constitutional principles; for I contend that we enjoy a greater share of freedom and liberty than any state that the Union can boast of; without having above one third of the taxes to pay.

This, Sir, is a true statement; and when the Rideau Canal shall be open, and tens of thousands more British farmers and tradesmen come to settle among us, we shall in this part of the Province have still more substantial prosperity than we now enjoy.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle. Sir-In your remarks on my last letter, you seem to think you have got me between the horns of an inextricable dilemma, by asking " of what I would wish the Legislative Council to be composed? or how I would alter its constitution so as to afford general satisfaction, & render it popular?" You admit, then, that that Hon. body does not give general satisfaction, and that it is not popular. The fact was sufficiently notorious before; still i is something to hear a man of unquestionable loyalty, and a strenuous advocate for the existing order of things, although unwillingly, acknowledge it. Now I conceive this unpopularity of the Council can arise only from either of two causes-the ignorance of the people, and their blindness to the excellence of that body and the propriety of the manner in which it is appointed; or, on the other hand, to some inherent defect in the original constitution of it, and its having utterly failed in answering any valuable constitutional purpose. The people dislike the mode in which the Council is appointed; it is but natural they should do so; it is not to be expected that the people of Upper Canada would with satisfaction see a branch of their Legislature chosen by the Executive and under its complete control evil to be remedied? of what description of men of men possessed of sound general information, known integrity, loyal and independent principles. You will surely allow that a sufficient number of such men is to be found in the Pro-House; the history of all constitutional governments demonstrating the utility and even absolute necessity of an Upper House, to serve as a this province is differently circumstanced from be altogether inapplicable. Here we have no natural aristocracy out of which to form a House of Peers, without which aristocracy the King constitution reposes in him unlimited conof the same weight, by the common consent of mankind, does actually pass for. Of this the framers of our constitutional charter were sufficiently aware, and consequently they did not commit the absurdity of attempting to create a Canadian Peerage, a measure gravely recommended by your once favourite correspondent, "One of the People"; but as they wished as nearly as possible to make our constitution "a demander of the British constitution," the adopted the present mode of appointing the Council, considering it, no doubt, more analagous to that in which the British House of Peers often repeated, may lead the country to is formed, than any other they could devise. That the mode of appointment is similar I admit; but that the result is, in any respect, I utterly deny. The fact of the matter is, Sir, that it was no more than an experiment, which has failed in producing any other result to the Province than saddling it with a useless oligarchy. That the experiment should fail ought to be matter of wonder to no person, considering how ignorant the framers of the constitution must necessarily have been of the state of the province; but that some men should be so utterly averse to all innovation on the constitution of the Council might be indeed matter of surprise, if we did not know who they were, and by what motives they were tion all true Reformers in the House of actuated. They themselves, as a matter of course, maintain that they are the only loyal, patriotic set of men in the province, and do not fail to stigmatize all who are opposed to them as disloyal and disaffected persons; but as to the question of the mode in which the members of the Council should be chosen, I answer simply, by the people. I know of no other, in any degree likely to answer the desired purpose, or to give Duke, was, we understand, carried on all general satisfaction to the people; and, if you, Mr. Editor, know of any better mode, I'll venture to say, that you will render more service to the country by stating it, than all the empty, noisy, brawling, so-called loyalists, can do it in fifty that to vote in favour of the motion of Lord years. I freely admit that I should not like to see the members of the Council chosen by the same people who choose the members of the House of Assembly, as in that case the Council would be only a second house of assembly; (although I maintain that that would be infinitely this point, the most urgent applications preferable to what it now is;) but that would be avoided by altering the qualifications for voters for the Council. What the exact qualification should be, I will not pretend to say. It is a question of degrees, and as such, is involved in some difficulty. As, however, the good government and tranquility of the Province depends upon the settlement of it, I maintain that it is their trust that the eyes of their constitu- this morning for London, being the bearer the duty of every well-wisher to the Province to ents and the whole body of reformers, both endeavor to ascertain it. For although "my ut- in and out of Parliament, will be fixed upmost ingenuity cannot alter the construction" of the Council, the voice of the people will, and that on the motion of Lord Chandos. at no very distant period either. I do not "traduce" the Council, Mr. Editor; I merely speak the truth concerning it, and will continue to do so, even if it savours so much of "Independence"

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't. A BRITISH SUBJECT.

The emigration of the ensuing season will be larger than ever, and of a superior description,

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the files of the Albion by the Caledonia REFORM OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

MORNING HERALD.

The outcry raised against Earl Grey by some of the more intemperate Reform Journals, for not inundating the House of Lords with newly created Peers for the purpose of securing the success of the Reform Bill, appears to us to be equally unjust and unreasonable. It is unjust, because those who raise the outery do not know whether there will, eventually, be any necessity for a creation of Peers at all; it is upreasonable, because it demands, at all hazards, a certain evil shall be inflicted on the country with the view to the attainment of a good which it might be the very means of defeating; for who can say that if Lord Grey were at present to create a number of new peers, to ensure the success of his reform measure, it might not so disgust the independent supporters of the Bill in the Upper House as to cause them to desert the ranks of a ministry that had become so enslaved to popular clamour as to make it impossible for their aristocratic supporters to continue faithful to their cause without consenting to the degradation of their own order.

If we thought Lord Grey's Reform Bill a much more pure and perfect specimen of statesmanship than we really do, yet we should like to see it carried only by honest and constitutional means. We do not hold that maxim, either in policy or morals, that 'evil may be done that good may come of it." The evil is certain; the good is contingent if the boundaries of the Constitution may be passed for the purpose or unand direction. But the question is how is the der the pretence of reforming abuses in the State, they may also be passed for the purought the Council to be composed? I answer, pose of subverting the state itself. "What to-day is fact to-morrow is doctrine," says a great political writer. Let Lord Grey create to-morrow a mob of mushroum Peers for the purpose of carrying the Reform Bill, and the precedent will hereafter be pleaded vince to form a respectable and efficient Upper to sanction the worst designs that a bad to shut up the chapel; and we have reaand ambitious Minister could entertain a- son to believe that these gentlemen took imgainst the independence of Parliament or mediate stops to comply with our recomthe liberties of the people.

quently to the destruction of one of the the parent state, and it will, I think, require but | three estates of which our Constitution is Constitution? The King has the right of thought hanself aggrieved by their interfercreating any number of Peers he pleases, ence. because, as the "fountain of honor," the can no more form a Peerage, than the impression fidence that he will not abuse that great the ranks of the aristocracy, so that the nately been successful. number of Members of the Upper House ortho Plouse of Lords on any particular agcasion, is, in reality, an abolition of the Upper House pro tempore, and by being come to the conclusion that a House of Lords is only a useless pageant, and its proceedings a solemn farce. - Morning He.

> TIMES, FEB. 28. We published yesterday a version of Lord Harrowby's letter to his Tory friends. The contents of that document were calculated to convince every friend of Reform the necessity of keeping a watchful eye upon the movements of their opponents: and we have no doubt that the knowledge of his Lordship's views will have that effect. We now warn the hon. est supporters of the Bill that other dangers overhang the measure; and we cau-Commons against absenting themselves from their posts when Lord Chandos in. troduces his notable scheme for getting rid of the metropolitan Members .- Treachery and weakness are at work even in the camp of the Reformers themselves, and their first efforts will be directed against this essential part of the measure. An active canvass, led by the son of a Noble votes in favour of the motion of Lord Chandos. The Members applied to were as. sured that the Ministers were lukewarth on this point; nay, they were even told Chandos would be considered as an acceptable service to the Government. Fortunately, however, the persons to whom these assurances were given, knew that they were false; and that instead of the Government being inclined to give way on had been made to the supporters of the Bill to attend in their places and defeat the atwarn the reformers, that among the persons who conducted this canvass there were some who profess to be supporters or the Bill, and we warn these traitors to Mail of Monday.)-The Earl of Roden left on their conduct to-night in the debate up.

we are willing to believe, upon well meaning weakuess, have not stopped at this device. Another trick has been resorted to, Christian world! It contains the solemn and foremost among those who are con- declaration of two hundred and thirty-six the same busy personage, of whom we have already spoken as leading the cansince wealthy and influential individuals are of written declaration, which binds the sub-

Bill to the House of Commons, certain a mendments which, it is pretended, are an ticipated from the part of the Lords There is already handed about for signature a paper couched in these terms :- " In the event of the Lords making some slight alterations in the Bill, such as expunging the Metropolitan Members, altering and adapting the qualification to different towns. retaining schedules A and B, with two or three alterations of boroughs, will you sign be rolled into the presence of His Majesa declaration to support the Bill, as amended, on its return?'

We have the number-ay, and the names too-of the reformers (!) who have been of those who are ready to lay down their seduced into putting their names to this do- lives in vindication of their faith, may ocurrent, and we would publish them at once, but that we are convinced that their signatures must have been obtained by some such grossly fraudulent misrepresentation as that by which it was hoped to entrap votes in favour of the motion of Lord Chandos. We content ourselves, therefore, for the present, with a bare revelation of the nature of the plot. Reflection. and the views contained in Lord Harrow- WEST INDIES .- We have received files paralysed by the desertion of their friends, on the 24th ult. and informed that body prove false to their trust, then let those who by the resumption of an unquestionable ing and so searching a reformation of Par- controll over the civil list of the colony liamentary corruption, as may justify the which he adds ought not to depend upon apprehension even of those consequences the annual vote of the Legislature. may turn out to be prudent.

Tongues" which have for some time been Island. enacted at the Caledonian Church in Re- In the Island of Dominica, the same and satisfactory conclusion. At their com- the Governor against individuals there. mencement, we called upon the Trustees, for the honor of their native land, and for the reputation of their national establishment mendation. But as they were responsible It has been said that because the King to the subscribers, and to other parties inbarrier between the democratic part and the Ex- has the power of creating an unlimited terested fer the management of a mass of ecutive. In the British constitution, the higher number of Peers, therefore it is not uncou- property, +mounting to more than 20,000l. orders of society form this important branch; it stitutional to create any number that his it could not be expected that they could being one of the peculiar excellencies of that Majesty's Ministers think necessary to se- act on the unassisted suggestion of their constitution that it contains a gradation of rank cure the triumph of the Reform Bill. This own feel#gs, or without taking the best is a mistake, and in practice would be of legal advice which they could command, of classes always to be found in a highly civilized, the most dangerous consequences, inas- both with espect to the extent of their rights much as it would operate to the virtual abo- and the apount of their liabilities. That old established, and wealthy state. But, Sir, lition of the House of Lords, and conse- advice they did not authentically obtain till within he last fortnight. It fully warran ted them # shutting up the church, and al little observation to convince any person that composed. How then can that be con- lowing the reverend miracle worker and every form of the constitution which may be ad- stitutional which has the effect of annihila- supporter "of Tongues" to apply for his mirably adapted to its particular state, may here ting one of the component parts of the remedy to the Court of Chancery, if he

A notice of this opinion was given to Mr Irving last week, along with an intimation, that it would be more agreeable to his forof his countenance on a piece of lead would cause trust, but exercise it in purity of purpose mer friends that he should withdraw volunit to pass for the same value as a piece of silver for the reward of eminent services, and to tarily, than that he should have the door repair the losses which time occasions in shut in his face. The intimation has fortu-

Accordingly, Mr. Irving yesterday anmay neither be scanty or redundant. If pounced to the small portion of his old rethey should be too few, there cannot be spectable congregation, who have adopted sufficient attendance for the adequate dis- his new spiritual vagaries, that this would

such fanatical or hypocritical nuisances.

We can now state from excellent authe Reform Bill. We are rather inclined who assisted him on these occasions. to hope that this expectation may be realised : on:y, however, under the full persuamake the Bill so very different a thing from London Record.

We believe there is not the slightest prospect of any more than one Bishop being at present nominated for British India. The fate of the four individuals who in the meridian or decline of life have successfully gone out and perished, seems to point to the fact, that unless the constitution has been inured from early life to a tropical climate, it cannot, generally, euyesterday, for the purpose of obtaining dure it; and this fact points forward to another, that there would be great propriety in making the selection of Bishop of India from some of the respectable Chaplains whose residence in the country from ear. peril. ly life has at once seasoned them to the climate and given them an experience of

which no new man can possibly possess. moment, so suitable a Bishop for India as the Rev. Archdeacon Corrie.-London & Canada Record.

We understand that the number of vessels preparing to sail for Canada at the otempts of the Noble Lord to get rid of this pening of the season. both in London and vital provision of the measure. Now we the outports, is great beyond all prece-

PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND .- ADDRESS TO THE KING .- (From the Dublin Evening of the Address to the King from the Protesnoblemen deputed to present the same to have been incessantly employed in tran- anniversary. fering to send out respectable emigrants, cost free. scribers to support, on the return of the scribing the names into books alphabetical. We beg to convey to you the sincere John Reynolds, a distance of three or four seeching God to avert from us that grievous

ly arranged, and which are now in pro- good wishes of the inhabitants of this town, gress of being classed into county and baropial districts. The signatures fill two thousand sheets of parchment, each skin measuring two feet three inches; so that the whole Address extends in length 4,000 feet, being within a few yards of an English mile. These skins have been stitched together, and mounted on a roller at tached to wheels, two feet in width and uine in diameter, and in that state it will ty!! God send that the facts detailed in the Address, and the truth of the grievauces set forth, as testified by the signatures eyes of our Monarch to the dangers with which his Protestant subjects, and through them the Protestant Constitution are be-

COLONIAL.

by's letter, may open the eyes of these de- of the Bahama Argus of the 24th March luded victims of anti-reforming craft; but Sir J. Carmichael Smith, the Governor of if not, if the exertions of Government be Bahamas dissolved the House of Assembly and if the representatives of the people that the dissolution would be followed up have the power stay the tide of so sweep- and constitutional right of the crown, a

which are insanely attributed to that whole- Ex officio informations have been filed some measure of reform now before the against the editor of the Bahama Argus for legislature, and which has already been a libel on the Governor; he like heen, concoquetted with. longer, perhaps, than yet demned to imprisonment by a jury composed of black and white men, and there London, Feb. 27 .- The Tongues .- Yes- are no less than five other prosecutions of a terday those exhibitions of extravagance similar kind hanging over his head, as well under the name of the display of "the as two each, over nine individuals on the

gent-square, were brought to an unexpected mode of procedure has been resorted to by

In the Island of St. Lucia, distraction prevailed, amounting almost to civil war. Business was entirely suspended, the merchants and shop-keepers refused to open their shops; the Governor laid an embargo on all vessels in port, and caused some individuals to be arrested because they had written to Martinique that a draft on the government in England, which he had sent thither for the purchase of provisions, would not be accepted, and in consequence of which the Governor of Martinique refused to eash the bill, or suffer provisions to be shipped; the Governor then issued a proclamation commanding the inhabitants to open their shops, which they naturally disregarded; matters, it would seem, were proceeding to extremities: for the papers say, that cannon were planted in such a position, as to command the town, when some orders from England induced the Governor to retract, and for the moment nothing serious ensued.

The sole cause of all this dissatisfaction and discontent is the orders transmitted from England, in regard to the slave population. The orders on the same subject from France have also caused no little discontent and distress in Martinique and Guadaloupe .- N. Y. Cour. and Enq.

From the York Courier.

PRESENTATION OF A SERVICE OF PLATE TO CAPTAIN RICHARDSON.—The humane charge of the legislative labours of the Up- be the last time in which he would be able and spirited conduct of Captain Richardper House. If they should be too many, to address them from the pulpit of the Ca- son, of the Steamer Canada, and of the the honours of the peerage will sink in ledonian Church. The performances on seamen under his command during the at the house of John Reynolds, where the public estimation. The creation of a batch "the Tongues," male and female, must last season, in their successful exertions on shocking deed was perpetrated. of Peers to overrule the deliberate freedom, therefore if they are to proceed, he exhibit several occasions in rescuing persons from ed on a different stage, and to a different au- drowning, and particularly tiheir very gallant conduct in saving the crew of the The dispersed flock, as they cannot meet Schooner Prescott, wrecked at the en- house it was about 5 o'clock P. M. her husin the old fold, were exhorted to assemble trance of the harbor in Apr'il last, having hand was not very well. He was in bed. at their pastor's house till a new place of often been gratefully remembered by the Drouillard commenced talking with her, "gathering" should be obtained; and there inhabitants of York, it was proposed, that and as she thought apparently calm enough, we leave the professors and abettors of the high estimation entertained of their but complained of being very much agitalaudable exertions should be expressed by ted. Mrs. Reynolds was acquainted with requesting Captain Richardson to accept D. but her husband was not much. She thority, that it is the present expectation of of a Silver Tea Service, which might be asked him what was the matter, he anthe Cabinet to be able, without any fresh used on the table of the Canada, with suit- swered that he had a great deal of trouble creation, to carry a Majority in the House able inscriptions, and placing at his dispo- with Mr. ****, that the people of Baldoon of Lords in favour of the second reading of sal a sum to be divided among the men were all cursed, and that he was going to

> This proposition being very generally not at all alarmed, although D. appeared concurred in, the presentation of the Plate. to be crazy at times. No other person was sion, that the Peers, in Committee, will together with an address, was, by desire of in the house but Reynolds, herself, and the House of Assembly against the Attorthe inhabitants, entrusted to the honorable children. She said she went to bed early ney-General. It is said that the whole of what it now is, that it's "own father will and venerable the Archdencon of York, in the evening, that she had taken a sleep, Mr. Viger's answer to the Attorney-Genenot know the child of his affection!"- and the honorable the Chief Justice, to- when she was awoke by the noise of a scufgether with the honorable Messrs. McGill, fle between her husband and Drouillard. not yet been given in .- Ib. Crookshank and McDonald, as three of Her husband called to her and said that the oldest inhabitants of the town.

cles having the following inscription:

"9th April, 1832."

These were presented to Captain Richthe state and necessities of the country ardson on board the Canada on Monday morning:-a purse of £20 theing at the Where should we find, at the present same time placed in his hands, with a request that it might be divided at his discretion among the men who shared with him in the perils to which their gallant conduct exposed them.

> The following is the address to Captain Richardson, on the presentiation of the Plate, which was delivered by the honorable the Chief Justice, accompanied by the honorable gentlemen mentioned above, together with Captain Richardsonn's reply.

To Hugh Richardson, Esquire. Muster of

the Steamer Canada, York. Sin-In behalf of a large mumber of the tants of Ireland, his Lordship being one of the | inhabitants of York, and for ourselves, we request your acceptance of some articles it was the cause of both their deaths. his most gracious Majesty. This is the of Plate, which are of small value, other-But the intrigues of mischief, working, most important declaration in the way of wise than as they serve to record the high gal. a public manifestation that perhaps was o- sense which your townsmen entertain of ver laid at the foot of any throne in the the manly and humane conduct so characteristic of a British Seaman, which you have exhibited on several occassions in res- Drouillard, he thought it best to have him that both we and our people may humble as to cause you doubt of my absolute legitimacy. ducting this new manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of two manageuvre we again find thousand men, devoted to the Constitution of the tion, and determined to be free. This Ad- cumstances of great danger; and particu- sent one of his boys down to Mr. Jones a to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the dress does not contain a single signature larly in saving by a very galliant exertion distance of 3 or 4 miles, to let Mr. Jones most devout and solemn manner, send up vass yesterday for votes in favour of Lord to which the residence and post town of the crew of the schooner Presecut wrecked know where D. was, and that it would be our prayers and supplications to the Divine Chandos. The object of this other scheme the party is not affixed; and for the last last year in the entrance of this harbor, in best to have him taken care of. Mr. Jones Majesty, for averting the heavy judgments is to procure the signature of Members to a three weeks upwards of twenty clerks a tempestuous morning, of which this is the immediately sent Antoine Labadee up to which our manifold provocations have most

for your success and happiness.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, JOHN STRACHAN. GEO. CROOKSHANK JOHN McGILL. ALEX. McDONALD. York, Upper Canada, 9th April, 1832.

Cuptain Richardson's Reply.

Gentlemen, I beg you will accept, and allow me to convey through you to the inhaments for the very flattering manner in which they have been pleased to express apparently the breath had just left him. their approbation of my conduct, accompanied by a present of valuable plate, for assisting in rescuing from drowning several of my fellow creatures :- and when I perate upon the Royal mind, and open the have condescended to be the organs to con-

> To the skill and seamanlike conduct of my hoat's crews, I owe much of my success, a reliance upon their skill, firmness and obedience, disarmed the undertaking of

much of its peril. publicly acknowledging the many heavy York, and under the guidance of Divine Providence, I trust I shall never prove ungrateful.

HUGH RICHARDSON.

9th April, 1832.

The following most shocking account is from the Sandwich paper. SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Emigrant.

DEAR SIR-I was called upon on Sunday morning the 18th instant, to attend at by bites which Drouillard gave her in the Baldoon in the Township of Sombra, to hold an inquest on the body of Thomas Drouillard, who was killed on the evening before by John Reynolds. When I got to the house of J. Reynolds, about seven o'clock in the evening of the same day I found Reynolds also dead.

I shall now attempt to give an account of the shocking occurrence. On Saturday morning the 17th inst. Thomas Drouillard came to the house of Mr. W. Jones about day-break, apparently in a great fright; and told Mr. Jones that some one was after him to kill him. As soon as Mr. Jones got up and made some enquiry of said D. found him not to be in his right mind. Mr. Jones asked him what the matter was? his answer was nothing, only he had a great deal of trouble with his brother. Mr. Jones told me lie said a great deal to him with a view to calm his mind, among the rest he said to him, if I send for your brother to come here and see you, will you be reconciled, and make up all differences between you? He said he would. However Drouillard did not wait for his brother to come, but after a while slipped out and took to the woods. Mr. Jones called to him, but he would not stop. Mr. Jones and two or three others followed after him through the woods and swamps for three or four hours, but all to no purpose, they could not overtake him. After which Mr. Laughlin M'Dougal took up the chase, with two or three others, through the woods and swamps, but could not overtake him. Drouillard from his own house on Walpole Island where he lived, must have travelled a distance of at least ten or twelve miles, through the woods and swamps before he came out

The examination of Mrs. Reynolds, wife of J. Reynolds.

Said when he, Drouillard, came to their change places. She said the family were

Drouillard had stabbed him mortally, On The service consists of a Silver Tea getting up she saw Reynolds down on the Pot, Sugar Bason, and Cretam Jug, with floor, and Drouillard over him, holding him Company, was held yesterday at the Ex-Tongs and Spoons; the three larger arti- by the hair of the head with one hand, and change, C. A. Holt, Esq. in the chair, a knife in the other. She put her knee on when it was resolved to horrow £5.000 on "Presented to Hugh Richardson, Esq. one arm [whilst Reynolds wrenched the security of the steamer Royal William. Master of the Steamer Canada, by the in- knife out of his hand, and threw it away The money has been offered at six per cent habitants of York, in Upper Canada. In from him. Drouillard then dragged Rey- interest, provided that amount on the testimony of their warm approbation of nolds towards a corner in the house where vessels is kept insured. his intrepid and humane condluct, in rescu- there was an axe, which he got hold of, ing persons from drowning on several oc- witness seized the axe, Drouillard finding casions, under circumstances of imminent he could not get it away from her, seized ardson Wing of the Montreal General Hosan other axe near hand, and then drew pital, heg to acknowledge the receipt of a Reynolds near to it. She also seized that very liberal donation of Twenty Five one by the handle, which prevented him | Pounds from John Blackwood, Esquire, of from striking her husband with it. Drouil- London, by the hands of the Honorable lard then got down by the side of her hus- John Forsyth, towards the erection of that band on the floor, with his knees on the building, and a tribute to the memory of breast of Reynolds, still holding the axe, that distinguished individual. at the same time seizing him by the throat with the other hand, and by the hair of the head with his teeth. She said by this time | Province of Lower Canada. her husband appeared to be almost exhausted. Reynolds called to one of his the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom children to bring him a knife, which he did, of Great Britain and Ireland, King. Deboth being then down, Reynolds took the fender of the Faith, to all our loving and knife and cut Drouillard's throat, after faithful Subjects in our Province of Lowwhich D. soon expired, still holding the axe | er Canada, Greeting :- Know ye that we, in one hand, and died with his mouth full taking into our most serious consideration of the hair of the man's head. The hair the dangers with which this country is held on Monday the 19th inst.

The knife was a large Indian Scalper, The examination of Mr. Laughlin M' Dou-

ful that some mischief might be done by on Friday the fourth day of May next, so

miles. When they got to the house and went in. Reynolds was lying on the floor, Is that you Mr. M'Dougal, said Revnolds: it is, said Mr. M'Dougal, ah! said R. you come too late; had you came a few minutes sooner you might have saved all this. I have just cut Drouillard's throat, and I am mortally stabbed. Mr. M'Dongal asked where D. was; there he is said R. lying on bitants of York, my grateful acknowledg. the floor. Mr. M. Dougal put his hand on Drouillard's body, and he was yet warm. Reynolds said, "he was too strong for me."

Mr. M. Dougal asked Reynolds if he thought

a doctor would be of any service to him,

R. said he thought not, "however you may see the high and venerable persons who try. I am a dead man," said R. " and the Lord have mercy on me." Mr. M'Dougal fer this honor on me, I can easily imagine, asked Reynolds how this happened, he said through the evening Drouillard said to by my own feelings, what gave such ines-Reynolds that he was getting crazy, and timable value to the simple wreath of the wished R. to tie him, which R. did; after ancients. Not to feel pride upon this octhe fit was off of him he begged of Revcasion, would be a libel upon human nagolds to untie him, which he did. Revnolds tied and untied Drouillard three different times, at his, Drouillard's, own reand particularly in the case of the Prescott; quest. After loosing him the third time. Drouillard looked very wild, and the aforesaid scalping knife was sticking in the jamb over the fireplace. Drouillard caught the I am happy to have this opportunity of knife, apparently in a great rage and made at him, Reynolds, and gave him five obligations I am under to the inhabitants of wounds in the body, three of which were mortal, before the kuife was wrenched out of his hand as before stated.

When Mr. M'Dougal came to the house of John Reynolds, he thinks it was between ten and eleven o'clock at night, Mr. M'Dougal then set off for me, and at the same time to get a doctor. Remodelized until. Sunday the 18th in the afternoon about half past four o'clock. I got there about 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day, the wife of John Reynolds was a good deal hurt

Mr. Laughlin M'Dougal deserves a great deal of credit for his exertions on this unfortunate occasion.

Drouillard and Reynolds have both left large families to lament their loss. The verdict of the jury was that "John Reynolds in defence of his own life killed Drouillard, and that J. Reynolds died in consequence of the wounds which he received from Drouillard."

I am in great haste, Dear Sir, Your obed't servant,

CORONER.

Camden, 21st March, 1832.

POPULATION OF HAMILTON, GORE DIS-TRICT .- It appears by the Census just finished by Mr. M. M. Mills, Assessor, that this town contains 805 inhabitants. By last year's census of the township, the number of inhabitants included in the same area was about 450-showing an increase of 350 .- Free Press.

The following rumour from the St. John (N. B.) Courier of the 27th ult. is no doubt unfounded. No later intelligence from England than the 3d February had been received there at the time the paragraph

"We learn that a letter of a late date, has been received in this city from Liverpool, stating it to be reported in that city, on the authority of General Gascoyne, that His Majesty's Ministers. immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, intended once more to try their strength on the Timber Duty Question."

Letters to the 22d February, received at Quebec, state positively the contrary.

The last English Mail brought authority for the construction of an Armoury in the Citadel. The arms, amounting to about 20,000 stand, were removed from the Ordnance Stores, at Palace Gate, to the Citadel last summer .- O. Q. Gazette.

Mr. Macnider's Schooner of 60 tons has been chartered by Government, to run from May to October in the present year, between Quebec, and to a distance of seven miles below Grosse Isle, the quarantine

We are informed that letters of the 22d Feb. state that no decision had then taken place on the subject of the complaints of ral's memorials on these complaints had

An extraordinary meeting of the Stockholders of the Halifax Steam Navigation

The committee for building the Rich-

AYLMER.

PROCLAMATION .- William the Fourth, by was yet in his mouth when the inquest was threatened by the progress of a grievous disease heretofore unknown in this Province, and other afflicting circumstances, have resolved, and do and by the advice of our Executive Council of our said Province, hereby command, that a public day He heard in the evening that Drouillard of fasting and humiliation be observed was at the house of John Reynolds; fear- throughout our Province of Lower Canada, Mr. M'Dougal, and they both went up to justly deserved; and particularly for be-