The Morning Courier.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

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

No. 37. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1835. VOL. I.

Morning Courier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1835.

THE *Quebec Mercury* of Tuesday, furnishes the following additional intelligence from England, to the 27th of August. Advices to the same date have been received at New York.

Capt. Thoms, of the *Robert Kerr*, from Liverpool on the 27th Aug. has politely favoured the Exchange with the London *True Sun* of the evening of Monday, 24th August, the *Liverpool Courier*, of the 26th Aug. and *Gore's Advertiser* of the day of her sailing. The first paper, which is decidedly radical in its politics, has the following rumour: we leave it to stand upon the credit which may be attached to the paper from which we copy it.

REPORTED CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY.—SIR ROBERT PEEL'S VISIT TO THE KING YESTERDAY.—We give it as a *rumour* universally prevalent in the House of Commons yesterday, that Sir R. Peel had been sent for by the King. It may be as well to add, however, that an Honorable Member from whom we have received the information—a tolerable judge of the state of parties—states to us at the same time that "he believed the report to be true." There is a remarkably strong feeling amongst the Members of the House, at this moment, respecting the late proceedings of the House of Lords; but to what "pass the House will come" can hardly be prophesied with safety at present.

It is very probable that the visit of Peel to His Majesty will end in "a talk" and nothing more, and accordingly upon its ending simply in *that*, the rumour may be contradicted; but that Sir Robert was with the King yesterday in a private conference is beyond doubt.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon the "active members" of the Conservative Club were engaged in all directions in endeavouring to persuade those members of the House of Commons who were about to leave town to prolong their stay as "there were matters of great importance on the *tapis* which would require their presence. Numerous letters were sent off to the country last night, urging the immediate attendance of those members of the Club who were from London."

The following notice of the proceedings in the Lords on the Irish Church Reform Bill, is copied from *Gore's Advertiser* of the 27th August:—

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Monday.*—The House, on the motion of Lord Melbourne, being in Committee on the Church of Ireland Bill.—The several clauses down to eight were adopted, after a desultory conversation and some verbal amendments.—To clause eight the Duke of Wellington offered opposition, and proposed an amendment, to the effect that the tithe, or charge on account thereof, be received by the department of Woods and Forests, and thence handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, an arrangement that he believed would be perfectly satisfactory to the Clergy. After an extended conversation, in which Lord Duncannon, Lord Plunkett and other noble Lords took part, the Duke of Wellington said he had no objection to postpone the amendment till they arrived at another portion of the Bill. The clause allowing the opening of the compositions, should that be deemed requisite, also called forth resistance.—There was a division upon it. The numbers were, Ayes 35. Noes 126. Majority against the clause 91.

All the Clauses to 60 inclusive were then adopted. Clause 61, That beginning the series of "Appropriation" clauses, was opposed by Lord Haddington, who moved its rejection, declaring that he should move the rejection of the series. There ensued an extended and animated debate. Lord Plunkett in particular, strongly defended the principle of "appropriation." Lord Brougham pointed out the consequence of rejecting such provisions of the Bill: that the clergy of Ireland must be immediately called upon to repay the money advanced, and that if their Lordships were to agree to this course the Commons would reject the Bill. Lord Melbourne deemed it right to declare that if this measure were agreed to, he should not be the party to send the Bill back to the Commons. It would expose the measure to the rejection of that House. The Duke of Wellington hoped that Noble Lords would not be deterred from the performance of their duties by the menaces of Lords who had just spoken. Their Lordships divided. The numbers were—for the clause 41—for the rejection 138—majority against the Ministers and the clause 97.

Mr. Perrin, Attorney General for Ireland, has accepted the vacant seat on the Bench. Mr. O'Loghlen is the new Attorney General.

There was a report that Colonel De Lacy Evans had been assassinated; it does not appear to be founded.

The *Wetchman* gives the following increase of the Wesleyan body:—In Ireland, 422—Abroad, 4,618.—In Great Britain there had been a decrease of 951—which leaves the net increase 4,000.

From New York Papers.

The effect of the reported change of Ministry does not seem to have been very alarming, judging from the city article of the *Times*, dated Tuesday evening, (Aug. 25.)

The city has been free from reports today respecting the ministry and the consequences of the threatened collision between the two houses of parliament, which would appear at all events, to be regarded with little apprehension by the fundholders. Stocks have been steady all day, with some tendency toward improvement. Consols left off at 86⅞ @ ⅛ for the account; and Exchequer bills at 20s @ 22s. premium.

The "George III." a convict ship, bound from England, to New South Wales, was wrecked on the 13th of April, on a reef at the mouth of the Derwent. Out of two hundred and ninety-four convicts, one hundred and thirty-four were drowned.

France.

LONDON, *Aug.* 24.—On Friday and Saturday several petitions were presented to the Chamber of Deputies against the project of law for abolishing the liberty of the press. The general impression is that they will have no effect upon the chamber, which scruples not to set public opinion at defiance. By one of the amendments proposed by the committee and adopted by the chamber, no daily journal can appear before the proprietors have lodged the sum of £8000 of ready money in the hands of the government, as a security for the payment of fines and expenses, by whomsoever instituted.—*Sun.*

Spain.

LONDON, *Aug.* 26.—The Paris papers on Monday, which we have received by express, are chiefly filled with particulars of the late occurrences in Madrid. One of them states, on authority which we believe to be official, that the Marquis de las Amarillas had sent in his resignation, and was succeeded in the war department by Gen. Morales. It will be recollected that the dismissal from the ministry of the Marquis de las Amarillas was one of the professed objects of the late insurrectionary movement of the Urbans. The *Courier Français* speaks of letters from Madrid of the 18th, bringing accounts of fresh disturbance, though not of the serious nature of those which were threatened on the 16th. It appears, however, that no messenger had yet reached Paris, after those who had left on the evening of the 17th.

A telegraphic despatch received from Bayonne, brings intelligence of the arrival of generals Alava and Evans at St. Sebastian, with 1500 men. Some of the papers from the south of France state, that Don Carlos had found it necessary to recross the Ebro, and was, when last heard of, in the mountains of Navarre. One of them, however, affirms that he had taken possession of Burgos. Moreno, whose neck it seems was not broken by his late fall from his horse, is said to have taken up a position near St. Sebastian, where El Pastor was blocked up.

LONDON, *Aug.* 24.—Letters from Madrid to the 17th inst. were received in Paris on Saturday morning, in which it was stated that the Spanish cabinet had unanimously resolved to demand from France a prompt armed intervention, in fulfilment of the quadruple treaty. Despatches from Toreno were also received by the Duke de Frias, the purport of which was believed to be the same as that of the private letters addressed to particular members of the French government. It is reported that the events in Catalonia and Saragossa have produced such a sensation at Madrid, that almost all the grandees of Spain, and the principal functionaries, both civil and military, have resolved, in case France refuses to intervene, to join the party of Don Carlos.

We deem it right to say a word or two on the Communication of "A LOYALIST." If Lord GOSFORD did so far forget what common civility and courtesy demanded in regard to Lord AYLMER's departure, from a motive so contemptible, as a fear of giving umbrage to the Revolutionary party, we must denominate such conduct as extremely *little*. But we are unwilling to believe, that the absence of his Lordship on the above occasion was owing either to negligence, or to any intention of marking, by such a trifle, his disapprobation of Lord AYLMER's administration. The lowest of our opponents, if honourable feelings remain to them, could not accept so paltry an offering to their demands for vengeance, as a denial of the customary civilities by a new Governor to his predecessor in office. We sincerely hope that "A LOYALIST" is mistaken in his explanation of the motives which induced Lord GOSFORD to act as he has done in reference to Lord AYLMER.

The Steamer *St. George*, with the Brig *Sophia* and the Schooner *St. Maurice* in tow, arrived here yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from Quebec. She left at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, and had 45 cabin and 85 steerage passengers.

TO THE EARL OF GOSFORD, GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, &c &c.

MY LORD,—I am a very humble individual, altogether unknown to your Lordship, and if I were not so, I have no doubt your Lordship, and those about you, would consider it the height of presumption in one so insignificant, to address himself to a person of your Lordship's exalted rank, invested, as you are, with the high dignity of representing His Majesty of England in this valuable portion of his Empire. But, my Lord, your position is so conspicuous, and the functions you have to exercise are so important for the well-being of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, that the lowest of them, if gifted with the powers of perception and reflection, must observe your conduct with interest, and the most indifferent, watch the effect of your measures and decisions with anxiety.

You have, my Lord, assumed the completion of a task which few men would have had the resolution to undertake.—God grant that you may have done so after due deliberation, and that your success in harmonizing the jarring elements of discord—in settling the conflicting interests and pretensions of political parties—and in restoring peace to this fine, but distracted Colony, may be equal to your resolution. The commencement of your career as Governor has not as yet offered, particularly any opportunities of exhibiting that firmness which we have reason to expect will form the characteristic of a nobleman, *selected* as the fittest person for administering the most difficult Colonial Government in the Empire.

But with reference to this point, my Lord, permit me to ask one question.

What cause, or reason, had your Lordship for offering such an indignity to Lord AYLMER, (your Lordship's much calumniated, but much respected predecessor, a nobleman whose conduct had received the marked approbation of your Royal Master, and of successive Administrations, as well Whig as Tory,) as to omit paying him and Lady AYLMER the usual compliment, of accompanying them to the place of embarkation? What other reason, my Lord, could you have had, but the fear of offending a powerful political party, hostile to the best interests of the population of this Province,—a party hostile to the British name and nation,—a party not even professing loyalty with their lips, and with treason actually rankling in their hearts? This circumstance, my Lord, though it has not yet been publicly animadverted on, has been the theme of general conversation in Quebec and Montreal, and, combined with other reasons, has excited concern and sorrow, as well as universal condemnation among those who feel an interest for the dignity and independence of the Executive Government.

Further, the party before alluded to speak confidently, my Lord, of concessions being about to be made to them, almost equal to their demands, and that your Lordship, independently of other more immediate considerations, will shew, *in limine*, your determination to enforce conciliation, by granting to the House of Assembly whatever money they demand, without question, and without remark. Surely, my Lord, it is not possible that you can contemplate such a violation of the rights of the second branch of the Legislature, and the true principles of our Constitution. If the House of Assembly, my Lord, can, by a mere Resolution, obtain money, under the pretext of contingencies, for paying Grievance Agents—hireling Editors of Newspapers—organizing Treasonable Conventions—and for other illegal purposes, they may just as well be permitted to appropriate, in the same manner, the whole revenue of the country, and to do away with the Legislative Council altogether. But, my Lord, I warn you in time, that the inhabitants of British and Irish origin in the Province will not tamely, or submissively, surrender the Constitution which was so benevolently bestowed upon them by the Parent State, and which they so highly value, to the insatiable ambition of a disloyal, democratic French faction. Your Lordship must have already become well acquainted with the unwarrantable and unconstitutional proceedings of that faction in the House of Assembly—of their ends and aims; and you will not, I humbly conceive and hope, sacrifice the interests and feelings of one hundred and fifty thousand men of British and Irish blood, merely to acquire a momentary popularity, with a score of designing demagogues, many of them without any stake in the country, and whose sole object is self aggrandizement.

It is a maxim of the British Constitution, that the King can do no wrong; but, my Lord, his Ministers are not clothed with the same inviolability. They are personally and *morally* responsible for the acts of his Government. You are, my Lord, his Prime Minister in this Colony, and therefore bound, as an honest and honorable man, to maintain, as well the spirit as *the letter* of our Constitution. Though a perpetual attention to this great object, is the interest and duty of every man, who prefers order to confusion, stability and security to rash experiment; it is more particularly the province of your Lordship, placed as you are by our Most Gracious Sovereign in the elevated situation of his Representative, charged with the promotion of the happiness and prosperity, and the preservation of the rights, liberties and properties of all his Canadian subjects. You will, my Lord, be answerable, in your person and character, for every act which you permit to be done, to the prejudice of the Constitution, inasmuch as the preservation of it in its purity and vigour, or the perverting and weakening it, are of greater consequence to the inhabitants of this Province than any other instances of good or bad government. You may conduct the Administration, my Lord, with ability in other respects—be frugal in the expenditure of the public money—exact obedience to the laws and a strict attention to their official duties from all under your authority; but if you will, at the same time, *connive* at such indirect violations of the Constitution, as tend to the destruction of it, or even at such evasions as may tend to render it useless, you will inflict an injury on this Province for which no other act of your government can atone. Finally, my Lord, let no one, no matter with what authority invested, exercise a sinister influence over your mind. Let me entreat you to be firm and resolute in maintaining the Constitution as by law established. Redress all real grievances, and correct all anomalies in the composition of the Executive Government; but never compromise the rights and dignity of the Crown, or the true interests of the people, for temporary expediency and evanescent popularity. If too much be conceded, more will be demanded. One pretension and concession may succeed another, as wave follows wave, until the beautiful fabric of our mixed form of government be overwhelmed and sunk in the gulph of a tyrannical democracy—the most miserable condition of man on earth. I am, my Lord, your very humble servant,

A LOYALIST.

Montreal, Oct. 1, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to lay before the public a most brutal and bloodthirsty assault, perpetrated this afternoon about six o'clock, upon a seaman belonging to one of the vessels in port, by a party of men who were seen to rush out of a cellar under a tavern near the St. Ann's market in pursuit of the unfortunate man. One of these wretches carried a heavy bludgeon about four feet in length, and as the victim of their vengeance tried to escape, he struck him with all his might on the back of the head. The blows were repeated, until the poor fellow reeled to the ground. He rose again, and when scarcely able to stand, four or five surrounded him and beat him on the head in the most brutal manner. Had it not been for the praiseworthy interference of Mr. TORRANCE, Jun., and others, who were attracted by the savage yells of these bloodhounds, the poor man would have been beat to death.

I trust that, for the security of society, some steps will be taken to bring these men to justice. The parties can be identified; and it is to be wished the city authorities would interfere in suppressing the nuisance of those low taverns, which go by the name of board and lodging houses, where the worst of characters are accumulated, and can becoming no attention from their consciousness of strength, that persons in the neighbourhood are intimidated from making public complaints. I am, *Sir*, your obedient servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Wednesday evening, Sept. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COURIER.

SIR,—It has long been a matter of astonishment to me, that no measures have been taken by the Colonial Legislature to amend the copper currency of this Province. The following statement requires no comment; and I trust that another session will not be allowed to pass without the subject engaging the attention of Parliament. But few Bills have hitherto originated in the Upper House, and the country would have cause to be thankful to any member of that body who would bring the question forward.

An English halfpenny weighs 145 grains, there is, therefore, in £1 sterling of copper coin, 73,600 grains, from which deduct one-tenth, and there remains 66,240 grains for £1 Halifax.

The copper in circulation weighs, upon the average, barely 47 grains, consequently, £1 Halifax, in that medium, would weigh 22,560 grains, so that it would require £2 18s. 8½d. to counterbalance £1 Halifax in British copper coin, without taking into account the inferiority of the metal.

The British copper coin is intrinsically worth only 72 per cent. of the nominal value; but as it is taken in payment of duties and taxes, that is of no importance to the public. Whereas the base coin in circulation here, is worth only its weight in metal, and it would take 6s. 2½d. to weigh a pound, of the value of 8d. or 9d.

Montreal, Oct. 1. T. B.

Lower Canada.

QUEBEC CATHEDRAL TRIAL.—Joachim Dumas dit St. Pierre, a respectable looking *habitan*, stood charged with burglariously entering the house of Mr. Murray Bossé, at Rivière Ouelle, in the occupation of Mr. Hadon dit Beaulieu, and stealing therefrom 400 cols, the property of Mr. Maurice Bossé. A true bill in this case was found in last March Term, but the trial had been postponed, and St. Pierre admitted to bail. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner is son-in-law and *donataire* of Mr. Maurice Bossé having married the widow of Mr. B's. son; moreover he is tutor to his wife child, by her first marriage, and it appeared from the defence set up by the prisoner, that Maurice Bossé having most violent anxiety to dismiss St. Pierre from this latter charge, had actually *stolen* his own cols and conveyed them to St. Pierre's premises, subsequently procuring a search warrant in order to blazon forth the discovery of stolen property in St. Pierre's possession, and by this means obtain a fair pretence for taking away the office of tutor from St. Pierre. The old man (Bossé) had asked several persons whether St. Pierre could not be dismissed from this charge if he were found out to be dishonest. Previous to his obtaining the search warrant the old man had also told another individual where the cols were, and asked them the above question. A most excellent character was given of St. Pierre, by several witnesses, who also said that old Bossé was an *peu bobillard* and quarrelsome, but did not believe that he was of a very malignant disposition. Bossé and St. Pierre live in the same building, but have not been on speaking terms for a length of time. The Jury, without retiring, pronounced the prisoner not guilty.—*Quebec Gazette, Sept.* 25.

MONUMENT TO JACQUES CARTIER.—Pursuant to a public notice, a meeting of a number of respectable citizens took place on Saturday afternoon at the Marine Hospital, at which it was unanimously resolved to erect a monument, in front of the Hospital, to commemorate the landing of Jacques Cartier at Quebec, in the year 1535. The actual landing took place further up the St. Charles, and on the opposite bank, but that spot being private property, the present situation was chosen as being the nearest piece of public ground to the first shelter erected by Europeans in this part of the continent of North America. A subscription list was opened to raise money for the completion of this object, which will be immediately laid before the public. The *Canadian* suggests that it would be desirable that the Monument, which is intended to be elegant and simple, should be ready to be erected on the 14th September, as the anniversary of the landing falls on that day. A Committee has been named to carry the object of the meeting into execution.—*Quebec Mercury, Sept.* 29.

The Hon. Justice Vallere is, we learn, so seriously indisposed as to be unable to perform his judicial duties, and the Hon. Justice Gale, the senior Judge of the Montreal Bench, will proceed to Three Rivers to relieve him.—*Ib.*

The criminal term closed today.

The Grand Jury has made a presentment, stating the great increase of crime, recommending a penitentiary, complaining of the prisoners not placing of young with old criminals in the jail, and the imperfect state of its walls and subdivisions for the safe hanging of the prisoners. It has also made part of its presentment, a petition from certain citizens for the removal of persons of dishonest character, who frequent the table outside St. Louis Gate. All this has been reported by preceding juries, but we do not recollect that it was ever put into execution. The truth is, that the whole of our police establishment is definitive and without finds, and doubtless, nothing will be done, as usual. The public interests are most shamefully neglected, from the Legislature down to the smallest public office. There is something "rotten in the state of Denmark." One fact we are glad to state; it is that not more than two or three of the old offenders are let loose.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Among the passengers in the steamer *St. George*, which arrived on Sunday from Montreal, were the Hon. Messrs. L. J. Papineau and D. B. Viger, on a visit to His Excellency Lord Gosford, these gentlemen saw Lord Gosford, on Monday, and in the evening dined at the old Castle, where his Excellency lodges. Other gentlemen of opposite politics were present. The members of the Assembly residing at Quebec have also had the entree of the Castle, and have most of them been guests there lately.—*Ib.*

We are compelled by the press of matter till next to our next publication, a letter by A. C. Buchanan, Esq. chief agent for emigrants, in which he suggests the substitute of a floating light on the Grand Bank south east of Newfoundland, to a light-house on St. Paul's We think the project not a bad one. The principal objection is the extreme prevalence of fogs, in which case the tolling of bells and the firing of guns must be resorted to. There is little doubt that a light vessel might be safely moored there for the season.—*Ib.*

While the Constitutionalists in Montreal and other parts of the Province, are taking active measures to bring forward the general and local grievances of the Province, and while the Papineau party are every where using every exertion to carry their schemes, a most unaccountable apathy seems to pervade the Constitutionalists of this and Stanstead County. They seem to have settled down into total indifference whether their Constitutional rights shall be protected, their grievances redressed, and their industry and enterprise encouraged; or whether they shall be given over to the domination of a faction, or driven from the Province, is it not necessary that they should make a public expression of their feelings and wishes? If we wish to be heard in regard to the evils which oppress the people, and if we have any hope of obtaining redress, it is time to speak out. It is not to be denied, that the present is a most important period in the affairs of this Province; and those who regard their civil and political rights, should use every laudable means in their power, to secure those rights for themselves and their posterity. We have been hoping that some movement would be made to call a county meeting to consider and lay before the proper authorities, the grievances under which this District, in particular, and the Province generally labors; but as no steps appear to be taking to effect this object, we take the liberty to recommend that a meeting be called as soon as may be, that the voice of this County may be heard in favor of a redress of real grievances, and against the adoption of any measures which shall stamp the prosperity, or paralise the industry of any class of the people or introduce anarchy and misrule into the government. We trust that those whose proper business it is to move on this subject will no longer delay.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Upper Canada.

FIRE.—About ten o'clock last Sunday evening, the extensive Brewery and Distillery of the late R. Drummond, Esq., occupied by Messrs. Hunt and Morton, took fire, and were totally destroyed, with a great quantity of whisky, ale, grain, barrels, and brewing utensils, and about two and three hundred cords of wood. The hogs that were fattening were driven out of their pens, but four of them, with true piggish stupidity, ran into the flames and perished. The fire began in the distillery, by the bursting of a tube in the rectifying apparatus, by which the whisky caught fire and communicated to the buildings. So much inflammable material, and a westerly wind which blew the flames along the line of buildings, speedily destroyed the whole.—A party of the Royal Artillery with their engine, and the Kingston Volunteer Fire Company with two engines, were speedily on the spot; but the flames spread so rapidly as to render all attempts to check them nearly useless. The buildings and utensils were insured for £2,175, but Messrs. Hunt and Morton had no insurance; their loss is extensive.—*Kingston Herald.*

Yesterday Robert Watson and his son William were tried for the murder of J. Caldwell, of Belleville. It appeared from the evidence that there was some previous dispute between the parties respecting a horse. At the time the unfortunate event occurred there was a disturbance in the street, and Caldwell was standing near the door of a tavern holding the coat of a man who was going to fight. The younger Watson came up to Caldwell to fight him, which the latter refused. The former then laid hold of the latter, and Robert Watson came up with his stick raised to strike him. Caldwell took hold of the stick, and would not relinquish it when ordered to do so by Watson, who then took out a dirk or dagger and stabbed the deceased in the lower part of the abdomen. During this occurrence young Watson still held Caldwell, and wanted to take his father's dagger to repeat the blow. The old man also made two or three attempts to stab Caldwell again, but was prevented by the bystanders, and at length he walked away, brandishing his dagger, and threatening any who might interfere with him. As several persons witnessed the whole affray, the evidence was clear, direct and conclusive, and the Jury found Robert Watson guilty of murder, but acquitted William. Robert, who is a gunsmith and was 48 years in the army, is sentenced to be executed on the 20th of October.—*Ib.*

SARNIA SCATH!—It may be remembered that last year a sale of 14 or 15,000 acres of land in the township of Sarnia, in the Western District, was advertised to take place, at the upset price of *one shilling and tenpence halfpenny* per acre: the land having been returned as interior. The sale was to have been made at the request of Mr. Jones, who appeared to have taken a marvellous fancy to this fine land; but unfortunately for Mr. Jones, the public press took up the matter, and the sale was stopped. It will now be seen by our advertising columns, that the entire block is to be sold, in one parcel—14,777 acres—at the upset price of *four* shillings and eleven pence per acre. We have made inquiry respecting this land, and learn that it is equal to any in its neighbourhood, and which cannot be purchased for less than from 10s. to 15s. per acre. We do not find fault at the lowness of the price at which the lands of Sarnia are put up—perhaps it is quite high enough for any wild land—when we consider that by adding land in such large quantities is giving an advantage to land speculators which they sought not to possess. The conditions of all government sales are actual settlement, and not to enrich a favoured few at the expense of the industrious many. We hope the government will look into this matter. We can assure them that the people are sensitively alive on this subject.—*Hamilton Express.*

New Brunswick.

The weather has already begun to warn us of the approach of winter; the nights of late have been quite chilly, and in some parts of the city the roofs of the houses have been covered with hoar frost in the mornings. From the unusual backwardness of the seasons, we much fear that all the crops are not yet sufficiently advanced to bear the autumnal frosts without injury.—*St. John's Courier.*

Nova Scotia.

ACCIDENTS.—On Friday the 11th inst. as the working party of the 83d Regiment, employed at the Citadel Hill, were excavating for the foundations, after undermining the bank which was intended to be taken out, it gave way so suddenly, that two of the men were buried under it, one of whom was taken away quite dead, the other so much hurt that but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery; another of the party had his leg broke by the fall of the rubbish.—*Halifax Journal.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday last a small house in a back court near the South Barracks, was destroyed by fire, and melancholy to state, a little girl between 7 and 8 years of age, daughter of a soldier in the Rifle Brigade, and whose mother died some time since, perished in the flames. The accident was occasioned, it is said, by a woman who thoughtlessly threw some shavings in the fire place. An affecting incident connected with the little girl is related. She had received a new pair of boots the preceding day, and so anxious was she about them, that though herself and brother were out of the house which was on fire—there being no person on the spot at the moment—she returned to fetch her boots, and when found had one of them in her hand.—*Ib.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday, at York Redoubt, a boy, 10 years of age, belonging to one of the Detachment of Rifle Brigade, stationed there, while playing about a pit dug for watering cattle, fell in and was drowned. He was not half an hour out of sight, but every means to restore animation proved ineffectual.—*Ib.*

On Saturday, as the Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, was riding up Sackville Street, his horse took fright, and suddenly turning the corner by Steel's Country Market, came in contact with the shaft of a truck standing there, plunged it into his counter, and fell dead on the spot. The rider, we are happy to state, was not hurt.—*Ib.*

Same day, as an apprentice of Mr. Lownds, carpenter, was shooting on the Common, and firing at some birds on the wing, the shot lodged in the shoulder and arm of a little girl, daughter of Mr. Whytal of this town, who chanced to be near. This accident, which might have been fatal, should be a caution to those youngsters whose practice as sportsmen is limited to a day in the year, and who from the recklessness of unusual excitement on such occasions, are apt to be very careless in the use of fire-arms.—*Ib.*

CAMPOBELLO.—The present proprietor of the Island of Campobello, arrived at that place from England a few days ago, bringing with him a number of emigrant families, with the intention, as we learn, of settling the place. We understand, also, that a number of families more will come out in the spring. Improvements, it is said, are to be commenced immediately. Campobello at present contains but a few scattered dwellings, occupied principally by persons who obtain a livelihood from what is yielded by the waters, in the immediate vicinity. It offers every facility, with regard to its location, for a commercial town—and if proper encouragement be given, will doubtless in time become a town of some consequence. A clergyman, we understand, has arrived among the emigrants, and religious worship, which has only been held there occasionally, as opportunity offered, will now be regularly performed. We are told that Mr. Owen, the proprietor of the Island, has brought with him a town clerk and bell.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

United States.

The Territory of Arkansas has decided by a large majority to apply for admission into the Union as an independent State. Population, 51,809, of whom 5629 are slaves. Deduct 2.5ths of these, and the population, in Federal numbers, is 47,957; or 957 more than the required number.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE CITIZEN CAIN.—A gentleman from Louisiana, (a subscriber to this paper,) who has travelled some land from Blakely, Alabama, near Mobile, to Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the cotton crop, assures us that he has never seen one so abundant; that whatever loss may have been sustained by wet in the low lands, it has been much more than made good by the increased cultivation of high lands.—*Ib.*

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANAL.—A public meeting has been held at Rochester in favour of enlarging the Erie Canal. A Memorial to the Canal Commissioners was adopted, expressing their opinion that the depth of water should not be less than 8 feet, nor its width at the surface less than 80. Readers will recollect that, by the Act of the last Session, the Legislature empowered the Canal Commissioners to go on with the enlargement whenever they should deem it expedient.—*Ib.*

CANAL TOLLS.—The tolls collected on the New York Canals for the week ending on the 21st of September, amount to the sum of $53,323 00. This exceeds the collections for the corresponding week in 1834, by the sum of $6,116 51. The increase on the Erie Canal is $7,480 89—on the Champlain $77 40—on the Oswego $302 10—Cayuga and Seneca $62 17—Chenango, decrease, $8 56—Crooked Lake, increase, $15 55.

Whole sum collected from the opening of the navigation to the 21st of September, *one million and seventeen thousand dollars.* Increase, compared with 1834, $186,000.—*Argus.*

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—The North America, on her late passage from Detroit, was run foul of, at night, by the Queen Charlotte, and had her bow and bowsprit, part of her wheel house, and one of her fire pipes carried away. In this condition, when near Portland harbour, on Saturday night, she was struck by a squall, which, with the high sea on, came near overwhelming her, and being unable to use but one engine, shipped several seas, and was in imminent danger, during this perilous scene, of being set on fire by the sparks from the broken pipe. The cook room was in fact several times on fire, and

MONTREAL:—Printed for the Proprietors, by ROLLO CAMPBELL, St. François Xavier Street. The *Morning Courier*, for the Country, is published on Mondays and Thursdays in the Summer, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the Winter. Terms:—Five Dollars in town, and Six Dollars if sent [illegible] than six months.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/42

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