



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mail for England. Notice to Pilots and Mariners—E. B. Lindsay. Wanted to Charter—Charles E. Levey & Co. New Music—Carter, Brothers. Woodcock, Snipe, Duck—R. J. Shaw. B. Bertha's Holland Bitters. Holloway's Pills.

OCEAN STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Table with columns: Name, Date, Destination, Agent. Lists various steamers like N. American, Anglo-Saxon, etc.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE. QUEBEC, SEPT. 8th, 1856.

CHEATING THE GALLOWS.

The convict Coriveau is not to be hanged. On Saturday a telegraphic communication was received by a gentleman in this city from a member of the government, stating that the sentence of death had been commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. Justice has not been done. In every sense, this leniency on the part of the government is to be deplored. It is lamentable that the perpetrator of a most vile and cold-blooded murder should escape the extreme penalty of death, as the mercy extended to him is positive cruelty to the province. It is not to be wondered at that sudden impulse, it there had been any extenuating circumstances in connection with the perpetration of the deed; or if there had been some excuse for the leniency which has been extended to a man whose antecedents were notoriously bad, and who murdered his own mother-in-law only to be possessed of her wealth. In saving Coriveau from the gallows, the executive has virtually set at naught the law of the land. It is well known that a resident of St. Thomas, whose testimony was not heard, saw Coriveau leaping from the window of the house in which he had smashed out the brains of his relative. With respect to his guilt, no doubt whatever was, or is, entertained, and the government, not the Legislature, have therefore abolished capital punishment in Canada. Without at all entering into the question of the expediency or inexpediency of capital punishment, we cannot help believing that so long as death is the punishment which the law attaches to the most heinous of all crimes, it ought, in justice, to be carried out when there are no mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of the crime. A singularly narrow escape occurred in Hamilton yesterday morning. Mr. Field of the firm of Field & Davidson, had just hitched a springless horse to a new covered buggy at Williams and Cooper's on King Street west, and was driving down the street, when his horse ran away, and came down towards the Gore at a spanking pace. Mr. Field escaped by jumping out behind, which was certainly a sprightly leap for his life, but he merely sustained some very slight injuries. Just as the runaway was crossing James Street, near Lawson's store, he came in collision with a one horse wagon, owned by a city carter, one was driving along at his ease and did not see the runaway, and the other was driving over his head and landed the fore-wheels of the buggy in the wagon box. A general smash up was the immediate result. But strange to say the carter escaped unscathed except in the total wreck of his jaunty little rags. While the disengaged both horses got up shook themselves, and walked off like champions from a battle field, no doubt well satisfied that the mischief might have been much greater.—Toronto Globe.

While he will support any government in good measures and will be urgent in insisting upon such improvements as this section of the province desires, he is incapable of any meaness, and will act rightly as respects his constituents, and in all matters, and will do so without prejudice to any. Perhaps it would be difficult to find any one more competent.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—Considerable discussion took place last Friday night, on the subject of widening Champlain Street, from the Railroad Company's Buildings to those of Mr. Henry. The members for St. Peter's Ward admitted that as their Ward was equally interested with that of Champlain in this improvement, both Wards should be taxed to pay the interest on the purchase required according to the plan presented by the Road Surveyor.

To commemorate the fall of Sebastopol, on the 17th Regiment took an active and distinguished part, the Sergeants of that corps gave a ball and supper at their mess, in the Citadel, to the Sergeants of the 16th Regiment this evening.

A LABEL.—The Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada says: "Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien." It is a consolation that perfection (Le mieux) is unattainable by humanity.

We learn from Dwight's Journal of Music that A. W. Ladd, Esq., of Boston, Mass., was officially notified by the last mail from Europe that he had been admitted as a brother member of the Grand Imperial Society of Piano Forte Makers of Paris, as a distinctive mark of honor.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.—The Buffalo Courier says that the Rev. Mr. Scudder, officiating priest at St. Mary's Church, in that city, fell dead on 31st August, as he was in the act of reading to preach. The church was densely crowded at the time, and the effect can be imagined. The cause of his death is supposed to have been disease of the heart.

It is said that when the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which lately met at Albany, decided to hold its next meeting at Montreal, one of the *sprans rose*, and *impromptu* delivered the following:

John Bull and Brother Jonathan both shake hands upon the broad Atlantic Ocean. Philosophers shall talk away. On matters they delight in. Upon the soil of Canada. That's better far than fighting.

On Friday evening last, a select party, composed of the friends of Mr. J. D. Purkis, late Superintendent of the British North American Telegraph Company, entertained him at supper, in the Victoria Hotel, at Point Levis. The proceedings were of the most harmonious and agreeable description. Much credit is due to Mr. and Mrs. Norman, for the handsome and elegant style in which supper was served up. From what we have seen of this establishment, we feel assured that it richly deserves the attention which it has attracted. A singularly narrow escape occurred in Hamilton yesterday morning. Mr. Field of the firm of Field & Davidson, had just hitched a springless horse to a new covered buggy at Williams and Cooper's on King Street west, and was driving down the street, when his horse ran away, and came down towards the Gore at a spanking pace. Mr. Field escaped by jumping out behind, which was certainly a sprightly leap for his life, but he merely sustained some very slight injuries. Just as the runaway was crossing James Street, near Lawson's store, he came in collision with a one horse wagon, owned by a city carter, one was driving along at his ease and did not see the runaway, and the other was driving over his head and landed the fore-wheels of the buggy in the wagon box. A general smash up was the immediate result. But strange to say the carter escaped unscathed except in the total wreck of his jaunty little rags. While the disengaged both horses got up shook themselves, and walked off like champions from a battle field, no doubt well satisfied that the mischief might have been much greater.—Toronto Globe.

[Extract of a letter received by the "Persia," from a correspondent at Birmingham.]

"The Canadian Parliament do not seem to be aware, that not only the United States, but India, Australia, Russia, Austria, Turkey, and Egypt, are competing with Canada for British capital, to carry out their public works and railways. The new principle of finance is to guarantee the subscribers a minimum interest of 5 per cent, with the prospect of a larger dividend from the earnings of the line—under these circumstances, Canada must be content to adopt the same course, or wait until the private wealth of the province provides the capital required to carry out your projected railways. Mr. Cayley's Grand Trunk Bill displays a want of financial knowledge, or has been purposely so framed, as to prevent the money being raised, to complete the bridge—now, to Quebec and the south-eastern districts, the bridge is essential to the interchange of the traffic of the Western States during the winter season especially.—The Lower Canadians should insist on efficient government aid being extended, so as to complete the bridge, and this could be done by issuing government Victoria Bridge Bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent, and postponing all extensions until this great work is completed.—It would repay the country over and over again, and not call upon the exchequer for a shilling.

"I base my calculations on the Grand Trunk when through to London, grossing £16,000 per week, which would be £32,000—deduct 50 per cent for working expenses and £416,000 would remain for dividend or 5 per cent on eight millions of capital—the second year would certainly produce a return of £18,000 per week and the third year £20,000, which is rather under £24 per cent per week. The Grand Trunk does not yield such a traffic, how can the Canadian people expect to raise money for railways, that are projected merely to open up the country, for the benefit of land speculators? The refusal by the London Board of the Great Western of Canada's drafts for £60,000, towards a subscription for a southern and competing line from Buffalo to St. Thomas and Amherstburg will perhaps bring the promoters to a due appreciation of the railway interests of Canada. The political opponents of the Grand Trunk may also perhaps find out their mistake at the next election. The success of your ocean steamers is beginning to make Canada quake. It is strange that the newspapers still quote West India news as of old when these colonies were in their zenith and Canada at zero.

MR. SIMARD. The Honorable Jean Chabot has been elevated to the Bench, where we sincerely trust he will enjoy the *otium, cum dignitate*. If Mr. Chabot will only always keep himself in mind, he will do credit to the station to which he has been raised. Of course he is no longer one of the Parliamentary representatives of this city, and it is a matter of some moment, that an energetic, well informed, well intentioned, independent successor should be found. Mr. G. H. Simard has been named, and we are quite certain that one better qualified, in all respects, could not be found. Strictly conscientious, sagaciously liberal, and well educated, Mr. Simard enjoys the confidence of all creeds and classes in the community.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. We have mentioned already the marriage of King Kamehameha and Miss Rooke. The Polynesian gives a long account of the ceremonies. The great stone church at Honolulu was decorated very finely for the event. The pulpit was profusely draped with flowers. A large platform, upon which the ceremony was performed, was erected immediately in front of it, and so high was it that everybody in the church could behold the scene. The altar, with all

its accompaniments of cushions, etc., was prepared for the occasion, and was brilliant in material and elegant in design. The Polynesian says:—

The road from the palace gates to the church had not yet been paved, and lined with soldiers and behind him the most magnificent edifice could only contain a fraction of those who wanted to see the sight. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the cortege of the bride, consisting of several carriages, with grooms at the horses' heads, and all that belonged to the occasion, passed by the entrance of the future home, when the royal groom with his train of equipages gallantly dashed out, and the two companies coalescing passed on their way. On each side of the carriages were carried gay *Kahilis*, of all ornaments the most national and most becoming to a procession.

The Prince shared with his brother a seat in the carriage, and the rest of the company followed in due order. The aides-de-camp appeared on horseback, Capt. Poirer's cavalry, which formed an escort, preceding and following up the procession. As the king issued from the Palace gate the firing of a royal salute was commenced, and during the passage to the church, a ceremony common enough in old times, but which few now among us have seen before, was observed. The soldiers, in order, and a great part of the spectators, from a feeling of spontaneous loyalty, prostrated themselves till their foreheads touched the ground. The *Hulianians* divesting themselves of their outer garments, threw them up the horses' feet. On arriving at the church, the bride and groom, and the bridesmaids, walked up the aisle, the palace band playing "God save the King." The bride and her company, on ascending the platform, took their positions to the right, while His Majesty sat on the left. The Episcopal marriage service was read by the Rev. R. Armstrong, in both Hawaiian and English; this lengthened the ceremony, and, if anything, rendered it more imposing—each promise being doubly made, in the Hawaiian and English. The bride's dress, offered unmistakable evidence of its Parisian origin. Nothing could be more elegant, or have better suited her lady-like proportions. The robe was of white silk, heavy and lustrous, with three flounces richly embroidered. The veil was of Brussels point lace, confined to the hair by a wreath of roses and orange flowers beautifully blended. Her jewelry consisted of a superb set of diamonds, elegantly designed. The *tout ensemble* was happy in the extreme, and the bride, in the opinion of the most susceptible paler, which was natural, looked no more than the Graces, appeared as bridesmaids only. Of the many who would have done honor to such an occasion, only the Countess Victoria Kaahumanu, the Hon. Miss Lydia Kamakeha, and Miss Mary Pitman, were invited to undertake the responsibilities of that; but the back ground was liberally filled with the relations of the bride. Upon Dr. T. C. B. Rooke devolved the honorable part of pronouncing the nuptial benediction, which the ceremony was still being performed a salute of artillery declared that the "pretty oath of yea and nay" had been pronounced. As the bridal party left the church, another salute from the battery on the point of Victoria, and the other salutes of war Alceida, announced the royal pair, that "fast as the priest could make them they were one."

The cortege returned to the Palace, where their Majesties were waited upon by the Diplomatic Corps, and the presentation of formal congratulations. A grand ball was given in the evening at the Palace, where were present three and four hundred guests and richly furnished. It and the grounds were lighted up with gas lamps, and the trees, attached to the trees, motes were some attached to the trees, and the lights were built round the flag-staff. The large verandah was similarly illuminated, and the edifice glared with lights to its very summit. The supper table was laid in a circular room, the dimensions more than sufficient to accommodate the numerous guests. All the ground was strewn with crisp grass or reeds, and soldiers drawn up here and there, in modern uniform, helped the general effect. The columns were all wreaths and wreaths and chaplets hung between them.

To Mr. W. C. Parke and Mr. Paul Emmett is due the credit of producing the nearest approach to fairyland ever arrived at. The scene was in real life one of those which we have often beheld with delight on, and supposed to be confined to the stage. The most kindly hid her light during the early part of the evening, but the curiosity of the sex to which she is given could not be restrained, and she began to peep in time to see by whom her chaste rivals were conducted to the supper-room.

Her Majesty's evening dress was an exquisite airy fabric of lace, embroidered in white silk and silver, interspersed with marabout feathers, and worn over an under-dress of white. The first quadrille was led by their Majesties. H. R. H. Princess Y. Kaahumanu and Mons. Perrin being partners, as were also Prince Kamehameha and Miss Hanelin, Mr. Wylie and Miss Miller, Capt. de Marigny and Mrs. Bishop. Dancing was continued till a late hour, the presentations having first been made. The supper was elegantly arranged, and when the company dispersed, there were none but said—*Long live their Majesties*.

The day was observed out of doors by all the world, feasting and fast riding being the two great pleasures of the moment. In the evening, Honolulu was illuminated.

THE NEAPOLITAN NOTE. The Cologne Gazette publishes the following as a correct synopsis of the note of the King of Naples in reply to the recent notes of England and France:—

"King Ferdinand formally declines all interference of the Western Powers in the internal affairs of his kingdom. He repeats it in a contrary to all the rules of international law, as an attack upon the independence and dignity of his crown. Relying upon the principles of eternal justice, which prescribe that thou shalt not do unto thy neighbor what thou dost not wish to be done to thee," puts the following question to the London cabinet: whose representations were made in much stronger language than those of France? What would Lord Palmerston say if the Neapolitan government was to presume to describe the management of the English cabinet, and to propose modifications to its internal policy, or the adoption of more liberal views towards Ireland, or to recommend more humane conduct towards its Indian subjects? What would he say—that would he reply to the representations of that Power which interfered in this question with the consent of the French? He would reply, as the Court of Naples now replies, that he does not recognize in any one the right or the power to dictate a line of conduct or to address reproaches. Or rather he would do this—Lord Palmerston would not even give himself the trouble to reply at all; he would most probably send the mediating representative his passports. And had not the King of Naples, as well as Great Britain, the right to look after his own honor and that of his people? He may, as a proof of his good will, listen to communications made

with a view to the consolidation of public order in Europe; but then such communications must be made with that moderation and deference which are due to a free and independent Sovereign; and he alone must be allowed to form his judgment upon the propriety of the proposed measures, and of the moment for carrying them out.

No one except the King himself can form a correct judgment upon what circumstances may require. It is asserted that the present state of things requires certain alterations and improvements. It is stated that the armies, attacks of the revolution against the government of the Two Sicilies have ceased. This is prima facie evidence that the system opposed to them, and which is the object of such violent attacks, is not so useless or so baneful as some persons wish it to be believed. But, it is added, the necessity for such a system no longer exists. The King is not of this opinion, and his will cannot be opposed unless the exercise of superior force can be asserted as a right. But what will then become of the principle of royal authority, and what value will be attached to the act of a government which have emanated under the pressure of a foreign Power? Under such circumstances any concession, however justifiable, would lose all effect. His Majesty King Ferdinand, therefore, regards with as perfectly justified in maintaining his prerogative, and in notifying his intention to decide himself alone upon what ought to be done, and the proper time for doing it. He ardently desires that that time may speedily be at hand; but it cannot be determined until the present and systematic attacks of the English press and the demands thenceforth in the English parliament are of a nature to adjourn that time for the present. It is supposed that such means are calculated to calm the evil passions in a country still a prey to the revolutionary doctrines of 1848. It cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committee of Italy only recently established the principle that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful enemy; and that this same doctrine of 1848, it cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committee of Italy only recently established the principle that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful enemy; and that this same doctrine of 1848, it cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committee of Italy only recently established the principle that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful enemy; and that this same doctrine of 1848, it cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committee of Italy only recently established the principle that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful enemy; 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