

people or the Crown—on another set of men more capable of appreciating the nature of public rights, and conducting the state through public exigencies.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns to-day again show that we are giving every possible attention to the communications of our friends. We have, however, several others yet to dispose of, as soon as space permits.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from W. E. Clarke, Esq., of Darnley, in reply to a communication in the *Islander*, signed 'Observer.' It shall receive an early attention.

WILLIAM CULLEN, Esq.—Under our Obituary head will be found a notice of the demise of this gentleman, and we publish it with feelings of sincere sorrow. As a man of refined and vigorous intellect—of pleasing and unobtrusive manners—he won and held the respect of all classes of the community. In the situation which he held with so much honour to himself and so much advantage to the Assembly, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get a person possessed of any thing like the extent of Parliamentary knowledge and ability displayed by Mr. Cullen. His loss cannot but be severely felt by the Legislature especially; and we shall rejoice to see some fitting appreciation of his merits manifested on behalf of his family.

We take the following paragraph from the *New York Sun*, which, maugre its braggadocia and incessant vaunting about American spirit and enterprise, is one of the most talented and popular papers in the Union. Our Republican neighbours talk as coolly of bringing whole nations under the shadow of the stars and stripes, as though "the world was all before them where to choose," but Brother Jonathan is too cunning a fellow at bottom to entertain seriously, with reference to any part of British territory, any such designs as he is now labouring to enforce in Mexico:—

ENGLAND A REPUBLIC.—Indications are strong that we may yet be called to admit England to the blessings and honors of the Republic. It will be extending the area of our territory rather wide, but republican principles are strong enough to protect the whole earth in one compact. The only objection we can have at present to the annexation of England is the want of intelligence and preparation in her masses; these, however, could be soon educated right.—Speaking our language, she has superior claims upon our sympathies, and we may as well take her in a lump as to be dribbling her away by emigration, at the rate of a million a year. The Lancashire and Yorkshire boys would soon drop their uncouth dialects, and adopting the English language, make good freemen and citizens. Stranger things have been seen than parents seeking the protection of their children, which will be the case when we gather England into the Union.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been actually made at the Colonial Office—so an English paper says—and yet no successor to Sir Henry!! Would it not be well, if the fourteen "influential and respectable" gentlemen who have put their hands in their pockets to enable Messrs. Palmer and Pope to take a trip across the Atlantic, were to set about getting up a Memorial to Her Majesty, praying for the removal of Lord Grey from the Colonial Office, as a punishment for his remissness about the appointment of a new Governor? What! to make appointments at this season of the year, and to leave Prince Edward Island unnoticed! This treatment of the high and mighty gentlemen is really too cruel. They who have been waiting with breathless anxiety, for months past, the arrival of every English Mail, and ready to fly into ecstasies at the most distant hope of a new appointment, now note with sorrowful countenances the approach of winter, and the almost certain continuance of Sir Henry in the Government, for at least another year. We sympathise in their distresses—we do—and we suggest—(seriously)—that a subscription be set on foot, to send home a brace of Delegates to complain of Lord Grey.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir Henry Edmund Fox Young, Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern district, Cape of Good Hope, will shortly leave to assume the post of Lieut.-Governor of Australia. Sir Robert Wilson, whose term as Governor of Gibraltar will shortly expire, will it is expected, succeed Lord Seaton in the administration of the Ionian Islands.

STILL NO ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail *did not* arrive on Thursday night, and, of course, not a word from the Delegates. The news will be rare news, to be sure, when it does come: "Splendid voyage—slight attack of sea-sickness, brandy, an excellent specific—arrival in London—court dresses not to be had, owing to the shortness of funds—visited the Colonial Office, Lord Grey 'not at home'—great encouragement, notwithstanding the woful predictions of Mr. William Young—talked to Mr. John McGregor on the subject of the Mission, who said something disparagingly of the 'Compact,' unfortunately recollects all their bad deeds and knows nothing of their good ones—still very great hopes—saw some capital acting at 'the Surrey'—theatre rather low—pushed about by the rowdies in the pit—could not afford a Box ticket—*must* be authorized to draw for a further allowance—had made few acquaintances in London—saw some Plymouth friends—not a word about the ferry—P—r frets about losing the Councillorship—begins to think the Colonial Secretary won't hesitate to accept his resignation," &c. &c. Now, in order to show a proper respect towards those two absent gentlemen, who are suffering so much for country's sake, amidst the smoke and bustle of the great Metropolis, we think that every man should put a twopenny candle in his window, immediately after the arrival of the Mail, because there will be letters to a dead certainty, and it matters very little what may be their contents, they will be letters. We have known persons to illuminate, in anticipation of the arrival of a Mail that was *expected* to bring important intelligence: however questionable might be the propriety of such a proceeding, we don't hesitate to say there ought to be a proper and judicious consumption of tallow—on the very night the Mail arrives.

Mem.—Will the "Islander" please to inform us whether Mr. P. did or did not leave Mr. Collard a lock of his hair, previous to his departure?

"STALE, FLAT, AND UNPROFITABLE"—The "Islander" of yesterday.

NEWS BY THE LAST COLONIAL MAIL.

VIOLENT HURRICANE—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE—DEATH OF LEVI NORTH.—A letter to the Baltimore American, dated Kingston, Ind., August 25th, says:—Last night, as Messrs. Welsh & Delavan's Circus Company were performing at this place, a tremendous hurricane passed over us, upset their canvass tent, and tore parts of it to atoms. At the time it occurred, Mr. Levi North, a well known equestrian, was going through the favourite four horse act, when the horses took fright, and threw him on the planks on the ring, dashing his brains out, and killing him instantly. The ring man was run over by some of the horses, and had one of his arms broken, and was otherwise injured, but it is thought not dangerously. Several others of the company were hurt, and among the spectators two women and a child were killed instantly, and several others more or less hurt. The storm lasted only a few minutes and devastated a space of half a mile wide, blowing down buildings and killing several persons in the country. The destruction to timber, horses, cattle, sheep, crops, &c., is immense.

THE WRONG MAN HUNG.—A young printer, named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the New Haven Palladium, was hung a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last; but without avail. Recently, the landlord in whose house the murder was committed, confessed the crime on his death bed! Boyington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man.—*Alabama Evening Journal.*

This is one of very numerous cases which have occurred even within our own recollection, and shows one of the evil effects of a law futile and damning in the extreme. The above is an instance of a legalized murder—innocence was punished for guilt, and guilt escaped from his due as a criminal unscathed. When will Christian legislators become sufficiently enlightened to abolish a law contrary to the very spirit of religion, and inefficacious in staying the progress of crime?

MURDER IN NEWBRUNSWICK.—Our New Brunswick contemporaries give deplorable accounts of continued assassinations in St. John, the cause of which, it would appear, cannot be assigned. From the papers received by yesterday's Mail, we learn that a youth by the name of Briggs was fired at and instantly killed, a few evenings since, by some ruffian unknown. The deceased was on his return homewards from a Temperance Meeting with his brother, who also was slightly wounded in the

arm by a part of the discharge of the gun. The villain who committed the deed has not yet been apprehended.

What are the authorities of St. John about, to allow these frequent attacks upon the lives of the citizens, without any attempt at prevention?

TRADE OF PICTOU.—We are glad to learn from the *Eastern Chronicle* that Pictou now presents a scene of more than usual bustle and commercial activity. We are informed that, besides the usual number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and some large ships loading for British markets, and some just arrived, there are now no less than 70 vessels, British and American, entered at the Mining Company's office, South Pictou, for cargoes of coal. Many of these are vessels of large tonnage.

This is good news, but doubly so to the Tories, who are anxiously looking to the increase of the Coal Fund for the payment of their "arrears."—*Nov.*

LATE FROM THE MORMONS.—A friend has shown us letters of a late date from the pioneer camp of Mormon emigrants. They had at length reached the great Salt Lake, near which they had made a halt, and their wearied cattle were enjoying the sweet grass and fresh water with which that region is favoured. They had made a new road from the Omata country, near to the base of the mountains, which will no doubt be valuable to other emigrants from the United States. It keeps north of the Oregon trace, is said to be more direct than this, and is carried, by substantial bridges, over most of the principal streams which it meets. By the pioneers it must have been traversed with difficulty, since they have evidently been subjected to great hardships. After leaving Grand Island, however, they had an abundant supply of Buffalo beef, which greatly renewed the strength of those whose health was suffering by forced abstinence. A single herd, with which they fell in, was estimated to number over 10,000, or, according to the calculation of one letter-writer, must have contained from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of meat; 'a large supply,' he says, 'to be sent by quails in the desert.' Should Whitney's railroad, or any government works, be undertaken along the line from the Missouri to the Pacific, they will find their best contractors and workmen among the Mormons—bardy children of persecution, who appear to despise difficulty and danger.—*Pennsylvanian.*

MEXICO.—Rumours still reach us, via the U. S., from Mexico, of warlike movements—but nothing definite. The following is the latest:

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 21st August, had reached New Orleans on the 29th. News had arrived at the former place that the vanguard of Gen. Scott's army had reached Ayotla, 20 miles from the capital, on the 13th, to which date not a hostile gun had been fired.

Another rumour at Vera Cruz was, that Scott had met the enemy and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, but with a loss of 800 men. The Mexican loss was unimportant.

A letter to the New Orleans Picayune asserts that there is no truth in this rumour, and the writer seems confident that the advance reached Ayotla as stated, without loss.

The last division of the United States army, numbering 4000 men, left Puebla on the 10th August. Major Tally's command is said to have gone on in safety beyond Jalapa. Capt. Well's party were compelled to fight their way to the National Bridge, and made an attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by Guerrillas, who opened a heavy fire, killing nearly all the mules and horses, and then forced the whole party to retire without any of their wagons, except one with the officer's baggage. Almost every thing was left in possession of the Mexicans. The Americans had five or six men killed, two or three wounded, and several died subsequently of fatigue.

A detachment of twelve dragoons, accompanied by Surgeon Cooper, previously despatched by Wells to the Bridge, to carry a report to Lally, has not been heard from, and it was supposed that the whole party had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of the 6th, noticing the State of the Markets of that City, says:

"There is no change in the price of Flour—all Western, \$5.37 a 62, chiefly \$5.50; Southern \$6 to \$6.25. Provisions quiet and heavy. Exchange—Sterling a little heavy at 8½ to ¾ per cent premium.

A GOOD OPERATION.—A merchant of this city, last May contracted with a New York house for 2000 barrels best Genesee flour, to be delivered in June, at \$6 per barrel. A few weeks afterwards he sold out his contract at a profit of \$4,500, and pocketed the cash. We notice it from the fact of its being, probably, the snuggest operation of the kind ever known in this city. It was not without a spice of hazard, as there would have been a loss of \$2000 or more if the contract had been made for July instead of June. The operation was marked by two of the best qualities of an able speculator, and which are not always found together, namely: sufficient nerve to hold on stoutly amidst rapidly advancing prices, and at the same time sufficient prudence to avoid holding on too long.—*Hartford Times.*