

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

From the Greenock Advertiser, April 6. The distress of the manufacturing classes, now of such long continuance and of which there is still throughout the country so little prospect of an early relief, has directed the attention of many suffering individuals anew to emigration to America, as affording the only remaining chance of bettering their children. Hitherto, the prospect of Government aid has doubtless held back many, and poverty a vast number more, from trying their fortunes in the new world; but now, that the hope of national assistance has grown feeble, those who can obtain the means of conveyance, are fast embracing opportunities, as they occur to cross the Atlantic. It is chiefly to the United States that the tide of emigration is yet tending, and the emigrants consist, in a great measure of artisans of various kinds, who go on a venture in search of employment in those occupations to which they have been bred. Three vessels are, at this moment, cleared for sea at this port, and waiting the first fair wind for New-York, with passengers. One of these, the Camillus, carries out, we understand, about 160 passengers—another, the Samuel Robertson, about 70—and the third, the Resina, a small number—in all, at least, 250 men, women, and children, quit their native shores by these ships, under a variety of circumstances, and agitated by various hopes and fears as to their future destinies. In the Camillus there are persons of every age, from the gray-beard and the crone of sixty to the infant of three months old. Several entire families, composed of from 5 to 8 individuals go out in her; but in a still greater proportion of cases, we believe, the emigrants consist of branches of families, the heads of which had already gone out, and having got comfortably settled, were enabled to transmit the necessary funds for the conveyance abroad of their connections; thus, to many, their voluntary exile will be the means of re-uniting them to their friends, and to such the prospect must be a pleasing one. The passage-money, by these vessels, is very moderate; yet they are fitted up with every attention to the comfort of the passengers. In the Camillus 5l. 5s. is charged for an adult person in steerage, and children in proportion; infants go free; the emigrants lay in their own provisions, but the master has an extra stock besides, in case of emergency.—It is scarcely necessary to state from what parts of the country these emigrants proceed; but they are chiefly, we are given to understand, from the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Dumbarton, Perth, and this county. Thirty individuals go in the Camillus from Hamilton alone. For those, who have been bred to trades, we are glad that the prospect of obtaining ready employment, on their arrival out, is favourable, though this may not lessen our regret that the circumstances of the times compel so many individuals, of moral and industrious habits, to carry their energies and abilities far from the land which gave them birth.

The Samuel Robertson is a fine vessel, and the passage-money is somewhat higher than by the Camillus. The Rosina was loaded at Glasgow, as far back as the beginning of the year, and sailed on the 1st of February, but was damaged in going out, put back to repair, and has since been twice in dock. Those of her passengers who were with her when she first sailed have therefore no reason to congratulate themselves upon an auspicious commencement, but we trust the termination of their voyage will be marked by more favourable circumstances, and atone in some degree for the irksomeness of their long delay.

SCENES IN THE WEST.

Since the western humbug has lost its novelty, and it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the inflammatory coinage of "the proprietors" and the Lewiston gentlemen is chiefly, if not wholly, made up of "sound and fury," there is a disposition generally evinced to treat the absence of Morgan in a calm and deliberate manner. We no longer receive papers from every quarter filled with anathemas against the masonic fraternity. The ill-advised meetings which fostered the excitement have ceased, and with the exception of the interference of demagogues, in a few instances, in the election of town officers, the mighty fever appears to have lost the main of its influence. We are glad to see the people come to their senses again. Hasty and intemperate measures tend to the dismemberment of society, afford few facilities for discovering the guilty. We do not believe the fate of Morgan will ever be discovered, unless a calm and dispassionate procedure be persisted in. Blustering may make a great noise, but there is always more sound than substance in it. Our readers will find in another column the presentment of the Grand Jury for the county of Niagara, relating to the abduction of Morgan. It was ascertained by that Jury that he had not been upon the Ridge Road, and the appearance in Fort Niagara was so satisfactorily accounted for, that it was admitted as a certainty that Morgan had not been there. At this result a few of the courtiers of popularity in the west affect to be very much surprised, and they talk about the truth of stories being self-evident, when the only "self evident" portion of them is their falsity. With such men it would be useless to contend; they have already prostituted their abilities to the last extent, and it would seem as if they were like the fellow in the School for Scandal, who imagined that to tell one truth or do a just deed would bring certain destruction upon his worldly prospects. The feud attempted to be created between masonry and politics cannot be too fervently deprecated; nor can those who seek personal aggrandizement by means of it, be too severely censured. Masonry does not interfere in the political movements of nations, and it is the extent of absurdity to attempt a connexion or a breach between them. We already have specimens of the effects of such measures. One town at the west rather than put masons in office has elected a man to the two-fold office of commissioner and inspector of common schools, who cannot write their own name; and another to the same office, who is so often intoxicated as to be unfit for any business! These are literal facts; and such are the consequences of the excitement created for the benefit of the speculating gentry. How must the parents of that town feel, while the education of

their offspring is intrusted to the care of such men? The one a mere ignoramus—a perfect dolt; the other so beastly intemperate that the civil law, if exerted, would place his own offspring beyond the deadly influence of his protection.—Masonic Record.

[FROM THE LIVERPOOL ALBION.]

CARLISLE ASSIZES. Affecting Trial for Murder. On the 9th a trial took place in Carlisle, which excited so much interest that the court was crowded to suffocation. Robert Fox, a fine hale young man, 24 years of age, was placed at the bar, upon the charge of the murder of Sarah his wife, on the 16th of September last, by poison, in the parish of Gosforth, in that county. He pleaded Not Guilty, in a firm tone, and demeaned himself with the calm firmness of a man who had made up his mind for the worst. He was also arraigned upon the Coroner's inquisition, the finding of which charged that he had administered a certain deadly poison, called arsenic, to the deceased Sarah, his wife, with intent to kill and murder her. The first witness called was Mary Pharoah, the mother of the murdered woman, and when she appeared in the box, she burst into a violent hysterical fit of crying. She stated that her daughter, the deceased, was married to the prisoner, and lived at his house at Gosforth. On the 16th of September, she went to a christening, leaving the prisoner and his wife (who was in the family way) and a child of eight years old, also her daughter, at home. About eight o'clock in the evening she was called out at the neighbour's house, where she had passed the day, to the prisoner. She said—"Ay, Bob, what dost thee do here?" Here replied, "Oh, mother! come home, Sarah and Margaret (the little girl) are taken very sick." She imagined that his wife was seized with the pains of labor, and, in the confusion, he had mentioned her youngest daughter's name also. She promised to return with him instantly, and he said, "Oh the poor things, they will not live till morning!" The witness answered, "Oh my Sarah will, please God, outlive, perhaps, us both. She will soon be well." Several ladies in the court burst into tears at this juncture of the examination. The Learned Judge, and, indeed, every person appeared much affected.—The witness continued—"Upon her return home she found her daughters stretched upon different beds, both sick and vomiting. The prisoner's wife said it was not labor pain, but something that had been put into the coffee which they had drank made them sick. She complained of violent thirst, and continued sick until midnight. The youngest daughter said they had coffee for breakfast, some of which remained in the kettle, which they had drank in the afternoon, and were taken ill instantly in the way she had found them. The witness made them some hyssop herb tea, but they both refused to take it, discovering that it had previously the same taste as the coffee which had made them unwell. The witness then carried out into the pig trough, and the piggins having got at it, were affected with sickness. She made some tea, which her daughters swallowed, and also a milk posset, part of which they both took, and the young girl appeared considerably better, and fell asleep. The deceased said, she would finish the remainder of the posset in the night. The prisoner said, "Well, I will take care of Sarah, so you go to bed, mother," to the witness, and she accordingly did go to bed; and the following morning, at seven o'clock, arose and went to her daughter's room; she found the deceased worse, and heard her say that the prisoner had warmed the posset, and had put some stuff in it which had made her worse. She complained of her throat, and could not swallow; she grew worse, until she was delivered of a dead child. On the following two days she gradually got weaker, complaining of a violent thirst, and soreness of the throat, mouth, and stomach; and on the second morning after her delivery, she said, in the presence of the prisoner, "Oh, Bob, you have poisoned me.—I am dying; you have killed my poor child;—killing me is nought to killing the poor infant." The prisoner answered, "I put nothing in the coffee." The deceased said, "Oh, you did; you poisoned the coffee and the water, and the posset, after mother went to bed.—and whatever it was you poisoned me with, you brought it out from Whitehaven." He made no answer. She died at 9 o'clock on the 19th of September.

Several female witnesses deposed to the dreadful state of suffering under which the deceased labored on the day of her death.—To one of them she said, "Oh, Mary, I shall never mend, I am dying. I hope God will be merciful to me, a sinner, and forgive me all my sins. I forgive Bob, (the prisoner) but I hope he will suffer as much on earth as I have done." These were her last words. In presence of another she said to the prisoner, "You poisoned the coffee to kill me and my child." He denied it. The deceased was only twenty years of age.

Witness proved that the prisoner bought 2 penny worth of arsenic at the shop of Mr. Saul, at Whitehaven. He said he wanted it to kill rats, and a person in the shop, to whom he was known, became fond for him, not suspecting any thing, and even asked him jocularly, "What, lad, hast thou got tired of thy wife—dost thou want to poison her?" A boy heard the prisoner say he had brought some stuff from Whitehaven, which had given his wife a rare "tickling" and she was very sick.

Several surgeons deposed to the dreadful effects of the poison upon the body, as it appeared on being opened. The coat of the stomach was seared, as if by a red hot iron, and the tongue and membranes of the mouth appeared as if boiled. The appearances were such as could not be produced by any disease.

The prisoner offered no defence, and was found Guilty. Mr. Baron Hullock, deeply affected, pronounced sentence of death, and noticed the aggravation of the prisoner's cruel murder of his wife by the murder of his child also.—"Your time (said the learned Judge) is short, unhappy man; but her's was as short when you deprived of life. There can be no earthly doubt of your guilt—all the circumstances lead but to one conclusion; and now you can only by prayers be ready to answer it before that other tribunal, where, in a few hours you must appear." The learned Baron passed sentence of death, and ordered him for execution on Monday the 12th.

The prisoner heard the sentence with composure, and intimated a wish to address the Court. The learned Judge signified his permission for him to proceed. The prisoner in a firm voice, said—"Now, gentlemen, to satisfy you, I am satisfied to tell you, that I am quite willing to give my life for the life I have taken away. I know, gentlemen, that taking my poor wife's life is nothing to taking away the lives of the children. I am ready to die for my crimes. The Lord brought me into the world, and 'tis the Lord I hope, will take me out of it. I hope for no forgiveness—I hope for none at all—I give my life for what I have done, and may God forgive me!"—He was then removed out of Court.

GOOD FRIDAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

By the Bill now before Parliament, relative to Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes becoming payable on Good Friday or Christmas Day, which Bills are now by law made payable on the respective previous days, it is enacted that in all cases where Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes shall be payable on the day preceding any Good Friday, or on the day preceding any Christmas Day, it shall not be necessary for the holders to give notice of the dishonour thereof until the day next after such Good Friday or Christmas Day; and that whenever Christmas Day shall fall on a Monday, it shall not be necessary for the holder or holders of such Bills, &c. as shall be payable on the preceding Saturday, to give notice of the dishonour thereof until the Tuesday next after such Christmas Day.

The number of Petitions presented against the Catholic Claims this Session amounted on Monday night to 976, and the number in favour of the Catholic Claims amounted to 1,017.

LOWER CANADA.

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

TROUBLES IN CANADA.

THE ALBION, a newspaper printed at New-York, and which has a general circulation in the British Colonies and the United States, in its number of the 21st April, contains all the papers of Montreal and Quebec, "to state explicitly (whatever may be the differences between the Governor and the House of Assembly) whether the people of Canada are in reality, upon the verge of a revolution; for such has been the belief created here."

If we thought the people of Canada were on the verge of a revolution, we perhaps would not be over ambitious to obtain the honour of a prophet in our own country. Still we do think that we would have the courage to cry aloud and spare not, that the evil might be avoided. Those amongst us, who talk of revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, disloyalty, &c. in this Province, do not believe one word of what they say.

Former experience on this particular subject, could alone induce us to think, that such a belief obtained out of the Province. Sir JAMES CRAIG'S Proclamation of 1810, no doubt induced the Americans to believe, in 1812, that Canada would be an easy conquest. The same Proclamation, and letters written from Quebec, had produced such an impression at Halifax, that the soldiers of the 8th Regiment ordered from thence to Quebec in the spring, very generally, expected to enter into action immediately on their landing here. They did enter into action not very long after, and with the people of the country too; but fighting both on the same side, against its invaders.

The successive honors of Assembly representing the people of Canada, have indeed had constant differences with the present Governor. He asked them on their arrival, to give him permanent Revenue Acts, and permanent Appropriations; which they refused. With a very variable revenue and while there is not in the Colony, in practice, the main features of the English Constitution, no independent House of Peers, no independent Judiciary, no responsibility of high public officers, while every situation of profit, from the highest down to the most trifling local office is held during the Governor's pleasure, he insisted upon having a heavy civil expenditure, granted as a Civil List, forsooth, during the life of the King, because the Commons of England had found it expedient to introduce that practice there, on the full establishment of the constitutional rights of the subject, and other effectual guarantees of the privileges of the representative body; and, because the Assembly did not agree to this proposal, His Excellency found it expedient to pay out of the Revenue raised from the subject in the Province, such salaries and expenses as he thought fit to select by the advice of his Executive Councilors, who with a majority composed of themselves and other Executive Officers, rejected in the Legislative Council, the annual Bills of Supply sent up for all the necessary expenses of the Government; rating the House of Assembly soundly, for unconstitutional proceedings, refusing the supplies party spirit, &c. &c. His Excellency laid claim to an uncontrolled application of a large proportion of the Revenues formerly submitted to the control of the Assembly, requiring it to provide for the remainder; and was concerned in causing an arrangement, made in his absence, satisfactory to all parties in the Colony, to be disapproved of in England and the supply granted by the Assembly conformable to that arrangement, to be rejected, by the very body that passed it the preceding year, continuing to censure the Assembly, applying the money as usual; occasionally introducing new items of expenditure, and refusing or sanctioning the refusal in the Legislative Council, of several bills for public improvement, even for Education and Hospitals, while executive dependants are, publicly, permitted to threaten the country with all sorts of hostile and arbitrary proceedings. These no doubt, are serious differences, inasmuch as they relate to acts on the part of the Executive Government, which go to take the property of the subject, without the consent of his representatives, to be spent at his discretion among officers, of whom extraordinary support is publicly required, on pain of dismissal; inasmuch as expenditures, represented by the Assembly to be unnecessary, continue to be paid, out of

the revenues of the Province, while the real wants of the country and its public improvement are refused to be provided for, out of its revenues raised expressly for the purpose.

Still the ALBION and its friends, may be assured that there is no better ground now for believing in a Revolution in Canada, than there were in 1810. The people had patience then; they did not swerve from their duty; they were steadfast in maintaining their rights; they did not then, nor will they now, or at any time hereafter, approve of or consent to a state of things which is contrary to reason and the constitution of the Government under which they live, as established by Law.

The subjoined letters have been laid on the table of the Quebec Exchange and Reading Room, for the information of the Trade.—Gazette.

"The Committee of Trade have much satisfaction in announcing that by recent accounts from Mr. Felton, the commercial agent of Lower Canada, it appears that his mission will be attended with the most beneficial results.

"Confident hopes were entertained that the new corn bill, placing our trade in Grain and Flour on the advantageous footing contemplated by the original resolutions of the House of Commons, would, without any essential variation, become a Law in Upper Canada, and to be declared Free Warehousing Ports; and to extend the benefit of the bonding system to the utmost limits, permission will be given to enter all commodities admissible under 6th Geo. 4th. cap. 114, at the Provincial Custom Houses on, giving security for their deposit in the King's warehouse, in any of the free warehousing ports in the Province, and to Halifax. And to enable us to supply the West Indies at the lowest rates, fresh pork and fresh beef will be admitted, duty free; as will also fresh fish, saw logs, fire-wood, &c.

"In respect to the lumber trade with the United Kingdom, the committee regret that there is no reason to hope that it will be placed on a more favourable footing than the present: an application from the committee of ship-owners for a reduction of duty on colonial timber, having met with a positive refusal from the Board of Trade, and a suggestion made to the President of that Board, by Mr. Felton, being likely to share the same fate.

"The importation of East India goods, and of French silks, by inland navigation, will be repressed, by the duties being raised 30 per cent; and the import of cotton and woollen goods, by a duty equal to that levied on similar articles of British manufacture in the United States.

"In conclusion, Mr. Felton expresses his satisfaction in stating, that His Majesty's ministers evince the utmost solicitude for the prosperity of the North American colonies.

"By order of the committee. (Signed) W. WALKER, Secy., Committee of Trade Room, 4th May 1827.

"THURSDAY, May 3d."

"DEAR SIR.—In returning you Mr. Felton's letter which you put into my hands this morning, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the Trade, that His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with the advice of the Council, has determined to give the necessary orders to the collectors at Coteau du Lac and St. John, to admit to entry such goods, &c. as may lawfully be brought from the United States to those ports, on the importers thereof entering into bond, in the form prescribed by law, that the same shall be brought to Quebec and lodged in the King's warehouse, to be subject to such conditions as are provided by the 6th Geo. IV, cap. 114. I remain, Dear Sir, your faithful servant, (Signed) A. W. COCHRAN, Secy. W. FINLAY, Esq.

THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, MAY 15, 1827.

Late arrivals at Quebec, and New York, furnish us with English dates to the 12th of April.

"Nothing was known relative to the appointment of a Prime Minister. It was said the new arrangements would not be announced until after the holidays. There were reports that Mr. Canning had peremptorily refused to make certain pledges required as the condition of his elevation. His manly refusal had created a lively sensation among the liberal class of politicians." Other reports "give the premiership to Earl Bathurst. Mr. Peel, it is said, will be looked to by the King as the efficient Prime Minister." We sincerely hope that Mr. Canning may be placed at the head of the Cabinet, for no person, in our opinion, is better qualified to discharge the duties of Prime Minister.

EMIGRATION.—It is said the Government intends to send out sixteen thousand Emigrants, viz.—6000 from Ireland, 6000 from Scotland, and 4000 from England.—They are to be exclusively weavers. From Great Britain and Ireland thousands are coming out on their own account.

The Lower Canada papers inform us that thirty lives were lost in the shipwreck of the Rob Roy, on the 30th ult. about fifty miles below Quebec. The persons lost were all emigrants from Ireland. Captain and crew saved.

It will be seen that Montreal and Kingston are to be declared free warehousing ports. Fresh pork and beef, fresh fish, saw logs and firewood, to be admitted duty free, in order that we may supply the West Indies at the lowest rates.

It is with pleasure we state, that Colonel By, and the officers appointed to superintend the constructing of the Rideau Canal, arrived in town last evening, having passed through the line of Canal since Friday, the

11th ult. The Colonel, we are informed, has made arrangements for opening the whole line immediately; and we also learn, that ground will be broken at the Kingston section to-morrow. Our old friend, Mr. Clowes, has contracted for a great part of the work, at the prices stated in his estimate and report; and we are told, that he has offered to take the whole line upon the same terms. This is a strong proof of his disinterestedness, and shows plainly that he did not intend to "lay a trap," either for the Government, or individuals.

With respect to the size of the Canal, we have no positive information, but it is confidently believed, that a steam-boat navigation will be determined on. The commanding engineer is decidedly of opinion, that the work may be completed within five years, and for the fulfilment of his expectations, he has our best wishes. We regret that want of room precludes the insertion of several particulars, relative to the above undertaking, with which we have been kindly favoured.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived here on Wednesday, inspected the troops on Thursday, and returned to York, in the Queenston, on Friday last.

On the 7th instant upwards of one hundred vessels, and about three thousand settlers, had arrived at Quebec. The vessels (says the Quebec Gazette) have had passages of between 18 and 22 days, which we believe almost without example, some of them had not an hour's contrary wind from their leaving the British ports to their anchoring here, (Quebec).

An Emigrant and his family, who embarked at Dublin on the 14th of April, arrived in Kingston yesterday morning, having made the passage, via Quebec, in the short space of 30 days.

CASUALTY.—On Friday last Michael Donnelly, a labourer, fell from the steeple of the new church (a distance of about seventy feet) and was instantly killed.

Several Communications necessarily postponed.

To the Editor of the U. C. Herald.

It is evidently the best, (said a gentleman who, with a large plan before him, was pointing out the rout of the Rideau Canal) it is evidently the best, for you perceive a great proportion of the line is through lakes, swamps, sunken land and rivers, where the formation of towing paths is impracticable. The distance on the line is 132 miles, two thirds of which nature has prepared for a steam boat; the other third is to be cut out for a bateau or steam boat to run—50 locks are required in the whole distance. Now your objections to the steam boat canal seem to rest on two points—want of water, or unnecessary expense—both of which are groundless. Consider the extent of the summit pond or basin, more than 40 miles in length, a medium width of 3 miles, and 9 feet medium depth—giving us nearly 60 trillions cubic feet of water, which will be a never ending source to draw from in the driest time of summer—and secondly, as to extra expense, locks must be built, a little length and width to which, a few cubic yards of earth thrown out from the canal, will not certainly counterbalance the saving in towing paths, bridges, culverts, &c. &c. necessary to be formed and built through the lakes, rivers, and bays; and if we take into account the uncomforableness, delay, and dangers of a bateau conveyance, the saving will be evidently on the side of the steam boat navigation. Under these and like considerations, I think you will see the propriety of advocating the larger canal.

Thus Sir, my scruples and those of the gentleman were done away, and we joined in bumpers. "Health and prosperity to Col. By, and the officers conducting the Rideau canal," was the toast. I remain, yours, &c. J. B. Kingston, May 15.

MARRIED.

On Friday Morning by the Rev. Doctor Stuart, James Morris Esquire of Brockville, Merchant, to Emily eldest daughter of Henry Murney, Esquire of Kingston.

On the 8th instant, by Lt. Col. Cornelius Vansant, J. P. Mr. Casey Dayland to Mrs. Head both of Marysburgh.—Com.

DIED.

At Niagara, on the 3d inst. John Powell, Esq. late Clerk of the hon. the Legislative Council.

THE Committee of the society for promoting Education and Industry, are requested to meet tomorrow, (May 16) in the Lancasterian School House, at 11 o'clock, to inquire what steps shall be taken in relation to the establishment of a School on the British system of Education.—By request of three of the Committee.

THE members of the committee of the Trust Society are requested to meet in the Lancasterian School House to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. JAS. MACFARLANE, Secy. Kingston, 15th May, 1827.

BANK NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday, the Fourth day of June, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs. THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada. York, 26th April, 1827. N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers until the day of election, and then send their account into the Bank for payment.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/56 INCHES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 CENTIMETRES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.