The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

VOL. II. MONTREAL, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1836. No. 15.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1836.

Keeping entirely out of view the lugubrious croakings of certain Tory journals in England, and the harmonious responses of their counterparts in this Colony, there are no positive indications in the views of Ministers, as expressed in the report of the debate which we gave yesterday, to excite any alarm in the minds of loyal British Canadians. The amount of all that was stated on the part of Ministers is, that an Legislative Council had been made the subject of complaint, its constitution, composition, efficiency and adaptation to the circumstances of the country, were fair matters of investigation by the Royal Commissioners. It is well known that Constitutionalists have never shunned enquiry on this point, they have, on the contrary, courted it; and we really cannot bring ourselves to think so meanly of the judgment and the principles of the men who, by the suffrages of the most enlightened nation of the world, have been raised to the high office of guiding the destinies of the British Empire, as to suppose that any Report emanating from the Commission here, could induce them to sanction the introduction of a principle in the Constitution of the Colony, which would have the effect of assimilating the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly—of, in fact, sinking both in the mire of abject submission to a venal demagogue.

Before proceeding further, it may be as well to advert for a moment to certain circumstances, which have unquestionably influenced in no small degree, the opinions of a portion of the English, as well as of the Colonial press. The Tory papers at home have distorted, as far as they could, the statements of Ministers, for the purpose of lowering their character in the estimation of the country; and some of the Colonial, who have followed in their wake, deem it a duty also to put the worst possible construction upon the same statements, because the men who made them are Whigs. Of the real cause of the indefinite terror and distrust with which these latter regard liberals, and every thing they do, we may speak hereafter; but our business at present is to mention the fact, that with them the worst suspicions may justly be entertained of the intentions of liberals towards Canada. We differ materially from them in this respect, for we are actually more inclined to trust our cause in the hands of men who profess to be guided by principles of strict impartiality to all classes, albeit there are many hypocritical professors of this creed, than to the disposal of individuals who advocate exclusive rights. At all events, we can surely, consistently enough, do what Lord JOHN RUSSELL asks, "confide, at any rate, to a certain extent, in those who are now the advisers of the Crown; and give Ministers credit for a wish to promote a fair spirit of enquiry, and a readiness to redress proved grievances."

It seems to us that the views of his Majesty's Ministers in regard to this branch of the Legislature, are as nearly as possible identical with those held by the great body of Constitutionalists, and which go no further than in all political institutions, to have a due regard to the fitness of things, and not to be deterred from modifications by the bug-bear of a name. The framers of the Constitutional Declaration of the 7th of Dec. refrain from delivering any opinion on the abstract question of the value of elective institutions; but they stoutly adhere to the fact, which is all important to the colony, as regards this question, that there is not sufficient intelligence among the mass of the population, to render the exercise of the elective principle safe in the matter of the Legislative Council. The address of the Executive Committee in January last, goes still farther, and outruns, in liberality, Sir GEORGE GREY himself in those sentiments at the commencement of his speech, in which he seems to have laid himself most open to censure. We shall, however, confine ourselves to one extract from the Declaration of the 7th December:—

"The most ardent admirers of self-government will admit, that the qualification of a people for institutions with that important privilege, is a serious consideration; and the Committee feel convinced they shall have no difficulty in repelling the charge which the duplicity of the French Canadian leaders induces them to relate, that the Association are "factiously and unjustifiably" opposed to the introduction of the elective principle of Government in this Province. The Association number amongst their ranks, many of the children of Republican American, who venerate the land of their birth, and are proud of her institutions. Enrolled in the Association is a large body of individuals who have contemplated society and the institutions of government under a variety of forms, who, witnessing the effect of despotism to degrade, and of freedom to elevate and ennoble, willingly join in the declaration that the source of power is in the people. But, who ignore the Association? Are they not mainly Scotchmen, Irishmen, Englishmen, Germans, and the descendants of those from the British Isles, who sought the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty in America? And needs there say, do charges that a body so composed, deem an intelligent people competent to exercise the privilege of self-government; and yet that charge has been made, and is reiterated by the leaders of the French party, who have the hardihood to proclaim themselves the exclusive champions of free institutions within this Province?"

Is not the fitness of the people for the proper exercise of the "elective principle," to the fullest extent as proper a subject of enquiry with the Commissioners, as it may with the Executive Committee, or can it be doubted that the conclusion of both will be the same?

There are many points in the debate which it is impossible for us to overtake at present. With all that the ministerial speakers and we are *far* from agreeing—and Sir G. GREY's details of the happy effects already experienced from the Commission, are pure fiction; but we ought in justice to refer the reader to the report in another column, of a conversation in the House of Lords, between Lords GLENELG and ASHBURNHAM, by which it would appear that Sir GEORGE GREY's reported heterodox opinions have either been misapprehended, or are not shared in by his colleagues.

Before closing these remarks we would reiterate our belief, that the debate cannot justly give cause of alarm to the friends of good and liberal government, and that from Mr. ROEBUCK's subdued tone, and confession that he did not altogether utter his own sentiments, we are certain that it will be far from being taken by his clients as indicative of a favourable issue of their cause.

By a private letter from London, we learn that the Right Hon. EDWARD ELLICE left for Canada, by the Portsmouth packet of the 20th ult. for this country, ostensibly for the purpose of attending to his own private interests here; but that it appeared highly probable that his visit was intimately connected with the politics of the Colony.

By another letter we have ample confirmation of the correctness of what we stated the other day, that the Ministry had desisted from their intention of proposing any alteration in the existing duties on timber this session. It appears that Lord STRANGFORD, in the House of Lords, had put a question on this subject to Lord GLENELG, who is reported to have said in reply:—"I have to state, that as "regards the measurement of deals, the subject is now under the consideration of Government; and with respect to the question relative to the change of duties on timber, I have to say that it is not the intention of Government to make any change in them this year. I may as well add, that no engagement has been entered into with foreign powers in such a manner as to refer the question before it comes into Parliament; and it never was the intention of Government to take any such proceedings."

It was also stated that Mr. POULETT THOMSON had expressed his intention of making a similar declaration in the House of Commons. Thus is the question of the Timber Duties, with which are closely linked many great interests in this Colony, for the present set at rest. We must not, however, flatter ourselves that it will be allowed to remain long so. It has been to the untiring efforts of the friends of the British North American Colonies in Britain, that the evils which threatened our timber trade have been averted, and by a perseverance only in such efforts on their part and on ours, can our present advantages be for the future maintained. From what we have learned through various sources, of the exertions in regard to this matter, of the gentlemen in Britain that are connected with these Colonies, they appear to have been unparalleled and above all praise.

A meeting, we observe, has been held at Niagara for the purpose of eliciting from the different Parliamentary Candidates an unequivocal expression of their sentiments relative to the endowment of Rectories in the Upper Province. The number of individuals who attended on the occasion is stated to have been greater than was ever before known to have assembled for any political purpose in that town. The three candidates, Messrs. RICHARDSON, CAMPBELL and STEWART, strongly reprobated the policy and justice of the measure.

We were much inclined to charge our fellow colonists in Upper Canada with supineness, and with lamentable ignorance of, or a culpable indifference to their own interests in reference to these same endowments; but they appear at last to be gradually recovering from the stunning effect which the announcement of their establishment must have produced. It is not at Niagara alone that the views of candidates on this point will be scrutinized; we have positive information that those Christian sects, comprising the majority of the people, that have been excluded from the government bounty, have shown enough to be indignant at being thus in fact stigmatised; and spirit enough to demand that all invidious distinctions, founded upon difference of religious belief, should be done away with.

That any partiality towards one sect more than another in this Colony, should have ever been contemplated by the British Government, is surprising, and a heavy stain [illegible] to the prudence of its statesmen, if it is not compelled to retrace the steps it has already taken to introduce into these Provinces a dominant Church. The decision has, we believe, been already come to by one of the most influential bodies of Christians in Upper Canada, to assume a more independent position than they have hitherto done, and to contend for an impartial distribution of Government bounty among all sects indiscriminately. Once commenced the issue of the contest cannot be dubious the principle of equal religious rights must triumph. The truly liberal among the electors of Upper Canada, who rate at its proper value an adherence to this principle, must press it upon the attention of the Parliamentary candidates, who should represent them in the Councils of the Province, in this as well as other equally important particulars.

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, as the steamer *Great Britain* was on her way up, she ran foul of the Schooner *Margaret Miller*, Captain SINCLAIR, coming down, nearly opposite Oak Point, about nine miles above Brockville; and the passengers, JOHN SINCLAIR, Jr. Esq. Postmaster of Richmond Hill, and Mr. JOHN EVANS, of the same place, who were in bed at the time, barely escaped with their lives in the jolly-boat, along with Captain and crew of the Schooner. The only cause assigned for the collision is the darkness of the night. The bow of the *Great Britain* struck the Schooner about mid-ships and damaged her so much that she was on her beam-ends full of water in about ten minutes after. The *Great Britain* immediately *ran* well her bughers, and went to render every assistance requisite. The injury she received is trifling, her cut-water, &c. being slightly damaged. The Schooner was laden with flour and wheat, and consigned to Messrs. W. L. WHITING & Co. of Brockville. Later intelligence states, that she had been towed into shoal water, and exertions were being made to raise her, by which the cargo and vessel will probably be saved, although the former must be very much damaged.

The steamer *Canada* arrived yesterday afternoon from Quebec, with the barge *Cyrus* and *George*, and the schooner *Dove* in tow. She had 250 steerage and 32 cabin passengers.

Mr. JOHN GEORGE's diagonal Schooner *Quebec*, arrived here yesterday from Upper Canada.

His Excellency Lord GOSFORD, left Quebec on Friday last at noon, to proceed by land to this city. He was accompanied by Captain CLERKE, A. D. C.

A report has found its way to town, by the last packet, that a "cargo of French emigrants are about to be shipped from Havre for Canada."

The *Toronto Patriot* says that it has the best authority for stating that ten Radicals, to the eastward of Toronto, will be displaced by as many staunch Constitutionalists.

The *Vindicator* of last evening states that Messrs. MEZES & Co. of this city, are about putting Bills of one and two dollars into circulation.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock, two men broke into the dwelling house, occupied by Mr. DUMOUT, St. Lawrence Suburbs, and amongst other articles carried away, were a lady's small red morocco pocket case, containing a silver bodkin and tweezers, a bank bill, and some silver, a box in which were some old copper coin half cents, a Danish coin, &c. The house has been broken into and robbed four times during the last fourteen months.

FOR THE MORNING COURIER.

"TODAY is the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is to be celebrated at Boston with great splendor."—*Vindicator of the 17th June.*

TO-DAY (19th) is the anniversary of the BATTLE of WATERLOO. Britons do not forget the glorious day. The apostate of the *Vindicator* is the only one who can do so. S.

The following hints to Emigrants, which we find in the last *Farmers' Advocate*, though specially written for the benefit of those who intend to settle in the Eastern Townships, are well deserving the attention of that class in every part of the Colony:—

"It is not necessary to touch upon the advantages or disadvantages of this country as contrasted with others; all have undoubtedly their share of both, and that enquiry is superfluous to any whom choice is already made; the only proper enquiry then, is, as to the course the emigrant should follow when he has reached the bounds. During the summer months he may be so wearied on the score of varying climate, food, &c. for enjoyment is the result, rather at a fair rate of wages, that even with a family his earnings will be more than sufficient for his support. This remark will apply to all who resort here this season, to the end of January, when it is good thing for them, and the Company, provided for to employ them, for work is in many cases scarce. But during the [illegible] have idle during any part of the year, and it is possible, that some portion of our new Settlers will be in the same case; it is, however, more than probable, that there will not then be employment for the whole of the abundant emigration we have reason to expect, and it will therefore be prudent and wise that such should depend upon his own resources, and lay by a part of his summer wages, which he can easily do, for his winter's support.

"The amount a settler reaches this village he can go to work either for the Land Company or private individuals, and the lowest of wages for an able labourer is five dollars a week; many can procure more. Now a careful man easily may maintain himself and a family consisting of five or five persons upon two dollars a week, and the remainder ought to be laid by to meet the demands of the winter. Single men, and those with small families can do even more than this and to facilitate these views it is to be hoped that the Savings Bank, the establishment of which is now talked of, will shortly go into operation, in which the savings of the emigrant will be in safe custody, bearing a low rate of interest, and withdrawn from the temptation of being extravagantly laid out.

"In fulfilment of this plan, the best measure he can adopt will be to secure during the early part of the summer, a lot of land, of about 50 or 100 acres on which to bestow his labour during the winter when other employment may fail, and which the saying he has made as above recommended will enable him to accomplish; not only will every stroke of his axe then tend to his own individual advantage and to the increase of his property, but will yield him in the end more return than if he worked for another. Lots of land of all sorts and all prices are to be had, but those belonging to the Company will suit him best, as the price of the land, (5shillings an acre) and the expense of a log house and a small clearing, all which they provide, are made to be paid in six annual instalments, terms particularly favorable to a beginner.

"By following some such prudent course, a settler who has the good sense to have his health, and is possessed of steady, industrious and saving habits, can look forward with certainty to the attainment of a good property of his own, the prospect of rearing his family in plenty, and freedom from all debt, all this can be accomplished in the space of two or three years; and depends solely upon the settler himself, and while he will thus confer a benefit to the country of his adoption, he will at the same time become himself a valuable member of the community."

County of Two Mountains.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of this county, held at the schoolhouse of St. Andrews, on Monday the 13th of June instant, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of nominating fit and proper persons to be appointed officers for the Agricultural Society for the ensuing two years, according to Act 4, Wm. 4th chap. 7.

Colonel Daniel DeHertel, Esq., in the chair, Nelson Davies, Esq., acting as secretary.

The Act being read by the Chairman, in the English, and by Dr. Masson in the French language, it was Resolved, on motion of Dr. Masson, that the subscriptions be taken accordingly.

The meeting proceeded to the election of members as follows:—

Moved by Dr. Masson, and seconded by Major Barron, That A. E. Montmarquet, Esq., be appointed as President of this Society for the ensuing two years. For 15, against 35.

Objected, not being a practical farmer.

Moved by Mr. Edward Jones, seconded by G. De Lorenze, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, That Mr. John Martin, the late President, be re-elected for the ensuing two years.

Moved by Major Barron, seconded by Capt. D. C. M'Leod.

Resolved unanimously, That J. Bte. Demarchelle, Esq., be appointed as Vice President of this Society.

Moved by Capt. M'Leod, seconded by Mr. Stephen Bomsch.

Resolved, That Mr. Moses Davies, the late Treasurer, be re-elected for the ensuing two years—unanimously agreed to.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Lalande, seconded by Mr. Edward Jones.

Resolved unanimously, That Dr. J. H. Masson be appointed Secretary of the Society.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of Management, viz:—

St. Andrews, Edward Jones; St. Benoit, H. Dumouchelle; St. Eustache, Jean Marie; Lachute, Thomas Simms; South Ridge, D. C. M'Leod; Ebenezer, Joseph Lalande; Chatham, James Thomson; St. Etienne, Fra. Leframbroise; River Rouge, S. Burtenshaw; St. Andrews, H. Chapman; Côte St. Pierre, James Clarke; Carillon, Peter M'Martin.

The Chairman retiring, the President took the Chair, and it was unanimously

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be requested to audit the Secretary's accounts for the ensuing year, viz:—Messrs. Edward Jones, Hopkins, Chapman, and Dr. Masson; and that the books be examined on Wednesday the 15th instant.

Resolved, on motion of Major Barron, seconded by Mr. Moses Davies, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Col. DeHertel, for his able conduct in the chair.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Secretary, for his past conduct while in office.

JOHN M'MARTIN, *President.*
NELSON DAVIES, *Secretary.*

By order, J. E. MASON,
S. T. M. A. S.

St. Andrews, June 15, 1836.

Rebels in Canada.

Yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock, Walker, the police constable, and Captain Robinson, of the bark *Cyrus*, were coming up with a gang of rebels on board that vessel, to the Police Office, under a warrant issued against them, when a dozen rebels attacked them and attempted to rescue the prisoners. They were in consequence obliged to take refuge in Patrick Daly's shop in Champlain Street, to escape the fury of the broken band of deserted sailors, with which Champlain street is infested. While in Daly's house, about two hundred sailors collected, entered the house and rescued the prisoners from Walley and Captain Robinson, at the same time threatening them with personal ill-treatment. We are informed that Champlain Street is in such a state at present that no person of a timid nature can pass through it. [illegible] during the night, the rebels [illegible] There is no part of the town which so greatly requires the attention of the police, and it is to be hoped when the new Commission of the Peace comes out, some gentleman will be found in it who have leisure to turn their attention to and best energy to abate this intolerable nuisance.—*Quebec Mercury.*

THEATRE.—Mr. Ward now the sole lessee of the Theatre Royal, Montreal, has completed an agreement with Mr. Logan, who has transferred to him his lease of the Theatre Royal in this city. This will be advantageous to the parties themselves, as the Theatres of the two cities would prove losing concerns if in different hands and to the public of Quebec, as we believe the gentleman who has now taken the house can bring forward a much stronger company than Mr. Logan could have procured.—*Ib.*

It is rumoured that the Despatches received on Monday last at the Castle, contain an approval of the course pursued by His Excellency Lord Gosford, with regard to the Hon. W. B. Felton in refusing to accede to the demands of the Assembly for the suspension of that officer; and that they direct that Mr. Felton shall be fully heard on every charge preferred against him, and his defence be transmitted to the Colonial office.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We understand that a letter from a well-informed source to an officer in the garrison, was received yesterday, by the *Orphaus*, 16th May Liverpool packet, stating that the 79th Highlanders will not proceed homeward this year, and that the Royals, about to proceed to Canada, are to reinforce the garrison here. The 15th it is expected will be relieved early next summer by the 30th.—*Ib.*

Lieutenant Paynter, late extra aide-de-camp to His Excellency Lord Aylmer, has obtained leave of absence, and has left Kingston for New York, on his way to England.—*Ib.*

We are informed that the Executive Committee of the Montreal Constitutional Association are generally of opinion, that there was not sufficient time to act upon the application of the Quebec Committee for a delay of the time fixed for the general meeting, on the part of the constitutional petitioners, viz., at Montreal on the [illegible] of July next. The Committees in the districts of Quebec, we understand, have notified that they will be unable to attend at the time fixed.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The instrumental survey of the Belfast and Quebec Railroad was commenced last Monday, under the direction, and superintendence of Col. S. H. Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers. But one party is now in the field, although Col. Long has collected the elements principally of a second party, which will probably be organized on the arrival of their instruments now on board the *Boston Packet*, on her way to Belfast. It is understood that one of the surveying parties, after arriving at the summit level, between Belfast and the Kennebec, will proceed to survey the northern extremity of the route, at the Province Line. From the high character for energy and efficiency of the chief engineer, we have no doubt that the survey will be prosecuted with vigor; and that it will be such, when completed, as to justify the expectations of the warmest friends of this truly magnificent enterprise.—*Belfast Journal, June 9.*

Office of the Secretary of the Province,
Quebec, June 15, 1836.

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

Francis H. Séguin and John M'Kenzie, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the Seignlory of Terrebonne, in the County of Terrebonne, under the 8th Will. IV, cap. 17.

John M'Callum and William Manning, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Seignlory of Lacolle, in the County of Acadie.

John Dwyer and Vital Lefebvre, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of St. Pie, in the County of St. Hyacinthe.

Pierre E. Taschereau, Richard A. Fortier, and Jean P. Proulx, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of Ste. Marie, in the County of Beauce.

Alexis E. L. Duplessis, Esq., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of Contrecœur, in the County of Verchères.

Antoine E. Bardy, Esq., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of St. Athanase, in the County of Iberville.

William U. Chaffers, Esq., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of St. Césaire, in the County of St. Hyacinthe.

Pierre Chagnon and Etienne Gauvreau, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of Verchères, in the County of Verchères.

Michael Chevret, William Henry Odenaut, Basile G. P. Boisir and Faustin Limoges, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of Ste. Rose, in the County of Terrebonne.

Oliver Chenevert and Jean David Bourdages, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of St. Denis, in the County of Richelieu.

Jean J. Bernard and Pierre Perrin, Esqrs., to be ditto, ditto, in the Parish of St. Antoine, in the County of Verchères.

Henry Lemoine, Esq., to be Commissioner for taking a Census in the County of Montmorency.

George L. Marler, Esq., to be ditto, ditto, in the County of Drummond.

Amable Adolphe Fabrier, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary for this Province.

Antoine Cosme Cartier, Gentleman, to be ditto.

Upper Canada.

We greatly regret to find that the By-wash for the locks at the foot of Long Island, on the Rideau Canal, 15 miles from Bytown, gave way on Tuesday or Wednesday last, by which accident 27 miles of the canal, which for that distance must be dried, and the locks, lower down, were drained and rendered unnavigable, for some time. The Rideau Steamboat was going her downward trip, and was thrown aground 3 miles above the By-wash, where she lies high and dry. The steamboat Margaret was coming up with two barges in tow containing 300 passengers; but before she arrived at Long Island the accident occurred, and she returned to Bytown. Most of the passengers then went round by the St. Lawrence. The steamboat Bytown went down the canal as far as Burritt's rapids on Friday, and brought up some of the passengers who had taken waggons for the 27 miles. The *Bytown* met with some obstruction in her upward trip on Tuesday morning, but no one suspected that the by-wash was giving way. It is thought that the snake-nests, of which it is stated "[illegible] and the water below every night the canal, may have undermined the Dyewash and swept it whole by away. It is probable that this rent of water would cause some damage in its descent to the Ottawa, but what we have not heard. A fortnight or perhaps a month will be required to repair the damage. The Bytown starts again today to proceed down the canal to Burritt's rapids again. We expected our new type up before this time, but it is now detained by this breach in the canal, and may not reach us for two or three weeks yet, if it has to be sent back and to come round by the river.—*Kingston Herald.*

The Upper Canada Wesleyan Methodist Conference assembled at Belleville on Wednesday last, the Rev. William Lord, President, the Rev. William Case, Secretary. About seventy ministers were present, and the net increase in the number of members throughout the province, is nine hundred and eighty-six. The state of the finances is also good. An address was presented to his Excellency Sir F. B. Head, was carried unanimously, after a little discussion.—*Ib.*

On Monday morning about 4 past 8 o'clock a person was seen to run down the short wharf belonging to Mr. Moore, and plunge into the water, with his clothes on. He was seen by a gentleman who was a short distance off, and who went immediately to the spot, and he discovered that the individual in question was drowning. Before a boat could be got ten minutes had elapsed, and he was found nearly in an upright position, not more than 12 or 14 feet from the wharf, the water not six feet deep. He was taken out of the water and laid on the wharf, when he gave a sigh, and a slight pulsation was discoverable, for a short time. A medical gentleman attended, who said that he was dead, and no further means were taken to resuscitate him, which appeared to us to be decidedly mistaken, because we have heard of cases where resuscitation has taken place after hours of effective effort, and when bodies have been a much longer period under water. The person proved to be a Mr. King, son to Sir Arch. Brady King, Baronet of Dublin, who, in a fit of despondency thus terminated his existence, notwithstanding the watching of his friends, and the extraordinary intelligence of the death of his mother. He was interred this morning, and attended to the grave by several respectable individuals. The verdict of the jury was "temporary insanity."—*U. C. Albion.*

Two children have been found this morning, who had been washed ashore, and little doubt seems to exist of their death having been occasioned by violence.—*Ib.*

The diagonal barge *Quebec*, left our harbour on Monday morning last for Lower Canada, via the St. Lawrence, with a heavy cargo of flour, pork, &c. The ingenious and enterprising owner, Mr. James George, was on board.—*Chronicle and Gazette.*

We understand that the schooner *Margaret Miller*, of Hilton, Captain Sinclair, with wheat and flour, ran foul of the steamboat *Great Britain* about nine miles above Brockville, near the American shore, about 11 o'clock last night, was laid on her broad side, and in half an hour filled with water, and is considerably injured. The *Great Britain* had her engine stopped previous to the concussion, but having three heavy schooners in tow, could not stop in time to avoid the accident which ensued. The night was so dark that no blame can attach to any of the parties.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Friday last, as Mr. Samuel Boyd, of the Township of Hamilton, and three lads, his sons, were in the act of fencing one log over another, for the purpose of burning a pile for burning, a log, on which all four were standing, rolled, and jerking Mr. Boyd's handspike from his grasp, let down the other upon the old gentleman so suddenly that his body was caught between it and a stump, and bruised so much that he died almost instantly. Mr. B. was a native of Knockaloe, County of Cavan, Ireland, and aged 54.—*Port Hope Gazette.*

Great Britain.

Mr. Bowie yesterday closed in the Common Pleas a action of debt on Saturday, June 7, he will apply for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law which admits the fact of a previous conviction to be given in evidence to the jury on the case before them.

THE CASES OF SAMUEL AVERSON.—The original Exchequer brief for counsel in this long-protracted and apparently interminable case contained 6000 sheets. The examination of 70 witnesses in the country, not to mention those who were examined in London, occupied about 100 days, or more than a quarter of a year. There are upwards of 250 letters proved in the cause, and more than Three octavo books, and many exhibits or documents. The commissions employed by the plaintiff carried together 23,000, and one commission employed by the defendant about 23,000. The original hearing of the cause in the Exchequer occupied 21 days. The shorthand writers' notes filled 1700 brief sheets, and cost about £2000. The plaintiff's bill of costs to the original cause, as delivered to the defendant, amounted to £10,000, but was reduced by taxation to £7,000. The costs of the cause, and appendices for the appeal in the House of Lords, many of folio volumes, the cases and opposite of the appellant occupying 800 folio pages, and containing as many words as about 12 octavo volumes, of the cases and opposite of the respondent would fill about 25 octavo and octavo volumes; making together about 33 such volumes as are found in an old octavo edition of Hume's History of England.—The part hearing of the appeal in Ireland occupied 17 days. The fees to counsel on both sides on the party based appeal of last session amounted to £11,000. The total amount of costs on both sides, up to the present proceedings is about £30,000, of which the appellant has actually paid about £10,000.

ROLLO CAMPBELL, PRINTER.

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