circumstance also appeared, particularly his taking with him from his lodgings, an extraordinary mass of miscellaneous papers found scattered round the shore where the body was discovered, as induced the jury to return a verdict of Insanity.

On the same day a young man named John Le Cro was shooting on the Common, when a boy, with a gan under his arm passing him, the gan anfortmately went off, and lodged its contents in the right leg of Le Cro, a fittle above the ancie. He was immediately removed home, and medical assistance obtained, but he died in the course of the evening. An imprest was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

diet of accidental death returned.

Drowwen.—At Gay's River, on the 10th inst. William and Robert MePhee, sons of Mr. Dirncan MePheo. They left home after breakfast with a horse and eart to procure some water from the River, and were tempted to bathe themselves while on the crand. Failing to return before the dinner hour their father repaired to the river side to ascertain the cause of their delay, when he discovered the ficlesy bodies of both lying in the water. William was 12 and Robert 10 years old. When brought to the land the body of Robert was not altogether deprived of heat, but it was 80 long submarged that all the means that were fried to set the current of hife in motion again proved negatory.—Recorder.

Newroundary.—Recorder.

Newroundary.—Recorder.

Newroundary. July. 25th 1843.

Shiewseek.—The brig Mary. Taylor master, belonging to this port, on her passing hither from Sydney, out 2 days with a cargo of coals, was run down on Monday the 10th instant by a large brig called the Marys of Sunderland, bound to Quebec. At the time of the occurrence the wind was W. by S. the Mary under easy sail and standing S. E. by E. with a fog so densely thick that the jib boom end could not be seen from the main rigging. The bowsprit and foremast were intensity carried away by the collision, and the hows and deck stove in as far at as the foreastle hatch, reducing the vessel to a mere wreek. The windiass having been starded and driven across the foreastle, it became necessary to ent a hole through the deck in order to liberate the watch who were below: and having got out the hoat, sent a way part of the crew and two passengers who were received on board the Marys, the bost belonging to which was then dispatched for the remainder of the crew, whom they were able to find only by the sound of the horn. At the time of leaving the vassel she was rapidly settling down with shout five fog and a half of water in the hold. The Marys after being by for some time to watch the fate of the wreek, made sail for Sydney, where she leaded the erew and passengers thus providentially saved.

The National Society for prometing the educa-

she landed the erew and passengers thus providentially saved.

The National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, has circulated a paper on the subject of additional churches for the poorer classes. Among the sobscribers of this benevolent scheme are the following:—Her Majesty the Queen, £1000; the Majesty the Queen Downger, £500; the Pulke of North-tumberland, £1000: be Duke of Portland, £1000; Sir Robert Peel, £1000; the Duke of Portland, £1000; Sir Robert Peel, £1000; the Archbishop of Canterbury, £500; the Pulke of Portland, £1000; the Bishop of London, £500; the Est of Horrowhy, £500; the Duke of Bucclench, £500; the Farl of Horrowhy, £500; the Duke of Bucclench, £500; the Thinker Establish, £500; the Duke of Bucclench, £500; the Horse of Bucclench, £500; the Horse of Bucclench, £500; the Rather of Bucclench, £500; the Rather of Bucclench, £500; the Bishop of London, £500; the Horse of Bucclench, £500; the Bushop of London, £500; the Bushop of Bushop of Bushop of London, £500; the Jushop of Bushop o

SEPARATION OF THIS COLONY FROM GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Upper Canada Columgh Star, July 19.

In the debate in the British Parliament on the Ashburton Treaty, expressions were dropped by Lord Palmerston and others as to the probability of this Province separating from the crown of Great Britain. Again, in the debate on the Canada Carn Bill, were these expressions reiterated from one side of the house, and responded to (as the Yankees have it) from the other. It seems to have been anticipated on both sides, that separation was an event very likely to happen. That such should have been the opinion of the Whig Radicials, and of the party of which Mr. Hume is the organ, is not much to be wondered at—but that Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, and in these instances, the mouthpiece

optation of the Whig-Radicals, and of the party of which Mr. Hume is the organ, is not much to be wondered at—but that Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, and in these instances, the monthpiece of the Conservative British Munistry should have concurred in such views, seems to be most surprising. The effect of his Lordship's concurrence with the prognostics of the opposition, has, in connexion with other measurers lately adopted by the provincial government, been, to damp the zeal and affection of the loval inhabitants of this Province towards the Mother Country. Their zeal and affection has been damped, we say, but nothing short of the actual casting us off by Great Britain can ever quench that zeal, affection and lovally to the Crown and Constitution of Great Britain, which was as afherent in the character of a true-born British subject, as his heart's best blood necessary to the sustaining of his natural life.

My Lord Stanley goes even further than Lord Palmerston. In the debate on the Ashburton Treaty he is reported to have said in effect, that in the event of this colony separating from Great Britain, it would be desirable to place as in the best possible situation with regard to our houndaires, so as to enable us to make an effectual stand against aggressions from the States, should we choose to remain independant,—or to put us in a condition of making the better bargain with the States should we desire the united to them.

Now what could possible indure all these evil forebodings respecting as? Or where the necessity of, in the slightest possible degree, anticipating an event which can sever happen if Great Britain be true to her own interests, and give that support to the loyal inhabitants of this Province, which her attesumen are willing to accord to them in words, although the treatment of the loyalists are: eniment men may in their 'mind' eye.' look for such a consumation of their wishes. But why distrast the colonists generally? unless indeed the wish of those whong suide the destines of Britain '

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