

Mr. Stoker, in consequence of the severe blows received on his head, remained insensible for six or eight hours, and although he has now recovered the use of his reason, he is still in a very precarious situation.

No reason, so far as I have been able to learn, is assigned for this deliberate attempt at murder, further than that both Mr. Stoker and Mr. McCullough have ever proved themselves active and efficient officers in the discharge of their duties.

On hearing of the transaction Mr. Wheeler immediately hastened to the spot and from thence to Black Rock ferry, in hopes of intercepting some of them ere they could cross the frontier, but only succeeded in arresting one who has been since recognized as a partaker in the fray.

Two men—Michael Burns and Daniel Heffron—were last night lodged in goal, charged with being concerned in the above outrage.—*Niagara Chronicle, April 3d.*

LACHINE CANAL.
We understand that the labourers on the works now in progress on the Lachine Canal, struck, on Monday, for higher wages. They have been induced to take this step, because their reason, that as much as the present season enables the contractors to work some hours each day longer than in winter—that it is therefore equitable the labourer should receive something beyond the winter wages.

This argument seems plausible enough; and as long as the labourers confine themselves within the legal bounds, neither threatening or intimidating the contractors—but, on the contrary, quietly and uniformly to perform their work unless the contractor will not perform, we have no objection to their doing so, but any attempt to attain their object by violence or physical demonstrations, may entail as disastrous results as Beaucharnois witnessed. We have at times, thus spoken somewhat warmly in defence of this class of our countrymen, because with all their follies and foibles, we felt that they merely claimed justice. Some writers have taken umbrage at the freedom of our remarks—some individuals have been offended with our advocacy of a class, whose pretensions they deemed absurd, if not dangerous; but we neither regard the course we previously pursued, neither shall we refuse our aid to the labourers on this occasion, while they limit their operations within legal and constitutional bounds.

While we thus express our sympathy with the workmen, we cannot be unmindful of the fact, that many who might otherwise commiserate their wants, are in the habit of their presence in the vicinity of the city with an eagerness, if not dissatisfaction. They are pointed at as men, ready and willing to lend themselves to a political party, for the avowed purpose of trampling down the electoral franchise, and by sheer force and physical strength, driving the peaceable voters from the polls.—We deal not in rumors. We speak with full knowledge of the fact, that designing men have been tampering with the electors, and urging them to take a part in the approaching election. We warn them to shun such advisers. Their conduct is a reproach to any party, much more to one claiming to be Liberal; and we recommend in the strongest terms to the labourers not to be misled in this respect, as it can only result in injury to those concerned; while it engenders in the breasts of the citizens an unfriendly feeling towards a body of labourers, who so frequently appeal to them for assistance and aid.—*Montreal Times, April 3.*

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
We have received the Mercantile Gazette, published at Cape Town, to the 26th of Jan., which we believe is later than before received. We give extracts showing the state of things in that extremity of the world, the progress of civilization, &c. They are worth something.

From Cape Town Gazette, January 26.
The arrivals in Table Bay during the last week have been numerous, amongst which we call the attention of our readers to that of Her Majesty's steamer Thunderbolt, Commander Brooke, from the West Coast, last Benguela, having on board upwards of 300 negroes, part of 1,200, taken from three vessels captured by her. The following is a copy of the report and other particulars which have been kindly handed to us for insertion.—"Observed nothing until our arrival in Little Fish Bay, where we saw some vessels at anchor; sent an officer to board one, which proved to be the Benguela packet, bound to Lisbon; 24 January, 10.20 p. m.; observed a sail on Port Beam; went on in chase; sent a boat to board her, and found 400 slaves on board; observed another vessel, went in chase, sent a boat to board her, and found she had 327 slaves. 31 January, 12.30 a. m., went on in chase of a schooner; her eight or ten sails were observed; went on in chase, sent a boat to board her, and found her to contain 246 slaves. Immediately on the arrival of the Thunderbolt in Table Bay, on the 20th inst., the Collector of H. M. Customs, landed from her on the beach, at the negro buildings, 29 men, 59 women, 120 boys, 67 girls, and 16 infants. Total, 313 negroes—many of whom were in a very sick and debilitated state.

We have also to notice the arrival in Table Bay of the Margate, Capt. Drake, from Port Natal. She left that port on the 16th inst., and the following is the substance of the intelligence received by her:—

"By a private letter from Pietermaritzburg, of Jan. 11, it appears that trade continued very dull; that very few wagons attended the market; this was attributed to the unsettled state of things there, especially with regard to the tenure of land by the emigrant farmers; some even apprehend fresh disturbances, but we would hope, without the least foundation."

THE ORANGE CLUBS REVIVED IN IRELAND.

The Orange Societies.—The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a meeting held in Coleraine, on Monday, February 12, 1844, which was attended by the representatives of upwards of ten thousand Orangemen from the counties of Antrim and Derry:—

"Resolved—That the Grand Lodge of Ireland having dissolved themselves, the district masters here present do from themselves into a lodge, to be called the 'Grand Lodge of Ulster.'"

"That, in consequence of the dissolution of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the consequent disorganization of the Orange system in this country, it is expedient that the same powers and privileges which were vested in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, during its existence, be now vested in the Grand Lodge of Ulster."

"That a Committee be appointed to carry out the above resolutions.
"That, as Orangemen we be bound to preserve unshaken loyalty to our Gracious Queen, being Protestants, and to support her against all her enemies, foreign or domestic; that we will stand together to defend with our properties and lives the integrity of the empire, as cemented by the Legislative Union; and that we will by the grace of God, to the best of our ability, maintain the Holy Scriptures as the standard of faith and morals.
"That the Orange Institution commenced when this kingdom was threatened with invasion by foreign enemies, and rebellion by internal foes; and that our brethren in the year 1798, and at all other times, have proved by their acts as yeomen and Orangemen, the strong attachment they have held to the Sovereign and our once glorious Constitution.
"That we have, for some time past, witnessed with alarm the rebellious spirit which has shown itself—and we are determined, as Protestants, to unite more closely in those

bonds, that will enable us in this time of peril to resist the attacks of our inveterate enemies, whose sole aim is our expulsion from this country for ever.

"That the Grand Lodge of Ulster do receive into union all lodges in the province which wish to join themselves to it, and that all country masters be ex officio members of the Grand Lodge of Ulster."

HARDENED CRIMINALS.

The Court of Assizes of the Lote was, on the 6th inst., occupied with the trial of three of the hardened ruffians as ever stood at the bar of a Court of Justice. They were—a man named Colin, already under condemnation to hard labour for life, for an attempt at murder; Druron, under sentence to the same punishment for ten years; and Friedlander, who was condemned to the same term, for an attempt at murder.

They were charged with having, on Nov. 26, attempted to set fire to the Central Prison at Looe, by which one prisoner named Delvignat, was sacrificed, and three others much injured. The three prisoners avowed their crime, declaring that they did it to get removed from the prison, were it even to the scaffold. The Director of the establishment, in giving evidence, declared that, from circumstances, he was induced to think Friedlander the guilty man; on which Colin rose, and told the Court that the reason the Director spoke this was, that finding their plan not likely to succeed this time, they wished to secure some future means of revenge for the hardships they had been made to endure in the Central Prison. They therefore considered that Friedlander, having already conducted himself well during his confinement, had the best chance of being acquitted in this affair, and would at a better opportunity repeat the crime, to the better chance of success. Friedlander acknowledged this to be their plan. In the course of the trial M. Guilmet, the surgeon of the prison, was called on by Friedlander to testify to the truth of some fact, but which that gentleman denied. A short time after, just as the President was about to commence his summing up, a cry was heard to proceed from the witness's bench, and M. Guilmet was seen to fall to the ground, bleeding copiously from a blow on the head. Friedlander's heavy wooden shoe, which the latter had thrown him. While M. Guilmet was being removed from the Court, the prisoners conducted themselves most violently, struggling with the gendarmes, and crying out that "it was death they wished for, death rather than the Central Prison." The guards were immediately increased, and the soldiers ordered to use their bayonets on the slightest riotous movement on the part of the prisoners. Each of them was held by two gendarmes, and a strong party well stationed around. The prisoners were all condemned to death.

Facts and Straps, original and secret.
The requisition to JOHN A. MACDONALD, Esq., and that gentleman's reply, are unavoidably omitted. They will appear in our next.

A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, relates the following tragical event, as having taken place a short time ago in the most frequented part of the city, and at a period when the streets are generally fullest. About four o'clock, a French lawyer, the name of whom is not given, was walking in the Via Borgese, from the door of a house adjoining the shop of a chemist, at the angle of the Via Babuino and the Via Condotti, a young woman staggered out, pale and bleeding, with a stiletto planted in her neck. She could not speak, but pointed with her finger to the haft of the dagger. By the time she reached the shop of the chemist, she had expired. The chemist, who was in the act of closing his shop, was terrified, and immediately called for assistance. The police officers, who were on duty, arrived in a few minutes, and immediately proceeded to examine the body. The wound was found to be mortal. The young woman was identified as the daughter of a poor man, who had been living in the Via Babuino, and who had been seen by the chemist, who refused admittance to the poor victim, desiring her to hasten to the hospital. Her strength however, was gone, and she would have fallen on the pavement, had not a compassionate old man taken a chair out of the shop, seated her in it, and held her head on his shoulder. She was young and handsome, and elegantly dressed, though in a style that showed she did not belong to the higher order of society. The crowd naturally gathered round her, and numerous observations were made and conjectures formed. The young man of high stature getting a sight of her over the head of the rest exclaimed, "Ah! I told her what would happen, but she would follow her own foolish will." This at once explained the mystery. The name of the young woman was not given, but the police officers can never arrest her, as she was not known to the police. The young man, who was seen by the chemist, and who was living in the Via Babuino, was a girl of respectable parentage, whom, when young he had carried off and made his wife. In latter days she had become indifferent and brutal towards him, and she yielded to the seductions of a young Neapolitan. She soon repented this wrong step, and determined to break with her innamorato. She went to her husband, whom she had quitted with his own consent, and told him of her resolution; but he advised her against carrying it into effect, warning her that she would regret it. She however told her paramour that all was at an end between them. He showed no surprise merely saying, "Good bye, till we meet again." On the next day he did meet her in the public street, and at once plunged his poignard into her bosom. At length some police officers came, and watched the corpse till ten at night, when a party of the fraternity of Penitents came with a bear, and carried it away, with the poignard still unwidened. The husband had long retired with his associates, the chemist took back his shop, and all returned to their usual avocations, but the assassin has as yet evaded the pursuit of justice.

EXTRAORDINARY HOAX AT WANDSWORTH.—The town of Wandsworth has recently been the scene of an extraordinary hoax, by which many of the tradesmen have suffered considerably. The period of sixteen years, a man of the name of Biggell has resided at Wandsworth, and for the principal part of that time obtained his living as a bricklayer's labourer. About ten months since, an advertisement appeared in some of the papers, stating that if John Biggell formerly of Wandsworth, who was supposed to have enlisted for a soldier and gone abroad, would call upon a certain legal firm, he would bear something to his advantage. The man, Biggell, although an extremely illiterate fellow, had had enough to learn that he had been taken in, and he accordingly called upon the firm, and was told that he was the person alluded to in the advertisement, and went up to town on several occasions ostensibly to see the legal gentlemen concerned in the disposal of the property. On his return from one of these journeys he declared himself the heir to a fortune of nearly little less than 140,000l., and from that day he discontinued working as a bricklayer's labourer. Strange to say, a story wholly uncorroborated, found credence in the minds of many respectable tradesmen of the town, and several not only gave him a considerable sum of money, but lent him considerable sums of money. All went on well till last week, when one of the tradesmen to whom Biggell, (whose real name is now ascertained to be Beaumont), is indebted to the amount of 40l., pressed him closely as to the precise time when he was to receive his money. He then told him the least disconnected by a question so plainly put, said it was now a matter of convenience to himself when he chose to receive his money, and as he had no doubt his creditors were in want of cash, he would appoint the following Thursday for two or three of his principal creditors to come to him and receive it. Thursday morning came, but the fortunate heir was not *est inuenta*. The bird, after feathering his nest, had flown, leaving his creditors to condole with each other upon the fact of being "done" by an illiterate swindler. That the tradesmen and other persons were not imposed upon by this man we subjoin his personal description.—He is about 60 years of age, five feet six inches in height, and has a "very simple" looking countenance.

BEAR.—Advice from Rio de Janeiro to the 3d ult., has been received at Charleston. We have only been enabled to obtain a little naval news. On the 27th of January, however, the country was quiet. Rio Grande only was a little disturbed.

MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.—We have letters from these places to the 25th of January. At that time Montevideo was still blockaded by land and sea by the Argentine. How long that would hold out we cannot tell. In all respects we expect to see the city in a few days. It is the "bloody" Buenos will enter the city, and ornament it with the heads and limbs of his principal partisans. That is his taste and character.

PERU.—We have published accounts from Peru to the 18th of November. It was then reported that Santa Cruz had been taken prisoner. This is unfortunate, as that General is what he is represented to be. Such a country as Peru, however, is destined to continue in convulsions. There are so many claimants in want of a horse, a bayonet, and a bullet, that revolutions must daily occur. It is fortunate that the Peruvians like such sport.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Arrived this morning, long Lyon, St. Domingue, from Cape Haytien. The Capt. reports that 20000 negroes left Cape Haytien on the 16th ult. for St. Jago, a large island Spanish city about six days march from Cape Haytien. The city is said to be strongly fortified and will be well defended. Two thousand negroes had been left to leave for the interior.—*N. Y. Herald, April 6th.*

SOLEIL SEA SIGNALS.—Another method of applying the waves of the sea has been recently proposed which promises more practical results than the preceding scheme. The object is to make the breakers of a dangerous coast serve as their own warning signals to sailors. The inventor proposes to have hollow buoys moored near the dangerous coast or sand-bank, to which buoys-pipes somewhat like organ-pipes, are to be affixed—by propelling them. The object is to make the buoys be fitted to the pipes, so that when the waves are tossed up and down by the breakers the air may be forced through, and cause them to utter warning sounds, which would become louder and louder as the sea raged more fiercely, and the danger actually in the view of the storm, the name of the coast or rock to which the buoys were attached, would be heard, and the breakers would penetrate, guiding the bewildered mariner in his course when beacon-lights and landmarks were useless.

WAVES OF THE SEA APPLIED TO PROPEL SHIPS.—Numerous have been the attempts to render the waves of the sea available for propelling machinery. Among other plans, an empty cask, or a raft of timber, floating on the sea has been attached to a long shaft on the shore, and the motion communicated to the shaft by means of a wheel, in the same manner as the beam of a steam-engine. Little use, however, has hitherto been made of the oscillations of the waves, but there is now a project on the tapis for bringing the unruly waters into subjection, and for making them propel ships instead of opposing their resistance. It is well known that the motion of the waves is limited to the surface, and that the water below is tranquil even in the strongest gales. It is proposed, therefore, to have a large horizontal plane suspended from the bottom of the ship, by rods in the end, being to serve as a water wheel, and to catch the water. Other rods, fixed at each end of the plane, are to rise perpendicularly on the deck, and to these rods are to be fixed ratchet-arms acting on toothed wheels, so that when the rods are pulled down the wheels are turned round. When the rods are raised the wheels are turned round in the opposite direction, and the ratchet-arm of the rod in the fore part gives the toothed wheel a turn; and when the head pitches down, and the stem is lifted, the wheel on the after part is turned, thus the ship moving up and down, while the plane beneath is steady, resembles the motion of a beam of a steam engine. The rods are to be connected by a screw, and the motions communicated to the toothed wheels are transmitted to paddles or to an Archimedean screw, and applied to propel the ship. It is evident that in deep water only could such a plan be practicable; and, though feasible enough theoretically, it is very questionable whether the resistance of the submerged plane to the motion of the ship through the water would not equal any propelling power to be gained by its operation.

DR. BUCKNELL QUARTER SESSIONS AND DISTRICT COURT. commenced their sessions on Tuesday last. In the former Court, we regret to observe that there is a more than usual number of cases of a criminal nature, and some of these of a more serious character than common. A young man named Wigh, appearing on an indictment for taking and selling hides and pleaded guilty. The Court sentenced him to an imprisonment of one month. He had already been sometime confined. The youth of the culprit, as well as the hope that his parents might be able to secure his release, were the cause of the leniency of the sentence. Yesterday John Cowan and James Healy were indicted for violently assaulting a Custom House Officer in the execution of his duty. The trial is proceeding to-day. John N. King was also indicted for larceny. The indictment was against him, before the Grand Jury yesterday, but they had not concluded their investigation last evening. Since the above was in type we learn that a true bill has been found against Mr. Harris, and that Cowan and Healy have been acquitted.—*Brookline Recorder, April 4.*

To-day is the first of April. Yesterday morning the thermometer was down to 5° above zero, this morning to 10°. We observe that at Montreal it is stated to have been below zero on Friday. The snow in this vicinity is nearly deep as at any time during the winter. The ice came on the St. Lawrence has got stronger by the freezing of the rain which fell at different times last month. We may yet have a favorable spring, although it cannot be now what is usually called a early one.—*Quebec Gazette, April 1.*

DECLINING POWER OF PRINTERS.—YOU tax me with my illegible writing; but I fear I cannot amend it, for I must not try to shape my letters, and I have, I believe, got a bad habit from the facility with which the printers here make it out. I only believe that if I had my letters set in type on the paper, so as to make any kind of mark, the London printers would know what I intended to say. They always send me back my manuscript with my printed proofs for correction; and I actually have repeatedly been unable to make out what I had written, until I had referred to the same articles in print.—*Gerald Griffin.*

EPICURACY OF THE CALEDONIA WATERS.—A Horse that had been worked in the brick yard at Caledonia Springs in 1839, was so reduced by hard labor that it was unable to walk without tottering, and it was also unable to get up the back and sides. The owner thinking it was all up with poor Jack, turned him out, expecting that the enfeebled beast would find his way to the woods and die. Some three months afterwards, the same person saw a fine active horse full in flesh and spirits, entering upon his usual work, and was anxious to know who owned the fine animal! "He had," said a true Emerald, "and it's a self that tells you that same now; it is 'at the same time that you turned out to be devoured by meekness, and did not see the poor creature go regularly every morning to drink the water of the Springs? Ah! he is a suitable beast, and a three believer, for doesn't he go, and that he does, and now the water's low, down upon his knees every morning to kiss the Doctor that cured him? Ah! he's a decent Christian that same horse!"—*Ottawa Advertiser.*

A TRIBE OF SAVAGE DWARFS.—Beyond the extensive wilderness which bounds Caffra, on the south, are the Doko, a pigmy and perfectly wild race, not exceeding four feet in height, of a dark olive complexion, and in their eyes, more closely approximating to the beaks than peris, than the bushmen of Southern Africa. They have neither idols nor temples, nor sacred trees; but possess a glimmering idea of a Supreme Being, to whom in misfortune (such as any of their relatives being slain by the kidnappers,) they pray, standing on their heads, with their feet resting against a tree. "Yere, if, indeed thou art, why dost thou suffer us to be killed? We are only eating ants, and ask neither food nor raiment. Thou hast raised us up, why dost thou cast us down as despised? The country is desolate, the Doko, is clothed with a forest of bamboo, in the depths of which the people construct their rude wigwags of bent canes and grass. They have no King, no laws, no arts, no arms; possess no flocks nor herds; are not hunters; do not cultivate the soil, but subsist entirely upon

fruits, roots, mice, serpents, reptiles, ants, and honey; both of which latter they lick, like the bear, from off their arms and hands. They beguile serpents by whistling, and having been thus pacified, with their long snouts, draw them near, and suck the venom out of their mouths. In the buffaloes, lions, and leopards, they have no means of destroying or outwitting them. A large tree, called *Loko*, is found, amongst many other species, affording an extraordinary height, the roots of which, when scraped, are not, and are used for food. The juice of the tree is the principal food; and to obtain these, women, as well as men ascend the trees like monkeys; and in their quivers and scabbards not unfrequently throw each other down from the branches. Both sexes go perfectly naked, and have long, pointed, diminutive ears and flat noses. The hair is not woolly, and on the female reaches the shoulders. The men have no beard. The nails, never pared, grow both on the hands and feet like an eagle's talons, and are employed in digging for salt. The people are ignorant of the use of fire. They perform their duties in infancy with a pointed bamboo, so as to leave nothing, save the external cartilage; but they neither tattoo nor pierce the nose; and the only ornament worn is a necklace composed of the spinal process of a serpent.—*Harris's Highlands of Ethiopia.*

A STRANGE VIEW.—A singular instance of Hindu devotion.—A Brahmin from the north—has visited these parts, and is now on his way to the Ganges, in the hope of attaining to the state of a saint. He has a long beard, and is dressed in a blue garment, about three or four miles each day, on his way to the above-mentioned place; and it is said that he has travelled in this manner all the way from Benares, in doing which he has consumed nine years and seven months. This is a very extraordinary feat, and having reached the village of Sood, he performs his devotions, and spends the rest of the day with his family, who travel with him in bullock-carts. He is followed, as he walks along, by his son, a young man of twelve years of age, who carries a bundle of sticks on his back, which he leaves, or of that to which he is going, accompany him with music and shouting; thousands of people gazing with admiration upon his progress, and applauding him as "a great soul"—a most religious man. When he comes to a tank, or river, or other place which he cannot cross by sailing on the ground, he walks through them; or the other side, he rolls the same distance along on a plank, and back again. When he reaches Cape Corin, he is to set a plank, and wait till the tide be off, and then to go to the deity which he worships, and to pray, that he may be able to walk across to Benares, on the other side of the Ganges. He is a stout man, about 40 years of age, and is said to be not much injured by his avocations. This act, instead of being regarded as a waste of time and labor, is praised by the wisdom and magnanimity, and yet some of them, enlightened probably by Christianity, regard it as folly; unless, indeed, which is not certain, he derives a splendid profit from it in the offerings of the people. Certain it is that his family maintains a most respectable appearance; but it is said that he was a man of property before he set out on his strange pilgrimage. Many will, probably, consider this an instance of mistaken piety; but, the real cause of it being known, will perhaps explain most other instances of Hindu devotion. It is a very singular case, and is being to serve as a warning to our children, not to be led by the nose of a fanatic, who has made a vow to his god that, if he would grant him a son, he would undertake the penance which he is now performing. A son was born to him—the same who has just been mentioned. It is said, that he is a pious tale, that the child, once he began to walk, in consequence of which the child became blind, and that when he set about his undertaking, a restoration of the child's sight was granted by the deity. Perhaps the business is tolerably pleasant to the man by this time, as he is now a man of property, and has even if it were not, his fear of losing his child by the anger of the god, would be sufficient to keep him faithful to his promise.—*Pettit's Indian Journal.*

CONDUCT OF RUSSIA TOWARDS POLAND.—The Paris *Papers* state that the report of the Commission of Danzig and Apollonia, charged with the liquidation of the mortgages upon the confiscated estates of the Polish emigrants, has made its report to the Emperor of Russia, up to the end of last year. The report makes the number of the estates amount to 457, of which 228 are cleared of the charges upon them. The debts acknowledged to be just amount to 1,707,100 silver roubles (about 6,830,000l.), of which 200 were declared to be illegal to 3,512,411 roubles (about 14,070,000l.), which, consequently, are annulled. In these last are comprised all mortgages made by the owners of the estates during the insurrection. There still remain to be paid off mortgages acknowledged to be legitimate to the amount of 1,513,333 roubles (about 6,012,000l.), so that, not only are the emigrants punished by the confiscation of their estates, but their mortgage creditors are equally subjected to a confiscation of their claims. The *Univers* goes on to say that a numerous class of the lower order of nobility in Poland, who cultivated either their own lands or rented farms, has recently been reduced to the condition of free peasants. As they had all shown a firm attachment to the Russian Catholic faith, and their estates had been decided upon removing them into other provinces. During the last two years 5,000 have been torn from their native soil, and colonized in the Governments of the Tauris and Yekaterinof, reduced to the same condition as the vagabond gypsies, 8,000 of whom have in three years been fixed as Crown peasants on the imperial domains. Further, the Russian Government, says the *Lancers*, is pursuing with inexorable perseverance the destruction of the Catholic churches in its western provinces. The Catholic clergy are reduced to the most absolute dependence, being deprived of all means of subsistence beyond the meagre salaries granted by the State, and every means is now employed to prevent the renewal of the priesthood, in order, if possible, to drive the Catholics into the national church."

THE PERSECUTION OF THE RUSSIAN JEWS.—"It is the Emperor Nicholas," exclaims the *Emancipator*, "a Christian, who is the revival of the ancient tyrants of Nineveh or Babylon? With him persecution is a means of government, and the transportation en masse of 30,000 families is a simple measure of administration. According to an ukase carried into execution about the 18th of January, the entire Jewish population of 150,000 souls has been transported from their residence in Lithuania to within twelve leagues of the frontier, and delivered over to the brutality of the police during the rigors of a northern winter, without distinction of age, sex, or condition. The wretched Salmansart or the Nebuchadnezer of St. Petersburg! This atrocity is the result of the association of two despots, of two barbarisms—imperial despotism and the despotism of the protective system—Russian barbarity and prohibitive barbarity. The Jewish population is suspected of devoting itself to smuggling, and instead of punishing the guilty, the Government has determined to chastise the whole body of Israelites. It is not against the Jews of Lithuania that this system has been enforced by Russia; the same measure is applied to all the Jews in the neighbourhood of the Emperor's dominions. The Israelites of Moldavia, over which province Russia already reigns, have been compelled to expatriate themselves. We need not remark how much such a custom-house official's such severity is merely a pretext for displaying the power of the prohibition under the crown, and of the protective system enforced by the Autocrat."

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A most extraordinary affair occurred in this city yesterday, indicating Denon, or some other, upon the life of Mr. Denon, or some other. The facts are as follows. Yesterday a boy, about two feet long and a foot and a half wide, was found in Denon's shop, by a drayman, marked "M. S. Lipcomb, care of S. S. Denon," and brought

from the schooner David Rogers, from New York. Mr. Denon not being able to find any such person as it was directed to, proceeded to open it. Luckily he did so at the bottom of the box. Laid he opened it at the top, his life would probably have paid the forfeit.—Upon opening the box, he found a brace of human pistols, one of which was loaded heavily with buckshot, and cocked, and so placed that any person opening the box at the top would have been likely to receive the charge. The triggers of the two were both secured to a string, and the pistols were covered over by cases, so that a person taking hold of them would have caused the weapon to discharge.—In the box were some decaying pine apples and oranges, placed there no doubt as a blind to deceive. Whether the Captain of the Daniel Rogers knows from whom the box was received we do not know, but we hope and trust that the wretch who attempted this foul deed of murder will be ferreted out. It is a most mysterious and extraordinary affair, and ought to be thoroughly ascertained. That it was not a mere piece of burlesque the loaded pistol, cocked and primed, with a good flint to it, and the trigger secured by a string, places beyond doubt. No such person as Mr. M. A. Lipcomb is known in the city, and the presumption therefore is that the favor was designed for Mr. Denon. He, however, is safe, happily, and has made a brace of pistols out of the affair, at all events.—*Richmond Star.*

NATIONAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, KINGSTON.
The Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above Establishment, (formerly kept by B. PAULERS,) and intends to spare neither trouble nor expense in making it a place in every way suitable for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their Patronage. The House is situated in the Business part of the City, and consists of excellent Sitting, Dining and Bed Rooms, is well furnished, and attended by those who are desirous of making travellers as comfortable as possible.

Passengers conveyed to and from the Boats gratis.
Porters in attendance at the Boats.
RANDOLPH D. PIERSON.
Kingston, April 9th, 1844. 28-1f.

ORDNANCE NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of Ordnance, Kingston, till the 30th day of April, 1844, for the hire of substantial well built, commodious STONE or BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, for OFFICERS' QUARTERS in this Garrison, for One Year from 1st July, 1844, and for such further period as may be required. The Premises must be conveniently near the Barracks in Kingston, and spacious, with suitable fittings for the climate. The Buildings must be in a complete state of repair, both internally, and externally. For further particulars, as to the extent of the accommodation, &c., required at this Post, apply at the Barrack Office, Kingston, during Office Hours.
Office of Ordnance, Kingston, 9th April, 1844.

COMMONALTY OF KINGSTON.
CLERK'S OFFICE, TOWN HALL, Kingston, April 6th, 1844.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until MONDAY the 22nd day of April instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons who are willing to lease the Rates, Charges, Tolls, &c., of the MARKET for one year, from the 1st day of May, 1844, to the 1st day of May, 1845—the first named day being inclusive. The Tenders to express the sum of Money, in words at length, to be given for the Lease, and the names of two sufficient Sureties.—It will be a condition of the Lease that the rent shall be paid monthly in advance. Further information may be obtained at this Office.

SEALED TENDERS will also be received until the same time, and at the same place, from persons willing to pay a sum of money for receiving the appointment of FIRE INSPECTOR, for one year from the first day of May next, with the fees belonging to the situation. Two sufficient sureties will be required.

SEALED TENDERS will also be received at the same time and place from persons willing to fill the situation of POUND KEEPER for the Town of Kingston, and also furnishing a proper Pound, at the expense of the party tendering. Tenders to express the sum of money which will be given for the situation for one year from the first day of May next, in consideration of receiving the fees. Further particulars may be obtained on application at this office.

CLERK'S OFFICE, TOWN HALL, Kingston, 9th April, 1844.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the NEW BUTCHER'S STALLS in the NEW MARKET HOUSE, will be leased at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 22d day of April instant, at an Annual Rent, from the first day of May next. The Lessees of each Stall will be required to furnish two Sureties for the payment of the Rent. Further particulars and conditions made known at the time of Sale.
By order of the Common Council,
FRAS. M. HILL,
Clerk C. C.

NOTICE.
HEREBY forbid the purchase of a Lease of the premises known as the FITCH'S TAVERN, as advertised in the BRITISH WHIG of the 29th March, save as subject to my Lease of the same, which has two years to run from the first day of May next, with the privilege of continuing the same two years from thence, if I so please.
MARGARET FITCH.
Dated 7th March, 1844.

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.
In answer to the numerous applications that have been made to me respecting the next Election, I hereby respectfully inform you that it is my intention to offer and become a Candidate for the Representation of this County, when the time shall come round for a general Election. The foregoing short notice might be sufficient at the present moment, because I shall fully explain at another period my opinion and views of the political state of the country, and the measures of retrenchment required in the public expenditure of the revenue, and the part the inhabitants should take in promoting their own advancement and prosperity; yet, as an opening towards the Election, I beg distinctly to mention that I have no desire to solicit your suffrages by endeavoring to diminish the merits or abilities of other Candidates,—my claims to your notice shall stand upon higher grounds. The Commons House of Assembly must always be considered part and parcel of the Government; and the responsible Government must always prove satisfactory to the Inhabitants of Canada; this being already established, we will not now stop to consider the abstract points in its working, there being one other thing nearer and dearer to our hearts; it is, holding fast our connexion with the Mother Country, and keeping us a part and parcel of the British Family and British Nation; we will glory in her glory, and our own nation will always take pride in her success, and endeavor to do so, and thereby insuring the best of the British Constitution—the best guarantee for carrying forward our Responsible Government. It is not desirable or wholesome for the body politic, that the business of the country shall be conducted without reference to party, we, of Frontenac, advocate no such exclusive doctrine; still, the inhabitants of the County may firmly rely on my continued exertions in allaying unneccessary party spirit, and acrimonious feelings amongst the electors; in reality, there is but little difference of opinion between the Liberal Conservative and the honest constitutional Reformer, their wants and interests are the same; to insure success we must work together on a broader base; beneficial measures for the good and advancement of all must be our main consideration, such measures shall always command my unqualified support and attention, and it shall be my peculiar care, in giving unflinching assistance in maintaining our just rights and liberties in terms of our mutual engagements, in the which my own independence, as your Representative will be involved; to insure the greatest possible advantage in Parliament, public confidence must be placed in the person chosen to represent you; in this matter I leave the Freeholders to judge for themselves. Beware of such bug-bear, as may get into circulation, about dividing the constituency, thereby alienating the electors; be last; my friends know that such cannot be the case in this County; or, again, that some monstrous policy may come up, and run away with the government of the country altogether; such an event is also impossible—abide your time of election and think over the consequences. On being elected to represent you in Parliament, my retirement from the Naval Department will follow; a greater portion of my time may then be devoted in consulting with the Township authorities of the District, with a view of bringing to maturity some of our many contemplated internal improvements, I may also, even, sometimes think of our farming interests. I remain
Your faithful friend,
JOHN BENNETT MARKS.
Township of Pittsburgh, 28th March, 1844.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY, No. 3, was published on the 1st March. Price, 2s. 6d.
CONTENTS.—I. Recollections of Algeria, with a view of the City of Constantine, and three Wood-cut Illustrations. 2. Available Resources of the West Indies. By Dr. Binns. 3. Van Dieman's Land in 1842. By a Late Colonial Police Magistrate. 4. On the Agriculture of Hindostan. By G. W. Johnson, Esq. 5. The Prospects and Progress of Western Australia. By Alexander Andrews, Esq. and Commodore of Singapore. 6. Our Note in Climate of New Zealand. China Live. A beautiful Indian Speech. 3. Reviews of New Works. The Stranger in India, Antiqua and the Antiquary. Murray's Colonial Library, &c. 10. Colonial Intelligence. Statistics of the Trade and Commerce of Jamaica, and the New Tariff. 11. Home Intelligence. 12. Births, Deaths, &c.

TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS will be received from competent persons, for the construction of one or all of the
BRIDGES
At the "Roi de L'Isle," Montreal.
The Tenders to be delivered into this office on or before the 10th of April next, and are to be accompanied by the written consent of two solvent persons, who are willing to become securities for the due performance of the work, to the full satisfaction of the Board of Works, and in strict accordance with the instructions, plans, and specifications, which are to be seen at the office of A. BARRET, Esq., College Street, Montreal, and at the Office of the Board of Works, Kingston, where also may be had printed forms of Tender, and all further information which may be required.
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY, the 20th April next, at noon, THE LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, of that well known TAVERN STAND and Premises, at Collins' Bay, formerly kept by Mr. P. J. FITCH, with about 40 acres of Land annexed. Good security for the due performance of the Lease will be required. Possession to be given on the 4th day May next.
The terms of the Lease will be made known on the day of Sale.
LAWRENCE HERCHMER, Trustee, to the Estate of LEWIS WARTMAN, {
P. J. Fitch, {
March 25th, 1844.

FOR SALE.
"Port Hope" WHISKY, by the Subscriber.
JOHN H. GREEN.
Kingston, March 15th, 1844.

FOR SALE,
700 BARRELS LIVERPOOL SALT, Cheap for Cash.
Please call at the Office of the Subscriber in Ontario Street.
WM. GARRATT,
Kingston, 29th March, 1844.

FOR SALE.
"Port Hope" WHISKY, by the Subscriber.
JOHN H. GREEN.
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FOR SALE,
700 BARRELS LIVERPOOL SALT, Cheap for Cash.
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FOR SALE.<