THE ROEHAMPTON MURDER.

The following is a summary of the particulars elicited at the inquest:—

At Roehampton is Granard Lodge, the residence of Mr. Quelaz Shiell, an East Indian merchant. Mr. Shiell's coachman, Daniel Good, a middle-aged Irishman, called in a chaise, at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 10th April, at the shop of Mr. Collingbourn, a pawnbroker in Wandsworth, and bought a pair of black knee-breeches, which he took on credit. The shop boy saw him at the same time put a pair of trousers under his coat skirt, and place them with the breeches in the chaise. Mr. Collingbourn followed him out and charged him with the theft; but he denied it, and hurriedly drove off. The pawnbroker sent a policeman, William Gardner, after the thief; and with the officer went the shop boy, and Robert Speed, a neighbour. Good lived at the stables, about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Shiell's house; and when the boy rang the bell—Gardner keeping in the back ground—Good himself came to the door. Gardner then approached, and told him he was to arrest him for stealing a pair of black trousers. Good coolly replied, that he brought away some black breeches, and he offered to pay for them; but the policeman stuck to his instructions, and insisted on searching the chaise. Good offered no objection; and the chaise, the coach house, and one of the stables were searched to no purpose. Gardner then approached another stable; when Good at once put his back to the door and refused to let him enter. Their altercation drew to the spot Mr Oughton, Mr. Shiell's bailiff, who insisted that Gardner should search the stable; and they all entered. Speed and the shop boy stood near Good, while Gardner searched. When he came to some corn bins, the coachman exhibited great uneasiness, and earnestly desired to go to Wandsworth to settle the matter with Mr. Collingbourn. Gardner then went to a stall which seemed to be filled with trusses of hay: he removed two trusses, and in some hay beneath, he discovered what he supposed to be a dead goose. He exclaimed, "My God! what's this?" and at the same moment, before he could be prevented, Good rushed from the stable, shut the door after him, and locked it. The party tried to burst it open, but could not; and then they returned to examine what Gardner had found in the hay. It proved to be the trunk of a woman's body, shorn of its head and limbs, and ripped open in front, with the internal parts removed. Renewed and successful efforts were made to open the stable door; and the shop boy was sent to the police on duty in the neighbourhood, to raise a hue and cry, and fetch the divisional surgeon of police. The fugitive was tracked by his footsteps half way across a field towards Putney; but he had escaped.

The surgeon's assistant came and examined the body; the flesh of which had been carefully separated by a sharp instrument, while the bones had been broken or sawed through. The surgeon thought that the female had been about four or five and twenty, and that she had never been a mother. While the party were engaged in this examination, their attention was drawn to an overpowering stench which proceeded from a harness room. They entered; and in the fireplace they found a pile of wood, amid which were wood ashes, and the burnt remains of human bones from the head and limbs. A large axe was afterwards found in the room, and a saw, both covered with blood.

Good had been seen on the previous Thursday evening, with a young woman, at a public-house in Roehampton. It is said that they seemed to be "courting." He tried to take a wedding ring off the woman's finger; but she told him that he should not have it except with her life. He reproached her with having lost a brooch that he had given her. But they left the place in a friendly mood. This woman, Susan Butcher, was at one time supposed to be Good's victim; but she now turns out to be alive. She indignantly denies any criminal acquaintance with the man; but admits that he had offered her marriage; and that being kept out late one night, she slept in the harness room at Mr. Shiell's, barricading the door to exclude Good.

Good's movements since the discovery are as yet uncertain. On the premises was found a little boy, eleven years of age, who is called his son. He had on the previous Monday been brought home from 18, South Street, Manchester Square, where Good rented a room in the house of Mr. Brown, a green grocer. Here lived a woman, named Jane Jones, who passed as his wife; but she had left the house on the Sunday, to go, she said, to live with Good at his place. It is apparently established that this person, who was about forty years of age, was Good's victim. On Wednesday night he went to the lodging in South Street and stopped a few hours; thence he wandered about until he arrived in a cab at Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields. Here he had a wife, whom he had not seen for many years before; and the return of "Dan Good" created quite a sensation among the woman's neighbours. He brought with him some bed things, woman's clothes, and other goods, which he and his wife pawned in the neighbourhood for fifty shillings; telling the pawnbroker that he was going into the country. His wife and he went into a coffee shop to take some tea: she expressed a wish to have an egg; he went out professedly to get one, and she never saw him again. One M'Evoy, a paviour, who was working in the Poultry on Thursday morning, said that Good came up and asked a fellow workman to write a letter for him; but the man being unable to write, referred him to M'Evoy, who, at his request, went to the Three Tuns, and wrote him a letter to Mr. Shiell, asking him to give £7 10s., which was due to him as wages, to his son.

The verdict of the jury was—Wilful murder against Good; and they found also that the body found was that of Jane Jones. Good has since been captured.

INFLUENCE OF RAILWAYS, IN DEVELOPING THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF A COUNTRY.

On our recent trip to Darlington, at the opening of the Great North of England Railway, the probable influence of that undertaking on the commercial interests of the districts through which it passes was naturally a subject of inquiry. While obtaining information as to this point, in reference to the line just completed, we learned a number of facts in relation to several of the previously existing northern railways, which appear worthy of being recorded, to illustrate the power of this great means of communication to develope the resources of a country. Before the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, the export trade in coals might be said to be confined to the rivers Tyne and Wear. That railway was originated chiefly in order to supply the wants of the districts it traverses in reference to fuel; and the estimate then made of the probable quantity of coals which would pass along the line, was that there would be 80,000 tons for the neighbourhood, and 100,000 for export annually. The number of tons now carried by the company is, for the neighbouring districts, 180,000 tons; for exportation, 560,000 tons yearly. In the mean time, the Clarence Railway, terminating on the Tees, has been brought in operation, and contributes to the coals exported probably not less than 450,000 tons per annum. At a later period the Marquis of Londonderry constructed his harbour of Seaham, a port about four miles south of Sunderland; it is difficult to state the quantity thence exported yearly, but it probably exceeds 350,000 tons. At a still more recent period, the ancient fishing town of Hartlepool has become the scene of the export of a still larger quantity.—*Leeds Mercury.*

ORIGIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—On this subject we extract the following paragraph from Mr. Perley's report on Indian Affairs, published in the New Brunswick papers.

"The Micmac language, I was told by the Rev. Mr. Malloux, is a dialect of the Huron—he says that the Micmac word "Sagamow," or chief, is Japanese, the same word being now used to designate a Chief in Japan. Many other words in the language, he said, could be traced to the Chinese and Japanese languages, and he is fully impressed with the belief that the Indians of North America derive their origin from the Malays and other inhabitants of the coast and islands of the eastern part of Asia. He is confirmed in this belief, from having heard in Canada, well authenticated accounts of the remains of Chinese junks and other vessels similar to those in use on the Asiatic coast, having been found deeply imbedded in the sand, and on the banks of the rivers of the west coast of America, in northern latitudes, in a state of petrifaction; thus clearly demonstrating the means and the course by which the Malays and others first reached North America, and peopled it."

SUWAROFF.—In the retreat from Switzerland, in 1799, the Russian army were severely pressed by the French, and having suffered dreadfully from the inclemency of the weather and scarcity of food for many days, knocked up under privations which even their hardy natures were unable to contend against. Jonina says, that on this occasion the sick, wounded, and a great part of the baggage, were abandoned, and many hundred men, with all the sumpter horses and mules fell down the precipices and perished; and he adds, that no language can express "ce que cette retraite eut d'horrible." The Russian army, in this harassed condition, on arriving one evening very late at their ground, received to their great surprise, an order to renew their march at midnight; but being completely worn-out and dispirited, the men began to murmur and refused to comply. Suwaroff hearing this, and knowing that every hour was of consequence, sent some of his staff to expostulate and explain to them the necessity of their making further exertions. The effort proved unavailing; he therefore went out himself, and addressing the troops, succeeded with great difficulty in obtaining their promise to march at cock-crow. The soldiers, fancying they had secured a few hours' more repose, were soon asleep. At midnight, however, the Marshal played chanticleer, in such perfection, that in five minutes every man was under arms, and the whole division on the march. One of Suwaroff's many peculiarities was the great fancy he had of playing and amusing himself with his Jewels, which he always carried with him in his campaigns. They were very splendid; particularly the diamonds. The greater part had been presented to him by crowned heads: but the gem he most cherished was a brilliant of extraordinary size and fine water, given him by the Empress Catherine. When suffering under illness or defeat he always ordered his jewels to be brought to him, and taking them out one by one, generally keeping the Empress for a *bon œil*, not *a bonne bouche*, he coquetted and played with them much in the same way that Dragonetti, the prince of double basses, is said to be in the habit of doing with the double basses, which he invariably takes with him in his musical campaigns.—*Notes of a Half-pay.*

TRAVELLING BY STEAM ROUND THE PLANET URANUS.—The circumference of the orbit in which Uranus revolves about the sun is 11,314,600,000 of miles, through which it moves in 30,686 mean solar days, or about 84 years; it is the slowest moving planet in the system, and yet it pursues its course at the rate of 15,000 miles an hour. Were a steam carriage to move round the immense orbit of this planet at the continued speed of about 30 miles an hour, it would require no less than 64,570 years before this ample circuit could be completed; and yet a globe 80 times larger than the earth finishes this vast tour in eighty-four years.—*Dick's Celestial Scenery.*

CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—Anthracite coal has been shipped to England, and cotton manufactures to Calcutta, but we never expected to see the time when sugar would be carried to Jamaica. But it seems from the following article from the New York American, that such is actually the case.

"*Extraordinary Change.*—The island of Jamaica formerly exported a large quantity of sugar: now it is imported into that island. Mr. J., a respectable and enterprising merchant of this city, within four months shipped a large quantity of sugar to Jamaica. The article sold so well, and to so good a profit, that he is preparing to repeat the adventure."

RELICS OF CHARLES I.—The sheet which received the head of Charles the I., after his decapitation, is carefully preserved with the communion plate, in the church of Ashburnham, in Sussex; the blood with which it has been almost entirely covered, now appears nearly black. The watch of the unfortunate monarch is also deposited with the linen, and its movements are still very perfect. These relics came into the possession of Lord Ashburnham immediately after the death of the king.

COST OF THE BIBLE IN THE 13th CENTURY.—The price of a small bible neatly written and translated in 1274, was £30, a sum equal at least to £300 of our present money.

MUNIFICENT DONATION FOR POPISH CHAPEL-EXTENSION.—The Rev. R. W. Sibthorp has subscribed £2,000 towards the erection of a large Roman Catholic Chapel at Nottingham, and he is to be sent on a mission to that town as soon as the chapel is completed.

SUFFOCATING COUGH.—A correspondent of the *London Medical Gazette* has discovered a remedy for this distressing affection. "My method of proceeding," says he "is to close the patient's nostrils with my thumb and forefinger during expiration, leaving them free during respiration, and in a very short time the patient will be relieved from his paroxysm. I have followed this plan whenever I had occasion to do so, and always with success."

At Carlisle, Penn., a juror recently pleaded in abatement of a fine for non attendance at Court, that he took no newspaper, and was not aware of the time! This excuse the judge held to be only an aggravation of the offence.

The pet elephant, so long a marching comrade of the 78th Highlanders, has been presented to the Edinburgh Zoological Society. That fine regiment is appointed to the Indian service.

THRILLING STORY.—An extraordinary story is told by a Captain Wallace of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a miraculous manner from the jaws of a shark. —"A transport with a part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of———. One of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady, who had inspired him with a tender passion. The fair one was in the cabin, in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes drifted astern. The officer lost no time in plunging in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quickly backed, the ship lay to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victims. A shout of terror from the agonised spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him; he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark, who turned and dived out of his sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared the second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock-netting, jumped fearlessly overboard, with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark, which instantly disappearing, the three were saved, before he dared to make his reappearance"

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—The total receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society for 1841, were £101,688 2s. 4d.; the total expenditure £98,754 7s. 9d. leaving a balance of £2,933 14s. 7d. The Society occupies about 260 principal stations, its missionaries are about 370; its catechists and salaried schoolmasters, &c. are about 300; the exhorters, leaders, and teachers not salaried, are 3,890. Seven printing establishments are supported at the foreign stations. The members of the society or communicants, under the spiritual care of the missionaries, are 84,234. The total number attending the ministry may be reckoned at more than 200,000. In the schools there are nearly 57,000 adults and children. Upwards of twenty different languages are used by the missionaries, and into several of them the translation of the Scriptures, and of other useful and instructive books, is in progress. The number of members in Great Britain is stated to be 328,792; in Ireland, 27,268; in the Missions, 84,234; in the United States in 1840, 844,816; in Canada, 17,017—making a grand total of 1,302,127.

THE remnant of our gallant army in Affghanistan continues to be an object of great solicitude. The eyes of Britain are turned towards the intrepid little band in Jellalabad, commanded by Sir Robert Sale, and accounts relative to the succours sent to their relief, under the guidance of General Pollock, will be expected in this country with the deepest anxiety. We confess that we feel sanguine as to the ultimate safety of our soldiers in Jellalabad, Candahar, and other parts of Affghanistan. Jellalabad, the post of danger, is a strong position—the garrison had, according to the latest accounts, food and ammunition, and, beyond all, were commanded by an officer of resolute heart, experience, and caution.

The sum of 200*l.* has been received by Dr. Burns from Madras in aid of the Paisley operatives. According to the last accounts which have been made up, the total number of the unemployed was 12,728.

Dundee is in so depressed a state of trade, that no less than 4,000 working people are dependent on charity.

THE NAVY.—Admiral Sir David Milne is appointed to succeed Sir Graham Moore as Commander in Chief at Plymouth. Captain Milne is to be his flag Captain.

MIRAMICHI, May 10.—OUR PRESENT PROSPECTS.—After a careful perusal of our file of the London Shipping Gazette, we perceive the clearance and sailing of only 10 vessels for this port. There was not *one* vessel up for loading for this port, either at *London* or *Liverpool*, a circumstance which has not occurred for the last 16 years.—*Gleaner.*

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842

The Steamer did not arrive yesterday until a late hour, having been detained at Pictou until One o'clock for the English Mail, which arrived at Halifax in the Steam Ship Acadia, the day previous. The following extracts are lastily taken from the Liverpool European of the 4th inst.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.

There has been nothing of particular moment in domestic or foreign, political or commercial affairs during the past fortnight, with the exception of some disturbances amongst the workmen in the mining and manufacturing districts, which have originated in the attempt to reduce the amount of the wages of their labour in consequence of the depressed state of trade, or in their idea that a reduction will be proposed and effected, in anticipation that the cost of the prime articles of subsistence will be lessened as soon as the new tariff comes into operation. No serious consequences have ensued, and there is reason to believe that what did transpire has been very much magnified by the caterers for the press. Quiet, we are happy to say, has been completely restored.

In Parliament the public business goes on steadily, notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition; the premier is daily complimented with addresses from public bodies connected with the mercantile interests in the large seaports, and the great measures of the government become every hour more and more assured of success.

The corn importation bill was agreed to in the House of Peers by a majority of more than one hundred on each great division, and in the House of Commons, there have been decisive majorities in favour of the income tax bill. Some liberals of the most *prononcé* description, but withal men of common sense, and accustomed to practical business, declared that they felt compelled to vote against their party, and with the government on this measure, from a firm conviction that it was at once "bold, honest and comprehensive." The spirit of the opposition has therefore almost wholly evaporated, and the tariff of Sir Robert Peel will shortly be a part of the commercial code of the country. The income tax bill contains 189 clauses, 88 of which were disposed of in committee on one evening.

Mr. Hume has been returned to parliament by the Montrose burghs.

The Leith Banking Company, an old and highly respectable establishment, have suspended payment.

The chartists caused an immense petition, said to have been signed by 3,317,702 persons, to be presented to the House of Commons on Monday.

We are authorised to contradict various newspaper paragraphs of recent date, relating to the testamentary distribution of the late Earl of Wermoeland's property, and subsequent arrangements between the present earl and his sister, Lady Georgiana Fane. The statement circulated this last week is in every particular incorrect. The Earl of Westmoreland has at present an income of about 16,000*l.* per annum; and the property left to Lady Georgiana does not amount to more than 2,50*l.* per annum—from which an annuity has to be paid to her ladyship's younger brother, Captain Fane. Every arangement between Lord Westmoreland and Lady Gergiana has been, and is, on the most amicable footing; but it was never nor could have been desired by his lordship, that his sister should give up to him any part of her comparatively small income. The fortune of the Dowager Countss of Wesmoreland is entailed on Colonel Fane.—*John Bull.*

INDIA AND CHINA.—The French government received on Saturday evening an express from their consul at Malta, announcing the arrival here, on the night of the 25th ultimo, of the Great Liverpool, with important intelligence from India and China. Her dates are to the 1st of March, from Bombay, the 18th of February, from Candahar, the 21st of the same month, from Jellalabad, the 21st of Febuary, and the 14th of Februar, from China.

"The British in China have captured three other towns, Yapoo, Tsikee, and Tunghova, which are situate within a circle, extending from 20 to 40 miles round Ningpo.

"Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st February, had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton. He was then concentrating all his forces with a view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to negotiate with the commissioners sent to him by the emperor, being determined not to treat but with the sovereign directly.

"In Affghanistan, General Pollock seems to have given up all idea of forcing the Kyber Pass until he should have received the reinforcements he expected, or unless Gen. Sale, whose position was unchanged, desired his assistance.

"At Ghuznee and Khelat-i-Ghilzee the British still hold the same position.

"The Afghans surrounded Candahar with numerous forces, and Major-General Nott was preparing to repulse them.

"Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on Feb. 28, was immediately proclaimed governor-general of India."

The vacancy in the French cabinet, occasioned by the sudden death of Monsieur Humann, has been filled up by the appointment of Monsieur Lacave Laplaigne to the post of minister of finance.

We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. In the course of Thursday her Royal Highness the Duchess de Nemours was taken with the pains of labour at Neuilly. At eight o'clock the duchess was safely delivered of a son, who received the title of Count d'Eu.

The French papers announce the death of Marshal Clausel, Count Davoust, and Marshal Moncey. The latter was in the 90th year of his age.

Mr. Macgregor, in answer to a letter addresed to the Board of Trade, inquiring when the proposed reductions of the duty on coffee would take place, has replid, that the new duties will not come into operation before the 1st of June, but that the precise date must have reference to the proceedings in parliament.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES BELL.—This eminent practitioner expired suddenly on Thursday last, at Hatto Park, near Worcester, where he was staying on a visit. At dinner on Thursday Sir Charles complained of slight qualms, but, as he was subject to them, he treated the affection as merely a slight and temporary attack, and the next morning he was found lifeless in bed. He was Professor of Srgery in the University of Edinburgh, and author of many valuable works.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute an appoint the Most Noble John Marquis of Bute to be her Majesty's high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

From various apparently unexceptionable sources we have learned that the female captives in Afganistan, for whose fate great apprehension was naturally felt, have been kindly treated. The widow of Sir W. Macnaghten has written to this effect, and described the fair prisoners to be in safety and in good health.

DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.—This distinguished veteran, who was the oldest officer in the British army, died on Friday, at his residence, Malleny-house. He was the 97th year of his age, having been born in the eventful 1745, and appeared to be in his usual health on the day preceding his death, which was quite sudden.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The ships now engaged by the East India Company for the transport of troops to India, are 33 in number, the united tonnage is 30,061, and they will convey 6,480 men.

Eighteen emigrant vessels have left Cork since the 10th of March, with 3,690 passengers, of whom went to St John's 1,542; to Quebec 1,211; New York 733; St. Andrews 204. Emigration is going on more extensively from Ireland this year than has ever been the case previously.

BOSTON, May 8.

A Philadelphia Correspondent says—"One of the Failures which I mentioned yesterday, I am informed, is for the enormous sum of $600,000. There is not so pressing a demand for money now as a month ago, but there are failures almost every day."

Two horses, two bulls, two rams, and two boar pigs, all of approved English breeds, were imported in the Lady Wood, by Mr. Miller, one of the passengers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

Sir; Feeling much interested in the welfare of Prince Edward Island, I have witnessed with considerable regret during the last two or three years the proceedings of its Representative body. The means by which the constituency of this Colony have been induced with such extreme facility to choose the individuals who now fill the places and compose the majority of Members of Assembly, is truly wonderful—although, on reflection, if one but recurs to Sam Slick's philosophy of "humane nature," the hypothesis appears perhaps not so very extraordinary. Persevere in telling a confiding man, slightly indisposed, who takes you to be his friend, that he is very ill, and sooner or later he will believe you: recommend to him, with a well feigned concern for his recovery, some course of treatment alleged for his benefit, and he will adopt it: prescribe for him then any nostrum by way of medicine, and he will swallow it: do this, assuring him throughout the different stages of the delusion, that he is on the eve of health, and will attain it certainly and only by following your advice, and what imposture for your own purpose need you fear at last to practice upon him? Let the man's case be committed, however, to the hands of the real and honest physician, who, on feeling his pulse, says, "my good man, there is very little in reality the matter with you. The little indisposition you at first felt proceeded altogether from a slight touch of a species of rheumatism, what the most of us at times feel less or more in our climate, and would have passed off by the gradual operation of time, had you not thought so much about it, and kept up your usual exercise; but your health has been really injured a great deal by the medicines you have taken and treatment received from your Quack Doctor; henceforth, reject both, and in a few weeks you will be as well as the generality of mankind."

Should the real physician prove right, and his treatment successful, what, let me ask, Mr. Editor, *would* the Quack Doctor most likely do or say when his incapacity, ignorance and self-interestedness became exposed, and contempt and indignation about to be heaped upon him? Would he publicly confess it all, and abandon his pretensions to skill? Or, prompted by the vanity of being still thought a little more knowledgeable than his neighbours, fearful of the shame a public exposure would bring upon him, and anxious yet to conceal his ignorance and self-interestedness; would he not in all "humane nature" more likely persist that he was right; take great credit for first discovering that the patient was at all ill; persuade the neighbours that all his nostrums were not fairly tried, and that nothing short of an absolute change in the system and constitution of the man would produce a radical cure?

I rejoice, however, Sir, to observe, that the people of this Island find they are not quite so ill as they would feign be made believe—That many are becoming sensible of their real condition, as compared with their fellow mortals, every day's experience confirms the fact. Few instances of proof can be more satisfactory than the alarm betrayed in the *peccavi* Proclamation of the twelve Quack Doctors so timeously published in your Herald of the 23d *ultimo*. Good reason have they, indeed, to anticipate the reproaches and contempt they have earned for themselves, when the real physician comes to feel the pulse of their patients, and to administer to them. Still more convincing is the long and inflammatory epistle of Mr. Speaker Cooper, published in your number of last week. What tacking, veering and hauling is to be found there! Poor old fellow, how he labours on getting into a "cross swell!" Oh, Sir, he too plainly sees the clouds gathering and the approach of a head wind. How the old boy is shaking out sail to be sure, now that he finds the current is beginning to head him. These sails and yarns carried him along very well when there was no head wind, and a current in his favour, but they are too old, threadbare and chafed now to stand the present weather.

It is really amusing how the Captain is lighting up all the time his old favourite Ignis-Fatuus—"a settlement for the People"—What a happy and most serviceable phrase this has been for him in all his schemes and windings! By the by, Mr. Editor, you may not know, or like many more sensible persons, may not have troubled yourself by seeking or asking for the true origin of this phrase, which so many hundred times you have had printed for him. Lord Glenelg, I believe, or some other of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, in one of his despatches on the subject of the escheat agitation, alluded to some circumstance, I now forget what, as to settling the *minds* of the people: The was seized on as a capital sentence to garble in the usual manner of Mr. Speaker Cooper; it was readily used without the word