United States.

LATEST FROM THE MORMONS.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS OF THE LATE MURDERS.

From the Warsaw Signal, June 29.

On Tuesday evening, Gov. Ford had given orders that all the troops should march to Nauvoo on Friday. On Thursday, the army was to rendezvous at Golden's Point, about 5 miles from the city. The object of this visit was not made known, but rests entirely on surmise. On Thursday morning a council of officers was called in Carthage, and on account of the desire of the troops from Schuyler and McDonough, to return home, and the fear that if the army were marched into Nauvoo, it could not be controlled, it was determined immediately to disband the troops. This was accordingly done, with the exception of the Carthage and Augusta troops, and a company under Captain Singleton, who had possession of Nauvoo.—The troops from other counties who had been disbandoned, immediately returned to their homes, and Gov. Ford, accompanied by the Augusta Dragoons, took up the line of march for Nauvoo. About four o'clock, P. M., a company of about one hundred armed men marched to the jail in Carthage, and demanded the prisoners. A rush was made on the guards, who fired, but hurt nobody. They were immediately secured, and the men rushed up stairs to the room of the prisoners. For about two minutes the discharge of fire arms within the jail was very rapid. Finally, Joe Smith raised the window, exclaimed, 'Oh, my God,' and threw himself out. He fell heavily on the ground, and was soon despatched. Hiram was shot in the jail. There were two other prisoners, Dr. Richards, who we learn was not hurt, and J. Tailor, editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, who received five balls, in his arms and legs. Immediately on the work being done, the men fled. It was expected that as soon as the news reached Nauvoo, the Mormons would take vengeance on Carthage and Warsaw. The Messenger, however, who started for Nauvoo met Governor Ford returning to Carthage, and was not permitted to go further. The Governor sent for Capt. Singleton's men, who were in Nauvoo, and proceeded to Carthage. The Public Records were removed to Augusta, and the women and children sent out of the town. Governor Ford left for Augusta, and we learn this morning that he proceeded to Quincy. In Warsaw, as soon as the news of the death of the two Smiths was received, every thing was placed in an attitude for defence, and the inhabitants of the surrounding country requested to come to our aid. A portion of the women and children passed over the river. On Friday afternoon five companies from Quincy, being about 250 in number, arrived on the Boreas. Many from Missouri and Iowa have also come to our aid. We have three cannon, plenty of ammunition, and we are fully prepared for any attack which the Mormons can make. By the stage driver from Nauvoo, we learn that about thirty men were sent for the dead bodies of Joe and Hiram, and that they were to be buried on the same evening, with military honors. What will be the result is yet to be ascertained—various surmises are afloat; *but our opinion is, that either the old citizens or the Mormons must leave. The county cannot be quieted until the expulsion is effected.* We neglected to mention in the proper place, that on Monday last, about half the arms belonging to the State, in possession of the Mormons, were taken from them, and all the cannon.

HEAD QUARTERS,
QUINCY, June 29, 1844.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hiram, have been assassinated in jail, by whom is not known, but will be ascertained. I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton, of Brown county, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock that the Mormons were peaceably disposed; and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears, however, that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by a unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I, however, discovered on the evening before, that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, pretexts would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required, or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard, it is said, did their duty, but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect. General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue from the foregoing transactions, or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may re-commence aggression. I am determined to preserve the peace against all breakers of the same at all hazards. I think present circumstances warrant the precaution of having a competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest intelligence, and to communicate orders with greater celerity.

I have decided to issue the following general orders:—

HEAD QUARTERS,
QUINCY, June 29, 1844.

It is ordered that the commandants of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton and McDonough, and the regiments composing Gen. Stapp's brigade, will call their respective regiments and battalions together immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enroll as many men as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make [illegible]

themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of further orders.

The independent companies of riflemen, infantry, cavalry and artillery in the above named counties, and in the county of Sangamon, will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.

THOMAS FORD,
Governor and Commander in Chief.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle, July 12.

All was perfectly quiet yesterday; not the slightest evidence of any disturbance was manifested. The troops continue on duty, and will, we learn, remain for some time. There were various rumors afloat as to the disposition of the troops, but we refrain from giving any of them.

In the neighborhood of the Girard Bank there were collections of persons all day, but nothing more than might be expected from the display of military.

At half past 10 o'clock at night, all was perfectly quiet; the sentries were parading in front of the head quarters, but nothing like violence was exhibited.

The subscriptions for families of the killed and wounded on the part of the military, we are pleased to say, is rapidly augmenting. The committee met in the Hall of Independence yesterday, and the contributions were very large. Capt. Scott remains in a precarious state, although he appears to be improving—the ball has not been extracted, and yet he suffers but slightly. The wounded at the hospital, it is believed, will all recover but one.

We understand the troops will parade for drill to-day.

We have received a list of names appended to the address to the Governor—but do not think them necessary for publication. About 400 in all, have signed; and the list does not contain more than half the number. They should have been withheld until completed.

The City Councils made an appropriation of $5000 last evening, to cash the script of those companies who have not yet presented their pay rolls to the County Commissioners, and who may be paid by the latter in County Scrip.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 13.

VERY IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.—The Court of Quarter Sessions have commenced this morning a full and thorough investigation into the causes and consequences of the late terrible riots in Southwark. The Alderman, Constable and Commissioners of the district, have been subpœnaed, and a number of them were examined in the morning.

The court are determined to leave nothing undone to ferret out the guilty, and to ascertain the true state of affairs at present existing in Southwark. Every effort will be made to find out whether there are concealed any cannon, or other fire arms, or ammunition, intended to be used by the insurgents.

Our city is perfectly quiet. We hear of no movement tending to create disturbance.

The subscription for the families of the killed and wounded soldiers amounted, at 12 o'clock, to about three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Captain Scott is in a hopeful condition, although the ball has not yet been extracted.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle, July 16.

The riots are now numbered with the things that have been, and the rioters, or many of them, have [illegible] the Sheriff, and other officers of the law, are actively employed ferreting them out. Yesterday there was no disturbance of any kind. The military—several of the companies from the interior of the State—paraded in uniform in the afternoon, and made a fine display. Troops from the country continue to arrive. On Saturday night, two companies arrived; the Lancaster Fencibles, a well drilled and handsome corps; and a company of riflemen. They are both under command of Major Hambright. Other companies arrived yesterday.—Many people wonder what the military are on duty for, when all is quiet. We think they should be continued where they are, so long as possible.—They can do no harm, and may do much good.

MORE OF THE FLOODS.—The river had fallen about four feet at St. Louis on the 2d instant, and was still falling. Nine boats broke from their fastenings on the evening of the 1st, during the storm, and six of them floated a considerable distance below the city. They were all, however, subsequently brought safely into port again.

River papers received at New Orleans on the 3d inst., give further and distressing details of losses and disasters by the great freshets. Had we room we might fill our paper with the lamentable accounts.

The following particulars are from the Vicksburg Whig of the 2d inst.:—

We learn from a gentleman who left Deer Creek on Friday last, that all the lands on the west side of that stream are overflown by the water from Steel's Bayou, which stream has risen to a great height from the breaking of the levees in Batchelors' and Shirt tail Bends, and also, at points for several miles below Princeton, and in Nine Mile Reach. The principal rise in the Mississippi having been from the Arkansas, it has not effected Bogue Faliah, which heads above the mouth of the Arkansas, and consequently the east side of Deer Creek remains unhurt from the waters of Sun Flower and Bogue Faliah. As we have heretofore stated, nearly all the plantations between this point and the mouth of the Arkansas, on both sides of the river, are ruined. A few places on Lakes Washington and Jackson are unhurt. We understand from a gentleman residing in Madison Parish, La., that most of the plantations on Walnut Bayou, Roundaway, Brushy and Bayou Tidel, as well as those upon Lakes Broen and St. Joseph, are seriously injured. In fact, all the western portion of Louisiana is ruined. In summing up all the accounts we gather from our exchanges and private sources, we have calculated that the loss of the Cotton crop upon the Mississippi and tributaries cannot be less than two hundred and twenty-five thousand bales. We presented this estimate to several intelligent planters whom we met on Sunday, and they say we are rather under than over the mark in our estimate. It is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate of the loss of stock and other property. But we have no doubt the loss sustained by the high water in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, will amount to at least $12,000,000, while the damage in Missouri and Illinois must be immense. The river is said to be falling above the mouth of Arkansas, and a fresh rise of 15 feet is reported in that river, which has not reached here. The river at this point rose 12 inches in the early part of last week, and at the present writing, (Monday, 9 o'clock, July 1,) it is said to have fallen one inch in the last 18 hours. The foregoing is the most accurate information we have been able to obtain upon diligent enquiry, and we have no reason to doubt its truth. At Memphis, on the 28th, the river was still rising about four inches a day.

The *Kingston Patriot and Journal*, after noticing the circular issued from the Inspector General's office to the Custom House officers, relative to the duty on horses, lately collected [from] travellers entering Upper Canada, says:—

"We hope these instructions will be met in a spirit of corresponding liberality on this side. As our laws now stand they operate very severely upon what might be otherwise a very flourishing retail trade with Canadian tourists, hundreds of whom would resort to our frontier towns for supplies of various articles, if they could do so in their own vehicles. But as the law is, this cannot be done without subjecting themselves to the payment of a duty unless as [illegible]

ANOTHER MURDER IN WARREN CO., N. J.—We learn from the Newark Post, that a man by the name of Matthew Ayres, living at a place called Allamuchy, in Warren county, shot his son Walter, on the night of the 9th inst. The circumstances of the case are thus stated in the above paper:—

The father has (it is said) been living for some time in a state of adultery with a woman of doubtful character, in his own house, having on more than one occasion turned his wife out of the house. Several attempts have been made heretofore by his own family and friends to break off the illicit intercourse, and rid the house of this woman, but without success.

On the night of the 9th, about 12 o'clock, a dozen persons in the neighborhood, among whom were two sons and a son-in-law of the old man, determined to make another effort to get the old woman out of the house, and thus put an end to their unlawful and wicked conduct. (Some say it was the intention of the party to ride the old man upon a rail.) They thereupon proceeded to the house about the time before mentioned, made some noise and disturbance, and finally broke open the door.

This exasperated the old man, and he came down stairs, gun in hand, loaded with heavy buck shot, to repel the invaders. The old man says he went to the door and looked out, saw two persons standing a short distance from the house, and was about to fire upon them. He says he then reflected a moment, and concluded not to fire, thinking he could successfully resist them without; but unfortunately, and fatally for the son, while the old man yet stood in the door, one of the two men cried out to their associates "Come on boys, don't be afraid."

At this the old man levelled his gun, fired, and shot his son, Walter Ayres, nearly dead upon the spot. He died in a few minutes, the contents of the gun having passed through his right ribs below the shoulder blade, and through the lungs, striking the breast bone. Walter was a young man about twenty-five years of age, and has left a wife and three children.

The funeral of the unfortunate young man, Walter, was attended this afternoon, by nearly a thousand people. The old man attended the funeral and wept like an infant. A most powerful and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. Winson, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FROM HAVANA.

The U. S. schr. Phœnix, at Norfolk, brings intelligence from Havana to the 29th ult.

Everything is now quiet in Cuba. There are above one thousand persons confined in the different prisons, under convictions of suspicion of having been engaged in the late attempt at Revolution, among the negroes.

Every free black in the Island is said to have been engaged in the plot. A vast number, no one seems to know how many, have been shot. There were several white men charged with being in some way concerned; among them two Americans, who will most probably be shot soon.

We learn that one of the plans of the negroes was to have destroyed the entire garrison of the Island, (25,000 men) by putting poison in the bread, which is baked for them daily. The poison was found in the Bake House.

In consequence of the drought the crops of the Island are very much injured. One gentleman, who cultivates a very large coffee plantation, told the United States Consul, that [illegible] having matured. Every orange and lemon tree in the island are said to have been destroyed by a small worm.

Not an Orange or Lemon could be procured at Havana. There were no cases of yellow fever up to the time of the sailing of the Phœnix.

General O'Donnell has positively refused the British Commissioners to liberate any of the "Emancipados," or negroes captured long ago by British cruisers, and who, having served their probationary term, are entitled to their free papers, under the treaty with Great Britain.

O'Donnell says the state of their "moral and religious" instruction has been hitherto neglected, so that they are unfit for the enjoyment of freedom, and must remain until they are so fitted. This answer was given to the Commissioners, respecting some 150 or more now getting their moral instruction working upon the Guinea Rail Road, which is there well attended to.

But the truth is, that these unfortunate "Emancipados" are hunted up as their probationary terms of service expire, and are re-assigned to the same master, or the highest bidder, upon payment of about $150 per man, and $85 per woman, for a new term of five or seven years.

There are upwards of 5000 of these unfortunate people, all of them entitled to their freedom, upon the faith of the British government.

HONDURAS AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

We have intelligence from Belize to the 18th ult.

About the last of May it was rumored that the members of the Executive Council had all sent in their resignations, in consequence of orders from England that the Council was to be abolished.—But, to the astonishment of every body, in a day or two it was officially announced that the magistrates had been sworn in as members of the Council; so the upshot of it seems to be that the Council was not abolished, but only re-organized by the creation of a new set of Councillors.

The intelligence from Central America is of some interest. In the State of San Salvador, the President has issued a decree establishing the value of the doubloon at $17, in order to prevent the exportation of gold. This is in consequence of the scarcity of circulating medium. Another decree legalized the transit of all goods through the State, with a view to embarkation at the ports on the Pacific, Goods to pay a transit duty of two per cent.

A considerable speck of civil war had shown itself in the confederation. It seems that a certain Gen. Arze had marched from Guatemala against San Salvador, assisted, it was supposed, with arms and munitions of war by Carrera, and intending to depose Senior Malespin, the Governor or President of that State; but under what pretext, or why favored by Carrera, the accounts do not say. Arze was unsuccessful; the Salvadorians defeated him, and he fled to Guatemala, whence he was immediately ordered by Carrera to be off and out of the country within 24 hours; which order he obeyed of course.

But the Salvadorians, incensed at Carrera's alleged favoring of the attack on them, thought proper to turn the tables, and being joined by the people of Honduras and Nicaragua, had marched against Guatemala; when last heard from they had reached Zacapa, and intended to attack the capital.

Ruiz, the commandant at Yzabal (the port of Guatemala) fled at their approach, taking with him the Government chest, to effect which he had seized a British schooner, hauling down the British flag and hoisting that of Central America. The merchants of Yzabal had fled to Belize with their property; and all communication with the interior was stopped. So says the Honduras Observer of June 11.

The Observer of the 18th reports that the political squall appeared to have subsided for the present; but letters from the city of Guatemala represented matters there as very uncertain. Nothing farther has been heard from the Salvadorians. The British flag had been restored on board the schooner; but she was still in the possession of the Central American authorities. Some of the Zabal officials, who fled at the first alarm, had returned.

Did you ever know a young lady who when [illegible]

Provincial Extracts.

ORANGE PROCEEDINGS ON THE TWELFTH JULY.

We are glad to say that the twelfth passed over in this quarter without loss of life, and consider it a matter of thankfulness that things turned out no worse than they did. It is really melancholy to think that the men who would fain make the wild believe that they embody the whole "Loyalty" of the Province, should persist in violating the law the moment it interferes with their own ideas.

The public are aware that during last session of Parliament an Act passed for putting down party procession, but we regret to say that the Orangemen of Toronto did not give obedience to it on Friday last. For some time previous it was publicly announced that a "Conservative" party would proceed on the twelfth in the steamer Admiral to Niagara and the Falls, where they would be met by a party from Hamilton in the steamer *Eclipse*. Rumor carried highly exaggerated accounts of this excursion over the country, and when the news reached the District which was to be honored by their visit on the occasion, it was generally believed that it was to be a regular Orange Battle of the Boyne Celebration; with orange flags, party music, and the other usual accompaniments.

The public works now going on in the Niagara District had collected a large number of able bodied men, and among them the Irish Roman Catholics form a vast preponderance. These men, accustomed to yearly skirmish with the Orangemen on that day, hearing these exaggerated stories circulated, and believing that this "Conservative excursion" was intended as a direct insult to them—resolved to prevent the procession from taking place. Meetings were accordingly held, and arrangements made for a general turn out on the occasion.

Several parties in the neighborhood, especially Mr. Benson, head of the police, and the Rev. Mr. McDonnough, seeing that very serious consequences would very probably ensue, communicated with the leading Orangemen of Toronto, warning and entreating them to change the day of their excursion, or to go in some other direction.

The Orangemen, however, would not give way, declaring that they would not be prevented by threats from going where they pleased, and accordingly, about seven o'clock on Friday morning last, between 400 and 500 men went on board the *Admiral*, all of whom, we are assured, were Orangemen. They carried on board with them sixty stand of muskets or rifles, and many were armed, it is said, with pistols and other weapons.

About ten o'clock the *Admiral* reached Niagara, when the committee were informed that an immense body of men had posted themselves between Queenston and the Falls, for the purpose of "annihilating" them. The party were, as might be expected, very much alarmed, and some persons did not return on board the steamer when she left the wharf. After getting some way on the journey to Queenston, the committee determined to hold a council of war, and ordered the captain was requested to "lay to." This being done, the *Eclipse* shortly after came up with them, and it was determined to proceed at all hazards.

On arriving at Queenston, the magistrates came on board and informed them of the real state of matters. They told them there were [illegible] of great excitement from the rumours which had been prevalent for some time back, and they could not be answerable for the consequences, if they attempted to force their way through them. The leaders of the party insisted on proceeding, and called on the magistrates to protect them. The magistrates said that if they (the Orangemen) would leave their fire-arms behind them, carry no party badges, and play no offensive tunes, they would pledge themselves for their entire safety. This was finally agreed to, and the magistrates having explained the arrangement to the Catholic party, the Orangemen got into the cars, and proceeded to the Pavilion without the slightest interruption.

After enjoying themselves, in the most harmless manner, the "Conservatives" returned to Queenston, got on board their magnificent steamer, and arrived at Toronto in perfect safety.

The conduct of the Niagara magistrates cannot be sufficiently praised. Their measures were taken with much judgment and proper decision. They met both parties personally, explained and expostulated, and in case of failure in their negociations, had a large body of the Canadian Rifles under arms to preserve the public peace.

The Orangemen, since their return, have endeavoured to make the public believe that they were grossly maltreated by the "Canallers;" but, after the most diligent enquiries, we have failed to discover the slightest foundation for such a charge; and we are glad to have it in our power to say that the Catholic party returned home without the least breach of the peace having been committed by them.

Toronto Globe, July 16.

ORANGE OUTRAGE IN TORONTO.—The appearance of handbills on the walls of the city for some days past, announcing that there was to be a "Conservative Excursion to the Falls" on the 12th July, led to the very general belief that the Orangemen of this neighbourhood had this year hit upon a mode of celebrating their anniversary, which would avoid the recurrence of the degrading exhibitions which are often made on that day in the streets of our city, and which [illegible] the provisions of the statute lately [illegible] against party [illegible] at the [illegible] on the 12th, on board the Admiral, upon the proposed excursion, tended to confirm the belief. Although there were rumors of some turbulent proceedings at an Orange tavern in York street, during the previous night, and in the early part of the day of the 12th, yet no one seemed to anticipate any [illegible] until about [illegible] when the noise of drums and fifes, the waving of banners, and the congregation of a number of persons decorated with Orange ribbons and other such party badges, demonstrated that an Orange procession was actually in progress through our streets. The procession, which, it seems, was organized at and proceeded from the tavern of one Smith, where Orange Lodges are held, in York street, marched down King street to the City Hall, and round the rear of that building into New street; at which time Mr. Alderman Gurnett was seen to issue from the Police Office with a book in his hand, for the purpose, as was correctly supposed, of reading the proclamation required by law, commanding the procession to disperse. Mr. G. having reached the head of the procession, called a halt, and read the proclamation. At first there seemed to be a disposition to obey the order, for the music ceased, and the banners were furled—but in a few minutes, the leaders were compelled by the congregated mob to re-commence their music, and unfurl their banners. Here the magistrate and the police attempted to stay the exhibition and enforce the law, but in this attempt Alderman Gurnett was knocked down and trampled upon by the mob. On recovering himself, however, with the aid of the police, he renewed his efforts to suppress the tumult, and was soon joined by Mr. Alderman Dixon, who, with his usual energy, endeavored to enforce the observance of the law, but with no more success, and no better treatment than his brother magistrate, for he too was knocked down and grossly abused by the Orange mob. The magistrates and constables continued to follow the mob, and arrested several of the ringleaders, nearly the whole of whom, however, uttered the most deadly imprecations against the magistrates and police. These tumultuous proceedings continued until the party arrived at their place of departure—Smith's tavern in York street—where a halt was made; and the magistrates, after warning Smith of the consequences of his conduct in thus allowing the organization of an unlawful procession in his house, proceeded on their return to the City Hall, saluted as they departed, with the threats and imprecations of the Orange mob.

On their return to the police office, the magistrates issued warrants against those of the ring-leaders whom they had been able to recognize, and before midnight eight or nine of the rioters were lodged in jail. Their names, we hear, were Barton, Hughes, Dandy, Smith, James Smith, Bertram, Campbell, and another or two others.

Still more Disgraceful outrage—POLICE OFFICE—*Magistrates driven from the Bench by an Orange Mob!!!*—On Saturday, a little after twelve o'clock, the magistrates (Aldermen Dixon and Gurnet) took their seats on the bench. The police office was already crowded with the partizans of the prisoners, Alderman Boulton appeared as advocate for the rioters. The magistrates proceeded with the examination of James Hughes. Ere this case was disposed of the crowd began to interrupt the proceedings of the court, by stamping their feet and yelling—crowding at the same time forward towards the Bench. The magistrates ordered the police to keep back the crowd, which, after a good deal of exertion was partially effected, when the magistrates re-commenced the proceedings. But they had no sooner done so than the mob again put a stop to the business of the court, by stamping on the floor, yelling and hooting, and some individuals among them using threats against the magistrates.

Here the magistrates rose and announced to the crowd that being interrupted, overawed and threatened by a mob too numerous to be suppressed by the small police force at their command, they had no other alternative than to adjourn the court, and re-commit the prisoners until Monday, when they would be prepared to protect the court from a repetition of such interruption and insult.

The court was accordingly adjourned, but the mob continued about the station-house, demanding the release of the prisoners—insisting upon the magistrates admitting them to bail, and threatening to release them by force unless they were bailed. The magistrates, we hear, very properly refused under the influence of such intimidation to listen to any proposition for bailing of the prisoners, and they were accordingly re-lodged in jail—the mob having dispersed about five P. M. In the evening, between seven and eight, the magistrates we hear, admitted some of the least criminal to bail, to appear on Monday, and the rest were left in jail to be brought up at the same time for examination.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER FORESTER.

On Saturday last we were called to witness the launch of the steamboat on the Rice Lake. It was built for Mr. Weller, whose name we have often had occasion to mention most honorably, when directing attention to public improvement, and of whose enterprising spirit another proof is now afforded. This was not a circumstance of mere local interest, it is one on which we can congratulate the whole District, as the first fruits of the extensive improvements in course of completion by the Board of Works, rendering available those great water communications which intersect the entire District, and connect, by an expeditious route, the immense tracts to the north and west, with that great thoroughfare of the Province, the River St. Lawrence, making Peterboro' the immediate entrepot of a vast inland trade, and affording facilities of communication between that town and the ports of Cobourg and Port Hope, of incalculable value to the District generally.

The morning was lowering, and the fear of rain prevented many from availing themselves of the invitation, notwithstanding which a large number of persons went from Cobourg, and carriages of all kinds were in requisition: in order to add to the amusement, Mr. Weller had procured the attendance of the Amateur Band, under the conduct of its teacher, Mr. Kolk. As the day advanced the rain cleared off, and sufficient having fallen to lay the dust, the ride out was most pleasant; from the Cold Springs a cavalcade was formed which, as it crossed the plains, had a pleasing effect. It having been some time since we visited that section of the Township, we were forcibly struck with the extent of cultivation and the improvement in the manner of managing the plain lands, now duly appreciated and anxiously sought out and bought; the scenery as you approach the Lake is very beautiful; indeed, we know none more so than the first glimpse of that quiet sheet of water, girded with forests, and studded with islands, the high lands of Emily in the distance and the Indian settlement on the opposite shore; the beauty of the scene was heightened by the frail barks of the indians as they paddled across the smooth waters, and the several pleasure boats belonging to gentlemen settled in the neighborhood; altogether it was a scene which would require a pen more gifted than ours justly to pourtray. In the personal vicinity of the Boat several hundred persons were collected, while the deck was crowded by the personal friends of the proprietor, among whom we were glad to see several ladies and gentlemen from Peterboro'. At the appointed time the word "all ready" was given, the stays were knocked away, and after a slight delay, owing to the sinking of the ways, the boat glided into the water amid the congratulatory shouts of the crowds; Mrs. Conger, wife of Mr. Sheriff Conger, of Peterboro', poured forth the votive libation, and a shout of success to "The Forester" made the welkin ring. The company then sat down to a cold collation, at which mirth and hilarity reigned supreme.—No [illegible] the pleasure; Mr. Green rose to propose "success to Mr. Weller in this new enterprise," and to that toast the sparkling glass was drained; Mr. Ogle, of Peterboro', then gave "Success and prosperity to the Town of Cobourg," which was returned by a similar compliment to Peterboro'; many other toasts were pledged till the approach of evening, when the company returned to their respective homes, delighted with the pleasures of the day, and thankful to their host for the exertions he had made to conduce to the comfort of all.—*Cobourg Star.*

☞ We understand that the Coroner held an inquest upon the body of John Cowley who was murdered at Beauharnois by a Canaller, named Patrick Dalton, and issued his warrant for Dalton's apprehension, but as the Canallers are now-a-days rulers, as well as electors, of every district in which they are at work, the warrant has hitherto proved waste paper, and is likely to remain so. Dalton is said to have come off to the United States. He was Cowley's brother-in-law. Cowley was a very quiet inoffensive man. Murder and every other violent crime seem to be committed by these miscreants without being looked upon as wrongs. No wonder that their lawless inhumanities should have brought them into general hatred on the lines of public works in the United States. Is Canada to be made another Tipperary? Or Montreal a Philadelphia?—[Montreal Herald, July 16.

We regret to say that Mrs. Spooner, the wife of the Beadle of Christ's Church, who was one of the persons injured by the falling of the scaffold at the new Church in Griffintown, has since died from the injuries she received there. Three men, one Larkin, Slattery, and another, have been bound over to stand their trials at the next assizes for the riot which caused the above melancholy accident.

Montreal Courier, June 15.

The following changes will, we understand, take place in the distribution of the regiments in this command towards the month of September:

14th Regiment from Kingston to Laprairie.
43 Light Infantry from Laprairie to Quebec.
60th Rifle Companies from Quebec to Kingston.
52nd Light Infantry from Halifax to Quebec.
74th Regiment from Quebec to Halifax, and to proceed to England on being relieved at that [illegible]

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1844.

We are yet without later news from England. We expected to have the arrival of the *Hibernia* in our columns to-day, but have been disappointed. The passages at this season of the year are rather longer than in the spring, but we will doubtless have the intelligence for our next paper.

We have not yet received any positive information of the formation of a Ministry or of the meeting of Parliament, although both of these events are now anxiously looked for. Plenty of rumors are afloat, but as we do not believe one of them, we will not take the trouble to repeat them. It will be seen that a supporter of His Excellency has been returned for Three Rivers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather during the present week has been delightful for hay making, although the previous one was cool, with occasional showers. The crops look admirably in all parts of the District, and the farmer has every prospect of being well rewarded for his toil.

HAY MAKING has commenced, and the fall will be very heavy, far more than an average crop. The *Herald* says that the crop is not an average one, but we think that our contemporary will find, on enquiring, that he is in error. We have information from almost every part of the district, and are satisfied of the correctness of our assertion—For the last two or three years hay has been good only on low lands: but this year the high lands are equally prolific—owing to the frequent rain and cool weather of the season.

WHEAT,—the staple product of the country—looks well. The winter grain is high and stout, and well headed out, but there is said to be an appearance of rust in a few places. We hope this is not the case, and, judging from the favorable season, it is unlikely. The spring Wheat looks exceedingly well, and neither rust nor fly have injured it. We understand that several farmers in the Prince Edward and Victoria districts have already commenced harvesting. In this district the work will commence in a week or ten days.

OATS also promise fair. Some fields that we noticed a few days ago looked everything that the owners could desire, and will be a fair average crop.

RYE.—This grain is in the stack in many instances, and is a very fair crop—as it will grow on almost any land, farmers have little trouble or anxiety about it.

PEAS.—Judging from the quantity of green peas that we have seen in market, we should say that peas were more abundant than anything else:—they will be above an average crop.

INDIAN CORN had not succeeded well, for a number of years, until the last season. The late spring and early frosts of the fall, deter many from planting this tender, though, when not injured by the frost, extremely valuable crop. The present year gives promise of a fair yield, although the cool and rainy weather has not been as favorable for corn as some other kinds of grain.

POTATOES will this year be abundant, and when we consider the vast number who have to depend on this article, it seems of fully as much consequence as Wheat. In low lands the wet weather has slightly injured the seed in some places, but not to any extent. In the higher lands they look excellent, and will yield more than an average, especially as there is so little danger of frost, the planting season having been unusual early.

THE ORCHARDS give promise of abundance.—Some few plum and cherry trees were injured by the frost while in blossom, but the damage was comparatively trifling. The Apple trees are bending beneath their loads, and fruit of all kinds will be plenty.

On the whole we are extremely gratified at the prospect. The farmers are in high spirits, and a plenteous harvest will have the effect of renewing trade and commerce, as well as ensuring a cheap subsistence during the coming winter to those who have little to depend on, during that season, but the cheapness of provisions.

Correspondence of the British Whig.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

KIND SIR,—Without you we can do nothing here—the world will know nothing of our deeds unless you become our publisher. With the laudable object of making every thing public which concerns the public, I sit down to give you an account of a great public meeting held out back of this place, on the macadamized road, yesterday afternoon, at Redmond's Inn. Anticipating much fun, a number of gentlemen from this Town attended. A grand discussion "came off" between the great "Ogle" and O. Jones, Esq., rival candidates, on the Conservative ticket, for the County of Leeds. The meeting was called by Gowan, and he challenged Mr. Jones to meet him there to show cause why he (Jones) should oppose him. Mr. Jones accordingly attended the meeting. A roystering blade of the "sod" was appointed chairman, and a flinty faced hard featured Orangeman from "the north" was appointed secretary. Gowan attempted a rigmarole of a "gold beating" speech, as is his wont, about Governors, himself, and politics in general, when he was cut short by Capt. Kidd, of Charleston, who very abruptly told him to come to the point at once, and not be bothering the meeting with stuff which every body had seen every day in the newspapers. This was "gall and wormwood" to "Bob," coming from the quarter it did. The fact is, Gowan has obtained no small reputation for cleverness, in the back country, by relating the contents of worn out newspapers, to "the country Mohawks," as they say in Ireland. However the Irish may have been influenced in times past, by appeals about barrack-yard loyalty—it is "no go" now; and Gowan is at length under the necessity of deserting this important "Peg," upon which he had hung his hat so advantageously and complacently in the "good old days of Adam and Eve."

Captain Kidd's onset was a signal for a general attack upon the Grand Master: the veteran, Col. Fraser, next charged upon him. The Col. told him "to his teeth" that he (Gowan) *was not to be depended upon!* This, amongst other home thrusts, put the Grand Master in a rage (a thing not easily done unless he is driven to desperation) and he retorted on the Col. The Col. floored him at one blow, by reference to his inconsistency in supporting Jonas Jones (now Mr. Justice Jones) in '36. The nature of this support, and the circumstance attending it, is too long for me to explain now, but it is well understood in this quarter. *En passant*, I may observe that one good has resulted from it—one of the most efficient persons for the situation, in the Province, has been appointed Judge. Next came on the grand battle that Gowan had induced him to "come forward," and promised support: this Gowan denied, and exhibited letters from Jones soliciting his support. Jones then called up his witnesses (a host of whom were on the ground) to prove that Gowan had stated he was not a candidate for Leeds, and would support him. How the thing was decided I don't know; but have heard that the meeting "gave it agin Gowan." "Among 'em be it," as Teddy Tool used to say when Mick and his wife quarrelled. One curious thing was developed during the discussion worth notice—the £100 business, a rather touchy affair, and one on which the Grand Master was peculiarly eloquent, was "brought on the carpet." By what Mr. Gowan stated at the meeting, young Harris, it appears, had just cause to make the allusion he did in "Cobbett" last Winter; though Gowan, "to give the devil his due," was altogether blameless in the matter; as is also Mr. Harris. Some time last winter, Mr. Jones stated to certain gentlemen, one fine night, that as he had heard Gowan was in embarrassed circumstances, he would think nothing of letting him have £100 or so, if he would leave the field open for him (Mr. Jones).—Now this was charitable and harmless—it could not be made bribery of, to make the most of it—"not a bit of it"—all that can be said of it is, that "it was a fair bait for a hungry fish to jump at." However, Gowan is now endeavoring to make a "handle" of this harmless declaration on the part of Mr. Jones; but it will not do—people meet him by saying "it was not the first time." [Excuse the bad grammar—I am stupid just now.] Harris is wrathy about this business; and vows vengeance upon his informant; who afterwards denied the imputation in a very important place.—So we go.

The Meeting broke up at 7 A. M., and Gowan was defeated on his own ground. *O tempora! O mores!* "How are the mighty fallen!"—The time was when, at this place, "a dog dare not snarl at his heels," now the Irish abuse, revile and "spit" upon him, even his own connexions have joined in the hue and cry against him. I am told that at this meeting he appears like a dying Tiger, and was really to be pitied—he was actually savage, and snarled at all around him; so much so, that the whole meeting was disgusted with him. He showed himself in his true selfish character. But can there be pity for such a man—even the foregoing sentiments should not be wasted upon him. He has abused the confidence of the finest race of people on the face of the earth—he has betrayed their enthusiasm—he has trampled on their freedom—he has jobbed their nationality—he has blotted their reputation—he has —— but my feelings will not allow me to proceed—disgust, deep degrading disgust, sits upon the brow of all. Let the Irish not despair—let there be no nationality amongst them—let them mix with their fellow subject of all origins for the common good—and if there is any foul play, or envy exhibited towards them in this laudable desire, the elective institutions of the country places it in their power to satisfy themselves; and is the best guarantee they can have for their own interests. Gowan has lost all for want of one essential in a public man who attempts to fight a great and [illegible] long battle—a battle which a public man would have been obliged to fight in this District with the best of characters, and that one thing is—BRAINS. He has none; I know him well. He merely [illegible] services in plodding on his way, right and wrong, without method, without consistency, without honor.

As things are, the Reformers will carry the day; though I do not think they are much the strongest party now; whatever they may have been heretofore. The Reformers are not well supplied with "Timber" either. William Buell is undoubtedly the best man they have got, so far as good sense and common honesty are concerned; both of which I believe he possesses. Some say he is envious and selfish, and not generous. But there is no proof of it as yet; he has never been the recipient of "loaves or fishes; and he is no sycophant. The greatest objection I have to him, is his puritanical appearance and manners—this makes many a good man disagreeable. However, with these faults, and although I am opposed to hereditary claims of all kinds, as incompatible with fair legitimate competition, I would support him in preference to Morris, who, it is said, will be *the* Candidate on the Reform interest. My objection to Morris is that I believe him to be a *Jew*: and I hate all Jews. If the Reformers find they cannot send Buell, I hope they will send for Mr. Dunn, or some other gentleman of the late Ministry, without the prospect of "a Seat" who has perilled all for them. Reformers never had a finer chance of being grateful to their prominent friends than they now have. The idea about Members of Parliament actually residing in the localities they represent, is all "bosh."

Owing to Gowan, who is considered an Ishmaelite by every body, the Tories, who are really powerful, have no chance of sending any body.

Yours very "mysteriously,"

A SPY IN SNARLINGTOWN.

Brockville, 17th July, 1844.

THE MILLERITES IN CANADA.

For the British Whig.

MR EDITOR,

There has never, probably, in the history of the world been a period at which the credulity of man was so easily imposed on as in the present nineteenth century. No further evidence of the correctness of this assertion is necessary than a glance at the many new sects and doctrines that have sprung into existence during the last few years. Among the most conspicuous, because the most startling, of these candidates for public credulity, are the MILLERITES, and the number of proselytes that have embraced their doctrine, is a matter of astonishment to all who have witnessed the effects of their teaching. This is the more incredible as the teachers of this sect are, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, the most ignorant and illiterate class of men that have ever yet sprung into existence and notoriety. Without the slightest knowledge of either history or divinity, without the advantage of even a common English education, these men have the assurance to put forth statements the most absurd, and attempt to prove them by statements and arguments the most nonsensical, that have yet been set forth in this age of humbug. Possessing a good share of impudence, and not a little shrewdness, they perambulate the country, endeavoring to persuade their hearers that *they* can foretell, with certainty, an event that the most illustrious and learned men, of every age and nation, have tried to fathom in vain; As a recent and striking proof of the absurdity of their expectations, and of the doctrine they set forth, they prophesied that the end of the present sinful world was actually to take place on a particular day in the month of April; and even after that day has long since passed, instead of renouncing such humbug, the people seem to embrace it the more readily. The evil effects resulting from the spread of this doctrine are incalculable, and will, I [illegible] be sufficient excuse for