

my deputies directions to attend to their duties in my absence, and they can answer for themselves. I understand, however, that very improper language was made use of by my jury, and that something more than the requirements ordered by the court was improperly introduced into the room.

Mr. Beatty—As one of the jury, most positively and flatly deny every assertion of the Sheriff. The assertion that improper language was made use of by the jury, or that anything improper was introduced into the jury room is both false and unfounded.

Mr. Handy—My Lord Chief Justice, I wish to address the Court.

Chief Justice—The jury have acquitted you, Sir, therefore you have no right to speak.

Mr. Handy—My Lord, allow me to say a few words. I have charges to submit to the Grand Jury against two gentlemen for perjury, and—

Chief Justice—Stop, stop Sir. The Court is adjourned till Monday next, and if you have any complaint, you can then make it.

Mr. Handy—My Lord—

Chief Justice—Mr. Sheriff, discharge him.

Sheriff—Constables, commit him under a civil process. I say take him away to prison.

Three or four constables here commenced dragging him out of the dock.

Mr. Handy—Gentlemen of the jury, I return you my most grateful thanks, and those of the people of Upper Canada.

Chief Justice—Mr. Sheriff, have him put in the dock again.

Mr. Handy—My Lord, I am a British horn subject, and should not be dragged in this manner, as if I were a dog.

Chief Justice—If you utter another word Sir, I'll commit you for contempt.

Mr. Handy, whilst in the dock, and of course in the presence of the judge, was then seized by the Sheriff and his officers, and hurried off to the debtors prison, on a civil process.

The jury were then unceremoniously dismissed, after the unnecessary loss of a night's rest, and little satisfaction from his Honor; and even a reprimand to the fellows whose language and conduct the judge himself was forced to admit as most execrable.

The Church.—The Committee of the Pew-holders of St. Andrew's Kirk of this city, have unanimously written to Scotland for a clergyman who had hinted his consent to come to Canada, authorising his coming out this winter, by the United States.—[Quebec Gazettee.

The Rev. Alexander Mathieson, of Montreal, John Machar of Kingston, and John Cruikshank, of Bytown, being the Commission appointed to proceed to this place, by the Synod of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, for the purpose of settling the dissentions that prevail in the St. Andrew's Church here, have arrived, and commenced examining the different members of the congregation on Wednesday last. In a few days the result will be known.—[Bathurst Courier.

THE ARMY.

Capt. Massy Fitzgerald, 79th Highlanders, is expected at Quebec daily; he was to sail from London in the *Hannibal*, and would command the drafts for Canada coming by that vessel. Capt. Churchill, late of the 79th, who exchanged to half-pay lately, has received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Anglo-Spanish Army.

Capt. Reid, 32d Regiment, having returned from his command at Grosse Isle, arrived here this morning; he will soon leave for England, having obtained a fifteen months' leave of absence.

A circular has been issued by Lieutenant-General, Sir H. Vivian, Master-General of the Ordnance, to the Commanding Officer of each regiment of Artillery, permitting a certain number of non-commissioned officers and privates, who may be so disposed, to enter the corps of artillery to be attached to the British auxiliary force going to Spain. Their discharges are to be purchased by Lieutenant-General Evans, and on return from the expedition, the men are to be re-instated in their original rank in the British service. The division of artillery in this garrison have received an intimation to the above effect.—[Lime-ick Chronicle.

THE NAVY.

H. M. S. President, Capt. James Scott, the flag ship of Vice Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B. arrived at Halifax on the 4th instant, in ten days from Quebec. Lady and Miss Cockburn, Miss Sims, Viscount Valentia, and Major Airey, (late A. D. C. to Lord Aylmer.) were passengers in her.

It appears that H. M. steamer Spitfire, employed on the West India station, was not lost, as apprehended, in the recent gale, but had arrived safe at Grenada.

The Earl of Minto, it is now positively stated, succeeds Lord Auckland as first Lord of the Admiralty.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1835.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Hard fighting in Spain, and defeat of the British Troops.

Through the kindness of Captain Homans, of the steam boat Oswego, we are in possession of the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, by which means we are enabled to lay before our readers the following very important intelligence from Spain, which reached New-York by the packet ship Francis Depau, from Havre. The dates are Havre to the 20th, Paris to the 19th, and London to the evening of the 17th of September. It will be seen, that a severe engagement had taken place near Bilboa on the 11th, between the Carlist Army, commanded by Don Carlos in person, and the Queen's troops and the English auxiliaries, in which the latter were totally defeated with the loss of from 1,800 to 2,000 men killed and wounded. The Queen's cause seems now to be in a desperate state. Out of the population of Spain, amounting to 10,609,000, only 2,920,000 are calculated to be favorable to her cause. The remaining portion is divided into two parties, the Carlists and the Constitutionalists.

Paris, Sept. 19th, (Morning.)

The telegraphic dispatch announcing the check experienced by the Christians and the English auxiliaries near Bilboa, mentioned the loss of 1,000 men. If the following detailed account of the action, dated Bayonne, September 14th, given by the Gazette de France, may be relied on, the loss was much more considerable:—

"You already know the result of the first action at Los Arcos. Cordova, not having succeeded in forcing the position occupied by the troops that the King commanded, was unable to go to the succor of Bilboa as he had the intention. It was there that was the result of this affair and its real importance. The King therefore having paralysed the forces commanded by the Christiano General, and having learned that the English had marched upon Bilboa, quitted his position at Estella, having confided the guard of the town to Irujo. His Majesty arrived on the 10th at Durango with the greater part of his army. The next

day he overtook the enemy at Arrigerlarga, a village on the road from Bilboa to Vittoria. It was in this village that the battle began. From the animosity with which both parties fought, this affair has been the most severe and the most brilliant since the commencement of war. The English and the Christians, being driven back upon Bilboa, attempted to defend a new bridge erected about half a league from the town. It appears that it was at this position, which was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy sustained his greatest loss. The Auxiliaries suffered most severely. The conflict continued till night.—The Christians and their English auxiliaries lost between 1800 and 2000 men in killed and wounded. On the same day, the 11th, Irujo, at the head of five battalions, had an affair 2000 Christians, whom he completely routed. The accounts of the 5th, from Catalonia, satisfy us that the organization is going on in the most satisfactory manner. Twelve battalions are already disciplined.

Paris, Sept. 16, (Evening.)

The following lamentable intelligence, is given in a postscript to the *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* of the 16th inst., relative to the battle of the 11th, which is referred to in the same journal, given in a succeeding column. We have received letters of the 14th from the extreme frontier which contain the following:—"The bells of Irujo have been ringing during the whole of last night. Persons arrived this morning at Hendaye say, that in the evening news reached Irujo that on the 11th General Espartaco was completely beaten near Durango by the Carlists, who killed 1,500 English and took an English General with 500 of his men prisoners, all of whom were instantly shot.

The *Sentinelle des Pyrenees* of Bayonne of the 15th inst. contains the following:—"Letters contain a serious battle on the 11th at Arrigerlarga, a village about a league and a half from Bilboa, between the Queen's troops under Generals Espeleta, Departero, and Irujo, and nearly the whole body of the rebels under the Pretender. We have not yet received any distinct details, but it appears that the advantage remained with the Christians. The Carlists are said to have lost 500 men, and the Queen's troops also to have suffered very severely."—It is stated that another affair has taken place in the environs of Mendigoria, but none of the circumstances have reached us."

These are all the particulars we find concerning this unfortunate engagement, which being the first of any importance in which the British troops have been engaged, will have a tendency greatly to encourage the Carlists, and at the same time to dishearten the troops of the Queen. It appears by a letter from Santander of Sept. 8th, (three days before the battle), that the whole English force was then concentrated about Bilboa, and amounted to about 6000 men. The writer adds, "Don Carlos still adheres to his determination of putting to death all foreigners who fall into his hands. Seven men of an Irish regiment were the other day decaying into the enemy's line, and so." It will be seen from the annexed Decree and Address of Don Carlos how artfully he turns the superstitions of the people to the accomplishment of his purposes. Among other things he has appointed the "Holy Virgin" Generalissimo of his troops.

ROYAL DECREE.

"The most holy Virgin de los Dolores having been declared by me Generalissimo of my troops, I name my duty, from motives of veneration and piety, to distinguish with the title of Generalissimo the Royal Standard, which bears for its device this august image, and in consequence I ordain that this august and Royal Standard be not lowered before me, and that the same honors and salutes be rendered to it as to the holy sacrament. Given at Estella, this 2d of August, 1835.

(Signed) "I, THE KING."

Addressed to the Count de Villemer.

ADDRESS OF DON CARLOS TO HIS ARMY.

"Soldiers! An eye witness of your heroism, as well in the moment of combat as in those of fatigue, suffering and privation, though I have ever sought with the most anxious solicitude to recompense your fortitude, either by distinctions of my sovereign munificence, or by taking an immediate and active part in your labors, your exploits and perils, my heart is not satisfied, nor ever will it be, till the God of Armies, who so visibly protected your victorious arms, shall have brought to a happy termination a contest as sanguinary and obstinate as it has been glorious, in order that I may perform my ardent and generous desires. But waiting the arrival of that day so much desired, I wish to give you the most marked testimony of my most Royal esteem, by presenting to you the Royal Standard of the Mother of Gods, under the august device of our Lady de los Dolores, from this day your patroness and Generalissimo, with the double object of placing you under her powerful protection, and of fulfilling a most agreeable obligation towards the memory of my dear and well beloved consort, your Queen, who, interested as well as myself in this open and sovereign manifestation from the love she bore towards you, recommended it to me more than once during the exile into which we were unhappily cast. In fact, she had embroidered a standard having been lost, and my august consort having departed to the abode of the Just, to which she is called by her virtues, my august cousin, the Princess of Beyra, Infanta of Spain, the inseparable companion of our afflictions and misfortunes, filled with anxiety for you, hastened to embroider with the same sentiments the standard which I now confide to your valor. This royal banner shall be our standard generalissimo, after the Almighty has deigned to bestow upon it his benediction.

I have nevertheless, to merit this holy favor and protection thought fit to distinguish this standard in a special manner, by delivering it with my own hands to the Lancers of Navarre, which, as well as you all, by having been victorious on every occasion, has rendered itself worthy of this particular confidence, this high honor, this extraordinary testimony, which in intensifying your glory and your name, will be a perpetual monument to my inexhaustible munificence and paternal love.—And, though it is true you have always performed prodigies of valor without any other stimulus than the love of glory and the justice of my sacred cause, what will you not do in future!—What army, however numerous and valiant it may be, can arrest your warlike ardor, your religious enthusiasm, when you behold this holy device, this august image, the defence of which involve the service of God, the service of my King—the glory of my arms, and your own immortal honor and renown. I sincerely flatter myself, that with this most efficacious and powerful auxiliary, your efforts to place me on the throne of St. Ferdinand will be crowned with success, and that you will make the world, which admire you, witness of new proofs of heroism, fidelity, and constancy, and of the success of the great enterprise which you have embraced and maintained with generosity and enthusiasm, in the devotedness and glory. Dated from the Royal Quarters, at Estella, this 2d August, 1835.

(Signed) "CARLOS."

Paris, September 19.

The Ministerial Evening Journal has the following:—"They write from Bagneras that on the 14th inst. the Navarrese division, warmly pursued by Gen. Gurrea and Gen. Montes, took refuge in France by the valley of Aure, after having abandoned arms and luggage.

"A second despatch dated the 17th announces that all the recruits made by the Carlists in Arragon have been dispersed. The three Juntas of the Cornilla of Arragon will send each other mutually two of their members to concert their acts. Cordova is definitively maintained in the chief command. Montes remains in Arragon, and Latre is going to Grenada.

"The authorities of Girona have refused to obey that Junta of Barcelona. A proclamation announces that they will remain faithful to the Queen. At Lerida the regent's authority is likewise maintained by the firmness of the commander."

Bayonne, Sept. 16.

"On the 12th, the Carlists of Irujo recommenced their musket-fire on the garrison at the head of the bridge. The Christians answered them, and brought into play their only cannon. Some of their bullets having fallen upon our territory, the artillerymen of Beohibia gave a first warning, by firing two blank cannon-charges; but then the Carlists fired directly upon the French troop, their balls being partly directed upon our battery and partly upon the Christiano fort. Orders were then given at Beohibia to fire cannon-balls, and bring the howitzer into play. Several shells burst into the houses on the other side of the Bidassoa. Only twelve shots were required to drive away the Carlists, when all became quiet again."

"Gen. Aldama published a bulletin at Logrono on the 4th, announcing a conflict on the heights of Lomba, with 14 battalions and 500 cavalry under the command of the Pretender in person, in which the Carlists were beaten with the loss of 400 killed, and 120 prisoners, 6 of whom were officers. The Gen. does not give the number of his own killed, and states his wounded to amount to between 120 and 180.—He adds that he pursued the enemy as far as Berrueza, but knowing that the Carlists were about to be reinforced by six more battalions, he had moved toward Lazagurria to take care of his wounded and wait for ammunition."

"According to letters from the Spanish frontiers dated the 13th, the Carlist battalions under Brigadier Guegue, which had marched into Catalonia, have returned to Camfrane. This retreat does not show that they have been successful, though they assert that they have organized bands in this principality. They intend to proceed to Estella if they meet with no impediment."

"The arrivals by the mail of to-day confirm the installation of the Junta of Cordova. The Juntas have assumed the style of superior and governmental Juntas. Those of Barcelona and Valencia have vowed that they will never lay down their arms till after the triumph of liberty."

Our letters from Corunna say:—"Since the end of the last month business in this town has ceased. The whole of the National Guards are under arms, and have taken possession of all the posts. The troops are forced to keep within their barracks. All the armed citizens have assembled in the great square, and amidst patriotic exclamations and hymns demanded the expulsion of the Wualks, the discharge of all the government officers, and a change of Ministry. A Courier extraordinary had been sent to Madrid with representations for the Queen. During the whole of one day the shops had been shut, and though they are open to-day, they will be closed again at the slightest alarm."

"The popular Juntas of Cadiz, Valencia, Saragossa and Barcelona, have written to the Juntas of Malaga and Grenada, urging them to abandon their demand for the Constitution of 1812, as more enthusiastic than prudent. This manifestation has dissatisfied a great majority of the people of Spain, who, though they entertain similar ideas, cannot but perceive the fundamental defects of that democratic charter. At the same time it is unlikely that Malaga and Grenada will retract, after having come to a resolution so decided. In this species of schism, the ministerial party will see nothing but a conflict of ambitious objects and errors, but all men of good faith and good sense will consider it as a proof that the liberal movement is not merely a combination to overthrow one ministry and substitute another in its place, but the expression of a general discontent, manifested by each province according to the degree of its sufferings."

"The whole population of Spain amounts to 10,609,000 souls; and the inhabitants of the provinces which have risen in favor of the Constitution are calculated at 7,196,000. If to these last be added the 552,000 inhabitants of the provinces which have embraced the cause of Don Carlos, it will be seen that out of the whole number of the people of Spain, the Queen's Government is upheld by no more than 2,920,000 inhabitants."

Paris, Sept. 19.

We learn that the consultation Junta of Saragossa has declared itself a Junta of Government, that is to say, it in fact assumes all the powers of the executive branch of the State.

FRANCE.

Fieschi, who has become quite convalescent, walks every day in the Court to the Conciergerie, calls the *Cour des Femmes*. His head is bound round with a black silk handkerchief, and he wears his wounded hand in a sling.

ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 17.

The Royal Tar will leave the Thames to-morrow for Santander, with such of the Medical Department as have hitherto remained behind, and with a portion of the Commissariat. She will also take detachments of Cavalry under Lt. Colonel Jacks, and of the 5th Regiment of the line. The *Barbadoes* Planter will leave Liverpool in the course of a few days with about five hundred men unattached, to be drafted into the different regiments now in Spain. Recruiting will still go on to fill up vacancies that may occur in the different Regiments.—[Chronicle.

London, Sept. 16.

We are now actually at war with Don Carlos, that is, with a great majority of the Spanish nation, and it is full time to inquire who were the aggressors, and as well as by what means this strange and anomalous state of things has been brought about, at a moment when ministers still continue to profess the observance of non-intervention.—[Post.

"With deep regret we have to announce the death of the learned and excellent prelate, Dr. Binkley, Bishop of Cloyne. He was for many years the professor of astronomy in Trinity College, and the author of the *Astronomy* now read in our University.—[Dublin Herald.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Aug. 26.

Great preparations are making against the insurgents in Albania. The accounts from that country are by no means tranquilizing, and reinforcements are being sent there daily, both by sea and land. The news from Persia is still deplorable. Civil war continues to rage there.—On the 23d Mr. Ellis, the British Ambassador, appointed to congratulate the Shah on his accession, arrived here in the *Pluto*, a steam vessel in which he intends to make a voyage to Trebizond. The plague is subsiding at Smyrna, but is increasing here.

New York the Sea port town of Upper-Canada.—This is a subject which we have of late heard frequently discussed in private circles, and especially among our commercial friends. That it is one of great importance to this Province cannot be denied. The difficult and uncertain navigation of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and the vast loss which is every season sustained by that route both in life and property, is a fact, but too well known to the public generally. The easy access to New York from the Ocean at all seasons gives that channel of communication a decided advantage

over that of the St. Lawrence. At present the Upper Canada merchant is under the necessity of getting his spring goods in the preceding fall—whereas by New York he might order them in the month of March, and have them delivered at the different ports on Lake Ontario via Oswego, before the close of April. By this means the merchant would not only secure the latest spring fashions, but save a heavy investment of capital. He might also receive his goods in large or small quantities, as might suit his convenience, during almost every month in the year.

Whether our republican neighbors would allow our goods to pass through their canals is a question which remains yet to be settled, but provided these Goods were landed and bulk unbroken, we should apprehend no great opposition from that quarter. Jonathan is wide awake when a smart carrying trade is in question.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Lieut. Governor of this Province and suite arrived in Town on Wednesday last from the eastern part of the Province in the *Great Britain*, and proceeded the same morning in the *St. George* for the seat of Government.

We understand His Excellency has expressed himself as much pleased with the *Risheu Canal* Bytown, and the fine scenery on the *Oswaga River*.

His Excellency while at Brockville was presented by the Board of Police, of that loyal and patriotic town with the following address:

To His Excellency, Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General, Commanding the Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency:—

We the Chairman and Members of the Board of Police of the Town of Brockville, beg leave, on behalf of the inhabitants therein, to congratulate Your Excellency upon your safe arrival at this place from the Eastern part of the Province.

We assure Your Excellency that your visit to this District will afford its inhabitants a very great gratification.

We are convinced that the Eastern part of the Province will derive much benefit from your Excellency's recent tour, and will be viewed by all well disposed persons as an additional proof of the deep interest your Excellency has ever evinced for the welfare and prosperity of all parts of this highly favored Province.

The quality of the soil in this District is not, we believe, surpassed by any in the Province, and there being a considerable quantity of unoccupied lands in the rear Townships, it would add much to the prosperity of the District if your Excellency would recommend the settling of British Emigrants among us.

However much a few discontented and disappointed individuals may think proper to differ with us in opinion, we feel warranted in assuring your Excellency, that the great majority of the inhabitants of the District of Johnston are contented, happy and loyal under the mild and auspicious administration of Your Excellency.

In conclusion we beg permission to wish your Excellency may reach in health the seat of government and long continue to administer the government of this Province enjoying as you now do the fullest confidence of His Majesty's loyal subjects therein.

(Signed,) JOSEPH K. HARTWELL, Chairman.

ORMOND JONES, M. B. P. DAVID MAIR, M. B. P. JAMES HALL, M. B. P.

His Excellency's Reply.

I return you my thanks for this Address.

On my tour through the Eastern part of this Province I have been much gratified on observing the flourishing state of this section of the country, its resources and the comfort enjoyed by the inhabitants.

I am persuaded that the splendid works which are now in progress on the St. Lawrence, and the spirit of enterprise which is so conspicuous in Brockville and its neighborhood, cannot fail to induce Emigrants to settle among you, and greatly to promote the interests of this fine District.

The most important news for the people of this colony, may be now daily expected from Quebec. Yesterday, agreeably to the proclamation to that effect, the Legislature of the sister Province was summoned to meet the Royal Commissioners. What the result of this session may be we know not. That Lord Gosford will be able to restore the political tranquility of Lower Canada appears to us extremely problematical. Party rancour, we fear, has gained too much ascendancy with both parties to admit of any immediate reconciliation, and we cannot help thinking that the public press, on either side, has had too much influence in widening the breach. We would strongly advise our worthy brethren of the quill, at least for a brief season, to lay aside their asperities which can only have the effect of producing irritation without convincing any one. All the disputed points are now, or will be shortly in the hands of the Royal Commissioners.—Let them pass an unbiased judgment upon the matters at issue. In the mean time, we would earnestly recommend to the editorial corps to BURY THE HATCHET.

Chicago.—In another column will be found some interesting particulars respecting the flourishing condition and rapid growth of this new village and that region of country. It appears that by the route now used, goods are conveyed from New York City to Chicago, a distance of upwards of two thousand miles, in about twenty days. We hope, however, that the time is not far distant when a communication shall be opened from the eastern angle of Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, which would shorten the route in question several hundred miles. A glance at the map will make this evident to the most obtuse observer, and the advantages which would result to Upper Canada from such a communication, would be very great, and whether it is to be accomplished via the River Trent or Toronto, we leave it to others to determine; but that the measure ought to be adopted by the Province, and that speedily, appears to us perfectly evident.

The Lynch Law.—The outrages committed recently in the neighbouring Republic, under the color of what is termed "the Lynch Law," has afforded matter for wonder to other countries, who are in the habit, under all circumstances, of bowing respectfully to the supremacy of their Laws.

We are happy to find, that the well informed and enlightened portion of the union, view with proper feelings these outrages—and we have pleasure in quoting the following extract, from a recent charge, by Judge Cranch, to the Grand Jury, in the District of Columbia, containing sentiments highly creditable to the learned Judge.

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, that while some parts of our country have been in a state of excitement and self constituted associations deeming the law to be defective, or too timid, or too slow in its operation, have usurped the functions of the regular tribunals of justice,

this town and county have remained in peace and tranquillity, under the solid and beneficent protection of the laws. It is better that one or two offenders should escape punishment than that many should offend by punishing themselves without lawful authority. If any number of individuals can thus assume judicial functions, and dispense with punishments, there is no security for our property or our lives. When liberty degenerates into licentiousness and anarchy, there is but one step to despotism—and it is better to live under the dominion of a single despot, than under that of a mob.

"Gentlemen, it is our duty to see that the laws are well and faithfully executed, and that the rights of the humblest individual are protected, not only when he is innocent, but when he has offended.—He has a right to a fair, impartial trial, and should not be punished until convicted by a competent tribunal upon lawful evidence. Unless this rule is preserved, none of us are safe.

"However good the motive may be, which leads to these irregular assumptions of power, and however respectable the persons who resort to them, the example of insubordination is more pernicious to society than the offences they are intended to punish. If offences are committed, which the laws will not reach, or if the punishment provided by the laws is deemed inadequate to the offence, it is better to wait till the laws can be amended, than to permit any self constituted association to enact and execute a law for every sudden occasion that may arise. A stronger association may be formed, which may reverse the sentence of the first, and retaliate upon the self constituted judges. A civil commotion may thus be excited which can only be put down by a power too strong even for liberty itself. That cause cannot be good which can be supported only by illegal means."

It affords us much pleasure to learn that intelligence reached Town to-day of the confirmation by the Home Government of the Act extending the capital of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.

The *Great Britain*.—This fine vessel has taken up her winter quarters at this port, after having performed her trips during the past season with her usual regularity.

The Traveller.—This important addition to our Lake Ontario Steam Boats, is expected down from Niagara in a few days; being her first appearance on these waters. She is the property of the enterprising owner of the *Great Britain*, and is intended to encounter the winter gales of the Lake. She is schooner rigged with her machinery below, after the fashion of the British Channel Steamers, and is expected to ply, during the greater part of the winter months, between Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara.

Melancholy Accident.—Four Lives Lost.—On Saturday evening last four boats left Collins' Bay on a fishing expedition. In the darkness of the night, the boats parted company, and three of them put into Salmon Island, where they remained for the night. In the morning, the fourth was missing, containing Matthew Burnett, James Leakens, Joseph Silver, a boy of 16 years of age, and David Carr, a child of 8 years of age. Yesterday morning the boat was found fast on a sand bank, full of water, with the body of Joseph Silver in it. It is conjectured that the boat had got into the swell which on Saturday night was running very high on the bar at Long Point, and had there swamped. Some fishermen on shore heard cries for help proceeding from the water, for a considerable time; but in consequence of the heavy sea running on the beach, they could not, consistently with their own safety, afford any assistance. It is supposed that Silver had kept by the boat until he had perished from cold, the position of the body when found being such as would lead to the supposition that he had fallen back from his seat in the boat from exhaustion or cold. The others, it is supposed, must have leaped from the boat when she filled, and thus escaped the prolonged sufferings of their companion. Their bodies have not yet been found. We are sorry to add, that Burnett has left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely fate.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—I perfectly coincide with the opinions expressed in your editorial remarks in the Chronicle of Saturday last, on the subject of the evil effects attending the procrastination on the part of His Majesty's Government in giving the Royal sanction to the money bills sent home last spring. I will go further, Mr. Editor, and say, that the colony will never prosper while the course of its legislation is subject to such vexatious trammels. I would ask whether there is sufficient intelligence in the country to make our own laws without reference to the Home Government? I say yes: there are men among us possessing much more knowledge of the real wants and the true interests of this Colony, than could possibly be expected from individuals living some thousands of miles away. I am also of opinion, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with the aid of his legal advisers, ought to be quite competent to sanction or disallow all bills passed by the other branches of the Legislature, provided always that the operation of such bills were strictly confined to the affairs of the Colony.

FRONTENAC.

BIRTHS.

In Toronto, on the 17th instant, Mrs. William S. Falls, of a Son.

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. C. Mathuse, Mr. Wm. Hone, late of Somersetshire, to Miss Eliza F. Derig, late of Hallowland, Germany, both of Toronto.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. M. Harris, Mr. James Kerr, of Murphy's Falls, to Miss Mary Hicks, of Bathurst.

DIED.

In Toronto, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Mr. Thos. Bright of this city, was deadlly bruised in the abdomen, between two carts passing in opposite directions in the neighbourhood of the Don Bridge, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of medical and surgical skill, to save his valuable life, he died early on the following day.

A few days since, at his residence at the Falls of Niagara, James Agnew Farrel, Esq. formerly of the County Antrim, Ireland.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, 100 reams of WRITING PAPER, consisting of Foolscap, Pot, and Quarto Post.

JAMES MACFARLANE, Kingston, Sept. 30, 1835.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Barber and Hair Dresser,

MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON.

Is grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from the public. He hopes to merit a continuance of it.

Razors HONED and DRESSED, January 27, 1835.

PRICES CURRENT IN KINGSTON MARKET, OCTOBER 23, 1835.

	s.	d.	q.	d.
Flour, Superfine, per bbl.	27	6	0	0
Flour, fine, do.	25	0	0	0
Seconds, do. do.	20	0	0	0
Flour, do. do.	10	0	11	0
Barley, do. do.	2	0	2	3
Oats, do. do.	1	0	1	5
Rye, do. do.	3	0	0	0
Peas, do. do.	1	10	0	0
Potatoes, do. do.	0	10	1	0
Beef, pr. lb.	0	3	0	4
Mutton, do.	0	3	0	4
Veal, do.	0	3	0	4
Pork, fresh, do.	0	5	0	0
Hams, pork, do.	0	5	0	0
Butter, do.	0	7	0	8
Candles, moulds, do.	0	7	0	7
do. dips, do.	0	7	0	7
Soap, do.	0	4	0	7