The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1836.

We are desirous of submitting a few remarks on the account of the proceedings at the meeting of the stockholders of the Montreal Bank, on Monday last, and on the statement of the affairs of that institution.—both of which appeared in our columns yesterday.

The continuance of the Bank, and the mode in which its business should be conducted after the first of June next,—provided its charter was not previously renewed,—were, of course, the prime questions that engaged the attention of the meeting. The decision come to in regard to these points was such as might have been anticipated, when the prosperous condition of the institution was considered.

The indifference of the meeting as to the renewal of the charter, shews plainly that the stockholders do not regard it as conferring any of those "exclusive privileges" that, in their imaginary existence, have so often furnished a theme for the political declaimer. The stockholders seem to regard, and justly too, an Act of Incorporation, such as the one about to expire, as a clog upon their operations, for which no equivalent can be received in the present state of the law in regard to banking. Their project of increasing the capital stock of the institution threefold, is sufficient proof of this, and, at the same time, of their determination to keep pace with the increasing demands of the country for banking facilities.

Had the stockholders come to a decision to refuse a charter, even if it were offered them by the Legislature, it is unquestionable, that in the present circumstances of the country, they would, by so doing, substantially advance their own interests, for a time at least, and the Bank would be placed upon precisely the same footing, and as unshackled in its operations as its unchartered brethren that now exist. This is evident. But could such a state of things continue long, and our commercial system remain sound at the core!—Would the public interests be properly protected, when bubble Banks could be blown into existence, that could preserve for a time as fair an outside as the best institutions of the kind? Would the country, under these circumstances, we ask, advance as steadily and securely, and without as great liability to ruinous convulsive throes in her monetary system, as if a law existed, that contained wholesome regulations for all Banks indiscriminately, and that would render it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any one individual, or number of individuals, to commence the usual business of Banking, who did not possess adequate means? Every one of the United States has some law of the kind—so has England; and what commercial country, except Canada, has not? Some checks should exist, and we know of no better way in which they could be brought to bear, than by rendering it incumbent upon all Banks to conform to certain regulations promulgated by the Legislature, and for any new one to obtain permission, or, in other words, an Act of incorporation from the same source, previous to its going into operation. Such a practice prevails in some of the most democratic of the neighboring States.

We have left little room to say any thing on the statement of the affairs of the Bank. It speaks sufficiently plain as to the prosperity of the institution. But, comparing it with last year's exhibit of 7th November, there are two or three points of difference, which we are unwilling to pass over.

The discounts of the Bank in November, 1835, amounted to £704,183, and at the same period this year to £692,421, being a decrease in this year of upwards of £11,000. Again, the notes in circulation at the former period, amounted to £253,236, at the latter to £211,457, shewing a difference of upwards of £41,000. When there was a good deal of grumbling last summer, because, as it was stated, the Banks would not discount to as great an extent as they might, we exposed the groundlessness of the charge. The above comparison shews that as far as the Montreal Bank is concerned, it has not curtailed its accommodation in the same ratio that the circulation of its notes was diminished by the competition of other Banks. Had it increased its discounts while the circulation of its notes continued to be checked, the public would undoubtedly have felt the benefit of the accommodation, but the Bank itself would infallibly have been a loser. Seldom, or never, is it warrantable in a Bank to overstep its means.

A comparative estimate of the two statements shews that the coffers of the Bank are at present better filled, judging by the amount of liabilities, than they were at the same period last year. This could only have been effected at a considerable sacrifice on the part of the Bank, as the Province has been drained of specie to some amount, in consequence of the critical state of money matters in the neighbouring States.

The amount of undivided or accrued profits is also greater by about £17,000 this year than last.

The shoe pinches desperately somewhere. The "unintelligible braying of a jackass" was heard in the streets yesterday, to the no small merriment of a number of "schismatic blockheads," who seemed to enjoy the writhings of the "uncouth" animal, though they did not possess the attraction of novelty. The increasing intelligence, taste and morality of the community will, it is to be hoped, soon banish such exhibitions from this highly civilized portion of the globe.

The proceedings of the Select General Committee do not appear to go very well down with the Quebec people. Both the *Mercury* and *Gazette* give note of preparation for an attack on them, and even hint at getting up an opposition Committee on their own account.

The *Quebec Gazette* of Monday states that the river is perfectly clear of ice.

Twenty-four watchmen have been appointed for the West Ward, and entered on their duties on Tuesday night last.

Lower Canada.

We have inserted in this day's *Gazette* the report of the Constitutional Delegates assembled at Montreal on the 8th instant, and adjourned on the 15th. The Constitutional Petitioners of 1835 amounted to twenty thousand, representing a population of British origin upwards of one hundred thousand souls. They are an enlightened and independent body of men, and will form their own opinions how far the course adopted by the assembled delegates is consistent with the petitions and resolutions under which they were elected, and likely to contribute to the objects of all: the maintenance of fidelity to the Sovereign, the existing constitution, and the continued connexion of these provinces with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. We confess that we have strong doubts on the propriety of the course adopted, which we may hereafter have occasion to explain to the readers of the *Gazette*.—*Quebec Gazette.*

In this number will be found the Report of the Constitutional Delegates, whose sitting terminated, at Montreal, on the 15th instant. The Delegates also adopted—an Address to the two Houses of Legislature of Upper Canada,—an Address to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, and an Address, or expostulatory epistle, to the French Canadians. This meeting, it is known, was not attended by the Quebec Delegates, with the exception of Mr. C. Aylwin—and there are parts of the proceedings which we doubt would not have received their support, nor are calculated to advance the ends first proposed to be attained by the Constitutionalists in 1835. However that may be, we cannot but regret that circumstances should have prevented their being present, but the greater part of them having, unavoidably as we believe, been absent from the meeting, we would suggest that a declaration of their views should, in some shape or other be made public; in order that their sentiments may not be misunderstood, and that they may not, hereafter, be subjected to a charge of apostacy, when they, in fact, maintain the same ground on which the Constitutional Petitioners stood in 1835, and from which the Delegates lately assembled at Montreal have advanced, without well considering wh-that their fellow-Constitutionalists would support the steps they have been pleased to decide upon.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We observe that workmen are today employed in placing the Royal Arms of England, in the space prepared for them, in the pediment of the new Parliament House. They are handsomely, and boldly carved, in wood, by Mr. M'Kenzie of this city, and are covered with sand, giving them so close an appearance of stone that the difference cannot be detected in the distance they are from the ground. We should also mention that a screen and throne of mahogany, of beautiful workmanship, also by Mr. M'Kenzie, have been placed in the Hall of the Assembly, immediately behind the space where stands the Speaker's chair. The Royal Arms, in the proper colours and in full relief, are on the screen, and are a fine specimen of carving. These external and internal embellishments are in good taste, and we hope may be hailed as an omen that the building itself will not be left in an unfinished state.

We were in error when we stated on Saturday that Sir Charles Grey would depart for England, by way of New York, that afternoon. The Right Hon. Gentleman had taken his passage, but afterwards delayed his departure till this day; his baggage has been put on board, and we presume that he will proceed in the Steamboat that leaves for Montreal this afternoon.—*Ib.*

Upper Canada.

SPIRIT OF THE UPPER CANADA PRESS.

From the Hamilton Express.

THE CHURCH.—We have this day given the report of a meeting of the Society at Montreal, for the purpose of effecting religious liberty and universal toleration, at which A. Ferrie, Esq., presided. We have adverted with pleasure more than once to the proceedings of this Society, and that feeling is by no means diminished by the perusal of the present document. The spirit of sound justice, temperate zeal, and cogent argument which characterises it, must carry conviction to the bosom of every one who is not in a state of judicial blindness, because he is determined not to see. And above all, we admire the disinterested liberality, and the conscientious self-denial of those men who, overlooking the equality of their rights to state support, have placed themselves beneath striking justice, sunk to that sect who would bend under their sway, every other body of Christian worshippers. It needs no great knowledge of the human heart, or of the world at large, to test the greater authority of the two bodies in their respective wishes. We would ask, will religion be less likely to be cultivated for its own blessings or kept pure from worldly pollution by men, who from a sense of duty alone, are willing to divest themselves of every suspicion of interested motives, and "who, as they labour at the altar, are willing to live by the altar?" In the name of every pure hearted man, we answer, without fear of contradiction—No. They presume not to

"Justify the ways of God to man."

They wish not to darken the vistas of future happiness opened to the eyes of believers in our holy religion, by shewing them through the dim glass of human enactments. With the Bible for their guide, and the still small voice of conscience for their monitor, and with the spirit of that God whom they worship, for their support, they must feel how futile and how degrading it is to hang on the arm of power, and to sully their high and holy destinies by the breath of princes. The notoriety of civil endowments tell us in sun-shine Canada as in similar circumstances to those of older countries subjected to their sway. It is not the case. There never was a time in the annals of civilization, when education and consequent enlightenment, were so spread abroad over the earth, and every ray of that mental illumination has dissipated hosts of the darkness which gave to establishments an appearance of right and expediency on which "they have fed till they have grown so great" that they they totter under their own unwieldly and unmanageable bulk. But are we to be told that in the middle of the nineteenth century, we are in the same gross puddle in which the most learned in the land were plunged when these fruitful sources of persecution, bloodshed and licentiousness, were tolerable. Do our priests handle the breviary in contented ignorance of its spirit and almost of its letter? or do their flocks follow in dumb dismay wherever they point the way? No, the time is come when the bonnet of the peasant need not sink before the coronet of the peer, in reverence for his superior knowledge. We hope that our brethren of Upper Canada will think on these things, and that they will second with heart and spirit the efforts of this patriotic Society, and thereby prevent the rivetting of a yoke for which their posterity may yet curse them, when "the iron has entered their souls." Let them recollect that they have to do with a party who will employ the cunning of the serpent, in tracing their hidden paths, and they must not be met with the harmlessness of the dove. Although a war of opinion, it must be as sternly repelled as if we saw the hauberk and mailcoat under the surplice, and the crozier supplanted by the reeking sabre.

London City Fashions for August.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.—*Walking Dress.*—Coat, waistcoat, and trowsers, hat and gloves; the coat of cloth, the waistcoat of ditto, and the trowsers of dusk, or some other light article. Evening dress the same as the walking dress, but no coat; in the very warm evenings, no *waistcoat*. Young Hobler, who is perhaps a bit of an *ultra* exquisite, has gone so far as to add, *no shirt* in the shirt ground in particular. No *shirt* is a pleasing and agreeable fashion, which is much followed by some of the young nobs of the Cockney aristocracy. A cap of elegant brown paper is sometimes worn, but this is considered full dress, and is only to be met with at some of the tip-top beer parties in the city. Pocket handkerchiefs have gone quite out, and long nails have come in as an elegant and certainly a most convenient substitute. Socks are also very much worn, and, among others, Lord Winchester wears his socks six weeks together without changing them. Garters have come in again. They are of various materials, but list seems to be the favorite. There are a few knitted garters worn, and these have a pleasing motto upon them. Scales, junior, has had a splendid pair prepared for him, with the words, "go it, my young un" richly emblazoned across them in a fine red worsted. The shoes most in fashion are the 'strong boys,' at about 4s. 6d. the pair. Iron heels are not so much worn as they used to be, but tenpenny tacks are quite the go; these are considered the very pink of the fashion.

LADIES' DRESSES.—Morning dress, a gown; walking dress, a green shawl a bonnet—sometimes a shawl is added; but when it is not worn, it is of course not added. Hats are worn with full brims; and in warm weather, pots of porter are *full in the brim* likewise. Flounces are coming in again, and green boots are very fashionable, especially on the other side of Waterloo Bridge. It may be necessary to observe, that when the gown is white it is not black, and when it is black it is not white. The little boys' fashions are particularly neat; pinafores of stout Holland, and little blue jackets to correspond.—*Figaro in London.*

Financial State of Europe.

The aggregate of debts contracted in the principal States of Europe is upwards of 36 billions of francs (one billion four hundred and forty million pounds sterling) viz :—

Great Britain	21,000,000,000
Holland and Belgium	4,000,000,000
Spain (foreign and domestic debt bearing interest)	2,000,000,000
Spain (debt without interest, but in circulation in all parts of Europe)	2,000,000,000
France	4,000,000,000
Russia (foreign debt circulating in England and Holland)	1,000,000,000
Prussia	500,000,000
Austria	1,00 ,000,000
Portugal	500,000,000
Denmark, Tuscany, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden, Sweden and Norway, Piedmont, The Papal States	750,000,000
Total	36,750,000,000

The metallic currency of the principal nations of Europe is estimated to be about 7 billions 500 millions of francs, viz :—

France	2,500,000,000
Great Britain	2,200,000,000
Spain	450,000,000
Holland and Belgium	350,000,000
Austria	275,000,000
Italy	250,000,000
Prussia	220,000,000
Germany and Switzerland	210,000,000
Portugal	150,000,000
Total	7,555,000,000

It is necessary to deduct 5 to 600 millions, the amount of sums exported from England between 1816 and 1825, and absorbed by the loans of Mexico, Colombia, Chili, Peyou, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Guatimala, and Guadalaxara, and 4 to 500 millions exported of late years to Russia, Spain, and the United States. The gross amount of the metallic currency of Europe is therefore 6 billions 500 millions of francs (260 millions of pounds). With this sum it is necessary to sustain an aggregate of 36 billions of public debt, and 20 billions of bank shares and notes, canal, railway, and other shares, as well as all the bills of exchange in circulation.—*French paper.*

Celibacy, or Dying for Husbands.

The Exeter (England) *Herald* suggests for the adoption of the ladies in that country, the subjoined petition to Parliament.:—

"The humble petition of certain single ladies in the county of Essex, who are dying to obtain husbands, showeth—

"That your petitioners have lately seen with deep regret the lamentable extent to which celibacy prevails amongst the young men of Great Britain, from which it is evident that that dangerous principle of Popery is making vast progress in the land—a principle fraught with danger to church clerks, as it reduces the amount of marriage fees, and at the same time deprives your petitioners of the dignity of matrons, and all the comforts of double widowhood.

"That your petitioners are convinced old bachelorism sours the temper, promotes avarice, lengthens the face, sharpens the nose, and prevents longevity; and though it thus swells the amount of probate duty, the early death of the bachelor does not benefit the state so much as a large family of children wearing taxed articles of clothing, and eating food which has contributed in the shape of duty to his Majesty's exchequer.

"That in consequence of the prevalence of the above monkish principle, several of your petitioners have already reached the age of 35 years without receiving an offer of marriage, although they are told they are by no means behind their country women in those qualities which would render comfortable the household hearth; and in order, therefore, to bring the unmarried male portion of society back to their sober senses, and prevent enormous expenses to counties for coroners' charges, your petitioners pray that your honorable house will be pleased to pass a bill enacting that every man found unmarried after the age of 26, without showing reasonable cause to a jury of single ladies, shall be immediately banished to 'No Man's Land,' and branded on the forehead with the letter 'B.'

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

A DISAPPOINTED SCHOOLMASTER.—HEATON NORRIS.—John Sharp, a schoolmaster, claimed in respect of a house inInce-street, and the objection to his claim was that he was not rated for the premises on which he founded his claim. The collector produced his books, and to Mr. Sharp's confusion it was proved in "black upon white," that he was assessed for his school, and not for his house. Mr. Sharp—"I am prepared to prove from Walker's Dictionary, that a school is a house. A school you will therein find be a 'house of discipline,' 'a house of instruction.'" Mr. Turner—"What! a house of correction?" Lambier.—Mr. Sharp—"A house of instruction, I said, sir." The worthy tenant was then informed, that however profound and extensive his knowledge of etymology might be, his definition in this instance could not be received, and that his claim must be disallowed. He heard the decision with tolerable firmness, and retired, vindicating the accuracy of Walker and himself, as to a school being a legitimate house.—*North Cheshire Reformer.*

Court of Requests, London.

A LOQUACIOUS MODERN TRAPPIST.—Mr. Daniel David Few was summoned for the sum of 16s. 6d. for rent alleged to be due and owing to Peter Thomas, his landlord. Daniel's appearance was most extraordinary; although known to be in possession of considerable property, his garb was that of the most squalid wretchedness, and upon his head he wore a bundle of calico rags knotted together, for the purpose of keeping warm a head which either time or depravity had rendered quite bald. Mr. Peter Thomas having stated his complaint, the following dialogue took place :—

Mr. Commissioner Dubois.—Now, Daniel, take those rags off your head.

Daniel—I shan't; I thought as well ax you to take that there wig off—there ain't no lor to compel me, and so I shan't take 'em off—(Considerable laughter.)

Commissioner—Well, upon my word, I never saw any one so determined to be comfortable at the expense of decency. Do you owe this money, Mr. Daniel?

Daniel—No, I doesn't; and, as I said to him afore he come to this here court, Master Thomas, says I, if you goes for to swear as how I hows you this ver money, s'elp my —— I'll physic yer. Now, as I said afore, if so be as you'll swear him, I'll put you up to summut as you don't no nothink about. I've seen a good deal in my time, and ——

Commissioner—Do hold your tongue, Sir, and hand up your rent book.

Daniel (with a knowing wink)—Wide—oh—in regard of that, I sharst hand up no rent book, not till sich times as Peter Thomas swears I owes him 16s. 6d. You aint got no ord'nary feller to deal with, and this our concern just puts me in mind of what happened jest this time nine years. A feller summoned me to this ere werry place for——

Commissioner—Silence, Sir! Pray do be quiet, and hand up your rent book. I shall not allow you to entrap the plaintiff into a false oath. Will you hand up your rent book?

Daniel—There, now! you just reminds me of a feller as I heard when I was a boy—a poor hincocent man was——

Commissioner—Order, Sir—order! If you don't keep to the point, I'll dismiss the case.—Keep to the point, Sir.

Daniel—That's the werry thing as I likes, and I often says to my wife—"Sarah,"—when she's pitching me a long yarn—"Sarah," says I, "whenever you goes for to tell me—

Commissioner—For Heaven's sake, keep that man quiet! Now, Daniel, if you do not think proper to produce your rent book, I shall make you pay the whole amount and fee.

On this intimation Daniel handed up the rent book; from which it appeared that his landlord had made an overcharge of nine shillings! On being asked how he would pay the balance, 7s. 6d., Daniel pulled out a handful of sovereigns, and paid it forthwith. Then, turning to the Commissioner with a patronizing air, he delivered himself as follows:—"You see, Mister Sir, there's three sorts of people wot owes money—In the first place, there's the Tory; he says he shan't pay—slap; then there's the snivelling Whig; he promises to pay. Then there's the hout and hout Radical, he says, "Vy, I was pay"—(Considerable laughter.) Now, my lord, I don't belong to none on 'em, and so I wish you a werry good mawning.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1836.

Either next to nothing is doing by the Upper Canada Legislature or extremely meagre accounts of its proceedings reach us. We have scarce any thing to add to the notice of parliamentary business given two days ago.

On the 17th instant, the House of Assembly, in Committee of Supply, granted the supplies of last year, and passed an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for a sum of money to pay the contingencies of last Session.

These measures will set free a considerable sum that has been kept in *durance vile* since the previous Session. This is no small boon to a country in which the complaints of the want of capital and money are loud and universal. We knowthat it would be considered as no trifling benefit if the vaults of this Province,—where the revenues of several years arehoarded,—were unlocked, and their treasures applied to the payment of the salaries of public officers, and the prosecution of public improvements.

A very severe attack upon the banks of New York, appears in the *Daily Express* of that city, of Tuesday morning. It has in all seven accusations against these institutions, charging their Directors with combinations, and *shaving* practices that are most ruinous to the mercantile community at large.

The attack has created considerable sensation in New York, not less on account of the enormity of the alleged abuses in the administration of the affairs of the banks, than on account of the quarter from which it comes, the *Express* being a Whig paper, and not opposed to the system of chartering banks. This journal boldly sets out with stating that "many of our banks are becoming mere shaving shops, and if business is to be transacted as it has been in too many cases, the quicker the merchants join the Loco Focos, and cry out against banks, the better it may be for the country."

THE NEW YORK CORONER'S INQUEST.—We learn from the New York papers of Tuesday evening, gives the following particulars of the loss of the ship *Bristol*. It is to be feared that a number of the passengers and crew have perished :—

LOSS OF THE SHIP BRISTOL, OF NEW YORK.

The night of Sunday was an awful one for those exposed to the south-east gale, and we feared we would have to record some disaster on our coast. It has proved too true.

We have now to record the loss of the ship *Bristol*, Captain M'Kown, of this port, at East Rockaway, during that gale.

The *Bristol* sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 15th October, with dry goods, crates, 250 tons of rail road iron, 50 tons of coal, and was consigned to Woodhull & Minturn, Edward Field & Co., A. M. Spies, E. W. Roberts, Delavan & Brothers, E. P. & W. Hayer, Willis & Brothers, Thompson & Co., J. J. Kissam, Russell, Mattison & Co. and others.

On the night of the 10th instant, in a gale of wind from the south east, she went ashore on East Rockway bar, about one quarter of a mile from the beach. The wreck master has come up from the beach opposite where the ship went ashore, which he left at 2 P. M. yesterday; he reports that the sea was making a breach over her—her mainmast and boats were gone, and *fifteen or sixteen persons hanging in the rigging.* The round house or deck cabin had been washed ashore, also the head board of the ship, and some of the letters and bills of lading, by which the name of the vessel was known.

The inhabitants were making every preparation for the rescue of those that were alive, and hopes were entertained that many of the passengers, 50 in number, (9 cabin and 41 steerage) and the master and crew would be saved.

The ship was owned by Woodhull & Minturn, and was insured in this city for $37,000. About $4,000 dollars was also insured on the cargo in this city.

Arrangements were promptly made last evening by the underwriters to render relief to the crew and passengers. Captain Schenck left here with the schooner, to be assisted by ten men in a surf boat, to take off the survivors, and it is expected they were relieved during the night.

The New Orleans correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* says, that the bills issued some time since, by the Treasury of Texas, in payment of the million loan effected at New Orleans, are now offered at seventy-five per cent discount, and no buyers. Also that the Treasury Bills issued in payment of the volunteers, are thought dangerous even *at ninety per cent* discount!

The total number of emigrants to America, since January, 1833, from Liverpool alone, is 76,839. There is an increase of more than 8,000 the second quarter of this year over the last.

Seventy students were lately expelled from the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. It is stated that this sweeping expulsion arose from an attempt on the part of the students to get up a militia company, in opposition to the wishes of the faculty, who informed them that they might be either "students or chart-soldiers, but not both at once."

The members of the St. ANDREW Society are reminded that the dinner list will be taken from the store of Messrs. ARMOUR & BANSAY this evening.

The adjourned meeting of the office-bearers will be held this evening, at the office of the President, at seven o'clock.

Sir CHARLES GREY, we understand, left town this morning for New York, on his return to England.

It is with regret we announce the death of JAMES CHARLES GRANT, Esq., K. C., which event took place last evening, after a short illness.

The 8th October (Falmouth) packet arrived at Halifax on the 6th instant.

Dr. BARBER had a crowded audience on Thursday evening last. We hope to give a synopsis of his highly important and interesting lecture in our next.

The *New York Express* of Tuesday says that letters received that day state that the Nahant Bank, at Lynn, had stopped payment.

Upper Canada.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We have before said that Port Hope was become an safe residence for man; it is unfit for any created being, save pestilent fiends. On Thursday evening, Mr. C. O'Neil, the clerk of Mr. Crawford, being on the public wharf, and in the act of stooping down to examine the mark on a package of goods, received from one Wainwright, a nephew of Mr. John Brown, a violent blow, dealt with a handspike, on the back of the head, of which, at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, he died, having lingered through the interval in speechless agony, or utter insensibility. The ferocious brute has been lodged in jail, together with a companion in iniquity; but what part he acted in this most foul murder we do not know. Thus far are we informed. This is the same O'Neil who was some time since brutally thrown off the same wharf into the lake. We knew him well, and can testify to his inoffensive and most amiable character, as we are sure many in Toronto can also do. His employer, Mr. Crawford, justly set a high value on his services, and esteemed him for his many excellent qualities. Peace to his manes, and to his murderers gallows. But, alas! there is now-a-days but small chance of condign punishments for the blackest criminals, of which several late notable examples are a melancholy proof. God deliver us from ignorant petit juries, and from the prevailing mawkish affectation of pity for abandoned criminals, which so fearfully threaten to multiply horrors upon the good and deserving, and fill the country with blood and repine!—We understand the steamer *Commodore Barrie* left Port Hope as the Coroner's Jury was sitting over the body of the poor murdered O'Neil, and we wait with impatience the arrival of the *Port Hope Gazette.* The destruction of Captain Kingsmill's house, of his pleasure-boat, and of Mr. Crawford's pumpings, and this atrocious murder, all smell of the same rank propensity to wickedness, and will probably be all traced to the same nefarious gang; of which if Port Hope do not speedily rid itself, it will be shunned by all the world. That unhappy spot must be disinfected by the removal of the wicked, or left to incurable disease by the removal of the good. *Toronto Patriot.* [Mr. O'Neil was the oldest son of Constantine O'Neil, Esq., of the County Kilkenny, Ireland; he was a young man of a most amiable and moral character,—and possessed the most brilliant talents, the pride and strong hope of his absent parents, who now with his relatives in Canada, have to mourn his untimely and unmerited fate.]

United States.

THE ROYAL TAR.—The *Portland Courier* of Tuesday contains a long and somewhat interesting letter from Captain Jones, of the revenue cutter *Morris*, addressed to John Chandler, Esq. Collector at Portland, by whose direction Captain Jones has made a cruise in search of property from on board the steam-boat *Royal Tar*, and to inter such bodies as might be found, of persons who perished in the disaster of that vessel. We annex some extracts as we think will interest our readers :—

"On the 2nd instant I visited Vinalhaven, where we offered a passage to a Mr. Carson, one of the sufferers from the *Royal Tar*; the invitation was accepted. While there we obtained information that a launch had been picked up and carried to Fox Island by a fishing vessel, navigated by George Foot, A. Gray, and Andrew Orne; its lock was broken by them and lightened of $32,50. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Roach to the residence of these individuals. Pool was at home and stoutly denied having taken any money from the trunk, but confessed that Orn had taken away twelve dollars; we then called at Orn's house, taking Mr. Pool with us,—found nobody at home but Mrs. Orn, who displayed a spirit which I believe is not very common among ladies of Maine, at least, we trust not; but she finally gave up twelve dollars, and we escaped from her lodging without sustaining any material injury. The above mentioned trunk belonged to Jos. Ames, Esq. of Tamworth, N. H.

"On the 7th returned to Fox Island, and dispatched Lieut. Roach and gunner, to examine the same. On the 8th the Messrs. Pool, Grey, and Orn appeared, to have become alarmed, and deputed a Mr. Thomas R. Crocket to call on me and say that Mr. Pool was willing to deliver up to me $30,50 (the balance then missing from Mr. Ames's trunk) if I would consent to stop all proceedings; I told him to bring the sum stipulated and I would withdraw all proceedings. On the 9th I received a note from Mrs. Pool, enclosing $30,50, and stating that her husband was absent.

"Every body, I believe, is already aware that it was owing to the extreme presence of mind of Captain Dyer, of the *Caution* Revenue schooner, that any of the passengers of the *Royal Tar* were saved. I have conversed with many of them, and they all look

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