train of petty annoyances leading eventually to an expensive law suit, and embittering years of life.

As it was, the Christian governed his conduct by the principles of the gospel. He submitted to the wrong and probably by submitting to it in the spirit which Christianity enjoins, converted the event into a blessing to himself, his family and his neighbour. The occurrence was forgiven, and in a few days forgotten; and the family lived years, side by side, in friendship, prosperity, and perfect peace. Is it not better to follow the advice God gives than to surrender ourselves to the dominion of our passions?—[J. S. C. Abbott.

From the New York Com. Advertiser of May 19.

SUPREME COURT.

CASE OF ALEXANDER McLEOD.

Our report yesterday, or rather sketch of the proceedings, was necessarily confined to the argument of Mr. Bradley, which was closed at a little after 12 o'clock. Mr. Wood followed him on behalf of the people but we have no report of his argument. He was succeeded by the attorney general, Mr. Willis Hall, in an exceedingly able and cogent review of the law as applicable to the case, enforced by numerous authorities. We find his argument excellently reported in the Tribune, from which paper we copy it, as follows:

After Mr. Wood had concluded his argument, Hon. Willis Hall, attorney general, commenced by saying that the matter before the Court was strictly a matter of law; the Court was a Court of law, and he intended to argue the case strictly as a question of law. The demurrer he considered withdrawn, and the case rested on allegations to be proved.

The prisoner stands here indicted for murder; he has pleaded not guilty. Notwithstanding this a motion has been made that, without trial of this issue, without any disposition of the indictment, the prisoner be discharged. There is no pretence of informality, or that he is not legally detained in custody. Now by the common law, as well as by statute, both in this country and in England, an indictment must be dismissed either by a motion to quash, for prima facie informality, by a trial by the record, when issues of law are presented to the Court, or by a nolle prosequi. He asked the counsel to show a precedent for any other way to dispose of an indictment. The motion before the Court is a novelty—a motion without precedent—an experiment upon the Court, the first of the kind that had ever been made—and he trusted the decision would be such that it would not speedily be repeated.

By the English law a writ of *habeas corpus* would not be granted to one indicted for murder by the Court of Queen's Bench. He referred to the great statute of which England and we her descendants, alike are proud, the 31st Charles II. Chapt. II. [illegible]

[illegible]

Britain has taken her position. That position is right or wrong. But is it for this Court to decide whether right or wrong? Is not that the province of the federal government?

Great Britain will not stand an indifferent spectator of this trial, if persisted in. Our coasts may be lined with her ships of war and our borders bristling with her bayonets; and they will be, if the anxious efforts of the two governments to avoid extremities are thwarted by the interference of New York.

[The lateness of the hour compels us to abbreviate. Mr. Spencer dwelt on the heavy responsibility resting on the Court—the anxiety with which its action was looked forward to by the national government—as to which, he said, he had no authority to declare that it desired the release of McLeod, but he might say that every facility had been given to his counsel—every application of their's for information had been complied with promptly and most fully—and he had no hesitation in saying that the government of the United States awaited the result anxiously indeed, but with full confidence that New York would do right, and in doing right would set the prisoner free.

He then alluded to the many points of dispute and difficulty existing between Great Britain and the United States, and deprecated the addition thereto of this, the worst and most difficult of all, as most nearly touching the feelings of the English people.

He concluded by citing a number of authorities, and by declaring his conviction that the Court would sustain the position taken by himself and his associate, as set forth in the points on which they had framed their argument.]

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1841.

We have seen an official letter to His Worship the Mayor of Kingston, informing him that His Excellency the Governor General will leave Montreal this day, and will arrive here on Friday at one o'clock, P. M.

The Sheriff we understand has received a similar communication.

From the N. Y. Times and Evening Star, May 20.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British steamer Caledonia, Capt. McKellar, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th instant, having made her passage in less than 15 days. She was 44½ hours on her passage from Halifax, where she left 35 passengers; to Boston she took 48.

Of the President steamship nothing had been heard. It was pretty generally believed that she had foundered in the heavy gale that overtook her soon after her leaving New York, or that she had been crushed by the ice on the Banks of Newfoundland. Still it was thought by no means impossible that some of the crew and passengers had escaped in the boats, been picked up by some vessel, and carried to a distant port.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst., in 11 days and 20 hours.

The London Money Market was in an unsettled state. [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Quebec Mercury.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT LIVES LOST.

It again becomes our duty to record a calamity involving destruction of human life to an awful extent. Four of the crew and four of the passengers of the Brig *Minstrel*, Captain Outerbridge, arrived here yesterday, bringing the disastrous intelligence of which the following is, we believe, an accurate summary:

The Minstrel left Limerick, Ireland, on the 21st April last, for Quebec, with one hundred and forty-one passengers, emigrants intending to settle in Canada. The vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock in the morning, when she struck on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy sea running at the time, but the boats were launched and made fast to the fore chains. Upwards of one hundred passengers embarked in the boats, but their doom was quickly sealed; the vessel 'heeled off' into deep water went down stern foremost, so suddenly that the 'painters' of the boats could not be cast off and the people who had embarked in the boats perished with their equally unfortunate companions on board the ship except four of the crew and four passengers, who alone of upwards of 150 souls remained to tell the sad tale. These eight persons had embarked in a gig, which was towing astern, and fortunately for them the rope which attached it to the vessel broke when she went down. They succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they remained until the following day when they were taken off by the ship Wellington of Belfast, Capt. McIntyre, and brought to Grosse Isle.

Captain Outerbridge, of the unfortunate *Minstrel*, behaved most gallantly during the awful scene, until he perished with the rest. He declared that he would not leave the vessel until his passengers were saved, and he was the last person seen by those who were in the gig.

The following are the names of the survivors:—Crew—Patrick O'Loghlin, steward: James Grady, and Thomas Enright, seamen; and John Donoghue, apprentice.—Passengers.—Flaherty, shoemaker and wife; Honoria Ringrose, and—Colins. Total saved, 8.

The following is a statement of the number of the crew and passengers who perished:—Crew.—Captain Outerbridge, mate and 9 others.

Passengers.—Male Adults, 47. Female do. 41. Males under 14, 10. Females do. 8. Males under 7, 9. Females do. 12. Infants 10. Total perished 148.

The *Minstrel* was well known in the Quebec trade as a passenger ship from Ireland. She belonged to Limerick, and registered 296 tons. Last year she arrived at Quebec on the 28 May from Limerick, with 163 passengers.

The passengers above mentioned as being saved, left the Wellington at Grosse Isle, and came to Quebec in the Brig Thetis, Captain Ross, from Limerick, with 163 passengers.

QUEBEC, May 20.

The brig *Highland Chief*, from Leith to Montreal, with a general cargo, on her passage up, was this morning discovered to be on fire. She was scuttled and sunk opposite to Black's Booms, where she now lies—her hull is above low water.

The Telegraph, yesterday morning, reported a bark ashore on the Beaumont Shoal.

We understand that the brig *Albion*, Hick, master, with a full and valuable cargo, from Bristol, consigned to Messrs. Charles E. Levey & Co., was totally lost on Red Island Reef, and sunk in twenty fathom water.

The Assizes for this District closed last evening after a laborious Session of eight days. Neither the civil nor the criminal docquet was unusually heavy, but some of the civil cases from their peculiar character took up a good deal of time in disposing of.

The following is a list of the sentences passed upon the prisoners convicted immediately before the close of the Court.

1. Queen vs. Daniel Cole, an old Penitentiary bird—Larceny—5 years in Penitentiary.

2. Queen vs. Margaret Duchambeau's, enticing soldier to desert—committed to prison for 3 months—solitary confinement.

3. Queen vs. James Rea, larceny, recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court—sentenced to Penitentiary for 3 years.

Francis Beckwith, was tried for uttering forged notes on the Bank of Rome, in the State of New York.—The Jury after being out all night could not agree upon a verdict—and were dismissed this morning by the Court. The prisoner is committed for the next Assizes.

The trial of Moody M. Peabody, charged with counterfeiting and forging, was put off till the next Assizes, for the want of a material witness from the State of New York.

We hope sincerely, that the recommendation for the immediate establishment of a House of Industry, as contained in the following Report by the Grand Jury on the state of the Gaol, will be attended to by the Bench of Magistrates, at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in July next.

Midland District, } REPORT OF THE GRAND TO WIT: } JURY ON THE STATE OF THE GAOL.

The Grand Jurors of our Lady the Queen beg leave to Report for the information of the Court, that they have visited the Gaol of the District according to usual custom. On questioning the different prisoners in regard to their treatment, they uniformly expressed their entire satisfaction at the conduct of Mr. John Johns on the Gaoler towards them. Two or three of the prisoners complained that the beef furnished by the Contractor, though fresh and sweet, was composed of inferior neck pieces, and so full of bone that the quantity was not always sufficient to satisfy them—upon enquiry, however, the Jury have reason to believe that this complaint is groundless.

The airy, clean and comfortable condition of the different apartments reflects great credit upon the Sheriff and his officers—while the recent additions made to the Building have added greatly to the comfort and security of the establishment. The Grand Jury have viewed with much satisfaction the judicious manner in which the money of the District has been applied, in accomplishing these important improvements. They would recommend as a further and necessary improvement that a cellar should be forthwith constructed in the premises, for the use of the Gaol.

The Grand Jury cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing their conviction of the great necessity that exists for the immediate establishment of a House of Industry in the Midland District—the want of it being severely felt in the Town of Kingston and its vicinity. The Grand Jury hope that some effectual steps will speedily be taken for the establishment of an institution of this description suitable to the wants of the District.

JAMES MACFARLANE, *Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, 24th May, 1841.

The right wing of the 67th Regiment arrived here from Montreal on Monday evening, via the Rideau Canal, under the command of Major Harper, *en route* for Drummondville, to relieve the 93d Highlanders, who take the place of the 34th Regt. at Toronto. The 67th embarked last evening on board the Royal Mail Steamer "Niagara" on her upward trip, but after being out two hours was obliged to return to port in consequence of a heavy gale of wind on the lake.