

# The British Colonist.

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

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LETTER  
From Dr. R. to the Editor of the  
Christian Examiner.  
(Continued.)

The Archdeacon's letters may, I think, be characterized as irritating, but powerless. They are the former, for they are made up of irritating ingredients. Bad names, bad motives applied to his adversaries, in support of his own cause,—facts, that turn out to be no facts,—reasonings that recur to those who have attended throughout to the controversy, as the ghosts of arguments, long since done to death.

Of bad names I have given some, and will not repeat them—of bad motives, the worst of motives, his page is full. I take up a number of the Church at random; page 114 comes to my eye, "no assistance avails any thing unless it be at our expense"—"the robbery and spoliation of our church"—"to trample it in the dust." I have gone over half a column, and stop in charity—worse would meet me if I went on.

For facts disproved, the reader must deliberately compare his assertions and Mr. Morris's proofs;—then, if he has not done so before, he will hold up his hands in astonishment. As for arguments, I would ask any one who has attended to the subject, if a single clearer view of the controversy, or one new principle to guide him through it, has rewarded his perusal of those singular epistles.

I need not tell the readers of the Christian Examiner how well the task that devolved on Mr. Morris has been discharged. They have read the "Reply" with the attention it deserves.—They have marked with what clearness the arguments of the Archdeacon are refuted, with what force his assertions are met and borne down by the weight of fact: How thoroughly throughout, a plain tale distinctly laid has served to put him down. Nor I think can it have escaped them, how well a peculiar difficulty, that met Mr. Morris, has been overcome. The uncontrollable zeal of the venerable dignitary, and honorable colleague, with whom it fell to the lot of our delegate to contend, had carried him, as we have seen, through all bounds, even through the deceptions, that the laws of controversial writing itself have imposed, which, however straightened an adversary may be for weapons, forbid the wanton use of a large portion of the expletives that on this occasion crowd the columns of "The Church." Whoever has tried it will acknowledge the difficulty of picking out, from an intangible envelop of this sort, the amount of seeming argumentation that lies within, without being fevered by the act. This is what Mr. Morris has succeeded in doing. With-out the least of irritability excited, he proceeds on steadily, turning aside every thing of the sort as extraneous to the main points at issue, and not easy rightly to be handled in the relative situation of the parties, and brings back the question to the test of undeniable facts, and plain deduction. The publication of the letters has at least had one happy effect. We can, without hesitation, refer any one who would judge of the merits of the controversy, even the most prejudiced church of England man, to them and to the Reply, without any fear of the conclusion to which he will come.

And in what a situation is his opponent thus placed? How can Dr. Strachan lie down in peace under the consciousness of having wrongfully attempted to fasten on our delegate, terms the most disgraceful, under the consciousness that he has been proved to have solemnly given as weighty truths what are the reverse, and with the conviction that these proceedings are under the deliberate scrutiny of honorable men on both sides the Atlantic.

I should abuse your pages were I to fill them with matter which has already engaged the attention of your readers. I will, therefore, only venture to bring before them one or two of the points treated of in Mr. Morris's reply, that have not immediate connection with the course of my argument. I have said that every man in Canada, unless those in the immediate secret, was astounded at the establishment of the Rectories.—So it appears was the Home Government. With regard to the measure Lord Glenelg thus addresses Sir F. B. Head.

"You are aware that your despatch of the 7th December, 1836, contained the first official intimation which ever reached me of the Rectories having been either established or intended. The fact has been asserted in parliament, but I was not only officially unacquainted, but really ignorant that it had occurred."

I may here express his surprise at the report, which reached the government, as it was, that no authority to his knowledge had been forwarded to Canada for that purpose; and little dreaming that a matter of much importance could engage the attention of the colonial Council without his direct and personal sanction.

Where then proceeded the authorization? On this head Mr. Morris puts the following searching queries.

1st. If the instructions sent out in 1818 are still in force, and you have said so, how did it happen that the Rectories were not established in the year 1818, or in the year 1825, or in the year 1830, or in the year 1835, or in the year 1836, or in the year 1837, or in the year 1838, or in the year 1839, or in the year 1840, or in the year 1841, or in the year 1842, or in the year 1843, or in the year 1844, or in the year 1845, or in the year 1846, or in the year 1847, or in the year 1848, or in the year 1849, or in the year 1850, or in the year 1851, or in the year 1852, or in the year 1853, or in the year 1854, or in the year 1855, or in the year 1856, or in the year 1857, or in the year 1858, or in the year 1859, or in the year 1860, or in the year 1861, or in the year 1862, or in the year 1863, or in the year 1864, or in the year 1865, or in the year 1866, or in the year 1867, or in the year 1868, or in the year 1869, or in the year 1870, or in the year 1871, or in the year 1872, or in 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the year 2823, or in the year 2824, or in the year 2825, or in the year 2826, or in the year 2827, or in the year 2828, or in the year 2829, or in the year 2830, or in the year 2831, or in the year 2832, or in the year 2833, or in the year 2834, or in the year 2835, or in the year 2836, or in the year 2837, or in the year 2838, or in the year 2839, or in the year 2840, or in the year 2841, or in the year 2842, or in the year 2843, or in the year 2844, or in the year 2845, or in the year 2846, or in the year 2847, or in the year 2848, or in the year 2849, or in the year 2850, or in the year 2851, or in the year 2852, or in the year 2853, or in the year 2854, or in the year 2855, or in the year 2856, or in the year 2857, or in the year 2858, or in the year 2859, or in the year 2860, or in the year 2861, or in the year 2862, or in the year 2863, or in the year 2864, or in the year 2865, or in the year 2866, or in the year 2867, or in the year 2868, or in the year 2869, or in the year 2870, or in the year 2871, or in the year 2872, or in the year 2873, or in the year 2874, or in the year 2875, or in the year 2876, or in the year 2877, or in the year 2878, or in the year 2879, or in the year 2880, or in the year 2881, or in the year 2882, or in the year 2883, or in the year 2884, or in the year 2885, or in the year 2886, or in the year 2887, or in the year 2888, or in the year 2889, or in the year 2890, or in the year 2891, or in the year 2892, or in the year 2893, or in the year 2894, or in the year 2895, or in the year 2896, or in the year 2897, or in the year 2898, or in the year 2899, or in the year 2900, or in the year 2901, or in the year 2902, or in the year 2903, or in the year 2904, or in the year 2905, or in the year 2906, or in the year 2907, or in the year 2908, or in the year 2909, or in the year 2910, or in the year 2911, or in the year 2912



how is it? Unbecoming? when the Queen herself has expressly enjoined that the public purse shall not be called upon to contribute more than is necessary for the due performance of the solemn rite? Can anything be more contemptible, more paltry, or more pitiful than the conduct of the Tories? They would cram the service of the State by withholding a few hundreds out of personal spite to an exalted nobleman, dispatched on perhaps the most important mission ever entrusted to an individual; and yet for the sake of ingratiating themselves, as they foolishly imagine, with certain persons about the Court, and for the sake of accusing the Ministers of the Queen of "careless and neglecting parsimony," they affect (for all the world knows it) their affection (to be anxious that a quarter of a million, derived from the pockets of the people, should be lavished on an empty spectacle. We have seen of "careless and neglecting parsimony," and pitiful; the terms are too mild: it is nothing short of base and disgusting hypocrisy.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

**CORONATION, BANQUET, AND PROCESSION.**—A correspondent of the *Times* complains, in mournful strains, of the prudent course the Ministers are to take in respect to the approaching coronation, and in a very inconsistent way blames Mr. Spring Rice for not administering to the taste of the people by a banquet and grand procession, "that the radical tribunes of the House of Commons, the radical aldermen, and the radical trades alms, that the revenue is very short, and yet urges on to the extravagance of a banquet and procession.

What care the people about a banquet or how were they edified by that of Geo. IV., who expended £25,184 upon about 250 guests, at the rate of £100 for each person's dinner? Does he think the people of England would bear such extravagance now? Would the nation tolerate £111,173 for the expense of a procession, or £24,704 for the robes of Geo. IV., which were the charges to the nation? We annex an extract from a letter in the *Times*, and add a copy of the account rendered to the House of Commons after George the Fourth's coronation, showing an expenditure of £238,240 for the expensive show.

*Letter in the Times of April 13, 1838.*

"It is not a beggarly piece of short-sighted economy to dispense with the procession and banquet, worthy of having emanated from petnywive financiers, by whose mismanagement the revenue is retarding some millions per annum? For the common propriety of the thing, does any village girl skulk to church to be married without the decent company of her equals? And is England's Queen to be driven *incog.* to the Abbey in a glass coach, because the desperate state of Mr. Spring Rice's exchequer must somehow or other be mended by midsummer? The radical tribunes of Rome used to pander to their *canaille* by sumptuous banquets, but our more degenerate Gradgrind despise such a display, and send their utmost to let the dignity of Great Britain in the eyes both of herself and all foreign powers."

*Parliamentary Paper.—His Majesty's Coronation.*

"An account of the money expended at his Majesty's coronation, stating the amount, under the several heads expended:—

"Lord Steward, expenses attending the banquet . . . . .	£ 25,184
"Lord Chamberlain, for the furniture and decorations of Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall; and for the gowns, dresses, &c., of the persons attending and performing various duties . . . . .	111,173
"Master of the Horse, for the charger for the Champion . . . . .	118
"Major-General Forbes, for his Majesty's robes, &c. . . . .	24,704
"Surveyor-General of Works, for fitting up Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, Platforms . . . . .	50,367
"W. J. Foulkes, Esq., Great Chamberlain, for expenses incurred . . . . .	2,500
"Hire of the Theatres . . . . .	3,504
"Master of the Mint, for medals . . . . .	4,770
"Sir George Naylor, for expenses in the Earl Marshall's Department . . . . .	2,500
"Sir George Naylor, towards the publication of the Account of the Ceremony . . . . .	3,000
"Deputy Earl Marshal, usual fee . . . . .	800
"Mr. T. Tyrrell, for messengers and doorknockers, House of Lords . . . . .	172
"Messrs. Russell and Bridge, for snuff-boxes for Foreign Ministers . . . . .	8,203
"Earl of Kinross, on account of Pursuivants and Heralds in Scotland . . . . .	25
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>£238,240</b>

**"J. C. HERRIES.**

"Whitshall Treasury Chambers, May 27, 1832."

It will be seen, when the account moved for by Mr. Hume in the House of Commons are produced, what was expended for the coronation of William the Fourth, but we believe that only one tenth of the sum expended by George the Fourth was expended by William the Fourth; and it is to be hoped by every real friend of her Majesty that she will not sanction one shilling more for her coronation. Her magnificence and extravagance be remembered only as the arts of the most sensual and luxurious monarch England has ever seen; and let his profusion be a warning to all his successors.—*London Chronicle.*

**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

By the Packet Ship Pennsylvania, and the Ship Carol, Liverpool papers have been received at New York to 27th April.

The appointment of Marshal Soult as ambassador of France at the coronation

[illegible]

Mr. McGrogan, Colman and Dickinson,  
 15th, Capts. Outbrett and Barnham,  
 Lieuts. Deedes and Lieut. Schreiber, 2d,  
 Major J. B. Escourt, 43d; Capts. Go-  
 don and Michel, Lieuts. Biscoe and Da-  
 niel, 66th; and Captain O'Conner, 88th,  
 were passengers by the *Pique*, and have  
 since joined their respective Regiments.  
 H. M. S. *Crocodile*, Captain Polking-  
 horne, was to sail from Halifax, on the  
 19th instant, for Prince Edward Island,  
 with a detachment of the 93d Regiment.  
 —*Mont. Gazette.*  
 On the morning of the 21st January,  
 the *Wanderer* and *Serpent* being in com-  
 pany, off Cuba, observed two vessels  
 steering different courses. The former  
 gave chase to one, the latter to the other.  
 The *Wanderer*, however, observing the  
*Serpent's* chase bear up for St. Jago de  
 Cuba, hauled up to cut her off; the *Ser-  
 pent* having opened a well directed fire  
 on the *slaver's* masts, and finding her  
 gallies, sailors, and several negroes, the  
 sinking boat, and cut her adrift, in hope  
 the *Serpent* would heave to, for the pur-  
 pose of saving their lives. Fortunately  
 the *Serpent* being provided with quarters  
 boats, was enabled to lower them, with-  
 out taking in sail, and thereby saved the  
 lives of the five negroes. The *slaver's*  
 schooner, finding there was no chance of  
 escape, ran ashore about eight miles to  
 the eastward of the entrance to the har-  
 bour of St. Jago, and went to pieces al-  
 most immediately. By the very great  
 exertions of the officers and boats' crew  
 of Her Majesty's sloops, 121 slaves were  
 embarked in safety—20 were found  
 drowned—the master and crew of the  
*slaver* escaped. No papers or colours  
 were found—the name of the *slaver* of  
 the flag under which she sailed could not  
 be ascertained. We would hope that  
 gallant sailors will not thereby be re-  
 garded that reward to which their  
 great exertions so especially entitle them.  
 —*Mont. Gazette.*  
 UNITED STATES.  
 From the National Gazette.  
 We give below a special charge of Judge  
 Todd to the Grand Jury, delivered on ac-  
 count of the late riot in this city and its  
 disastrous effects. It is an excellent paper,  
 and a full and complete exposure of the  
 riot. The judiciary of Philadelphia, Mr.  
 Todd announces, at this moment hold their  
 seats by popular suffrage. We cannot  
 subscribe to this opinion of the court, con-  
 sidered in an exact, literal sense. How-  
 ever, we will not dispute the fact, that  
 it is at last remains to be seen. Riot  
 this took place last night. Hands that  
 strike in the dark care not for size or col-  
 our of victims, and so a mob attacked an asy-  
 lum for orphan children, under the charge  
 of some benevolent ladies, (whether philan-  
 thropic or abolitionists) and set it on fire.—  
 It is a large new building in the north-  
 west part of the city, but the children (114  
 black seniors) and their protectors had not  
 yet escaped it.  
 The burning immediately given, the  
 police and firemen were soon in attendance,  
 and extinguished the fire with cred-  
 itable promptitude. Heaven knows what  
 is to come next. We would sooner risk  
 our chance with a menagerie let loose than  
 a mob. We have no ferocity tempered  
 with violence and sagacity, and operate  
 only with teeth and claws, and can eat it  
 fill. The other is blindly cruel and sys-  
 tematically noxious; its means of harm  
 are indefinite, and its appetite insatiable.—  
 Those who wink at a first outbreak of pop-  
 ular violence, have often to mourn the  
 second.  
 The justice of a mob is not troubled  
 with forms, ceremonies, or quibbles. It  
 is at once judge, jury, and executioner.  
 Whether we are to be again surprised by  
 such a mob, we have no means of know-  
 ing. At present we have the evidence of our  
 eyes, that it flourishes capriciously in place  
 of legitimate law, and if we doubted the  
 fact, we have the opinion of the bench to  
 substantiate it.  
 "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:  
 "A transaction of this kind takes place in our  
 city, and has been only degraded and low-  
 ered, but has given conclusive demonstration  
 that the laws are unvindicated, and are  
 longer adequate to the protection of the  
 citizen. Our property, our reputation, our  
 liberties and our lives are menaced by the  
 lawless violence could send at the mercy  
 of a mob. That city which has been the  
 pride of my heart—that country which, in  
 account of its institutions and laws, I have  
 almost idolized, have, by the doings of the  
 last twenty-four hours, had their fair fame  
 tarnished, and their integrity and our laws  
 have been trampled upon and contemned.  
 We, even in the temple of justice, are  
 tenants by sufferance. The worst feature  
 is that there are not wanting men, ap-  
 parently respectable, who defend and justify  
 these outrages.  
 "I do not intend to notice the excuses  
 offered. I will only say that I have heard  
 none that is consistent with law, or war-  
 rant before that dread tribunal where we  
 must answer. They are all alike, and  
 none that I care to hear, or who may be the  
 victim, God only knows. My object, how-  
 ever, is not to declaim on this subject, but  
 to call your attention to an evil that has  
 outrages of late night has occasioned. The  
 walls of the late beautiful hall, now the  
 still and cold, were the scene of a  
 dangerous, particularly the gable wall par-  
 tially destroyed.  
 "I have been requested by the mayor,  
 attorney general and others, to call your  
 attention to this matter, and request you  
 to make some statement, and make some  
 statement in your opinion the situation  
 of the walls and the safety of the citi-  
 zens will require.  
 "Well, here we are. Brought up to the  
 point of admitting that our system, either  
 through defect of plan or execution, or  
 no means of prevention against, now the  
 danger to the city, and the safety of the  
 laws, and when it takes a whim it  
 its head to burn a house or drown a ba-  
 tion, there is none to say it nay. Neither  
 prevention nor punishment is within our  
 means—the self government of the rights  
 to be restrained by the government. The  
 to be restrained by the government affords no  
 surety. Yet we are yelped at by all these  
 styled democrats of the land, whose

ventures to suggest  
well governed  
client agency of  
pours; and that  
for us if we had  
their powerless  
will come, perhaps  
a charm of singing  
racy, to turn peo  
Y. Commercial A

## THE BRIT

THURSDA

During the pas  
mors that have sp  
city, caused consi  
minds of the Inha  
information can,  
these reports. A  
the Volunteers h  
their homes, and  
partial disbanding  
guards in the city  
placed where non  
wharves are guar  
the cry "All's n  
hours of the nigh  
mity of the Pier,  
in other places,  
they are protecte  
Militia were call  
selecting from ea  
men for active se  
corps or night-g  
for some time b  
again ordered to  
"Queen's Own"  
Kingmill have p  
Frontier, to be st  
ville. All these p  
would seem to in  
thing stirring, and  
the government m  
information to in  
not known to the  
it may, it is ple  
government are o  
the hour of dange  
the people ready  
them.

The last Sandw  
count of a disgrac  
by the inhabitants  
and some of the  
who had gone ac  
form. They were  
with stones, eggs  
maltreated. Afte  
taken place in a  
gentlemen could  
any better recept  
the authorities of  
the inclination no  
riot or disorder a  
we would judge i  
mental Officers of  
Fross visiting the  
uniform at least.  
been before offer  
Ogdensburg and  
will continue to b  
mob is permitted.

An order in C  
the Sheriff, direct  
vowed Spencer, kn  
known General S  
the liberation of C  
tus D. Berdenes  
Francis Clutier, J  
Louis Lenoux, an  
men were all take  
the Schooner An  
been liberated wit  
the order simply  
to the U. S. front  
liberty. They w  
off yesterday mo

The N. Y. A  
states that H. M  
Lord Durham, of  
mouth of the S  
unable to pass up  
the ice. A brig  
nied the Hastings  
previous to the l  
steamer which h  
endeavoured to g  
to replenish her  
day's consumption  
by the ice. A  
ceived from Mont  
stant, and these g  
gence of the sh

The Montreal  
specie payment.  
of this Province a  
discount in Mo  
General of Lower  
ed paying the pub  
the Ordinance p  
Council.

A note has been  
porting to have be  
Mr. Mayerhoffer c  
ated at Toronto, rec  
Mr. Scot, the wri  
was recently pub  
We will just obser  
eithoffer has any  
letter, our column  
but we will, at the  
we have a second  
Mr. Scot, where  
accuracy of his fo  
adds a few more,  
publish shortly



respective bands, Man-  
man and Dickinson,  
thbert and Barnham,  
Lieut. Schreiber, 34,  
Lt. 43d; Capt. G.  
Gent. Biscoe and Dr.  
Capt. O'Conner, 85,  
the Pique, and have  
respective Regiments.  
Lieut. Polking-  
ton, on the Prince  
Edward Island,  
of the 93d Regiment.

of the 21st January,  
Serpent being in com-  
bined two vessels  
coasts. The former  
the latter to the other,  
however, observing the  
ear up to St. Jago de  
cut her off; the Ser-  
a well directed fire at  
and she finding herself  
several negroes into a  
cut her adrift, in hope  
to leave to for the par-  
lives. Fortunately  
provided with quarter  
to lower them, we  
and thereby saved the  
negroes. The slaver  
there was no chance of  
about eight miles to  
entrance to the har-  
went to pieces all.

By the very great  
sailors and boats crew  
two were found  
ster and crew of the  
No papers or colours  
name of the slaver or  
ch she sailed could not  
be, however, hope the  
it not thereby be de-  
ward to which their  
especially entitle them.

#### ED STATES.

National Guards.  
Jury, delivered on a  
riot in this city and its  
It is an excellent per-  
and efficient function-  
of Philadelphia, Mr.  
this moment held in  
suffrage. We cannot  
tion of the court, con-  
sion, literal sense. How  
a of the torch and club  
is to be seen. Riot the  
not night. Hand that  
not for size or color  
a mob attacked an asy-  
liden, under the charge  
ladies, (neither politi-  
lists) and set it on fire—  
miling in the northern  
but the children (little  
their protectors had not

immediately given, the  
were soon in attend-  
shed the fire with great  
Heaven knows what  
We would sooner run  
managerial looser than  
has ferocity tempered  
sagacity, and operates  
and claws, and can eat  
blindly cruel and sys-  
us; its means of harm  
its appetite insatiable.  
at a first outbreak of po-  
often to mourn at a

a mob is not troubled  
ons, or quibbles. It is  
ury, and executioner.  
to be again visited with  
energy is unknown—  
ve the evidence of men  
has capriciously and  
and if we doubted the  
opinion of the bench to

Grand Jury.  
an has taken place in our  
ny degraded and lower-  
conclusive demonstration  
less vindicated, and no  
to the protection of the  
erty, our reputation, our  
are no longer secure.  
old seem, at the mercy of  
y which has been the  
that country which on  
stitutions and laws, I have  
ave, by the doings of the  
ours, had their fair fame  
stitutions and our laws  
and upon and condemned  
ample of justice are men-  
ence. The worst feature  
not wanting men, appa-  
who defend and justify

and to notice the excuses  
ly say that I have heard  
sistent with law, or will  
ded tribunal where all  
What the end of these  
who may be the next  
knows. My object, how-  
on this subject, is to  
tribution to an evil that  
right has occasioned. The  
beautiful Hall, now a ru-  
They are believed to be  
alarly the gable wall next

requested by the mayor,  
and others, to call your  
natter, and request you to  
premises, and make such  
in your opinion the situa-  
and the safety of the cit-  
are. Brought up to the  
that our system, either  
vention against these in-  
ocracy is too mighty for  
en it takes a while into  
a house or down a block  
to say it may. Neither  
punishment is within our  
governing people are not  
by their own right  
system affords no subst-  
elped at by all the  
of the 19th, when

venture to suggest that a country cannot  
be well governed without some more effi-  
cient agency of prevention than exists in  
ours; and that it would be all the better  
for us if we had a government not allegor-  
ically powerless for good. Well—the time  
will come, perhaps, when there will not be  
a chance so strong in the name of democ-  
racy, to turn people's heads withal.—  
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

### THE BRITISH COLONIST

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1838.

During the past week the various ru-  
mors that have spread abroad through the  
city, caused considerable excitement in the  
minds of the inhabitants, and no authentic  
information can be procured relative to  
these reports. A considerable portion of  
the Volunteers have already returned to  
their homes, and simultaneously with the  
partial disbanding of troops, we find the  
guards in the city increased, and pickets  
placed where none had been before. The  
wharves are guarded during the night, and  
the cry "All's well!" proceeding at all  
hours of the night from the further ex-  
tremity of the Piers, and from the city guards  
in other places, reminds our citizens that  
they are protected. On Tuesday the York  
Militia were called out, with the view of  
selecting from each Regiment 100 effective  
men for active service, and the volunteer  
corps or night-guard, whose services have  
for some time been dispensed with, are  
again ordered to be in readiness. The  
"Queen's Own" commanded by Colonel  
Kingsmill have proceeded to the Niagara  
Frontier, to be stationed at Drummonds-  
ville. All these preparations and changes  
would seem to indicate that there is some-  
thing stirring, and we feel persuaded, that  
the government must be possessed of some  
information to induce these precautions,  
not known to the public. But be that as  
it may, it is pleasing to know that the  
government are on the alert, and when  
the hour of danger arrives they will find  
the people ready and willing to sustain  
them.

The last Sandwich Herald gives an ac-  
count of a disgraceful outrage committed  
by the inhabitants of Detroit on Col. Hill  
and some of the officers of his regiment,  
who had gone across to that city in uni-  
form. They were assailed on the streets  
with stones, eggs and mud, and otherwise  
maltreated. After what had previously  
taken place in and about Detroit, these  
gentlemen could scarcely have expected  
any better reception, knowing well that  
the authorities of the place have neither  
the inclination nor the power to suppress  
riot or disorder among the people, and  
we would judge it prudent that our Regi-  
mental Officers on the frontier abstained  
from visiting the American shores, in their  
uniform at least. Similar insults have  
been before offered to officers who visited  
Ogdensburg and other places, and such  
will continue to be the case, as long as  
the mob is permitted to rule the country.

An order in Council was received by  
the Sheriff, directing the liberation of Syl-  
vanus Spencer, known as *aida* to the re-  
nowned General Sutherland, and also for  
the liberation of Claude Campeau, Augus-  
tus D. Berdenue, Henry W. Johnson,  
Francis Clutier, Francis St. Augustine,  
Louis Lenoux, and George Davis. These  
men were all taken with Theller on board  
the Schooner Anne of Detroit, and have  
been liberated without trial or punishment,  
the order simply being to transmit them  
to the U. S. frontier, and there set them at  
liberty. They were accordingly packed  
off yesterday morning.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser  
states that H. M. S. Hastings, having  
Lord Durham on board, was off the  
mouth of the St. Lawrence, but was  
unable to pass up the Gulf on account of  
the ice. A brig of war which accompa-  
nied the Hastings, arrived at Halifax  
previous to the 16th instant. The armed  
steamer which also accompanied her,  
endeavored to get into Sidney, C. B.,  
to replenish her fuel, having but one  
day's consumption left, but was prevent-  
ed by the ice. The latest papers re-  
ceived from Montreal, are to the 26th in-  
stant, and they give no further intelli-  
gence of these ships.

The Montreal Banks have resumed  
specie payment. The notes of the banks  
of this Province are consequently at a  
discount in Montreal. The Receiver  
General of Lower Canada has commene-  
d paying the public officers, in terms of  
the Ordinance passed by the special  
Council.

A note has been handed in to us pur-  
porting to have been written by the Rev.  
Mr. Mayerhoffer of Markham, but dated  
at Toronto, requiring us to say who  
Mr. Scott, the writer of a letter, is  
was recently published in this paper—  
We will just observe, that if Mr. May-  
erhoffer has any reply to make to that  
letter, our columns are at his service;  
but we will, at the same time state, that  
we have a second epistle before us from  
Mr. Scott, wherein he persists in the  
accuracy of his former statements, and  
adds a few more, which we may proba-  
bly publish shortly.

The 34th Regiment is daily expected  
here. We learn from the Bytown Ga-  
zette, that three companies of them, pas-  
sed on their route, by the Rideau Canal  
on Wednesday the 23d. inst. and private  
accounts since inform us, that they have  
arrived safely at Kingston. It is further  
stated that the 71st is to proceed forth-  
with to Toronto, to relieve the 24th now  
stationed in this Garrison.

The Riot at Philadelphia, which we  
briefly noticed last week, has been follow-  
ed by another attempt during the night,  
to burn an 'asylum for orphan children,  
erected by some benevolent ladies. The  
mob have evidently gained the ascendancy  
in Philadelphia, as well as in other parts  
of the Union, and the humiliating admis-  
sion has been made by Judge Todd on the  
Bench, in his charge to the Grand Jury,  
that even in the temple of Justice, they  
are mere tenants by sufferance—of whom?  
of an infuriated mob, which is at once  
Judge, Jury, and Executioner. We refer  
to the article copied in another part of  
this paper, from the *National Gazette*,  
with some remarks thereon from the N.  
Y. Commercial Advertiser, for further  
particulars.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Montreal Transcript has the fol-  
lowing:

"We are sorry to state that desertion  
is said to have been very frequent, lat-  
terly, from the regiments in Upper Can-  
ada. In some cases they have gone away  
in full uniform, with accoutrements,  
ammunition and all."

In addition to the above, we find the  
subjoined statement in the Rochester  
Democrat, from a correspondent. It  
may be true for aught we know, but  
certainly looks as though it "wanted  
confirmation." Newmarket is some  
thirty miles north of Toronto, in the vi-  
cinity of Lake Simcoe, in one of the  
most pleasant and well settled parts of  
the province; and it seems to us to be  
a very extraordinary circumstance, that  
men so situated could pass through a  
country a distance at least of one hundred  
miles, before they could cross into the  
United States and not be stopped. The  
nearest point for them to embark at  
would be Toronto; but it is hardly prob-  
able that they would, in their martial  
dress, have found a passage from that  
place to any part of the States. If there  
be any truth in the story, it will cer-  
tainly turn out to be some half dozen es-  
caped by the way of Cobourg, or some  
other small port.

DESERTION OF A WHOLE COMPANY.—  
The "Queen's Own," a company station-  
ed at Newmarket, Upper Canada, (be-  
longing to this regiment,) safely ar-  
rived in our harbor last night, heartily  
sick of the Queen's service. They had  
to travel a good many miles in the  
woods before they could get an opportu-  
nity to cross the lake, during which  
time they sold their guns to good radicals  
to obtain provisions.

Had the above appeared only in the  
Rochester paper, we should not have  
noticed it, as the wholesale fabrication  
of Canadian news along that frontier, is  
now become too notorious even for con-  
tradiction. It sometimes happens too, that  
we receive the first intelligence from  
Lower Canada of the passing events  
around us here, and as these are often  
found incorrect, it were well that a lit-  
tle more caution was observed. In re-  
ceiving intelligence from certain sour-  
ces. As to desertion in Upper Canada,  
it is so rare, that it would be difficult to  
point out an instance of late, unless the  
statement made in a late number of the  
Cornwall Observer be correct that one  
or two of the men had escaped from  
there, or their march to Montreal. But  
with respect to the whole Company of  
the Queen's Own, having deserted from  
Newmarket, we will simply say that  
it is untrue. The Queen's Own are  
Volunteers, commanded by Col.  
Kingsmill, and there never was a Com-  
pany of that Regiment at Newmarket,  
nor have there been any troops station-  
ed there since these unfortunate distur-  
bances commenced, excepting that for a  
few weeks in winter, one company of  
the 24th Regiment was quartered there.  
So little suspicion indeed is attached to  
the "Queen's Own," that they have  
been removed to the Niagara frontier,  
where they will have every facility of  
deserting should they desire it,—but  
these men know better,—they are well  
ordered and disciplined,—and they look  
forward to more flattering laurels being  
won by them in the Queen's Service,  
than any they possibly could acquire by  
joining the Brigand Vagabonds now  
loitering about Rochester and Lockport.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur ar-  
rived in Town from Kingston on Sunday  
morning. At Kingston His Excellency  
was received with becoming respect by  
the Inhabitants. Notwithstanding the  
early hour of his arrival there, and the  
very unfavorable weather, a large party  
of the Inhabitants, of all classes, repaired  
to the wharf on the arrival of the Commodore  
Barrie, and escorted His Excellency to

Macdonald's Hotel, where he was received  
by a guard of honor, and the band of the  
83d Regiment. A Royal Salute was fired  
on His Excellency's arrival. His Excel-  
lency reviewed the Forces of the Garrison,  
and complimented them very highly on  
their steadiness and discipline, stating al-  
so, that he had great pleasure in convey-  
ing Her Majesty's gracious sentiments to  
the portion of the Canadian Militia he now  
addressed—that he had Her Majesty's  
commands to communicate to the Militia  
of Upper Canada the grateful sense Her  
Majesty entertained of their conduct, in  
coming forth with such alacrity, and be-  
having with such distinguished bravery in  
suppressing rebellion, and repelling an in-  
vading foe. His Excellency inspected the  
different Barracks both in Kingston and  
Fort Henry. We copy the following from  
the *Kingston Chronicle*.

On Thursday last, Sir George Arthur  
entertained a large party at Dinner at  
the Macdonald Hotel. There were pre-  
sented several of the clergy and the re-  
spectable inhabitants of Kingston, with  
many of the military. The Band of the  
83d was in attendance.

Upon the removal of the cloth, His Ex-  
cellency, in honor of Her Majesty's birth-  
day, crumpled the shires \$100 each, 10  
per cent to be paid on subscribing. It is  
expected that a charter will be obtained  
from the Territorial Legislature. A sub-  
scription Book has been open for some  
time to which there has been a consider-  
able number of subscribers who held their  
first meeting on Monday, 21st May, at the  
late City News Room.

PETER PENNY, Esq., late M. P. P. for  
Lennox and Addington, was called to the  
aid, and James Lesslie, Esq. appointed  
Secretary, the following resolutions were  
adopted:

1. That the Mississippi Emigration So-  
ciety being now in operation, the affairs of  
the Company shall be managed by 9 di-  
rectors, of whom 5 shall be a quorum, and  
who shall have power to appoint a presi-  
dent, chairman and necessary officers, and that  
these directors shall be forthwith chosen  
by ballot.

2. That 3 of the Directors be chosen by  
ballot to proceed at once to the Western  
Territory of the United States to choose a  
desirable location for the proposed city,  
and that they have full power to purchase  
land, employ engineers and act for the  
benefit of the company as they may think  
expedient, and that it be recommended  
that they leave this province not later than  
the 1st June next.

3. That the Directors be instructed to  
frame articles of co-partnership for the  
government of the Society and to publish  
an address to their fellow-countrymen,  
setting forth the reasons for the formation  
of the Society and its objects, and that  
they be authorised to call a general meet-  
ing of the Society for the adoption of the  
constitution and to receive the report of  
the delegates as soon as practicable.

4. That the Directors be authorised to  
keep the Stock Books open till the 1st July  
next and no longer.

5. That agreeably to the prospectus ab-  
sent stockholders be permitted to vote by  
proxy at the present election.

6. That the necessary expenses of the  
delegates be paid by the Company, but no  
charge for time.

7. That the proceedings of this meeting  
be published.

The ballot was then taken for Directors  
agreeably to the first resolution, and the  
following gentlemen were elected: Messrs.  
P. Perry, T. Parke, M. P. P. J. Lesslie,  
J. Beatty, J. H. Price, F. Hincks, J. Doel,  
T. Elliott, J. Leys. After which a ballot  
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deputation agreeably to the 2nd resolu-  
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Perry for his able conduct in the chair.

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CITY OF TORONTO AND YORK COUNTY  
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sportsmen. The course presented a  
godly muster of those connoisseurs in  
turf matters, who are generally to be  
found wherever sport is expected, viz. a  
good many betting men, keen sportsmen  
from the other side, Kingston, Port Hope,  
Hamilton, Niagara, and elsewhere, and  
the officers of the different corps station-  
ed in the city, with a tolerable sprink-  
le of the country gentlemen: and we had  
pleasure in noticing on the grand stand  
and in the various respectable carriages  
on the Course, many of those beauties  
of human kind, (for whom our city and  
vicinity is now so famous) whose fine  
and fascinating countenances thronged  
and delighted to the events of the meeting:  
and it is to be hoped, as our turf has  
become respectable, that future meetings  
will be still more numerous graced by  
the gentry of the Province, to represent  
something like the appearance of a race-  
course such as we have witnessed in our  
native land, where the great and mighty  
give their popular attendance & support.

THE WARM and cordial expressions of  
congratulation, with which you have greet-  
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your services in support of "British Laws  
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If my zeal for the Queen's service ad-  
mits of any augmentation, or if my desire  
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augmented, that I desire to be quickened  
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expressed yourselves prepared and  
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I concur with you in deeply lamenting  
the past. It is most distressing to reflect  
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been seduced by a few vain, intriguing,  
and ambitious men, from their allegiance  
to their Sovereign; but at the same time it  
has been most reviving to have marked the  
main body of the great loyal majority of  
the people (and none more so than the  
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with which the great majority of the  
Juries of the land, have vindicated the  
honor and supremacy of the Laws; which  
alone, whilst they afford protection to the  
persons and to the properties of all classes  
of the community, give bounds to the  
freedom and to the independence of the  
people.

GEORGE ARTHUR.

A few weeks ago we published the Pros-  
pectus of the Mississippi Emigration So-  
ciety.—Since then a meeting of the par-  
ties concerned in this scheme, was held in  
the late City News Room, over the Bank  
of the People.—The objects of the Society  
may be known by perusing the following  
portion of an address, by the Directors,—  
and the Resolutions appended thereto.

After some consultation among influen-  
tial reformers in different parts of the pro-  
vince the Mississippi Emigration Society  
has been formed. Its object is simply to  
unite the energies of intending emigrants  
in the formation of a settlement, and to  
enable each settler by the formation of a  
joint stock company to derive the benefit  
of the increase in the value of city prop-  
erty which must take place if the settle-  
ment succeeds. The great object of the  
Society will be to choose a location in the  
center of a rich farming country, as for  
several years the emigration will be com-  
posed principally of the Agricultural part  
of the population. The interests of this  
class will therefore be most sedulously at-  
tended to, and as Farmers, all will derive  
equal benefit, whether Stockholders in the  
Company or not.

The objects of the Society have been  
already explained in the Prospectus, and  
are confined exclusively to the purchase  
of a vacant plot, and making improvements  
thereon. The shares are \$100 each, 10  
per cent to be paid on subscribing. It is  
expected that a charter will be obtained  
from the Territorial Legislature. A sub-  
scription Book has been open for some  
time to which there has been a consider-  
able number of subscribers who held their  
first meeting on Monday, 21st May, at the  
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persons and to the properties of all classes  
of the community, give bounds to the  
freedom and to the independence of the  
people.

GEORGE ARTHUR.

The road to and from the city afforded  
a most lively appearance, being crowd-  
ed with vehicles of all kinds and descrip-  
tions, from the bang-up four in hand to  
the city job-cart, and were not without  
their full complement of passengers, some  
of them amounting even to cruelty Yana.  
Now and then could be seen "a Barkley  
and Perin's dray horse," jogging along  
at steady pace with at least half-a-dozen  
of heavy weights to the scene of merri-  
ment, but all "coming it" as the state  
of their means best afforded and pride  
allowed them. The lives of those of Her  
Majesty's leige subjects who more hum-  
bly padded the distance on hoof, were  
often endangered by the furious driving  
of the different Jehus and break-neck  
riding of the many equestrians.

Col. Dawson being appointed by his  
brother Stewards to start the horses,  
William Goring, Esq. to be Judge, Mr.  
Maitland at his usual post to weigh the  
jockies, & the course easily cleared & kept  
by Mr. Alder Denison at the head of his soldier-  
like troop, at one o'clock the sports  
commenced with the race for—

The City Plate of Fifty Sovereigns.

The gift of the inhabitants,—free for  
all Horses.—2 year olds, a feather; 3  
year olds, to carry 6 stone 9 lb.; 4 year  
olds, 7 stone 9 lb.; 5 year olds, 8 stone  
4 lb.; 6 year olds, 8 stone 10 lb., and  
aged, 9 stone.—Heats two miles and a  
distance.

Mr. Yarker's c. h. Medas, by American  
Eclipse, 5 years old, 1 1  
Mr. Chapman's b. m. Yorkshire  
Lass, by D. Grey, 4 years, old 2 2  
Mr. Dexter's b. g. Limber Jenny,  
by Henry, aged, 3 3  
Mr. Hobson's b. h. Jack Down-  
ing, by Sir Archy, 6 years,  
old Distanced.

This race created great excitement,  
and afforded much sport.

Betting.—The Yorkshiremen and many  
others, backed freely their imported  
mare "ould Lass, the favourite against  
the field. A false start when that aston-  
ishing "leets" nag "Limber Jenny,"  
came in first, the "Yorkshire Lass" se-  
cond, (pulling up lame) "Midus" saving  
his distance. They again went off.  
"Jenny" leading, followed by the "Lass"  
for the first mile and quarter, when the  
running was taken up by "Midus," who  
was never again headed, and won easily.  
Second heat—"Midus" made play all the  
way, was never headed, and won cleverly.  
It astonished every one to see the  
"ould Lass" come in as she is placed,  
knowing that she ran the two heats on  
three legs: it only shows what English  
blood and bottom will do. The issue of  
the race might have been different, had  
she not fallen lame. Considerable sums  
of money changed hands.

The Royal Forester's Plate of £21  
—Given by the Officers of that Regt.  
for Horses bred in the Province) that  
never won Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes,  
before the day of entry. 3 year olds to  
carry 10 stone 7 lb.; 4 year olds, 11  
stone 4 lb.; 5 year olds 11 stone 10 lb.;  
6 year olds and aged, 12 stone. Heat;  
once round and a distance.—Gentlemen  
riders.

Mr. Dexter's ch. m. Fanny, by  
Messenger Ducoc, 5 years old,  
(rider) Mr. W. Munro, black  
and all black, 1 1  
Mr. Hutton's b. g. Elcho, aged,  
(rider) Mr. Bowler, 5 2  
Captain Boulton's br. g. Erin, 6  
years, old, (rider) Owen, 2 3  
Mr. Newlove's b. c. For, by Fox-  
hunter, three years old, (rider)  
Owen, Distanced.

Capt. Pocock's ch. g. Forester,  
(rider) Owen, dr.

Betting.—"Fanny" the favourite  
against the field. The turn out and jock-  
eys of the different gentlemen Jocks  
in this race would have done credit even  
to a Heaton or Eglington Park Meeting.  
Each of the heats were well contested—  
three keeping together till within distance  
—when "Fanny" came out and won easi-  
ly both heats.

A handsome Jockey Saddle,  
Free for all Horses not exceeding 14  
hands high. Catch weights.  
This race afforded most excellent sport  
and was won in two heats by Mr. How-  
ard's Poney beating five others.

SECOND DAY.

The County Plate of Fifty Pounds,  
Free for all Horses. 2 year olds, a  
feather; 3 year olds to carry 7 stone 3  
lb.; 4 year olds, 8 stone 4 lb.; 5 year  
olds, 8 stone 13 lb.; 6 year olds, 9  
stone 4 lb.; aged, 9 stone 7 lb.—Heats  
once round and a distance.—(Winner of  
the City Plate to carry 10 lb. extra.)

Mr. Yarker's c. m. Rival, by American  
Eclipse, aged, (rider) Bob Fair 1 1  
Mr. Baily's bl. g. Black Swallow,  
5 years, old, 2 dist.  
Mr. Grantham's b. m. Betsy 3 dr.  
Bedlam, aged,  
Mr. Chapman's b. m. Yorkshire  
Lass, Distanced.

Betting.—Even, between Black Swal-  
low and Rival, (Bessy not mentioned),  
a beautiful start all going off together  
Rival and Swallow alternately leading  
until within distance, "Bob" giving the  
mare a pull gave Swallow the go-by, and  
won by a length. One of the best run  
heats we ever witnessed on this course.  
Second heat, "Rival" leading, when a-  
bout the end of the first half mile, Swal-  
low broke down. He was comical in his  
fore legs before starting, and his fall  
did not astonish the knowing "fans."

The Queen's Own Plate of £21.

The gift of the Officers of that Regt.  
—for Horses that never won Plate, Match  
or Sweepstakes, before the day of entry.

Weights and distance same as for the  
Foresters' Plate. Entrance £1 10s. Gen-  
tlemen riders.



6. And be it  
Order in Council  
respect to free gra  
the party or pa  
or the assignee  
ty of parties, a  
such assignee c  
option, be ent  
respect thereof  
in lieu thereof  
ings per acre,  
other public la