The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

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Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1836.

It is not the first time that the grand object of religious equality, which the Prospectus of the contemplated Society for its attainment, formerly mentioned, so admirably expounds, has been publicly insisted on in this country. The principle itself was distinctly recognised by a large assemblage of the Constitutional body in December last; for, in a document which then received their sanction, it is declared, that every Clergyman should derive the means of support from his congregation," and that the Clergy Reserves should be applied to the purposes of Education." But to the Prospectus alluded to, is the public indebted for lucid and forcible exposition of the soundness in principle, and of the benefits in practice, of what is here barely asserted. The originators of the proposed Society do not dictate the source whence a clergyman is to be supported. All that their rights as men and citizens authorise them to demand of the Government, which is instituted for the good of all and which holds for the public benefit state property of every kind, is, that favour should be extended to all religious sects alike, or to none.

In a late number, we submitted to our readers' inspection, the impregnable positions on which the Society is to be based. The rest of the Prospectus, is occupied in the illustration of these admirable principles. It is a pernicious error, into which those who care nothing for religion, and the intolerant bigot are equally apt to fall, to imagine that a religious freedom, as is expressed in the Prospectus, "not merely negative but positive—involving, with an exemption from all disabilities, on the ground of conscientious differences, a fair participation of all advantages," is a subject which, in Canada, and at the present moment especially, may well be allowed to rest in oblivion. If, however, to advance into the arena of political strife unshackled, and unencumbered—if to be able to grapple with an insidious enemy, and the hypocritical advocates of freedom upon high vantage ground—if to secure healthy action in the national mind, and a full expansion of all its energies in every department of knowledge be of importance, and no object can be of greater, it behoves all who have at heart the true interests of their country, to aid in securing it for Canada. No one who has advanced but a short way in the study of mind, but must know, that, if curbed in its freedom, or unnaturally operated upon in any one direction, its general powers will be impaired; and every sound politician is aware, that the existence or toleration of one vicious institution in the State, as for example, a church establishment, is the greatest hindrance to the triumph of right principles, and is continually cited in support of every bad or dangerous measure proposed.

Our readers will find below some admirable remarks, extracted from the Prospectus of the Society about to be organised for the promotion of Religious Liberty, on the general tendency and effects of perfect and universal liberty of the conscience and the mind, upon the prosperity and happiness of a country.

"All true liberty is based upon, and draws its vital power and spirit from that primary and essential liberty, mental and moral, which secures to us the fullest exercise of the right of thinking, judging and acting, according to our own views of propriety, duty or interest, so long and so far as we do not thereby infringe any of the just and equal rights of our fellow-men. Public opinion is only of value—is only entitled to authority and respect, so far as it is founded upon and flows from the due exercise of this personal and moral freedom, secured to every member of the community alike, without any other reservation or restriction than that which may be requisite for the public safety, or the well-being of the whole. In order that public opinion, which, in every state enjoying ought that deserves the name of liberty, is the great arbiter and regulator of all public measures, may be, in general, a true and trustworthy index of the real interests of the community, it must be duly enlightened. It is manifest, therefore, that those organs whose end is to form, to mould, to influence *public opinion*—*that power* which moves, controuls, and directs all free government—must be of paramount importance. Those organs of the social system, which are formed with a view to impart the blessings of knowledge, science, civility, morality, religion—which stamp the first impressions upon the youthful mind, determining in a great measure its future principles and tendencies—which form all the members of the same community to their general habits of thinking, judging, and deciding on all questions interesting to the individual or to society—those organs, in fine, which are constantly acting upon the minds of all young or old, and thereby with a sure, though it may be insensible influence, determining the opinions, principles and habits of the whole social body—like the spirit of life and intelligence actuating and informing what otherwise were an inert, passive, senseless mass—must be allowed to possess a power and so importance which it is scarcely possible to exaggerate.

"Such are the institutions by which provision is made, in any country, for the education of youth; for the diffusion of religious knowledge and the inculcation of religious principle, as the foundation and security of public morals; and the *press*, the grand organ of all the manifold and multifarious influences which can emanate from human minds and hearts, to affect other minds and hearts with every variety of opinion, sentiment and impression.

"Liberty consists, primarily and essentially, in preserving these institutions, as much as possible, unfettered, uncontrouled, uninfluenced by any sect or party, or which, in its ultimate and general effect, will be nearly tantamount to this, by giving to all parties equal scope and advantage, in proportion to their number and weight, to govern and influence the various organs for the direction of public opinion.

* * * * * *

"The only security which we can have for their sound, healthy and beneficent action, as well as their full expansion—is to provide for their perfect freedom—to preclude all partial or exclusive control—to leave them open to the scrutiny and censorship of men of all parties, who have an equal interest in them and no common bond to one another save truth, nature, reason, and that community of feeling and interest which subsists between them as men and members of the same commonwealth—to let in upon them the full light of the public eye—to subject them always and unreservedly to the prying, searching, unsparing scrutiny of public opinion, and to warrant and countenance its strictest inquisitions; and on all points of doubt or difference, to submit the ultimate decision to this high tribunal, to which truth makes her final appeal. For, as every man's reason and conscience are, with respect to himself, the ultimate judges; from whose sentence there lies no appeal to any higher tribunal on earth; so public opinion, which is the aggregation or collective amount of the several judgments and decisions of every man's reason and conscience in all questions of right, duty or interest affecting the community, is the supreme arbiter of the political and social world. And it may be assumed as an axiom, or self-evident truth, that the decisions of public opinion will be enlightened and salutary, just in the same degree that we secure the purity, or in other words, the freedom of the institutions for education, for moral, religious, political instruction, and allow them full scope to operate, to expand, to diffuse through the whole society their beneficent influences, in just measure and proportion to every part.

"Let us suppose, then, that, in any country, the institutions for general or for religious education, are sound, liberal, unfettered, untainted—that the minds of youth are trained to seek truth in the form of it, without any bias or prepossession—that they are prepared at a mature age, to form just estimates, enlightened opinions—that all are thus qualified to exercise with wisdom and independence the duties of citizens, in all the various relations of society, and of severally contributing their parts to the service of the country, and to the administration and improvement of its laws and institutions—that all are united in the equal, free and full participation of all the honors, privileges and advantages which are at the disposal of the Government or of the community—that the door of honor and advancement is open to all—that every scope and encouragement is held out to their energies, intellectual and moral, and the greatest rewards proposed alike to the humblest and highest of the candidates; shall not such a country flourish and prosper? What more can it need to perpetuate its freedom—to perfect the development of all its resources and capabilities, natural and moral? In the minds, the hearts of the people, in their awakened energies, in their cultivated faculties, are the primary, the inexhaustible sources of its prosperity and power; for, free and enlightened opinion, the fruit of a sound unfettered education, is the spring of national life, health, vigor, liberty, glory and happiness. If it be a ground of just triumph, that the trade, manufactures and commerce of a country are flourishing; how much more, when the minds of a people are receiving in the highest measure the most perfect cultivation, to enrich and enlighten them. This is the original village, out of which the whole harvest of national improvement and happiness grows."

In consequence of the water being let out of the Lachine Canal in order to have it cleared, no boats arrived from Upper Canada yesterday. It is expected to be open tomorrow or Thursday.

The French frigate *Artemine* of 52 guns and 438 men, has arrived at New York from Martinique, and brought despatches to M. DELAPORTE, the Consul General of France. She is commanded by M. DE LA PLACE, who made a voyage round the world some years ago in the corvette *Favourite*.

A dreadful accident took place on Tuesday last, on the Boston and Providence Railroad. Two trains of waggons going in opposite directions, came into frightful contact at a turn in the road before the engines could be stopped. There were a number of passengers in the cars, several of whom were severely injured and others slightly.

Another line of packets between New York and Liverpool, to consist of ships of the largest class, upwards of 800 tons burthen each, and of the most costly description, is about to be established.

The author of the Natural History of Enthusiasm has published a novel and interesting work, entitled the Physical Theory of Another Life. It is very highly spoken of.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Having in my last letter discussed some preliminary topics touching the genealogy and early history of the Tories, and the various metamorphoses through which they have passed, until we can no longer recognise, I do not say the absolute identity of the ancient and modern school, but even scarcely trace almost the faintest resemblance or affinity of principle between them; I now proceed to enter upon that which is my main object, namely, to explore the latent or disguised motives—the secret, mysterious causes—of that violent, and in some instances rather indecent and outrageous sympathy with which Whigs and Whiggery are treated on this side of the Atlantic, where one would naturally expect that their liberal doctrines and popular principles of government, would have been congenial to a people in a state of society most purely democratic in its elements and composition.

"I do not like thee Dr. Fell;
"The reason why, I cannot tell"—

will not, in the judgment of a philosophical thinker, be sufficient, in this instance, to account for this strange and preternatural phenomenon of the transatlantic political world; and it would be a left-handed compliment to such intelligent and accomplished men as the Editors of the *Montreal Herald* and *Gazette*, to deem that they were prepossessed against an ancient, powerful, and distinguished political party, who, in every period of their existence, have asserted a commanding influence on the destinies of Britain, and have numbered in their ranks some of the best and choicest spirits that have shed a lustre over our common country—without being able to tell why or wherefore. That I may, therefore, draw out our worthy opponents from generalities, or, as they would say, shadowy abstractions, to the explicit statement of the grounds of their extreme dislike to the persons or the principles, I do not know which, of the leaders of our modern Whigs, I shall, by way of a provocative, offer a few conjectures to account for their want of sympathy with, or rather for their undisguised antipathy to, that political sect, root and branch, to which I have the honor (so I perhaps misjudgingly deem) to belong. Now, I think it will contribute not a little to shorten and simplify the discussion, if I leave out of view altogether, as irrelevant to the question, what is private or personal; it is with the political principles, with the political conduct of the Whigs and Tories, we have to do, and I wish to exclude, therefore, as wholly extraneous to the object of our enquiry, what regards the private life or history of any individuals connected with either party. It is with measures and principles I would now deal, not with men.

But should my opponents think otherwise, I beg to assure them, that there is not a fool or a rogue they can instance on the Whig side, to whom I shall not unhesitatingly pledge myself to produce on the opposite his fellow—unit for unit at least—*tot quot—tales quales*; nor is there any inconsistency or contradiction, or any batch of inconsistencies or contradictions which can be laid to the charge of the Whigs—to which, as I am able to prove, Tories are not equally obnoxious. Here then, the balance is in perfect equilibrio; and we must turn our attention to the avowed principles of policy which distinguish them, in order to decide upon their comparative merits, and, consequently, upon the preferable claim of the one or the other side to our sympathy and attachment.

Now, Sir, I will not, for one instant, suppose that the very liberal and enlightened spirits who illuminate the political horizon of Canada, through the medium of those brilliant reflectors of their wisdom and wit, the *Herald* and *Gazette*, can have any sympathy with, or any inherent instinctive lingering after those hoary follies of the old Tory school—the doctrines of the divine right—of passive obedience, and its sister or rather its mother, implicit faith—the Collier's Creed,* as it has been called.

I shall confine my attention exclusively to the doctrines of our modern school yclped Conservative, by that figure of speech familiar to the classical scholar, termed antiphrasis; (*hanc a non lucendo*) and as far as my poor wits will serve, I shall attempt to explore the sources of that fellow-feeling which has begot such amazing kindness towards the Persians, and so decided a predilection for the politics of the one party, and has operated with equal, but contrary force, to disparage and discredit the personal and political character of their antagonists.

The first point to which I would invite, Sir, the attention of your readers, is not the least important, and it may be regarded as one of the most decisive criteria of the character and spirit of these two distinguished parties—we mean the great and long agitated question of Catholic Emancipation. It is a little remarkable that though this measure was first originated, and had been long urged upon Government by the Whigs, as the pages of the *Edinburgh Review* abundantly testify, it happened by a very singular revolution of political opinion, *by one of the happiest apostasies*—which history records, that the most powerful and zealous opponents of this measure were, as if to show the omnipotence of truth, made the very instruments of its triumph, the Whigs lending all the aid they could to the first great act in the drama of Reform, thus wonderfully commenced under the auspices of men, whom to have foreseen a few years before as its authors, would have required a very bold prophet indeed. But as there was a division in the Tory camp on this memorable occasion, and as many a sigh and groan are still fondly heaved by the ultra-zealots at that party on account of this Revolutionary act—this damning heresy of PEEL and WELLINGTON—which, like the opening of PANDORA's box, has ushered in a fatal succession of *destructive Reforms*, of which it is not easy to foresee the ultimate issue; I should be glad to know the real sentiments of our antagonists here—as to the merits of a measure which has relieved our Catholic brethren in Ireland from the political disabilities under which they had so long laboured. They will perhaps think me uncandid and uncharitable if I frankly own that I have still some faint lingering doubts on my mind, as to the fact of their approving or sympathizing with this great act of justice to Ireland, which Whigs conceive to have been too long delayed; so that it seemed to have been extorted from our fears rather than from our generosity; and it certainly cannot be said that it came with a very good grace from the hands of men who had so long and vehemently opposed it, and in the act of conceding it, renounced all claim to gratitude, if not to the opact, by pleading to their party the necessity of the concession—as an excuse for their inconsistency, and proclaiming in the face of the world that they were most reluctant to submit to that necessity. This ambiguity, as to the real sentiments of our admirers of Toryism is not a little enhanced by the fact of their explicit and undisguised disapproval of allowing to the Catholic and Protestant Dissenters of Ireland, who form a vast majority of the whole population—even an indirect participation in the benefit of the Tithe Revenue, to which all are contributors, by appropriating a small proportion of it, after due provision made for the Established Church, to the purposes of general education. I verily think, Sir, that if they entered cordially into the liberal spirit of those who were the willing and unconstrained advocates of Catholic Emancipation, they could not, without the most palpable self-contradiction, be so vehemently zealous against Lord MELBOURNE's Tythe Appropriation Bill.

July 4. A WHIG.

* An honest collier having been posed with the trifling question, what were the articles of his faith? he replied, "I believe what the Church believes." "And what does the Church believe?" "The Church," said he, "believes what I believe." And what do you and the Church believe?" "I and the Church believe the same thing."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—A communication appeared in your paper of yesterday, signed a "Firefly," wherein the writer relates the extraordinary exertions made by Mr. SLACK, in extinguishing the fire at the Brock Hotel. Now, as I wish every man to have his due, I think it is only proper to state that Mr. M'HARDY, of the Caledonian Tavern, was the first person to enter the room which was on fire, as well as the most instrumental in saving the premises from being consumed. I beg further to state, that if there is to be any reward, that Mr. MACHARDY is as equally deserving of it as Mr. SLACK.

Yours, &c.

AN OBSERVER.

Montreal, July 3, 1836.

From Calcutta papers by the ship Hope, arrived at New York.

It is recommended again to attempt the introduction of trials by jury in India. An effort for that purpose was made several years ago, but the experiment did not succeed.

The cold in Meerut was intense in January. The mercury fell to 28 of Fahrenheit, and there was ice in the pools.

The world is all pretty much alike. We perceive that the India papers are quarrelling and wrangling much as in this country. The people of Calcutta, too, are growling about the abuses and impositions of their Post-office!

FROM PERSIA.—The following is an extract of a highly interesting letter from Persia:—

TEHRAN *Feb.* 17, 1835.—The cholera disappeared from Tehran soon after the date of my last letter, but not without leaving sad traces of its desolating footsteps. It carried off within a few days six or seven thousand of the inhabitants of this city, but its ravages in the north of Persia, at Tabrez, and at Khoee, were still more terrible. At those places the plague also raged, but not with any great violence: the lesser evils of fever and the dread of famine stalked in the train of their elder sisters. This land has been scourged, but not I fear, purified: the hand of God must fall heavy upon this people before it is acknowledged; for they have eyes that will not see, and hearts that will not feel the slightest manifestations of his wrath.

Persia is in a deplorable condition. The removal of the late prime minister, the Kaim Makamm, whose fate I communicated to you in my last, has in no way improved the state of affairs. The king whom we have placed upon the throne, gives daily proof of his utter incapacity to revive his country from its present decay, or even to prevent its crumbling into utter and hopeless ruin. The court is a scene of imbecile intrigue—the ministry is without a head.—The Hajee Meerza Agassee, a moollah of some distinction, who was tutor to the King in his younger days, possesses powerful influence over the mind and actions of the Shah, and exerts it to no good purpose. The secret of this influence, which is literally unbounded, is said to rest on the wild and mysterious doctrines of Sooffeeism, with which the mind of the young Shah is believed to be tinctured, and in which the moollah has the reputation of being a grand master. The revenues of the province are eaten up by their locust governors. The principal frontiers are unprotected. Azerbijan, the frontier of Russia and of Turkey, has been left *without a single piece of Artillery, or a regiment of Infantry*; one consequence of which has already been a movement amongst the Koordish tribes in the vicinity of Khoee. Khorassan is, or may be tomorrow, at the tender mercy of the Turcomans. Kermain is defenceless, although threatened by Hoolakoo Meerza, a son of one of the Sheerazee Princes, who is collecting troops in that quarter from motives of ambition or revenge. The *army of the south*, God save the mark! has been destroyed by disease, and could only muster a few hundred emaciated wretches on a late occasion of ceremony at Sheeraz. Kermanshah has lately been the scene of disturbance, and had it not been for the successful efforts of an Englishman, Lieutenant Rawlinson, who commands the *disciplined* (!) troops of the province, a tribe, consisting of fifteen hundred horsemen, would have fled from Persia into the territories of Turkey.

In this melancholy state of things, our ambassador extraordinary, Mr. Ellis, made his appearance at the capital, ten days ago, in order to congratulate our protege on his happy and auspicious ascension to the throne of Persia. He was received at Tehran, as he had been throughout his progress from the frontier, with every possible mark of honourary distinction, and his reception by the Shah, two days after his arrival, was suitable to his high official rank, and to the flattering nature of the message with which he was charged on the part of our sovereign. For this, however, Mr. Ellis was chiefly indebted to the inflexibility and decisions of his own character. Several attempts were made, on the part of the Persians, to withhold, or to lessen the honor due to his rank, but they were instantly penetrated, and easily baffled by his discernment and firmness.

The presents which he brought were few and of small value when compared with the costly offerings which have been presented by British ambassadors to the great king. They were intended and received as marks of our Sovereign's personal regard for the Shah, and not as the oblations of a suppliant, the light in which such things have been hitherto viewed in Persia. This will, of itself, do good, and if followed up by language which we really have the power, and ought to use toward the King of this miserable country, the eyes of the Persians will at length be opened as to our place in the scale of nations, and we may be henceforth respected for our power, as we have hitherto been courted for our money. The Persian character is a debased and despicable one. I will give you a striking instance of the truth of this remark. It is acknowledged by every one in the country that the British Government, by its prompt and effectual assistance, placed Mahomed Shah upon the throne of Persia. Sir John Campbell was the instrument by which it effected this.

On the death of Futteh Ali Shah he scattered money which enabled the King to put his troops in motion. Some of this was given in the heats of the moment without an adequate judgment being given for its receipt. A sum of twelve hundred tomans was advanced in this way, and on application being made for its repayment, the King declared in the presence of some of his own people and of an English officer that he was satisfied of the justice of the claim, and that he would pay the money. A few days ago, when His Majesty believed Sir John to be on the eve of departure, he sent him a thousand tomans under the name of *a present*, in lieu of his lawful and acknowledged claim! The matter is now under discussion. Sir John very properly refused to accept a pecuniary favor from the Shah, or to abate one toman of his just demand.

Colonel Passmore is still in Irak with four or five thousand of the late King's regular infantry—a ragged and beggarly crew, by all accounts, and only useful in eating up the resources of the country.

Lieut. Farrant is expected at Tehran in the course of a few days, with a body of lancers, whom he has been forming and disciplining during the summer in the district of Khumsa. Captain Shee and Lieut. Laughton are still at Sheeraz.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 9.*

A copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Select General Committee of Delegates, from the signers of the Petitions, to the King and both Houses of Parliament, in the year 1835, who lately held their meeting in Montreal, will be found with other news from that city. If the Committee of Delegates have adopted steps which are not generally approved by the Constitutionalists in this District, they, at least, have no cause to complain, since the greater number of the Delegates chosen to represent their sentiments at that meeting, have not thought the matters to be brought under its consideration, of sufficient importance to require the sacrifice of their private interests to the discharge of a trust they had accepted from their fellow citizens entertaining the same principles with themselves. To us, however, it appears that, by impugning, as the Committee of Delegates have by done their third Resolution, the choice of His Majesty in the Officer sent to administer the Government of this Province, they have gone the length of attempting to impose a restraint on the acknowledged right of the Crown to appoint its own servants, that will in effect amount to sending a *congé d'élire* from a portion of the inhabitants of this Colony to permit the choice of a Governor agreeable to themselves.—*Quebec Mercury.*

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1836.

So great is the reaction that has taken place in the public mind in Upper Canada, against the majority of the late House of Assembly, that many individuals are seriously fearful of the majority of the new house running into the opposite extreme of ultra-Toryism. We confess that we are not haunted by any fears of this kind, and a dispassionate view of the actual state of public opinion, and the peculiar circumstances which operate upon it in the Upper Province, will show such to be nearly groundless.

In order to determine the probable character of the new majority, it is necessary to consider well the points in the character of their predecessors which have unquestionably led to the reaction. The latter made blustering professions of being Radical Reformers—of being prepared to uproot the poisonous weeds of corrupt official influence—to exact of public men a diligent and impartial discharge of their duties—to compel the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public monies—and of being devoted, mind and body, to their country's service, and uninfluenced in their political career by considerations of personal aggrandizement. Such were the plausible pretences by which the men who composed the former majority were returned to Parliament. In the character of honest Reformers and sincere patriots, they sought for and obtained the confidence of the public.

It must next be enquired if they sustained this character of Reformers in their public conduct, and if it has been in consequence of their consistency or inconsistency in this point of view that they are now treated with contumely by their former constituents. Their proceedings prove that they basely belied the name they had assumed. Of all the abuses, real and imaginary, which they had collected in their Grievance Report, and which it would appear they intended as a reserve fund for the purposes of agitation in all times to come, they did not make the slightest effort to redress one, though specially invited to do so by the head of the Government. The shameful partition of lucrative employments among their own leaders upset all their pretensions to disinterestedness; while their treacherous treatment of Sir FRANCIS HEAD, condemns them as men devoid of common honesty. It could not, therefore, be because they were reformers, patriotic, fearless and independent in the discharge of their important duties, that they will now be most certainly deserted by those whom they formerly deceived by their fair promises. It is because they have been proved to be the very reverse of what they professed, that they will be hooted at from one end of the Province to the other—it is because they are no reformers.

While then the reaction is traceable to a deep feeling of disappointment at the slow progress of reform, at the want of honesty and sincerity in their public men, it is likely that the inhabitants of Upper Canada will tolerate any high Tory practices or measures in the new House of Assembly? Have they cast off the former majority because they were hypocritical Reformers, and will they now submit to a majority of Anti-Reformers? This is not at all likely, and we are convinced from the election proceedings that have come under our observation, that even the thorough official men have made of late considerable advances in the profession of liberal principles, under the generalship of a professed Whig and Reformer, Sir FRANCIS HEAD. Whatever, in fact, may have been the former creed of the majority of the new House of Assembly, they will not now dare act otherwise than as liberal reformers.

There is much confirmatory of our views in the peculiar circumstances of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, which have a direct tendency to produce feelings of independence, and democratic notions; but, upon the consideration of these, we cannot at present enter.

The Upper Canada elections are terminating, one by one, with very few exceptions in favor of the adherents of Sir FRANCIS HEAD's government.

BIDWELL and PERRY have resigned the contest for Lennox and Addington, and CARTWRIGHT and DETLOR are of course returned. HOWARD and BURLL have resigned at Leeds, under protest.

The following are a list of the members that, up to the latest dates, have been returned.

For	Constitutionalists.	Radicals
Niagara	Chas. Richardson	
Kingston	C. A. Hagerman	
Toronto	W. H. Draper	
Prescott	R. P. Hotham	
	John Kearns	
Dundas		Peter Shaver
		John Cook
Leeds	Jonas Jones	
	O. R. Gowan	
Carlton	J. B. Lewis	
	E. Malloch	
Grenville		W. B. Wells
		H. Norton
Stormont	Archd. M'Lean	D. E. M'Donell
Lennox and Addington	J. S. Cartwright	
	G. H. Detlor	
Frontenac	Jas. Mathewson	
	John B. Marks	

LATEST RETURNS OF ELECTIONS UNFINISHED.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Armstrong	369	Wilson	155
Rockwood	369		

Mr. Robins resigned on Thursday.

HALTON.

Chisholm	75	Durand	57
Shade	74	Hopkins	59

LINCOLN, 2d RIDING.

Rykert	100	Woodruff	34
Clark	2		

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At the close on Wednesday evening.

Macdonell	360	Gilchrist	228
Rutton	347	Boswell	210

DURHAM.

At the close on Wednesday evening.

Boulton	216	Smith	112
Elliott	209		
Brown	128		

TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.

Sherwood	37	Bogart	26

WENTWORTH.

Messrs. M'NAB and SMITH were ahead.

GRENVILLE.

The election for this county closed with a disturbance.

From our Prescott Correspondent, we are enabled to give the following electioneering intelligence:—

"I have just learned by the *Great Britain* steamer, that Mackenzie has lost his election, his opponent being being 100 ahead at the final close. The numbers were, Thompson, 459; Mackenzie, 389. Gibson, Macintosh and Morrison, have been returned for the other ridings. Hastings has returned the Conservatives, Mahahan and Mazney. Nothing decisive has yet been heard from the west of Toronto. It is generally believed that there will be a new election for Grenville, in consequence of the riot and destruction of the pollbook at the close on Saturday."

"The poll closed at Glengary on Saturday in favor of M'Donell and Chisholm. Chisholm's majority over Macmartin was 12."

The *Vindicator* is very angry with the Committee of Trade, because their Report shows that upon some occasions Mr. LESLIE has failed to co-operate with them to the full extent of their wishes, in advocating certain measures in Parliament. Any impartial person who has read the Document, must perceive that it became the duty of the Committees to report the fate of the various measures suggested by them, and if in doing so by a simple statement of facts, Mr. LESLIE does not appear to advantage before his fellow citizens and brother merchants, it is no fault of the Committee.

With respect to the Petition for an appropriation to have a survey of Lake St. Peter made, the *Vindicator* says:—

"Why did not the gentlemen, whilst they were about it, inform "their constituents" the reason why "the desired grant of money was withheld?" Are they not bound to tell the *whole truth*? The fact is, that "a complete survey of the Lake has been already made, under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by Captain Bayfield, of the Royal Navy; and the Committee of Trade, by asking for another survey, were either totally ignorant of circumstances with which every person out themselves was acquainted, or they wanted to put the province to useless expense for the sake of the job. *Instead of acting on the suggestions of the petitioners, Mr. Leslie very gra*

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