

existing code of laws; and in all important matters that was the plan generally adopted in England. Some time ago the criminal laws of England had been partly amended in this manner. On a subject so important as a new Judiciary Act, which had occupied the attention of the most eminent jurists, without their having succeeded in bringing their plans to maturity, he (Mr. Vanfelson) considered the mode proposed in the motion under discussion as one likely to be attended with success. Should the Standing Committee on Courts of Justice succeed in framing a Bill during the present session, the motion would, of course, fall to the ground. His (Mr. Vanfelson's) motion respecting the Court of Appeals was not at all in contradiction with the present measure; the question contained in it was merely to take the opinion of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Lafontaine considered that a motion such as the present ought to be made at an ulterior period of the session, after it was known whether the Standing Committee intended or not to submit a Bill on the subject. He did not, however, mean to say that he approved of the system of giving the Executive power to name Commissioners to frame such an important law.

Mr. Bedard spoke in so indistinct a tone that we were unable to catch his observations. We, however, understood him to say, that the motion was ill-timed—it ought not to be made till towards the close of the session, when it could be ascertained what the Standing Committee on Courts of Justice intended to do.

Dr. Kimber was of opinion that the measure would be attended with success. The fears expressed by some hon. members, as to the persons who would be named Commissioners, he considered to be quite groundless, as we now had a Governor who had shown himself to be a friend to the Canadians.

The House then divided on Mr. De Bleury's motion, when there appeared—
For the motion, 22
Against it, 35
Majority against the motion, —13

AGENCY BILL.
The amendments to the Bill for appointing an Agent in Great Britain, passed in Committee of the whole House on Friday, were reported and concurred in without a division, the members of the minority not being present. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 6 P. M.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Quebec Gazette.
The late Conventions; Mr. Roebuck's *Carte-Blanche* to speak for the Assembly; the quackery of the Resolutions.

A printed account of the two meetings, 1st May, and 8th Sept. last, of the Committee of Correspondence, under the 89th of the 92 Resolutions, with a very valuable appendix of letters from Mr. Roebuck to Mr. Papineau and Sir George Grey, (Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), to the first mentioned person was delivered to the members of the Assembly, officially, on Wednesday last. Besides what appears, prudence has obviously suppressed several other letters. It is, no doubt, printed at the public cost, under the 91st Resolution, providing therefor without the consent of the other two branches. The printer's name is concealed.

The publication is in entire keeping with the empiricism of our race. Mr. Papineau's name largely heads, in capital letters, the proceedings, solus, with the title, by courtesy, of honorable. As to those present, no names are given, but it is not difficult to see, that they speak (as they declare it) the sentiments of "the members of both Houses," though a little way farther there is a kind of salvo. We can only gather that Messrs. Morin, Debartzch, Malhot, Kimber, and another, move by permission of Mr. Chairman. It is known to every one that not one-third of the members of the Assembly were present, nor one-tenth of those of the Council. Yet, in secret conclaves, they have renewed all their most objectionable pretensions, with a view of entrapping the good people, and showing how easy it is to pass unanimously any resolutions, when all discussion is formally excluded, and the secret meet not to discuss, but to vote, on the more of the chairman. What a picture of Constitutional "enlightenment," although rather eccentric.

We give a few connected extracts, and some accidental opinions, amusing and not bad specimens of the whole:—

Mr. Roebuck to Mr. Papineau.
May 30th, 1835.
"Permit me, Sir, through you, to return my thanks to the House of Assembly for the high honor they have conferred on me, by entrusting to me the guardianship of their interests before the Imperial Government. I promise the House—

"I cannot avoid taking advantage of this opportunity of recording solemnly my opinion as to the demands which, as guardians of a whole people, you are bound to insist on. The object you have view is to frame a Government in accordance with the wants and feelings of that people. In America no Government can unite these conditions, but one that is purely democratic.

"All other objects ought, therefore to yield to the paramount one of extirpating the Council. Make it elective if you will: that however, appears to me a clumsy mode of ridding yourselves of the evil. Why, I ask, are not the Assembly and a Governor sufficient for the Government of the country?"

Sir George Grey to Mr. Roebuck.
June 11th, 1835.

"The Session of the Canadian Legislature, closed before it was known or could have been known, in the Province, that His Majesty desired to authorize any person to proceed thither, as a Commissioner on His Majesty's behalf; nor has the House of Assembly been subsequently called together by the Governor. In your minute, you express, as the Agent of that body, the views which they entertain on the subject of that Commission, and the conditions which they regard as essential to its successful termination."

Mr. Roebuck to Lord Glenelg.
17th June, 1835.

"Now, although this be the case, the statement I made was perfectly justified and warranted by my instructions. From the opinions the House communicated to me, I am enabled and authorized to state what I intend to do in certain supposed cases. It is supposed that some sort of negotiation would be entered into on the subject of Canadian grievances, and I was authorized to state the views of the House should such be proposed. The House has granted me a wide discretion."

Mr. Roebuck to Mr. Papineau.
June 23d, 1835.

"In my last I transmitted to the House of Assembly, through you, a copy of a statement made by me in the behalf of the Assembly to Lord Glenelg, and I have now the honor to send to the Assembly an answer which I received from Lord Glenelg, to that statement. "In the concluding paragraph of my letter to Lord Glenelg, the House of Assembly will find that I stated to the noble lord that I should deem it due to myself to demand of the House a sanction for the conduct I had pursued, which sanction can be given only by their adoption of my statement."

Sir George Grey to Mr. Roebuck.
June 5th, 1835.

Lord Glenelg being anxious to obviate the

possibility of any mistake, directs me to request that you would have the goodness to transmit to him, for future reference, a written statement of what was said by yourself on that occasion."

Extract from the Four Resolutions passed at the Three Rivers meeting of the Convention, on the 8th September last.

"Resolved, 3rd. That the said John Arthur Roebuck, Esq. was fully authorized, by the proceedings of the House of Assembly, to lay down, as he has done, as the basis of harmony and good understanding within this Province, and of confidence in the administrative or other measures to be adopted by His Majesty's Government, the Constitutional Reform, by means of Election, of the Legislative Council; the entire control by the House of Assembly of the public Revenues of the Province, and of the Salaries of the public functionaries therein; the repeal of the obnoxious Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, wherein the latter legislated for the internal Government of this Province; the abolition of the undue privileges founded on the said Acts, and the redress of abuses existing in the Courts in consequence of the appointment of improper persons to the Bench; that moreover, this Committee has already expressed its opinion on the greater part of those points in its Resolutions dated 1st May last, which resolutions this Committee approves and repeats. (See Appendix, No. 9.)"

It is stated on fair authority, that the sale of the Seigneurie of Lauzon, which is thirty-six leagues in superficies, is about to be concluded at Boston, and that the purchase money will exceed the amount of the debts due by the Province by the estate of the late H. Caldwell, Esq., and by his son. This result of the delays of justice has been more fortunate than similar delays generally are; and certainly that seigniorie would not have been sold at any period of the ten years preceding this, for more than one half of the debt. Sir John and his father did not act prudently in using the balances above the ordinary expenditure of the Province, which were left in their hands. The Receiver-Generals in this Province, however, only did what England authorized all Receivers of the revenue to do, who, like them had given securities for the balance. It is notorious, too, that both the Messrs. Caldwell used these balances with the knowledge not only of the colonial but of the home authorities.—[Old Quebec Gazette.]

UPPER CANADA.

From the Cobourg Reformer.

At a numerous meeting of Gentlemen held at Pepper's Hotel, Grafton, on Friday 30th inst., favorable to the formation of a St. Andrew's Society in this District.

John Steele, Esq. of Cobourg, being called to the Chair, and Mr. John Irving of Cobourg, appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved—That in opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to form a St. Andrew's Society for benevolent purposes.

2. Resolved—That the Society be called "THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN SEAMEN'S SOCIETY."

3. Resolved—That a Committee of eight be appointed to draft Rules and Regulations for the government of the Society, and that they be empowered to receive the names of such individuals, as may be inclined to become Members.—Four of whom to form a quorum.

4. Resolved—That the following Gentlemen constitute the Committee, Messrs. John Steele, Dugald Campbell, John Taylor, Alexander Jack, John Irving, David Brodie, Kenneth Mackenzie, and Capt. John Macdonald.

5. Resolved—That a public meeting of the Society be held at Grafton on Monday 16th November next at three o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the Committee, to adopt Rules and Regulations for the Constitution of the Society, and to elect Officers Bearer for the ensuing year—and that a notice be given in the Cobourg Papers of the same.

6. Resolved—That the Editors of the Cobourg Papers be requested to publish the foregoing Resolutions.

JOHN STEELE, Chairman.
JOHN IRVING, Secretary.
Grafton, 30th October, 1835.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

KINGSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship North America, Capt. Dreyer, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d of October, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the evening of the 1st, and of Liverpool to the morning of the 2d inclusive. The intelligence derived from these papers will be found below.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our last London paper, before this arrival, was of the evening of the 25th of September; we continue our summaries and extracts from that date.

The recent ebullitions of popular violence in this country, are much and severely commented on in the English papers. Full details are given of the various "Lynch" affairs, of the riotous proceedings in several of our principal cities, of the purse said to have been made up as a reward for the seizure of Mr. Tappan, of the letter written by the postmaster-general, and other matters which serve to vilify the good name of the American people.

A new lord-mayor has been elected for London; William Taylor Copeland, Esq. one of the board of aldermen.

The king and queen of Belgium arrived at Ramsgate on the 29th of September, on a visit to the dutchess of Kent, who is king Leopold's sister.

Mr. O'Connell had set out on his return to Ireland, and was expected in Dublin on the 19th of September. Great preparations were made for his reception. He wrote from Kelly on the 24th, to a friend in Dublin, insisting either that there should be no procession in his honor, "or that all banners, badges, &c. should be laid aside without exception." The Edinburgh Evening Post says that the result of his speech-making in that city, has been "disappointment to his friends, disgust to his opponents, and alarm to the neutral party." That "all parties look upon him merely as a talking parrot, who trusts to his fluency and impudence rather than to facts or principles of any kind"; and that "it is perceived that he depends entirely upon appeals to the ignorance, the selfishness, and the brutal passions of the multitude."

FRANCE.

Advices from Paris are to the 29th of September inclusive. There is, however, little or no French intelligence of any kind. France seems to have sunk quietly into the arms of despotism.

SPAIN.

The latest intelligence from Madrid is to the 23d of September. A postscript to the Paris letter of the 29th in the Morning Post of the 1st October, states that great agitation prevailed on the Bourse, and that Spanish securities were rapidly falling, on account of alarming rumours from Madrid. It was reported that the queen and the ministry had fled, and that a strong force of liberals was marching upon the capital, demanding the constitution of 1812. These, however, were mere reports.

From other sources it appears that the formation of Juntas still continued, and that they

were resolute in their demands. The dismissal of the Toreno ministry gave great satisfaction. A conspiracy is said to have been detected at St. Sebastian, the object of which was to deliver the place to the Carlists. The English auxiliaries were actively employed in raising extensive fortifications at Bilbao.

The Junta of Cadix have published a manifesto, declaring Comte Toreno guilty of high treason.

Gen. Mina has been once more appointed captain-general of Catalonia. General Alava had set out for Madrid, to enter upon the duties of his appointment as Secretary for foreign affairs.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

We have just received our files of Paris papers of the 2d of October inclusive, brought by the packet ship Charlemagne, Capt. Richardson, from Havre, which port she left on the 4th of October.

The Gazette of France announces that tribunals of censorship had been organized in all the towns and cities in which there is a theatre, or in which designs or caricatures are or can be executed.

Dates from Bayonne are to the 29th of September, but there is no intelligence except a rumour of a severe engagement on the 20th. The cholera having entirely disappeared from Nice and its neighborhood for many days, the cordon sanitaire which had been established on the other side of the Var was taken off on the 25th of September.

Caillaet, another of the prisoners who escaped from Ste. Pelagie, has been arrested on the road to Belgium, and brought to Paris.

The Gazette du Lyonnais states that King Louis Philippe had been hanged in effigy in that city, during the night. The perpetrator had not been discovered.

The pacha of Tripoli, governing in the name of the Grand Seigneur, has proclaimed a blockade of all the ports in that regency, except those of Tripoli, Bengasi, and Derne, and that a Turkish squadron would shortly arrive on the coast to enforce the blockade.

The new capitain-general appointed in Spain, are Mina for Catalonia, Palafox for Arragon, Espinosa for Andalusia, and Quiroga for Grenada.

The king and royal family of France set out for Fontainebleau on the 28th of September.

The Swabian Mercury of the 26th Sept. has the following from Vienna of the 19th:— "The Mexican minister, Bustamante, who arrived here some days ago from Berlin, is said to have obtained from that court the acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico, but has not succeeded in procuring a passport for Kalisch. His Excellency is expected to proceed to London by Paris."

Whitehall, Sept. 15.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Gilbert Earl of Minto, G. C. B.; Rear Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B.; Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B.; Captain the Hon. George Elliott, C. B.; Captain Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart.; and Archibald Primrose, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dalmeny), to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereto belonging.

The Bishop of Cloyne died a few days since at Dublin. His Lordship's health had been for some time in a declining state.

A private letter in the *Morning Herald* announces that the Queen Regent of Spain gave birth to a child on the 3d inst. at La Granja.

A subscription has just been opened at Geneva, for erecting a monument to the memory of Calvin.

We observe by the London Gazette that a new Minister is appointed to the United States in the room of Sir Charles Vaughan.

Foreign Office, Sept. 23.—The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Enlargement of the Erie Canal.—We have much pleasure in copying the following interesting account, of the proposed enlargement of this great work. The extraordinary success which has attended the Erie Canal since its first opening, and the vast advantages which it has conferred on the commercial interests of an extensive region of Country, must strike very forcibly, every friend to internal improvement.

THE CANAL BOARD having caused surveys and estimates to be made for the improvement of the Erie Canal, and the engineers having submitted their reports, the Board on Friday last proceeded to a final decision on the extent of the enlargement. By their resolutions, which are annexed, it will be seen that the enlarged canal is to be seven feet deep and seventy feet wide at the surface; and that the locks are to be 110 feet long between the quin posts, and 16 feet wide in the clear. The present canal is four feet deep and forty feet wide at the surface, and the present locks are 90 feet long between the quin posts, and 15 feet wide in the clear.

Thus, this great question has been definitely settled, after mature deliberation and a full expression of the public sentiment in relation to it. As the work will be prosecuted chiefly during the winter months and while the navigation is suspended, its completion cannot be expected in a less period than ten or twelve years. Then, with its increased width and depth, its level sides, its extent, and its vast commerce, it may rank among the wonders of the age. The improvement, we understand, is estimated to cost about twelve millions of dollars. The Canal Board will proceed with the doubling of the locks, with all practicable rapidity, during the next winter.

The frequent recurrence of these wanton or malicious outrages, loudly call for a more efficient system of police than is at present established. We are not advocates for Lord Mayors and state coaches, and aldermen fattened, at the public expense, on turtle and turbot, venison and marrow puddings. They are now even getting out of fashion in England, on which happy soil they are or were indigenous; but we do think that we ought at least to be protected by some constabulary force, so that we might venture our heads outside of our doors at night without danger of having our brains, if we have any, knocked out.

The Medical Gentlemen of Kingston, much to their honor, unanimously signed a certificate addressed to the Sheriff, stating that they resigned their claim to the body of Robert Watson, who was executed on Wednesday last, in a hope that the Sheriff would, in commiseration to the feelings of the unfortunate criminal's afflicted relatives, deliver it to them for interment. This was immediately complied with, and the corpse was decently buried the same afternoon.

The relatives of the deceased feel deeply grateful both to the medical gentlemen and the Sheriff for their humane sympathy and consideration.

We sincerely wish the law which enacts that the bodies of persons convicted of murder should be either dissected or hung in chains were repealed. It is a relic of more barbarous ages.—It is no prevention of the crime, for a man who would commit it knows the punishment is an ignominious death, and must be indifferent as to any disgrace which might be inflicted on his lifeless remains. It is no punishment.

We have just received the Lower Canada

mail. The Quebec Mercury of the 3rd inst. says:—

"The Address in answer to the Speech has not yet been presented by either House.—That from the Legislative Council will, we understand, be considered to-day. In the Lower House it will be seen that their address not having been yet agreed upon, is no obstacle to their considering Addresses to the Governor on other subjects, by way of reminding His Excellency of those parts of the ninety-two grievances which were not noticed in the unusually long speech from the throne at the opening of the Session. Indeed one Honourable Member admitted that it was not possible, in the bounds of an opening speech, to touch upon the multifarious complaints which required the attention of the Executive."

Kingston Benevolent Society.—We have much pleasure in publishing in this day's Chronicle & Gazette, the 15th report of this truly humane and benevolent institution. It will be seen that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, amounts only to the small sum of £6 4 7.

The Ladies connected with the society, we understand, are now about making a personal appeal, to a liberal and charitable community, for subscriptions in aid of the institution, and we most fervently hope that their praiseworthy exertions, will be attended with much success.

We have always considered the Kingston Female Benevolent Society, as one of the most interesting institutions of the kind to be found any where. Its affairs have been uniformly well conducted, and its object being for the relief of the destitute sick; we do not know a more worthy object for the consideration of the humane and liberal.

From the peculiar situation of Kingston, it is particularly liable to be visited by destitute strangers and emigrants, who, coming up the river may not find it at all times practicable to encounter the long passage of the Lake on their journey westward; and are therefore frequently under the necessity of taking up their abode, especially during the winter months in this "City of Refuge"—we sincerely hope, therefore, that the Legislature will continue its patronage, to this object of true charity even double fold.

Among the passengers by the packet ship North America, recently arrived at New York from Liverpool, we observe the Earl of Selkirk. His Lordship is the son of the celebrated Lord Selkirk who planted the well known Scotch Colony on Red River, and whose feud with the North West Company are fresh in the recollection of our readers.

The remarks of a "Subscriber" are inserted. He betrays more sensitiveness than the occasion calls for. Our remarks were general—and not intended as a "Phillipic" against any individual.

Five.—A few nights since, a house belonging to Mr. John Oliphant, situated at Hatter's Bay, near Kingston, was consumed by fire. The house was at the time unoccupied. The fire originated on the outside, and was, without any doubt, the work of an incendiary.

It is a melancholy fact, that within the present week, much of the time of our magistrates has been taken up in investigating some of the most heinous crimes, that can possibly disgrace humanity, such as Rape, Murder, and Arson. Such doings call loudly for a second circuit.

Within these few nights several ruffianly outrages have been committed upon our peaceable and unoffending fellow-townsmen. Mr. Lane, Tailor, on his way home, was attacked near Mrs. Thomson's new building, and severely beaten.—Mr. McMullen, Mason, who was passing near the same place on, we believe, the following night, with his infant in his arms, received a severe blow from a stone; alarmed for the safety of his child he called for assistance, when Mr. Corbier, Butcher, ran to his relief, at whom the scoundrel who had attacked Mr. McMullen, struck with a stone in his hand; he, however, did not escape without a well deserved and sound beating from Mr. McMullen, who preferred summary justice to the law's delay. A respectable master carpenter when entering his own house was struck down. Another respectable house-keeper whilst filling a bucket with water, near the Ottawa Company's wharf, was saluted with a volley of stones, but by a precipitate retreat he fortunately escaped without injury, and on Thursday night as Mr. John McGuire was standing on the side of his wharf, a fellow rushed suddenly upon him, seized him by his neckcloth and threw him into the water, and but for timely assistance he would have been drowned.

The frequent recurrence of these wanton or malicious outrages, loudly call for a more efficient system of police than is at present established. We are not advocates for Lord Mayors and state coaches, and aldermen fattened, at the public expense, on turtle and turbot, venison and marrow puddings. They are now even getting out of fashion in England, on which happy soil they are or were indigenous; but we do think that we ought at least to be protected by some constabulary force, so that we might venture our heads outside of our doors at night without danger of having our brains, if we have any, knocked out.

The Medical Gentlemen of Kingston, much to their honor, unanimously signed a certificate addressed to the Sheriff, stating that they resigned their claim to the body of Robert Watson, who was executed on Wednesday last, in a hope that the Sheriff would, in commiseration to the feelings of the unfortunate criminal's afflicted relatives, deliver it to them for interment. This was immediately complied with, and the corpse was decently buried the same afternoon.

The relatives of the deceased feel deeply grateful both to the medical gentlemen and the Sheriff for their humane sympathy and consideration.

We sincerely wish the law which enacts that the bodies of persons convicted of murder should be either dissected or hung in chains were repealed. It is a relic of more barbarous ages.—It is no prevention of the crime, for a man who would commit it knows the punishment is an ignominious death, and must be indifferent as to any disgrace which might be inflicted on his lifeless remains. It is no punishment.

We have just received the Lower Canada

ishment to the criminal but a cruel and unnecessary addition to the sorrows of his suffering friends.

It is the only blot we know on the otherwise humane and liberal acts introduced into the Imperial Parliament by Sir Robert Peel.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of a farmer named McDonnell, who resides on a farm belonging to John S. Cartwright, Esq., in the seventh concession of the Western addition of the township of Kingston. The flames spread with such rapidity that the family were able to save only a small part of the furniture.

On Monday a man named Richard Pye was brought before Thos. Askew, Esq. the sitting Magistrate, charged with stealing a Bible from Mr. Atkinson's pew, in the English Church, during the afternoon service on Sunday last. He had been observed by Mr. Howe sitting in the above mentioned pew during the service; afterwards he was seen by the same individual going through the market square with the Bible in his hand. Howe, suspecting what had occurred, followed him into Kidd's Tavern, where he found he had offered the Bible for sale. He had him taken into custody, and brought to Mr. Atkinson's house, where the property was proved. Pye, since being in custody, has exhibited some signs of insanity, which has prevented the Magistrate from coming to any decision in his case.

On Monday a man named Richard Pye was brought before Thos. Askew, Esq. the sitting Magistrate, charged with stealing a Bible from Mr. Atkinson's pew, in the English Church, during the afternoon service on Sunday last. He had been observed by Mr. Howe sitting in the above mentioned pew during the service; afterwards he was seen by the same individual going through the market square with the Bible in his hand. Howe, suspecting what had occurred, followed him into Kidd's Tavern, where he found he had offered the Bible for sale. He had him taken into custody, and brought to Mr. Atkinson's house, where the property was proved. Pye, since being in custody, has exhibited some signs of insanity, which has prevented the Magistrate from coming to any decision in his case.

FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Benevolent Society was held on Thursday, November 5th, 1835, at the house of the Hon. John Kirby, when the following Report was read by the Secretary:—

Admitted into Hospital—49.
Out Pensioners supplied with necessaries—79.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Meat, - - - - -	19	0	2 1/2
Groceries, - - - - -	13	5	5
Medicine, - - - - -	15	14	9
Bread, - - - - -	20	14	0
Wood, and Cutting, - - - - -	13	7	9
Milk, Butter, &c. - - - - -	7	6	9
Soap and Candles, - - - - -	5	11	9
Seward's Wages, - - - - -	20	0	0
Wages to Nurse, - - - - -	6	0	0
Water Drawing, - - - - -	2	4	10
Beer, - - - - -	1	6	0
Stove Pipes Cleaning, &c. - - - - -	2	7	6
Nursing an infant, - - - - -	4	0	0
For printing Reports past year, - - - - -	3	3	2
Flannel, Cotton, &c. - - - - -	4	7	11
Douglas Smith, &c. paid Robertson for, - - - - -	9	10	6
Paid for two sick persons, - - - - -	3	16	0
Charges for out pensioners sick and destitute, several cases being lingering and most expensive, - - - - -	57	7	1 1/2
Straw, 11s 8d, Meal, 9s 6d, Whitewashing, 12s 9d, Sundries, - - - - -	1	15	11
Sundries, - - - - -	15	8	
Total, - - - - -	£ 217	4	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Treasurer, last Report, - - - - -	29	0	7 1/2
Total, - - - - -	246	5	4 1/2

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By amount received from Government by hands of J. Macaulay, Esq., - - - - -	150	0	0
By amount from Society for relief of Widows and Orphans, - - - - -	100	0	0
Sundries, - - - - -	2	10	0
Total, - - - - -	£ 252	10	0

Balance, - - - - - 6 4 7 1/2
The Report having been read, it was Resolved—

1st. That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Clergymen who have attended to the inmates of the Hospital.

2d. That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Medical Gentlemen who have given their services to the Hospital.

That a dozen Reports be printed for the Discreetness and Managers.

The following Ladies were appointed for the ensuing year:—
Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Kirby—Directresses.
Mrs. McLean—Treasurer.
Mrs. Dobbs—Secretary.
Managers.
Mrs. Hercher, Mrs. Dupuy,
Mrs. H. C. Thomson, Mrs. J. McLean,
Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. Askew,
Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Cartwright,
Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Watkins.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.
With reference to a Letter published in the last Chronicle, and signed by A. Manahan, Esq. would it not be well to repeat the remark made in one of the Town papers:—"We think it but justice to the gentleman affected by the wicked reports of 'some designing and malicious characters,' that those 'documents, under oath, disproving those calumnies, and shewing satisfactorily that those rumors are without the slightest foundation,' should be made public.

I, for one humble individual, would suggest, that EVERY THING connected with a rumour which affixes one of the most abominable crimes of which a human being can be guilty, should be made public. I cannot bring myself to believe that the Magistrate who signs the Letter, would wish for one moment to throw the slightest curtain of covering over an offence of such an infernal character. I would therefore respectfully ask, in the name of a community whose feelings of decency have been outraged, who is the person on whom the infant has been sworn? Let us have his name! Fiat justitia ruat cælum!

PATERNUS.
Nov. 6, 1835.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.
Ma. EDDON.—In your last number you express no little surprise an inquiry was not entered into of the circumstances relating to the burning of Livingston's Tannery, on Friday morning last, and which appears intended as a Phillipic to some one for neglect of duty. Allow me to state you were premature in your remarks, as a private investigation was in progress, though unknown to you as a public censor, and that its result has failed as well as the public one yesterday, by the magistrates, of bringing to light the agent employed in the work of destruction.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Kingston, Nov. 4, 1835.

MARRIED.
On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, Mr. Thomas Orend, to Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of Mr. Charles Thomas, of this town.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. John Machar, Mr. Alexander Grant of Pittsburgh, to Miss Hannah Cumming, late of Dundasville, Parish of Rothes, Murrayshire, Scotland.

On Monday, the 19th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Alexander McNab, Lundy's Lane, by the Rev. William Ryerson, Dr. J. Kellogg, of Hamilton, late of Belleville, to Mary, fifth daughter of the late Simon McNab, Esq. of Belleville.</