Kingston



Herald.

CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

VOL. XXVI.

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A L S O '-

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, EPTEMBER 23, 1845.

No. 24.

Darietn.

Gold Mine of San Saba. A RECORD OF INDIAN FIGHT.

s, observed Colonel Love, ad-

any uning in the easapear, there is a hand-mill for grinding maize; a wood sledge, its load of pine and leatly piled up close to one of the centre of the passage is formed by istically and strongly built—a huge penter having been the architect—though romantic in its appearance.

orimitiveness, with rude door, and light being allowed to creep thro's between the logs, with a brick mud floor, and roof of treble shinith choral harmony, stretches itself, hand a few planks form a rude a little rivulet which falls, about a nto the river above alluded to. Baltimore sows, with each some

star and anchor of the Texas re- ted.

erefore advance. About three n prairie was what appeared to s surrounding a pond, the favour-ast flocks of geese and ducks, and

plaines. The surface of the burns, the sun being thus able to use its influence, remains ever after dry, and covered with patches of short green grass, much coveted by the deer which there grass, much coveted by the deer which there congregate in vast herds upon them. I could see many of them far out of reach of shot, now grazing quietly, and now raising their heads and snuffing the wind, then leisurely walking away. They had evidently caught sight or scent of me, and distrusting my intentions, gradually made themselves scarce. themselves scarce.

The burn was unfortunately soon crossed, the through a ponp some two feet deep, muddy, bogfrom the banks of a winding and beaurifer the republic of Texas, is a small like opening in the forest, where the treats a little, and allows the prairie to
on its limits. In the extreme bend of
the treats a little, and allows the prairie to
on its limits. In the extreme bend of
the rest winding and essome few years since in the haleyon
the young republic. To the right as
mee towards the open country, and some
the young republic. To the right as
mee towards the open country, and some
the skirt of the timber, is to
the frame-work of a very large house,
bare, weather-beaten posts and pillars
the frame-work of a very large house,
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the frame-work of a very large house,
bare, weather-beaten posts and pillars
the frame-work of a very large house,
bare to wind the post of the
trees, lying between me and the pond, it once
of the gent large. I was now a large to large the life on the little lake I sought; and
knowing from t

which is a band-mill for grinding maize; wood sledge, its load of pine and early piled up close to one of the learner of the passage is formed by sitcally and strongly built—a huge benter having been the architect—hough romantic in its appearance, rimitiveness, with rude door, and ight being allowed to creep thro's between the logs, with a brick mud floor, and roof of treble shink the recessive heat of the sun by a luxuri-tight. This is the habitation and floor, and roof of trebe substantial water-tight. This is the habitation. Tod, the proprietor not only of all tritory, frame-house, shed, forest, at likewise of some other six thougodly land. Behind the hut, and from the cold northers, the green ish choral harmony, stretches itself, hand a few planks form a rude that had a few planks form a rude that had a few planks form a rude that had a root sits. plant, so much so, that when I walked across its surface, trampling down the droping and ap-parently withered leaves, and then looked back presented a trail which even an Indian would le swine, certain fowls and dogs the hut, the former in search of a fmaize, and a trifle of salt thrown verdure again. I could not but remark with maize, and a trifle of salt thrown day to keep them in the neighbor-latter lying down basking in the aired by their master, or growling bone. The door of the log hut is med, and a hunter, with sun-burnt per forth upon the prairie, a heavy led gun upon his shoulder. His let let us therefore cast a cursory it as he moves along. He wears he moves along. He wears upon the connection of the plants by their roots, bunting boots, with canvas which are interwoven with each other, and inside of them, a naval watch through which means the shock is communica-

the star and anchor of the Texas resisted the star and an account rements. The grove appeared to be the constant resort of travellers, as paths diverged from it on all sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides, and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides of fires were to an expect the sides of sides and numerous fresh marks of fires were to an expect the sides of fires then began to think of making an honourable re-treat. But

Sed revocare gradum, super asque evadere ad uras,
Hoc opus, hic labor hest.

It was considerably past midday, some time was I now directed my steps in me. Having in my own mind formate termination to shoot something, a turkey buzzard. I pushed forward, a turkey buzzard. I pushed forward, a turkey buzzard in the mind that is more gained the plain, I began to feel somewhat anxious about the right cut. I am naturally weak-sighted, and, in my walk out, had failed gress of a few hundred yards, expused forward, or usual delight of a walk through a consequence of the grass was about two feet high, a many places like stubble, wearing per leathers at no very agreeable with a many places like stubble, wearing per leathers at no very agreeable with a many places like stubble, wearing per leathers at no very agreeable with a many places like stubble, wearing per leathers at no very agreeable with a many places like stubble, wearing per leathers at no very agreeable with a many places like stubble, wearing per leathers at no very agreeable with a many places like stubble, wearing per leathers at no very agreeable with a many places like stubble, wearing stream over them. These are, wersal accompaniments of a shoot praire, and must be borne with a fortitude. In some places that gray well on the proposed of the sawallows, I found considerable waiting any progress whatever, sinking any p ween the pond and the savannah.—
twaried series of experiments upon hy and materiel of mud, I presently dagain experiened some pleasure in re of these burns it will be, perhaps, explain. Towards the spring of the labitants of the Texan wilderness set trainings which blaze up without difficulty I could refrain from the forest, which, like the mirage of the Arabian desert, appeared close unto me, but was mover reached. The weight of my gun and game, as well as the heavy nature of the ground it went over through the tropical heat of 29 N, so completely overcame my European constitution, not as yet quite inured to the country, that it was the utmost difficulty I could refrain from the forest, which, like the mirage of the Arabian desert, appeared close unto me, but was never reached. The weight of my gun and game, as well as the heavy nature of the ground it went over through the tropical heat of 29 N, so completely overcame my European constitution, not as yet quite inured to the country, that the fexan wilderness set it was the utmost difficulty I could refrain from the which blaze up without diffigure which were brought was waiting for them on the Illano river.

'As soon as they were gone, we mounted our horses, and pushed forward the whole of that down on some little dry hillock, which rose like was waiting for them on the Illano river.

Hill write several farces, which were brought horses, and pushed forward the whole of that down on some little dry hillock, which rose like was waiting for them on the Illano river.

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Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis Ut prisca gens mortalium Paterna Rura bobus exercet suis,'

Paterna Rura bobus exercet suis,
says the poet; but I could have borne the infliction of a great town at this particular moment, had it only been for its chop-houses and patent cabs, both which articles I should have called into requisition, had I been within hail of them.

It was almost night when I reached the edge of a small stream along which ran the road from Virginia to Houston, a hard-beaten track concerning which I could not for a moment be mistaken. The truth immediately flashed across my mind that I was more than ten miles from towe, to walk which distance without rest or food I concluded to be an impossibility. I therefore strolled slowly along the bank of the rivulation of a small stream along which rest or for strolled slowly along the bank of the rivulation of sort, which appeared fit for an encampment, when I at once determined to put up for the night. I was now on the edge of what was known as the 'big oak timber,' with huge dry boughs lying about in every direction; on the skirt of the wood, and near the water, I found a small thicket, the centre of which had been the ground literally baked by numerous successive fires. Collecting sufficient wood for my immediate wants, and building a somewhat extensive fire, I dew forth my pistol which had a flint and pan, and soon ignited by the flash a small bit of cotton, of course raw, aiways carried for the purpose. This I placed in the centre of some perfectly dry Spanish moss, and in two minutes my fire was blazing up smartly, and casting its red glare on the bushes around; a quarter of an hour diligently spent, provided a stock of wood sufficient for a few hours.

My next care was to pluck a couple of ducks to begin, which having done, I split them open scientifically and actival therefore a condition of the varmint. We desired the Mexican and himself ery much from his recing steed, he sat down, and between smode and the before he condescended to give and himself ery much from his recing steed, he sat down, and between smode and the media and himself e says the poet; but I could have borne the in-

pare for action, since, until you find it to be a friend, every thing in Texas must be looked upon as an enemy. I could distinctly hear the footsteps of more than one horse, and, slipping out side the thicket, I saw at a distance two meunted travellers skirting the timber, and advancing towards me along the path leading from Houston. They could not see me, but the fire having attracted their attentien, they halted and discharged a gun in token of their approach. I followed their example, slipping towards them at the same time, and as they drew near at the equal, almost sure that I was right. I explain

stowed on board your own brig, not more than a

'Accidents will happen, Colonel; I got tired of the monotony of our eighteen guns for colo company, and accordingly took a flight up hith-

er."

Explanations more exonded in their rature, now ensued on both sides, when Colonel Love, who had with him a negro servent, determined to encamp with me, that we might proceed together to Captain Tod's in the morning. The Colonel, an old friend of mine, was returning from his plantation on the Brazos, where he had been spending a week. This he explained more fully while Sambo unloaded the horses, and gave them the sweep of two ropes to graze upon; this done, my wild ducks were again Colonel having related several assecdotes, re-narked that he would recount an adventure

to snooze, and then turning towards me, proceeded to detail his story of the Indian fight near

to snoze, and then turning towards me, proceeded to detail his story of the Indian fight near the gold mine of San Saba.

'You have, doubtless,' commenced my friend, the Celonel, 'heard something of the flying reports which are in circulation concerning the gold mines of San Saba, and how anxious all good Texan citizens are to obtain information good Texan citizens are to obtain information with regard to one of the most important feaures of the interior of their country; not les well known to you is it that the San Saba river is about three hundred miles in the rear of the back settlements, somewhere near the sources of the Colorado river, in the very heart of the Indian country, and of course nothing can be conceived more perilous than any attempt to penetrate to this mine through "des saranes arides qui recemblent aux steppes de la Tartarie," as a mutual acquaintance of ours has it. On the second day of November, however, in the year 1831, I departed from the town of San Antonia de Baxar, with eleven companions, in search of the gold mines aforesaid; the party consisted of myself and the following other persons:—Razin the gold mines aforesaid; the party consisted of myself and the following other persons:—Razin P. Bowie, of Louisiana; James Bowie, afterwards killed in the Alamo; David Buchanan, Robert Armstrong, Jesse Wallace, Matthew Doyle, Cephas D. Hamm, James Coriell, Thomas M'Caslin, as well as Gonzales and Charles, two servant boys. During seventeen days we travelled, without interruption, a north course, through led, without interruption, a north course, through prairies, beautiful hills and valleys of surpassing loveliness, and on the nineteenth of the month were encamped on the borders of a small rivu-

let.

About ten in the morning we were overhauled by two Comanche Indians then at peace with us, and a Mexican captive belonging to the tribe. who had been on our trail the previons night, and followed it up. Being summoned into the camp, they stated themselves to be of Isaonie's party, a chief of the Comanche Indians, who, with sixteen of his warriors, was on the road to San Antonio to carry in certain horse thieves. You will perceive from this, that the thieves. You will perceive from this, that the Comanches served as a police, whereas now they are our deadliest enemies. After these Indians had smoked with us, and talked for about an hour, and we had made them some presents of tobacco, powder, shot, &c., they once more fell upon the trail, and returned to Isaonie, who

to halt, choing, as before, our position on a small streat, alike for our own sakes and that of our anims. The next morning, between day light an sunrise, the sentinel whose turn of duty it was larmed the camp, and announced the approac of some other strangers trotting through the eighbouring wood; it proved to be the Mexicarcaptive above alluded to, his borse and himself ery much fatigued. Dismounting from his recing steed, he sat down, and both smoked and the before he condescended to give any informaon as to the purpose of his visit.—

At the end, owever, of a few minutes, he told us that he ame from Isaonie, the Comanche chief, to wan us that we were followed by a marauding arty of one hundred and twenty-four Tawachanicand Wacco Indians, who had been recently joied by forty Caddos, all, declaring their positive intention to have our scalps at all risks. Isacie according to the Mexican captive, had beld a talk with them on the previous afternom, and used his whole eloquence to disuade them from their purpose, but they were determined, even urging the friendly chief to join them; on his refusal to do which, they broke up the council, cut down the tree of peace, dug up the hatchet, and broke the calumet. In token of his mission as envoy, and of the truth of what he asserted, the Mexican produced his chiefs siver medal, an ordinary custom with the red men upon those occasions. He was further directed to inform us, on the part of Isaonie, that though he had under his command but sixteen wirriors, poorly appointed, and without emmunitim, yet still if we would return and join him, he would fight with us to the last gasp.

We held council on this point, and at length came b the decision that, as the enemy lay between him and our camp, it would be imprudent an oasis in the swamp, when hunger soon arous-ed me, for, Texan like, I had nothing with me for the refection of the inner man. to halt, choing, as before, our position on a small streat alike for our own sakes and that of our anims. The next morning, between

an nour diligentity spent, provided a stock of wood sufficient for a few hours.

My next care was to pluck a couple of ducks to begin, which having done, I split them open scientifically, and spitted them upon my ramrod, sticking which in the ground with a slight inclination towards the fire; I lay down, and was about to enjoy the luxury of repose, while my supper was cooking, when a sound caught my ears which caused me to seize my gun and prepare for action, since, until you find it to be a friend, every thing in Texas must be looked up.

'The country through which we had now to pass iffered but very bad roads, rough, winding and sony; our horses tripped at each moment, and we had often to dismount and lead the tired beast. Here and there we encountered steep ravines, narrow glens, now hill paths slippery and lose; then we had rivers to ford, all uniting and hose; then we had rivers to ford, all uniting sorel; to vex the feet of our poor, unshod horses. Accordingly we did not reach the fort, though we hild on our way as long as nature would permit, when, finding that the animals actually refused to advance, we looked around us in order to select an advantageous encampment for the night, in which we found no little difficulty un-der the circumstances. I and Razin Bowie at der the circumstances. I and Razin Bowie at length made choice of one, which appeared the best capable of defence—to us the most important consideration. It was a cluster of live-oak trees, some forty or fifty in number, each tree using about a foot in diameter. To the north of these was a thicket of meaquit bushes, about ten feet high, forty yards in length, and tweuty in breadth, communicating with the thicket. On the western, at a distance of about four and forty yards, ran a stream of water, some half dozon feet. yards, ran a stream of water, some half dozen feet below the Level of our camp. The surrounding country was an open and desolate prairie, inter-

spersed by a few trees, rocks, and rough broken ground. Across this to the eastward lay our trail, which led into a thick jungle at the distance of about half a mile. After taking a careful military survey of our position, and being satisfied that it was the least capable of being surprised of any we could hit upon, we prepared it for further defence by cutting a road inside the clump of live oaks, throwing the lushes and trees, as we cleared them, to the outside, where we left a dense rampart of timber and prickly pears, ten feet thick. We with which my narrative opens. I do not exactly remember what reply I vouchsafed, but I recollected that I very soon drew the conversation to the Indians of Texas, concerning whom the total least of the several anecdotes, remarked that he would recount an adventure Colonel having related several anecdotes, remarked that he would recount an adventure which perhaps I had heard before, yet as he was an actor in it, and could, therefore, afford me peculiar details, might not be unworthy my attention.

'If I had heard it fifty times, Colonel,' I replied, 'I would listen to it with pleasure from the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the mouth of an actor in it, so when the mouth of an actor in it, so when the mouth of an actor in it, so when the mouth of an actor in it, so when the mouth of an actor in it, so when the mouth of an actor in it, so when the mouth of the mouth plied, 'I would listen to it with pleasure from the mouth of an actor in it, so proceed: I await the narrative with patience.'

The Colonel replenished his pipe, told Sambo to heap on a few more logs, and take himself off to specyes, and then turning towards me, pro-

> A TEMPIRANCE ANECDOTE .- A few days since, an Irishman, (one of Father Mathew's people) landed at the wharf in New York when he was

accosted br an old friend:
"Arrah Pat, I am glad to see you in this free untry: come up here a bit, and take a drink, rould aquaintance, and ould Ireland's sake." "No," sys Pat; I've signed Father Mathew's

pledge."
"But,"says his friend, "this is not Ireland it's a free jountry."

"Ah!" replied Pat, "do you think I've brought my body here and left my soul in Ireland."

SINGING WITHOUT A MASTER .- A young man Singing without a Master.—A young man at a social arty was vehemently urged to sing a song. Hereplied that he would first tell a story, and then I they still persisted in their demand, he would indeavor to execute a song. When a boy, he sad, he took lessons in singing, and on one Sundy morning, he went up into the garret to practicealone. While in full cry, he was suddenly sentfor by the old gentleman.

"This is pretty couduct!" said the father, "pretty enployment for the son of pious parents, to be sawing boards in the garret on a Sunday morning, loud enough to be heard by all the neighbors. Sit down and take your book."

The young man was unanimously excused from singing the proposed song.

PHYSEIAN-DRAMATIST .- In 1716, the famous Sir Johr Hill flourished in London; he was originally an apothecary in St. Martin's lane, Hill wasknown to the world as the Doctor on whom that well-known epigram was written:

" For physic and farces, His equal there scarce is, His farces are physic, His physic a farce is,"

A celebrated "Revivalist," as he is called—a
Mr. Maffit, formerly one of the chaplains to the
American Congress, has been pursuing his avocation, for the last two or three weeks, in this
city, among our Canadian Methodist friends, but
with very little success, according to their own
testimony. Mr. M. is a man possessed of great
shrewdness, as well as of superior powers of
"pulpit eloquence; and being disappointed in
creating the usual religious excitement among his
auditors, began to enquire as to the causes of it,
and soon found out at least one of the most prominent of them, namely, an entire want of confidence, sympathy, and co-operation between the
leaders of the body and the people. We have
been told by an observer that a curious scene relative to this, occurred on the first day of this lative to this, occurred on the first day of this week, immediately after the morning service.—
Mr. M. requested the members to remain, and made a public enquiry as to the cause of the want of co-operation in the work, when one after another stood up, and openly declared that there was no want of unity in the body itself, but that was no want of unity in the body itself, but that there existed a very strong antagonism between almost the whole brotherhood and the leading Preachers in the Conference, by reason of their despotic official proceedings, and particularly because of their base political intermeddling, and their humilitating political traffic with the Exective of the country. Not only was this assigned as the cause of the absence of success under Mr. M.'s labours, but also as the fruitful cause of the decrease of the body generally, throughout the whole Province; and he was further informed that, under such circumstances, were persons that, under such circumstances, were persons even to be convinced of their duty, by his preach-ing, few indeed would think of uniting them-selves with the church, under the present state of its government and affairs. This astounding intelligence was followed up, we are told, by an aged member of the body,—an individual of 30

intelligence was followed up, we are told, by an aged member of the body,—an individual of 30 year's standing in the Society,—presenting to Mr. Maffit will have conferred a great good intelligence was followed up, we are told, by an aged member of the body,—an individual of 30 year's standing in the Society,—presenting to Mr. Maffit will have conferred to the facts to which the principal members of the Church had just before the best evidence of the facts to which the principal members of the Church had just before the principal members of the Church had just before the principal members of the Church had just before enlightened by those public statements, and by the perusal of the pamphlet of Leonidas, and has discovered where a revival here, to be successful, must begin, namely, among the leaders of the Conference. They must first be converted from the error of their ways; they must be taught to eschew all their unlawful dominancy over their brethren,—all mercenary traffic with Government—all labouring after the loaves and fishes; they must become what they ought always to have been—the servants of the church; their intercourse and traffic must be with the spiritual government of God in the hearts of men, their labours here must be disinterested, faithful and some the correct of the correct of the same month. We therefore confidently anticipate anything like a true revival among a people possessing any measure of intelligence, or laying claim to the possession of any measure of spiritual patriotism.

Mr. Maffit will have conferred a great good

ual patriotism.

Mr. Maffit will have conferred a great good upon the Methodist body, if he succeed in awakening the leading politicians of Conference, particularly the author of "The Feeler," to a sense ticularly the author of "THE FELLER," to a sense of his and their sins, and especially in leading them to deep and unfeigned repentance, to be in future evinced by a thorough change of conduct. The fidelity of the leading members of the Congregation on this occasion, as well as in other trying and difficult circumstances, is truly commendable: and we do sincerely hope that by their continued faithfulness, and by the publication of their spirited monthly journal, "the WESLEYAN," diffusing a larger measure of scriptural intelligence among the people, the freedom, peace intelligence among the people, the freedom, peace and prosperity of the church, with whose inter-ests they are particularly identified, may be fully established and secured.

TORONTO MEDICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION .-We were much gratified in witnessing the examination of the candidates for the annual anatomical prizes at the Toronto Medical School. The examination was under the direction of the Hon. Dr. Widmer, and among the visitors we noticed the Ex-President of the Conference, several Ministers, many of our most literary citizens. ral Ministers, many of our most literary citizens, and the friends and relations of the students. and the friends and relations of the students. There prevailed a common sentiment of admiration; and the learned Dr. Widmer, in giving expression at the time to his warm approbation, pronounced it "a splendid examination," one which would do honor to any University in the world." It was not less striking to see this distinguished practitioner displaying in advanced age all the freshness of youth in matters of science. We take this opportunity of noticing, that, long a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, he has lately been elected a Fellow, an elevation in professional rank which his eminent qualifications and success richly deserve. We have omitted to learn, in time for this day's paper, the prizes awarded, and to whom, but we will announce them next week. The candidates were—Mr. John Reid, son of Mr. whom, but we will announce them next week. The candidates were—Mr. John Reid, son of Mr. Hugh Reid; Mr. Langstaff, son of Mr. Langstaff, Yonge Street; Mr. Bull, son of Mr. Buil, Spadina; Mr. Montgomery, son of Mr. John Montgomery, Yonge Street.—[ib.

WEST HALTON SCRUTINY.

The Commissioners on this Election appear to be prosecuting their labors vigorously. The Guelph Advertiser of Tuesday last contains a Guelph Advertiser of Tuesday last contains a further report of their proceedings, which we regret our space will not allow of us giving at length. We abridge as follows:—ROBERT WILSON voted for Webster, and on being sworn produced his deed, dated 2d Sept. 1844, and registered the same day. James Watt appeared. His name does not appear on the Poll Books, that of James Walter appearently having been substituted. Several cases of this kind have come before the Commissioners, and may be attributed to the inaccuracy of the Government Clerk in transcribing the Pool Books. Two or three votes have been already lost to Mr. Durand, owing to this piece of official catelessness.

DR. PARR AND THE DANDY .- An empty cox- | WILLIAM BATTIE did not produce his deed, but DR. PARR AND THE DANDY.—An empty coxcomb, after having engrossed the attention of a company for sometime with himself and his petty ailments, observed to Dr. Parr that he could never go out without catching cold in his head. "No wonder," said the Doctor, pettishly, "you always go ont without any thing in it."

The Difference.—A cockney, discussing the merits of the different modes of public conveyance, was in favor of stage coaches—"cause vhy—if you upset in a stage coach, vhy, there you are—but if you blow up in a steam-boat, where are you!"

Colonial.

WILLIAM BATTIE did not produce his deed, but stated that he received it from his Pather a few tecks before the Election, when he voted for Webster—does not have the deed now in his possession, his Father having sent it to Mr. Webster's office, to get a memorial to it for the purpose of having it registered!! Mr. Webster was present during the examination, but could give no explanation of the matter. Robert Scort voted on a village lot in Fergus, which was not supposed to be of sufficient value to entitle him to a vote—declared that he received it from his Pather a few tecks before the Election, when he voted for Webster—does not have the deed now in his possession, his Father having sent it to Mr. Webster's office, to get a memorial to it for the purpose of having it registered!! Mr. Webster was present during the examination, but could give no explanation of the matter. Robert Scort voted on a village lot in Fergus, which was not supposed to be of sufficient value to entitle him to a vote—declared that he received it from his Pather a few to the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in his posses, the clear of the deed now in Prom the Examiner.

SCENE IN ADELAIDE-STREET CHAPEL

Egerton Ryerson and his political allies in Conference, charged with the decrease of the Methodist Church, and with the prevention of the progress of religion among the people.

A celebrated "Revival" on the National Acelebrated "Revival" on the Poll Lieuward on the Poll

Nichol—deed dated 15th May, 1844, and registered Feb. 6, 1845.

George Barron, sworn. His name appears on one of the Poll lists as George Banner, and on the other as George Barron. The Commissioners allowed this to be a mistake, and proceeded to question witness. Mr. Barron acted as Mr. Durand's agent at the hustings in Nichol, was at the polling place on the morning of the Election, and witnessed the swearing in of the Deputy Returning Officer, Mr. Buist. Mr. Fordyce, the County Returning Officer, tendered the first vote for Mr. Webster. Mr. Buist heaped every indignity and insult, upon Mr. Barron, while acting in the capacity of Mr. Durand's agent, when Mr. Barron questioned a voter as to his qualification, or required the eath to be administered to himp the Deputy Returning Officer would administer the bribery oath, instead of the qualification oath. In this way votes were received for Webster from parties who knew they had no vote, and this mode of swearing adopted by the Returning Officer, saved them from committing perjury. Mr. Durand's agent protested against such votes being received, and requested that such protest should be noted in the Poll Book. Webster's Returning Officer of course, treated this request with contempt. We have not room to note all the open, base, and corrupt practices on the part of this Deputy Returning Officers, which Mr. Barron's evidence discloses. It affords a sad expose of the means by which Governors in Canada can sway popular elections. The Governor has the appointment of Returning Officers. Whenever he chooses to wage war with the people—resolves to put down public men possessing the confidence of the people, or to obtain a shadow of resolves to put down public men possessing the confidence of the people, or to obtain a shadow of constitutional protection for acts in open violation of the constitution and directly opposed to public opinion, he has only on the occasion of a general election to appoint a horde of partizan Returning Officers, who will not scruple as to the means they employ to secure the return of Government Candidates, and the thing is done. It is in this way that Sir Charles Metcalfe has obtained a contemptible majority in the present Assembly—and Governors will ever nosesse this illegitimate

of constructing their portion of a railroad, which will connect Portland on the Atlantic Ocean with Montreal, and which is only the beginning of a continuous line of road from hence through these provinces to Detroit—nor is it beyond credibility, or even probability, to say, hereafter to the Pa-

cific Ocean.

No man who is not conversant with the great and sudden prosperity generally attendant upon Railroads terminating in commercial emporiums like Montreal can foretel the increase that may

be anticipated in its wealth, poplation and impor-tance generally.

Shares are quoted in the Liverpool market at one half per cent premium.—[Mont. Herald.

On Thursday afternoon last, the 29th ult., the On Thursday afternoon last, the 29th uit, the steam-mill at Yamaska was nearly destroyed by the bursting of the boiler; such was the explosion that one piece of iron, about a ton weight, was carried upwards of one bundred and fifty feet in the air, together with several others of great weight; timber, brick-work &c., and the carding mill was also literally crushed down; five of the workmen were severely injured, two of whom are so scalded as to render their recovery very doubtful, another had his spine and right arm much injured by pieces of iron and wood; and a poor woman who happened to be near the mill at the time of the explosion, received a severe wound on the head, there is, however, no apprehension of danger in her case. Through the vigilance and humanity of Mr. Heaven (though totally unconnected with the mill) Doctors Von Iffland and Rousseau were, within a few minutes after on the spot, and rendered all the professional assistance which the unfortunate sufferers so urgently required. A fine horse belonging to Messrs. Patton, was also killed with the explosion, being at the time near the furnace. It is to be hoped that the admission of liquor (though currently reported) into the mill on that the restreet was the same for sea dealogable a discount of the same for steam-mill at Yamaska was nearly destroyed by It is to be hoped that the admission of liquor (though currently reported) into the mill on that day, enters into no share for so deplorable a disaster; indeed so infamous and dangerous a practice, if unchecked by the overseer of similar steam establishments, cannot but savour of a recklessness to consequences, and the betrayal of such execrable wantonness in the destruction of human life and property, as to call for the severest penal statute within the legislature power to enact.

power to enact.

It is said that had the explosion taken place the day previous, the amount of loss of life and injuries would have proved very considerable, from the circunstance, that on that day upwards of a hundred habitans were in waiting and loitering about the mill, having carried grain to be ground.—[Communicated to Montreal Herald.

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