



QUEBEC, 18TH JULY, 1853.

INTERRUPTION OF THE CRIMINAL TERM.

After the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday morning last, the Solicitor General rose and informed the Court of certain facts which had come to his knowledge, relative to some serious objections against the panels of Grand and Petit Jurors prepared for this term.

(Reported for the Quebec Gazette.)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CROWN SIDE.

18TH JULY, 1853.

Present.—The Hon. Mr. Justice PANET, The QUEEN, AYLWIN, W. S. SEWELL, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Quebec.

The present was a Rule served upon the Sheriff, requiring him to show cause why a fine should not be imposed upon him as an error committed in the return of the panel of Grand Jurors. It was conceived in the following terms:—

"It appearing to the Court, that the panel of Grand Jurors returned by the Sheriff of this District, to serve at this present term, has not been by him made and returned in manner and form as required by the Statutes in that behalf, by reason whereof the same hath been quashed; it is ordered that William Smith Sewell, Esquire, the Sheriff aforesaid, do show cause at the next sitting of the Court, why a fine should not be set upon him, for his default in the premises.

"By the Court, "J. GREEN, "Clerk of the Court." The Hon. F. W. PRIMROSE, Q.C., Counsel at law, for the Sheriff, sheweth as on my own part, to state, that it is not intended to recede from the admission made by the Sheriff, to the effect that an error has been committed in the return of the panel of Grand Jurors; and that the return has been made in contravention of the mode prescribed by Statute.

It is my duty, however, as Counsel for the Sheriff, to take such objections as may appear necessary, to relieve him from the consequences of the act in question. In doing so, however, I trust the Court will be guided by the position in which I stand, and consider my position with respect to the person whom I am here to represent. I feel full well that the great and broad principles of criminal justice will be scrupulously regarded and respected by the Court, and justice under any circumstances rendered in the case.

"The first point is, admitting the error, that the Statute 10 & 11 Vic., c. 13, by regulating the penalty, has taken away any other mode of punishment. The 19th section of the said Act has been contravened purely through unwillingness on the part of the Sheriff, and not through any fault of his own. The Sheriff is responsible expressly laid down in the Statute itself; I refer the Court to the 42nd section of the statute above-mentioned, by which the penalty for the wilful neglect, or negligent performance, of the duties prescribed by the said Act, is specially laid down; it is enacted, "That every Sheriff who shall wilfully or negligently offend against any of the provisions of this Act, shall for the first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifteen pounds currency, nor less than five pounds currency, and for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds currency, nor less than fifteen pounds currency; and for the third, or any subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding thirty pounds currency, nor less than fifteen pounds currency;" and by the 45th section it is enacted, "That the penalty herebefore provided shall be paid for within six months next after the offence committed, and not afterwards."

"It was clear that by the 42nd clause, a specific penalty had been imposed for the contravention of the Act; and that by the 45th clause, the particular manner in which that penalty was to be imposed, was prescribed. By this clause, it was plain that the fine was to be paid for, and not to be imposed by the Court. I shall not quote authorities to show that, the legislature having passed an express statute to punish a particular offence, another penalty than that prescribed shall not be imposed. It is evident such a thing could not be done, otherwise a man would be twice punished. Suppose the court should fine the Sheriff to-day, it could not be for the contravention of the Act above-mentioned; as it imposes a particular fine to be levied by a civil suit; and if the court should fine him for contempt of court, what security would be afforded the Sheriff that he would not be a second time punished for the same offence, by the institution of a qui tam prosecution—the mode prescribed by the Statute for the contravention thereof.

"AYLWIN, J.—That is not the question. The question is: Does the statute in question deprive the court of its inherent power to punish an offender for neglect of duty; of that power inherent in it to punish its officers, so as to secure the efficient administration of justice? It is not necessary to state that it does deprive the court of that power.

"AYLWIN, J.—In England and Ireland under the common law, Sheriffs have frequently been punished for neglect of duty. Mr. PRIMROSE.—In England it can be done, I have myself seen the Sheriff fined; but in this country it is not a statutory offence. It would be a new doctrine, were a statute imposed upon a common law duty, to punish the neglect of that duty by common law, when the Statute prescribes the duty, expressly specifies the penalty for the neglectful performance thereof. It would be setting aside the penalty imposed by the statute, and punishing the offence by a right said to be inherent in the court. If the court were to fine the Sheriff to-day, the Attorney General or a private informer might bring his qui tam action hereafter.

"Mr. PRIMROSE.—Suppose that an offence be committed against the common law, is an offence against the statute law a bar to the punishment of the offence against the common law? The second point is, that if the Sheriff was liable to a fine by the court, notwithstanding the clauses of the Act above mentioned, it must be shown that in consequence of his contravention of the Act, the panel of the jurors was a nullity and must necessarily be quashed. But I contend that the panel was not a nullity, and that there was no necessity for quashing it. I would rather defer the discussion of this point, until the court shall have decided concerning the first point, as it is an extremely delicate subject, inasmuch as it calls in question the conduct of the court.

"AYLWIN, J.—Oh! that is nothing, proceed. If you can show that the decision of the court was wrong, there will only be the greater willingness to rescind it. Mr. PRIMROSE.—The 19th clause of the above Act is merely directory, merely to secure the return of the jury without partiality or favour. This clause embodies the object of the legislature; and that object was merely to provide for the return of a jury without partiality. This clause was imperative, from the other clauses in the act it would be most difficult even for the most skillful person, with the utmost diligence and attention, to act strictly up to it. AYLWIN, J.—This argument can have no effect upon the judgment of the court. Supposing your argument, that the clause is merely directory, admitted, if the Sheriff refused or neglected to follow that direction, then you come back to the first point, and the Sheriff is still liable for the neglect. Mr. PRIMROSE.—The Sheriff cannot be fined by the common law for such a neglect. To show that neglect on the part of the Sheriff to do what is not compulsory upon him would not be punishable by the common law in England, I will refer to Bacon's abridgment, title juries, pp. 732 & 733. I would particularly refer to p. 733, where it is said:—

"If the array of a panel is returned by a bailiff of a franchise, and the Sheriff returns it as of himself, this shall be quashed; but if the Sheriff return a jury within a liberty, this is good, and the lord of the franchise is driven to his remedy against him." "If the Sheriff returns a panel of jurors struck out of the roll, and the Sheriff returns it as of himself, this is a good array, and shall not be quashed; and, therefore, it is common for the officers of the court, by the direction of the judges, to give a panel to the Sheriff, which he returns, but the court seems not to have the power to compel the Sheriff to make his return, but that he may, if a sufficient doer does not appear according to the precept of the writ. In page 732, it is said, after the challenge to the array, allowed for, for the partiality of the Sheriff, the coroner may return the very same jury."

"So that in England the Sheriff could not be fined unless he had returned an invalid jury. In England was that so long as the Sheriff had summoned the jury through favour or partiality, or a jury that could not sit, he was not open to punishment. AYLWIN, J.—I do not so read it. It is that if the Sheriff should return a jury, though not strictly in accordance with the manner directed, the court could not fine him. Mr. PRIMROSE.—Of course for the interests of my client I give it a more extensive interpretation. There was a nullity of the summons in a particular manner, it shall be null. The question is, was the jury, as summoned, qualified? Suppose the Sheriff had packed the jury by favour, and could only be quashed although the favour. In the case cited, in consequence of the favour, in the case cited, but the same jury had been returned by the Coroner, and could not be quashed, because the favour did not pack the jury by favour, and it appeared that he had not, then the jury was valid. But the court, in its zeal for justice, has proceeded rather hastily, and has quashed the jury without giving the subject sufficient consideration.

"The law, as it stands, is very difficult to execute. It would be very difficult for the court, even, if they were to retire into their chamber and look at the law, to tell the Sheriff where to begin and where to leave off in the summoning of a jury. It is exceedingly difficult for a person not well acquainted with the law to understand how to execute it. AYLWIN, J.—Do you think that the court is going to retire into chambers for the purpose of answering questions put by the Sheriff? It would be well, before proceeding further, to the Sheriff merely in the light of neglect, you view it favourably; but if it be not mere neglect, it would prove an attempt to violate the law of the land. Mr. PRIMROSE.—I have not had time to produce affidavits. I was only retained on Saturday. PANET, J.—I think the Sheriff, from respect to the court, ought to have been prepared with affidavits. Mr. PRIMROSE.—I did on Saturday think of providing affidavits, but as I thought we had all the law regarding the case in the Act above mentioned, and that the penalties for the offence should be imposed by a qui tam action, I did not think it necessary to prepare affidavits, but if the court should think my first point incorrect—

"PANET, J.—We cannot be expected to give an opinion on that point, and if you did not think it sufficient you should have been prepared with affidavits. AYLWIN, J.—You should have been prepared with affidavits for the satisfaction of the court. Here, the SHERIFF, who was sitting at the side of his Counsel, rose up, and in his usual calm manner, respectfully intimated to the court his wish to avoid further discussion, and requested the court to impose a fine upon him. After a brief consultation by the members of the court, Mr. Justice PANET remarked that if the Sheriff would delay to prepare affidavits, the court would give a non pro-morrow. Mr. Solicitor General CHATELAIN intimated that if the court would be pleased to adjourn for an hour or so, the affidavits might be prepared without delaying the court for another day. AYLWIN, J.—Without pronouncing an opinion, I would think a larger delay should be given, as it is not only necessary to state the facts, but it is necessary that the affidavits should contain a negative of wilful error. The Sheriff and his Counsel, without making any further observation, withdrew. The Court then declared the Term closed. LEX.

ALLEGED CONVERSION TO ROMANISM.—The Constitutional is authorized to give the most explicit and emphatic contradiction to a statement which appeared in the Popish Free Press of Saturday last, to the effect that the Duchess of Hamilton had been converted to the Roman Church. The statement is totally devoid of foundation.—North British Daily Mail.

We understand that invitations have been extended to the members of the administration generally, to attend the public dinner to be given to the Hon. M. Cameron, by his political friends at Port Spain, on the 22nd instant.

We learn from the Toronto papers, that the writ for the county of Leeds has been issued, and that the election of a member to replace Attorney General Richards, elevated to the Bench, must come off before the end of the month. Mr. Ormond Jones, the Tory candidate, is the only one yet in the field.

The election for Niagara was decided without a contest, on Wednesday last, Mr. Solicitor General Morrison being returned by acclamation.

The Toronto Patriot has been informed that it is intended to make a great Protestant demonstration in that city, in the shape of a public dinner to George Brown, Esq., M.P.P., on the same day the Corporation dinner is to be given to the Hon. Mr. Hincks. It says, the Brown, like the Hincks dinner, is to be non-political.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, the Huron Signal states, has purchased the large estate of the Baron de Tuyle, known as the Bayfield property, consisting of some 3000 acres, which include the village of Bayfield.

NEW WHEAT.—United States papers say, it is a subject of general remark that the quality of the new wheat which has thus far been brought to market, is exceedingly fine. The grain is richer, fuller and better ripened than has been known for many years. The quality of flour manufactured from it must therefore be very fine.

The Lady Eglinton left the Queen's Wharf with the mails for England at a quarter to three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The following is a list of her passengers:—

Admiral Boxer and lady, Mr. Boxer and Miss Boxer, Mrs. and Miss Ashworth, Mrs. Yarwood, Miss Hunt, Miss Truscott, Miss Dunstall, Hon. Mr. James Ferrier and lady, Mr. Ferrier, junior, Mr. Meredith and lady, Mr. Gwynn Miss Gwynn, Miss Jarvis, Miss Paul, two Misses Taylor, Mrs. Concher, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Kaines, two Misses Kaines, Mr. and Mrs. Gupper, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Cotton, Mr. G. Ryland, Rev. Mr. Roche, Mr. Mallet, Mr. P., Mr. H. G. David, H. Elgar, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, family and servant.—Total 50.

The Lady Eglinton passed Rivière du Loup in nine hours from Quebec. We understand that the Sarah Sands is the next boat, and may be expected the ensuing week.

NEW CONVENTION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SEIGNIORIAL TENURE.—Conformably to the convocation published in the newspapers, at the instance of some members of the Legislature, a public meeting of persons from different parts of the country was held in Montreal, on the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, in the Hall of the Canadian Institute, in order to organize a new Convention for the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and M. D. Latte requested to act as Secretary, and it was resolved:—

On motion of Jacob de Witt, Esq., seconded by M. John, Esq., M. P. P.:— That the project for the reform and abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure, proposed by the Attorney General for Lower Canada, had given occasion to a hope that the subject, being placed in a constitutional manner before the country, the two branches of the Legislature would treat it with the maturity of reflection which its importance merited, and would render such a project defensible in question, and in debate; that the Legislature, in the course of the time it was adopted in the Legislative Assembly, contained many abuses against the Constitution, but that with the desire to regulate this question, the members of the Legislature favoured the abolition, believed they ought to accept it; that the Legislature, faithful to its traditions, which render its abolition imperious and immediate, having placed itself in the position of representatives of the Seigniors, and having treated in a manner outrageously trivial, a subject on which the prosperity and individual good of almost all the inhabitants of Lower Canada depends, has in that manner, dishonoured the Constitution and its representatives in the House of the kind of compromise to which they had agreed with regret, and in consequence the two parties resume their former independent position, and will hereafter have nothing but strict justice as the principle of reform and abolition:—

Moved by P. E. Dastler, Esq., seconded by E. Scallan, Esq., and resolved:— That considering the position in which the Constitution were placed by the proceedings of the last session of Parliament, a new convention ought to be organized with power to prepare a project for reform and abolition, to which will adhere strictly and without composition all the Seigniors and their representatives in the House—which project shall in the first place define the respective rights of Seigniors and Censitaires, and lay down the basis of a communication and final abolition.—

Moved by J. M. Poulin, Esq., M. P. P. seconded by L. Archambault, Esq., and resolved:— That this convention be composed of three branches—one for the District of Montreal, one for that of Quebec, and one for that of Three Rivers—the three branches to meet at the request of the Montreal branch, to name a Central Committee:—

Moved by P. F. C. Deslauriers, Esq., seconded by A. Dugas, Esq., and resolved:— That the members of Parliament are ex officio members of the branch of their district, that the Censitaires of each Parish are invited to organize in Committee; and the representative of each County, and in default of his, the Mayor of each County and the municipal Councillors are specially charged to organize their Counties in Parish Committees, each of which are to send two deputies to the District branch—each branch may add to its numbers such persons as it may believe able to render service to the objects which this assembly has in view.

Moved by A. Dufresne, Esq., seconded by J. O. Bureau, Esq., and resolved:— That each branch be organized so as to assemble the 1st of September next, in order to appoint a Central Committee. Moved by J. B. Mogensan, Esq., M. P. P. seconded by J. Douce, Esq., and resolved:— That Louis Lacoste, Esq., member for Chamblay be charged to fix the time and place of meeting for the deputies of the Montreal branch, the first Thursday in September next; that F. X. Lemieux, Esq., M. P. P. for Dorchester, be charged to fix the time and place of meeting of the branch of the District of Quebec; and that P. B. Demoulin, Esq., M. P. P. for Kamouraska, do the same thing for the Three Rivers branch.

Archdeacon Wilberforce has just published a Book, in which he advocates "the real presence," maintains the Lord's Supper to be a sacrifice; and argues that this sacrifice ought to be offered daily. Here we have the Roman mass in all its leading features. Now, is the

On motion of Dr. Valois, M. P. seconded by L. A. Detome, Esq.

That all the Censitaires of each Parish Committee and each branch, be requested to organize subscriptions to defray necessary expenses, in order to give effect to the proceedings and to the labours of the Central Committee.

Moved by J. O. Bureau, Esq., seconded by P. Blanchet, Esq., and resolved:— That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the journals of this city, with a request to the journals of Lower Canada to republish them.

An extract from Capt. Infield's Search of Sir John Franklin:— "On the 7th August we found ourselves off Eskimoua, a Danish Esquimaux settlement, and landed on the coast, where we had an opportunity of witnessing an Esquimaux service.

"Being anxious to witness the forms and simple ceremonies of the service in a native church, I obeyed the summons of the bell in the neighbourhood, and soon found myself in a large, low, white-washed room, and taking my seat quietly in a corner, I watched the Esquimaux assembling in this fauif land, to worship the same God that my countrymen had a few hours before been praising in our English churches.

"I was, but rapidly, the little meeting-house filled, and then the doors closed, and an Esquimaux, with the most forbidding exterior of any I had ever seen, slowly rose, and with much solemnity gave out a hymn; and in a few moments the melodious harmony of many well-tuned voices brooded over the meeting, with the strain, for though not one word was intelligible to me, I could nevertheless feel that each person was lifting his heart to his Maker, and I unconsciously joined in the harmony with words which, having learnt in childhood, now rushed into my mind, and I sang along with the halloguhs of these poor semi-savages.

"After the hymn, a chapter of the Bible was read in the Esquimaux language, and then a prayer, extempore, but full of that fervour and earnest devotion which made me look with more reverence at the singularly native who was thus leading the hearts of his fellow-citizens to the mercy seat of heaven. "A sermon followed, and then burst from the preacher's lips a flow of eloquence that I have seldom heard equalled; without gesturing, and without any subject till the large drops of perspiration fell on the sacred volume, and his tone and emphasis proved that he was gifted with eloquence of no ordinary nature.

"Another hymn followed, and then they separated with the blessing of this native Esquimaux Catechist, for such afterwards found me, and that they met in the City Hall at half-past 3, to-morrow, for that purpose. Adjoined.

A correspondent of the Times writes:— "Passing through a district of Ireland, my attention was directed to a peculiar occupation carried on, which, upon closer inspection, proved to be the following highly amusing and instructive one. A number of persons were sewing pieces of meat together, and when united, they form a square mass of the weight of about 4 lbs. It appears that the contract by Government is to supply the navy with pieces of this size, and to meet the demand, the trade resort to this ingenious method of answering to the tender. Sailors as well acquainted with the fact, for during mess you may frequently see them putting together the meat, and the scraps stitched up with the good; and every portion of the carcass finds itself elegantly converted into a four pound piece. Sailors can do without the Board of Health, and the connection with the Board would be without the above process."

A discovery which may prove of some commercial importance, appears to have been made by a British resident in Russia, namely, that the seed of the Tobacco plant contains about 15 per cent. of an oil possessing peculiar drying properties, calculated to render it a superior medium, especially for paints and varnishes. The process employed for the extraction of the oil is to reduce the seed to powder, and knead it into a stiff paste with quantum sufficient of hot water, and then submit it to the action of strong fires. The oil thus obtained is exposed to a moderate heat, which, by coagulating the vegetable albumen of the seed, causes all impurities contained in the oil to form a cake at the bottom of the vessel employed, leaving the oil perfectly limpid and clear.

PAPAL AGGRESSION IN HOLLAND.—The following is an extract of a letter from the well-known Dr. Capadose of Amsterdam, which appears in the Evangelical Christian:— "I now wish to give you some particulars relative to the state of things here, both political and religious. Great excitement prevails throughout the country. Hundreds of addresses have been presented to the King, praying him to prohibit the establishment of the Romish episcopal hierarchy in this country, and has everywhere roused Protestant principle and zeal, in the province of Holland especially, and far more than that of Groningen. One day an old woman, eighty-four years of age, presented herself, desiring to sign one of the addresses. As she appeared very old, a not was offered her; but she said she was a gentleman asked her if she did not repent having come to sign. "Repent!" exclaimed she—"oh, no! there is need of this; but I am weary, for I have been learning to write, just that I might be able to show my hatred to Popery!" Such was the sentiment which, in our justice, if we did not know that there are still many far as well as against that system. The greater part of the petitions are well drawn up, in language free from bitterness or anything contrary to the liberty of conscience, yet calculated to prevent our being deprived by Rome of that liberty. Faithful to our principles as evince much zeal, and are publishing excellent sermons adapted to the present circumstances, but the National Synod has addressed a pastoral letter to the several consistories, which, though containing much that is excellent, displays a tendency to throw cold water on the sparks of energy and life that are now appearing everywhere. Its language is—"Peace, peace, do not apprehend danger—avoid exaggeration; live quietly together as good citizens;" &c. In the Roman Catholic newspapers this soporific document is referred to with high commendation.

"But thanks be to God, His Spirit still works in the minds of his people. The children of God, of every denomination, have united in desiring a day for prayer; and although neither the Government nor the National Synod has, as yet, announced any meeting, we intend assembling in order to seek from the Lord that direction which our present circumstances render needful."

House of Commons the Archdeacon can find no standing-place for such a theory; but give him a Convocation, and he will try hard to bring in, bit by bit, all the points of his system.—Record.

The following is from a recent number of the Campbelltown (Invernesshire) Journal:—

CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GENTLEMAN.—Mr. John Francis Huddleston, a gentleman, understood to be possessed of large property, was on Thursday fined £5 by the Liverpool Magistrate, for stealing two newspapers from the Exchange Reading Rooms on the previous day. Mr. Huddleston was observed to enter the rooms, wrap up the two papers—the Liverpool Times and Gore's Advertiser—and then to walk over to the Crooked Billet Inn, where he ordered dinner. During his meal he read the papers in question, and afterwards, the officials having watched him, he was apprehended by a police-officer and locked up. His defence was, that he intended to return the papers, and that he had frequently borrowed them in a similar way before. He was formerly a subscriber to the rooms. The incident has created a good deal of sensation amongst the habitués of the Liverpool Exchange "flag."

SMALLEST STEAM ENGINE IN THE WORLD.—Mr. Benjamin J. Warner, the London Watch manufacturer, has sent to New York, for exhibition at the World's Fair, the working models of two steam engines. We infer from notices of them in some of the London papers, that they will be the most curious specimens of minute workmanship exhibited in the Crystal Palace. The smallest one, an oscillating cylinder engine, stands upon an English fourpenny piece (size of a half-dime), with room to spare! The cylinder is but one sixth of an inch in diameter, the length of stroke three eighths, and diameter of the piston is that of an ordinary needle. The other is a beam engine, composed of more than two hundred pieces. The length of the stand is three and a quarter inches, length of beam two and a quarter inches, diameter of cylinder three eighths of an inch, and the length of stroke seven eighths of an inch. Both of these engines are screwed together with the delicacy and precision of the works of a watch.

FOREIGN ARTICLES AS IN THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Times, in enumerating some of the receipts at the Crystal Palace, says that over 1900 packages of articles have been already received through the Custom House, and that over 1400 more are in the Custom House waiting to be passed. Besides these, 7 or 800 more are known to be on board ships which have arrived in the harbor. It is supposed that no more than a third of the articles intended for the exhibition have been received into the building. Of these already received in the foreign department are consignments by various ships from England, amounting at £40,952 sterling; from Holland \$128,000; France \$158,000 and amounting to £1,000,000 in value.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.—The following we cut from a Republican journal. It contains a specimen of the material of which Mrs. Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin is composed, and speaks for itself. The sympathizers with the slave owners can ponder it at their leisure:— "The following advertisement appeared in the Wilmington (N. Carolina) papers last March:—

"\$225 REWARD! STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—Whereas, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, by Benjamin Hallock, of the said county, that two certain male slaves belonging to him, named Lot, aged about twenty-two years, five feet four or five inches high, and black, formerly belonging to Lot Williams, of Onslow county; and Bob, aged about sixteen years, five feet high and black; have absented themselves from their said service, and supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slaves forthwith to return home to their masters and County aforesaid, that two certain male slaves belonging to him, named Lot, aged about twenty-two years, five feet four or five inches high, and black, formerly belonging to Lot Williams, of Onslow county; and Bob, aged about sixteen years, five feet high and black; have absented themselves from their said service, and supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds. 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appointed by the Queen of Great Britain or the Emperor of Russia, and were liable to be displaced at any time by a new exercise of the same appointing power? We confess a degree of sympathy with the idea of what is called "the land reform" though we have never seen how that idea could be realized. The experience of ages has shown that the right of property in the soil is essential to the most effective development of a country's capabilities in the way of production; and as the right of property in the soil implies the right of selling, so the right of selling implies that there shall be no needless obstruction in the way of selling it, and that the owner who desires to sell his land shall not be hindered from selling in open market. The American policy heretofore has been to make the sale of land, as far as possible, no more difficult than the sale of personal property; and we doubt whether any scheme of "land reform" will improve upon this principle. This is the principle which permits every poor man to become a landowner, by investing his savings in a little homestead which he may sell at his convenience or his pleasure. The same American policy which forbids entails, and which is continually breaking up and distributing great estates—the same American spirit which, when misguided or blinded, breaks out in anti-rent agitations and schemes of land reform—is averse to the accumulation of great estates in the hands of corporations. Most of all does the American policy abhor religious corporations independent of popular influence, with an unlimited power to receive all sorts of property, and to hold it with a dead hand that never opens.

London, June 29.—The Ids, McKenna, from Adrossa for Quebec, which put into Longueville June 20, leaky, was overhauled at Bathmillen, and proceeded 20th, but when about 50 miles west of Tor Island, was making so much water that she was obliged to stop, and was put on shore at Hallymstocker Bay, with assistance she was pumped out and hauled off, and got up to Bathmillen yesterday; the vessel had six feet water in her hold when she came back into the Lough.

Grand Provincial AGRICULTURAL AND Industrial Exhibition. To be held in the City of MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 27th, 28th, 29th & 30th, 1853, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LOWER CANADA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The Honorable MALCOLM CAMERON, President Bureau of Agriculture. BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Major T. EDMUND CAMPBELL, St. Hilaire de Rouville, President. Dr. TACHE, M.P.P., Vice-President. J. B. DEMOULIS, Esq., M.P.P., Secretary. J. N. WATTS, Esq., Drummondville, Treasurer. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Shefford. EDWARD DEBONO, Esq., St. Jean. WM. LYMAN, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

SEALD TENDERS in duplicate, addressed to the respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Head Quarters, will be received at the Office of Ordnance, MONTREAL, C.E., until TWELVE O'CLOCK on MONDAY, the FIRST AUGUST next, for the privilege of REMOVING the ASHES, DUST, SNOW and other REFUSE, from each of the Ditch, Ashes and Dung Pits in the MANURE from the several Stables, and STY, A thrown out of the Soldiers' Barracks, all which is considered the property of the Contractor; to be THIRSDAY OF AUGUST, 1853, to the THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, 1853. In separate Tenders, numbered for: No. 1. The Barracks, Hospitals and Stables at the Citadel, and Military Prison. No. 2. The Jesuit Barracks, Officers' Quarters, Hospital and Hospital Buildings, St. Lewis Street. No. 3. The Palace Guard, Damblin and Hope Gate Barracks, and the several Garrison Guard Houses. The work to be done on the requisition and to the satisfaction of the Barrack Master for the time being, and no sufficient securities to be given for the fulfillment of each Contract. For any further particulars, apply at the Barrack Office.

\$50,000 worth of fine Farms and Building Lots, IN AND NEAR THE HEALTHY AND DELICIOUSLY SITUATED VILLAGES OF ROSEVALE, LAKEVILLE, and HERMANVILLE, ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. The climate is mild and invigorating to the constitution, no fever or ague, or any contagious disease was ever known to prevail in the vicinity. THE Farms contain from five acres upward, and are well calculated for profitable agricultural and gardening purposes, and from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and will produce, with proper cultivation, as much as any land within the vicinity of New York. 600 shares, consisting of Building Lots and Farms, at only \$15 per share, securing four Lots 25 x 100 feet each, or a Farm of from 2 to 20 acres, in one of the beautiful villages of Rosevale, adjoining Lakeville, and near the much-admired Lake Ronkonkoma, where great improvements have been made. A new church has just been erected. Many private dwellings have been, and others are now being erected. For a separate Farm, or a share in the Building Lots and Farms, which are to be distributed on the 20th of June, 1853, apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, No. 298, Broadway, New York, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis. June 17th, 1853. 6m

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LEASES of the FOUR LOTS immediately above Lock No. 2, Lachine Canal, and known as lots numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, will be disposed of by Public Auction, at the LACHINE CANAL OFFICE in MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JULY next, at the hour of ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. The lots will be let without water power, on leases of 21 years, rent payable half yearly. The Lessee shall have the option at the expiration of the 21 years, and at the end of each subsequent 21 years, to renew the Lease; the Crown to have the right to resume the property, at any time, upon paying for all buildings and erections then standing thereon, at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators, with an addition of 10 per cent thereto. Any further information may be had by applying at the Lachine Canal Office, or at the Office of Public Works. By order, THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Quebec, 17th June, 1853.

Property for Sale or to Let TO LET. A TWO STORY HOUSE in CHAMPLAIN STREET, belonging to Mrs. J. H. ORKNEY. Apply to M. TESSIER, Notary. Quebec, 17th June, 1853. To be let, with immediate possession. THE DWELLING HOUSE and dependencies in Beauport, known as MOUNT LILAC. Apply to WILLIAM BIGNELL, N. P. Quebec, 27th May, 1853. TO BE LET—OR FOR S.I.E. THE DWELLING HOUSE, with Coach House, Stables, &c., at present occupied by Capt. BOCAL. Apply to CHARLES LEVEY & CO. St. James Street, Lower Town. February 2nd, 1853.

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