# The Morning Courier.

## FOR THE COUNTRY.

*Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.*—SENECA.

Vol. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1836. No. 24.


## Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1836.

Every mail from the Upper Province brings us additional evidence of the high state of excitement there on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. All the Constitutional newspapers that are unshackled in the expression of their opinions by clerical or high Tory influence, declare unequivocally in favour of the settlement of this question in such a liberal manner, as that no religious sect or fraction of the community shall have reason to complain of being unjustly excluded from participation in Government protection. The Church and State organs on the other hand, either preserve a judicious silence on the subject or profess a liberality of sentiment which is quite refreshing after the parched, withered and effete doctrines in which they have hitherto dealt. The Constitutional members also of the new House of Assembly, have, with scarce any exceptions, solemnly pledged themselves to the abrogation of all invidious distinctions that have been created in consequence of differences in religious belief, and to secure a perfect equality of privilege among all sects.

However gladly we hail the present temper of the Upper Canada press, and the declarations of the members of Parliament, we cannot disguise from ourselves, that neither have been so spontaneous as they ought, and that the public will require to watch most narrowly the conduct of their representatives. The history of the past sought surely to convince them of the necessity of being vigilant, and that their vigilance must be keen and unceasing.

We are likewise happy to record another favourable symptom in the state of opinion in the sister Province in the highly flattering manner in which the Prospectus of the Society about to be established in Montreal for the attainment of complete religious equality in these Provinces, has been received. The entire pamphlet has been re-printed by some papers, and by all that have noticed it, the principles upon which the Society is to be based have been given. More than this, auxiliary societies are proposed to be formed, thus anticipating the very object, which is among the first that the contemplated society will endeavour to effect. Every thing, therefore, is highly favourable to the success of the contemplated Association, and with such encouraging prospects there ought to be no delay, no hesitation to push boldly forward upon public attention, its principles, which must, we are convinced, be speedily put in practice in these colonies. The struggle is not against long established and time-honoured institutions, but against the insidious efforts of a few, who would engross public property to pamper their own sect—who would by perpetuating in the new world the domination and exclusive privileges of the religious sects of the old, introduced along with them feuds, dissensions and jealousies.

It ought to be known that the religious body in this province which has long laid exclusive claim to the Clergy Reserves, has not up to this time abated one iota of its pretensions. If any thing can open the eyes of our fellow citizens, this must. Until all such preposterous claims are abandoned, and the Clergy Reserves applied to the only purpose that promises to be the least productive of discontent, namely, education, it behoves all liberal minded men to encourage the efforts of the promoters of the projected religious equality society.

The Juvenile Bazaar, under the superintendence of Mrs. CHERRIER and Miss GRANT, in ADAMS' late Dancing Academy, will continue to be exhibited this evening at eight o'clock, at which time will take place a raffle of the works remaining of the Bazaar. Friends and parents are invited to attend.

The *Princess Victoria* steamer made eight trips yesterday between this city and Laprairie.

The steamer *British America* arrived in port yesterday morning from Quebec with 60 cabin and upwards of 100 steerage passengers on board. She left Quebec at 9 o'clock on Saturday night.

At Quebec, the Clerks of the Markets have been authorised to seize all dogs straying about the public markets, and to kill them if not immediately claimed.

About a fortnight ago, a schooner laden with railroad iron and lumber, bound from Buffalo to Erie, during a gale sprung a leak, within twelve miles of Erie, and almost immediately afterwards went down. The mate, cook, and one of the hands were lost; the captain, and the remaining four of the crew, saved themselves by clinging to the topmast, about eight feet of which was above water—where they remained in a state of great exhaustion for eight hours.

A ship which left Liverpool on the 15th ult., has arrived at Boston, but brought no papers.

The printing house, with its contents, of the Bible Society, New York, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

We see it noticed in the New York papers that it is intended to carry railway cars from Philadelphia across the Schuylkill, to the Wilmington road, by means of a large steam ferry boat, properly constructed.

The arrivals at Saratoga amount at present from a thousand to twelve hundred a week. The number of visitants now in the village, is said to be over two thousand.

A Boston paper, in speaking of the land in which speculators have been operating, says, "the bumblebees have to get down on their knees to get at the clover, and the grasshoppers get up on a mullen stalk, and look over forty acres—with tears in their eyes."

The American papers continue to record new cases of hydrophobia.

### Canada Sunday School Union.

In accordance with a notice which appeared in your columns on Wednesday last, a number of individuals friendly to the cause of Sunday Schools, met in St. Paul's Church, St. Helen Street, for the purpose of deliberating upon, and adopting some plan that would combine the efforts and sympathies of the Christian public in the cause of Sabbath Schools, and promote their establishment throughout the country generally, and particularly in the more destitute portions; in order that the delightful Conservative influence they unquestionably exert may be powerfully and extensively felt and appreciated.

A plan which had been previously formed by a Committee of overtures and arrangements, selected from the various (Protestant) Congregations of the city, was submitted to the meeting, and meeting their unanimous approbation, a Society was immediately formed under the name and style of the "Canada Sunday School Union," having for its particular object to unite the hearts and energies of *all* Christians in an enterprise of active and sterling benevolence.

The Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Osgood and Curry addressed the meeting very interestingly and at some length, touching particularly those points which were of immediate interest to those who are attached to the cause they were assembled to promote.

If it would not be entirely too much to presume upon your *space* and *patience*, I would respectfully request the insertion of the enclosed copy of the Constitution which was adopted, and the following gentlemen were chosen the officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

Mr. J. COURT, *Treasurer.*
Rev. D. CLARY, *Cor. Sec.*
Mr. H. LYMAN, *Rec. Sec.*

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Holmes, | Messrs. Rose, |
| Messrs. J. Mathewson, | H. C. M'Leod, |
| J. C. Beers, | J. Becket, |
| A. Leslie, | P. Comrie, |
| J. Bruce, | R. Redpath, |
| A. Stowson, | M'Master, |
| W. W. Greig, | M'Culloch, |
| Capt. Maitland, | J. Maxwell, |
| Mr. W. Brewster, | D. Graham. |

After which a collection to defray the expense of the meeting was taken up, and the meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clary.

Invitation having been given most of those present subscribed the Constitution and contributed about £60 to the funds of the Society.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Canada Sunday School Union.

Article 2. The objects of this Association will be to promote the establishment of Sunday Schools, when it is deemed practicable, and to encourage and strengthen those already in existence; and the means to be chiefly relied upon to effect those objects will be by maintaining a correspondence with the various schools throughout the country by means of an Agent or Agents whenever practicable, and by the cheap and gratuitous distribution of library and other books suitable for Sabbath School instruction.

Article 3. It is intended that this Society shall embrace members of various evangelical denominations, and the books put in circulation by it will not interfere with the peculiarities of those denominations.

Article 4. The government of this Society will be vested in a Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and a General Committee, composed of two members from each congregation, with the pastors of those congregations; one of each (congregation) to be chosen out of their own number, to constitute an Executive Committee for the more efficient dispatch of business, (five of whom will form a quorum) whose duty it will be to enact by-laws and form rules for the more minute detail of the operations of this Society, and to devise and execute all such plans they may deem advisable, and which will tend to promote the objects contemplated in its organization.

Article 5. The annual payment of a sum not less than five shillings will entitle to membership, and the payment of £2 10s. at any one time to life membership.

Article 6. The annual meeting of this Society will be held at such time and place the Committee may direct, when will be submitted the Treasurer's account for the past year, and a detailed statement of all the operations of this Society, and any other intelligence relating to the cause of Sabbath Schools at large.

Article 7. No alteration or amendment to be made to the foregoing Articles of this Constitution without the concurrence of at least two thirds of the members present at a General Meeting; notice of the proposed alteration having been given to the General Committee at least one month previous.

### TEXAS.

*From the New York Commercial Advertiser.*

We have received this morning New Orleans papers to the 6th instant. The Texan news is of some interest, though no important movement has taken place since our last advices from thence. M. B. Lamar has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. General Green and Felix Houston are on the march to join the main army at Victoria. Mr. Somerville has been appointed to succeed General Lamar as Secretary of War.

The steamboat *Heroine* arrived at New Orleans on the 5th instant, having on board ninety-four volunteers from Louisville, bound for Texas.

A public dinner has been tendered to General Houston by the citizens of Nachitoches, and declined on the plea of ill health. In his letter, he says that he is unable to quit his room, and at the first moment that his health will allow, he will proceed to Texas with intention never to leave its soil, until its institutions are regenerated, and its inhabitants free and happy.

We also learn that that part of Mexican army who had been in Texas with Santa Anna, and who have been obliged by General Urea to return to Texas, have refused to cross the Nueces, stating that they will not enter Texas again.

The schooners *Fanny Butler*, *Cumanche* and *Watchman* had been taken at Capano by about 20 Texan cavalry, and detained in consequence of being laden with provisions for the Mexican army.

### Lower Canada.

*Office of the Secretary of the Province,*
Quebec, July 20, 1836.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Benjamin Serre and François Leonard, Esquires, to be commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in the parish of St. Laurent, in the county and district of Montreal, under the 6th Wm. IV, cap. 17.

James Ritchie Dick, Esquire, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, within this Province.

The frequent infraction of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 53, which is now in force for regulating passenger vessels to the colonies, has compelled the officer at the head of the Department of His Majesty's Customs at this port, to institute prosecutions against the masters of several vessels which have brought a greater number of passengers than the law permits. In every instance the masters have been convicted and fined in different amounts according to the nature of the case, and the discretion left with the Court by the statute above cited.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Inspecting Physician at Grosse Isle has reported the following instances of gross neglect on board the ships *Celia* and *Kingston*, passenger vessels, from Liverpool:—The water-casks in each were of so bad a quality, having pine heads and being otherwise insufficient, that a great portion of the water leaked out, and the passengers suffered the greatest inconvenience. In the first named vessel, with three months water on board for the crew, but five days water remained when the vessel anchored at Grosse Isle, and on the tenth day after sailing, in a slight gale, the whole of the passengers' berths, except four, fell down, when two lives were in consequence lost. In the *Kingston*, so much of the water was wasted, from the cause above stated, that, though she was but 39 days on her voyage, the passengers were for six days on half allowance of water, and in this vessel also, half of the berths fell from having been insufficiently put up. These are abuses which require a close investigation, and it is scarcely credible they could have occurred if the agent at the port whence the vessels sailed, had not been most negligent in the discharge of his duty.—*Ib.*

A HOG MARKET.—The hogs were most ingeniously kept together, and prevented from blending with passing herds by being arranged in a circle, of which their tails formed the circumference, while their heads were ranged together, gazing upon a single fettered hog, probably the most unruly of the herd, who lay most uncomfortably, as an example in the centre. They gazed at their persecuted brother with more pitying sympathy in their countenance than I believed the swinish physiognomy to be susceptible of; while ever and anon the half-savage swineherds, rudely dressed in garments of skin, notified by energetic blows from their long poles to any delinquent subject who was disposed to back out, that the experiment might not be innocent. Each swinish circle was surrounded by its group of cheapeners, malevolent, and slanderous individuals, who were not even superior to the calumniation of a pig; pronouncing, in their anxiety to drive a bargain injurious to the swineherd and advantageous to themselves, a most appoclectic looking pig to the poor and starvelling. At length a round bellied citizen, having concluded a bargain which he pronounced most onerous, proceeded to take possession of the animal which he had maligned. The swineherd separated the purchased animal from his brethren very ingeniously, by taking its two hind legs in his hand, then turning his back upon it, and walking off as with a wheelbarrow, the hog being obliged to move its forelegs, out of respect for its nose. I had often seen a hog contended with, but never mastered before. The Spaniards, indeed, have a wonderful sagacity about animals, which they manage with infinite address.—*Slidel's Spain Revisited.*

DANTSIC, *May* 21.—About the middle of this month the *Duke of Roxburgh* merchantman took on board here for English account a cargo of biscuit, pike-staves, and furniture, (among which there were two piano-fortes) destined for Sydney. This is the first ship that goes direct to Australia, and it is to be hoped that consignments for foreign account will become frequent, as the English begin to see the advantages of this port for shipping flour and biscuit. Salt Park begins to be likewise an important article for Dantsic, and there is no doubt that this branch of commerce may be made more extensive if more attention is paid to the bread.—*Hamburgh paper.*

The exertions of Mr. Deane, with his diving apparatus, have proved successful. He has discovered the wreck and valuable cargo of the *Intrepide*, of Liverpool, lost off the coast of Kilbane, Clare, in February last. After a survey of several days, over an area of nearly ten acres in the "bottom of the sea," this unfortunate vessel and cargo, valued at £25,000, was found in a ravine, under 12 fathoms of water. Mr. Steele zealously co-operated in this undertaking.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1836.

### Five days later from France.—Three days later from England.

By the packet ship *Silvie de Grasse*, Captain Wiederholdt, we have Paris and Havre papers both to the evening of June 16th, containing London dates to the evening of the 14th.

The King of Saxony died at Pirnitz on the 6th of June, in the 81st year of his age.

The London papers announce the death of Barry Edward O'Meara, surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena.

The news of the capture of Santa Anna had reached London in the shape of a rumor, but appears not to have obtained credence.

At Jamont, 8th of June, hail fell to the depth of 9 inches. All the crops were destroyed.

A letter from Madrid states that Queen Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII., is married to the favorite Munoz, and has three children by him.

LONDON, *June* 12.—Rumour of a dissolution of Parliament has been current, and has operated unfavourably upon the shares of those companies, the bills of which are now pending.—*Spectator.*

It is expected that the King of Prussia will return the visit of the French Princes, by going to Paris in August. If this visit takes place, it will of course unite Louis Philip cordially in the policy of the Northern Powers.—*Standard.*

PARIS, *June* 4.—A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday from Toulon, announcing that the *Nestor* had arrived at the mouth of Tafna, on the 3d instant. At 9 in the morning of the 4th the troops were landed, and marched to the camp. The army is well provisioned and perfectly healthy. On the 6th the *Nestor* met at sea some ships, which are supposed to be those of Admiral Hugon. If this were so, the second reinforcement was landed and marched to the camp on the 7th.

PARIS, *June* 15.—A fair damsel of seventeen, of a highly respectable family, at Aire, in the Pas de Calais, appeared on Sunday the 5th instant, as the representative of the Virgin Mary, in the procession of the Fete Dieu. She was, however, soon tired of her assumed character, for she eloped the same evening with an officer of the 4th regiment of Cuirassiers.

PARIS, *June* 16.—The *Messager* states that the new majority have received a circular letter at their residences, in which they are requested by the Ministry not to leave Paris until the Budget is definitively voted.

There has lately been discovered at Cerveteri, in the States of the Pope, a tomb of the highest antiquity. It contained the body of a priest of Cybele, with several interesting and rare articles of gold, as bracelets, rings, necklaces or collars, cups most beautifully chased, paterræ, an altar for burning incense, and instruments for opening and inspecting the entrails of the sacrifices; also, 36 idols in *terra cotta*, and bronze handles of whips, the things of which were decomposed. The body was laid upon a broad iron bar, and covered with a robe of gold tissue, considerable fragments of which still remain.

PARIS, *June* 16.—The London Journals of Tuesday 14th, have reached us with the customary letter of our correspondent, but the intelligence contains nothing of striking interest, except the fact of Ministers having sustained another defeat in the Lords on their Chancery Reform Bill, which was rejected by 94 to 28. The amendments of the Lords in the Irish Municipal Bill were not proceeded with on Monday evening in the Commons, in order to afford time for printing the alterations. But we find by our express report of the proceedings on Tuesday night, that the subject was then resumed, but, as after the declarations of Sir R. Peel, that he should offer no further opposition on the question, the interest had much declined, and very few members were present. Mr. S. Crawford moved that all towns in Ireland possessing a population of 12,000, should be restored to their position in the original Bill, as he was strenuously opposed to any compromise of the principle of the measure, like that which had been acceded to by Ministers. Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Mr. Freshfield, and other Hon. Members addressed the House, which was left deliberating on the subject. Lord Mahon, in the previous part of the evening, put a question relative to the recognition of the independence of the South American States by the mother country, to which Lord Palmerston replied that negotiations were on foot, but could not say when they might terminate.

A letter from Mr. J. L. Nolan, to the *Dublin Packet*, states the conversion of the Rev. Mr. Swayne, recently a clergyman in the Romish Church, to Protestantism, and that he is about to become a Missionary preacher in the latter faith. Another communication in the same paper from a Mr. Crotty, who signs himself a Catholic Priest, states that on Sunday the 5th inst, at Birr, the ceremony of the mass was performed in English! The letter, which is a curiosity, coming from such a quarter, is as follows:—"We have glorious news to communicate to the friends of pure religion, which we trust will be hailed as the dawn of brighter and happier days for Ireland. On this day we have celebrated the ceremony of the mass in the vernacular tongue. The people were highly edified and delighted; and as they left the Chapel were heard to exclaim, 'May God forgive the priests for having so long kept us in the dark. We never heard a mass until this day!' It may be right to mention that we have reformed the Roman missal, and expunged exceptionable passages, such as prayers to saints and for the dead, with many other parts of the canon. We have also changed the substance of the mass. In the Church of Rome it is offered as a sacrifice propitiary for sin; but we offer it as it was offered by all the earthly fathers of the Church, 'in commemoration of the death and passion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and in thanksgiving for all the favors and blessings we have obtained through the merits of the same Jesus Christ our Lord.' It may be right also to mention, that we have expunged the ceremony of the elevation, together with all the other nonsensical mummery and criss-crosses of the Romish mass. Our intention is not to form a new religion, but to retrench the novelties and superadditions of men, and revive the old religion of Jesus Christ."—*Dublin Journal.*

The officers of His Majesty's schooner *Pike* have been tried by a court-martial for the loss of that vessel. The commander, Lieut. Brooking, has been sentenced to be dismissed the service, and the mate is to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the Marshalsea, and then dismissed the service. The vessel was employed for some time to carry the mails and dispatches to and from Lisbon and Falmouth, where Lieutenant Brooking was universally considered a most intelligent and energetic officer, and amongst his brother officers no gentleman was more highly esteemed. We are not in possession of the evidence given on the trial.—*London Courier.*

PARIS, *June* 15.—The *Phare de Bayonne* of the 11th instant, publishes an account of the forces in presence of each other before St. Sebastian. General Evans has under his command 14,200 men, of whom only 8,700 can be brought into the field. The Carlists have got together 11 battalions, forming an effective force of about 6,000 men, of whom some companies are detached at Ogarzun, Irun and Fontarabia. To these 11 battalions must be added the forces that could, in fifteen hours' march, come to their aid on the slightest danger, or could assist in an attack on the Spanish lines. It was thus that Cass Eugia arrived, on the 9th, at Hernani with six battalions; augmenting the total strength of the Carlists to 17 battalions, the effective numbers of which would be 9,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, of the 11th instant:—"The agents of Don Carlos have, for some time, been going through Germany endeavoring to obtain recruits for him, more especially among soldiers who had seen several years of service.

PARIS, *June* 16.—We have received from the head-quarters of the English auxiliary army in Spain a letter of the 9th instant, which confirms the facts mentioned in General Evans's report on the action of the 6th, and gives the following upon the subsequent events:—"On the 7th we remained in our positions, and nothing new occurred. On the 8th the army continued quiet. We received a reinforcement of 2000 men; the 3d battalion of Saragossa came from Sucoa, in France, where it embarked for St. Sebastian, as well as some men of the Spanish marine. It was rumoured that the enemy was to attack us at day break. At half-past 11 at night all the battalions were under arms, and by midnight every man was at his post, laying on the grass, except the sentinels. All proper precautions were taken. This morning the enemy attacked our extreme left, where Lord John Hay is, with his land and sea batteries, in the bay of Passages. The attack began at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by eleven all was quiet. The enemy wished to destroy a small battery of Lord John Hay, which he had established on the heights of Passages. The attack, however, did not succeed; the Congreve rockets and shells made the forces that marched upon this point retire quickly. The enemy fired from two pieces, one of which was a howitzer, but without any effect; it is said that not one of our men has been wounded, and it is certain that none have been brought into the hospital. It is now two in the afternoon, we are quiet, and remaining in our position. It is said that the enemy intends trying his luck tomorrow; if so, we shall be ready to receive him. We know beyond any doubt that there have been dissensions between the officers and soldiers of Don Carlos. The *Regent*, a Navarrese picket corps, boasted of retaking all the positions that the others had lost by their cowardice; the joke was returned, and quarrels followed. Isturiz is at Hernani; deserters are coming over to us. The weather is fine, and the troops are in good health: there are no sick. It already begins to be very hot, and today the thermometer stands at 86."

MADRID, *June* 6.—The want of money is so strongly felt, that unless some remedy is found, it will be impossible to supply the expenses of the war, and other public service. Bills, accepted by the chiefs of the armies in the North and in Catalonia, are lying here protested, and they already amount to 18 millions of rials. Cordova is unwilling to return to the army without money to meet the immediate wants, but they can only find for him 8 millions of rials, which will have to be withdrawn from the public service of Madrid. It is difficult to get out of this situation without a loan; the customs and other imposts producing next to nothing. The threatened resignation of Mina troubles the Ministry, there being no one to replace him in Catalonia. It is said, that he is offended at the speech of M. Isturitz on the death of Cabrera's mother. If he cannot be brought to terms, Gen. Manso is to replace him. Cordova is much courted here by the nobility and high functionaries, civil and military: the Queen, it is said, thinks of making his Duke of Arlahan. The Ministry have sent 3,000 men as a reinforcement to Gen. Rotten; and 3,000 more from the army of reserve have received orders to join him also, so that he may muster an army of 10,000 men, with which he will be able to clear the country of the bands that put every thing to fire or the sword. The intelligence from the provinces is good, and a desire of order and good government reigns every where.

PORTUGAL—DISSOLUTION OF THE CORTES.—Papers and letters from Lisbon of the 4th inst. have been received. The Cortes are again dissolved. The extraordinary session lasted only five days, including the day of its opening and the day of its dissolution. The Government resorted to this measure in consequence of the unwillingness of the Chamber to proceed to the consideration of the Budget, instead of wasting its time in fruitless attacks on Ministers. Sanctioning the appointment of the Prince to the command of the army, contrary to the vote of the Chamber, on the Prince's arrival, was the great point of offence. We regret that a state of things should be continued that must greatly retard the growth of the national prosperity. Portugal requires repose, instead of which her political frame is racked and disjointed by the fiercest agitation.

The Quebec *Gazette* of Saturday, in its French garb, makes some sneering allusions in regard to remarks which appeared in Friday's *Courier* on the propriety of a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and on the abrogation of the most odious of the feudal rights of seigniors. The two subjects are closely connected, for if the Franco-Canadian majority will not concede the necessity of a thorough revision of the laws affecting property, and if they continue to oppose the introduction of such measures as will render the investment of capital in real estate in this province safe, and persist in their dictatorial career, a union of the provinces appears to be the only remedy that promises to put a speedy and effectual stop to their anti-reform domination.

In referring to the Resolutions of the County of L'Acadie, which declares against feudalism, and our remarks, the *Gazette* says:—

"Things go on briskly in Canada. Here is one party which demands the abolition of one of the branches of the Government, established by the law of Canada—another party, the total annihilation of that Government—and *both the* ABOLITION or the INVASION of the LAW of PROPERTY. Perhaps it might be opposed to these gentlemen who proceed so briskly, the proverb "*Those who go slowly go far.*"

We are curious to know, what measure of speed the *Gazette de Quebec* would deem safe in reforming (if it thinks reform necessary) the vilest system of legal abuses that a country was ever cursed with. Although we have no great admiration for the opinions or politics of its English prototype, we believe that it would scarcely have ventured in English to style the reforms in the feudal system, demanded by Constitutionalists, as *invasions of the law of property*, when ample compensation for the antiquated rights, which are in violent opposition to those that are natural, is contemplated. But we have no right to reason upon the discrepancies between the avowed principles of the *Gazette de Quebec* and the *Quebec Gazette*, under the impression that either is a reform journal. That may pass in French which would disgust in English.

The following announcement of the death of JAMES HAMILTON, Esq., of Quebec, contained in Monday's *Gazette*, will, we are sure, be read with the deepest regret by the numerous friends and connections of the deceased in this city:—

"We are under the painful necessity of recording the effects of a melancholy accident, from which one of our most enterprising and respectable merchants, James Hamilton, Esq., met his death. It appeared by the evidence adduced on the Coroner's inquest, held this morning at the London Coffee House, Culde-Sac-street that about dusk on Saturday evening last, Mr. Hamilton started alone from his Office near the Custom House, in a cart drawn by a large bay horse. Shortly after starting the horse became restive and ran off at full gallop until opposite the office of Mr. J. Birch, Notary, where the cart came in contact with a *calèche* which was proceeding in the opposite direction. The force of the concussion was such that cart and *calèche* were both upset, and Mr. Hamilton was precipitated on the head against one of the posts on the side of the street adjoining the river. Mr. Hamilton was immediately conveyed to the London Coffee House, and medical assistance was procured, but the efforts of the physicians were unfortunately of no avail, Mr. Hamilton having lingered in a state of insensibility until a few minutes after six this morning, when he expired. The horse drove by Mr. Hamilton was not naturally restive, but had been confined to the stable for two months previous, and had run away in the course of the morning with Mr. Alexander Porter. The verdict returned was "Accidental Death."

The Upper Canada Legislature is summoned for the 18th August; but it is not supposed that it will meet for business before the month of October.

Great exertions are making in Toronto for the prosecution of a Railroad from that city to Lake Huron. Several meetings of capitalists have been held, and £1,500 have been subscribed by twenty-nine gentlemen, to cover the expense of Surveys. Captain MACAULAY has gone to New York to engage an Engineer, and Mr. DRAPER to Rochester, Oswego, &c. for the purpose of prevailing on the inhabitants to assist in this great undertaking.

Should this work be proceeded with and completed, it will be the making of Toronto.

The Constitutionalists of the County of Halton gave a public dinner to their two representatives, Messrs. CHISHOLM & SHADE, on the 14th instant, at the village of Guelph. Seventy gentlemen were present, and JOHN POORE, Esquire, presided. The toasts and speeches breathed attachment to Sir FRANCIS HEAD and to Constitutional principles.

We understand that some of the proprietors of the iron works in the neighbourhood of Ogdensburg have expressed a desire to avail themselves of the St. John's railroad, for the purpose of conveying their manufactures to the shores of Lake Champlain; and that if the British Government would sanction the use of this route by Americans under certain restrictions, much of the intercourse between the Western and New England States would be carried on by the St. Lawrence, Laprairie and St. Johns.

The steamer *St. George* which plied between Prescott and the head of Lake Ontario, struck on a rock last Friday near French Creek, and was with difficulty run into shallow water before she sunk.

The *Canada* steamer, which left Quebec at one o'clock yesterday morning, arrived in port at a quarter past eight last night, with 40 cabin and 500 steerage passengers. By her we received the *Quebec Gazette* of Monday evening, and our Correspondent's letter, which enables us to give the latest shipping intelligence, &c. in advance of the mail.

The Charleston *Courier* states that a catfish was recently caught in the Mississippi weighing *one hundred and ninety-five pounds.*

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