

Miscellaneous.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—Although we can not vouch for the exactness of all the particulars of the following information, yet from the channel in which we received the account which follows, we have no doubt of its general correctness. It has been stated to us, that about a week or ten days since, an elderly woman and a little girl, passengers in the brig Fidelity Clarke, master, from Dublin for Quebec, wrecked at Scataro on the 10th of May, who were supposed to have perished on the Island—were discovered alive there, and conveyed to Mainadieu. The account given by this woman, is stated to be, that in travelling about the island, in company with her husband after their shipwreck, in search of inhabitants, or to preserve their lives, she became so extremely exhausted and debilitated as apparently to be on the eve of expiring—that her husband in not much better condition, pursued his way, leaving her as incapable of proceeding, and despairing of ever seeing her again—probably himself bewildered and in despondency—that the little girl above alluded to, remained with her, and she herself, this young girl, travelled several miles—for we believe some days—all the while exposed to the inclemency of the weather, particularly at night, snow being still on the ground, when they happily at length came to a hut or place of shelter, which some fishermen had in a previous year temporarily occupied;—here they for some time subsisted on the skins of dog fish, which they found strewn on the shore; and afterwards procured part of a shark, on which they found the crows feeding, which aided them in averting famine and in preserving their lives—that the little girl by constantly watching the movements of this carrion bird, & repeatedly wresting its prey, was enabled to obtain that which, however offensive at any other time enabled them to sustain life—and which the weak state of the woman, had she been alone, would have prevented her from procuring—until they were discovered and rescued from their critical and deplorable situation, after having been weeks in this state of destitution. Much to the credit of the inhabitants of Mainadieu, we understand that they have most attentively nursed these individuals, so that they are now comparatively speaking quite well—and have also furnished clothing and other necessaries which their situation required.—Sid. Pap.

THE GOLD BILLS.—The following information from the Globe of Tuesday, will be received with great satisfaction by all the friends of the country and of a sound currency. It is now believed that the Bank majority of the Senate, however they may desire to defeat or postpone the passage of these bills, will scarcely venture to push their hostility to the administration and their subservency to the Bank to that extent, in view of the very decisive vote in the House.

The important bills, one to raise the value of foreign gold were received in the Senate yesterday read twice by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on Finance.

We take a pleasure in communicating our opinion to the public, founded upon the opinion of members of the Senate, that the bills will pass the Senate as they came from the House. Having reason to confide in this opinion, we communicate it publicly, that all holders of gold throughout the United States, may hold on to the precious article, till the fate of the bills are actually known. This of course, will be in a few days.

The effect of these bills will be to raise gold 6 and 2-3 percent. on its legal value; but not that much on its market value, which is now two or three per cent. above the legal value. The foreign bill applies to the gold coins of Gt. Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, Brazil and Columbia. All these coins are to pass by weight, at 6 and 2-5 per cent. advance upon their former legal value. The acts are to take effect from the 31st. July, after which time, the coins both foreign and domestic will be legal tenders at the advanced rates. This date was fixed to give the community time to prepare for the change; but in point of fact, the coins will all begin to circulate, by common consent from the day of the passage of the bill.—Albany Argus.

THE STEAM BOAT UNITED STATES.—By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that the proprietors of this excellent boat have concluded to run her until the 14th of September next exclusively for passengers, and in order that they may extend greater facilities, have determined to lessen the time occupied in running from this port to Lewiston and back, to five instead of seven days.

The United States left Niagara on Thursday morning, the 10th inst. and arrived at this village on Friday afternoon, having performed the passage in 3 1/2 hours including stoppages.—Ogd. Repub.

We learn from the Boston papers of last week, that the Figure Head representing General A. Jackson, President of the United States, which was lately placed on the bows of the frigate Constitution, by order of Commodore Elliott, was, on Thursday night last, partly removed from the place of deposit, by sawing off the head. The person who "done the deed" has not been arrested, although the Commodore has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the headman. The Boston Transcript, when alluding to this transaction says, "the decapitation of the Figure Head surpasses, in audacity and boldness, any act of a similar character within our knowledge. The destruction of the Tea, was nothing in comparison with it. The Constitution lies between, and is protected by the Columbus and Independence, seventy-four gun ships on board of which there is the customary guard. By whom, how or when the deed was done, will probably for many years remain a secret. We incline to the opinion that the Wood Sawyer had no accomplice; that he selected last night, during the storm, as the fittest occasion, and having accomplished his object will keep his own counsel, leaving conjecture to weary itself with guessing; and from the excitement to day, we presume it will not soon be exhausted."

Mr. Beecher, the carver, has been applied to, by Commodore Elliott, to carve a new head-piece for the trunk of the image, but Mr. Beecher positively declined having any thing more to do with "the figure head" as the feeling of the community is new, and has been ever, decidedly against the conduct of the Commodore in relation to this affair.

Provincial.

For the Montreal Gazette.

TRAVELS IN UPPER CANADA, NO. III.

NAPANEE, CAMDEN, BEAVER LAKE, WHITE LAKE, &c. Napanee has been always possessed of deep interest to my mind. Independent of its importance and the beauty of its scenery, I enjoy the friendship of many warm and affectionate friends, resident there. It will not, therefore, be wondered at, if I should be somewhat diffused in my account of a place possessed of so many agreeable associations as the very name of it must naturally tend to suggest.

Napanee is the name first given by the Mississauga Indians to this place. Kathescroenigowa is the name given by the Mohawks to it, and both words, I am told by Indian scholars, signify, very appropriately, Flour mills. The Napanee mills were built about 1783, for the Government, by a Mr. Collins, who afterwards got easy possession of them. When he sent in his account to Lord Dorchester, he was told by that nobleman, that His Britannic Majesty was no miller, and as he had built the mills, so he might just keep them. In 1786, Collins sold them to Mr. Cartwright, in the possession of whose family they still remain. On their first erection these were the only mills in this part of the country, and grist was brought to them from Belleville, and even from the Carrying-Place, a distance of about 50 miles. Until within the last two or three years, Napanee

exhibited the melancholy spectacle of a settlement remaining stationary, while it yet possessed every advantage for the lucrative employment of all sorts of machinery, capable of being propelled by water power. The falls of the Napanee are perhaps the finest in the province, and yet it is remarkable that even at this date they are applied only to propel a grist mill a saw mill and a carding machine. What appeared to me very extraordinary connected with this place, was that at a distance of about two or three gunshots above the mills, I observed that the bellows of a foundry and a carding machine were driven by horse power.

Within the last three years Napanee has become animated by the same spirit which every where prevails throughout Upper Canada. We now observe stores and dwelling houses rising up in every different direction, and it seems evident that its future advancement to greatness and importance will be equal to that of any other settlement in the colony. Although two or three years ago, there were only a very few houses in the whole village, it already boasts of a population of 300 souls.

Napanee has been long called the hot bed of Toryism. I have long thought that the words Whig and Tory ought to have no reference to this country. If, however, it is meant by the expression that the better order of the inhabitants would support every measure which originates with the Government and oppose all those which proceeded from the opposition; a more unfounded assertion could not have been made. A more high spirited and honorable body of men, can no where be found, in any part of Canada, than the present inhabitants of Napanee. They will support the Government, while they believe its measures tend to advance the prosperity of the country, but they will oppose them *et cetera* armis, when they see just cause to think they are likely to have a contrary effect.

The valley of Napanee is extremely beautiful. At one time we pass along a series of gently undulating hills, the high state of whose cultivation, in many places, give the idea of a well-kept garden. The country here has been all along settled, the eye is, therefore, less frequently annoyed by the cheerless aspect of the innumerable half-decayed black stumps which give other parts of the country so melancholy an appearance. At other times we move along the immediate margin of the river, and occasionally observe the beautiful appearance presented by the rushing of the waters over the successive ledges of limestone rock, by which it is frequently interrupted. The course of this river is so singularly serpentine, that I observed, in one place, after it had travelled over a distance of half a mile, it would again return so nearly to the place from which it had started, that one might almost leap over the intervening space.

Rogue's Hollow, or Newburg, as its present inhabitants choose that it should rather be called, is distant from Napanee about six miles. This place contains a population of about 100 souls. Camden, otherwise called Clark's Mills, is two miles farther on. A very few years ago, both of these places, and the surrounding country were a perfect wilderness. Now however they are both thriving flourishing villages. By the enterprise and spirit of Mr. Clark, mills were first erected here in 1830, but which were burnt down to the ground the same year. They were re-erected in 1831, and are now in full operation, converting the most immense benefit upon a part of the country which was formerly almost entirely desolate of the convenience and comfort they are capable of conferring. In addition to the mills, which consist of a grist, a saw and falling mill, there is already here a distillery, and I understand that a brewery is about to be erected. I leave it to the Temperance Society to decide whether the latter are capable of affording as many and as great advantages to the country as the former named works. But great as have been the exertions of the abstinence gentlemen who compose the various cold water societies all over Canada, to suppress the use of ardent spirits, beer, and wine; I observe notwithstanding, that breweries and distilleries continue to rise up with astonishing rapidity throughout the country, and that their proprietors are, generally speaking, the most thriving people to be met with.

The water of the Napanee is of a chalybeate color, a circumstance which arises from the swampy drowned land over which it passes. It is said to be unwholesome. There are, however, innumerable excellent springs all along its course, of the coolest and most translucent water. This river proceeds from a series of lakes which I did not number; there cannot, however, I am told, be less than one hundred. These lakes are all extremely deep, even at the very edge, and so pure that you can see to a depth of several fathoms through them. They abound with various kinds of the most excellent fish, and game is to be found around their shores in abundance.

Returning to Camden, we cross the country to the Salmon river. In this space we pass a small stream, which winds its way to the Bay of Quinte, at the Indian woods, and in its course drives several mills. Between the two rivers the soil is in general excellent, although in some places it is rather stony, and contains several ugly rocky ridges, which, however, are not of any great breadth. This part of the country is nearly all located; there are, however, still some farms for sale. Passing for a considerable distance through some magnificent woods, we are not a little pleased and surprised to hear the rush of falling water, and the harsh grating of a saw mill, break upon the ear. On advancing, the settlement lately founded by James McGregor, Esq. of Napanee, bursts upon the view. Nothing can be more delightful than thus to find, as if by enchantment, flourishing settlements suddenly rising up, & the former bear brake of the untamed forest animated by the exertions of an industrious population. The benefit conferred upon all Sheffield by these mills may be readily understood, when I state that mainly in consequence of them, a country which contains, in some places, land of as good a description as is any where to be found in Canada, begins now to be settled.

The Beaver lake and White lake, both of which are connected with the Salmon river, next claimed my attention. There are very few people, even of those who have been long settled in Canada, who ever heard of the very existence of these remarkable bodies of water. They are distant from Mr. McGregor's mills only four or five miles. The woods which intervene, being filled by a variety of odorous plants, we accordingly move along regaled by the delightful perfumes which they emit. The dapple grey which I bestowed slackened his pace, and even the faithful Blount ceased to dash into the woods after the numberless partridges which drummed about us in all directions, but would every now and again lay himself down, and as I passed him would fix his large intelligent eyes upon me, as if even he were conscious of the delightful odor proceeding from these woods.

The Beaver lake, lonely and sequestered as it is, has already several clearances around its banks. Borrowing a canoe, I crossed over to Jones' Point, an extraordinary ridge of rocky land which runs up this, nearly the whole length of the lake, and almost meets another similar, but shorter ridge. These ridges divide the lake into what are called the two prongs. Jones' Point was only a few yards wide where I crossed it. But it does not seem to be much wider at any other place. It derives its name from the circumstance of an unfortunate man named Jones, losing himself upon it for three days. It is covered with underbrush and cedar trees, which so much abound with musquitoes—the curse of all hot countries—that I was feign to leave it much sooner than I would otherwise have done, and as I pushed off my canoe from it, I left it such a volley of maledictions that if the one half take effect, no green thing will long adorn its surface.

White lake is connected with Beaver lake by a short narrow channel, through which the waters of the two lakes pass alternately into each other, just as the one happens to be higher than the other.—The White lake has no stream running into it, and is supplied only by a number of springs, which boil up like a pot-ash kettle. It derives its name from the white stones with which its bottom is paved, and give its waters a whitish appearance. Here, too, we find several fine clearances.

I met at this place an old man named Parkes, who is usually styled King of Sheffield. He was the first man, I believe, who settled in this interesting but much neglected township. He had a most primitive appearance; his long, fiery red locks flowed around his neck in wild profusion, and, leaning on his long cane, he would, I have no doubt, have considerably alarmed a person not accustomed to strange sights and characters. Maugre his looks, he is a kind-hearted, intelligent old fellow. He invited me to his house, and offered me the best he could present to myself and horse. He is now owner of nine hundred and fifty-eight acres of land, a good part of which he and his family have under the plough. When he first came here, about ten years ago, he lived chiefly upon venison and fish; any other provisions he made use of, such as pork and flour, being brought a distance of a great many miles through the woods, at immense labor. He now enjoys a green old age; he sees his family rise up around him in the happy consciousness that they are all well provided for; he beholds the forest lands every year rendering up the treasures it covers to the hardy blows of his axe; he is the best sportsman in the country; he has always plenty to eat, and, in the lake below, plenty to drink. If any man could desire more, he must be either a Beau Brummel or a Henry Pelham.

GRAND RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

As little is known of this noble river, we have collected for the information of the public, the statistics, as far as the little time we have been residing on it would allow of, and shall, at a future day, take up the subject again.

The Grand or Ouse, is the largest river in the Upper Province. Its average width from Brantford to its mouth, is between one and two hundred yards.

It rises on the summit ridge between Lakes Erie and Huron, and runs in a southerly direction, with occasional rapids, where the River is wider, until it falls into Lake Erie, 35 miles above the city of Buffalo. The scenery along this stream, is beautiful in the extreme; and for richness of verdure will vie with any serpentine river in North America.

A charter was granted a private company in 1832, for improving the river for steam vessels to pass up to Brantford, but owing to some difficulty in obtaining the land from the Six Nations of Indians, the work was only commenced the last month. The capital of the company is £50,000, divided into shares of £65 each and is now all taken up.

The improvement contemplated the present season, is four Dams and four Locks at Barefoot Rapids, which will admit of steamboats of the second class to approach within 13 miles of Brantford, where a cut of 1 1/2 miles is contemplated, saving a distance by the River of 12 miles round the Eagle's Nest. The Locks are three of stone, and of the ordinary size of Ship Locks. At the dams there are short canals, securing the Locks from floods, and as they are placed at the lower end of the cuts, and the Dams and Locks are decreased one half, and no land will be overflowed. The whole work at Barefoot Rapids is under contract to be completed by the first of November, giving a steam navigation to the company of 45 miles, at an expense of less than 20 per cent. on the capital stock. The bed of the River for seven miles, where the improvements are making, furnishes in the greatest quantity, the finest gypsum that is met with in any part of the Province, and as it is near the surface, the expense of delivering any quantity at the mills, for grinding, will not exceed 5s. currency the ton. The Western World will be furnished with plaster at one half the present charge, and the company will benefit by the sale of milling privileges to manufacture it, as well as the toll, which at a moderate rate, will add 20 per cent. to the stock. Add to this the immense quantities of pine, oak, walnut and cherry timber the improvement will find market for, the capital of the company will be soon repaid, to say nothing of the village lots that will be held, and made to advance 100 per cent. at the Locks and Dams, where the hydraulic power at all seasons, will be equal to one thousand horse, for all mechanical purposes, in a part of the country where milling privileges are now extremely scarce, and impossible to be had for want of water.—Brantford Sentinel.

Commodore Barrie, C. B. and J. B. Marks, Esq. arrived in town on Friday evening last, and have since been residing at Orr's Hotel. We learn that the worthy Commodore will in all probability return to England via New York. The officers, marines and seamen of the Cockburn embark for England in the Hampshire for London, which will clear here to-day. The stores at the naval store at the Cross have been transferred to the charge of Mr. William Deane, formerly of the Kingston establishment. Mr. Marks will return to Kingston in a few days, to assume the duties which have devolved upon him singly by the reduction of the establishment. [Mon. Gazette.]

Several reports as to the reduction of His Majesty's Schooner Cockburn, of the Kingston Dock Yard, have been in circulation since the arrival of the Halifax mail. The one most prevalent is that which attributed a clerical error to the Secretary who wrote the order from the Admiralty, for a general reduction. It would now appear that the Cockburn was not intended to be included, merely the Commodore, and what is technically termed the Ordinary. It is said, that in consequence, Commodore Barrie renounces his intention of proceeding to Penetanguishine, and will immediately repair to England.—ib.

On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, a young man named McCaig, unfortunately fell from the wharf opposite Mr. Berdeler's large store, and was drowned. It was near three quarters of an hour before the body could be found, when it was raised, of course in a state of putrefaction, and lay close by the wharf. The young man's father is a General Hospital, in a very dangerous state from typhus fever. The destitute situation of the survivors of the family, deprived of their property, which we hope will not be disregarded.—ib.

Accidents.—A person of the name of Ledue, whose occupation was that of basket-making, was drowned last evening in the rear of the brewery of Messrs. Molson & Co. It is stated that he tied his feet together ere he leaped into the river, and from this and other circumstances, is supposed to have drowned himself in a fit of temporary derangement.

Reports have been circulated in town, that two young Irish students while in a boat on the Montreal river, near that village, were drowned lately. It is said that the boat upset by some mismanagement, and that the young men were unable to save themselves from their fate.—Montreal Gazette.

We would also allude to the effect produced in Upper Canada by another portion of the same letter of Mr. Hume, which he impudently congratulates the country upon, when progress they are making to obtain independence from the "beneficial domination of the mother country." A more gross libel never was written against the inhabitants of Upper Canada, than never has a libel been more generally repudiated.

The whole press of Upper Canada, liberal or tory, with but five exceptions, (the Advocate, of course, the Jesuitical Correspondent, the DRIVELLING Spectator, the Reformer and the Liberal,) deny the slanderous imputation upon the loyalty of the people, and none appear to us to speak with more warmth on the subject, than the liberal party itself. County meetings have been called, and numerous addresses will soon be laid at the foot of the Throne, assuring His Majesty of the complete falsehood of the statement advanced by the Hon. Member for Middlesex. Twelve hundred signatures were procured in six hours at Toronto, to an address deprecating the slander—and we feel convinced that many thousands will be readily procured. To the notice for the Gore meeting, we notice the names of Mr. Randal, the Editor of the Hamilton Free Press, and other gentlemen, who have been for some time past supporters of Mr. Mackenzie's line of politics. The veil has been too suddenly thrown aside, and one his partisans were completely fascinated, Mr. Mackenzie has exhibited himself in his natural deformity and hideousness. A reaction has taken place in public opinion—many of his party are now deserting him—he admits himself, there is no longer any prospect of obtaining a Radical House of Assembly at the next election, which was by many generally expected,—the press are against him—the people are undeceived—his influence has nearly gone—and the country will soon be relieved from the "beneficial domination" he has so long and injuriously exercised. Thus has this demagogue, like his prototype, the arch-fiend, fallen from his high estate, & sunk himself into the lowest state of degradation, by the publication of a libel upon the people, over whom he exercised, at one time, an unbounded influence,—a libel which neither he himself, nor his few remaining partisans, with all their ingenuity, can palliate nor justify, nor have they attempted the hopeless task.—Mon. Gazette.

Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Laframboise, in rear of the Sunday market, which quickly communicated with the dwelling house, and consumed the same, together with out-buildings, in a very short space of time. This unfortunate occurrence like so many others, arose from a man having been in the hay-loft with a lighted pipe. At ten o'clock the remains were burning. The fire engines were again called, and the security of the neighborhood speedily established.—Mon. Herald.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Delisle the high constable, brought in Louis G. Lalanne, the prisoner we have before had occasion to mention, as being accused of forgery, as being liberated on bail, having escaped from that bail, and being overtaken in the States by Mr. Dorwin, and lodged in Malone prison. Mr. Delisle had allowed the prisoner every indulgence on the road, and also after his arrival in Montreal. Lalanne was sensible that he had ingratiated himself, and having been taken to the court house to be examined before the magistrates, he politely wished Mr. Delisle good night, at the entrance of the Gaol gate, then taking advantage of Mr. Delisle's unguarded confidence, he immediately started, as fast as he could run down the New Market. As the prisoner outran Mr. Delisle, he would probably have escaped, but for the accidental presence of a young man of the name of D'Aubreville, who ran him down opposite Mr. Carswell's, and secured him until Mr. Delisle came up and securely lodged him in Gaol.—ib.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.—The Commissioners for the improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence, met at the Court House, in this town, on Wednesday the 16th instant, to receive Tenders for Contracts on the line of the Canal from the head of the Long Saul.—For several days past the whole line has presented a scene of interest never before witnessed in this part of the country, or perhaps in the Province, and can alone be judged of by the competition for contract is, that from an early hour on Wednesday the Commissioners have been fully occupied in considering the tenders submitted, which are supposed to amount 1200 or 1500 and are understood generally to be as lower under the estimate of the work.

Up to the time of our papers going to press, the Commissioners had not declared any of the Contractors, and we are therefore unable to give as detailed and satisfactory account of the proceedings as we would wish. On the first day of the sitting of the Commissioners, considerable excitement was evinced from an apprehension that it was their intention to adapt a different route of canal from the one decided upon at the preceding meeting; but the reasons which influenced their choice then, were of sufficient weight to confirm them in the adoption of that line as the most beneficial to the interests of the Province.—Cornwall Observer.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of one and two, a fire broke out in the lower part of the premises occupied by Mr. Felix Mercure as a Dry Goods Shop. When the engines repaired to the spot, which they did within a very short time, the flames appeared to have taken complete possession of the shop, but the iron doors and shutters effectually kept them within the walls of the building. While the engines were taking up their stations, and waiting for a supply of water, the doors and shutters became red hot, showed itself through the crevices, & so continued till the roof was burned through, and the floors fell in, when the fire consumed all that was left within the building without even scorching the houses opposite.

Of course, the adjacent buildings, particularly those to leeward, were in some apparent danger, from the blowing about of the ignited embers, but all effects were completely prevented by the vigilance and practised judgment of the firemen.—Mon. Adv.

BRITISH WHIG.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It would be inadmissible to publish a letter for parents to take lessons from some schoolmaster, before he favored the public with any more of his political lectures. A certain gentleman is very anxious to know whether we are the authors of a certain letter which appeared in a certain newspaper, viz. "Dirt Jack's Journal." To which we answer in the negative, bidding the gentleman bear in mind, that whenever we consider his public proceedings worthy of notice, we shall not shrink from their exposure in the Whig.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1834.

From the New York Papers received this morning, we extract the following important intelligence.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. At the date of our last advices, Parliament had adjourned for a brief period, pending the motion of Mr. Ward in the Commons, to issue a Commission of Inquiry into the ecclesiastical state of Ireland. Upon the propriety of this inquiry, as connected with the constitutional right of the government to interfere with the revenues of the Church Establishment, a difference of opinion existed in the Cabinet, which led to a partial re-organization, by the retirement of those who were in opposition to the proposed measure. The changes referred to have already been announced. The debate was renewed on the 2nd of June; but, in the mean time, the Ministers anticipated, in a great measure, the motion of Mr. Ward, by issuing a Commission of the most important and comprehensive nature.

On opening the debate on the 2nd, Lord Althorpe went into an explanation of the embarrassments which had previously existed in the administration by the difference of opinion among the Ministry, already admitted to, and which at the time rendered it difficult for them to meet the question. The adjournment of the debate was therefore a necessary measure; and the subsequent reorganization of the

administration had relieved them from their embarrassment. His Lordship, thereupon informed the House that a lay commission had been issued, the object of which was most distinctly to authorize and direct such information to be obtained as will tend to a fair distribution of Church property in Ireland. The commissioners are directed to report accurate information, essentially requisite in the first instance, on which to found the necessary legislative enactments respecting the number of persons of different religious denominations in each parish in Ireland, the number attending divine worship in each parish, the number and denomination of the places of worship, the number of clergymen officiating in the different places of worship, &c.

Under these circumstances, the ministers opposed the motion of Mr. Ward, although by the measure of the commission, they had fully pledged themselves to the reformation of the church establishment in Ireland. The debate which was long and animated, was finally cut off by a call for the previous question.

Thus has Mr. Ward as effectually triumphed in the result, as though he had carried his motion. He is the member for St. Albans, and the only son of Robert Plumer Ward, Esq. author of "Trenain" and "De Vere." He was formerly a Lord of the Admiralty, Clerk of the Ordnance, and Auditor of the Civil List; he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to acknowledge the Mexican Republic, and has published an account of his travels in Mexico, is known in this country. He is a moderate reformer.

Dr. Bowring had arrived at London from Paris. He is the bearer of the ordinances of the French Government, by which the prohibition of several articles of British export is removed, such as cotton twist, lace, iron, cables, Russian lides, rum, &c. The prohibition is also taken away from the export of raw silk, skins, &c. and the reduction of the tonnage duties on British ships 3/75 to 1 franc.

DEATH OF DR. DOYLE.—The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Roman Catholic Bishop, died at Carlow, in Ireland, on the 50th of May. He had been formerly in the University of Coimbra, in Portugal, from whence he was transferred to the Professorship of Theology in the College of Carlow, and, in the year 1819, was appointed Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, being then the youngest man who had ever obtained a similar rank in the Irish Catholic church. His title was "James, Kildare and Leighlin."

In the House of Commons on the 4th of June, a new writ was moved for Cambridge in the room of Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, now Chief Secretary for the Colonies.

Mr. Buckingham's motion for a committee of inquiry into the increase of drunkenness throughout the country was opposed by Lord Althorpe, on the ground that the subject was not one for legislative interference. The numbers on the division were 61 for the committee, and 48 against it.

In answer to a question from Lord Dudley Stuart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said government had no objection to voting some provision for the support of the distressed Polish exiles at present in this country—an announcement which was hailed with general cheering throughout the house.

Sir John Campbell, the Attorney General, has been elected to Parliament for Edinburgh, and is spoken of as a general and able lawyer, who will succeed Mr. Jeffrey.

The Portuguese affairs are settled for the present. Don Miguel has been forced to surrender himself and troops in Santarem to the Spanish Forces. Don Pedro has published an amnesty, and the reign of his daughter has commenced in reality. It now remains to be seen whether his own arbitrary disposition will suffer him to be contented with the mere title of Regent.

Mr. Hume's letter has been a fruitful theme for the Upper Canadian public press. Although a most mischievous publication, it has yet been attended with two good results. It has been the means of the removing the stigma of disloyalty from the great body of Reformers, attempted to cast upon them by their enemies the Ultras; and it has also been the means of letting the people know who are, and who are not their true friends. Having proved the truth of the old adage, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," it is now high time to think of counteracting the mischief it has caused.

At the coming elections, the Tories will use the weapon so unfortunately placed in their hands, as an instrument to prevent the return of every person who is not of their "grade and kidney." Now it should be the present duty of the people to prevent the accomplishment of their designs. Better send a suspected republican to the House of Assembly than an Ultra Tory. Better send Mr. McKenzie than Mr. Cartwright. The former will do infinitely the less mischief. If Mr. McKenzie enters Parliament, he does so as a statement of the fact that the public eye was upon him as a very able and very doubtful cautious what he says or does, and should he attempt the introduction of his pernicious doctrines, his influence will not extend beyond his single vote. Good therefore he may do, as his votes must be on the liberal side, and from the perpetration of harm he is prevented by his insignificance. If Mr. Cartwright gain his election, he enters the House brimful of spurious loyalty; "a man" as Mr. Roebuck says, "who has the King always in his mouth, but never in his heart;" a pupil of the arch-apostate Dr. Strachan; one of that party who when there was a probability of a few officials being discharged, declared that it was his wish to "cast about in the mind's eye for some new political existence, beyond the reach of any and every ignorance, whom the political lottery of the day might chance to elevate to the chair of the Colonial Office;" or in other words, it was his wish to think of rebellion, if the Mother Country presumed to intermeddle with the acts of the Junta at Toronto. Such a man has a tenfold power to do mischief, because he is not suspected.

We pause for a moment to consider the difference between Mr. McKenzie's crime and the crime of Dr. Strachan's party. The former has proved himself a traitor to his King and Country we grant, but not an ungrateful traitor. It is a matter of great doubt whether Mr. McKenzie ever received one penny of the public money, that he did not hardly earn. The latter has all these things been in the receipt of immense sums of public money and large grants of land; have enjoyed exclusively every place in the power of the crown to grant, and have lived as it were upon the fat of the land; and yet the moment these possessions are endangered, the first word in their mouths is rebellion, adding the crime of ingratitude to the greater one of treason. It may be said that the party are not accountable for the actions of Mr. Gurnett; to which we answer, that the expressions of Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman perfectly explained their meaning, and that the encouragement which Mr. Gurnett received both before and after his treasonable publication, fully justify the public in the conclusion, that he would not have uttered what he did, if he had not been prompted and supported by his superiors. If as Mr. McKenzie may have acted, his crime is venial compared to that of the Ultras.

We therefore say to the people, if you have to choose between a man suspected of republican principles and an Ultra Tory, give the former the preference. If he misbehave, you can easily get rid of him, but if the other gain foot in the House, he makes his party so strong by his undue influence, that it is ten to one if he be ever removed. Taken case in point. Dr. Morrison is a candidate for one of the Ridings of York; his opponent is a rank Tory. Now Dr. Morrison is a thick and thin supporter of the other—yet we say, vote for him in preference to the other—he will do the less harm, and you can get rid of him when you wish. The other if elected will so strengthen himself, that like Mr. Sanson of Belleville, whom all parties despise, he will retain his seat for ever and a day. Where middle men come forward, they should be supported and elected, but between an Ultra and a Radical, choose the Radical.

It is but begging the question to say, that among the Reform Candidates, there are any of Republican Principles, but we take the extreme case, and make use of these arguments not to rebut the fact, but to meet what the Tories will say in fact. If the Editor of the Chronicle considers it so respectable to fight in the public streets, it is to be hoped, that he may soon have an opportunity to exhibit himself, and to more advantage than he did at Unwa. Instead of considering whether he