

tion and of men will re-echo from Warsaw to St. Petersburg this unholy mockery of the great attribute of justice in the court of kings. They will recall their ventral against the faith of princes, on the ruins of Poland's freedom, in characters of blood.

"Could I alone," continued Casimir, "be offered as a propitiatory sacrifice between Poland and her wrongs—could the yawning Gulf of your northern capital receive me as the last of your Polish victims, I would, like another Curtius, plunge into the lake and save my country. But the descendants of the house of Plater is a faction in the vast unit of destruction. Where is the ancient house in Warsaw that mourns not some inmate whose groans reverberate through your Siberian dungeons until the genius of misery shrieks affrighted at the sound? The youth in the full vigor of manhood who enters to-day, and whose head has grown hoary in your subterranean prisons, as the eternal snows which cover their unallowable summit?"

"Let the youthful hero be shorn of his hair, scourged, and sent off for Siberia," said Constantine, as Plater concluded his address; "a way with him, my generals!"

At this moment a Polish lady, elegantly attired in a garb of deep mourning, rushed thro' the crowd, and threw herself at the feet of the Duke, in the hall of the tribunal. It was Lodoiska, the mother of Casimir Plater. The council stood in mute astonishment, until Constantine exclaimed: "Who thus presumes to outrage herself in the courts of Warsaw?"

"I, the mother of the youth thou hast but now doomed to slavery," replied Lodoiska. "Great Duke, the noblest element of greatness is mercy; the greatest exercise of power—forgiveness. Let a daughter of unhappy Poland plead before you in behalf of an unfortunate but noble son!"

"My guards, remove this maniac from the hall," exclaimed the tyrant; "a woman's tears cannot wash out the blackness of guilt, or obstruct the infliction of its penalties."

"Thou hast truly spoken, tyrant," replied Lodoiska; "a woman's tears cannot wash out the stain of guilt; an angel's could not cleanse the foul pollution of this. Humanity instinctively shrinks at its presence; the flowers wither at thy approach; nature recoils in horror, as thy sanguinary hand pollutes her altars, or thy blood-tracked footsteps desolate her plains."

"Lodoiska becomes eloquent," replied Constantine, scornfully.

"Hear me, thou descendant of the Czars," resumed the wretched mother: "the blood thou hast wantonly shed has ascended to heaven; it waits thy coming at the great tribunal. On earth, thou, thou shalt have thy trials. Yon sun, which now careers through a cloudless sky, shall not decline while thy feet tread the halls of Belvedere; the ramparts round thy castellated mansion shall be torn from their foundation, and the lofty turrets of thy palace graded with the flag of renovated Poland, before another morning dawns on the city thou hast sacked and desolated."

"Ha! sayest thou so, proud woman?" thundered Constantine, as his lips quivered under the mingled emotions of shame and rage. "Thy evening vespers shall be chanted in the recesses of the citadel. Slaves, manacle this prophesying evil, and convey her to the northern wing of the citadel."

"Lodoiska and Poland!" shouted a thousand voices, as the mother of Casimir approached the doors of the military hall, guarded and chained. "A rescue!—strike down the guard!—a rescue for the mother of Poland!" The guards in vain attempted to execute their commission. They were instantly overpowered, and Lodoiska conducted to the head quarters of her son.

The shout which preceded the liberation of Lodoiska, struck like a thunderbolt on the ear of Constantine. The tyrant trembled. "Summon the Russian regiment!" said he: "To the mansion of Radzivil! Convey its inmates to the palace."

Obedient to the orders of the Duke, the Russian cavalry, headed by Col. Krotz, proceeded to the mansion of Prince Radzivil. In a moment the massive doors were burst open, and the lovely Halina, supported by two of the autocrat's guards, was hurried upward in the direction of the Belvedere palace.

Ere the escort had reached the bridge of Sobieski, Plater and his determined band were there.

"Liberate your captive!" shouted Casimir, in a voice that echoed along the shores of the Vistula.

"Who thus opposes the orders of the Grand Duke?" said Krotz, advancing to the head of his guards.

"I, Casimir Plater," re-echoed his opponent; "the sacrifice is too great, the victims too noble, for Russian butchery."

"Rash youth! thy blood be upon thy head!" cried Krotz, waving his sword over the head of Plater. With the velocity of lightning, Casimir unslathed his weapon. A tremendous blow leveled at the young Poland as he dexterously parried. He advanced, made a thrust, and buried his sword in the bosom of the Russian commander.

"For thy blood, soldier of the autocrat, I shall not be answerable at the final appeal," said Casimir, as he gazed for a moment on the bloody corpse. The Poles, animated by the chivalry of their leader, pierced the ranks of the Russians, and drove them from their position. But Halina Radzivil had, during the contest, been conveyed to the palace of Constantine, and was now in the presence of the tyrant.

"Daughter of Radzivil," said he, "it is in thy power to quell the rebellion in which thy countrymen are engaged."

"Dost thou, brother of the autocrat, claim protection at the hands of a captive thou hast snared?" replied Halina—"a weak, unprotected woman, whom thy rude soldiery have rescued from the ancient abode of her fathers to rival prison?"

"Woman," retorted the Duke, "thou art in my power; thy father and brother, in chains, in the western wing of the palace; before thy declines, their heads shall grace yon ramparts, should the son of Plater, thy lover, consent to the contest. He is now before the most august surrounds the outer gate. Thou hast no command, and he withdraws his force. Refuse, and he will permit thee to witness the forfeit is the extinction of the race and the fall of the house of Radzivil."

"An inhuman, an awful, but a willing sacrifice," cried the heroic girl, "to thee, my beloved Poland!" as she gazed, unappalled, on the features of her royal jailer.

"Thou refusest, then, amid of Warsaw?" said Constantine.

"I scorn the bribe, great as it is, for which I am required to crush the rising liberties of my country," she replied, "Halina Radzivil will before the tribunal of nations. On her decision may rest the fate of unborn millions. I separate, as a trifle when weighed in the balance against the destinies of the human race, thou canst; the frailty of what thou hearest their execution, but thou shalt sink in death beyond thy oppression. It shall be done at thee at the bar of Omnipotence. I have then commanded in vain," said Constantine, as the ashy paleness of death for a moment overspread his countenance. "A proud woman," said he, "thou shalt die, and that before you sun reaches his meridian."

"Be it so, if Poland requires the sacrifice," said the unbending daughter of Radzivil—"be it so; but I fall not unrevered."

To be concluded on Wednesday.

UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

TEXAS.

Our anxiety for further intelligence from Texas, was yesterday relieved by the receipt of New Orleans papers to the effect, containing accounts from thence and by private letters of the D. H., on the subject of affairs there. The newspaper accounts we give below. From these and from our private correspondence we learn that the Mexican Colonized Creole, pursuing his plan of operations, had taken possession of Goliad, after the fort had been blown up by Colonel Fanning who, with the Texans under his command had subsequently cut his way through the Mexicans and joined Gen. Houston on the Colorado river, where the main body of the Texans had assembled and where it was evident a determined stand would be made against the invaders. A stand, which from the resolute courage already evinced by the Texans, and from the deep stake they have in the event, we cannot but believe will be successful.

It does not seem to have been satisfactorily ascertained that Colonel Fanning had actually joined Gen. Houston. It was however the general opinion. The fact itself cannot be positively known until we have advice direct from the Colorado. The women and children arrived in the schooner Equity from Brazoria, which brought the following accounts: state that there were some hundred women and children on the coast of los Brazos and Galveston anxiously waiting the arrival of vessels from New Orleans to convey them away. All the men had joined the army resolved to die or save their homes from the desolation the Mexicans are spreading around them wherever they come.

We copy the following interesting intelligence from Texas, from the New Orleans True American of the 5th instant received yesterday morning. The first statement of the amount of the Texian Army under Gen. Houston is obviously a typographical blunder.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the schooner Equity, Martin, from Brazoria, arrived off the Balize, we learn that on the 15th of March, Colonel Fanning ordered the Georgia battalion, consisting of 150 men under Col. Ward, to attack the Mexicans at Refugio, numbering 600 men, which force they routed, killing 250 Mexicans, without the loss of one man. On his returning to the Fort he was attacked by a reinforcement of Mexicans, and was compelled to make his way to the San Antonio bottoms.

Colonel Fanning had blown up the Fort at Goliad by order of Gen. Houston, and endeavored to effect a junction with the main body of the army on Colorado, but was attacked by the Mexicans and driven back.

We also learn by several gentlemen direct from Texas, that on the 29th March, Gen. Houston with 12,000 men were on the east side of the Colorado, and that he had driven back the advanced guard of the Mexican army, and taken two spies. It was daily expected that an engagement would take place between Gen. Houston and Santa Anna on the Guadalupe river.

The Texian army consists of about 5,000 men, and reinforcements arriving daily.

Col. Barrett from Texas, who has a correct knowledge of the situation of that country at this time, will give a more detailed account tomorrow.

The following version of the intelligence, appears in the Commercial Bulletin of the same day:

The fortress at Goliad had been blown up. That Col. Fanning had made good his retreat to the main body of the army on the Colorado, fighting his way with 500 men through the whole Mexican army. The Texian army, 5000 strong, was advancing against the Mexican army, and a decisive battle was momentarily expected.

The Equity brings up a large number of women and children; several vessels had been detained to bring up to New Orleans women and children.

So far as the Mexican army had advanced, they had made an indiscriminate slaughter of women and children. The orders given to the soldiery being, to spare the lives of no individual over ten years of age. The whole population of Texas was in the field, burning with a desire to meet the enemy, and revenge the slaughter of defenceless women and children.

From the Texas Republican of March 16.

A company of volunteers from New York arrived last week at the Brazos, and on receiving orders, sailed for Copano. The company, consisting of seventy-four men, is commanded by Col. E. H. Stanley; too much praise cannot be bestowed on Col. Stanley for his untiring zeal in our cause.

BRAZORIA MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Brazoria was held on the 17th of March. The meeting was organized by appointing Robert Mills, chairman, and S. C. Douglass, secretary.

On motion of F. C. Gray, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the adoption of the meeting.

Whereupon, D. C. Barrett, F. C. Gray, S. C. Douglass, S. Brown, Gowin Harris, and L. C. Manson, were appointed that committee.

The meeting adjourned for one hour. The meeting was again assembled, when the committee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The committee to whom this meeting referred the duty of drafting resolutions expressive of the object of the people, in assembling on this occasion, report:

That information of the most alarming character to the lives, liberty, and property of our citizens, has been received by Express in two days from Gonzales, giving the distressing intelligence of the fall of the Alamo at Bejar, and the merciless and cruel murder of every man in the garrison, and the rapid advance of the enemy into the heart of Texas, with the avowed purpose of a general extermination of ourselves, our wives, our children, and all who inhabit this country. And we have moreover, by the treacherous and bloody purpose of our traitors, and as instruments of his unholy and savage work, the negroes, whether slaves or free, thus lighting the torch of war, in the bosoms of our domestic circles.

Therefore, Resolved, That our families, under the foregoing circumstances, and the additional fact, of a large portion of the effective men of this municipality being now on the frontier, demand our immediate attention, and that necessary and effective measures should be promptly adopted for securing in a proper manner, all negroes, against the means of doing injury to our families, and placing all in a state of every possible safety.

Resolved, That as a first object, a call be made upon all our citizens, having a proper regard to the objects of the first resolution, to turn out in defence of Texas, and forthwith to repair to the Head Quarters of the army, and that the names of all who volunteer, be immediately taken.

Resolved, That we recommend that those who remain behind, should be of such an age, and in such a state of health, as to be able to do active service in the field against the common enemy.

Resolved, That every assistance which the country can afford, shall be given to all volunteers going to the field.

Resolved, That a large fortification shall be made at the mouth of the Brazos, upon the east side, and that we advise all citizens to tender their slaves for this work, under proper restrictions and regulations.

Resolved, That a committee of 3 persons, with full and ample powers, be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions—having in view, first, the fitting out and sending the volunteers to the field.

(Signed) D. C. BARRETT, Chairman of Committee.

L. C. MASON, S. BOWEN, F. C. GRAY, GOWIN HARRIS, Committee.

Whereupon, the following persons were appointed to carry the above resolutions into effect: I. C. Gray, Gowin Harris, and S. C. Douglass.

Resolved, That 100 copies of the above resolution be published in handbill form.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

R. MILLS, Chairman, S. C. Douglass, Secretary.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Philadelphia United States Gazette containing the following, which we fear is almost too good news to be true:—

"Texas.—We have been furnished by a gentleman of this city, with the following extract of a letter dated:—

"VALASCO, (Texas,) March 22. "An express has just arrived, bringing information that San Antonio has been re-taken;—one hundred and eighty of our men killed; and the loss of the enemy, fifteen hundred."

Davy Crockett is dead. He has often said "he wished he might be shot," and he has been. In questionably, he was a brave and daring man, rich in those qualifications which fit one to be a pioneer in a new country, and to head hardy spirits in the paths of enterprise. He was out of his element in Congress;—but he was an honest man; which is more than could be said of many who would to ridicule his homely good sense. He fell bravely, and he will be remembered, as a patriot and a soldier, when the recollection of his coarse eccentricities will have faded from every mind.

We have heard one story of Crockett, which we do not remember to have seen in print; and if it has been, we crave indulgence for re-producing it, since it is so characteristic of the man. Being in a menagerie at Washington, he chanced to stand next a member of Congress, who was looking very earnestly at a monkey in a cage. This member had given honest David some slight on the floor of the House, at which he took deep umbrage. Steadfastly beholding the monkey, he said to his companion,—"if that there animal had spectacles on, he would look just like Colonel —, of Indiana, wouldn't he?"—"What do you mean, sir?" said the gentleman, turning on his heel in a rage. "Bless my eyes," responded Davy, "I have got myself into a pretty fix. I have insulted a human being, and I must ask somebody's pardon; but I wish I may be shot, if I know whether I ought to ask yours, or the monkey's!"—[Philad. Gazette.

From the Belfast (Maine) Advocate.

The public mind being much awakened to the subject of the railroad from this place to Quebec, whatever information can be given touching the importance of the undertaking, or probable value of the stock, arising from the facilities it will open, and the amount of business which may be expected from it, will be read with avidity. By reference to the map it will be perceived that this railroad will open a communication from the Atlantic to the Canadas, and the vast Territories and States of the West, and no other natural obstructions than the rapids in the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, and the Falls of Niagara, around these Falls the British have the Welland Canal, which now admits the passage of vessels of 100 tons burthen from one Lake to the other. The Provincial Government of Upper Canada are now negotiating for the purchase of this Canal, with a view to its enlargement so as to admit vessels of 300 tons. To remove the obstructions in the river above Montreal, the Provincial Government have appropriated more than a million and a half of dollars. When this is completely effected, steam-boats and ships will pass from the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario, and vessels drawing eight feet of water into Lake Erie. This is expected to be accomplished within two years; then they will be an uninterrupted water communication from Quebec to Chicago, a distance of 1500 to 2000 miles; and when the Belfast and Quebec Railroad shall be completed, it will open the nearest communication with the Atlantic seaboard for the produce and travel of all that vast region bordering upon the chain of Lakes, to be found in any part of the Union.

Titles.—The following extract from Vignes' "Six Months' Tour in America," exhibits in a true, but not very flattering light the fondness of Republicans for military titles.

Human nature will out. In the absence of other titles, and the pleasure of Americans that they should be dignified by the rank of general, colonel, or aide-de-camp; but more especially, if, by that of major. An English gentleman assured me, that being on board a steamer on the Ohio River, he was first introduced by a friend as plain Mr., then as captain; soon after he was addressed as major, and before the end of the day he was formally introduced as general. There is usually a major, or an aid, as they call themselves, in every stage coach company. The captain of a steamer who was presiding at the dinner table, happened to ask rather loudly, "General, a little fish!" and was immediately answered in the affirmative by twenty-five out of the thirty gentlemen who were present.

Breach in the Oswego Canal.—There is a breach in the Oswego canal near the combined locks, which occurred on the 11th inst. An embankment 25 feet deep and 70 in length was carried away. It is expected to be repaired before the season of navigation commences.

The Universal Yankee Nation.—A letter from Texas, says:—

"Powder and lead are in great demand—as you may naturally suppose, and they are very scarce. I assisted to take a grape shot out of the breast of one of Capt. Allen's company, which had glanced from the wall and entered his bosom, carrying his shirt into the bone; the poor fellow carried his market and walked eighteen miles with this ball (being 5 ounces) in his breast; it was taken out and he was recommended to drill a hole through it and carry it for a watch ball. 'No,' he replied with energy, 'may I be shot six times over if I do; that would be making a bauble for an idle boast; no, I'll lend the lead out at compound interest.' He did so; for he melted it down, and run it into three balls, with which he killed three Mexicans in three successive shots. I need hardly add, that he was a Yankee from Bay State."

New Jersey Marl-Beds better than Gold Mines.—Professor Rogers, in his late report on the Geology of New Jersey, ascribes to the usefulness of the marl or green mineral, as a manure, to its potash, which is always present and essential to its composition. The efficacy of the article lies mainly in the green granules, and not, as many imagine, in the shells and other foreign substances discovered occasionally in the beds. He moreover says that the more essential and permanent properties of this mineral no way connected with the gypsum, or with the carbonate of lime, which

so frequently forms a coating upon the green grains.

Between Long Branch and Deal, along our coast, the marl stratum has been penetrated thirty feet. The upper two feet consist of a green clay, seemingly derived from the disintegration of the green grains, intermixed with a large proportion of yellowish white clay. The main marl bed having a thickness of about 26 feet, contains several subordinate layers, but all contain a large share of the green granules. Beneath the whole is a grey yellowish clay, in which the grains abound, but they are remarkably large and are associated with numerous casts of shells. A similar layer is seen in Jacob Caddis's pits, where it contains beautiful casts of the *nautilus* and several shells, and also shark's teeth.—[Newark D. Advertiser.

Interesting Theatrical Incident.—On the last night of the performances at this place, Mrs. Green's benefit, that lady was received and applauded in a manner that marked her favorite par excellence of the Natchez audience. With that modest distrust in her own claims to the patronage, which but too often marks true genius, Mrs. Green had made an offer to the manager, the terms of which were that if he would guarantee her against loss, she would take one third of the profits of the house. This was agreed to, and it being known by the audience, (which, by the way, turned out to be the largest we have had this season,) they with that liberality which happily distinguishes our city, determined that she should not be the loser by her unlucky bargain. Accordingly in the first scene of the last play, while she and Mr. Walton were on the front of the stage, an elegant wreath was thrown at her feet, to which was attached a check or bank note for fifty dollars, and immediately afterwards a reticule, which, among other compliments, contained "the ready" to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars.—[Natchez Courier, March 23.

A moth has lately been caught at Arrican, which may be considered a natural curiosity; it measures ten inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. Both wings are variegated with the brightest colors. It is supposed to be the largest moth upon record, exceeding in dimensions even the largest in the British Museum, which measures about nine inches between the wing tips.—[Albany Advertiser.

The Murder of Miss Jewett.—The New York papers are full of fictions about this girl. One describes her as surpassingly beautiful—another as remarkably refined; fascinating and accomplished. The Star makes her the daughter of a Major Gen. Spaulding in Maine, while, by the way, there is no such man in that state, and says her heartless seducer was a cashier of a bank, who perpetrated this high offence, while the unsuspecting Miss Jewett was at a boarding school, &c. Now the true history of this unfortunate wretch is simply this:—She was the child of poor and destitute parents, who resided in, or near Augusta, Maine, by the name of Dawen—her name was Dorcas—at the age of four or five years she was taken as servant into the family of Judge Wetson, of Augusta, where she remained until she was eighteen years old. While in this family she was treated with great kindness, received a common school education, and every effort was made to instil into her mind those high moral principles which could alone secure her happiness and respectability. At an early period she betrayed rather uncommon mental capacity, but an obtuseness of moral perception which excited the apprehensions of those in whose charge she was. Such, however, was the strict discipline she was subjected to while with the Judge's family, that her conduct, as far as her knowledge extended, was generally unexceptionable, although she often declared that nothing should retain her from following an abandoned mode of life, should she be her own mistress, and freed from all restraint; and she fulfilled her determination. Upon reaching that age she left the family that had so long protected her—and was soon degraded—not by a cashier, as the Star says, but by a young man of her acquaintance, and of her own standing.

About three months after she was sent to Turin, and entered a house of ill-fame, under the name of Maria Stanley; after remaining there a short time she proceeded to Boston, and found similar lodgings here, which she occupied five or six months, during which Helen Mar; from this city she proceeded to New York, where she called herself Ellen Jewett, and there ended her miserable career after a residence of about four years, in the shocking manner which has been before described. She possessed a naturally depraved and reckless disposition—was a great thief from her youth up; and as we are informed by one who knew her in Augusta, and who has furnished us with the above particulars relative to her. If she acquired the accomplishments attributed to her, it must have been while she was in New York, which from her mode of life is not very probable. Her personal beauty, we are informed, was not at all extraordinary—her figure was short and full, and her face rather prepossessing. She is described as having been shrewd and very artful, and as having contributed as largely to the ruin of young men as any female of her character in the same space of time.—[Boston Post.

ANOTHER SAVAGE MURDER.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We take from this morning's "Public Ledger" the particulars, as far as they have been received, of an event which surpasses in horror the one that has produced so much excitement in New York. It is a melancholy premonition.

Horrible occurrence.—Suicide and attempted Murder of a Female.—Our city was last evening made the theatre of an awful tragedy.—We have been at considerable pains to collect the particulars, and this morning present them to our readers. Mrs. W. Wade keeps a boarding house at No. 50, Filbert-st.—she is a very handsome woman, and her manners are highly attractive; she has lived unhappily with her husband, who is residing in another part of the city, and a bill of divorce is now pending.

Richard W. Brown, residing in Second-st., above Callowhill, a young man of fair character and prepossessing exterior, aged 28, became attached to Mrs. W., and to this unhappy passion is to be attributed the melancholy particulars of this dreadful event—almost unparalleled in the history of our orderly and quiet city. Brown suspected that the affections of Mrs. Wade were bestowed on another, and the demon of jealousy took possession of his mind.

He yesterday afternoon gave Mrs. W. an invitation to take a ride with him, which she declined. Towards evening he met her returning from a walk, and joining her, they together entered her premises through the back way. Brown called her into a front room, up stairs, saying he wished to speak to her, and then on her compliance, discharged a pistol, loaded with duck shot, the contents of which entered her right breast. Mrs. W. staggered out of the room, crying out, "I am shot! I am shot!" A second had scarcely elapsed ere the report of another pistol was heard, which was discharged by the wretched man into his own bosom, and which at once extinguished his mortal existence, and sent him with the guilt of two-fold murder on his soul, into the presence of an offended God.

The pistols are of medium size, double twist barrels, percussion locks, and the stocks beautifully embossed with silver—they are entirely new, and were no doubt purchased with a view to the perpetration of the fatal deed.

Mrs. Wade sustains an excellent character, and we are informed that notwithstanding the unpleasant state of her domestic relations, she is an amiable woman.

Doctors W. S. Cox and Lewis Rodman have rendered her surgical assistance, and we understand they do not deem the wound dangerous, unless inflammation should ensue.

On his person was found a challenge from an individual, whose name we suppress for the present, and which is said to have been accepted. A belief that the affections of Mrs. W. were bestowed on this rival was no doubt the inducement to this awful tragedy.

A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and rendered a verdict of suicide, caused by jealousy.

Examination of Robinson.—Robinson, the young man who is charged with the murder of Ellen Jewett, was on Saturday evening brought from prison to the grand jury room of the sessions court to be examined by the coroner. The witnesses for the prosecution were first examined in presence of the prisoner, who was then asked if he wished to make any statement in relation to the charge against him. He, however, declined saying anything on the subject, and was remanded to prison. Robinson has retained Messrs. Ogden Hoffman and William Price, as his counsel, who were present at the examination on Saturday night, and cross examined the witnesses for the prosecution. It is of course under their advice that the prisoner has declined answering any question in relation to the charge against him.—[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LOYAL MEETING AT PETERBORO'.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Peterboro' and its vicinity, convened by public requisition, and held in the Colborne Arms Hotel, on the 16th day of April, 1836. Charles Rubidge, Esq., having been called to the Chair, and Mr. R. J. C. Taylor, appointed Secretary; after the Chairman had succinctly stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were proposed for consideration, and, after some discussion, in the course of which Messieurs Moe, Reid, Kirkpatrick, Sanford and Harvey addressed the meeting, were unanimously adopted. Mr. Kirkpatrick's exposition of the present posture of affairs, was listened to with great attention, and from its lucid and comprehensive details, imparted general gratification to one of the most numerous attended meetings ever witnessed in Peterboro'.

Before proceeding to the business of the day it was

Moved by George Hall, and seconded by J. R. Benson, Esqrs.,

1. That the entire Resolutions be read seriatim by the Chairman, and afterwards proposed in detail. After which, it was

Moved by Edward Hickson and seconded by James Thomson, Esqrs.,

2. That this meeting feels that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes imperative on every man who values his rights as a British subject, to come forward and avow with boldness the position he means to take at the evidently approaching struggle between Republican principles and genuine loyalty.

Moved by Major Shairp, and seconded by Mr. Lane,

3. That we witness with mingled surprise and indignation, the imbecility and total want of Constitutional information displayed in the Address of the House of Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the retirement of the Executive Council.

Moved by Cheeseman Moe, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Chambers,

4. That the replies to that and other addresses on the same subject by His Excellency, are in our opinion able productions, fully satisfactory and backed by his previous manly and straight forward conduct, have established the fullest confidence in our mind, and a determination to support him with all our strength.

Moved by W. Smart and seconded by Chas. Green, Esqrs.,

5. That we consider the late proceedings against His Excellency as fraught with mischief of a decidedly factious character, and tending to results, which should impress every true lover of his country with abhorrence for the designing men who agitate them.

Moved by Mr. John Harvey and seconded by G. P. Griffin Esq.,

6. That we observe with extreme disapprobation, that the majority of our Representatives body are by their conduct lending themselves to the designs of the French faction in the Lower Province.

Moved by E. Sanford and seconded by S. Rudall, Esqrs.,

7. That we are firmly persuaded, there is not in the world, a country which has so few grievances to complain of, and which affect the great body of the people so little as this province.

Moved by Robert Reid and seconded by H. Holland, Esqrs.,

8. That we feel assured from what has already occurred, that His Excellency will resultfully meet existing grievances, and do all in his power, consistently with proper caution and sound discretion, to remedy them, if not harassed and impeded by the mischievous machinations of factious individuals.

Moved by Mr. Scobell and seconded by Mr. Henthorn,

9. That when we consider the natural advantages peculiar to our adopted country, notwithstanding the difficulties and privations incident to our present condition, we could look forward with cheering hope of their being ultimately rendered available for our purposes, were not these just expectations disappointed by that spirit of party which seems to take a strange delight in thwarting the beneficent intentions of our truly paternal Government.

Moved by Stafford F. Kirkpatrick and seconded by W. Bedford, Esqrs.,

10. That the conduct of the majority of the House of Assembly fails to inspire the confidence which should subsist between that body and its constituents, and that it seems to us, to be composed of materials foreign to the purposes for which they were elected, and utterly inefficient for them.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Bell and seconded by Mr. Young,

11. That we are thankful to His Excellency for the declaration, that he will guard with scrupulous care the constitution under which we happily live; and pledge ourselves to maintain to the last, the patriotic determination.

Moved by Robert Shaw, Esq. and seconded by Mr. Harper,

12. That a Committee be appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency, founded on the foregoing resolutions, and that the following gentlemen do compose the same:—Cheeseman Moe, E. Sanford, Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Robert Reid and James Thompson, Esquires.

Moved by Mr. James Harvey and seconded by Dr. Easton,

13. That the Secretary be requested to forward the Address on Tuesday the nineteenth, and to intimate to Mr. Joseph the wish of the meeting, that it be presented to His Excellency by the Hon. T. A. Stuart and Alexander

McDonell, Esqrs.

(Signed) CHAS. RUBIDGE, Chairman.

Mr. Rubidge having vacated the Chair, and Daniel Griffith, Esq. having taken the same, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Rubidge for his able conduct therein.

DANIEL GRIFFITH, Chairman.

ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ADDRESS

OF ONE THOUSAND AND TWENTY-SIX INHABITANTS OF PETERBORO' AND ITS VICINITY.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight, Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Peterboro' and its vicinity, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency with a desire of our sincere thanks for your uncompromising, manly, and straight-forward conduct, since you assumed the Administration of the Government of this Province, we feel from a most cheering confidence for the future, and earnestly hope that Your Excellency may see no cause to alter the course you have so ably struck out, for conducting the affairs of the Government.

We view with sorrow and disapprobation, the vile attempts which have been made to embarrass your Excellency, and again thank you, Sir, for the able and firm manner in which you have met them.

We are perfectly willing, and will be at any moment ready to support your Excellency, whenever it is necessary that our energies should be called on for that purpose.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1836.

Another Session of our Provincial Assembly has come to a close, and the people would do well to deliberately review the labours of their representatives and see how they have discharged their duty. The Session has been of such length as to afford ample time for consulting the interests and providing for the necessary improvements of the country. The professed Reformers have had such a decided majority in the House as to give them the almost entire management, and we might reasonably have expected that they would have secured for us those beneficial results and judicious improvements for which they profess to strive. Have they done so? Have the ruling majority of our representatives, now that they have returned to their constituents, any reason to expect our congratulations—any claim to our confidence and gratitude? The enquiry may be satisfactorily answered in few words.

There has been during the last Session a great display of business, a great show of industry, and in part this industry has doubtless been well applied, but it has been so only in part. No small share of the business which has engrossed the attention of the majority has been entirely of their own creation, has originated in party feelings and been carried on with a view to the attainment of party purposes. Matters of this kind have supplanted the real business of the country, and have had an effect prejudicial to our best interests by receiving that attention and engrossing that time which should have been wholly devoted to improvements of real merit, and utility. The power of getting up artificial business in the House, and making mere party questions assume the importance and character of the affairs of the country is possessed by some of our political empirics to a marvellous extent, and has, in our view, been altogether unprofitable exercise during the past Session. If the reader wishes an illustration of this by an appeal to facts let him revert to their proceedings.

In consequence of Mr. Mackenzie's gross fabrications respecting the affairs of the Welland Canal a prolonged and patient investigation took place in the House, and after the country had been put to an enormous expense it was found that not one of his charges was founded in truth, but that the whole had originated in most bitter and depraved personal and party feelings. Yet this foul calumniation is the acknowledged leader of the sapient majority and is eternally prating about the useless expenditure of the people's money. Had he in this instance been guided by common honesty, this uncalculated for investigation need not have taken place—the time of the House might have been more prudently employed and the people's money saved. For the gratification of similar feelings an enquiry was instituted relative to the Wesleyan Methodists, and witnesses called from distant parts of the Province when there existed no possibility of causing that enquiry to promote in any way the public good or justify the expense thus occasioned! When Sir Francis Head first entered upon the duties of the Government, and communicated to the House information upon certain subjects by message, that course appearing to him as most advisable, a committee was appointed to examine whether he had not intruded upon the privileges of the House! It was not pretended that the information was either insufficient or had been kept back, or had lost its virtue by coming through the medium of the message, for had such been the ground of complaint, a committee might have been called for, but it was merely the form that was unsatisfactory! So very fastidious were our dignified Legislators that they could spend their time in formal investigations upon subjects which called for none, and were so pert and querulous withal that an imaginary want of formality was a sufficient warrant for ominous preparations for hostilities! Again, when the correspondence between His Excellency and the late Executive Council was laid before the House, although the case was so plain that the most ordinary mind could not go astray in deciding upon its merits, yet even this must go to a committee and the decision of the House be deferred until the chosen few could with infinite patience and exertion, frame such a report as would present the matter to the public in the desired dress. Now, without taking time to enumerate other instances, as we might easily do, we would ask the reader whether the House did not squander much time unprofitably, and devote much of that attention to trifles which should have been otherwise applied? We think so, and defy any reflecting and unprejudiced person to come to any other conclusion.