen. Brookes had entered the Bolam Pass, but with what design was not known. The affairs of the Punjaub were still in a most unsettled state. Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, commander in chief at Madras, had died of apoplexy, and Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton had retired from the command of Affghanistan.

The Prussian Diet opened on the 1st of March. In the King's speech the following matters were recommended to the consideration of the Diet:—The publication of the debates;—an electral registration for the States;—Bills relative to the game laws, and relative to rivers and forests—and certain remission of taxes.

China.—*Bombay, February* 1, 1841.—This mail will bring you very important items of intelligence from China: the resignation of Admiral Elliot, and his departure for England, and the opening of negotiations at Macao. The principal proceedings during the time which intervened between the Admiral's return from Pe-chee-lee and his sailing for Macao were the negotiation for, and ultimate settlement of terms for a truce at Chausan, while the arrangement of the treaty should go on with Keshen. It is said that the officers engaged on the part of the Chinese Empire in this negotiation still retained the high and haughty tone of expression so unpleasant to the English. There was a report current that an army of 5,000 foot and 2,000 horse was assembled at Ningpo. Captain Anstruther, Lieutenant Douglas, R. N., Captain Noble, master of the Kite, his wife, and the crew of the vessel, are still prisoners at this place. They are, however, all kindly treated. The brig, it appears, was taken while a large party was foraging on shore. The Emperor has issued chops to the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of Provinces, stating that the English have been up the Pei-ho to prefer a complaint, and that this complaint is to be investigated at Canton, whither officers of rank would proceed. In the meantime, the Englishmen were not to be molested, and the people were to be allowed to furnish them with food. The Governors, however, were enjoined to be on their guard in case of attack, and not permit their cities to be captured like Tinghae. The health of the soldiers, by the last accounts, was improving, as fresh provisions were becoming more plentiful. On one occasion supplies were sent from Ningpo as a present to the Admiral. The behaviour of the Chinese on the island is said to be often very insulting and provoking, but the European soldiers are generally forbearing. The greatest enmity, however, prevails between the Chinese and Sepoys, and a serious disturbance once occurred between parties of each. Attempts to kidnap are still occasionally made, but none of these have been successful. They are no doubt occasioned by the hope of gaining some reward, obtainable on the seizure of British subjects. The survey of the Great River, which was commenced by the Atalanta, is to be continued by that vessel, accompanied by the Conway. This is the chief intelligence of interest from Chusan. The Admiral's departure took place on the 14th November, and he arrived at Macao on the 20th idem. On the latter date Captain Elliot, who, of course, had accompanied the Admiral, proceeded in a steamer to Chuenpee, near the Bogue, for the purpose of delivering a despatch from the Admiral to Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, to be forwarded to that officer, who was supposed to have arrived at Canton. The steamer dropped her anchor off Chuenpee, and sent a boat ashore, bearing a flag of truce, which was fired at by the Chinese, and narrowly escaped destruction. A few 68-pound shot and shells were thrown into the fort by the steamer, and the firing soon ceased. She then left to rejoin the Admiral, having first sent the communication for Keshen ashore by a native pilot. On the 25th November, a letter was addressed by the British merchants in China to the Admiral, with certain inquiries. The only one replied to was that regarding the truce at Chusan, which was declared to extend no further than the Island. The Blenheim proceeded to the Bogue on the 26th of November, and was shortly followed by nearly all the squadron, and about four hundred Madras Sepoys. Should negotiations fail a force will be thus ready immediately to attack and destroy the Bogue forts. The 29th was marked by the circulation of a public notification, declaring the resignation of the Admiral, in consequence of severe indisposition. This step was viewed with surprise and concern by all parties. His disease is a palpitation of the heart. He soon afterwards took his departure in Her Majesty's ship Volage, and on the 17th December arrived at Singapore, on his way to England. It has been currently reported that Keshen denied at Canton that he ever met Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Pe-chee-lee, and that he refused flatly to hold any conference with them, declaring that he would not degrade himself by so doing. Whatever truth there may be in this rumour, it is certain that negotiations have now commenced at Chuenpee, near Macao, between Captain Elliot and officers deputed by Keshen, (who himself remains at Canton.) I think it is not improbable that Keshen may have declined to come down to Macao to meet Captain Elliot (for it will be remembered that the conference was arranged to take place at Canton,) and that this may have been construed by the community at Macao into a refusal to meet him at all. By the last accounts nothing decisive had been done. It had been resolved that the Bogue forts should be taken on the 14th December, if some substantial advances towards a settlement were not by that time made by the Chinese Commissioners. Captain Elliot came to Macao for a few hours on the 13th, and caused a private intimation to be conveyed to the British community that the "negotiations were still in an open state." Nothing has therefore been yet done by the squadron at the Bogue. The Quang-chow-foo of Canton has taken 200 men to the forts there, with a quantity of sand bags for breast-works, and it is said carries a chop from Keshen, demanding that the British forces be removed from the neighbourhood of Chuenpee. It would seem, from the above measure, that the Chinese have also some anticipation of the failure of negotiation, and an idea of the necessity of preparing to meet the attack on the Bogue by the British squadron, which they must be aware will be the consequence of any unsuccessful termination of the conference. Mr. Vincent Stanton, who, it will be recollected, was some time ago captured by the Chinese while bathing, and conveyed to Canton, has been at length released through the intervention of Captain Elliot. He was well treated during his confinement. A proclamation has been issued by Keshen, offering a public explanation of the firing on the flag of truce at Chuenpee, which he alleges was a mistake on the part of the commandant of the garrison there, who was not aware of the purport of the white flag. Dates from Macao are to the 16th December, and from Chusan to the 24th November.

The following is the disposition of the forces of the expedition:—

In Canton River.—H. M. S. Wellesly, 74, Blenheim, 74, Melville, 74, Druid, 44, Calliope, 28, Samarang, 28, Herald, 26, Larne, 20, Hyacinth, 20, Modeste, 20, Columbine, 16, Jupiter, (store ship) H. C. S. armed steamer Queen, Madagascar, Enterprise, Nemesis.

At Chusan.—H. M. S. Blonde, 44, Conway, 28, Alligator, 28, Pylades, 20, Nimrod, 20, Algerine, 10, Rattlesnake (troop ship) H. C. S. armed steamer Atalanta.

Nine days later—Arrival of the Acadia!

☞ The arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer Acadia, with the second March Mail, is announced in the Halifax Journal of Monday last, as follows—

"We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival, this morning, of the steamship "Acadia," Captain Miller, in sixteen days from Liverpool, during the first twelve of which she experienced most severe gales, with constant head winds. She has arrived in perfect order, not having sustained the least damage either in hull or rigging, thus affording another convincing proof of the superiority of these boats over any other steamers which cross the Atlantic. The passengers speak in the highest terms of both the Acadia and her gallant commander. She came up the harbour about six o'clock, in the midst of one of the most severe snow-storms experienced here during the past winter."

☞ The Mail had not reached this City at two o'clock to-day, owing, we presume, to the bad state of the roads. The Express Mail for Canada passed through Fredericton on Thursday. We learn, from a letter received in town last evening from Head Quarters, that our reported new Governor, (Sir W. Colebrooke) and the new Commander of the Troops in Nova-Scotia, (Sir J. Dickson,) had taken passage in the Mail Steamer of the 4th April.—As Sir William had not been Gazetted up to the latest dates, it was currently reported in London that there was a probability of Sir John Harvey being still continued in the Government of this Province.

In the absence of our British files by the Mail, we had the satisfaction of receiving, yesterday morning, from several of our citizens, who came passengers in the Acadia, and arrived in town in the steamer Nova-Scotia from Annapolis, Liverpool papers of the 19th March and London of the 18th, with a few others of earlier date, and the Halifax Journal of Monday and Morning Post of Tuesday last. From them we subjoin a number of interesting extracts.

Dispute with America.—In the House of Lords on the 8th of March, the Earl of Mountcashell said he rose to put a question to the noble Viscount opposite respecting some information which had, it appeared, just been received from America, and which was of great importance to this country. That intelligence, he understood, had created a great sensation in the city, and had caused a fall in the price of the public funds. He alluded to a report from the committee of foreign relations, made on the 13th of last month, to Congress, and he wished to know whether any confirmation as to the document in question being official had been received by Her Majesty's Ministers? It was not his intention, on the present occasion, to submit to their Lordships any motion on the subject, as he was most desirous not to cause a greater division between the two Governments than that which unfortunately now existed. But when a report such as that to which he had referred was promulgated, it was proper that they should receive information, as to its authenticity. For his own part, he thought it could not be genuine. He believed that it must be an invention, and there were many persons who would be glad to propagate such a report for stock-jobbing objects. He felt very great doubts as to the authenticity of this report, and why?—because, aware of the good understanding of the inhabitants of the United States, he could not think that they would maintain such doctrines. He was convinced that if the inhabitants of the United States would but consider—if they would look around to the situation of their own finances—if they would recollect that there were 3,000,000 of negro slaves in their country, and a great body of Indians in the back settlements, who might be induced, in consequence of the wrongs they complained of, to take a part in the contest—if they cast their eyes towards Canada, where there was as loyal a set of men as any in the empire, and asked, "Had they not the power of getting into their hands individuals belonging to the United States?"—and, also, if they recollected the very large body of regular troops we had in Canada, and efficient naval force which was now at our disposal, in consequence of the Eastern question being settled—they would, if they considered these points, anxiously abstain from hostilities. They were a calculating people, and they would see that they must sustain an immense loss by such an event. For these reasons he was of opinion that the document was not a true one. He, therefore, asked the noble Viscount whether Her Majesty's Ministers had received any official information respecting this report. Under all the circumstances, he felt that he was perfectly justified in putting this question. The report had appeared in the public papers, and it was necessary that some information should be afforded respecting it. At the present moment he did not think it right to make any observations on the subject; but if they were given to understand that the report was to be considered as official, he should feel it to be his duty, at a proper time, to bring the matter before the house, for a document more insulting to this nation could not possibly be conceived.

Viscount Melbourne said, he was unable to give any other answer to the question of the noble earl than by stating, that he was not aware whether any communication had been received that morning from Her Majesty's Minister in the United States relative to the subject referred to. But he apprehended, from the form in which the document appeared, that there could be no doubt of its authenticity.

In the House of Lords on the 15th March.—The Bishop of Exeter brought forward his motion for an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she would not give the royal assent to the ordinance of the Governor General and Council of Canada, respecting the transfer of the Revenues arising from the seignories of Montreal, to the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

The Marquis of Normanby opposed the motion, contending for the legality of the ordinance, which was within the limit of the powers granted by Parliament two years ago.—The motion was withdrawn.

The United States.—In the House of Commons on the 5th March, on the question that the house go into a Committee of Supply, to which the Army Estimates were to be referred,

Mr. S. O'Brien took the opportunity of adverting to the state of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Two circumstances were alleged in the public papers which seemed to him to deserve notice. The first was, that a true bill had been found against Colonel M'Leod, on a charge of murder and arson, in the course of the discharge of his duties under instructions from the Canadian authorities;—the second circumstance was, that the Legislature of the State of Maine had passed the following resolutions:—"That the Governor be authorized to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British Government, but, by the treaty of 1783, by the resolutions of both houses of Congress, passed in 1838, and by repeated resolves of the Legislature of Maine, clearly and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this State. Resolved, that the resources of this State be, and they hereby are, placed at the disposal of the Governor, and the specific sum of $400,000 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, for the purpose of carrying the said resolution into effect." He (Mr. S. O'Brien) did not know what degree of authenticity belonged to these resolutions; but if they were authentic, it seemed to him that they amounted to nothing short of a declaration of war against this country. He was, probably more averse to war than any other individual in this house, and he thought a war with the United States to be particularly deprecated, since it must necessarily possess something of a fratricidal character. If, however, war did take place, Great Britain would have the consolation of knowing that it was not of her seeking. She could not, however, maintain her rank as the greatest nation of the world, if she allowed herself to be insulted, and she could not be entitled to claim the allegiance of her colonial subjects, if she did not extend towards them adequate protection. He had seen, on the part of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a great display of vigour to support the policy of Great Britain in a case of a more doubtful character, and he trusted that the noble lord would indicate an intention to display, on the present occasion, some portion of the vigour he had shown in connection with the affairs of the East. The movements of the noble lord were so secret, that it was sometimes impossible for the house to ascertain the direction in which he was proceeding; but he (Mr. S. O'Brien) felt it his duty, as an individual member of Parliament, to say, that he should think British interests better secured by a strong fleet off the North American harbours, and a powerful army along the line of the British American boundary. He left it to Government to say whether the present estimates were upon a sufficient scale to enable them to adopt the course to which he had referred; but they would be wanting in their duty to the country if they did not come down to Parliament for adequate means to meet an emergency; and he was sure that the house would support them in measures necessary for the maintenance of the honour and character of Great Britain in every part of the world.

Mr. Ewart said, that it was one thing to be armed before it was necessary, and another to be armed at the proper time; and, for himself, he did not see the necessity now of anticipating hostilities [cheers]. He thought and believed, that the mass of the people of the United States were in favour of peace; the majority of the people there knew too well the general interests of the world to wish to see peace disturbed by any unhappy collision with this country. When we were unopposed to any enemy, we should not be too anxious to vaunt of our power. He trusted that the present unhappy causes for discord would pass off without any ill consequences; and he felt that if they did, it would not only be in accordance with the wishes, but with the interests, of both countries [cheers].

Mr. Hume hoped, that the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs would be able to state something that would remove any prejudice that might be created by the speech of the honourable member for Limerick [no, no]. He was satisfied that there was nothing in the present transactions to call for immediate interference. They did not know that anything had taken place in these Provinces except what was authorised by the civil law, and it was too soon for the honourable member to appeal to war, till he had seen whether these transactions had been in accordance with the law of the country in which they had taken place.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Colonial Duties.—In the House of Commons, on the 12th March, Mr. Labouchere moved the order of the day for a Committee of the whole House to consider the Customs Duties in the West Indian and North American Colonies. He said that every advancement towards a liberal treatment of our colonies had encountered the most violent opposition, yet each step in that course had been attended with marked success. On many articles of primary necessity to the West Indies, the duties were at present tantamount to a prohibition. Fish, not the produce of our own Fisheries, were absolutely prohibited; and staves, flour, and salt provisions, if the produce of foreign countries, were liable to duties equivalent to an ad valorem charge of from 20 to 40 per cent. His wish was to open the colonial trade to foreigners in as ample a manner as Mr. Huskisson had originally intended. With respect to staves, shingles, salt provisions, &c. which were of such vital necessity to the West Indies, he thought the present duties immoderate and excessive. He should propose a new tariff, which would subject these articles to charges equivalent to ad valorem duties of from 12 to 15 per cent. He felt all the importance of protecting the British fisheries, on the prosperity of which depended so important a nursery of our military and commercial marine, and, therefore, while he did away with the absolute prohibition, he should propose to substitute high protective duties, of certainly not less than 25 per cent. Salt fish he would subject to a duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. and pickled fish to 5s. per barrel. Wine was now subject to a great variety of capricious duties, all of which it was his wish to do away with, and to substitute a uniform ad valorem duty of 7½ per cent. Tea at present could be imported into our West Indian and North American Colonies only from Great Britain, or from some place east of the Cape of Good Hope. It was found, however, that, notwithstanding this regulation, three-fourths of all the tea consumed in Canada were smuggled into the colony from the United States. He proposed, on the recommendation of Lord Sydenham, to legalize the importation of tea from the United States into Canada, subject to an additional duty of one-tenth, as compared with the tea imported by sea. There was an anomaly in the law regulating the trade of the Channel Islands, which he proposed to remedy, by allowing those islands to trade to the colonies on the same terms as to the mother country. The right hon. gentleman, after expressing a conviction that the proposed changes would not be found materially injurious to any British interest, concluded by moving a resolution in the usual form.

Mr. C. Palmer admitted the great importance of the subject, but thought it ought to be referred to a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Ewart regretted that the same principles which were now about to be extended to the colonies, had not been carried into operation in their own country in the first instance.

Mr. A. White thought the hon. gentleman took too much credit for the reciprocity treaties. The shipping interest would have been greatly distressed by them, had it not been for an increase of trade. (Cheers and laughter.) The British could not build their ships so cheaply, nor, with our present corn laws, (cheers) could we keep them so cheaply, therefore we could not compete with foreigners.

After a few remarks from Mr. Goulburn, the debate was adjourned.

In a debate on the Army Estimates, in alluding to the case of Mr. M'Leod, Sir Robert Peel said, it would never be to the interest nor honour of the country to purchase a hollow truce by conceding to aggression, and he therefore hoped that full justice would be insisted on.

The London Times, with much justice, asks, "which of the British dominions would be safe if the disputed territory of the St. John were surrendered to the democracy of Maine, because they clamoured for it, and demanded it at our hands, on pain of their sovereign vengeance? Would our right to India be respected by others, if that to New-Brunswick were undervalued by ourselves? Disgraced in the Bay of Fundy, how long should we be honoured in the Mediterranean or the Channel?

If, again, continues the Times, we give up Mr. McLeod to be assassinated under colour of a mock judicial process in New-York, what British subject anywhere could rely on protection by his own government against foreigners? What British subject, in the remotest spot of the world, would accept a commission from his sovereign, or undertake any military duty at her command, if this gentleman, for executing the orders of her officers, should be let out to execution by a foreign tribunal?— * * Were we right, once more we ask, in reprobating the Queen's Ministers for not having had a timely armament on the coast or land portion of the Republic.

See what the New-York packet of yesterday announced to us. It is not now an affair with Maine about the North-Western Boundary, or even with New-York only on the outrage against Mr. McLeod. The quarrel has assumed a higher as well as a more stubborn character, and many members of Congress have been parties to it. But in what a spirit! In one worthy of the Van Buren Government, which had, *at least*, passively connived at and encouraged the late wholesale land-pirate war against Britain, and the partisans of which have been the most active instruments in framing and carrying a report, presented by the chairman of the "Committee on Foreign Relations" to the House of Representatives—a document which we do not scruple to describe as the most virulent, unprincipled, and revolting that has ever disgraced the records of any people, however immersed in the rudest or most corrupt vice.

Think only of the regard for truth which describes in an official document the Caroline as a harmless trading vessel, her owners as having intended her for a peaceable ferry-boat!—her employment, at worst, being merely that of having afforded accommodation to one out of two parties of the Queen of England's subjects engaged in civil war against each other,—and her conveyance of artillery being confined to one small six-pounder, "the property" or plaything of a passenger! Such are the impudent allegations of this report to a legislative body. Why, the sole business of this culprit schooner was felony against the rights of England, and against the laws of nations—her traffic was murder—her passengers were assassins, leagued together by a deliberate engagement to slaughter the subjects of our English Queen—her freight was implements of destruction. The owner of the "toy six-pounder" was himself a pirate, and her partisanship was not, as foully asserted, in the choice of one faction of British subjects carrying on civil war against another, but in the service rendered by her to a band of United States' citizens, robbers, and ruffians, who had seized for their own use an island within the dominions of our Sovereign, and fired upon every British ship and subject that passed within range of their batteries. To the felons who thus occupied Navy Island, the steamer Caroline conveyed whatever aid in men, arms, provisions, ammunitions—whatever contraband of war they required, had that been an open contest carried on between civilized nations.

Yet the "Committee of Foreign Relations" have not blushed in the face of Congress to defend the cause of that sanguinary marauder, and to talk of her capture as being an attack upon the dignity of the Republic!

We shall not quote from this undignified and offensive tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it *in extenso* for themselves, and then judge what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated.

The editor of the London *Atlas*, speaking of Mr. Pickens and his associates, says:—"The American House of Representatives is formed too much of the scum of political agitation. The wages they receive are a prize to small demagogues—men without property, and with egregious vanity—men with so little interest in their native city that they would set it on fire, in order that their figures might stand out in strong relief as they put themselves in attitude in front of the flame. Such a man, we apprehend, is this Pickens. But then, when the insult has been given—when the border brigands of Maine have accepted it as a license to complete their designs of murder and plunder—when the vanity of the Pickenses has been gratified, then we are told that the document means nothing at all, that it was carried by a bare majority, that it does not represent the feelings of the nation, that it is a factious and an opposition measure, and we are referred to the speech of Mr. Adams for the sentiments of the sensible Americans."

The London Globe of the 18th publishes a "Memorandum of instances in which the United States have pursued enemies or alleged criminals on neutral territory," compiled in April, 1838, from State papers. By describing the course pursued by the American Government under circumstances perfectly analagous to the burning of the Caroline, this document at once condemns the Americans in the proceedings they have adopted against Mr. McLeod, (even assuming his participation in the destruction of the Caroline,) and fully justifies the British Government in adopting the act as national. The American Government, adds the Globe, must first pronounce condemnation on its own acts in the instances narrated, or admit what is manifest upon the very face of those acts, justified as they were by them at the time they were impugned and complained of, that they were "founded on the purest patriotism; that their vindication was written in every page of the law of nations, as well as by the first law of nature—self defence."

The Times of the 18th says:—"Some vague impression seems to have been received within the last day or two, that the question pending between this country and the United States will not lead to any immediately disastrous issue."

The Navy and army estimates for the current year have passed the House of Commons.

The Boy Jones in the Palace again.—Edward Jones, the youth who has been twice punished for intruding into the Palace of Her Majesty, and whose term of imprisonment for his last offence only expired on the 2d instant, was on the morning of Tuesday last, again found secreted in the Royal abode. Since this strangely-disposed youth was last found within the Queen's residence, several additional policemen have been placed there, and a very strict surveillance of the passage and apartments is kept up. Notwithstanding this, the youth effected his entrance, as he has frequently declared he could do at any time. He was, however, quickly discovered by one of the officers, who, hearing a noise behind a glass door, went to see what occasioned it. Jones was regaling himself with some cold meat which he had obtained from the larder. The policeman, not a little surprised, exclaimed, "What, Jones, is that you?" "Yes, it is me," replied the youth.—"And how did you get into the palace?" inquired the constable. "The same way as before," replied Jones. "And how long have you been here," asked the constable. "All day," was the answer. This turned out not to be true, however, for on examining his shoes, they were found to be wet and muddy. The intruder was conveyed to the Station house, and at ten o'clock to Bow st. where it was expected he would be examined. He was, however, taken from thence to the Home Office, where Mr. Hall attended, and where the examination was taken in private. It was generally believed that the prisoner had been again committed for three months to imprisonment and hard labour in the Tothill-fields Bridewell. The prisoner, is the son of a poor tailor residing in Bell-yard, York-street. During his last imprisonment, Mr. Hall sent for his parents, and endeavoured to persuade them to suffer the boy to enter on board a vessel of war. His mother would not assent to this proposition, and the lad himself, it is said, was unwilling. It appears that he has been very steady since his last imprisonment. He did not leave his parents till Monday evening after supper, and the first intimation they had of what occurred was when they heard on Tuesday morning that he was to be examined at Bow-street.—It is generally supposed that he got over the wall in Constitution-hill, into the gardens, and from thence made his way into the palace, but through what entrance is not known, as no marks or traces of footsteps were discoverable.

The Court.—The Courier contradicts the announcement, made by the Ministerial papers, of the Queen's "interesting" situation.

Prince Albert was, on Saturday week, elected an *Elder* Brother of the Trinity House.

The Army.—The following reliefs of regiments on foreign service are positively determined on:—8th Foot from Nova Scotia; 36th Foot from New Brunswick; 37th Foot from Nova Scotia; 75th Foot from the Cape of Good Hope; and further, the 69th from New Brunswick, and 87th from Mauritius, if possible.—*United Service Gazette.*

Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B. is appointed to the command of the troops in Nova Scotia.

War Office, March 5.—36th Foot.—Ensign Edward Charles Butler to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hynes, who retires; Owen Hill Harris, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Butler.

The Weather.—Such genial weather at this season has seldom been experienced. It has all the amenity of summer, without its oppressive heat.—*Scottish Standard.*

Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long letter to the people of Ireland, in which after enumerating the various hardships to which that country is exposed, and expressing an apprehension that the Tories will speedily regain their long lost power he earnestly urges them to agitate a repeal of the Union, as the only measure that can save Ireland.

The continental advices are barren of news of general interest.

Letters from Strasburg of the 8th March, state that the garrison of that city, as well as those of the other cities in the department of the Lower Rhine are going decidedly to be reduced to the peace establishment. Orders which have been received from Paris leave no doubt on this point, and it is hoped that in consequence Germany will not delay to begin to disarm.—*Gazette de France* March 15.

The Great Liverpool steamer has arrived at Falmouth from the Mediterranean. She left Alexandria on the 24th ult. and the news she brings from thence is of importance. The statement that Mehemet Ali would not agree to the recent conditions proposed by the Porte is confirmed, and in consequence of this new aspect of affairs, Commodore Napier had delayed his departure from Alexandria.

Commodore Sir James Gorden Bremer had assumed the command of the China expedition in the room of Admiral Elliott.

The East.—We have learned with great satisfaction, that the conference of the Powers in London for the settlement of the affairs of the East, has already made great progress in the pacific and concluding arrangements. A protocol has been signed by all the Powers, parties to the Treaty of July, in which it is declared that the provisions of that convention are brought to their natural close, in consequence of the fulfilment of the purpose which it was intended to accomplish; and we trust that a definitive arrangement, to which France will be a party, may be the speedy and appropriate consequence of the expiration of the late treaty.

Portsmouth, March 18.—Rear Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B. one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is to have the command on the East India Station, vice Rear Admiral Elliott, who is invalided, and who will take his seat as one of the Lords, in room of Sir William Parker. The Cornwallis, 72, at Plymouth, is to be prepared without delay, with Captain Peter Richards, as Flag Captain.

The Prince Regent, 120, has been hauled into dock to be repaired for commission if required.—The St. Vincent, 120, has just been completed for the pendant; also the Vindictive, 50 gun frigate. The Imaum, 62, is in dock, and it is said, will be raised to mount 60 guns of heavy calibre.

The Squadron at Spithead consists of Indus, 84, Tweed, 20, Pelican, 18, and Nautilus, 10, added to which are the Monarch, 84, and Vernon, 50, hourly looked for at Sheerness. The whole of these ships, it is understood, are held ready for any emergency that may arise. Rumour, however sends the Vernon to the East Indies.

The greater part of the crews of the Asia and Pique, it is thought, will be turned over to the Indus, 84, and Vernon, 50, should these two ships be despatched to North America.

The commander in chief mustered the crew of the Tweed yesterday morning, and she is expected to sail this evening or to-morrow morning for the North American station.

London Markets, March 17.—The markets to-day presented a firmer aspect for most kinds of produce; still transactions were not of much moment by private treaty, and the public sales were of little importance.

Sugar.—There was no public sale to-day of any sort; but by private treaty a better demand prevailed for all sorts, and rather higher rates were paid for Bengal and Mauritius.

Tea.—The demand was steady to-day for most descriptions of tea and prices were firm. Company's Congou produced 1s. 7½d. cash.

Liverpool Markets, March 16.—Several vessels having arrived yesterday with Wheat and Barley from the English coast, our import list shows a fair supply of these articles but our receipts of other Grain as well as those of Flour and Oatmeal of British produce, are to a small amount. The Flour from the United States will of course, be placed under the Queen's lock.

London Corn Exchange, March 16.—We have to notice a considerable accession to the supply of Wheat coastwise, consisting of about 16,000 quarters, chiefly from London. A cargo of 1500 quarters Wheat had also arrived from Odessa.

The duty on foreign Wheat is 1s. per quarter, on Rye 1s. 6d. per quarter, and on Flour 1s. 7½d. per barrel lower for the ensuing week.

The general character of the trade since Tuesday has been flat, with a tendency to lower prices for Wheat. The value of barrel Flour is unaltered, and as well as Irish, difficult of sale. Malting Barley and Beans each 1s. per quarter lower, with a merely nominal demand.

2000 barrels United States Flour have been sold per arrival, at 24s. 3d. to 24s. 6d. per barrel, but there are no further sales of bonded Wheat on the spot, since Tuesday.

Timber.—*Liverpool. March* 19.—Yellow Pine, per foot, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; Red do. 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1d.; Pine Planks, per foot, of 3 inches thick, 2½d. to 2¾d.; Lathwood, per fath. £4 10s. to £6.

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 18.—The less warlike tone of the American intelligence, together with the gloomy accounts from the manufacturing districts, (causing a partial resort to the system of "short time") have combined to depress our market, and caused a decline from the highest point last week; and buyers are exceedingly shy, and only purchase for their immediate necessities.

March 19.—The cotton market since the arrival of the Columbia, has been very flat, with considerably less demand and business. The sales for Tuesday, Wednesday and yesterday, are only 6000 bales; and generally the decline has been one eighth on the business done in American descriptions on Saturday and Monday, when the number of bales sold was 15,000, of which 8000 were to speculators. Business in the other kinds is dull, and at the prices of last week.

The manufacturing districts complain more generally and loudly of the badness of trade. Several mills have began to work short time, and many spinners talk of doing so if trade does not, ere long, improve.

Manchester.—The unsettled state of the foreign relations of the country continues to exercise a most injurious effect upon the business of this town; and although the present is usually considered about the best season of the year, though we are blessed with weather beautiful almost beyond example, and though there is a decided tendency to advance in the Liverpool cotton market, there scarcely ever were two duller or more discouraging markets than those of yesterday and yesterday week.

Appearance of the Wheat Crop.—Some fears were entertained lest the wheat crops might have suffered from the severity of the winter. It gives us much pleasure to state that the crops never looked better.

London, Wednesday evening, March 17.—In the English and Foreign markets there was more life to-day, and purchases were made to a fair extent in most descriptions of stock: prices were firmer. Consols for money are 88, and for the account 88¼; Spanish 23 and Portuguese 30¾ per cent. The news from America being of a more pacific nature has given a better tone altogether to the markets.

The quantity of money available for mercantile purposes is very small, and the demand being large a further advance in the rate of interest has taken place; first-rate merchants and bankers' Bills are not to be discounted under 5 per cent.; common Bills are 7½ to 10 per cent.

The produce markets have presented a dull aspect since this day week; for export the orders for goods are yet trivial, and the home trade have purchased with caution by private treaty, taking barely sufficient to supply their immediate wants. Holders of goods being still desirous to realize, and having pressed large parcels on the market, prices have further given way; but the general opinion is that they have reached their lowest point, at least for Tea, Sugar and Coffee; the deliveries of goods from the warehouse, however, continues large, although the markets have been inactive for several weeks.

Money Market and City News.—The news brought by the Columbia steamer from the United States, is favourable to the cause of peace, and the state of the English funds proves that this is the general opinion here, by a rise of ⅜ per cent. Consols for the account opened at 88¼ to ⅛, were done at 88⅝, declined to 88⅜, to ½, again improved to 88½ to ⅝, at which they closed. Exchequer Bills were 6s. to 8s. prem. The private correspondence received by various houses in the city, continue to present the same remarkable feature as that to which we alluded on a former occasion. They enter very fully into the state of the banks and the American money market, but are perfectly silent as to the notion of any war between this country and the United States, while they congratulate the commercial world generally upon the settlement of the Eastern question.

The effect of the news upon the manufacturing interests in this country, will be so far favourable, as it must tend to alleviate their apprehensions of a hostile interruption of commercial relations between this country and the United States; but in the disturbed state of the American finances, and the general derangement of their currency, it is not to be expected that orders for the American markets will be executed largely or with great alacrity.—*Morning Herald.*

It is with regret we notice the daily occurrence of failures of more or less importance in the city, one being generally the precursor of the other.

City Election.—At ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, polls were opened for the election of an Alderman, an Assistant Alderman, and a Constable in each of the Wards in the City. More than usual interest on such an occasion was manifested in several of the Wards, and three changes of Common Councilmen have been made. In Queen's, Mr. Peters succeeds Mr. Humbert as Alderman; in Sidney, Mr. Greenwood takes Mr. Cameron's seat as Assistant, and Mr. Olive that of Mr. Coram, as Assistant for Guy's Ward.—The following was the state of the polls at the hour of closing, six o'clock:—

King's Ward—For Alderman—H. Porter, 288; Joseph Fairweather, 210. For Assistant—Chas. M'Lauchlan, 248; Alexander M'Avity, 160; S. M. Chamberlain, 50.

Queen's Ward.—For Alderman—B. L. Peters, 207; John Humbert, 140. For Assistant—Robert Ray, 268; P. Power, 71.

Duke's Ward.—For Alderman—Thomas Harding, (no opposition.) For Assistant—William Hagarty, 133; John Wilson, 95.

Sidney Ward.—For Alderman—G. Van Horne, 80; John Sandall, 72. For Assistant—Edward W. Greenwood, 86; Ewen Cameron, 77.

Guy's Ward.—For Alderman—R. Salter, (no opposition.) For Assistant—Jas. Olive, Sen. 88; Thomas Coram, 78.

Brook's Ward.—Alderman Bond, and Assistant Alderman Beatteay, (no opposition.)

At a Common Council, holden in the evening, returns were made according to the foregoing statement, and of Thomas M'Gaghey, James Stockford, Levi Lockhart, Matthew Morrison, Isaac O. Perkins, and Richard Shewbridge, as the Constables elected for the respective Wards.

Scrutinies were demanded by Mr. Fairweather, Mr. Sandall, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Coram, which are yet undecided.

John R. Partelow, Esquire, was unanimously re-appointed Chamberlain by the Common Council, and His Worship the Mayor re-appointed Joshua Bunting, High Constable.

The following additional Constables were appointed by the Board:—James Peacock, Patrick Kelly, George Stockford, and John M'Arthur, for *King's Ward*; Ebenezer Herrington, William Fearerby and William M'Lauchlan, *Queen's Ward*; William Hanley and Alexander Downes, *Duke's Ward*; John Nixon, *Sidney Ward*; John H. Fanjoy, *Guy's Ward*; Jacob C. Henry, *Brook's Ward*.

Another Fire.—Between one and two o'clock on Monday last a new unfinished Building, intended for a Dwelling House, owned by Mr. McAleer, blacksmith, in rear of his dwelling and smithy, in Sydney-street, (near the Catholic Chapel) was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of the carpenters, who had gone to dinner without taking proper precautions to prevent sparks from the hearth communicating with the shavings which covered the floors. The building abounding with combustibles, and the walls not being plastered, the flames spread with great rapidity; but a plentiful supply of water having been obtained from the Water Company's works, and from wells in the vicinity, and a barn adjoining, in which was a quantity of hay, having been pulled down, the fire was soon extinguished, although most of the timbers, boards and shingles were so much burned as to render the building unfit to repair. The wind at the time being strong from the north-west, several houses in an opposite direction were for a time in much danger; but from the plentiful supply of water and the activity of the firemen, citizens, and military, the fire was confined to the house in which it originated. Mr. McAleer, we understand, is a poor but industrious man, not at all able to bear his heavy loss, and is therefore deserving of the sympathy of his fellow citizens.

The Acadia brought out sixty passengers, of whom about twenty landed at Halifax. Among these were Messrs. W. Parks, T. C. Everitt, Edmund Kaye, A. Eaton, J. Adam, T. S. Estey, and J. Fotherby, of this City, who arrived in town yesterday forenoon, in the steamer Nova-Scotia, from Annapolis.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, in 44 hours from Boston, and proceeded the same evening on her voyage to Liverpool. Among the passengers was Sir George Arthur, late Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, on his return to England.

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Nelson, from St. John, took passage in the Caledonia at Halifax.

Mr. G. Hardy, of St. John, N. B. Mr. G. Virtue, and Mr. W. H. Bartlett, the celebrated artist, of London, are passengers in the British Queen.—The latter gentleman has come out for the purpose of taking sketches of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—*Halifax Journal.*

Large Ship.—The ship Glengarry, of this port, lately loaded at Savannah, is the largest vessel that ever entered that port. The *Georgian* says:—Her draft of water, in ballast, is eleven feet six inches; loaded with cotton, fifteen feet six inches. She covers under deck equal to 2900 bales of cotton, and carries in weight of cargo 1,070,000 pounds.—Three thousand bales would be easily stowed, where a larger selection of square could be made.

[From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, April 7.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable William Black, Mayor; James White, Esquire, Sheriff; William Bayard, Esquire, Coroner, for the City of Saint John for the ensuing year.

Charles P. Wetmore, Esquire, a Commissioner for Government House, in the room of the Hon. Mr Johnston, resigned.

Asa Coy and Isaac Kilburne, additional Magistrates for the County of York.

Supervisors.—James A. Maclauchlan, Esquire, and the Honorable William H. Robinson, Supervisors of that part of the Great Road from the Grand Falls to the Little Falls of the Madawaska, and for the Bridge at the Grand Falls.

James Ketchum, from Woodstock to the Arestook, and between the Arestook and Grand Falls.

The following persons appointed Commissioners for Special Grants:—

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for the Piers and Landing Places on the East and West sides of the Harbour of Saint John, in connexion with the several Great Roads by the establishment of Steam Ferry Boats.

James Cattrell, for the Road from Waweig to Saint Stephen.

Elisha Peck and David Falkner, for the Road from Hammond River to Hopewell.

William Foshay, for the Road from Oromocto to Gagetown.

John Pollok and Isaac Woodward, for completing the widening of the Mill Bridge, and improvement of the Road thence to Indian Town; and also, for the erecting of a Public Steam Boat Landing at Indian Town.

John P. Ford, for the Road from the Bend of Petitcodiac to Head of Richibucto River.

Joseph B. Perkins and Patrick Clinch, for the Road between Red Rock and the Nerepis.

Thomas O. Miles, for that part of the Road from Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac, extending to Salmon River.

Hon. Amos E. Botsford, for that part from Salmon River to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

L. B. Rainsford and James Brown, Junior, for the Road from Oak Bay to the Bridge at Eel river.

James Brown, Junior, for the Bridge at Brockaway's Magaguadavic, to the lower Bridge at the Saint Croix.

William Foshay, to improve the new line of Road between Grand Lake and Richibucto river.

Alexander Goodfellow, to explore certain parts of the Royal Road.

James Brown, Junior, to determine the site of the Bridge over the Waweig.

Joseph Read and Henry W. Baldwin, to erect a Bridge over Middle River, at the head of Bathurst Harbour, and complete the road towards the said Harbour.

Alexander Goodfellow, to explore and open a Road upon the South West Miramichi, from Porter's Brook to the Upper Settlement.

John Wright and George Kerr, for laying out a Public Street and Landings at Chatham.

Honorable Charles Simonds, to examine and survey the Harbour of Saint Andrews.

Honorable Charles Simonds, Captain Owen, Honorable Mr. Hatch, and the Honorable Mr. Wyer, to examine and survey Dark Harbour.

A Branch of the Central Bank has been established at the Creek, (Woodstock.) Richard Ketchum, J. M. Connell, and James Robertson, Esq'rs. we understand, are the Directors. J. M. Connell, Esq. Agent.—[Woodstock Telegraph.

Thomas C. Haliburton, Esquire, late First Justice of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, and President of the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in the Middle Division of Nova Scotia, has been appointed, provisionally, as Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge H. is the author of *Sam Slick*.

Halifax, April 3.—*Provincial Secretary.*—We have heard in various quarters, that William Young, Esq. is appointed, provisionally, to conduct the business of the Provincial Secretary's Office, during the absence on leave, of Sir Rupert D. George, the present incumbent. No doubt of the report exists in the best informed circles.—*Rec.*

A meeting of merchants and others interested in the trade of the Province was held at the Exchange Coffee House on Tuesday according to public notice, which was respectably attended.—S. W. Deblois, Esquire, having been called to the chair, explained that the object of the meeting was the formation of a Commercial Society in Halifax, to communicate with similar associations in the other colonies and in Great Britain, and promote the commercial interests of the Province generally. Resolutions to this effect were subsequently adopted, and a Commercial Society organised, to be represented by a Chamber of Commerce, consisting of thirteen members, to be elected annually.

The Society then proceeded to the election of a Chamber for the present year, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—G. P. Lawson, D. Allison, S. Binney, Samuel B. Smith, W. Lawson, jr. Hon. M. Tobin, jr., J. G. A. Creighton, M. B. Almon, W. B. Fairbanks, Thos. Williamson, Jos. Fairbanks, Hon. J. Leander Starr, T. R. Grassie.—*Halifax Times.*

Halifax, April 3.—*Melancholy Catastrophe.*—On Monday last, a very melancholy catastrophe occurred at Margaret's Bay—four children belonging to Mr. John Coolau, were burnt to death, during the absence of their mother, who had gone to the river for water. The premises of Mr. Coolau, were entirely consumed—he has also lost £17 in cash, and is left perfectly destitute.

Fire.—*Five Lives Lost.*—The premises of Mr. J. G. Nelson, of Truro, N. S. were burned to the ground on Wednesday last, and, melancholy to relate, three of his children and an apprentice and a servant girl perished in the fire. Mr. Nelson and his wife barely escaped participating in the fate of their unfortunate offspring and servants.

Quebec, March 29.—The members already returned for Lower Canada, as far as their opinions are known, give a majority of the whole number of forty-two allowed to this Province, who *disapprove of the Re-Union Act*; although TEN Administration candidates, have been returned where the electors and opposition candidates had been expelled by violence from the places fixed by the Governor for holding the elections, or by His Excellency's Proclamation disfranchising two thirds of the electors of the cities of Quebec and Montreal.

D. Burnet and Henry Black, Esquires, have been returned for the City of Quebec; the Hon. Mr. Jones, for Missisquoi; Mr. Christie, for Bonaventure; and Mr. Hamilton, formerly of Quebec, for Gaspe.

March 31.—Accounts have been received of the Election of all the Counties in Upper Canada, except those in the London and Western Districts. The majority of the members returned, are what are called Reformers, and Radicals and Rebels by their adversaries. There are a few of them, who, in the language ascribed to the Governor General, in the notice of the dismissal of the Clerk of the Peace at Hamilton, published in the *Metropolitan* during the Toronto Election, "live by the Government, and *shall* support the Government;" but it so happens that the great majority of the constituents and their representatives in this part of the world, live by their own industry, and besides provide out of the proceeds of that industry for those "who live by the Government," which is endeavouring to take their money without their consent, telling them that it knows better what is for their own interest, than they do themselves, and that all those who live by money so obtained, are to "support the Government" in this pretension.

All the Lower Canada Elections are closed, except Shefford and Stanstead; at the former place, at the last accounts, Mr. Foster, whom they call a "Radical," had got a head of Mr. Wells; and at the latter, Mr. Childs had reduced Dr. Colby's minority from 26 to 16 on the second day. Mr. Forbes has been defeated by Mr. Robertson in the County of the Two Mountains, where neither the one nor the other would have been elected, had there been any prospect of a Free Election for all the constituency.

Office-holders look at this!—The Clerk of the Peace of the Gore district has been dismissed from Office, because he supported Sir Allan McNab in preference to the Government candidate, Mr. Harrison. This can be relied on, as many of our citizens have seen the Dispatch at Government House, (inclosing the dismissal) in which the Governor General says—"I have nothing at heart but the best interests of the country, and I am determined that all who live by the Government shall support that Government."

The Montreal papers speak of the ice between the City and Laprairie as about to break up. The thaw at Quebec has continued for a week past with occasional light falls of snow; but the greater part of the fields are yet deeply covered. The ice on the St. Lawrence, north of the Island of Orleans, and at the River St. Charles, is yet firm, and much floating ice in the main channel. Last night the thermometer was down to twenty deg. above zero.

Riot at Toronto.—We regret to learn that a serious riot occurred at Toronto on the afternoon of Monday, on the chairing of the successful candidate. A man named Allan, we believe, having insulted or struck some of the crowd, was pursued, and took refuge in an Inn, which was immediately closed against his pursuers. They proceeded to force the door, upon which the landlord presented a loaded gun from one of the windows and fired, and repeating it several times, two men were killed and a number wounded. One of the men killed was a servant to Mr. Dunn, and was sitting behind that gentleman in the carriage when struck by the ball. The military were called out, and succeeded in clearing the streets and restoring order.

From the Toronto Examiner, March 24.

Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Musson, Mr. Eastwood and numbers of other respectable individuals were grossly insulted, and many of them even struck, but with singular forbearance the immense mass moved along. However, a rush was made on that part of the procession, where the numbers were, comparatively speaking, few, and they were beaten most unmercifully by the bludgeon men. The front body having armed themselves with clubs on the way, drove the assailants in all directions.

After a delay of about half an hour, the procession again moved on, passing the City Hall.—Fronting one of the most notorious Orange Lodges in the City, east of the Market, called the "North of Ireland Coleraine Inn," where an Orange flag was displayed, a small party of the disturbers was observed making another attempt to create strife. They fled into the Lodge, but immediately appeared at the windows armed with guns and pistols, which they displayed and dared the multitude below. A woman is said to have thrown a [illegible] the house, and sticks were knocked at the do[illegible] as the people passed along, attended by groans and hisses. Just as the carriage containing Mr. Dunn and Mr. Buchanan came opposite the Lodge, a shot was fired from the upper window, which killed on the spot a man near it, named Ja[illegible] Dunn. The people then, in a state of phrenzy commenced an assault on the house, when three or four more shots were fired. One lodged in the lungs of a man in Mr. Dunn's employment, another severely wounded Mr. F. Langril in the thigh and others slightly wounded two or three more, among whom was a son of Mr. Cathcart. The feelings of the people were raised to such a pitch by this unprovoked and murderous attack, that it required the utmost exertions of Mr. Dunn and Mr. Buchanan, aided by other influential individuals, to make them desist from entirely demolishing the Lodge; and it is to be much feared, the massacre of the wretches within. The people then formed a guard around the premises, and in about a quarter of an hour a strong body of the military made their appearance, amidst the cheers of the populace. They went into the house, and dragged out seven or eight of as blood-thirsty looking men as ever disgraced the human form, who are now lodged in jail.

We copy the following remarks on the above melancholy affair from the *Patriot* of last evening:

"We earnestly hope that all implicated in this frightful riot will be brought to punishment. And we implore our fellow citizens in the name of that God to whom we are all accountable for our deeds, to lend their utmost and strenuous exertions to bring to justice the guilty parties, be they who they may, and of any creed or politics whatever.

"For the sake of the character of Toronto, unless we wish to occupy as conspicuous a place in the blood-stained annals of lawless Riot as Vicksburg or Baltimore, we entreat every honest citizen at once to lend his utmost exertions to put down this frightful party feeling and restore the government of the outraged laws.

"Those most conspicuous in commencing the bludgeon attack seemed to be from the country. We could not identify them by any possibility."

There is intelligence in the city that four persons have been killed by Orangemen in the township of Clark—and troops have been sent down to restore and preserve order during the remainder of the Durham election.

A man has been killed at the election for East Halton.

The Hon. Mr. Harrison, Secretary of Upper Canada, the unsuccessful candidate at Hamilton, in opposition to Sir Allan M'Nab, has been appointed Deputy Governor of that portion of Canada.

The Case of McLeod.—The following letter, from the correspondent of the Albany Argus, gives the proceedings in the case of McLeod, on the opening of the Court at Lockport:—

"The March term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for this county should have been held this week, commencing this morning. On the opening of the Court, Judge Dayton directed the Clerk not to call the jury, deciding at the same time not to hold the Court in consequence of an informality, or rather a material error of the Clerk, in giving but five instead of six days' notice of the drawing of the jury for the term.

"McLeod was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment against him. His counsel, Messrs. Gardner and Bradley, then moved the Court for two commissions to issue—one for the examination of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington,—the other to examine McNab and others, in Upper Canada. This was granted, with the condition that the people might join in the commission.

"An application was then made to the circuit judge to allow a certiorari to remove the cause from the Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, on an affidavit setting forth some of the circumstances of the offence charged to have been committed, and that difficult and complicated questions would arise on the trial. The counsel urged, that at the Oyer and Terminer the presiding judge might be over-ruled by the county judges, and that it was proper in this case, for that reason, that this cause should be tried in the Circuit Court rather than in the Oyer and Terminer.

"The circuit judge declined allowing the certiorari upon that ground, as there was no allegation of improper bias, on the part of the county judges, and our statute has provided the means of correcting any *error* in the proceedings of the Oyer and Terminer by a bill of exceptions.

"The counsel asked for time to add an affidavit in relation to the excitement which had existed in the county upon the subject, and the reasons why it was believed a fair trial could not be had. This was granted, and the court adjourned over to the afternoon, to give an opportunity to serve the writ if allowed.

"During the intermission the affidavits were prepared, the certiorari allowed, and served on the court on their going in, in the afternoon. This gives McLeod's counsel an opportunity to move the Supreme Court to change the venue to some other county."

From the Boston Courier, April 1.

Recovery of Messrs. Davis & Palmer's Stolen Property.—We are happy to announce that the watches and jewellry stolen from the store of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. on the evening of the 23d ult. were yesterday all recovered, through the vigilance and address of Mr. Harnden of the Southern express office, and Mr. D. Clapp, well known as an active constable and most expert rogue-catcher.

An Englishman, named Williamson, who has resided in this city some two months, at the corner of Cambridge and Belknap streets, has been in the habit of forwarding parcels to the South, through the agency of Mr. Harnden. He was known to be intimate with certain pickpockets who have infested this community, and was suspected by Mr. Harnden of being concerned in the daring robberies which have recently been committed here. Yesterday forenoon he called at Mr. Harnden's office and inquired the cost of forwarding a package of a hundred pounds to Philadelphia.—Mr. Harnden who had waited for an opportunity to point him out to the police, immediately gave notice to Mr. Clapp, and after he left the office, and was passing up Court street, having reached the entrance of Franklin Avenue, Mr. Clapp, who had kept beside him, placed his hand upon Williamson's shoulder, and requested his company to the constable's office, which was acceded to without observation or refusal.

From thence he was taken to jail. He was charged with having committed the robberies both at the office of Messrs. Gilbert and the store of Davis & Palmer, and was searched, but nothing was found to connect him with either. His house in Cambridge street was also searched—it appeared to have been recently deserted, and nothing of a suspicious nature was found in it except three keys, one of which fitted the key-hole of Davis & Palmer's front door.

It was now apparent to Mr. Clapp that the scent was broken, and nothing remained but to parley with the prisoner. He had denied from the beginning all knowledge of the robbery of Messrs. Gilbert, but was not so obdurate with regard to the greater one from the premises of Davis & Palmer. True, he might be detained upon suspicion, but no clue existed to connect him with the robbery, and though he might be secured, yet the property would most probably be immediately concealed or removed by his accomplices.

He asked Mr. Clapp indirectly, if he could obtain his liberty by giving information as to the property, and stated that though he was imprisoned, he could not be identified as the robber, and if any bargain was made with him, to be of any advantage, it must be done forthwith, since his knowledge of the present location of the stolen property would be likely to be of no avail after last night.

After some farther conversation his proposition was agreed to, Mr. Clapp wisely concluding that it was better to secure the property immediately than to run the risk of having both slip through his fingers, though he thereby should lose all claim to the reward of $1200, which had been offered by the city authorities for the apprehension of the robber.

A carriage was called, a trunk procured, and Mr. Clapp proceeded with Williamson to the Lowell rail road depot, and thence to a small store, in a building recently erected in Brighton street, where, in a closet, the whole of the property was found—jewellery, watches, spoons, &c. After turning over some portions of the valuables at the suggestion of Williamson, to see if a package of diamond rings were safe, the goods were taken possession of by Mr. Clapp,—Williamson merely observing, upon pointing them out—"Now I think you should give me a good gold watch." He had previously wished to retain whatever keys might be found in the building, but to this Mr. Clapp had refused to accede.

The "keys" consisted of every variety of implement which ingenious roguery could construct.—Skeletons of keys, with separate wards of various sizes and fashions, drills, a machine for sawing through iron doors, &c. &c., nearly a peck in all, were obtained by Mr. Clapp, and conveyed, with the valuables of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co., to his residence in Essex street. The whole property has been thus secured, its owners not being able to refer to a single missing article, and Williamson, in compliance with Mr. Clapp's promise to him, has been set at large.

From the Boston Evening Journal.

We understand that Mr. Harnden nobly refused the reward of $500 which was tendered him this morning by Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. for being instrumental in the recovery of their property.—It was then offered to Mr. Clapp, who would not accept the whole, declaring himself not entitled to it. He was prevailed upon, finally, to accept a check for $400.

We have since learned that Messrs. Davis and Palmer sent to Mr. Harnden, this forenoon, an elegant gold watch, as a testimony of their respect, which we hope he has retained. These things are honourable to all parties, and do not seem to confirm the idea which travellers and people abroad are apt to entertain of the "Yankee" character.