

We lament to state that yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, the steam boat William Gibbons, commanded by Capt. Halsey, whilst on her return voyage from Charleston, having reached the Lower Bay, met with an accident attended with the most serious consequences. From some cause, which we have not been able to learn, the steam chimney collapsed, which caused the steam to rush with great violence into the fore cabin, where there were but two passengers, the remainder being attracted to the upper deck by the near approach of the vessel to the land—and these two lost their lives; besides four individuals attached to the boat.

Intelligence of this melancholy occurrence was received in the city by telegraph, and the owners of the Wm. Gibbons immediately chartered the steam boat Hercules to go to her assistance; previously however, Capt. Halsey had sent his own boat to obtain medical aid. She encountered near the Narrows the steam boat Citizen, the Capt. of which instantly shaped her course to the quarantine ground, and there took on board the deputy Health officer, Dr. Hitchcock and his assistant Dr. Harcomb, with whom he proceeded to the Wm. Gibbons. They reached her at about 11 o'clock, and found the bodies of the following individuals in which life was entirely extinct, Mr. Isaac Davaea, of this city, a passenger, Charles Duncanson, the bar-keeper, Stephen Longstreet, fireman, and Henry—a Frenchman, also a fireman. Mr. B. F. Rogers, of Augusta, Ga., a passenger, and Richard Toddy, the second engineer, were still living, but have since expired. Their death appears to have been occasioned by the steam which they inhaled, for their bodies showed no marks of external injury. It was fortunate there was so many of the passengers upon deck or the consequences would have been still more distressing. Mr. Rogers, one of the victims of this accident, is a son of Dr. Rogers of Massachusetts, and we are informed had undertaken the voyage for the purpose of marrying a young lady of that State to whom he was affianced.

The William Gibbons reached the city in the evening: she has sustained no material injury nor is the boiler of the engine in any way materially injured.—[Courier & Enquirer.

The Attack on Tampico.—The following statement signed by the unfortunate men who were lately put to death at Tampico, explains in what manner they were entrapped into that piratical expedition.

We, the undersigned prisoners of war, condemned to be shot on Monday next, 14th instant, at seven o'clock, P. M., by a military court-martial, conformably to the established custom of the country, and composed of officers of the Mexican army, the sentence being read and interpreted to us on Saturday, at 4 P. M., by Captain Alexander Faulstich, of said army, our last dying words, to declare ourselves innocent of the charge of either participating or colluding with any person or party, having for its object the revolutionizing or disturbing in any manner the tranquility of the Government of Mexico, and that the testimony given before the honorable court of inquiry will corroborate this declaration, the facts and circumstances being briefly as follows:

That about 130 men, composed of Americans, French, and Germans—two thirds of whom being of the first named class, including three who are natives of foreign nations, but neutralized—embarked on the 6th November last, on board the American schooner Mary Jane, Capt. Hall, said to have been chartered or employed by a committee, of which Mr. William Christy, of New Orleans, was the agent, to convey emigrants to Texas, then understood to be at variance with the Mexican Government. This opportunity afforded many in low pecuniary circumstances a passage free, which was readily embraced and accepted. The terms agreed upon were, that it was optional whether the party took up arms in defence of Texas or not, that they were at full liberty to act as they pleased when landed on the Texian shore. That, taking advantage of this favorable opportunity, they accordingly embarked; the vessel proceeded on the voyage, and nothing transpired to indicate a belief but that all was right as it should be, until the 6th day we were out from the Balize, although it had been previously understood that a general, with his officers or staff, was on board the vessel, whose design was to act in concert with the Texians, and induce us to join him. Of this, however, we perceived no certain assent; but the truth is, Tampico was our destination, and an attack on the city the design, which was now evident, and not before: the land being in sight, and the vessel standing in, it was announced that it was Tampico; and the steamboat then also in sight, would have us in tow, and Tampico would be in our possession. Elated with this harangue, proceeding from the authority (through the instrumentality of Capt. Hawkins, one of the aids,) of Gen. Mejia; some were induced to join his standard; but of these the number could not have exceeded fifty, thirty-five of whom were French and Creoles of New Orleans, who doubtless had a previous understanding, they being exclusively privileged, having the quarter deck to themselves, and seemingly armed and equipped prematurely. The boat had us in tow soon, and all that could be crammed below were driven there until she struck the bar, and the steamboat soon afterwards. In this awful predicament, night closing on us, the sea breaking over us, efforts were used to reach the shore, which, at imminent danger, was effected safely, and we were all landed during the latter part of the night and early part of the morning of the following day. A formidable fort surrendered without any attack, and we built fires to dry our clothing. The party were now tendered arms and ammunition; and never having been soldiers before, some probably took them from curiosity, others from necessity, and others from compulsion; and it is asserted and believed that no one person was or had been acquainted with two others of the number of us, so added to the hurry and bustle of the advertisement from this paper, and thus quickly led to the arrest of Mr. Jackson. Nearly the whole amount of his share of the plunder was found either on his person or in banks where he had made deposits. He has been brought to New York, in custody of a Philadelphia constable.

English rogues will have to look up some better place to flee to than America; they are always caught here, and that very promptly. [Ibid.]

LATEST FROM AFRICA.—By the arrival of the Caroline, Capt. Abels, from that port from Monrovia, we have received late and interesting intelligence from Liberia. The speedy return of this vessel to our harbour, fully laden with camwood, ivory, palm oil, &c., in payment for the cargo brought there a few months since, by her highly respectable coloured owners, Roberts, Gibson & Co. is a pleasing evidence of the enterprise of her merchants, and the ample resources of Africa for yielding rich returns for the produce of our soil, and the almost endless variety of our manufactures needed by the young republic. The health of the colonists was such as to afford a happy refutation of the oft reiterated allegations against the climate; only three children had fallen victims, (by needless exposure,) out of the sixty-two who emigrated last year.—[Colonization Herald.

HORRID.—Two dead bodies, cut in pieces, and put in boxes, were recently found above the bridge on Beargrass Creek, Kentucky.

For "What is bred in the bone, will never come out of the flesh," the new phrasology is—"That which is engendered in the osseous portion of the frame will never be extracted from its arisal covering."

"Those who live in glass houses should never throw stones," is a truism, and its application is still perceptible, in—"These, the illumining aptitudes of whose messages are vitiated, should never project fragments of granite."

"There is an historical apothegm to the effect that "Rome was not built in a day;" this fact is communicated to us by Miss Hill in the sonorous period—"The capital of the papal states was not constructed in the diurnal revolution of the globe.

The concise adage that "Old birds are not caught with chaff," is sentimentally paraphrased by the axiom—"Experienced warriors are rarely made prisoners by the husks of grain."

"A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," is a circumstance whose verity no amplification can weaken; in its refined acceptation we must express ourselves thus—"An abrupt inclination of the head is equivalent to a sudden closing of the eye, to a racer labouring under the extract."

The somewhat musty proverb, "It is a wise child that knows its own father,"—is a sage infant who is intimately acquainted with his own paternal relative.

For "The devil is not so black as he is painted," and "There's no washing a blackamoor white," we must now read—"The infernal being is not so sable as limners have represented him;" and "No ablution will convert an African into an Almo."

Instead of "When the cat's away the mice will play," the following is substituted—"In the absence of the miniature tiger, the muscivorous race will become festive."

The thrifty advice given to housewives, "Not to count their chickens before they are hatched," in order to prevent the eggs about likely to arise from hatching, like an old friend, will be easily recognized by a pair of whiskers and a little cane—"Do not calculate the number of your juvenile poultry before the process of incubation be completed."

"What a long tail our cat's got," must be for ever hereafter written or spoken, expressed or understood, by these words—"In what a prodigious condylar appendage our domestic Grimalkin rejoiceth."

"Every one for their taste as the old woman said when she kissed the cow," although not an excuse for the old lady's fancy, is, at all events, a precedent. The English reformer thus combines the adage and the fact—"Let every person pursue the bent of his own genius, as the elderly matron observed while saluting her vaccine favourite."

"Put a dagger on horse back and he'll ride to the devil," is a pungent caricature on all parents and a parental allusion of this sort will well have the kindness to observe with the politeness and elegance of Mr. Bainswater Clucks, "An equestrian mendicant will journey towards the realms of his satanic majesty."

Who would recognise the maxim, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," as exhortatory to steadiness in, "A pebble in a state of circumvolution acquires not the lichens of mural vegetation."

"A cat may look at a king," is a short homily calculated to check the arrogance of high rank. The derogatory axiom is modernized by, "Royalty may be contemplated with impunity even by a feline quadruped."—[Mirror.

UNITED STATES.

Another Insurrection Prevented.—Information has been received from St. Francisville, (Louisiana) of an important character. It is stated in the Journal of that place, that fourteen negroes and two whites have been taken up in Jackson as insurrectionists; and confined in the central guard of the custody of the Jackson guards. The town was in great excitement, and patrols were out and on the alert in the whole parish. A meeting of the lawyers has been held in St. Francisville, to petition the legislature to remove the supreme court from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. A letter published in the National Intelligencer, dated New Orleans, Dec. 29, confirms the intelligence—the news having been received by a packet from Huntsville. It says—

"An insurrection of the negroes was detected at Jackson, in East Feliciana, on Christmas eve, in which upward of forty men were found with arms, and two whites, one an overseer and the other an abolitionist; both in fact were abolitionists, and both were hanged on the Saturday morning following. The conspiracy was disclosed by a confidential servant of a Mr. Nicolls, of Jackson, who told his master he wished to save his life. A great many of the most favorite confidential servants of families were detected in this infernal plot. Great excitement prevails through the country. The citizens of St. Francisville and West and East Feliciana, are all in arms, and patrolling the country, and the planters, many of them, coming into town for safety."

Immigration.—We understand that since the first of January inst., Messrs. Douglass & Co., of this city, have contracted for the passage of two hundred and twelve immigrants, from Great Britain, and during the same time have made remittances, from foreigners residing here to their relatives abroad, to the amount of twelve hundred pounds sterling.—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A CAPTIVE.—We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer that George Jackson, for whom a reward of two hundred pounds, sterling, has been offered, as an accomplice in the robbery of Messrs. Ashley, bankers, in London, was arrested in that city on Friday. Suspicions had been existing for several days, touching the movements of a stranger who had been seen exchanging Bank of England notes at various offices, hearing of which the Inquirer copied the advertisement from this paper, and thus quickly led to the arrest of Mr. Jackson. Nearly the whole amount of his share of the plunder was found either on his person or in banks where he had made deposits. He has been brought to New York, in custody of a Philadelphia constable.

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being the cause of any of the dissensions and embarrasments existing in the country.

We hope your Excellency will have the satisfaction of our diligence and application during the Session to the measures your Excellency has suggested for our consideration, and to others which will conduce to the welfare of this highly valuable colony at this important and, we hope, favorable crisis.

MARSHALL S. EDWELL, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, } 20th January, 1836.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—It is with great concern that I have attended to some parts of this address.

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting it to His Majesty's Government.

With respect to your observations on the charter of King's College, I have to state, that although no precise proposals for the modification of the charter have originated with His Majesty's Government, nor is it now intended to suggest any on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, you have frequently been informed that the King is desirous of affording prompt attention to the wishes of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and of giving effect to such measures as might be agreed on by them, for the amendment of the charter.

Mr. Speaker reported that Mr. Secretary Rowan had brought down from His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, a message and copy of despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Speaker read the Message as follows: J. COLBORNE. The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the contents of which cannot fail to impress on the Assembly, the lively interest which His Majesty feels in the welfare of the Province.

Government House, } 21st January, 1836.

The Clerk read the despatch as follows: (Copy)

DOWLING STREET, } 20th October 1835.

Sir, I am commanded by the King to inform you, that the address transmitted to His Majesty, from the Commons House of General Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in their last session, has engaged His Majesty's most deliberate and serious attention.

I have also laid before the King, the report from the committee of grievances appointed by that House, and transmitted to me in your despatch of the 12th September, with the observations contained in your despatch of the 16th of that month, on some of the topics embraced in that report. To those topics the King has been pleased to devote as much of his time and attention, as has been compatible with the shortness of the period which has elapsed since the arrival in this country of your despatches of September.

According to the ordinary usage, the Session of the General Assembly of Upper Canada for the present year, will commence at the beginning of the ensuing month of November. A considerable part of the session must therefore unavoidably elapse before the House can receive His Majesty's answer to their address, or those communications which His Majesty proposes to instruct me to convey to the House, on the subjects discussed by the committee of grievances, in their seventh report.

The King therefore commands me to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this despatch you do make the necessary arrangements for securing that the General Assembly of Upper Canada shall meet by the end of the month of January next, then to receive the communications which will at that time be made to them by His Majesty and under His Majesty's instructions, in reference to the subjects to which I have adverted. With a view to these arrangements, you will take the first opportunity of laying before the House, a copy of this despatch.

The House will be assured, that in the promised communications they will find conclusive proof of the desire and fixed purpose of the King to redress every real grievance, affecting any class of His Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, which has been brought to His Majesty's notice by their representatives in provincial parliament assembled; His Majesty entertaining the firm conviction that the Commons of the House of Assembly will concur with him in reviewing the various subjects of complaint in a spirit of moderation and of mutual confidence, and that they will not propose any measures incompatible with the great fundamental principles of that constitution, under which the Province has made unparalleled advances in general prosperity and social happiness, and to the maintenance of which, the King and both Houses of the General Assembly of the Province, have given pledges so solemn and deliberate.

I have, &c. GLENELG. (Signed)

Adjournd.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Extraordinary Deception.—Some time since a young woman of respectable character, of Torpoint, married a seaman, who shortly after the nuptial ceremonies, proceeded to sea in His Majesty's ship Conway. During the husband's absence, the bride conducted herself with propriety, and lived in anxious hope of her husband's return, and on one day of last week, quitted unexpectedly, and was announced to have arrived from sea in fact, a person representing himself to be the happy man claimed his wife, and so completely kept up the deception, as to be received and welcomed by the parents of the real husband, as their darling son, the occasional suspicion of whom, as to the truth of his story, being lulled by the assurance that the little difference in his appearance now and when he left, was occasioned by his having suffered severely from the brain fever. Things passed on smoothly for some days, and the fellow got comfortably boarded and lodged, until at last the Conway arrived, and the real husband apprised his wife of his return to this country. The trick was then discovered, and the impostor was of course discarded. He had since been committed to the county goal, by T. C. Roberts, Esq. magistrate, for stealing a watch. The duped girl is now deprived of both the real and pretended husband.—[Devonport Telegraph.

Singular Importation.—We have the best authority and on none but good authority, can we believe any thing so extraordinary—that the Sirah Maria, Booth, arrived here on Monday, from St. John's, Newfoundland, brought over five convicts sentenced to seven years' transportation for robbery. We are informed that the convicts were sent on board in irons, and in convict dress, and that the captain received instructions to knock off the irons at his own risk, letting them go at large, and taking no further notice of their situation. While we entertain all possible gratitude to the Trans-Atlantic authorities for their kindness in this matter, we call for the adoption of some means to prevent a repetition of such an extraordinary transaction, or our shores may be inundated with the refuse of Colonial vagabonds. Two of the five men belonged, we understand, to the county Waterford, one to the county Cork, and the other two were

atives of Newfoundland. We are informed that a similar operation was made last year in another vessel.—[Waterford Mirror.

A respectable farmer named Stagh was murdered by 4 ruffians, on Tuesday, near Virginia, county Down; three of them have been apprehended.

On Sunday morning, the body of Robert Poulton was found brutally mangled, having eighteen wounds of a pitchfork, together with his head injured in several places, near Cappoquin, county Waterford. The police are in pursuit of the James Brien, who is suspected of the horrid deed.

Chimney not unfavorable to the increase of Population.—Mr. Cooper stated in a case the other day before Abinger, that the case had been instituted thirteen years ago on the marriage of a Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, and the issue of a marriage having an interest, the children were made parties as heirs. The learned counsel had, during the time the suit had been pending, made sixteen applications to the court, there having been that number of children born. Lord Abinger observed, it was clear equity was not prejudicial to population whatever other ails the system might have.

Another bridge across the Thames is contemplated from the bottom of Berthingham-street, Strand, to the Belvidere-road, on the opposite side of the river. The capital required is £100,000 to be raised by £20 shares.—[London Paper.

Difamation.—In the Consistory Court on Tuesday, Mr. M. Miles, of Chestnut, formerly a Captain in the East India Company's service, was pronounced guilty of a libel, tending to defame the character of his niece, Sarah Penelope James, of Edmonton, and sentenced to do penance, which was ordered to be performed in the vestry-room of Edmonton Church on Sunday, in the presence of the minister and of the parties complaining, if they chose so attend.

A wealthy and bachelor of Jewish extraction has lately settled in a noble mansion in the Queen's Court; lives in almost total seclusion, and in all his household expenses observes the strictest economy. The neighboring gentry in vain offered him the advantage of their society. He would neither give nor take dinners, nor join in the usual amusements of the country. He does not patronize fox-hounds, has affection for beagles, a more than O'Connell antipathy to greyhounds; nevertheless, he is a sportsman, and keeps a pack of dogs, but they are bull-dogs—enormous monsters, which he imported in a caravan, and keeps barred up in iron cages like the wild beasts in a menagerie. His main delight consists in feeding these beautiful pets with meat well cooked and carefully separated from the bones, lest any injury should befall their teeth. He also keeps an establishment of Game cocks, betwixt whom and the sweet creatures in the kennel all his parental cares and affections are divided. This genus is reputed to be the most voracious of any.

Dublin, Nov. 15.—The O'Connell Tribute.—This being "Tribute Sunday," the annual collection was made in front of the Roman Catholic Chapels, which were, I think, even more numerous attended than upon ordinary occasions. You will be astonished to hear that, although the agitation is not in active operation, the sums contributed have been actually doubled at some of the chapels, and at others increased from 20 to 60 per cent. as compared with the last year! In one chapel the amount last year was £170, it is now £410; The Dublin contribution last year was £1,150. The price of corn has since considerably decreased; and yet, as far as I can learn, the amount for Dublin this year will be nearly £2,000, or almost double. The "tribute" in Dublin is considered a pretty fair criterion for the rest of the country. I should not be surprised if the total sum this year was upward of £20,000.

Gain of the Sea on the North Coast of Ireland.—Are you aware that the sea has been gaining on the coast of Carrickshock, &c., there is historical evidence; we have it told us in the history of Ireland, that in the time of Lord Clare, his yellow dragons manœuvred on the green between the castle and the sea. Even now there is a wild legend of that part of the country, that at midnight in the wintry storms Lord Clare and his yellow dragons rise from the surges at that point near the ancient castle, and after sweeping over Corkavaskin, plunge again before morning into the billows of the Atlantic. What space is there between Carrickshock Castle and the sea at present?—Not more than a few feet. At what period was this?—1690 was the period when Lord Clare lived at Carrickshock.—[Evidence of Mr. Steep before the Shannon Committee.

Marriage Extraordinary.—At Strabane, on the 31st ult., by special license, John McCaffrey, Esq., to Margaret, relict of the late Neal MacGurk, Esq., the bridegroom is 96 years of age, and the happy "fair" one 93. Each of the parties have been six times married.

Fire, near Bury extinguished by Steam.—On Thursday, a fire broke out in a factory at Pig's Lee, near Bury, in a room used for drying large sheets of cotton wadding, which is heated by steam as well as by stove pipes. A person employed at the premises, had the presence of mind to break one of the stove pipes, and on closing the doors the rush of steam from the pipe was so great as to extinguish the flames in a few minutes. But for this timely interference the whole of the premises must have been destroyed.

Seventeen laborers lately left Avington to embark at Cowes, to be employed on the Duke of Buckingham's estates in Jamaica, and are to be followed by a larger number from Stowe and that neighborhood.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Saturday, George O'Malley, Esq., Barrister at Law, was found guilty of uttering a forged letter to impose on the Lord Lieutenant, touching the assistant justiceship of the county Mayo. After trial he was committed to Newgate.

Last week some old Roman titles were dug up in the church-yard of St. Cuthbert, York, two of which bore the inscription LEGIUNIS, which determines their connexion with the ninth legion, which, under the Roman sway, was stationed in the city of York. The inscriptions were surrounded with various ornamental figures.

The Trappist monks are about to open a branch of their community in the wilds of Connemara.

The late storms have swept away the scales from the figure of justice, which stood over the Castle Gate, Dublin. An ominous circumstance.

New version of the Proverbs.—A Miss Isabel Hill has taken offence at the plain garb in which many of the English proverbs have been so long attired; and she has dressed them up in a fashionable and fastidious refinement of her own, and she says, "in whose mouths butter would not melt," and who speak as if they could not say "boo to a goose." It is hardly necessary to say that she has spoiled an ingenious manner, we give a few of these—"Curiosities of Literature," and "Miss Hill's refinement upon them."

"Birds of a feather flock together," the modern Epiphaniast adds into "Feathered birds of similar plumage, will live gregariously."

the proportion of one third as compared with some former years. If this diminution were caused by a more general employment at home of manufacturers, and agricultural laborers, we should not view it with regret. The other causes which tended to reduce the number of emigrants to this Province, while so vast a number have thronged to the neighboring Republic, we are happy to learn will not long operate; and your Excellency may be assured we shall not relax in our efforts to give to civilization every possible encouragement, and to render this country a secure and convenient asylum for such of our countrymen as desire to resort to it.

We thank your Excellency for suggesting several of the most important subjects, calculated to afford the strongest inducements to our fellow subjects of the British Empire to unite their fortunes with ours, and to contribute to their wealth, intelligence, and industry, to raise this Province, at no distant period, to the first rank in the colonial possessions of Great Britain; such as improving the system of our highways, and giving facilities to commerce, connected as it must necessarily be with our agricultural prospects; by making the means of education general and easily available, and by attending to the condition of a people, peaceably and prudently exercising the privileges of a free government, and finally attached to the principles of the British constitution. But our past most assiduous labours upon these important objects, including the impartial administration of justice, have proved comparatively unavailing. The bill passed by us in our late session, appropriating £25,000 to the public highways, was rejected by the Legislative Council. We have also endeavoured to give increased facilities to commerce by engaging in extensive public works, by which Parliament has incurred a debt of a serious magnitude, when compared to our resources and expenditure, while the public wealth yielded by the sale of wild lands, crown and clergy reserves, and other sources, is expended in paying priests, pensions, and the like purposes, rather destructive than beneficial to the best interests of the community.

We also last Session, passed a bill for the protection of our agricultural interests by imposing duties on wheat and other articles imported from the United States, thereby establishing a greater degree of reciprocity in our commercial relations than at present exists; which bill was lost in the Legislative Council.

We have also been anxious in past years to make the means of education general and easily available, but it has only lately become known to the Legislature, that a bountiful provision in Lands made by the Crown about 40 years ago, though since deteriorated, in recent secret unfavourable exchange of inferior lands. The University of King's College was grounded on a Royal Charter, sought for and granted in 1820, upon principles so exclusively unacceptible to the great body of the people, for whose benefit it was professedly intended; and although the most reasonable modifications were suggested by a series of Resolutions in the year 1829, yet it is now, for the first time, that your Excellency has been enabled to announce from His Majesty's Government any specific proposition respecting it. Nor ought we to fail to notice, that large appropriations have been made out of the University fund, not to the District and Township Schools, undeservedly neglected, but to sustain Upper Canada College in this City, in which the sons of all the wealthiest families are educated, and which ought therefore to be supported without so questionable an encroachment on public funds.

We repeat our assurances to your Excellency, that we will renew the same assiduous attention to the objects your Excellency has thus recommended; but the uniform experience of nearly half a century has forced the conviction, confirmed by the history of nations, that no richness of soil, or salubrity of climate; no wealth in public lands, or industry and economy among a deserving people, can ensure their general welfare and prosperity, without the possession of those suitable institutions which will yield cheap, honest, and responsible Government.

The Courts of Requests, as constituted under the recent Statute, have, it is hoped, proved more beneficial than formerly—and we will, as suggested by your Excellency, take into consideration, whether an appeal to the District might not be provided for under some restrictions.

We will give our serious consideration to the modification your Excellency has submitted to His Majesty's government for the charter of King's College, when your Excellency shall communicate it to us by message, and we sincerely hope that the arrangements proposed for the opening of the University will be such as to ensure our concurrence.

The maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary, as recommended by your Excellency, will receive our careful consideration, being convinced that it is necessary to regulate an institution with care which may have so direct an influence on the security of society and the effective administration of the laws.

We shall be happy to have our attention called to the state of the jails and the treatment of the prisoners confined in them, whose humane care and safe custody are so important, and we regret that the superintendency of the magistrates has not ensured those ends.

It is matter of profound regret that the sufferers by the late war with the United States of America, have not yet been paid the full amount of their acknowledged claims, but the proposition from His Majesty's government, mentioned by your Excellency, shall receive our most anxious deliberation.

We regret to learn that the amount of duties received at the port of Quebec has not increased since 1834 as well as the amount of those collected within the Province.

The annual accounts and the estimates when laid before us will receive our careful examination, and we hope this House, notwithstanding a season of general depression, will find reason to continue those supplies which have ever heretofore been granted in so ample a manner.

We are thankful that our several addresses to the King have been laid before His Majesty. The subjects to which they chiefly relate—a modification of the Legislative Council; a responsible Executive Council, alike possessing the confidence of the King and the people; the control of all the sources of public wealth by the Provincial Parliament, and non-interference in our domestic affairs by the Colonial Minister, so remote from the scene of government, and unacquainted with the country and its inhabitants,—are indeed subjects of the highest importance to the inhabitants, not of this colony only, but of all the British colonies in North America. But Lower Canada possessing a constitution like our own, has experienced the same defects and prayed for the same remedies. Without recognizing the Royal Commissioners mentioned by your Excellency, we presume that their opinion will not be regarded as paramount to the wants and wishes of 1,000,000 of His Majesty's people constitutionally expressed by their representatives in their respective Legislatures.

We deeply regret that your Excellency has been advised to intervert upon the affairs of the Sister Province, which has been engaged in a long and arduous struggle for an indispensable authorization of their institutions, and the manner of their administration. We respectfully but firmly express our respect for their patriotic exertions, and we do acquit them of

the inhabilities of Kingston, and by your services of the opportunity presented by your Excellency's passage through our Town, to testify to your Excellency's public and private character, and express our sincere regret that your Excellency's administration of the Government of this Province has been brought to a close.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency of our firm persuasion that in zeal for promoting the general welfare, and a conscientious assiduity in the duties of your exalted station, your Excellency has been surpassed by none of your predecessors. Such we also fully believe is the prevailing impression on the minds of all classes of our fellow subjects, throughout the Province.

The period during which your Excellency has presided over the Councils of Upper Canada, is one of no trivial interest. It cannot fail to be memorable in the annals of the Colony, for the progress not less substantial than ornamental, which has been made in social improvement, and the development of many promising sources of wealth. For the accession to our population of an unprecedented number of able and industrious emigrants; for various projects devised to facilitate internal communication and for that inspiring spirit of Agricultural and Commercial enterprise which is fast laying for this country, both broad and deep the foundations of its future political importance.

In taking leave of your Excellency we beg most respectfully to tender our best wishes for the health and happiness of yourself as well as of Lady Colborne and your family, and we indulge in the hope that you may long continue to enjoy the confidence of our venerable King, and grace his glorious service.

Kingston, January 29, 1836.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

Mr. Emerton.—Much has been said of late on various subjects of improvement, and I have been much gratified to find that your paper is becoming the medium through which the interests of the country may be explained, and that your columns are free from the low slang and personal abuse which characterise a large portion of your Provincial journals. The reputation of your paper is becoming generally acknowledged, its columns are filled with articles upon interesting subjects, written in a pleasing style and with a moderate and becoming spirit, which cannot fail to render your paper acceptable to all classes of society. If you continue to improve the matter and style of your columns, your subscribers will increase, your patrons will pay cheerfully; you will have the pleasure of seeing the state of society improving, and party divisions and violent contentions dying away, we may then see a true spirit of improvement influencing the public mind, and the honest efforts of an impartial administration encouraged and sustained by the powerful influence of a well directed press. The effects of this would be felt in every department of public and social life, the dismal sound of hard times, bad roads, and decaying towns, would not as at present be eternally saluting our ears, but the voice of peace, happiness and plenty will sound through all our borders. We may, when we learn to forget our party dissensions, and strive to devote that time to industrious pursuits, which we now spend in fruitless contentions, we may be able to compete with our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence—our exports would become abundant, and we would receive in exchange necessary supplies, and retain among us the great sums of money that annually are drained from us. We would then improve the country, develop its vast resources, and elevate the commercial character of the Province to that eminence to which it is naturally entitled.

When I say that you, Mr. Editor, by your editorial labors—by the gradual and powerful influence of your press, can aid materially in bringing all this about, let not any notions be regarded as visionary. You, by standing prominently forward, and laboring with unwearying devotion, may do much to correct the public taste, diffuse correct opinions, and gradually mould the public mind to its proper cast. You may do much to dispel the dark shades of error, and check the influence of the demagogic spirit of party dissension, which interrupts the social happiness, and is abating the moral rectitude of almost every class of society; and which to an alarming extent is prostrating the refined feelings of morality and philanthropy, and bidding fair to blast the prospects of this otherwise favored and truly fertile Province. I cannot but hope that your example, in this good work, will have a redeeming influence upon many of your brother Editors in the Province, and that they will see the propriety of co-operating with you in promoting the true interests of the country. But I have little hopes, for of all our Newspapers thus employed, for some of their guardians, I confess I have read the highest opinion, and have seen many reasons for doubting the purity of their views. But this and the propriety of their views. With much you may depend upon, the people, whom a spirit of intelligence and moderation is prevailing, the people will sustain you.

As soon as it was known that his Excellency was in Town, he was waited on by a deputation from the inhabitants with a request that he would allow them the honour of entertaining him at a public dinner, which however, his Excellency's arrangements for his journey induced him to decline.

At Nine o'clock, yesterday morning, an Address most respectfully signed (a copy of which will be found below) was presented to Sir John who returned a suitable reply.

His Excellency then set out on his way to Montreal, under a salute from the Royal Artillery, and was escorted by a long train of militia as far as Kingston Mills, where the inhabitants bade adieu to a Governor, for whom all entertain the most perfect respect, and who, if he has not given to every one entire satisfaction, has certainly been as successful in his administration as it was possible for any individual to be, under the circumstances of the times, and the peculiarly difficult situation of Canadian politics.

His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency, We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Kingston, avail ourselves of the opportunity presented by your Excellency's passage through our Town, to testify to your Excellency's public and private character, and express our sincere regret that your Excellency's administration of the Government of this Province has been brought to a close.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency of our firm persuasion that in zeal for promoting the general welfare, and a conscientious assiduity in the duties of your exalted station, your Excellency has been surpassed by none of your predecessors. Such we also fully believe is the prevailing impression on the minds of all classes of our fellow subjects, throughout the Province.