

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 3, 1857.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

We find the following notice of this Commission in papers published at St. John, N. B.:

"The members of the joint Fishery Commission under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, consisting of Major-General G. Cushman, of Bangor, the United States Commissioner, and R. D. Cutts, Esq., of Washington, his Surveyor, with M. H. Perley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner, and George H. Perley, Esq., his secretary and surveyor, met at East port last week, and transacted much important business. Among other things, the Commissioners decided upon the appointment of an Empire to settle some differences as to rivers in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, respecting which they have conscientiously differed. We learn that the choice of Empire, under the 1st article of the Treaty, has fallen upon the Honorable J. H. Gray, of this City, who was nominated by the British Commissioner, with the approval of Lord Napier, H. M. Minister at Washington.

Yesterday Mr. Gray subscribed the declaration required by the Treaty, and took the oath of office, in presence of the Commissioners for the two countries, before His Worship the Mayor of this City, and Collins Whitekir, Esq., the United States Consul at this Port. We understand that Mr. Gray will proceed immediately to Prince Edward Island, there to enter upon the important duties confided to him."

In addition to the above we are able to state, that the Hon. Mr. Gray arrived in this City last Thursday night, and a proclamation was issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Saturday, announcing that Mr. Gray would visit every part of this Island in the performance of his duties, and requesting all persons in authority to give him the necessary information and assistance.

We understand that M. H. Perley, Esq., the British Fishery Commissioner, has also arrived here, and will embark to-day in H. M. Cutter *Nesley*, for the west coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, to perform the duties in that quarter, with respect to some special service which has been entrusted to him.

MELANCHOLY AND DISASTROUS STORM ON THE COAST OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The *Miramichi Gleaner*, of the 25th ult., gives the following particulars of some melancholy disasters by recent storms on the coast of the neighbouring Province:—

THE SEASON.—We have often heard it stated that this was a country of extremes in reference to the weather, and this remark has been borne out the past week. In our last issue we alluded to the extreme heat of the weather. On Tuesday commenced a change. The wind has since prevailed from the eastward, with heavy rain, rendering a top-coat out of doors, and a fire in-doors, both comfortable and necessary. Reports are afloat of several sad disasters involving the loss of human life, on the river, but we have not as yet been able to collect the facts. A boat belonging to Prince Edward Island, on board of which was a man and his son, (name unknown,) when off Point Escuminac, during the heavy blow on Tuesday, was upset. The father clung to the boat and was picked up, but the son was drowned. They were returning home with provisions, &c.

Since the above was penned, we have been furnished with the following particulars of disasters, from a person who was down the river during the storm. On Wednesday, 22nd, a boat coming into Tracadie Cully from the fishing ground, upset, and three hands were lost. They belong to either Caraqueet or Shippagan, names unknown. The same day two boats came ashore, bottom up, between Tracadie and Tabusintac—names of owners unknown. Two boats were seen from the establishment of Geo. E. Letson, Esq., bottom up, out in the bay. The pilots report that they met several boats in the same position in the Gulf. Fears are entertained that there has been a considerable loss of property on the coast, as well as of human life.

This morning we learn from a person who has just arrived from Tracadie that 29 dead bodies have been picked up on the beach. Another report has just reached us that 60 boats are supposed to be lost, owned by parties living between Neguac and Tracadie, and that 51 dead bodies have been picked up between these two places. It is calculated that 200 boats were out fishing, and many more disasters it is feared have occurred.

The Master of a Coaster arrived this morning from Shediac, informs us that he put into Egmont Bay, P. E. Island, during the storm, and he counted 130 American fishing crafts that there had also run in for shelter. He states that there was great destruction among the fishing boats, a number having floated ashore.

We understand that intelligence has been obtained that several vessels have been lost in the St. Lawrence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The partial elections in this Province, consequent on the recent change of Government, have been determined in favor of the official candidates; in two or three of the Counties the Ministerialists were returned without opposition. Notwithstanding all we have heard respecting the Colonies growing tired of the departmental system of Government, every one of them adheres to it most tenaciously. New Brunswick has certainly evinced no desire to get rid of it.

The steamer *Westmorland*, engaged for the Mail Service of this Island, is daily expected to arrive here. She left Moncton a few days ago, to call at Halifax, and will proceed thence to Charlottetown.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Packet arrived from Pictou yesterday (Sunday) about one o'clock, bringing the English, Colonial and Foreign Mails. Latest dates are to the 19th ult. The following extracts furnish the most important of the European news:—

THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

The mutiny is all but universal in Bengal and the north-west provinces; nearly 30,000 men have disappeared from the army within the last few weeks. The *Bombay Times* supplies the following details:—"The great Brahmin confederacy of the Bengal army has declared itself openly against the Government, and by the process of mutiny, disbandment, and disarming, between twenty and thirty thousand soldiers of the empire have vanished from the ranks of the army in the last month. The Bombay and the Madras sepoy are 'true to their salt and act like Bahadoors,' but a symptom of disaffection having been manifested in the ranks of either. In this presidency, we have had touching proof of the loyalty of the sepoy. The station of Nussacraud, in Rajpootana, having been garrisoned by two regiments of Bengal Infantry, through the drain upon our forces for Persia, the only troops there belonging to our army were two hundred and fifty men of the 1st Lancers. The Bengalees soon showed sympathy with the mutineers of Delhi, and after a vain attempt to seduce our Lancers to join them, openly mutinied on the 28th ultimo. Our gallant fellows charged them repeatedly, although the rebels had got possession of the guns of the station and outnumbered them eight to one. The odds were, however, too long, and the Lancers were compelled finally to retreat upon Ajmere, thereby securing the safety of the important arsenal at that station. The mutineers having marched in the direction of Delhi, our troops finally returned to, and have re-occupied Nussacraud. The mutineers from Meerut arrived at Delhi on the morning of Monday, the 11th of May, and the native infantry regiments there at once fraternized with them. They were the 38th, 54th, and 74th

Regiments. The Artillery (3d Company 7th Bengal Native Artillery) seem to have joined in the movement most reluctantly, but eventually consented to act with them. The puppet King was then set up, and the search began for European life. Very many were fortunate enough to escape from the ill-fated station—some protected by the Sepoys themselves—but others, and amongst them a large number of women and children, fell into the hands of the infuriated crew, thirsting for the blood of the infidel, and frenzied with *bhag*. We know little of the exact scenes which transpired, and imagination hesitates to lift the veil from them. We hear, however, that about fifty helpless women and children who had hid themselves in the palace on the outbreak were subsequently discovered, and the whole murdered in cold blood. Each regiment is said to have possession of one of the Delhi gates, and most of the Subahdars and Jemadars are promoted to generals and field marshals, whilst the Sepoys are receiving, and are always to continue to receive, 14 rupees a month. The Sappers and Miners were ordered into Meerut from Roorkee immediately upon the mutiny having transpired. The day after their arrival a portion of them, about four hundred, mutinied, and shot their commanding officer, Fraser. They then made off towards Delhi, but were pursued by two squadrons of the Carabineers, who overtook them about six miles off, and killed forty-seven of them. One of the Carabineers was killed, and two or three were wounded, Col. Hogg amongst the latter. The course of the mutiny now takes us to Ferozepore. About two o'clock on the 13th ultimo, three days after the rising at Meerut, it was whispered through the cantonment that the men were bent on mutiny. The garrison consisted of the 45th and 57th Regiments Native Infantry, and the 10th Native Light Cavalry, with a part of H. M. 61st Foot. The men were at once ordered to parade on their respective grounds, and the European women and children were removed into the entrenched magazine. The Sepoys came to a halt in the Suddur bazaar, and refused to advance a step; they now loaded their muskets, and advanced upon the magazine, which fortunately was held by a company of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment. A party of the 57th Regiment, off duty, but in the magazine, threw scaling ladders and ropes over the walls to the men outside, who immediately crossed the moat and scaled the fort. About 300 hundred of them thus gained ingress to the magazine, and hurrahing made for the gate which afforded access to the ordnance stores. They were met by five files of the 61st, under Col. Redmond, who poured a volley into their ranks which staggered them, and upon two more companies of that corps marching in to the rescue, the mutineers were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The company of 57th Regiment inside the magazine was quickly disarmed, and lest the magazines of the two native regiments should fall into the hands of the mutineers, they were blown up by the Artillery from the fort. At night the mutineers fired the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, two hospitals, Her Majesty's 61st mess-house, and a dozen bungalows, but were driven out of the station and dispersed the next day. Many of these men have since returned to camp, giving up their arms, and stating their willingness to be shot. It is pleasing, in the midst of such general disaffection, to notice the loyalty with which the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry behaved in this mutiny, not a suspicion attaching to officers or men, who are reported thoroughly trustworthy. We have now to return to the neighbourhood of Delhi for our next episode in this eventful story. The 9th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Allyghur, was believed to be thoroughly loyal, and had given strange proof of the sincerity of their professions.

THE AVENGING ARMY BEFORE DELHI.—CONFLICTS WITH THE MUTINEERS.—And now for the measures which have been taken in this emergency. A powerful force is converging upon Delhi, the importance of an early recapture of which is very great. The most unaccountable delay seems to have characterized the movements of General Anson, the news of whose death by cholera at Kurnal on the 27th ultimo took all India by surprise. General Barnard, the next in command upon the spot, must, we think, have reached Delhi by this time, and we are hourly awaiting the news of its capture. He has a considerable force with him, and it is not likely that the mutineers will be able to make a long stand against him. Pending the advance of the force, the mutineers had moved out of Delhi, and attacked the Meerut division which had occupied the village of Ghadeenuggur, equidistant between these places. They were speedily routed by the Rifles, and lost five guns with which they advanced to the attack. Not discouraged, they made a second attack on the 31st ultimo with the same result, and since then we are without information of their movements. Our loss in these attacks was occasioned mainly by the explosion of a magazine, which placed forty-four of the Rifles in the list of killed and wounded. The army advancing on Delhi is composed as follows:—2 troops of Horse Artillery, 9th Lancers, 1 squadron 4th Lancers, her Majesty's 75th Foot, 1st Fusiliers, 6 companies 2nd Fusiliers. The Meerut force, which will unite with it, is as follows:—6th Carabineers, 60th Rifles, 4 Horse Artillery guns, a horse battery, 2 18-pounders, 120 artillery recruits, and some Sappers, Sirmoor battalion.

LATER FROM DELHI.—VICTORY OVER THE MUTINEERS.—CAPTURE OF TWENTY-SIX GUNS.—AGRA, JUNE 11, 5.30 A. M.—There has been great success on the 8th of this month outside the walls of Delhi. Twenty-six guns captured, and the rebels driven spirited into the town, all the heights in our possession. Mr. Greathhead, agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, writes from Begore Delhi, June 8:—"We have made good our point to-day, and are now encamped on the parade ground with the heights between the cantonment and the city in our hands, and in a position to commence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a strong position at a Budulla Sarai, which was carried with the capture of all the heights. The pursuit was so sharp that the gunners threw themselves off their horses, and left the field pieces standing on the road. The heavy guns remain in possession. Twenty-six guns in all have been captured to-day, and large quantities of entrenching tools." We are sorry to hear that some of the mutineers are believed to have reached Nagpore, and that others were penetrating still further south. The object of these villains appears to be to reach the Nizam's dominions, where doubtless they expect to succeed in their mission of strife and bloodshed. The authorities were on the alert, however, and would no doubt bring to a speedy termination the career of any of the apostles of evil who should chance to fall into their hands.

THE LATE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.

There seems to be little doubt that the late insurrection in Italy will result in a demand that the political refugees throughout Europe must be kept under stricter surveillance. At the time of the arrest of Liuprandi in Paris, the police obtained possession of a key to the Mazzinian cypher, which enabled the French Government to inform those of Italy of what was going on day by day. The Sardinian Government is reported to have seized at Genoa precise instructions for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The fullest publicity is to be given to the revelations produced by the late arrests throughout Italy and France, which, it is said, will astound Europe.

The *Pays* has the following:—"Since the re-establishment of the empire the French revolutionists only show signs of existence as a corps to reserve. Every attempt that has been made in France has been made by Italians, and the men who will appear at the bar of the Assize Court of the Seine next month, are also Italians. Such a state of things calls for a vigorous repression. It is from London that all these at-

tempts emanate, and it is in London that the evil must be attacked at its source. That the English people should think it an honour that their country should be the asylum for all who are unfortunate is, no doubt, a generous sentiment, and one which we cannot but make allowance for. But if it be proved that London has become the principal theatre of conspiracies directed against all continental governments; that *condottieres* are enlisted there for a democratic and social war; that arms and ammunition are manufactured there for the purpose of assassination and civil war, the English people, with that practical good sense of which they justly boast, will admit that such an abuse of hospitality deprives the conspirators of every right to the protection of laws meant for the security of the exile, and that energetic measures are called for to give satisfaction to the interests of nations allied with England and to the public conscience, which has been so long outraged by revolutionary excesses."

The latest incident in the sad tragedy of the Sapri expedition is the entrance of the Cagliari steamer into the port of Naples. A Naples letter says:—"The steamer Cagliari has been brought here and moored near the pier, and a detachment of gendarmes placed on board her. The captain of the vessel has undergone an examination, at which he protested his good faith, and declared that both he and his crew had acted from compulsion. The sailors were afterwards interrogated separately, and they all made a similar declaration. The investigation into the affair is going on with the utmost minuteness." From the vessel the few prisoners, who had been kept in chains during the voyage, were taken, with manacles round their wrists, to the prisons of the Vicaria. It is still doubtful whether these persons were taken on board the Cagliari or on land. The authors of the expedition, who originally left Genoa, were not more than 31 in number. By how many they were followed from Ponza is unknown. There were about 250 exiles in the Isle of Ponza, and it is uncertain whether the whole body followed the conspirators. The great portion of these exiles are confined by order of the police for various degrees of dishonesty and for theft. The recent attempt, bold and dashing as it was, has awakened little sympathy amongst the Neapolitan liberals.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS—SEVENTY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

So many serious affrays, resulting so fatally, have not occurred in the city for many years. There is no doubt that much of the trouble was owing to the disorganized state of the police department.

THE FIRST RIOT.

On the morning of the fourth, at about an hour before daybreak, a bloody riot occurred, of which the *Courier & Enquirer* gives the following account:—

"The disturbance first commenced at about 2 o'clock in the morning, when a party of Sixth Warders calling themselves 'The Dead Rabbit Club,' made a violent attack with clubs and stones on the public house, No. 40 Bowery, the windows of which they stove in with stones and bricks, and wounded three persons. Information was sent to the 10th and 13th Ward police stations, and the whole reserve force was ordered out, and soon put the rioters to flight. The latter retreated to Bayard-street, and when near the Five Points, attacked a party of young men, wounding several severely, and fracturing the skull of S. Wilson, 25 years of age, with a blow from a club. A lull here took place in the proceedings of the Dead Rabbit Club, but about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the disturbance was renewed by an attack upon a squad of police who were marching to the Seventh Ward, and who the Dead Rabbit boys thought were about to take them in custody. The rowdies were armed with pistols, knives, clubs, stones, &c., and they made a simultaneous attack upon the police, but were driven back and had several of their number arrested.

"The news soon reached the White-street station house, and thirty more policemen were despatched to assist their comrades. By this time the rioters had retreated to the tops of the houses, and rained down bricks, stones, &c., upon the police. They also fired pistols and muskets at them. The police, however, escaped serious injury, and captured about a dozen of the rioters, who were locked up. At this juncture, the Bowery boys took sides with the police, and a frightful scene of riot and bloodshed ensued. The Rabbits fired their pistols, and threw down stones and bricks from the tops of the houses upon the others. A large number were wounded, and some mortally. A portion of the rioters barricaded Mulberry-st., near Bayard, with carts, waggons, horse carriages, and timber, and built a similar barricade in Bayard-street, near Elizabeth-street. From behind these the 'Dead Rabbits' and Bowery boys were continually firing at each other with muskets, pistols, &c., and two or three were killed and a large number wounded. Two of the dead rioters, who were shot from the top of a house in Bayard-street, were taken to the White-street station house, and another to the Seventh Ward station.

"One hundred additional policemen were sent to quell the riot, and they succeeded, about 7 o'clock in the evening, in removing the barricades and in restoring partial order. A requisition was made by the Police Commissioners upon Major General Sanford, who ordered out the 7th, 8th, and 71st Regiments; but the riot was quelled by the police, and the troops were not brought into service."

A list is then given of six persons killed, and twenty-five wounded. Two of the latter are hopeless cases, and seven are dangerous.

OTHER RIOTS ON SATURDAY.

A party of 400 or 500 men and boys assembled at the foot of Jackson street, at about 4 1/2 o'clock on the afternoon of the fourth and commenced a general fight. The 7th and 13th ward police were soon on the spot, and at their approach the fighting ceased, and after remaining a short time, the force started to return, but were followed by the crowd and pelted with stones, brickbats, &c. They rallied and succeeded in repulsing the rioters, but not before several policemen were dangerously wounded.

In the Sixth Precinct, corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets, about 5 P. M., the 'Dead Rabbits' attacked several policemen. A squad of thirty or forty police came to the rescue, and after several officers were injured, they succeeded in arresting a large number of the Rabbits.

After the officers left the scene of riot with their prisoners, and others taken away, the Rabbits and Bowery Boys continued fighting, during which several were shot, some being killed, and others seriously wounded and taken to the hospital.

One feature worthy of notice in the riot of Saturday, is the fact—on which all reports agree—of the number of boys engaged in the disturbance. A large proportion of the killed and wounded were lads under sixteen. It is notorious that the crimes against property in the city—the burglaries, and thefts, and robberies—are mostly committed by boys and quite young men. We observed yesterday in the processions of the rowdy societies following some of the killed to the grave, that a great proportion of the mourners were lads, though with most villainous and old countenances.

It is certainly one of the worst signs for a community when its crime is chiefly among the young. If the lads of the city are its scoundrels and criminals—if they can disturb public security and endanger property and rouse the wild passions of the animal among our lowest classes—it is time for the great indifferent mass of the richer classes to look well to their safety. This is the fruit of the sapping; what shall be that of the old, hardened tree? If boyhood scatters such evil seed, what shall be the harvest of manhood?

ples, their ruined honor, their fallen greatness, alone remain as warning beacons to all coming time. The principle remains unchanged. Liberty and virtue are now the basis of happiness and prosperity, and the nation which discards it will speedily sink into ruin.

And now, Sir, whilst begging of you to excuse me for occupying so much space in the pages of your journal, and promising to pay no more attention to anything which may appear over the signature of the idle-headed Holland, I still remain,

Yours, &c., RURI.

Bedeque, 22d June, 1857.

P. S.—Ruri's compliments to A. E. Holland, and wishes very much that, since his memory is so very tenacious, he would in accordance with his promise, come back and finish his lecture; and also tell the people what it was he observed on that luminous night on which he first lectured; and would beg to advise him instead of taking knowledge as his subject, to give us a description of his late tour to the westward.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

Mr. Editor;

Sir,—I have to inform you that we have had our second meeting, on the subject of "our rights." We begin to feel that it is time we were "up and doing," and that you had better publish this letter. O, if it isn't dreadful! It's enough to set us crazy. For gracious goodness' sake what have we done? What have we done, that we should be served so? "Served how?" You ask, do you? you know well enough, sir. You needn't try to hoodwink—you needn't try to excuse yourself for your silence. Though you are an editor, you're as bad as anybody—worse—far worse!—you have the control of a paper—what you call a "palladium of rights" and all kinds of big names. You're worse, I say. You ought to have come to our rescue before—poor defenceless creatures that we are. You may think that this is a strange letter, but we have had strange usage sir—"served how?" pretty question indeed! This is a fine time of day to put on an innocent air, and ask such a question. Well perhaps we are too hard with you, Mr. Editor. When we have been wrong we are willing to acknowledge. Perhaps you wouldn't print if we said much more. You may not be so much to blame after all. Print this in large letters, and we'll excuse you.

"Served how?" eh! I can't forget the innocent way Higgins brought that out, when I talked with him. I gave him one setting down, mind I tell you. O, Higgins, you hardened wretch! "Served how?" I said, served how, and all the fine young men gone off the Island, and all the fine young women left! Do you think, Higgins, we're fools. Do you think we'll put up with this? California, Minnesota, Boston, Australia, everywhere, have all the best of the men gone that Prince Edward Island was wont to be proud of, and very few left but poor sleepy spooney milk sops? Isn't it dreadful? What have we done, I say? Don't Yankees and everybody say that we've the finest women in the world—the freshest, the tidiest, the loveliest, the most industrious? Then why in the name of matrimony have all the best fellows gone to get sold to Yankee girls and foreigners? Do we chew tobacco? Do we suck mint juleps? Do we wear hoops or bloomers? Do we write poetry or run about or get sentimental or lazy? Aint we up in the morning seeing to breakfast, and sewing on buttons—and wouldn't we get children—ready for school, and—everything? Oh! it's a crying shame. "Served how?" O, you'll kill me! Suppose we went away and married the pale smoking and glowing Yankees, who come here and guess we're the gloriouset and rosiest females in all creation. Suppose we did, and left you here to drag out a miserable existence—ha! ha-a-a! You're afraid, Higgins. O you'd better clutch your carpet bag and get off—you'll never have such snowy shirts in it again with all the buttons on—you'll never ha— And Higgins went and I was out of breath, and scores of others went—and they're going all the time, dear Mr. Editor. Isn't it fearful now? Talk about elections, and worthy representatives. Why how many young men of any pluck have we here in Mr. Lord's district—no wonder Pope got his election. If you could only see the poor milk sops who come to our house courting, you'd cry—yes you would, in pity—to see them get out their pipes and filthy tobacco—the great loons—and smoke and grin and brag about Pope, and spit. Tib and I go straight off to bed—and then they sneak off (I hope when they see this they'll stay away), and go to the tavern or to write "lection" lies for the *Islander*. Marry them! catch us at it. Thank the stars there are a few good fellows left yet; you saw some of them, Mr. Whelan, when you were at our house. Perhaps you may think we are too hard; but you can't be expected to sympathize. If your were a woman, sir, and had the same pluck and type and devils (we never flatter—men do) you have now, we should have heard from you long ago. You'll hear of our meetings again. I'm directed to draft you a line and am, sir, Yours truly,

Bedeque, July 15, 1857. SUSAN SHARP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In defiance of the law, cows are now to be seen in every street within the city, and indeed the law, as regards the running at large of those animals, appears to be a dead letter. I should not have thus called your attention to the subject, were it not that on Sunday last, the 19th instant, a ferocious animal, in the shape of a cow, attacked a very aged woman in my immediate neighborhood, who has since been confined to her bed from the severe injury she has sustained. The cow is still at large!!! Where are our Police?

Yours, &c., CIVIS.

Charlottetown, 25th July 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Having had occasion to visit Lot 1 to-day, I embraced the opportunity of remaining to attend a public meeting, my object being to see how its inhabitants would receive their representative, the Hon. James Warburton, by whom the man and S. P. Perry, Esq., ascended the platform, when the former proceeded to give an account of his acts, as their representative, and, in a plain and candid manner, drew a contrast between the past and present condition of the country; the past and present principles of the constitutions (political) of this Island; the former and present rates of salaries received by individual public men; the former and present modes of transacting the public business of the country; enumerated the beneficial measures of the Liberal party, from the One-ninth Bill to the Land Purchase Bill; and then adduced several facts to show that the people and present Government of this Island were much more respected now by the British Government, than they were previous to 1850. Several questions were submitted to the hon. gentleman, which were satisfactorily answered. The meeting approved of the Land Purchase Bill; but expressed regret that, to all appearance, they would not participate in its benefits. The lands of Lot 1 being under lease, the people seemed to imagine that it was not likely that the owners would sell, yet several said that they would willingly pay their proprietor, if a loss would accrue to the revenue from a measure so well calculated to set the land question at rest, and free the Island from proprietary control. A leading elector of Lot 1 then addressed Mr. Warburton, and said, "Sir, you will find that Lot 1 will not prove ungrateful." Three cheers were given to the hon. gentleman, the Government, and then for what was said to be of more value than any Government, viz: "The present constitutional system being approved of. I had been previously told received on Lot 1, but certainly he was well received at the meeting; and if the spirit manifested at the meeting to-day is a true index of the opinion of the district at large, doubtless the return of Mr. Warburton, at a forthcoming election, July 24, 1857.

OBSERVER.