

The Barbadian assents, although with some reluctance to the immediate termination of the apprenticeship system, declaring that many planters express their full conviction that the colony will thrive under the system of free labor, and that landed property has risen greatly in value.

An article is quoted from the Demarara Gazette, in which a Mr. Clayton is said to have discovered a method of brewing ale from sugar and hops, that is not to be distinguished from the best malt liquor, and can be afforded at \$5 the hogshead.

Col. Bunbury the new acting governor of British Guiana, arrived from St. Lucia on the 30th of March, and was sworn in on the 1st of April. His inauguration speech is severely criticised by the Royal Gazette, for its copious allusions to his quarrels with the people of St. Lucia.

A subscription has been commenced in Berbice, to erect a monument in honor of the late governor, Sir James Carmichael Smyth. It is reported that Sir F. Head would be his successor.

The Demarara press give an account of the colony, and of the demoralized condition of the lower classes. It is said that the plantations of great staple of subsistence, are becoming extinct.

Measures were in progress at Berbice for the establishment of a steam navigation company. FROM THE WEST INDIES. We have a file of the Bahamas Gazette to the 15th of April.

Under date of the 14th of March, a small pest was existing at Nassau, and that it had been introduced from the mountains of the inhabitants of Nassau against the dangers to be apprehended from the recent introduction of a quantity of oxalic acid, from some wrecked vessel, portions of which had been taken by several persons under the belief that it was a powerful and great staple of subsistence, are becoming extinct.

The Gazette mentions the capture of the Portuguese slave schooner Feliz, with 326 slaves on board, from Africa, by the British steamer-rocket Flamer, Lieut. Poulson, on the passage to Jamaica. The Feliz was sent to Havana. (16.)

More BARBAROUS.—The late accounts from Europe state that the Emperor of Russia has committed the disgusting atrocity of leaving 600 of the faint young women among the Polish peasants, and taking them by force from their families to be married to his soldiers in the military farm at Woznesensk! The women fled and resisted, but in vain, they were carried off from their families, and their male relations, who a deed in their attempts to escape, were flogged or banished to Siberia.

We killed this lying story, as we thought, some three or four months ago, but here we find it come to life again, in the columns of the Albany Argus. Originally appeared in the Journal des Debats of Paris, and was afterwards to be attested untrue, by the same paper, on the authority of letters from the district in which the outrage was said to have been committed.

We take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded by the Argus, to remove some very erroneous ideas entertained in this country respecting the Emperor of Russia. We have long known that he is any thing rather than the cruel vindictive tyrant which it is so much the fashion to represent him; but we have recently found occasion to think even more favorably of him, in consequence of the assurances of a gentleman who has been travelling extensively for the last two or three years in Russia. This gentleman is an American, a clergyman, and excellently qualified in all respects for a sound judgment of men and things. He is personally acquainted with the Emperor—has been much in his company—and knows exactly how he is estimated by his subjects in various portions of his extensive empire. We are informed by him that Nicholas of Russia is a most amiable man, of correct feelings and very considerable talents. He is actuated by a sincere desire to govern well, and promote all the best interests of his people. As a man he is largely endowed with the noblest and most estimable qualities; as a monarch he is intelligent, energetic, upright, and very far indeed from arbitrary or unreasonable. He is somewhat quick and passionate in temper—a failing which he inherits probably, from his father—but his violence is soon over, and it is very rarely allowed, so far to master his better qualities, as to hurry him into the commission of acts which in his cooler moments he finds reason to regret. In a word, Nicholas of Russia is to be regarded as a good and worthy man; and this high praise when fairly earned amid the trials and temptations of absolute sovereignty. (16.)

FROM SOUTH AFRICA. We have a file of the Graham's Town Journal to the 25th of January. These papers are filled chiefly with accounts of the depredations by the Kaffirs on the outskirts of the colony, and complaints of the system pursued by the colonial government.

The Journal of January 25th, announces the death of Captain Adair, of the Cape mounted rifles, late of the 72nd Highlanders, by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece, while out in pursuit of game.

The surrounding country was visited, during the week preceding the 25th, by heavy thunder storms, accompanied by showers of hail, which caused much damage. The hail stones were as large as musket balls.

We see announced the marriage of Hannah Scofield, an European, to Daniel Tambour, a Hottentot. The marriage was solemnized at the house of the diplomatic agent at Fort Thompson, in whose family the bride had been brought up. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Niven, a missionary of the Glasgow Society.

The Journal of January 4, mentions the arrival of the Kafir chief Umhala, with a large retinue of followers, male and female, on a visit to the Lieutenant Governor; but complains bitterly of being allowed to wander about the streets in a state of nudity.

Improvement seems to be the order of the day in Africa as elsewhere. The Journal felicitates the arrival of a steamship, on a contract for building a steam vessel, for £10,000, to be fitted by the 1st of August; and on the projected building of a jetty at Algoa Bay. (16.)

FROM BUENOS AYRES. We mentioned, some time ago, the probability of a difference between France and the government of the Argentine Republic, growing out of certain harsh measures practiced upon French residents in one of the provinces of the republic, who had refused to join the army destined against Santa Cruz. The Frenchmen were imprisoned, and the consul, after receiving a refusal to his demand for their release and indemnification, struck his flag, and sent to the French minister, Sir James Murray, a copy of the French minister's letter, which arrived yesterday.

A French sloop of war, and a brig of 22 guns, were already at Buenos Ayres. On the 22nd of March all foreign merchant vessels were to receive notice to quit the port in 14 days, with such cargoes as they might previously obtain.

The French consul was to go on board one of the men-of-war on the 12th. It was generally believed at Buenos Ayres that the disagreement would be settled soon. U. S. ship Fairfield was at Rio, and daily expected at Buenos Ayres.

Monte Video.—The President of the Oriental Republic returned to Monte Video, leaving the command of the army to his brother, General Ignacio Oribe. We have no positive accounts, says the British Packet, as to the position of the chief of the rebellion (Fructos Rivera) and his army. (Journal of Commerce.)

Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic Discovery Expedition. From the London Morning Chronicle. The lively interest which the public have for such a length of time taken in the progress of the Arctic expedition, has induced the Hudson's Bay Company to determine on equipping an expedition solely at their own expense, and composed of their own officers and servants, with the view of endeavoring to complete the survey of the Northern shore of the American continent.

The formation and equipment of the expedition were entrusted to Mr. Simpson, the resident governor, in the spring of 1836. That gentleman, on his arrival from England at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, in the month of June in the same year, was accompanied by his wife, and several active and enterprising leaders, Messrs. P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, and twelve men, were immediately selected and forwarded with the necessary supplies to Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca Lake, where they passed the winter of 1836-7. Immediately after the opening of the navigation on the first of June, 1837, the party started from Fort Chipewyan in two small boats which they had constructed in the course of the winter, descended the Slave river, passed the Western end of the Great Slave lake, where they were detained several days by ice, and descended Mackenzie's river to Fort Norman, where they arrived on the 1st of July. From Fort Norman they despatched two of their party, with two other men belonging to the party, to the Eastern end of Great Slave Lake, for the purpose of erecting a small establishment at which they might take up their quarters for the following winter, and of laying up a stock of provisions preparatory to an extension of their survey in the summer of 1838. These arrangements were completed by the 15th of August, and the remainder of their people, forming a party of twelve in all, continued their route down the Mackenzie, and reached Fort Good Hope, the most northern establishment belonging to the Company, on the 4th, where they found an assemblage of several of the Loucheux Indians from whom they learned that the Esquimaux had killed three of their party a short time previous, which prevented the discoverers taking an interpreter from that party.

On the 9th of July they reached the ocean by the most westerly mouth of the Mackenzie, making its situation in lat. 68 deg. 49 min. 23 sec. N., long. 136 deg. 36 min. 45 sec. W. They had proceeded but a short distance to seaward when a party of nineteen Esquimaux went off to them from the north, and showed a disposition to be troublesome, but returned to their encampment when they found the party prepared to defend themselves if necessary. The progress of the party along the coast was very slow, owing to the ice which they encountered, and the strong head winds. On the afternoon of the 11th they reached Point Kay, where they found another encampment of Esquimaux, and where they were received by a company of body ice, occupying Phillips Bay until the 14th. They continued their route till the 17th, when an unbroken pack of ice extending to seaward made them seek the shore in Camden Bay, near a large camp of Esquimaux, where they were kindly received.

In the afternoon there appeared a narrow passage of water through the ice stretching outward, and they immediately embarked, but had not proceeded above three miles from the land when the ice suddenly closed upon them, squeezing one among the boats, which with their provisions and baggage, had much difficulty in saving, and by means of perches from one piece of ice to another, the oars serving as bridges, they finally got on a large floe, where they passed an incident and anxious night. On the 20th they reached a bay, which they named the Bay of the Belvedere, where they were again attacked by a pack of ice, and a violent north-west wind until the 22d, having on the preceding day made an ineffectual attempt to weather Point Anxiety, in which they narrowly escaped with a thorough drenching. From this situation they had much difficulty in discovering a range of the Rocky Mountains to the westward of the Romanoff chain, and not seen by Sir John Franklin, but being within the limit of his survey, called it the Franklin Range, and ascertained its character and merits.

That evening they reached Sir John Franklin's Return Reef, where their survey commenced, that officer having got no farther. Return Reef is one of a chain of reefs which run for twenty miles parallel to the coast, at the distance of about half a league from the shore, and which are separated by small bays. The mainland is very low. From Point Berens (the different rivers, capes, and other remarkable objects between Franklin's Return Reef and Beecher's Cape Barrow, were named by Messrs. Dease and Simpson, after the Governor and Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other gentlemen connected with the fur trade at Cape Halkett in Harris's Bay, 50 miles broad, by about a third of that distance in depth. At the bottom of this bay another picturesque branch of the Rocky mountains rears its lofty peaks above the sea level, and is called the Pelly's Mountains, in honor of the governor of the company. At their base flows Colville's River two miles broad at its mouth, to the south-west of which stands Cape Halkett, where they were detained by a north-east gale the whole of the following day. The country extending to the foot of the mountains appeared to consist of plains covered with short grass and moss, a favourite resort of reindeer, of which they saw numerous herds. Observations were obtained determining Cape Halkett to be in lat. 70 deg. 42 min. N., long. 152 deg. 14 min. W.; the variation of the compass 43 deg. 33 sec. E.

Next morning, 23d July, they passed the Gany, a river about one mile broad. From Cape Halkett the coast turned suddenly off to the W.N.W. It presented to the eye nothing but a succession of low banks of frozen mud, and the evening they reached the mouth of a large stream which they named Smith's River. From there, for about nine miles, the coast line is formed of gravel reefs, near the extremity of which, at Port Pitt, the ice breaks more to the westward. Here they were detained by ice until the following afternoon, (27th) when an opening presenting itself, they resumed their route. It blew a cutting blast from the north-east, and the salt water froze upon the oars and rigging. Point Drew, the position of the landing place to be in lat. 71 deg. 33 min. 33 sec. N. 136 deg. 20 min. 0 sec. W., agreeing closely with the observations of Mr. Elison. Their bidding adieu to their good-humoured and amusing entertainers, the party set out on their return.

They reached the western mouth of the Mackenzie on the 17th of August, and Fort Norman on the 4th of September, from whence their report is dated on the following day.

arrangements the success of the expedition is in a great measure indebted. This point was destined to be the limit of their boat navigation, for during the four days they were only able to advance a few miles. The weather was foggy and dimly cold, the wild fowl passed in long flights to the westward, and there seemed little prospect of their being able to reach Beecher's Point Barrow by water. Point Extreme is situated in lat. 71 deg. 3 min. 24 sec. N., long. 154 deg. 26 min. 30 sec. W.; variation of compass 42 deg. 36 min. 18 sec. E.

Under these circumstances Mr. Thomas Simpson undertook to complete the journey on foot, and accordingly started on the 1st of August with five men, Mr. Dease and the other five remaining in charge of the boats.

The pedestrians carried with them their arms, some ammunition, pemican, a small oilied canvas canoe for the crossing of rivers, the necessary astronomical instruments, and a few tintricks for the natives.

It was one of the worst days of the whole season, and the fog was so dense that the party were under the necessity of following the tortuous outline of the coast, which for twenty miles formed a sort of irregular inland bay, (being guarded without by a series of gravel reefs), the shore of which was almost on a level with the water, and intersected by innumerable salt creeks through which they waded, besides three considerable rivers, which they traversed in their portable canoe. Next day the weather improved, and at noon Mr. Simpson had an observation for lat. in 71 deg. 9 min. 45 sec. The land now inclined to the south-west, and continued to rise to a high, rocky, and precipitous, day, abounding in salt creeks, whose waters were at the freezing temperature. The party had proceeded about ten miles, when they to their dismay the coast suddenly turned off to the southward, forming an inlet as far as the eye could reach.

At the same moment they descended at no great distance a small camp of Esquimaux, to which they immediately directed their steps. The men were about hunting, and the women and children took to their boat in the greatest alarm, leaving behind them an infirm man, who was in an agony of fear. A few words of friendship removed his apprehensions, and brought back the fugitives, who were equally surprised and delighted to behold us, and to see before the party fresh reindeer meat and seal oil.

Mr. Simpson now determined to adopt a more expeditious mode of travelling by obtaining the loan of one of their "ooms ka," or family skin canoes, to convey the party to Point Barrow, which, by the way, he had been informed, it appeared that these people were well acquainted. Four cars were fitted with lashings to this strange craft. Before starting the hunters arrived, and presents of tobacco, awls, buttons, &c. were made to all the men, with whom they were acquainted, which they were highly gratified.

Dense's Inlet is five miles broad at this place, yet so low is the land that the one shore is just visible from the other in the clearest weather. It now again blew strongly from the North-east, bringing back the cold dense fog, which was effected by the aid of the compass. The waves ran high, and the skin-boat surmounted them with great buoyancy; the party encamped on the west side of the inlet. The banks were covered with ice, and the water was perfectly flat, abounding in small lakes, and produced a very short grass, but no where had the water penetrated more than two inches beneath the surface, while under water a log the shore bottom was still impenetrably frozen. Not a log of wood was to be found in this land of desolation; but our party followed the example of the natives, and made their fire of the roots of the dwarf willow in a little chimney of turf. Next morning, August 3, the fog cleared for a few hours, but it was still cold, and the ice still bestial on the outside of the heavy line of ice which lay packed upon the shore.

To weather this was a work of danger; but the good qualities of their boat, after a severe trial, carried them safely through. The land ran for five miles to the northward, then turned off to the westward, and the party followed it to lat. 71 deg. 12 min. 36 sec. was observed. From there the coast trended to the westward, and the party formed two points and a bay, which Mr. Simpson named after chief factors Charles and Rowland, and chief trader Ross. The party then came up to what appeared a large bay, where they halted for two or three hours, to await the dispersion of the fog, not knowing which way to go. In the evening their way was gratified, and the bay from that time was sensibly ameliorated. The water was not ascertained to be only four miles in width; the depth half-way across was 11 fathoms on a bottom of sand; that of Dense's Inlet was afterward found to be two fathoms, muddy bottom, and the water was perfectly clear. The inlet Reef and Point Barrow, except at 10 miles S.E. from Cape Halkett, where 3 fathoms were sounded on our return. After crossing Mackenzie's Bay the coast again trended for eight or nine miles to the W. N. W. A compact body of ice extended all along, and the party were obliged to go to the seaward; but the party carried their light vessel within that formidable barrier, and made their way through the narrow channels close to the shore.

At midnight they passed the mouth of a fine creek, which they named the Bay of the Belvedere, which was a quarter of a mile wide, to which Mr. Simpson gave the name of the Belvedere, and in less than an hour afterward the rising sun gratified him with the view of Point Barrow, stretching to the N. N. W. They soon crossed Elson Bay, which in the perfect calm had acquired a level coating of young ice, but had much difficulty in making their way through a broad and heavy pack that rested upon the shore. On reaching it, and seeing the ocean extending away to the Southward, they hoisted their flag, and with three cheers took possession of their discoveries in his majesty's name.

Point Barrow is a long low spit, composed of gravel and coarse sand, which the pressure of the ice has forced up into numerous mounds, that, viewed from a distance, assume the appearance of large bonfires. At the spot where the party landed it is only a quarter of a mile across, but it is broader toward its termination. The first object that presented itself on looking round the landing place was an immense cemetery. The bodies lay exposed in the most horrid and disgusting manner, and many of them appeared so fresh that men became alarmed that the cholera, or some other dreadful disease, was raging among the natives. Two considerable camps of the latter stood at no great distance on the point, but none of the inmates ventured to approach, and our party first visited them, and, with the customary professions of friendship, dissipated their apprehensions.

A brisk traffic then began, after which the women formed a circle and danced to a variety of airs, some of which were pleasing to the ear. The whole conduct of these people was friendly in the extreme; they seemed to be well acquainted with the character, if not the persons, of white men, and were passionately fond of tobacco.

To the northward enormous icebergs covered the ocean, but on the western side there was a fine open channel, which the Esquimaux and the party extended all along to the southward, and so inviting was the prospect in that direction, that had such been his object, Mr. Simpson would not have hesitated to prosecute the voyage to Cook's Inlet in his skin canoe. The natives informed him that whales were numerous to the northward of the point, and seals were every where sporting among the ice.

It was high water between one and two o'clock A. M.; the rise of the tide fourteen inches, and the flow came from the westward. Observations were obtained which determined the position of the landing place to be in lat. 71 deg. 33 min. 33 sec. N. 136 deg. 20 min. 0 sec. W., agreeing closely with the observations of Mr. Elison. Their bidding adieu to their good-humoured and amusing entertainers, the party set out on their return.

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From Fort Norman they were about to proceed to the eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, there to pass the winter, from whence their boats crossed to the Coppermine River, and resume their survey to the eastward at the opening of the navigation in July next, with the view of connecting the discoveries of Sir John Franklin and Captain Back from Point Barrow to Great Fish River, in which, from the activity and perseverance of the leaders, it is confidently hoped they will be successful.

By the Philadelphia, letters have been received stating that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Carlisle Buchanan, Esq., son of Her Majesty's consul in this city, agent for emigration for the Canadas, to reside at Quebec. [N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 15.]

From the Quebec Gazette, May 11th. The ships of war announced in our paper of Wednesday, as having come into port at the time the Gazette went to press, were reported yesterday morning, and proved to be H. S. E. Ensign, 74, 18th April, from Portsmouth; the Inconstant, frigate, 10th April; and the troop ships Apollo and Atholl, from the same port, with the second battalions of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, each battalion 800 strong, under the command of Major General Sir James McDonnell. The following are the names of the officers:—Grenadier Guards—Col. Major Grant, Lieut. Cols. Olive, Estace, Barnard, Lyster, Greenwood, Perceval, Granford; Capt. Lieuts. Astell, Thornton, Ridley, Nicholson, Leicester, Lewis, Colborne, Burt, Cox, Cadogan; Lieut. Ensigns Mitchell, Purnes, Goulburn, Bette Gordon, Clifford, Lambert, Percy, Dawson, Wemyss; Paymaster Payne; Surgeon Wright; Assistant Surgeons Brown and Daykin; Quarter Master Galt.

Brigade Major Torrens. N. B.—Majors in the Guards rank as Colonels, Captains as Lieut. Cols.—Lieutenants as Captains, Ensigns as Lieuts.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the head-quarters divisions of the 34th and 66th Regiments embarked on board the steamer St. George; the 34th for Montreal, and the 66th for Three Rivers and Sorel. The conduct of both the officers and men forming these corps, during their stay amongst us, has been such as to excite them to that feeling of respect entertained for them by the citizens of Quebec, and renders their departure a matter of sincere regret to all.

The following are the names of the officers who accompany the two detachments:—Colonel Baird, Captain Baylie, Lieutenants Parker and Dames, Esqns. Gordon, Paymaster Ross, Adjutant Steele, (Lieut.) Surgeon Henry, Quarter Master Hornby.

24th Regt.—Major Roxton, Capt. Mathews, Lt. Harford, Ensign McDonald; Esqns. Harvey does not accompany the Regiment, having obtained leave of absence.

It was not till about four that the Grenadier Guards landed and marched up to the Jesuits' Barracks, where the late quarters of the 34th and 66th. An immense concourse of people was assembled, and every window was occupied from which a sight could be had of them as they passed. They are a remarkably fine body of men, and pre- sented a strikingly martial appearance. They have no hands, but bring with them a very efficient corps of drums and fifes.

About one o'clock to-day the 15th Regiment embarked on board the Canard, on their route to Chambly and St. Johns. The weather being fine, the men were dressed in their summer clothing, and preceded by the beautiful band of the regiment, marched down to the boat in fine style. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass, of assuring the officers and men of the fact of the Government's respect for them, and their high opinion of Quebec, for their exemplary conduct whilst forming a part of this Garrison. (16.)

The second battalion of the Coldstream Guards arrived at the Citadel Barracks last afternoon at four. A finer body of men than those forming the two battalions landed yesterday and to-day has not been seen in Canada. On passing through the city they were enthusiastically cheered by the citizens. (16.)

ARRIVAL OF THE MALABAR. The telegraph announced this morning Her Majesty's Ship Malabar, 74, Captain E. Harvey, and a little after two she made her appearance round the point, under a cloud of canvas, and came to an anchor off the city a little after three o'clock. Our readers will recollect that by the late extracts from English papers which we have given, the 74th Regiment of Light Infantry was to embark on board this vessel at Cork. She was fitted for sea in the remarkably short period of thirty days—a circumstance almost without parallel in peacable times.

No positive information has yet been received as to the number of troops arrived; but of this we are certain, that the 74th Light Infantry is a fine body. On arriving opposite the city, their celebrated band of bugles struck up the favorite national air of "Auld Lang Syne," and they were loudly cheered from the wharf. (Quebec Gazette, May 14.)

Yesterday evening at six o'clock, His Excellency left this city on board the steamer Canada for Quebec. His family was escorted to the wharf by a guard of the Queen's Light Dragoons, and His Excellency was attended by Major-General Clitherton, and all the Staff and Field Officers in the city, including the Volunteers, numbering altogether thirty forty, on horseback. The wharves were crowded by thousands anxious to do honor to the gallant veteran who was received on board by a guard of honor, and the 34th and 66th Regiments. When the Canada left the wharf, the assembled multitude gave three British cheers, which Sir John acknowledged, by bowing, frequently with uncovered head. We are happy to hear that he appeared to be in the possession of excellent health, and we are sure he will carry with him the warm wishes of every truly British subject, that he may live long to enjoy it. A salute was fired from the island, and from one of the ships in port, all of which hung out their colors in signal, which added to the brilliancy of the scene. (Mont. Herald May 16.)

Upper Canada. AGRICULTURE ON THE OTTAWA RIVER.—We have it from authority on which we can rely, that in addition to the rapidly increasing settlement of the surveyed lands on the Ottawa River, above the Chate, there are a number of thriving and prosperous settlements making by individuals, and their families, on the surveyed lands on the different tributary streams which fall in on the south Upper Canada side of the Ottawa. On the Bonchere river there are 29 families, comprising 158 souls of this description. On the Madawaska river there are also 29 families, which may be estimated at a similar amount of population. On lakes and smaller rivers lying between the Bonchere and Zeeb, there are 12 families, whom we have reason to believe are equally prolific with the others. We may also remark, that upwards of 100 miles on its mouth, on the Gattineau river, which falls in on the Lower Canada side of the Ottawa, there are several families, three of whom own above 900 acres of land under cultivation. We have heard that these interested in diverting emigrants from, and retarding the settlement of the banks of the Ottawa, represent the climate here as so insupportable, and the soil so unproductive, that no wheat can be raised. In the face of this, we have been assured by the proprietors of this measure, who we have heard, above independent of what was raised and manufactured for domestic consumption, by the numerous flouring mills through this country, during last winter, at the extensive mills of New Edinburgh, belonging to Messrs. McKay, Esq. upwards of 15,000 bushels of wheat were purchased from the surrounding country, and manufactured for sale. (Bytown Gazette.)

Last week, the steamer Rideau having 11 bars in tow, between Bytown and Granville, burst her boiler, by which two men were killed. [Bathurst Courier.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT PERRY'S MILLS IN OPS. On Sunday, the 22d ult., a young man named James Murray lost his life at these mills, under the following distressing circumstances: A raft of logs was in danger of going over the dam, when, with another man, he went in a boat to secure them. By some accident Murray fell into the water, while the latter was on the logs at the edge of the dam, and in the confusion that ensued, the whole were precipitated over the fall together, and the poor fellow being entangled with the logs, was unable to save himself, and perished. His companion, finding that he must go, made a spring to escape the sheet of falling water, and being a good swimmer, got out safe. Murray was a young man of excellent character, and, we regret to add, was but lately married. (Coburg Star.)

The Herald. KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1838.

We have now in several late numbers taken a short review of recent events, and have seen ample cause to condemn the measures which produced them. If their errors and evils had been of trivial interest or of temporary duration, we might have allowed them to pass over without much comment; but this is so far from being the case, that no other event or course of proceeding has ever struck such a blow at the prosperity of the Province as this rebellion has done. This event, permitted, if not even desired, for the public good, was proved, like the wrath of Achilles, "the direful spring of woes unnumbered." And the exercise of even a moderate discernment, to say nothing of those higher qualities which should be found in every man professing to be a statesman, would have fore- shown the inevitable evils of allowing a country like Upper Canada to be convulsed and shattered by a civil conflict, in which thousands of our neighbours would certainly be engaged. No "public good" could result from such a contest that was not sure to be counterbalanced by a hundred public evils, and shallow indeed must have been man's judgment who would invite these evils in order to remove out of the way a few troublesome agitators, and establish a point which was not debated by any man whose good opinion was worth having.

That radical agitation produced considerable annoyance, and some positive injury to the country, may be admitted; but is the conservative cause so feeble and so ill established as to be unable to bear that annoyance? Will the lion lash himself into madness and lacerate his limbs on the racks for the buzzing of flies and barking of curs? Will the elephant tear his own flesh because a tribe of monkeys chatter in the forest over his head, and sometimes toss a cocoa nut on his broad back? Where is the intellectual and moral dignity which should be maintained by every man who pretends to govern his fellow-men? Is there not strength of mind sufficient to make us despite the petty assaults of vulgar scribblers who are prompted by cupidity, hate and revenge? Are our rulers so ill-armed that the push of a grey goose quill can wound them, and so feeble that the breath of a radical can blow them down? Let the government know nothing about, and have said nothing. What we have said, that he was not connected with the rebels, or cognizant of their proceedings. In another place "P. Q." would make it appear that we have accused Mr. Bidwell of disloyalty, because we said it had been discovered in this neighbourhood; but this is another specimen of his unfairness in applying what we said of actual rebels to Mr. B. who, so long as he was engaged in politics, did nothing that was contrary to law to the rights of a British Subject.

These remarks are sufficient to show the general character of "P. Q.'s" last epistle. We will not follow him through all his doublings, as there is a more direct method of exposing his folly. With all his craft, he cannot cover up in a cloud of just the ancient maxim—Hear both sides; we can be with all his prejudice, refuse to allow Mr. Bidwell the benefit of that maxim. This being premised, we will put the case in the strongest light, and go farther than even "P. Q." pretends to have gone, and tell him that if we had not previously charged Mr. Bidwell with being connected with the rebels, instead of having expressly denied it, yet our now asserting his innocence would not be an inconsistency, because we had not then seen or heard his defence. Nothing is more common than for a man to be believed guilty of a crime while the case against him only is heard, and the same man to be believed and declared innocent when his defence is known. Now up to the time when the communication of the E. of Lyell's defence of Mr. Bidwell except the few remarks "Justitia," which neither explained nor proved anything, were therefore merely the opinion of the writer. But when we had seen the defence, in which every suspicious circumstance was satisfactorily explained, and every thing obscure was made plain, and in which it was shown that the accused had nothing to support his charge, could not make out a case to go to a jury, we should have been as contemptible as "P. Q." and the Chronicle, and the Patriot, if we had denied to admit the innocence of the accused party. "P. Q." may now understand that there is an inconsistency in believing a man to be guilty before his defence is heard, and believing him to be innocent after it. Besides this, the accusers on their own showing prove nothing. The veriest pedagogue will tell them, that they cannot make out a case to go to a jury. They have nothing but suspicions, backed by mountains of prejudice, but by no single fact; and the grounds of their suspicion have been explained. So much for our inconsistency, on which "P. Q." has rendered himself so ridiculous.

On another point "P. Q." is taken up and ground with us. He says that Mr. Bidwell was not banished by Sir Francis Head. We think that he was virtually banished, took occasion of his having nothing but suspicions, took occasion of his times to work on Mr. Bidwell's fears by availing that he could not warrant him protection either of person or property. If such an avowed had come from almost any other person, it would not have been of so much weight or importance; but coming from the governor, who, especially at such a time, was the proper person to give protection, it could not but have a most depressing effect, in fact that was intended. But on this point we shall dwell, as we are confident that the general will repair the injury done. It cannot be that a government which has nobly refused to punish persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, will punish one who has not, and against whom his bitterest enemies cannot make out a case.

If we did not know the ill-considered motives which actuate the promoters of "P. Q." and the rest of the tribe—did not know that all their boasted pretensions of regard to the government from Mr. Bidwell, is in truth, but a selfish regard to their own pockets, we should be surprised at the contemptible light in which they represent the

make any preparation to avert this danger, though you had ample time and numerous admonitions how then can you expect us to rush forward to risk our lives to rescue you from the fate you so blindly courted? Had they thus answered, we declined obeying the call, could he have complained? Would he not have been self-condemned, because when they called on him he would not hear? It was quite easy for the government to have relied on the loyalty of its people without insulting their intelligence, or exposing them to unnecessary danger and loss. And as for supposing that they generally approved of this conduct, we could not allow such a libel on their good sense to pass uncontradicted. It is an example not to be pursued again, and, commending the aid to wiser counsels in future, we now dismiss the subject.

ELECTIVE INSTITUTIONS.—The following striking disclosures were made in the New York Council, when considering a report on some contracts. Alderman Benson argued that the enormous profits of the contractors would well enable them to cheat.

He said he knew of one case in which work had been let out at \$12,000 which could be performed for \$1,000, and of a sewer which ought not to cost over \$30,000, which had been let on a contract for \$70,000.

"P. Q." of the Chronicle has made another attempt to convict us of inconsistency in relation to Mr. Bidwell, but this attempt is even more absurd than his last, showing conclusively that he is one of those men who may say with the late "I will not be persuaded, though thou shouldst persuade me." He thinks that he gained a victory, though of the half-acre charges that he had made against us, he now does not pretend to maintain more than one or two. If to lose some votes out of ten be to vanquish, "P. Q." is a formidable hero sure enough. But perhaps he claims a victory, because, "though vanquished he can argue still;" yet even on this footing he gains nothing, as his whole argument is a tissue of sophistry, founded on false assertions, false principles and dishonest quotations: we say dishonest, because though he quotes part of our remarks on "Justitia," he omits other parts that would have directly disproved all his assertions. And of the remarks he quotes, several sentences are also quite blank against him. He says indeed, that "there is manifest contradiction and absurdity in the passage;" but that absurdity is all his own, and arises from his false principle of making Mr. Bidwell accountable for the actions of other men, and especially of those who were the leaders, committed after he abandoned all connection with politics. Of his assertions there are several. "P. Q." says that we "contend that Mr. Bidwell never knew any dangerous consequences from the doctrines and efforts of that party." We never did say such a thing. What Mr. B. did or did not foresee we know nothing about, and have said nothing. What we have said, that he was not connected with the rebels, or cognizant of their proceedings. In another place "P. Q." would make it appear that we have accused Mr. Bidwell of disloyalty, because we said it had been discovered in this neighbourhood; but this is another specimen of his unfairness in applying what we said of actual rebels to Mr. B. who, so long as he was engaged in politics, did nothing that was contrary to law to the rights of a British Subject.

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government, both as to its power. If we did not know that all the Chronicle and Patriot is a should think that we had gone to the "King-making Warwick", we should be so weak, and so fall, and Mr. Bidwell was so poor Warwick, that he could overturn opposition to all these false and

to let the government