VERY POOR

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] appeared to the [illegible] of the House of Assembly, [illegible] the conduct of the Attorney General, [illegible] the House, [illegible] the Attorney General [illegible] the other day, that gentleman indignantly replied that he was only to be known in the house as an independent representative of the people—he was no crown officer there—[illegible] to be viewed in that one light, and claim equal privileges as editor of a newspaper.

He could tell the honorable gentleman that as long as he and those who acted with him, could maintain a free press to carry public opinion with them the house could take no course in compelling him that they would not have to retract, and he believed it would have been better this matter had never commenced, [illegible] he did not care about the consequences so far as he himself was concerned. Let this house do what they may, after all they must come to public opinion and the press, which could never sanction this mode of getting rid of an obnoxious member—so that any advantage thus gained would be but temporary. If the emigrants coming to this country heard that we have a legislative body that would thus put down a free press, what would be the consequence? Would the population that reverenced the British Constitution come into the country? Would the people coming from England make Upper Canada their home? No—they might have fine lands here but they would be a desert—fine houses, but none to inhabit them. Who that regarded liberty would wish to live in a country where the freedom of the press was put down? If they thought of putting him below the bar for speaking public opinion, he believed they would attempt more than the people of this country would allow them to do. The enlightened public of Upper Canada were the best judges in such cases, and when the press went beyond proper bounds, when it became abusive and attacked private character they could be put down—but if they did not how, he asked could this house do it? He warned this house in the language of the Whitby resolutions, against making themselves "accusers, judges and executioners," in their own case. The house had already marked their opinion of his conduct: he called them bad names, and they resolved that he was an atrocious libeller: but the people on the other hand, sent him back to Parliament, and if they had attempted to put him down the people would not allow them. If they did not like him individually, let them pass him by and not speak to him: he therefore hoped they would stop this proceeding and be done with it at once. If they felt aggrieved, let them go to the ordinary Courts of the country, and bring the matter before an impartial jury—now, he asked could they get on with the ordinary business of the country, if they spent their time bringing up individuals in this way? They could do no business at all. They need not be uneasy about libels if their actions did not deserve it, no paper could continue to libel them. They attempted to muzzle the press in France: but they did not long succeed. A journalist had great respectability, he had to watch the Governor, the Legislative Council, the Assembly, the judges, and other public men—he had at the same time to publish his paper once or twice a week, with little time for reflection, and great indulgence was due to him. Under these circumstances the ordinary courts of justice were sufficient to protect any man's character; if not, to what tribunal would they apply? Was it to this house to allow the servants of the public to become accusers, judges, and executioners against a fellow servant? He hoped not. Was this, he asked, a tribunal under which a press could be long free? No, it would soon degenerate into a sycophantic office to register the will of this house: (hear, hear,) it would soon receive a share of the honors and fishes under its control as a reward of its corruption.

The [illegible] Assembly of Upper Canada was not afraid of a free press, it was he would only tell them their was something rotten in the state of Denmark. Cannot this house support their own presses, and publish what they please? Can they not address the Governor for £1000, and receive it for such purpose? He hoped hon. members would reflect upon the present measure and they would see that it would be fraught with bad consequences to those engaged in it. A resolution of this House might declare this a libel, but the law does not say so. He said that if the press was shackled, this house would soon be converted into tyrants—was not this true? When he heard hon members talking about the licentiousness of the press, he would like they would tell him what it is. One editor publishes an article in Lower Canada, and it is no libel there, another publishes the same article here, and it is a libel—a third in London, and no notice is taken of it.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Parliament was further prorogued on the 21st of November to the 6th of December.

The latest accounts which we have seen, from Sunderland, are of the 21st of November. At the close of that day 37 were reported sick of Diarrhœa, 20 Common Cholera and 9 of Malignant Cholera—four deaths by the latter are mentioned.

A letter from Sunderland says that the victims to the disease consist almost exclusively of persons reduced by poverty, or dissolute habits. A letter from Liverpool of the 24th says: "Our government has issued an official notice of the existence of spasmodic cholera in this country. This we consider a most mischevous act, and will effect our commerce very unfavorably in all probability.—Upon the whole, the aspect of affairs as it it regards produce, is quite discouraging, and we have an excessive flat market this morning."

SECOND EDITION.

We have just received further intelligence of the disaster which befel the packet ship George Canning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of November. Captain Allan, in a letter to his owners say he had only one observation for several days. The ship will be a total loss; it is expected that a considerable part of the cargo will be saved.

The passengers are, F. C. Jones, of Philadelphia; P. F. Bertelson, of Copenhagen; Mr. Day, of Birmingham, and Mr. Wetzlar, of Nottingham; two of the possengers arrived last evening from Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Courier of the 16th, evening, (our former advices were only to the morning of that day,) positively contradicts the rumor that a change of ministry was in contemplation. The King was to hold a council at Brighton on the 21st, when it was supposed the new Reform Bill would be presented to the King, and the ministry were to decide whether or not parliament should be further prorogued for a fortnight, or until after the holydays—the 8th of January is the most propable. In the meantime, Lord Grey was to ascertain whether it would be necessary to create new Peers, in order to carry the bill.

If, as it is believed, the Courier is in the special confidence of Earl Grey, the inference can scarcely be resisted, that the Promier has determined upon this bold and hazard us measure if he can succeed with his favorite project in no other way. So, at all events, we read the following paragraph from that Journal of the 19th:—

"We are happy to announce that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports of new difficulties in the Reform Bill among the ministers. The success of this measure is absolutely certain whatever, may be the course the government shall adopt to secure it. The new bill will not differ in principles from that of Lord John Russell. It will be even in a sense more popular if possible. The same boroughs will lose their franchise, although there may be some changes in particular localities, and the members to be taken from them may be distributed among the counties and large cities. As to the details of the bill, particularly those relating to votes and registering, improvements will be introduced calculated to give a more extensive developement and great effect to the principles of this important measure."

THE CHOLERA.—The official intelligence from Sunderland is of the 17th Nov. The bulletin of the 16th gave of new cases, —3 of malignant cholera, —7 of common,—and 10 of diarrhœa. But as the state of the disease may be very well understood by the bulletin of the 17th, we give that entire, in preference to travelling back for the daily accounts since our last advices.

"*Daily report of Diarrœa and Cholera Morbus.*

"Sunderland, Nov, 17, 10o'clock, A.M.

	Diarrœa.	*Cholera Common.*	*Morbus Malignant*
Remained at last Report	37	11	4
New cases	11	4	4
Total	47	15	8
Recovered	11	3	1
Died	-	-	-
Remaining at this date	36	12	6

"ROBERT DAUN M.D."

A letter from the Sheriff of Sunderland, of the 17th, says that none of the persons attending the sick have been seized with the disease.

The following is an extract of a letter received in London on the 19th from Newcastle of the 19th:—"I am just come from a meeting of the Board of Health there are several bad cases, but all are now satisfied that it is not contagious, as none of the attendants have taken it. So far from having more deaths here than we have generally at this season, we have rather fewer. For two days we have had a slight covering of snow on the ground, with ice half an inch thick."

One of the London papers of the 19th, says "Some idea of the difficulty of obtaining true information may be guessed by the fact that the medical men employed in the town dare not avow that this malignant disorder is the same as the Indian cholera. It is consoling to know that not a single case has occurred out of the town, although the land communications continue open entirely as usual.

Great apprehension from the cholera, were entertained in Italy.

According to the returns made at St. Petersburgh up to Nov. 3, the total number of cases by the cholera in that capital was 9,228, of deaths 4,745. On the two days of the 2d and 3rd there were only four new cases.

The following accounts is taken from a letter dated Brunswick, Nov. 5:—"M. Werchael, one of the opulent merchants of this city, having been treated for the cholera by the administration of camphor, died of an apoplectic fit; all his family have been attacked, and two of his children have sunk with him to the grave. The disease is making great progress on this side, and it is remarkable that a great mortality prevails amongst the feathered race, and that the usual birds of passage have not made their appearance this year."

The number of new cases of cholera at Berlin, on the 14th November was five. The number at Vienna, on the 12th, was 28.

They wrote from Dresden on the 12th, that the cholera had made its appearance in Saxony. But according to the announcement of the Government, there was but one case, that of the curate of Andeubaga; and the physicians, on a post-mortem examination, pronounced the disease not to have been the Asiatic, but the common or sporadic cholera.

THE SUN

JANUARY 26, 1832.

By the packet Sun, which arrived at New York on the 12th instant, we have news from England up to the 19th November, and from Parris to the 23d.

One of the most striking items of French Intelligence, is the fact, of the King having called to the Upper House 36 New Peers, for the purpose of enabling M. Casimir Perier, his favourite Minister, to carry his darling measure for stripping the Peerage of its heridetary character. When the Emperor of Russia was solicited by the Americans to aid them in their exertions to overthrow the British Government in the then British North American Colonies, His reply was, I was born a Prince and am now a King and I shall never use the power which I possess for the destruction of my own race.—But it appears that the French Ministry can only to deny the French Hereditary Peerage by its own members. That in order to give the Government a more republican character it is necessary to dub 35 democrats with the stile title and dignity of peers of the Realm—or in other words to elevate them to that rank for the purpose of detroying their own rank; or rather for the purpose of annihilating the power of a race of men, whose titles and honors, are for the most part the rewards of deeds of heroism and patrotism, achieved either by themselves or their noble ancestors. Of the policy of this measure we have strong doubts, of its constitutionality there can be but one opinion. And as to the hope that it will tend to preserve the tottering throne of Louis Philip, we think it will be cherished by few politicians acquainted with France and French character. An ordinance of July 1815, deposited in the archieves of the Chamber of Peers, excludes the life peerage, and decides that there shall in future, be none but hereditary peers; this ordinance, without being repealed, is now glaringly violated, and thus as the moniteur observes, step by step is the government of Louis Philip weakening his own monarchy by yielding up every thing claimed by the Republicans and Bonapartists. If monsieur Perier and the Citizen King are determined gradually, to change the character of the government until it suits the taste of every Fiddlestick maker in the streets of Paris, and every doubleau who can mount a bonnetrouge on his brainless noddle, they had better openly confess it, and offer themselves, the one as President, and the other as Vice President of the holy french Republic. This, if we had an opportunity, we should seriously advise them to do, while their immediate friends would support them in the attempt, for if it be not speedily done, they may be inundated by some fashionable perique maker or seller of *Eau de cologne* and thus have to draw off the robes of office with Sic transit gloria mundi for their dying speech.

The news from England informs us that Parliament is prorogued to the 6th December when it will most probably, meet for the actual dispatch of business.

The latest accounts from Sunderland represent the Cholera as less fatal, and less extensive in its influence, than was at first anticipated, this credit, however, it appears, by the London Papers, can be placed in the intelligence from that place, as it is said that the medical men employed in the Town, dare not avow that this malignant disorder is the same as the Indian Cholera, at the close of the evening of the 21st November 37 were reported sick of Cholera, 20 of common cholera *and nine of malignant Cholera*; four deaths of the nine are mentioned. The government, it appears, has issued official notice of the existance of *Spasmodic Cholera* in the Country, and it seems that the publication of this notice is likely to have a very injurious effect upon commerce. Should this awfully malignant disease spread itself throughout the nation (which heaven avert,) to what a wretched condition will that hitherto highly favored country be reduced. If commercial intercourse be even for a season interrupted, trade will be annihilated and as a natural, and an inevitable consequence poverty, the fruitful source of disease will follow, and add powerfully to lay waste and desolate the fairest portion of the Globe. Travelling as the Cholera has been for a series of years slowly but fatally certain from Nation to Nation and spreading its ravages as it has over Cities, Towns and Villages, there is too much reason to anticipate that its visit to England will not be confined to a single Town—too much reason to fear that Sunderland will not be the only place destined to suffer from its malignancy. Attached to that country as we are, and hoping as we do to spend in it the evening of our life, to make it the home of our children and the mausoleum of our ashes, we feel a more than ordinary interest in every thing which affects its peace, its happiness and its prosperity, & may therefore be justified in devoting very frequently, a more than ordinary attention to English affairs.

The new Reform Bill, it appears by the London Courier the demi official organ of the Government, was to be presented to the King on the 21st, November at a Council to be held at Brighton. At which time and place the ministry were to decide whether or not it would be necessary to create New Peers, in order to insure the passage of the Bill in the Upper House. This measure we would fondly hope will not be resorted to, but there is too much ground to apprehend that without its adoption, bold, hazardous, and unconstitutional, as we conceive it to be Reform cannot be carried into effect. The New Bill it appears is equally liberal and sweeping as the old one, and therefore equally certain of being similarly opposed and defeated by the present House of Peers. Indeed, if the present ministry were to bring forward a measure less efficient it would most certainly be defeated in the commons, while it would at the same time subject Earl Grey and his Colleagues to the charge of cowardice and inconsistancy. The ministry have therefore but two alternatives to resign or to force the Bill through the House of Lords by the adoption of M. Casimir Perier's plan. Highly as we aprove of the Reform Bill, anxiously as we wish to see it become a law—and sincerely as we believe it to be just in principle and loudly called for by the nation, we would rather hear of its second defeat if we did not dread the effects which might follow a total abandonment of the question, than to hear of its final passage, by the means to which we have adverted. The King & the Ministry are doubtless place in a singularly awkward predicament. Their conduct has given existance to hopes, which if not realized will in all probability be fatal to the peace of the nation, if not to the existence of the Institutions of the Country.

Were Earl Grey to retire from office and be succeeded by a Tory Ministry, the immediate consequence of their accession to power, would, we have not a doubt, be the signal for her preparation if not for their destruction. Plunged as would be the hopes of the numerous and infuriated people, would in a moment of frenzy, be most likely to treat with very little ceremony a minister to whom they would doubtless attribute—the rejection of their claims the denial of their rights, and the subversion of their liberties, for as such that part of the nation who could be driven to the adoption of such measures would doubtless regard the defeat of that popular question. Or were the present ministry to make way for another body of men more moderate, for a ministry which would bring forward a less sweeping measure of Reform, the consequences would, in our opinion, be little less serious. The people, almost unanimous, in favor of the present bill, would regard any less effective measure, as a mere piece of offering calculated to lull them into forgetfulness, and not intended to produce any radical benefit or permanent good. Taking all things into consideration, and reviewing the matter more as a philanthrophist than a politician we believe it would be less objectionable for the ministry to carry the measure by the means upon which we have been animadverting, than it would be for them to take any step which might spread dismay, and with it perhaps desolation and death throughout the country.

DOUBLE SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.—It is this day our painful duty to record one of the most bloody cases of human depravity and savage cruelty which ever poluted the annals of crime—a case at once disgraceful to our district, revolting to our feelings, humiliating to our species and affording the blackest evidence of mans desperately wicked and awfully malignant and unrelenting propensities; a case so hellish in its character so incapeisible in its conception and so astounding in its results that while we write the blood of the murdered innocents seems to lie congealed and clotted before us and all the faculties of our mind to be absorbed in the awful reflection that we and the monster whose deeds we are about to record are descended of the same common parents, heir of the same cursed inheritance, and if experience, and scripture are irrefragible testimony, inheritors of the same propensities and subjects of like infirmities. Oh, this a thought too awful for reflection this a subject too deep for human reason under the excitement of human passsions, and while it in some degree suppresses our indignation it compels us to say *Lord what is man that thou art mindful of him or the son of man that thou regardest him*"

On Sunday night or early on Monday morning the inmates of the house of Mr Serils of Windham were awoke from the slumbers of the night by Henry Sovereign of the same township, their nearest, and we suppose, most intimate neighbor, who informed them that his family was attacked and murdered by two men disguised and blackened, and that he himself escaped with several wounds. Mr Serils and family with we believe, some other neighbors, immediately repaired to the scene of bloodshed, and on approaching the house found Mrs Sovereign and one of her sons, a lad about 12 years old lying lifeless corps about 80 yards from the house, a few yards distant from these lay her eldest daughter, a girl of 17 years old, and on entering the dwelling house the lifeless bodies of three other children presented themselves while on the fire lay an infant three or four months old with its limbs literally burned from its body another child which at first appeared dead, on examination exhibited symptoms of life and the body altho. wounded is yet among the living. The wife and six children having it appears fallen a victim to the ferocity of a husband and a father. We had too frequently heard of murders foul & unprovoked but this we regard as being as unprecedented as it is inexplicable cruel merciless and unrelenting. Infanticide has ever been deemed a crime of the highest possible magnitude for reasons so obvious as to render illustration needless but in this instance the monster to whom we allude has raked his vengeance with equal ferocity upon the wife of his bosom and the offspring of their union upon the unoffending infant, harmless as the lamb that never nipped the grass, and the adult, whose reason & accountability might possibly make her the object of his hate. By him all the noble feelings of our nature have been outraged. From his bosom all the sympathies and sensibilities which elevate man above the beasts of the field must have been exilted. In his obdurate heart, love must have had no resting place, affection no abode. The foul and daring passions of the spirit of darkness must have banished from his soul every noble feeling of his nature, and left it a pray to the demon acle power of the most satanic influences.

We find that mr. mackenzie has devoted upwards of 4 columns of the last Advocate, to articles extracted from the different Journals which have commented upon the conduct of the House of Assembly in relation to his expulsion. As he gives extracts from those papers who approve of that conduct as well as from those who condemn it, it appears quite evident that he is perfectly willing that his constituents should possess every means of arriving at the state of public opinion, previous to the approaching election.

In enumerating the different papers which have come out boldly in support of the liberty of the press, he omits to mention the St. Thomas Journal.

The Christian Guardian, the Brockville Recorder and the Hamilton Free Press, has each the credit of containing spirited able and elaborate essays on subjects connected with human happiness. But alas not a word about that admirable Editorial article on the same subject contained in the St. Thomas Journal of the 19th January. What a shame! what ingratitude!!! We should in all probability never have been able to bring this charge against Mr. Mackenzie, for we never look to the St Thomas Journal for spirited able or elaborate articles on human happiness or human misery, were it not for our Printers Devils inquisitive nesses led us to the perusal of the 13th number of that learned Journal.

On looking into our copy drawer this morning we were greatly surprised on discovering a slip of paper, containing a great variety of quea-