point to support him on his own principles; but I am mistaken, and must give every one his due. There are a few people in the township of Scarborough, less than a dozen I believe, who do, upon the subject of appointments, concur entirely in the views of the Governor General. In their address to him they declare in a tone of the most contemptuous pity for the deplorable ignorance of the late Executive, that every one knows it to be a fact, that according to the principles and practice of the Government in England, the Queen has a right to make appointment to all offices, without consulting her Ministers, (laughter). This doctrine of these illustrious sages, whose names would have descended to the latest posterity, as the few master spirits alone imbued with enlightened principles of Government, at a period when the rest of the world was enveloped in Egyptian darkness, to whom future ages would have done that justice which the present generation is too ignorant, too seifish to accord, whose images would have been enshrined in the temple of freedom, had not their modesty deterred them from giving their names to the world. Their doctrine, I say, precisely suited the 4aste of the Governor General, (continued laughter.) In his answer to the address, not one syllable is found. from giving their names to the world. Their doctrine, I say, precisely suited the taste of the Governor General, (continued laughter.) In his answer to the address, not one syllable is found of dissent from the principles so intelligibly enunciated. No, the Governor General still then adhered, and still now adheres to the idea of Responsible Government. by which he is at liberty to make all appointments to office, without reference to his Council at all: If the people support the Governor General, this address of the sages of Scarborough and the answer to it, an answer which is published with satisfaction by the tories; these two documents, I say, will form the charter of Canada's rights, the basis of Canada's freedom, rights with which the people of Canada can never be satisfied; a freedom which the people of Canada will consider the basest slavery, (loud cheers.)

JOHN DOEL. Esq., said it gave him great pleasure to second the Resolution which had just been, so eloquently proposed for adoption, and he was sure it would be responded to by all present. Carried.

JOS. C. MORRISON, Esq., (Barrister.)—

Townships of this District had formed themselves into similar Associations for precisely the same object: and in the other Townships similar organization will be proceeded with as soon as the roads assume a less forbidden appearance.

The Reformers here hall your Association as the nucleus or point around which kindred spirits can rally, and through the medium of which that information may be imparted to the country which is alone required to secure the return of an Assembly of the genuine Durham tast.

The Tories look upon it with thrilling apprehension, as being a means of diffusing light highly prejudicial to their interest, and as having a tendency to render their system of mistification

tendency to render their system of mistification and misrepresentation less potent than they had anticipated.

hension as being a means of diffusing light high projudicial to their interest, and as having a tendency to render their system of mistification and misrepresentation less potent than they had anticipated.

The plan of the Reformers here is to form a District Association out of their Township Cumittees immediately, in connex on with your Association, and through which correspondence may pass to the respective Township Cumittees, of the organization of which you will soon hear.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL

J. C. Morrow, Esq.

(Great cheering)

Mr. M. esison continued: As I said before, after what you have already heard, I cannot add anything to supress upon this meeting the uncentitutional mature in which the Governor is advised to carry on the Government of this country.

J. Esq. ably supported the Resolution in a short speech. Adopted unanimously.

JENN MACARA, Esq., was next introduced unanimously.

JOHN MACARA, Esq., was next introdu

the intamplite plantom of a diseased imagination, chercar.) But why me I sympacted the heavy are not who personal to the appearance of the department of the special to the practice of his Government, with the noise of an advocate of Responshib Government, if we see the special to the popular of the special to the special to the popular of the special to the specia

subject to restrictions and wholesome checks—
he did not exercise it within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. The prerogative of the
Crown to change its Ministers, must be exercised with due regard to the Constitutional
checks, by which it is restricted—and one of the
most wholesome of these checks is, that the
Crown shall choose such ministers as the people
are willing to place their confidence in. (cheers.)
This is the utmost extent of Royal discretion, as
recognised and fixed by British practice. Any
attempt to go beyond it would be instantly met
by refusal of the Supplies. It is not a power to
be exercised at the instance of some political intriguer—some hanger-on—some greedy expectant of office—some wretch who cares not one
straw whether the new Ministry will last a day
longer than his own gratification requires. But
it must be exercised with reference to the wishes of the people, Constitutionally expressed,—
(Cheers.) D.d the Governor-General act upon
this doctrine which in England—and I am glad
to see in Canada also,—is a truism? Did he,
while surrounded by difficulties in the formation
of a new Cabinet—difficulties, which, at this
moment, are as unexamountable as a seadocument.

PORT DOVER, 21ST MARCH, 1841.

Dear Sir.— Many thanks for the Circulars and Constitution of the Reform Association you have kindly sent me.

Prior to the organization of the Reform Association of Toronto, the Reformers in most of the Townships of this District had formed themselves into similar Associations for precisely the same object: and in the other Townships similar organization will be proceeded with, as soon as the roads assume a less forbidden appearance.

The Reformers here hail your Association as the nucleus or point around which kindred spirits can rally, and through the medium of which that information may be imparted to the country, which is alone required to secure the return of an Assembly of the genuine Durham Tast.

The Tories look upon it with thrilling appearance in the proposition of the late Ministers. Has this right been recognized during these four months which seem to have been spent in nicely adjusting the balance of faction—till by dint of intrigue and in may be of corruption, the hands of those in whom the people have no confidence may be strengthened, till every effort has been tried, but tried happily in vain—to sow jealousies and dissentious anong the friends of the people, till a Cabinate and interpreted to the interest, and as having a tendency to render their system of mistification and misrepresentation less potent than they had anticipated.

without the means of ascertaining in whom the confidence of the present Representatives of the people would be reposed, and not having yet ap-pealed to the people themselves by a dissolution. [We give the other Resolutions without the

10. That the allegation contained in the reply which the Head of the Government has been advised to give to the Address from the Warden and Councillors of the Gore District, "that he is virtually responsible to the people of the Colony, and practically more so than even to the Mother Country," is not only inconsistent with all past experience & the acknowledged doctrines of the Constitution, but is in express contradiction to

experience & the acknowledged doctrines of the Constitution, but is in express contradiction to the Resolutions of 1841, which assert as an essential principle of the Constitution his responsibility "to the Imperial authority alone."

11. That the Members of this Association are neither to be deluded by general and unmeaning declarations in favor of Responsible Government, while the practical application of that great principle is withheld, nor are they to be driven from their purpose by having objects charged upon and motives imputed to them which they utterly and motives imputed to them which they utterly

est satisfaction, and as an undoubted harbinger of ultimate success, the unanimity of opinion which prevails among the friends of British Re-

or attimate success, the unanimity of opinion which prevails among the friends of British Responsible Government in all parts of the Province as to the necessity for unity of purpose and action in this great crisis of affairs.

13. That the replies which the Head of the Government has been advised to make to various addresses from individuals in different parts of the Province, are not only unjust to those engaged in the struggle for Constitutional principle, but botray a lamentable ignorance of the political intelligence of the people, and of the true state of public opinion in the Country.

14. That to facilitate the organization of Associations throughout the Country, the Constitution of this Association be amended, and that every Association for a division of a Township, or other local sub-division of the Country formed in other respects as required by the Constitution shall, together with the Members thereof, be equally within the same as an Association for a Township.

15. That we must emphatically repudiate any desire for secreesy in respect of any, of our proceedings and the seall fewers are the search of the constitution of the country and the same as an of the country formed in other respects as required by the Constitution shall, together with the Members thereof, be equally within the same as an Association for a Township.

desire for secresy in respect of any of our pro-ceedings, and that at all future meetings of the Association, convenient seats be provided for the Press without distinction of party.

16. That the thanks of the Associat'n be here-by given to the Reform Press, as well as to those numerous other friends of Responsible Govern

numerous other friends of Responsible Govern-ment throughout the Province, who have taken so warm an interest in forwarding the objects of

the Association.

17. That Copies of the Address of the Hon.
Mr. Hincks to Frontenac be published in pam-

disappeared on the St. Lawrence for a distance of three leagues between St. Augustin and Quebec, so that the navigation may be open at an earlier period than has been generally expected.

Mr. Jacob Waggoner, Mr. Monroe, and Miss Lyttle were crossing the St. Lawrence from Lis-bon to the Canada shore, in a canoe, on the 29th bon to the Canada shore, in a cance, on the 29th ult., when they were upset ly a squall, and tle lady drowned. Mr. Monroe succeeded three times in bringing her to the surface, but each time the coldness of the water numbing her limbs, compelled him to relinquish his hold; he at length became so exhausted as to have been with difficulty able to save himself. The unfortunate young lady was twenty-two years of age, and possessed of considerable personal attractions.—[Cernwall Observer.

Loss by Fire.—We regret to learn, that the Dwelling houses of Mr. John M'Donell of Barnhart's Island, was destroyed by fire during the high wind which prevailed here, in the feese-ob of Wednesday the 3rd instant. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by the lodging on the roof, of a spark emitted from the chimney. The flames progressed with such rapidity as to reduce the building into a heap of ashes in the short space of three quarters of an hour. We have not been informed as to the precise extent of the damage sustained on this occasion by Mr. M'Donell; but we have ascertained that the greater part of his furniture—a large quantity of grain and flour that had been deposited in an unoccupied part of the house, together with the contents of his cellar, had fallen a prey to the devouring element. No insurance had been effected upon the property.—[ib. pleasure to second the Resolution which had just been so eloquently proposed for adoption, and the was sure it would be responded to by all present. Carried.

JOS. C. MORRISON, Esq. (Barrister.)—
Mr. Chairman: I have the honor to propose the following Resolution:—
S. That the manner in which the Government of the country has been carried on for the last four months, with but it we hade so of peartments, during any part of the time, and but one of those with a seat either in the Executive Council and appeal to the people? (loud cheers, with a seat when and Sir Chaeles Bagot, and the true principles of the Constitutions.

After the very able and eloquent speeches with which so many gentlemen of caknow ledged talent and shifty have gratified and delighted the wentured on so rash an experiment—the gratest presumption, at this late hour to engross any of your time. (Cries of no, no.) But indeed, the greatest presumption, at this late hour to engross any of your time. (Cries of no, no.) But indeed the second time, the presence of time and so the precise of the Constitution, at the late would be an intrusion on my part, if not have eventured on so rash an experiment—the gratest presumption, at this late hour to engross any of your time. (Cries of no, no.) But indeed the second time to the present state of the constitution, and the desperate confusion, and would, in all proposed to the constitution, and the desperate confusion, and would, in all proposed to the constitution of the contract of the cont

On Saturday night last as Mr. George Stoker and Mr. McCullough, two of the police, were riding along the canal towards Dunville, they were met on the Bridge at the Junction by a large party of Irish laborers, and in a moment, before they entertained the least suspicion that they were going to be attacked, Mr. Stoker was struck from his horse by the blow of a shovel, from behind; his companion immediately sprung from his horse to assist him, but was instantly, surrounded. Having no arms of any description, he fought most desperately with his fists—knocking down his antagonists right and left.

Supposing they had killed Mr. Stoker, they dragged his senseless body and threw it into a ditch in the rear of the canal, but being seen, by a tavern keeper at the Junction he ran turenudeavour to assist him, but before he could effect his purpose they returned, and falling again unon his body they gave him some most dreadful wounds upon the head with shovels and axes—Mr. McCullough was also in the end overpowered by numbers; but not until several of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise horribly bruised. They were both left to all appearance dead.

Mr. Stoker, in consequence of the severe

Commissariat Office, in Butlet's Barracks, which might have proved very disastrous. The messenger had lighted the fire in the morning as usual, and left the office for a short time. A few minutes afterwards, when A.C. G. Trew entered the office, it was full of smoke, and the wood work around the fire place was in flames, which were fast ascending to the ceiling. Assistance, was obtained, and the fire was fortunately extinguished without having done much damage. It is supposed that a stick had fallen from the fire place and ignited the wood work around it. Had the Commissary General been but a very short time later the building with all its contents would inevitably have been destroyed.—[ib.

We learn from Chippawa that last evening, in onsequence of the breaking of the tow line, a Scow went over the Falls; some men were on board, but happily they all escaped.—[ib.

THE APRIL SESSIONS .-- The Court was closed

on Thursday about noon, when the following sentences were pronounced by the learned Chair-Mary Derrick, convicted of Larceny, was sen-

tenced to the Provincial Penitentiary for the period of five years. This is the third time that Mary has been sentenced to the same useful es-

ablishment.

Jackson Wellington, convicted of uttering counterfeit money, three years in the Penitenti-

Henry Bety, Larceny, three years in do.
Alexander Bell, Larceny, three years in ditto.
This is the second time Bell has been convicted of the same offence.
William Collins, an old offender, three years

abor in the District Gaol. Schuyler Shibley, assault, fined six pence and

William Davy, assault, fined six pence

Report of the Grand Jurors of the Quarter Sessions of the Midland District. April, 1844.

The Grand Jurors of our Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, that they have, according to custom, at the close of the business placed before them by the Court, visited the District Gaol, and have much pleasure in recording their Gaol, and have much pleasure in recording their estimony of the great credit due to the Sheriff and his officers connected with that establish-ment, every thing being found over which they

have any control, in perfect order.

The Grand Jury found the cells en the lower floor badly ventilated, and beg to impress upon the Court the necessity of having the ventilation improved ere the approaching hot weather reaches to

The Grand Jury met with a General complaint from persons of the want of provisions, and on enquiry from the Gaoler, were informed that the meat furnished by the Contractor always contained a large portion of *Bone*, which he was

from persons of the want of provisions, and on enquiry from the Gaoler, were informed that the meat furnished by the Contractor always contained a large portion of Bone, which he was obliged to serve out to them as so much actual food, thereby reducing the allowance to each man in many instances about one fourth.

They found the water from the well in the yard very bad, and were informed by the Gaoler that it is not fit for use more than four or five months during the year.

As was very justly observed by the Court in its address at the opening of the Session, "that Idleness and Drunkenness were the most prolific sources of crime," the Grand Jury cannot conclude their report without repeating what has been so often urged by previous Grand Juries, the absolute necessity for the establishment of a House of Industry and correction, as the best means for correcting these growing evils, at which the great number of ide, drunken and disorderly persons, taken up by the Police of the Town, and committed by the Corporation of the Town, to the Gaol, may be more effectually punished; by the present system, during the times of the proposed was provided their report without repeating what has been means for correcting these growing evils, at the maintenance of so large a standing or dealy persons, taken up by the Police of the Town, not committed by the Corporation of the Town, to the Gaole, may be more effectually punished; by the present system, during the proposed to serve unto the meat furnished by the Contractor always contained to see the tondon Times the 5th, being a little latter than those by the steamer.

The London Times of the 5th, being a little latter than those by the steamer.

The House of Commons was discussing, on the 4th the army estimates, with the usual prompt rejection of all endeavors to reduce them. The force proposed was, 129,677 regular troops, 10,000 eurolled pensioners, 8811 artillery and being the 4th the army estimates, with the usual advances to the 4th the army estimates, with the usual the 4 which the great number of idle, drunken and dis-orderly persons, taken up by the Police of the Town, and committed by the Corporation of the Town, to the Gaol, may be more effectually punished; by the present system, during the winds a personal property, it is sathor a hencefit than otherwise for them to be sent there, and if such a place gould mostilly he actablished; it would otherwise for them to be sent there, and if such a place could possibly be established, it would prove not only a receptacle for street-beggars and a refuge for the various poor orphan children and others, who are now a charge upon the public funds, and the different charitable societies, but what might be considered a greater blessing, would shield them from the many dangers and temptations their exposed situations must necessarily lead them into.

JOSEPH B. HALL,

Foreman

On Thursday last Messrs. Fowler & Hood, essees of the Kingston Railway, launched the chooner which was wrecked last fall near Morton's Distillery. This vessel has been almost entirely rebuilt, and is a very pretty craft.—Messrs. F. & If. have named it Helen Mar.—[ib.

Messrs. McPherson & Crane launched their new steamer yesterday at Portsmouth, which we noticed in our last. The Caledonia (the name given) glided off the stocks in beautiful style.—[ib.

in Quebec and rising reputation of our Timber, it is probable that the quantity made, though unusually large, will not be too great for the demand. With the exception of deep snow in the Eastern parts of the Timber producing districts, the winter has not been unfavourable for lumbering constitute. being operations, while at the same time pro-visions and grain have been cheap, and wages low, so that in general, the Timber has been got out at a moderate cost, though not so low as it was last season. The quantity now prepared on the Ottawa and its tributaries, according to the best estimates, is neglected.

best estimates, is nearly as follows:—

White Pine. Red Pine.

Above Bytown, 5,850,000 4,220,000 feet.

Below Bytown, 3,150,000 70,000 4

s By comparing this with the quantity made last year, it will be seen that the increased de-mand for White Pine in the British market, has mand for White Pine in the British market, has not been without its due effect in directing the operations of the Lumbermen; for although there has been no increase in the article of Red Pine, about twice the quantity of White Pine has been got out this season. A large proportion of this Timber is on the smaller streams, and without high water, may not be got down, while that from the upper part of the Ottawa & Madawaska rivers will reach the market much earlier, and with less loss or damage than here-tofore, from the increased facilities that will be afforded by the Government Slides.—[Bytown Gözette.

LATER FROM PRANCE.

The packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Captain Thompson, has just arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 6th of March. Our latest advice by the steamer was the 2d. The latest paper we have is the Paris Globe of the 4th.

Some arrests are said to have been made, of subalterns in one of the regiments forming the garrison of Paris; but no information is given of the cause.

Subscriptions were talked of, for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Admiral Dupetit Thouars. The Ministerial papers ridicule the idea.

idea.

Accounts from Stockholm, of February 20, were that the King of Sweden was a little better, but his condition was still very precarious.

Advices from Algiers were to the 24th of February. Nothing of importance had occurred, the troops heing merely employed in detachments, making razziae, or predatory expeditions.

Letters from Alicant, of February 20, eay that the bombardment of the town was commenced, partially, on that day. Provisious were becoming scarce, the blockade being rigidly kept up, and it was thought that the insurgents would surrender before many days. surrender before many days,

Letters from Goritz of the 24th of February say that the Duke D'Angouleme had undergone another crisis, the results of which were alarm-

A rumor was current at Vienna of an approaching marriage between the Archduke Stephen and the Princess Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

M. de Guersonnaire, supposed to be the oldest man in Europe, reached his 116th year on the 29th of February. His health was very good.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Gibralter Chronicle, of March 5, brought by the barque Douglass, Capt. Townsend, from Palermo and Gibralter, contains a brief summary of the news by the overland mail, the advices from Bombay being to the 1st of February.

The principal intelligence is that hostilites had broken out in Gwalior between the British and the natives (Mahrattas.) Three battles had been fought, which were vigorously contested by the Mahrattas, and in which, though they were defeated, they inflicted sovere loss on the British. The list gives 141 as the number of latter killed, and 866 wounded. The Mahrattas are said to have had between four and five thousand killed and wounded.

The following English officers were killed or died of their wounds:—General Churchill. Col. Sanders, Major Crommelin, Captains Stewart, Magrath and Cobban, Lieutenants Newton and Leaths, and Ensign Bray. Forty officers were wounded.

Leaths, and Ensign Bray. Forty officers were wounded.

The fort of Gwalior surrendered to the British, after the defeat of the Mahrattas, and several of the native chiefs made their submission.

The Governor General had declared that the country would not be occupied by the British, and that the requisitions of the Anglo-Indian Government would be limited to the establishment of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the English, but maintained by the Gwalior Government. The British troops were to retire immediately from the country.

There was nothing new from Scinde or the Punjaub.—[tb. April 6.

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1844.

of the friends and supporters of the late Minis try had been called at Hamilton, in which the Sheriff decided that the meeting being summoned for the supporters of the late administration alone, they only were entitled to take any part therein. With this decision the Tories were not satisfied, and it appears that they referred the matter to His Excellency the Governor General for his opinion, which we find in the Hamilton Journal of Express of the 2nd icst., as

Secretary's Office. Kingston, March 27, 1844.

I have the honour by command of the The prospects of the Timber business of this eason are, on the whole, rather encouraging Act 7 Vict., Ch. 7, and putting certain queries as to the correctness of the interpretations put

on that act by you.

Having consulted with the legal advisers of

the Crown; and having given the most careful down; De Witt and am an ansel well were the destroyers of Chippaw City on that act by you.

Having consulted with the legal advisers of the Crown; and having given the most careful consideration to the act in question, his Excellency is of opinion, that, the second and this Excellency is of opinion, that, the second and the clear propertion of the act, when summoned from, or of "any parallelency is of opinion, that, the second and thouse of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, who in some way have been ranged, or distributed according to some define qualification, or denomination, so as to form a class exiting before, and when such meeting was summoned.

His Excellency is therefore advised, that if a requisition were addressed to a public officer, to call a meeting of these Inhabitants who would support: certain Resolutions, which were embedded in such Requisition, the meeting would not constitute a "particular class of Inhabitants," within the meaning of the act, in other words, that a requisition calling all persons with the words and in that requisition, to attend a public Meeting, will not constitute the persons so attend in that requisition, to attend a public Meeting, will not constitute the persons so attend in that requisition, to attend a public officer at the persons of the manes of five jut and the persons of the persons of the consideration. The father of oxidity of the persons of

I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obed't serv't. (Signed)
E. Cartwright Thomas, Esq.,
Sheriff Gore District. D. DALY.

We think it will be admitted by most perons that the preceding reply is only a laboured attempt to obscure and explain away a very plain part of the act referred to. What is meant by the third paragraph of the reply we suppose nobody can tell, not even His Excellency himnobody can tell, not even His Excellency himself; for although he makes two attempts to explain his meaning, and puts it in two different moon stood at 90 in the shade, and at 70 at 20 a

forms of expression, both are unintell that we can gather from it is, that it meadeny that persons holding in common censilitical opinions are a "particular class of itants" within the meaning of the attention of the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning of the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning of the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning of the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning of the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the reply says that meaning the second paragraph of the seco "class" must "include persons who as way have been ranged or distributed arm to some defined qualification or denominate as to form a class existing before and what meeting was summoned."

Now we contend that the supporten

Captain Stevens, of the schooner Lyra, arrived this morning, in twenty five days from Oporto, informs us that when he left the mails had been stopped for two weeks, and that the city was under material law. There had been some fighting in the country, and an insurrection was expected to break out at Oporto.

It was reported that one of the Queen's generals had been killed the day before, in an engagement with the rebels; and farther it was bruited about that Don Miguel was in the country. The army was under good discipline. bruited about that Don Miguel was in the country. The army was under good discipline.

The dates seem to forbid the idea that this is only an exaggerated version of the partial and quickly suppressed insurrection of which we had accounts by the last steamship.—[N. Y. Com. Adv. April 5.

LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Gibralter Chronicle, of March 5, brought by the barque Douglass, Capt. Townsend, from by alternoon and Gibralter, contains a brief summary of the news by the overland mail, the advices rv of the news by the overland mail, the advices rv of the news by the overland mail, the advices rv of the news by the overland mail, the advices rv of the news by the overland mail, the advices rv of the search and their friends under the same name; is not the when the elections come. But perhaps the province. Every man is a supportent the administration, and summond friends under the same name; is not the when the elections come. But perhaps the province. Every man is a supportent that the province. Every man is a supportent that the province and their friends under the same name; is not the when the elections come. But perhaps the province and their friends under the same name; is not the when the elections come. But perhaps the province and their friends under the same name; is not the when the elections come. But perhaps the province and their friends under the same name; is not the when the elections come. But perhaps the province and their friends under the same name; is not the province and the province and the province and the province and the province are provinced to the part of the late administration, and summond friends under the same name; is not the province and the province are provinced to the province and the province are pr This supposition would be very pleasant in Excellency, were it true; but as it is me cannot extricate him from the difficulty as he is involved by denying the supportent late administration are a "particular class habitants." That such persons do exis habitants." That such persons do ema a deniable, and they are ranged under the sed denomination. How then will his Etce dispose of them? In what category a place them? Will he give them a name to own? If so, let us hear it, and if it be ma propriate and convenient than the one that chosen for themselves, we dare say they meet His Excellency half way, and he more expressive name in preference. more expressive name in preference to own. At present, however, they have own. At present, however, they have a their denomination, are ranged under it, at the quibbling and mystification of the real Government House will not convince heat they are not a "particular class of the la ants" within the meaning of the act. Somethink they are too particular, and perhal Excellency may think so likewise. At all they cannot be swept out of existence is scratch of the pen, and they will continue sert their rights although his Excellence. sert their rights although his Excellence sers strive to render the act nugatory.

The nomination of Candidates for Man

will effect a saving of about £500 per 18m.
The Butcher's Stalls in the New M.
House will be let by Public Auction nenday. We understand that the Corporain tend to put up the Stalls of the first class a upset price of £25 per annum rent, and Stalls of the second class at an upset pre £15 per annum rent.

A man named John H. De Witt has been victed of arson at the late Assizes at Niagan having set fire to the mill of Gilbert Mol ing, Esq., at Chippewa, on the 13th of July, h The mill cost \$13,000. De Witt was are in the United States, and brought over inte nada, but having been admitted to bail, he sconded, and was at length re-taken and the ed up by his bail. The Niagara Chronicles the following account of the crimes commit

him in conjunction with others. It is beyond doubt that John H. De li whose trial appears in to-day's impressing a leading instrument in the execution, if all actual planner, of most of the outrages in took place on this frontier a few years again information, the accuracy of which is not a tioned, it appears that in addition to the for which he has been sentenced to income tion for life, he & a man named Wheeler went parties by whom Brock's Monument was in ship of Barton, on the subject of the late meeting called by you, under the Provisions of the Act 7 Vict., Ch. 7, and putting certain queries as to the correctness of the interpretations put on that act by you.

parties by whom Brock's Monument was up; by the same men was Dr. Mewburn's burnt down; De Witt and a man name well were the destroyers of Chippawa Can and De Witt and Benjamin Lett were the and De Witt and Benjamin Lett were the

Wm. Buell, Esq., of Brockville annound intention some weeks since of offering he as a Candidate for the representation of County of Leeds at the next election; as mond Joues, Esq., has also came forward in same purpose. As the County has also led a large Reform majority whenever that fair play at the hustings, and the election now be held in each Township under the act, we consider Mr. Buell'e return as height and the section of the sect

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RTER SESSIONS LAND DISTR CASE OF THE QUEEN US. O

The wind having cha

reather is cooler now. treal was clear of ice at h was blocked up at Long would open navigation t her we have had.

Reported for the Kingst

case of the Queen vs. O is case came before the Sof its sitting. Ockley, ted before J. M. Rorisoires, two of Her Majesty, for assaulting a highly Township of Loughbones Campbell. The dec was appealed from, und and 5th Victoria, cap. 21 alled, H. SMITH, Esq., or the appellant, Ockle enzet, Esq., as Counse Campbell. The Clerk of Recondent was ready Campbell. The Clerk of Respondent was ready that he was ready to proper to call a ju. Mackenzie—What are set of the Peace—I am ca. Mackenzie—In what cark of the Peace—In the setley. Mackenzie-You are g

ter stop a little.

of the Peace—It is a la cases, in this Court st step. Mackenzic, (to the Cou Mackenzie, (to the Cou altogether irregular, as it be stopped. The first tatte, in Appeal cases, writing of such Appeal thereof, within three day and seven days, at least, be statute is a transcript of tes. It has been deci-that the first step in A ons is to read the notice, which the Court can in the notice. A copy of ced, with an affidavit of d your Worships can me ced, with an affidavit of d
your Worships can mo
The notice must sh
of the Appeal. And he
use and matter until the v
Worships no doubt know
ild be too much to supprescience. You are in
of the Appeal, until the
Smith—The objection
falls to the ground. It
ractice of this Court to sove the notice after.
Mackenzie—There is
upersede a positive law. Mackenzie—There is persede a positive law, tive, clear, and unequive in uriting. It must days of the conviction, use and matter of the Athad not been served unviction, could the Courundoubtedly not. Does oment whether it was or You swear a jury to try the parties; after the out there was no notice rved out of time. Wha ive! The vertice of the require to be that "the

require to be that "the require to be that "the "the require a this; common sense sho is produced, I am at libion I think proper again to be informal; it may not contain the reson; it may not contain the requirement of the req on; it may not cont of Appeal; it may not a If any of these requi ourt cannot proceed to otice must be produced, o the ground.

Smith relied on the praford Kirkpatrick, Esq.,
ns, to the Clerk of the I
hat is the practice of the

k of the Peace-Always Mackenzie—What oath jury in such cases? Ho wn until the notice is prouse of the Appeal? irman—The Jury wild irman—The Jupy will
irry are sworn.

Mackenzie—The jury as
no issue, and after they a
no complaint is? This is the
f which I have heard,
to common sense. I tre
to honor will not thus ac
sworn some points m
here is none.

Chairman here threw air, and seemed mightily ot of mind. But t e dilemma threw himse dered the Clerk as a firs

. Mackenzie—Your Worsthis proceeding. I mus
I have no alternative.
need; my humble judgm
roceeding is in the very
lient is taken unawares;
jury should be impannel
the case stand over until ase was then ordered

Wednesday the case was impannelled. What follows; the sublime and the ed; the world never did, ill see the like again in any were sworn to try the between Campbell and jurors answered all roun ant was called ou to proce.

Mackenzie—I cannot pre produced and proved. produced and proved.
was that the jury shoul
at the notice should the
ry were sworn.
Chairman—Mr. Smith the notice !
Smith—The conviction

legal. Mackenzie—The jury omplaint between Campli want them to give a rei be quashed? Smith—Mr. Cartwright victions after the jury has the Chairman asked so nat was the practice of the damen to Mr. Smith's good.

amen to Mr. Smith's pod.

Mackenzie—This Court ish any practice which Court, like every other than the bound and coer Here Mr. Mackenzie of the Mr. Mackenzie of the Mr. Smith e Chairman—Mr. Smith—The conviction by signed by one magistrat the person so whom the r. Mackenzie—The jury ar plaint between Campbell a bot in a position to offer the ght to have been made between the Chairman—The Chairman—The Jury ar plaint between Campbell a bot in a position to offer the ght to have been made between the contract of the court o

Chairman-Mr. Smith, ice of the potice before