

...only under cover of treaties, both the spirit and letter of which they grossly violate.— (Glasgow Free Press.)

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

MEMBERS.

Mr. [Name] has been elected a member of the [Organization]...

At the meeting of the [Organization] held on the [Date]...

The [Organization] has decided to [Action]...

It is reported that [Name] is planning to [Action]...

The [Organization] has received a grant of [Amount]...

Mr. [Name] has been appointed [Position]...

The [Organization] has held a meeting on the [Date]...

It is believed that [Name] will [Action]...

The [Organization] has decided to [Action]...

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The [Organization] has received a grant of [Amount]...

It is reported that [Name] is planning to [Action]...

The [Organization] has held a meeting on the [Date]...

It is believed that [Name] will [Action]...

An important practical reflection arises from this consideration...

These facts with respect to the Jews are to be gathered...

There can be little question that Messrs. Hume, O'Connell, and Keobuck have been...

How can the nation among whom the Jews have been...

Yours, PHOENIX JUDGES.

London Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

London, 6th June, 1835.

Since our last, very little news of importance to Canada has transpired. It is, however, certain that Sir George Grey will go out with Lord Gosford...

The present political grievances of Canada, as far as enquiry goes, are almost at a standstill; but Keobuck's abuse of the confidence of Mr. Spring Rice...

It may be generally remarked that all colonial produce the trade has been very slack all the week.

The following are the most important quotations: Consols this day 91 1-8. Foreign Funds—Spanish, 38 to 40. Money well employed, at 4 to 5 per cent.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CANADA QUESTION.

From the indifference with which Colonial affairs are commonly regarded by that portion of the press which administers, whether in the metropolis or in the country at large...

their brethren in the Colonial communities, the richly laden vessels freighted to the water-edge along the banks of the Thames...

There can be little question that Messrs. Hume, O'Connell, and Keobuck have been mainly accessory to the state of ignorance or deception by which the public mind has been blinded on the state of affairs in the Canadas...

How can the nation among whom the Jews have been so long and so cruelly persecuted...

The rule adopted in the demarcation of limits, and the assignment of territory to the respective new provinces, betrays a singular contempt for the economy and the wants of the one, and that one exclusively the British port on which, by the Royal Proclamation of 1763...

The fiercest manifestoes of Hume and Keobuck have served, however, to arrest attention, and excite inquiry into the causes of hostility, apparently as unpremeditated as unprovoked...

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hands of English who have right title, or interest in that constitution, so gratuitously presented by their own Parliament, save and except by the price of blood and property...

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dangerous experiment; if at any future period experience should point out as expedient for the advantage and safety of government...

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collection of having loaned it, inquire if any of his idle customers (for country post offices are frequently kept in stores) have been looting...

These remarks are not applicable to all offices. There are many diligent postmasters who discharge their duties punctually. They have the thanks of the whole community, and especially of the Printers.

A laboring man, named William Hawkins, of Wellington street, Griffin town, died on Sunday evening last from the effects of a sting received on the cheek, from some venomous insect...

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada pursued a course of action so systematically in accordance, that it is difficult to imagine Mr. Lyburner's speech not to have formed its text-book.

The venerable old gentleman is still alive and hearty, as we are rejoiced to learn from a metropolitan gazette, on the celebration of his 89th birthday a few weeks ago.

Never Holland.—Having within the past week, been put in possession of two Newspapers printed in this portion of his Majesty's Dominions, it is our intention here to make a few extracts, with the view of assisting those of our readers, who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the rapid strides to prosperity of this Colony.

To Australia, as it is now called, the tide of emigration flows rapidly, but there, as in every new Colony, the expectations of the emigrants are not realized, the idle meeting there with the same fate, as they would in any other clime, where wealth is procured by industry...

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CHRONICLE & GAZETTE. KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1835.

The A-sizes for the Midland District commenced on Monday, the 27th inst., before the Honorable Judge Sherwood. Our readers will rejoice to learn, from the very able address of his Lordship, which we publish below, that the criminal calendar is very light.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury. It is a great pleasure to appear before you, and perhaps no bills of Indictment for Capital offences, will be preferred for your consideration at the present Assizes, and this, I think, we may justly attribute to a very considerable degree to the judicious change in our criminal code, which has greatly reduced the number of crimes for which the penalty of death may be inflicted.

The Calendar of the Gaol does not contain any change so extraordinary in its nature as to call for a particular comment from the Court. I will avail myself, however, of the present opportunity, under such circumstances, to make a few observations on the means usually resorted to for preventing crimes in general.

I perceive several cases of larceny in the calendar, and I regret to observe that the offence is of rather frequent occurrence in many parts of the Province. The rapid increase of our population, which brings together every description of persons, may be one cause of the frequent repetition of the offence; but, whatever may be the origin of the evil, it must be admitted it is the duty of all classes to find out and adopt the most efficient measures to lessen it. Public punishment is the ordinary means resorted to for this purpose; and indeed its powerful effect to this end is universally allowed.

The Penitentiary system, adopted by our Legislature in this Province, is very similar to the one in England, and the United States of America, and is well calculated for the proper punishment of larceny and other inferior crimes. It is a desirable substitute for the old and more rigorous system, and so long as the objects of its influence are safely confined within the bounds of the prison, they will be unable to disturb society by evil practices, or to corrupt its morals by the influence of vicious habits.

Whether the Penitentiary system will answer the expectations of the public, either in the reformation of offenders, or as an example to deter others, is yet uncertain; but it is quite certain that the mode of punishment by close confinement and productive labor has already secured the approbation of the public, and effectually removed that strong commiseration which is naturally excited, and which so frequently prevented the conviction of real offenders in many cases. This alone is a great public good. I hope the system may produce reformation in many instances, and deter in more, and I trust it will have a fair trial under the mode of prison discipline, and the arrangement of the prison which may be established by the Board of Inspectors, in the Penitentiary near this Town.

Every measure which has a tendency to prevent the commission of offences in future, is an important object, and well worthy of the consideration of the community; and such means as attain the desired end, with the least injury to the individual, are certainly the best. A virtuous education in early life is of the lasting preventive of crime that at all exists. Would it not, therefore, be both wise and politic to extend its general influence in this Province much wider than has heretofore been effected without the powerful assistance of the Legislature, who, I have no doubt, will ultimately see the necessity and advantage of the step.

A good deal is already been done, but much remains still to be done. The education of all classes by means of a sufficient number of well conducted common schools throughout the entire population of the Province established in a permanent manner. Such a general establishment, constantly supplied with capable teachers, would afford ample means for enlightening the understanding, and for forming the dispositions of the heart between early infancy and the period when a young person commences active life. This is the important time which gives a bent to his inclinations, and essentially influences his conduct during the rest of his life. When we diligently prove the morals of youth, we destroy, as far as possible, the source of evil, and consequently we are not to allow that important period of life; "what you then sow you will reap." Human nature is then pliant; invariable habits have not yet established their dominion, and prejudices have not pre-occupied the understanding. All the powers of the mind are then vigorous, disencumbered and free. Whatever impulse and direction are then given to the inclination will most probably continue during life; at least there is great reason to believe they will. This is the time to give useful instruction, both moral and religious, which must always go hand in hand, in order to secure a lasting benefit to the individual, and to the public. It has been truly observed by an eminent author and moralist, that the sanction of morality should never be forgotten, by which it will be shown, that they will appear to be the voice of reason, and religion; the will of God." Every exertion should therefore be made to facilitate the general diffusion of useful knowledge, and to spread doctrines of the Gospel, which, sincerely embraced and followed, would go further to prevent crime than any penal laws whatever.