

# Chronicle & Gazette,

## AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1835. [NO. 10.]

**MR. WOOD, DENTIST,**  
WILL stay a few days at the Commercial Hotel, Kingston, June 22, 1835. 76

**SALE OF CROWN LANDS.**  
THE Public are informed that there will be a Sale of Crown Lands by Auction in the town of CHATHAM, in the Western District, on the first Tuesday in June next; and adjourned Sales will afterwards be held at the same place on the first Tuesday in the months of July, August, September, and October following.  
Sales will also be held in Sandwich on the first Tuesday in June next, and afterwards on the third Tuesday in the months of July, August, September, and October following.  
The numbers of the Lots to be offered, and further particulars may be known by applying to HENRY J. JONES, Esq., Chatham, or at this Office.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, May 11, 1835. 65

**FRESH TEAS,**  
Wines, Groceries, &c. &c.  
JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber,  
10 Chests Twankay Tea, direct from the East India Company's sale,  
10 Chests Twankay Tea, free trade,  
15 do. Bohea do.  
10 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar,  
5 do. double refined Loaf do.  
10 Bags of Cuba Coffee,  
6 Pipes Cognac Brandy, Dupuy's, Favreau's and Otard's Brand,  
5 Puncheons  
**JAMAICA RUM,**  
1 to 2 Warranted,  
3 Pipes Holland's,  
5 L. P. Teneriffe Wine,  
6 Hhds. Pale and Brown Sherry do.  
8 Pipes East India Madeira, do.  
2 do. Benedictine do.  
3 do. superior Old Port do.  
5 Cases French Claret do.  
20 CASKS  
**HIBBERT'S LONDON PORTER,**  
3 Hhds. Bordeaux Vinegar,  
25 Boxes Lextra, Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,  
3 Tierces Prunes,  
3 Bags soft Shell Almonds,  
50 Boxes Hard Liverpool Soap,  
5 Boxes Pine Apple Cheese,  
3 Tierces Rice,  
30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,  
100 Barrels U. C. Whisky,  
50 Drums Turkey Figs,  
5 Tierces French Currants  
40 Bags Barcelona Nuts,  
150 Packages Drugs, Spices, Pickles, Sauce, &c.,  
100 Boxes Starch,  
3 cwt. Spanish Float Isaligo,  
25 Kegs Virginia Leaf Tobacco 16's to 15's.  
Terms Cash, or approved Notes at 90 days.  
GEORGE ARMSTRONG,  
Kingston, July 14, 1835. 5em

**BANK OF UPPER CANADA.**  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given for a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank on Thursday the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the room of the Hon. Alexander Macdonell, who has resigned.  
By order of the Board,  
THOS. G. RIDOUT,  
Cashier.  
Bank of Upper Canada, July 8, 1835.

**FOR SALE,**  
THE east half of Lot No. 5, in the 7th concession of South Dorchester, 100 acres; the west half of No. 30, in the 9th concession of Murray, 100 acres; also No. 23, in the 2d concession of Loughborough, 200 acres.—Apply to Messrs. P. McGill & Co. Montreal, or to THOS. KIRKPATRICK.  
Kingston, 6th September, 1835.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, will carry on business as GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS in Kingston, Upper Canada, under the name of CHARLES WILLARD & Co.—and in Montreal, Lower Canada, under the name and style of HENRY HART & Co.  
CHARLES WILLARD,  
HENRY HART.  
Kingston, July 1st, 1835. 4ji

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons having claims on His Majesty's Government for Damages sustained in the construction of the Rideau Canal, are required to forward them, with as little delay as possible, addressed  
On His Majesty's Service,  
CAPTAIN BOLTON,  
Senior Royal Engineer,  
Rideau Canal,  
(Claim for Damages.)  
Naming the Townships where the Lands are situated, the Concessions, number of Lots or parts of Lots, whether Crown Lands, or Clergy Reserves, and if obtained by Grant or Purchase; stating also the period when the party became in possession (the Deeds of which are to be exhibited on the spot to the Arbitrators).  
2nd. In all cases a Diagram and Certificate of a Sworn Survey as to the extent and nature of the Damage sustained to Lands, must accompany the claim, noting any quantity which may have been overflowed before the construction of the Canal, and marking thereon any line of Public Roads adjoining, as connected with the lots surveyed; and the claimant must state the name and residence of the Arbitrator appointed on his part.  
3d. Persons desirous of having their claims arbitrated upon as speedily as practicable, are requested to pay strict attention to the several points mentioned in this Notice.  
Royal Engineer Office,  
Rideau Canal, 14th July, 1835. 7cm

**New Testament for Schools.**  
JUST published, and now for sale, a handsome edition of this book.  
In the Press, MURRAY'S ENGLISH READER.  
JAMES MACFARLANE,  
Kingston, June 1, 1835.

From the Quebec Mercury, July 25.  
This day the Board of Trade of this city waited on His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, with an Address expressing their regret at His Lordship's approaching departure. They were most graciously received, and His Lordship returned an answer of warm acknowledgment for this mark of esteem. We have been favored with copies of the Address and His Excellency's answer, which were as follows:—  
To the Right Honorable MATTHEW LORD AYLMER, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.  
May it please Your Excellency,  
We, the Members of the Committee of Trade, appointed by, and representing the mercantile community of the city of Quebec, duly appreciating the attention and urbanity which have characterized Your Lordship's frequent communications with this Board, respectfully approach Your Lordship, with an expression of our unfeigned regret, on the occasion of your intended departure from this country.  
Deeply interested in the general prosperity of the Province, we cannot but deplore a circumstance tending to deprive it of the advantages which Your Excellency's experience in its Government, knowledge of its resources, and anxiety for its welfare, guided by your acknowledged character for uprighteousness of purpose, must have secured to it, had your continuance here been permitted.  
Connected more particularly with the trade of the Colony, both collectively and as individuals, we gratefully acknowledge the readiness so constantly evinced by Your Excellency to advance its commercial interests, and must not omit especially to instance Your Lordship's well timed representations to the Home Government, against the abuses of the Court of Vice Admiralty, and yet more, those in favor of our Lumber Trade, that grand staple of this and the other British North American Provinces.  
Assailed as this most essential branch of our commerce has been, and continues to be, by a combination of persons, ignorant of its importance, or interested in its downfall, we feel doubly sensible of the value of Your Excellency's testimony in its behalf, grounded too on your personal observation of its beneficial results.  
Strongly persuaded of the close connection between the commercial and political relations of a country, and fully sensible that security to trade can alone exist under the protection of a well ordered and consistent government, we view with apprehension the inconsiderate removal of your Excellency, as indicating a system of colonial policy, which, ready at the clamour of faction to sacrifice individual right to temporary expedience, threatens to subvert those national principles of good faith which have long given stability and character to British institutions throughout the world.  
May it please your Excellency,  
In respectfully taking our leave we venture to express a hope that the affairs of Canada may still continue to occupy a place in your Lordship's recollection, and that the influence which His Majesty's approbation of your conduct cannot fail to confer, may be used as we are sure it will be, to promote the true interest of this country.  
We beg respectfully and most cordially to convey to your Lordship and to Lady Aylmer, our sincere wishes for your prolonged happiness and for your prosperous voyage to that land whose battles your Lordship has fought, and whose honors you have won.  
A true Copy,  
H. LE MESURIER, Chairman.  
To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:—  
GENTLEMEN.—I thank you very sincerely for the expressions of regret at my approaching departure from this country, conveyed in this Address from the Committee of Trade, representing the Mercantile community of the City of Quebec—a community for which I shall ever entertain sentiments of esteem and regard.  
I feel, gentlemen, that I possess but slender claims to your thanks on account of any benefit which may have been obtained for the Commercial interests of this Colony during my Administration. Although animated by a constant desire to promote those, as well as all other public interests in the Province, my efforts to that effect have been invariably met, and counteracted, by a baneful influence in the Province, whose only chance of prolonging its existence is by retarding the general improvement of the country; and many of those moments, which under more fortunate circumstances, I should have been able to devote to the advancement of some useful undertaking or some beneficial public measure, have been unavoidably occupied in contending (under disadvantages to which I forbear more particularly to allude on the present occasion) against assaults—some open, and others disguised—levelled against the most valuable interests of the Province, political as well as commercial, and which, should they be renewed and crowned with ultimate success, must prove fatal to the connexion between Lower Canada and the Mother Country.  
I am fully sensible, Gentlemen, of the great importance to British North America of the Lumber trade; and be assured that although

my official connexion with this country will cease to exist upon my departure from it, no opportunity shall be neglected by me hereafter of upholding that valuable branch of commerce, and of promoting as far as my very limited means will permit, every measure calculated to advance the commercial interests of Lower Canada.  
And now, Gentlemen, in separating from you, let me desire of you to accept from Lady Aylmer and myself, our very sincere thanks for the obliging expressions regarding us both, contained in the concluding passage of your Address, and in return to receive our cordial good wishes for the health and happiness of all those Gentlemen, and their families who are parties to it; and for the increasing prosperity of the commercial interest of the City of Quebec.  
Castle of St. Lewis,  
Quebec, 25th July, 1835.

**DARING ATTEMPT TO BREAK GAOL.**  
On Saturday last, about three o'clock, ten prisoners confined in one of the cells of the prison of this town, made a most desperate attempt to escape. The manner in which they thought to accomplish their object was by removing the strong iron bars which secure the window looking into the hall. In the early part of the day some of the prisoners endeavoured to get the turnkey out of the way, by requesting him to get some fish for them; at this time there was no suspicion of their intention. About three o'clock the gaoler and his assistant were alarmed by a noise resembling the falling of a tree, and on hastening to the hall of the cells, found the bars forced out of the window, and the prisoners in the act of escaping. This they could easily have done, but for the timely arrival of the officers, as the lock on the outer door is a common wooden one, and the gate of the yard (?) merely latched. The prisoners had broken up all the bedsteads, and used two of the side pieces for levers, with which they forced the bars out. In the hall the turnkey hangs a dagger which he carries with him when he locks up the cells at night, and some of the villains have since declared that with this instrument it was their intention to have murdered the gaoler's wife and the female servant to avoid detection. They were all secured, and will be tried at the ensuing assizes. The following are the names of the prisoners:—Daniel McDougal, John Alexander, and William McQuarter, all charged with horse stealing; Wm. Simmons, stealing a watch; Joseph Edwards, stealing; Edward Madigan, ditto; George Ramsay, ditto; William Burke, assault; Robert Vandusen, forgery in the States; and Thomas Miller, convicted of an assault.—[Western Mercury, July 22.]

**DREADFUL FIRE AT GLASGOW.**  
On Sunday night, 7th June, about half-past eleven o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the machine-works of Mr. William Dunn, 11th John street, which entirely consumed the premises and the whole of the very valuable machinery and other property. The fire originated in the east end of the building, on the third floor, and at this time before the fire had got any length, and when the only chance of doing any good appeared, there did not seem to be any water, and of course there were loud and bitter complaints on this head. In a few minutes all hope of saving the premises or any of the property was extinguished with the flames proceeded, till at last the whole building of four stories high, was enveloped in one mass of fire. When the roof fell in the illumination was magnificent and must have been seen at a great distance. Indeed this was proved to be the case from the crowds of people coming in all directions from the country. The loss sustained must be very great. The firemen had much difficulty in saving a dwelling-house at some distance, so intense was the heat, and the inmates therein were obliged to fly with their children, leaving all their property to its fate.  
It was impossible to arrive at any thing like a satisfactory idea of the amount of damage sustained by this unlucky casualty. Various rumours were busy with the matter; and besides the loss in the building, and the machinery connected with it—the weights, tools, machine makers' utensils, the finest of the kind in Scotland, &c. &c.—it was affirmed that the premises contained new machinery alone, destined for removal on an early day, valued at £20,000, not a particle of which was saved. The aggregate damage is calculated at not less than £50,000.  
Various conjectures are afloat as to the origin of the fire; but we have been unable to trace them to any definite point—the whole affair seems enshrouded in mystery. The number of workmen, thrown out of employment, by the destruction of the work, amounts to nearly 200; but as Mr. Dunn is said to have resolved immediately to commence its reconstruction, they appeared on Monday, while the walls were being levelled with the ground, to be in better spirits than might have been anticipated. About 20 years ago, the same building which, however, since that period has been considerably enlarged, was burned to the ground.  
When Rabelais was consulted by a physician on his death-bed, a consultation of physicians was called. "Dear gentlemen," said the wit to the doctors, raising his languid head, "let me die a natural death."

From Blackwood's Magazine.  
**THE CANADA QUESTION.**  
(CONTINUED.)  
From the moment that the "Constitution" became the law of the land, and an independent Legislature was established, a clique of ambitious and bigotted persons, principally lawyers, was gradually organized among the Franco-Canadians, never, and not now, formidable for numbers, nor for the talent or ability of the members above mediocrity, but dangerous at all times, inasmuch as still of a superior order to the mass of ignorance and superstition by which they are surrounded in the great body of their countrymen, upon whose naturally honest and simple characters experience and cunning qualify them to operate in any way to suit their own views. Constituting from the first the great majority of the House of Assembly, it has been their invariable policy to efface all remembrance of the conquest; to keep British connexion and British supremacy in the background; to arrogate a separate national existence. Thus, in their speeches as in their writings, the "Nation Canadienne" is introduced and dwelt upon at every turn, with all the ridiculous pomposity of the bursting bull-frog, and all the airs and graces of a Mons. Culicot of the grande nation. The increasing number of British settlers under all discouragements, was a source of incessant and nervous agitation, least the Nation Canadienne should be swallowed up in the multitudes of sturdy yeoman, Highlanders, and wild Irish, which annually migrate to the shores of the St. Lawrence. This fear haunts them in all their legislation, and in all their refusals to legislate. In the *Tableau Statistique et Politique des deux Canadas*, by one Isidore Lebrun, according to the title page, but, as generally believed, written and published by the clique, the feeling vents itself throughout the work. "Dans le Bas Canada," says he, "la population Francaise sent accroître ses craintes de perdre sa supériorité morale et politique;" and in the same page we are told that, as "the House of Assembly votes towards the destruction of votes, it is no less urgent to devise means to prevent immigration from being a calamity for these Colonies." The language is significant—indeed it has all the air of being official; for the Legislature has actually laid a poll tax upon emigrants British born, and we believe upon them only of all the world. With the same prepossessions in favour of all that belongs to the "nation," and the same resolve to make it a home as uneasy, as unwelcome to strangers and sojourners, the French laws of the old regime are scrupulously enforced.—every attempt to reform them resisted, every prayer of petition to adapt them to a new state of society, and to a new and more enlarged relations, contemptuously refused. The petitions of the inhabitants of Durham, and some 40 or 50 other Townships, signed by 10,000 heads of families, state that beside the grievance of being subject to French laws they cannot get justice, even of that sort, without travelling from 100 to 150 miles in search of it—to Montreal, Quebec, or Three Rivers—and even then they are administered in French, a language they understood not; that de facto they are without any representation in the House of Assembly; that their complaints to that House have always been treated with contempt or indifference; that they are placed almost out of the pale of civil government; that they can account for this only on the supposition that the Franco-Canadian House of Assembly have determined that emigrants of British origin should have no inducement to seek an asylum or become settlers in Lower Canada. The latter object, if true, had marvellously succeeded; for of nearly 100,000 who had arrived within the last few years, scarcely 1000 had settled in the Townships; or made Lower Canada other than a place of transit; vast numbers passed over into the United States, where they found themselves in a less foreign country.  
These grievances are thus detailed in 1823; but they are repeated by other petitioners, inhabitants of, or interested in Lower Canada, in 1828, and up to this present time they still form the burden of every communication,—they are wafted thitherward with every breeze from the Atlantic. By an act which received the Royal assent in 1829, an attempt, such as it is, was made to remedy the complaint of non-representation by extending the right to the Eastern Townships; the six counties composing them being empowered to return two members each, where the population amounted to 4000 and above, and one member where it was above one, but below 4000. Now by the "Constitutional Act," the cities of Montreal and Quebec each return four members; but however the counties of the Eastern townships increase, even to their capacity of containing one million and a half of inhabitants, the right of representation for them remains stationary: the mark of Cain is set upon them as not of the "nation Canadienne." The defective state of the commercial law in France is sufficiently notorious at the present time; under the old regime, it was still worse, or rather such a thing was almost unknown. Canada, before the conquest, having little trade, had no trading laws; but the new blood transferred into her shrunken veins, from the metropolitan country having multiplied her commercial relations a thousand fold, or rather having created an entirely new world of commerce and industry, laws became necessary for the regulation and protection of these novel species of property. Nevertheless, the Assen-

bly, assuming to represent the whole people, opposed themselves to all legislation or improvement; declaring the *coutume de Paris*, such as before the revolution it was, to be the antiquated code by which the vast and complex interests of navigation, trade, and agriculture, almost exclusively British, were to be regulated. The enactment, indeed, of a law whereby debtors could purge themselves of liability for debt by an oath of negation, and the facilities afforded and confirmed by the state of the law to mortgage frauds, whereby a hundred mortgages might lie against the land, and all parties remain ignorant of the pressure of any securities besides their own, obtained for the Assembly the flattering distinction of patrons of mortgage and trading frauds. The French law of inheritance and power, combined with the *Lots et Ventes*, is peculiarly unfavorable to the improvement of property, and is the real cause why the Seigneuries or French settlements are, in value and culture, so greatly behind those portions of Canada where the English tenure of free and common socage prevails. This will be more readily understood from the operation of the *Lots et Ventes*, by which a fine is payable to the seigneur of twelve and a fraction per cent upon every successive transfer of the land held under that feudal tenure. Thus a man may have purchased under this title for one thousand pounds, laying out ten thousand more in improvements and alterations: upon the sale or successive sales of the estate, through deaths or otherwise, the twelfth and successive twelfths upon, not the original price, but the increased value falls in to the seigneur. The House of Assembly upholds the antiquated law, as tending to secure property in the same family, notwithstanding that it acts as a bar against the investment of capital, and deteriorates property; it is conserved, however, by the reflection, that it stays British immigration, or renders it ruinous to the luckless adventurers who unwittingly tempt fortune within the banner of a new settlement. "Those who would more fully understand the subject, we recommend the evidence of Mr. Simon McGillivray, and (then) Mr. Edward Ellice, in the Parliament Report of 1828.

Nothing could well be more scandalous than the mode in which the customs' revenue, derived from, and therefore the property of Upper equally with Lower Canada, was squandered by the House of Assembly without at all deigning to consult the sister Province. Numberless had been the petitions for the formation of improved roads and communications on the part of the new townships; but, as usual, from that quarter they were utterly disregarded. So soon as the revenue (the joint revenue) grew prosperous, however, there was no want of alacrity in voting the public money for road-making, but then it was for roads in the seigneuries, or the lands of the "Nation Canadienne," and not for the new or British settlements. The British residents had asked only for roads of general utility; the Assembly Canadienne constructed roads, at the public charge, of purely local convenience, for their constituents. Mr. Gale (v. Parliament Report) states, that in 1815 between £5,000 and 9,000, and in 1817 £35,000 of the public money was thus lavished. Mr. Neilson, one of the deputies of the House of Assembly to Parliament, for the redress of (pretended) grievances, states, that since the war he thinks there must have been £100,000 of the Provincial money spent for roads—all for the seigneuries, it appears—where roads were conditioned to be made, and allowed for, half-a-century before! Latterly there have been no appropriations for that object, because the Canadienne roads have been provided for, and there was no disposition to give encouragement to the new settlements. In the same way, the expenses of building district gaols were charged upon the general revenue, although for the accommodation of populous towns and districts almost exclusively "Canadienne;" and this to save their own pockets and those of the French habitants, their electors, partially at the expense of Upper Canada. On more than one occasion also, there has been no scruple of applying the common fund in aid of the agencies of special districts, always, of course, part and property of the "Nation Canadienne." At one time £45,000 was voted to be distributed in loans for the purchase of seed wheat for poor farmers in the District of Quebec, of the re-payment whereof we did not find any account. The habitants electors would surely be the most ungrateful of men not to re-elect and support spendthrifts so unscrupulous in their behalf of the property of other people. So also with the monies granted for education. For years a provision for the purposes of general education had been periodically pressed upon the attention of the Commons House of Assembly, by the Executive, and as often refused or neglected, until the Clique discovered in it the means of extending their influence with the voters of French origin at the easy rate of a forny upon the public purse. It is not to be liberal at other people's expense, and the excess and the manner in which this liberality was exercised in the present instance savors not more of prodigality than of cunning. Previous to 1829 the amount of monies voted for the purposes of education had not exceeded £2500. Messrs. Papineau had held it in signal abhorrence until they could turn it to good account. The grants for elementary schools after this discovery are as follows:—  
1830, - - - - - £27,840  
1831, - - - - - 25,251

1832, - - - - -	29,233
1833, - - - - -	22,500

In order to make the most of this profession, the House of Assembly have, in the Elementary School Act, lately passed, named the *Visitors of the Schools for the Counties they represent*. It is the members, or one of them, for the county who make up the returns, and on these returns payments are made. Their peculation and partiality in several of the counties have already become matter of complaint, nor ought it to excite surprise that, under such a system, many of the teachers are utterly unfit for such a charge. The scheme has, however, admirably answered the objects of the projectors, for the Members of the Assembly are looked up to as the grand promoters of education, and the donors of the immense sums of money annually given for its support. Under the Provincial Act of 1801, provision was made for certain schools placed under the charge of the Royal Institution, Efficient masters naturally presided over these schools, selected by a Board composed of most respectable members of both religions. Having tasted the sweets of power and jobbing under their own project, the Assembly managed, in the last session, to place the Schools of the Royal Institution under the Elementary School Act, in its usual grasping spirit of usurpation. It is a fact of importance, add the unimpeachable authorities from whom we have these details, that in most of the schools, instead of Roman and Grecian history, French history is substituted, and the political works of French republican writers placed in the hands of the boys. This may be credited, since it is in accordance with the advice contained in the *Tableau Statistique*—the work heretofore alluded to as published under the auspices of the *Clique Canadienne*—that "the Legislature should allocate £1200 per annum for the education of fifteen young Canadians in Paris; and we are told that—*Des la prochaine Session, la Chambre d'Assemblée d'évoit voter des fonds pour que des professeurs Français, jeunes et de ja distingués, fussent appelés missionnaires de ces sciences, a les enseigner a Quebec et a Montreal.*

Before putting the finishing stroke to the picture of the financial doings of the House of Assembly and of the House itself, let us take a glance (our limits will not admit of more) at its conduct towards the public servants. In impeachments, a proceeding of frequent occurrence, with a view to destroy the character of the Bench, encouragement is given to every vagabond, to exhibit charges against the judiciary and other high functionaries. The accusers are usually practising attorneys of the Court over which the Judge presides, and as the House of Assembly is one-fourth part composed of these minor limbs of the law, their influence within its walls may be guessed. If an attorney be dissatisfied with a judgment—if he be reprimanded, or detected in the commission of fraud—his adversary, the Judge, is at once impeached amidst the plaudits of the House. It is matter of frequent occurrence, that when an attorney is displeased with the judgment of the Bench, he threatens an impeachment at once, and an alarming coalition exists for this end among most of those without talent or practice. A band of witnesses appears to be duly organized as an appendage to the Committee of Grievances. They make their appearance at the opening of the session with as much regularity as if forming a part of the Speaker's tail, and their faces are as well known as that of the City Marshal at the Old Bailey. That lying and swearing is no unprofitable avocation—and in Mr. Papineau's eyes, perhaps ought not to be—may be seen by the table of payments to witnesses by the Grievance Committee, appended to a "Review of Proceedings of the House," &c. &c. a very able work, written, we believe, by A. Stuart, Esq., and published at Montreal in 1832. The following are all the items for which we have room:—

	Com. of Grievance	£	s	d
Feb. 12, C. B. Felton, do		10	0	0
17, do do		12	10	0
March 5, do do		145	1	0
Jan. 17, Jacques Viger, do		20	0	0
23, do do		1	0	0
24, do do		2	0	0
March 5, C. De Tonnacour, do		67	10	0
Feb. 27, F. A. Evans, do		5	0	0
Mar. 14, do do		4	10	0
14, do do		4	0	0
14, do do		53	10	0
14, S. H. Dickerson, do		53	10	0

In 1830, some of these names again figure, such as Dickerson, 23 10 0  
Notwithstanding all this extravagant expense, and formidable speeches of preparation, it stands recorded that no impeachment has ever been followed up by the Assembly. After holding the accused up to the execration of those who are credulous enough to believe them in earnest, the prosecution is generally dropped, on the ground that the Government is unjust, and will not dispossess and ruin the victim on their simple address. The mode of conducting the enquiry is of a piece with the cruel farce throughout. The accusation is referred to a committee of five members, of whom one only is generally present to examine witnesses, and do what seems to him good. Even this shallow show of justice may be dispensed with; for, in the enquiry against Judge Kerr, the accusing party was surprised by the present Attorney-General of the Province in one of the committee rooms—not a committee-man present—doors locked, examining his own witnesses. On being asked