

to a lady patroness of Almack's; most of them, indeed, are compelled to make an annual pilgrimage, par excellence, to the attics of Meurice's, that they may bring back the frippery of the Rue Vivienne, and learn to jabber out "Monsieur Harbo."

All this is frivolous and vexatious. Among the few superficial respectabilities of the continent, is the strictness of costume severing the various classes of society. The Parisian tradesman's wife, in her neatly quilted cap, is a far more satisfactory object than Mrs. Timkins in her windmill bonnet; and the Parisian cook-maid in her clean jacket and petticoat, than the creature who lashes our own mutton in a gown of greasy gros de Naples.

Our feather-bed has never been satisfactorily shaken since calimanco petticoats and checked aprons were voted out of "FASHION!"—London Paper.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SOME HOURS LATER FROM LONDON.—The packet ship Haunibal, Capt. Hebard, says the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser has arrived from London, bringing the London evening papers to the 2d of January. The dates from the Continent, are one day later than per advices, but nothing of particular interest has transpired. The debates of the French Chambers are sometimes angry, but no present apprehensions for the public safety were entertained. M. Sebastiani, the minister of Foreign Affairs is not expected soon, if ever, to resume the discharge of his official duties. The apocryphal shock he has received, was a severe one; and being a free liver—a bon vivant—he was a proper subject for that disease. An important Conference was held at the Foreign Office, on the 30th of December, and couriers were despatched by Lord Palmerston on the day following, to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, with instructions to make the most diligent haste. The despatches with which they were charged, are presumed to relate to the proposed treaty of Peace between Prussia and Belgium—the ratifications of which, according to the protocol of the Five Powers, are to be exchanged on the 16th of January. Mean time, the Courier at 4 o'clock in the evening of the 31st, announces an express from the Hague, with intelligence that "the States' General have voted, by an immense majority, (viz. 52 against 8,) the extraordinary funds required by the Government, in order to meet the probable War expenditures for 1832." On the Paris Exchange, there was some alarm; but a deputation waited on the Minister of War, and was assured that the chances of war here were less probable, and confidence was immediately restored.

Advices from Portugal—Lisbon—were to the 17th Dec. "The preparations for the defence of that country against the expedition of Don Pedro, are continued with the greatest energy, and great enthusiasm prevails for Don Miguel, say the Miguelite papers. Numerous reinforcements of volunteers from the interior are daily arriving to reinforce his army; and the story that 60,000 men will soon be ready to meet Don Pedro's army, is repeated."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

London papers of the evening of January 3d, and Liverpool of the 4th, have been received, at Norfolk, by the Tally-Ho, from Liverpool.

The most important item of intelligence by this arrival, is the news of the positive determination which the British Ministry has formed, of carrying the Reform Bill in the House of Commons. The list of the new Peers to be created for that purpose has been formed, and Earl Grey had departed for Windsor to present it to the King for his approbation. In ten years from the passage of the bill, should the Premier live, he will see either the wisdom or folly of his work.

THE CHOLERA.—The following bulletin shows the state of this infernal disease, at the last dates from the infected districts:

Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, 3d Jan. 1832.

Sunderland, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 3; new cases, 0; died, 0; recovered, 0; remaining, 3. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 539; total deaths, 199.

Newcastle, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 70; new cases, 57; died, 11; recovered, 14; remaining, 168. Total cases from the commencement of disease, 419; deaths, 133.

Gateshead, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 84; new cases, 20; total, 104; died, 1; recovered, 9; remaining, 94. Total cases from commencement of the disease, 251; deaths, 75.

North Shields and Tynemouth, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 2; new cases, 2; died, 0; recovered, 1; remaining, 3. Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 21; deaths, 12.

Houghton-le-Spring and Pensler, Jan. 1.—Remaining at last report, 8; new cases, 3; died, 2; recovered, 1; remaining, 8. Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 32; deaths, 16.

Seghill, Dec. 31.—The number of cases remaining at last report not stated; new cases, 7; died, 2; recovered, 3; remaining, 2. The total of cases and deaths from commencement of disease not stated.

Haddington, N. B. Dec. 31.—Remaining at last report, 6; new cases, 1; total, 7; died, 2; recovered, 0; remaining, 5. Total cases from commencement of disease, 14; deaths, 6.

No official reports received from Hartley, Walls-end, Walker, and Seaham.

Signed Wm. Maclean, Sec'y. Accounts from Berlin and Vienna represent the rapid decline of the disease in those capitals, and the country generally.

Letters from Smyrna of the 19th Nov. state that the cholera, which had frightened away most of the inhabitants from that city who had the means of leaving it, had entirely subsided. There was no longer plague or cholera at Constantiople.

A solemn Te Deum had been performed in the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, at which the Imperial Family were present, to return thanks to God for the total cessation of the cholera at St. Petersburg. The city was illuminated in the evening.

A London paper of Jan. 3, says, "The accredited rumour that a serious misunderstanding exists between this country and France respecting the demolition of the fortresses on the Belgian frontiers, added to the intelligence from Spain, caused a slight gloom in the money market today."

The Treaty of Settlement between Holland & Belgium, had not yet been ratified by the northern Powers of the alliance. Suspicions continue to be entertained of the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, but with what reason it is impossible to say. Our own impression is, that the 24 articles will be ratified.

The following article upon this subject, is from the London Morning Herald of Jan. 4:

It is impossible that too unfavourable a construction may have been put on the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, but in the absence of authentic information, we cannot help looking on the refusal to ratify the treaty, coupled with the whole tenor of the conduct of the king of Holland, as extremely suspicious. At all events we should be sorry to have much dependent on the tenure of the sovereignty of king Leopold.

But, however this may be, we trust the Government of this country will confine its interference to exertions to preserve the tranquility of Europe. We have suffered so much already from the burthen entailed on us by Continental wars, that we ought carefully to keep ourselves aloof from them, except in cases of the most urgent necessity. We fear the Continent is on the eve of war; and that the two principles of Aristocracy and Democracy will come into collision. But why should we throw ourselves into the melee?

Belgium has not been settled in such a way as to lead to a hope of its remaining tranquil in its present state. These kingdoms, with all the burdens of expensive Monarchical establishments for provinces, are nuisances which the people of our days will not tolerate. The Dutch will soon wish for a Stadtholder, and Belgium will wish for the opportunity of uniting itself to its burthenome neighbour by joining a larger State. It requires many millions of men, and a large territory, to support a king and supply provisions for his children. The petty Kings and Princes of Germany defray their expenses chiefly out of their properties in land.

London, January 3.—Lord Grey left this town this morning for Brighton, for the purpose of submitting to his Majesty the result of the deliberations of last night's Cabinet Council, the list of new Peers essential to be created for carrying the national bill through the Upper House.

The Temps says that the marriage of Leopold with the second daughter of Louis Philippe, will be rather one of inclination than otherwise. Before his elevation to the throne, Leopold saw the lady in Paris frequently; and his attentions to her were more marked than to the other members of the Royal Family.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nimrod, from Liverpool, arrived off the entrance of our harbour this morning, and was boarded several miles at sea, by some of the news-boats. The Editors of the Commercial have received by this conveyance, London papers of January 7, and Liverpool of the 9th. They were politely brought by the news schooner of the Courier and Esquire. The reader will find some intelligence of interest.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The following article from the Liverpool Albion of January 9, gives an interesting account of the progress of the Cholera in England, from the date of our preceding accounts, to the 5th January, inclusive. We perceive with pain that the fearful malady has reached Edinburgh.

NEWCASTLE. New Cases. Recover'd. Died. Remain. Jan. 2, 18 12 6 108 3, 45 26 11 116 4, 20 19 6 120 5, 10 5 6 120

The Tyne Mercury observes—"We can no longer say that the cholera morbus is confined to the streets in the lower part of Newcastle. It has reached the manor-chapel, Lowbridge, Newgate-street, Percy-street, Prudhoe-street, and some others. It has extended also to the West-gate. It has followed the course of the river, and has not only attacked the village of St. Anthony's, St. Peter's, Dent's Hole, Wallsend, Howden, and Walker, but has appeared up the water at Leamington, Ryton, &c. At Seghill it still continues, though not so violent as it was."

The cases at Throp Hill, near Morpeth, are represented to have been common, not malignant cholera; and those at Hebburn, in the same neighbourhood, a description of fever. Cases still occur in the county of Durham, at Houghton, and the disease is stated at length to have made its appearance at South Shields.—But wherever it has extended in Newcastle or the surrounding neighborhood, it appears to be attended with almost precisely similar circumstances. Those attacked are still the poor, who are ill fed, ill lodged, living in filthy situations, those previously weakened by ill health, and the interperate, or those who by approaching the sick have been exposed to the distempred atmosphere or effluvia. The manner in which the disease is stated to have been introduced into Leamington is deserving of notice, and seems to add another fact to those already known, to show that the complaint communicates from one to another.—A woman whose husband died in Sandgate of cholera, went after his death to visit her father-in-law at Leamington. She was seized there with the same disorder, and though she had medical assistance afforded to her, and was apparently doing well, the inhabitants would not suffer her to remain. She was brought down in a boat to Sandgate, where she died. Her father-in-law, whose name we understand was Wailes, was similarly attacked at Leamington a few days afterwards, and sunk under the disease. It seems to have gained a footing at Gateshead Fell in a similar manner. The body of a young man who died from cholera at Springwell, near Wrexington, was brought to his father's house at Gateshead Low Fell. When the disease broke out there, it commenced in some cottages close to where the corpse from Springwell had been taken. To these

facts, which favour the opinion of the disorder being contagious, are to be added the case which have occurred both in Newcastle and Gateshead of different members of the same family, old and young, being attacked in succession."

Gateshead.—The following official table shows its progress to the 5th of January:— New Cases. Recover'd. Died. Remain. Jan. 2, 18 15 8 89 3, 16 11 5 98 4, 25 11 5 98 5, 15 19 9 82

Two facts connected with this sudden and destructive attack upon the inhabitants of Gateshead deserve particular notice. On the night preceding and on the night of Christmas day, an unusual number of people there drank largely of ardent spirits; many of them were seen reeling in the streets. The wind, which had been previously from the south, veered to the north on the night of the 24th, and continued in the same direction on the 25th December. Precaution was taken to prevent the intoxication of the people on New Year's eve and night by closing the public houses. The good effect of this was remarkable; in the report of Sunday, the 1st of January, there was only one death. The class of persons attacked in Gateshead, as elsewhere, are the dissipated, the filthy, the ill-fed, the broken in constitution, and those who have been exposed to a polluted atmosphere.

Sunderland.—There has not been a death for several days, and the disease appears to be almost extinct.

North Shields.—There has been a trifling increase of cases at this place. In all there have been 12 deaths and 8 recoveries.

Haddington, N. B.—The disorder still rages at this place.—The following were the returns on Thursday and Friday:

New Cases. Recover'd. Died. Remain. Jan. 5, 3 1 1 9 6, 6 2 2 11

Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 33. Total deaths, 10. We regret to learn that the disease is spreading in the vicinity of Haddington. Two cases have occurred at Bouson Mill, three at Athelstanford, and one at Whittingham. At the former place, one of the cases proved fatal, and one recovered. At the other two places, the four cases remained under treatment on Friday.

Edinburgh.—We regret to have to state that this awful scourge of the human race has actually visited the metropolis of Scotland. The Edinburgh papers severely allude to the fact, but the existence of the disorder is confirmed by private letters received in Liverpool, and especially by a letter addressed to the Lord Provost by Mr. Sanders, and which is published in the Caledonian Mercury of Saturday. The first case occurred on Thursday, in the house No. 4, West Adam-street; the sufferer's name is Leech, and the medical man pronounced the case to be one of a decisive character, an unequivocal example of the epidemic cholera.

By the prompt measures taken, the patient was in a favorable way towards recovery; and Mr. Sanders says there would have been no danger had assistance been called during the first stage. He adds, that the moment the symptoms of excitement appear, anti-phlogistic means ought to be adopted; by which means the disease will, in every instance, be mitigated, and in the greater number completely arrested. "This stage," says he, "either not being known, or not attended to, has hitherto been the chief cause of the great fatality."

Grand Totals—Cases from the commencement of the disease, 1,489. Deaths from ditto, 509.

THE REFORM BILL.

The Liverpool Albion of the 9th, thus positively announces the determination of the Government to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry the Bill. As to what is said about "carrying the Peers and the country from destruction" by this bold measure, Query?

The early triumph of the cause of reform is now certain. The King, of his own free will, as much as by the advice of his ministers, has determined to create a sufficient number of Peers to ensure the success of the reform Bill. The step is bold, but it is strictly constitutional. It is the least of two evils between which the Government had to choose. The anti-reformers are understood to be as hostile to the new as they were to the old bill, and are as determined to reject it. Under these circumstances, the King and his ministers have been compelled, reluctantly so, we have no doubt, to save the peers themselves from destruction and the country from revolution and anarchy, by making an addition to the peerage itself. The anti-reformers have brought the evil, if evil it be, on themselves, by their own obstinacy and selfishness.

There had been reports of the death of the Duke of Wellington, which created much sensation. Post-egs were immediately sent from the Post-office by the Duke of Richmond, and from the Government office also. The answer to the Duke of Richmond was, that the Duke felt much better, and had some thoughts of going to Stratfieldsaye.

THE BRISTOL RIOTS.—The special commission for the trial of the prisoners implicated in the Bristol riot, was opened in Bristol on the 2d ult. Some tumult was anticipated, but no attempt at violence occurred. The Lord Chief Justice charged the Grand Jury at great length. Six persons were put on the bar on the 3d, charged with having assembled riotously on the 30th October last, and having broken open the goal and the house of the governor. The trial lasted all day. The Jury were charged by the Chief Justice on the next morning, and after having been out for three hours and a half returned with a verdict of guilty against five of the prisoners. Clarke, the ringleader, a muscular looking man, fainting in the Court several times during the trial.—Two lads were then tried for assault, &c. and for firing the house of the Bishop. They were convicted. A Captain Lewis who shot a boy with a pistol, during the riot, was discharged from his recognizances, the Grand Jury having ignored the bill against him. On the 5th, five persons, two of whom had been convicted on the first trial, were tried for demolishing the Bridewell, and were all found guilty. On the 6th, six others were convicted of arson.

TUMULT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS! These papers like us contain a report

of some exceedingly violent proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies, Ex. gr. The Minister of Public Instruction having appeared at the tribune to defend a large vote of money for the civil list than had been proposed by the commission, and having uttered the sentiment in reply to a deputy.—"If you banish luxury from the palace of the King, it will be soon banished from the houses of his subjects," the deputies of the extremes of the Chamber rose and cried aloud—"Louis Philip has no subjects." M. M. Caber, Clerc Lassalle, Laboussiere and others exclaimed, the King has no subjects. Order, order! let the minister be called to order! M. Marchal—Those who make kings, are no longer subjects, but citizens. During five minutes not a word was heard except personal and outrageous cries against the *juste-milieu*. The tumult and disorder continued during the remainder of the sitting. Although the President might be seen ringing with violence his great bell, yet it could not be heard. No one paid any attention to the President, and the most tumultuous and violent observations were made by all parties, one against the other, in various parts of the Chamber. At half past six the sitting closed in the midst of noise, menace, and agitation.

CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

The London Standard of January 7, which, by means of its special express from Paris, now gives the latest intelligence from the French capital, contains the following news from France. The Standard calls it "important." To us it does not appear of much moment:

We have received by special express, the Paris papers of Thursday, which bring us a detailed account of the conspiracy to which we briefly alluded yesterday. The ministerial journals, from one of which we select an article giving a statement of the affair, maintain that it was excited by the Carlists, and fostered by money sent from Holywood House; but the proclamation, which was found with the conspirators, is Jacobin in its general outline, complaining of non-intervention in Italy, the surrender of Belgium to England, &c. &c. The avowed acts of the conspiracy were very absurd. They were confined to seizing on the belfry of Notre-Dame, by eight people, ringing the great bell as a tocsin, and attempting to set fire to one of the towers as a signal. The men were almost immediately seized, only one escaping. We confess that we doubt the *Carlism* of the plot.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's visit to the King, at Brighton, and the repeated interviews of his Grace with Earl Grey, relate to an extension of the episcopal establishment in India, and an increase in the number of Bishops,—mortality in that class, in our Indian Empire, having of late years become quite alarming.

Lord Brougham is no longer a regular contributor of the Edinburgh Review, but he is known to have sent articles to the daily papers in favour of Reform, taking care, however, to have them copied by another hand before they were sent.—*Court Journal*.

The Earl of Dundonald (late Lord Cochrane) has purchased from Nugee, the opulent tailor, Hanover Lodge, in the Regent's Park, nearly opposite the Pavilion of the Marquess of Hertford.

An alliance is about to take place between Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence and Lady Georgiana Paget, Lord Anglesea's only unmarried daughter, by his first marriage.

Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart., who was for many years a distinguished member of the *haut ton*, expired on Saturday last, at Haggerston, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Death of Mr. Leckham's Son.—John Hugh Leckham, eldest son of J. G. Leckham, Esq., died on the 15th ult., at his father's residence, in Sussex-place, Regent's Park. He was in his eleventh year, having been born early in 1821. For some years he suffered severely from ill-health; so much so that his death had been long expected. He gave great promise of talent, and was of a most studious and amiable disposition. His name is connected with our literature as being the little fellow—Hugh Little John, as his Grandfather playfully called him—to whom Sir Walter Scott addressed his "Tales of a Grandfather;" in the frontispiece of which, the boy was drawn seated on the ground.

JAMAICA.—The Baltimore American contains the intelligence which we annex from Jamaica. It is five days later than our last direct advices from that island. We are informed there are private letters in town which represent the state of things in the vicinity of Montego bay as far less alarming than this account of Capt. Snow. We were already aware that martial law had been proclaimed, and that three frigates had sailed from Kingston with troops. The proclamation of Sir Willoughby Cotton however is new and important.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

The Slave Insurrection in Jamaica.—The schooner Harvey, Snow, came up yesterday evening from Montego Bay, Jamaica, whence she sailed on the 5th January. Captain Snow reports that the whole Island was in a state of confusion and alarm, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements of the slaves. The troops had been called out, and had attacked them, and all who did not surrender at discretion were shot. Many slaves, it is added had met that fate. Martial law had been declared, and the vessels in port were not permitted to sail. The H. however, being full, and having applied for a clearance several days before the declaration of the martial law, was allowed to depart. Three British frigates had arrived there from Kingston, with 500 marines on board. The insurrection was not quelled, when the H. sailed, and Capt. S. saw several large fires burning at a distance. A negro had been examined, and 30 stand of arms found therein. The insurgents appeared to be well armed.

The following proclamation was issued on the 2d January.

Montego Bay, Head Quarters, }
St. James's, Jan 2, 1832. }

To the Rebellious Slaves.

Negroes—You have taken up arms against your masters, and have burnt and plundered their houses and buildings. Some wicked persons have told you that the king has made you free, and that your masters withhold your freedom from you.

In the name of the king I come among you to tell you, you are misled. I bring with me numerous forces to punish the guilty, and all who are found with the rebels will be put to death without mercy. You cannot resist the king's troops. Surrender yourselves and beg that your crimes may be pardoned. All who yield themselves up to any military post immediately, provided they are not principals and chiefs in the burnings that have been committed, will receive his Majesty's gracious pardon. All who hold out will meet with certain death.

WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Major General Commanding.

LENOX AND ADDINGTON MEETING.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, in the Midland District, of the Province of Upper Canada, held at Fralick's Inn, in Fredericksburg, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February, 1832, pursuant to public notice given by Messrs. Perry and Bidwell, the representatives of the said Counties in the Provincial Assembly, to consider the recommendation of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in his late Speech, on the subject of organizing Societies for the information and assistance of Emigrants; and any other matters connected with the welfare and improvement of the Province, which might be proposed for consideration.—*Davis Hawley*, Esquire, being called to the chair, and *Joseph Neilson*, appointed secretary, the following resolutions were moved, seconded, and after full consideration, adopted:

Resolved, That although we do not feel the pretended necessity of British emigrants to infuse British feelings into this Province, no portion of His Majesty's subjects being more truly loyal than the present inhabitants of the Province; and although we are not convinced of the expediency or justice of encouraging a removal of the pauper population of the Mother Country to this Province for support; and although we have not perceived in this District the favorable results of recent emigration, mentioned by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, in his late speech, we are nevertheless desirous to welcome among us any emigrants, of fair character and good principles, and of sober and industrious habits, and to afford them all the information and assistance in our power; but we do not see any present occasion for organizing a formal society for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Representatives of these Counties in the Provincial Assembly are entitled to the approbation and thanks of their constituents, for their faithful, able, and eloquent support of the civil and religious rights and true interests of the people, and their united exertions to amend the laws, and promote the improvements and prosperity of the Province.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the resolutions and addresses passed by the House of Assembly, at their late session, respecting the Clergy Reserves, an Established Church in this Province, the charter of King's College, the School Lands, and the Chaplain of the House; also the principle of the supply bill containing some retrenchments, and granting the supplies by items; the Bill for the distribution of Intestate Estates; the Bill allowing persons on trial for life to be defended by Counsel; the Bill for the relief to be proved in trials for Libel; the Grantham Academy Bill; the Bill limiting the charges for printing Government advertisements, and the Bill appointing Commissioners to treat with Lower Canada, all which said Bills were passed by the Assembly and rejected by the Legislative Council; and also several Bills and Addresses brought into the Assembly, but opposed and defeated, for the present, by the majority of the House; particularly Mr. DICK'S SCHOOLS BILL, Mr. PERRY'S Township officers Bill, and his Jury Bill; and addresses relative to settlement duty required of U. E. Loyalists, and their being restricted from obtaining locations in certain townships, except on condition of actual settlement.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, in interfering with the Freedom of the Press, and the elective franchise, appropriating money for the purchase of statutes for themselves, and other extravagant grants, and their proceedings on various political subjects, and are of opinion that the house does not at present truly represent the sense of the province, and ought therefore to be dissolved, that the people may be more truly represented in their appropriate branch of the Legislature.

Resolved, That we are constrained by a sense of truth to declare that the Legislative Council, by a systematic rejection of bills and measures generally and most earnestly desired for the public benefit, have lost the confidence and respect of the great body of the people.

Resolved, That the hopes which we formed upon the arrival of our present Lieutenant Governor have not been realized, but we regret that His Excellency appears to listen to the same counsels, and pursue the same system of policy, which rendered his predecessor's administration unsatisfactory to His Majesty's subjects, the inhabitants of this Province.

Resolved, That in this unhappy state of things, it is our duty, as British subjects, to transmit to His Majesty a respectful address, stating our complaints and humbly praying for redress.

Resolved, That Henry Lasher, Benjamin Fairfield, Jr. William J. Fairfield, Joseph Neilson, and George H. Detlor be a committee to draft an address to His Majesty.

Resolved, That Henry Lasher, Benjamin Fairfield, Jr. Bowen Aylsworth, D. C. Smith, Benjamin Clark, E. Switzer, Barnabas Beach, Jacob Rombough, esq. William Saward, John Milligan, Calvin Perry, James Heward, John Van Dyck, D. Lewis Thorp, William Sills, Henry Sharp, William Pringle, Solomon Barager, and George H. Detlor, be a committee to attend to the signing of the address, and the transmission of it, through His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, or any other channel of communication which they may deem expedient, to correspond with any agent or agents, or the committees of other Counties on the subject, and to take such measures as they may judge necessary or proper to promote the object of the address; of which committee seven members shall be a quorum.

The meeting passed a vote of thanks to

Messrs. Perry and Bidwell for depositing in the Clerk's offices of the five Townships in these Counties, for township use, five of the copies of the statutes apportioned to them by the House of Assembly, as their share of the 200 copies purchased of Messrs. Thomson and Macfarlane for £400, and paid for out of the contingent fund of the House.

The thanks of the meeting were also voted to the chairman for his services in the chair.

During the meeting George M'Kenzie, Esquire, of Kingston, moved verbally that the meeting approve of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor. When the show of hands took place on this motion, there was a dispute as to which side carried it, and a division was called for, when almost every person went to the side of the negative. On every other question, after a show of hands in favor of it, a show of hands was called for against it, and in no case were there a dozen hands raised against it.

DAVIS HAWLEY, Chairman.
JOSEPH NEILSON, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

Sir,—However unwilling to engage in newspaper discussion, I cannot permit the very erroneous statement put forth by the Chairman and Secretary of the Lenox and Addington meeting, to pass unexplained and uncontradicted.

Permit me to substitute truth for misrepresentation, and give a brief but faithful account of what really did take place on that occasion, so far as I can call the circumstances to my recollection. The number assembled consisted, as nearly as I could judge, of about 200 persons. A chairman and secretary having been chosen, the notice subscribed by Messrs. Perry and Bidwell was read. Mr. Perry then addressed the meeting at great length, with his usual ability. The first resolution was then proposed, I am not certain by whom, but I think it was by Mr. Lasher. From the situation in which I stood, I could not see in what manner it was received by the people. I soon after learned from several of the bystanders, that a considerable number of hands were displayed in favor of it, but that the great body of the people remained passive. On the motion being put in the negative, no one opposed it. The second resolution was then proposed by Mr. Lasher. I saw this resolution put. A considerable number of hands appeared in its favor, but it certainly appeared to me that the great majority of those assembled took no interest whatever in the matter. On the motion being put in the negative, no one appeared to oppose it. Mr. Bidwell then addressed them, chiefly on the subject of Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion. He spoke in his usual forcible and eloquent style, but he appeared to me to labour under a depression of spirits. Mr. Casey was the next person who spoke. The third resolution was then proposed and adopted in the same manner as the two former.

In the course of the day I inquired of several of the assembled freeholders, whether, as I resided without the counties, any interference on my part might be considered officious or uncalled for, and was assured that it would not. One of the persons whose opinion I thus asked, was Mr. Perry, who liberally expressed his entire acquiescence that I should address the meeting. On the third resolution being proposed and adopted in the manner stated, I got up on the platform, (where the chairman and a few of those who seemed to take most interest in the proceedings stood,) and asked the people if it was their pleasure to hear me; that if it was not their pleasure to hear me, they would be pleased to say so, and I would respectfully retire. I was answered by a general cry of "go on! go on!" &c. I then addressed them at considerable length, and concluded with moving a resolution, approving of the conduct of His Excellency Sir John Colborne. I offered to go in search of pen, ink, and paper, and commit my motion to writing, but as from the crowded situation in which we stood, this would have been inconvenient, several persons called out that it would do as well to put it verbally. When I commenced my address, I had no intention of moving any resolution, but when I saw how favourably disposed the people appeared to be to the sentiments I expressed, and the good humour with which they received a little railing on the conduct of their representatives, it occurred to me that a vote of approbation of His Excellency's conduct might readily be obtained, and thus mar and defeat the ulterior object of the promoters of the meeting. Before the sense of the meeting was taken on my motion, Mr. Perry again addressed them, and after him Mr. Neilson. The motion was then put by the chairman, and a show of hands demanded. There appeared a far greater number of hands in its favor, than were displayed on any of the preceding resolutions. It was then put in the negative, and a show of hands demanded, when, I am certain exceeding rather than under-rating the number, when I state them at less than a dozen. Cries of "carried," "carried," now arose, followed by waving of hats and caps, and loud and enthusiastic cheering that lasted for some minutes. By a simultaneous movement, the meeting now broke up, and the people began to leave the ground, (all attempts on the part of the chairman and others to get them to hear any further resolutions proving ineffectual.) I left with the rest, and subsequently heard that some two dozen of the political partisans of Messrs. Perry and Bidwell remained after the general meeting dispersed, and went through the ludicrous farce of voting the other resolutions. For the truth of the foregoing statement I appeal to all who were present at the meeting, whose sense of truth and fair play is not destroyed by party spirit or political zeal.

Your obedient servant,
GEO. MACKENZIE.

N. B. The Editors that have published the statement of the Chairman will please insert the above.

NEW STEAM BOAT.—The gentlemen of the committee appointed to collect subscriptions for a new Steam Boat to ply between Port Hamilton, York, and Niagara, are requested to have their lists in readiness, and to prepare for holding a meeting at an early day, pursuant to the resolutions advertised in our last page: as Mr. Macnab has already procured subscribers to the amount of £2000, and Captain Mackenzie of Kingston has proposed to subscribe for £600 stock, and to proceed to England for a Steam Engine and other materials, which he has ascertained can be procured of superior quality for £1200 less than in this country.—*Hamilton Mercury*.

EMIGRATION.—By a letter from London, dated 30th Nov. we learn that the Ship Caroline, 450 tons burthen, has been chartered to sail from London on the 25th March, with emigrants for Canada, 50 or 60 of whom, we are assured, will bring out from £15,000 to £20,000; and 150 steerage passengers of a more respectable description than usual.—"Among the cabin passengers are three medical men, an architect, half pay Captain, a do. Lieutenant, an experienced civil engineer, and a number of most intelligent tradesmen and farmers," the letter of whom will bring out a choice selection of all kinds of breeding stock, agricultural implements, grass seeds, &c. A great proportion of these emigrants, we are told, intend to settle in the neighbourhood of Guelph.—*York Courier*.