

services rendered, we believe, by James A. Bayard, in one of his great speeches in the Senate recently delivered. He was after his removal to New Orleans, a difficulty arose between Mr. Livingston and President Jefferson, in regard to the celebrated battle question, which continued through their lives. Mr. L. was probably as sorry for the success of Jefferson, as we ever were—a success clearly the result of intrigue and corruption, which the "sage of Monticello" had the address to practice himself, while he charged and fastened it upon Burr.

Mr. Livingston's fame will rest chiefly upon his legal works—his criminal code, &c. As a statesman he was not particularly distinguished, and as a diplomatist, he was eminently unskillful and unsuccessful. He was, however, an able writer; and to his pen the country was indebted for the elegant correspondence and public papers of Genl. Jackson, during the celebrated New Orleans campaign. Thus, while General Moreau had previously indicated the plan of defence, and while a French officer of engineers, adopting the suggestion of Moreau, executed the works, and Mr. Livingston did the writing, General Jackson ran away with all the glory of all three of them.

A young man calling himself John Kelly, jnr. has been arrested by the officers of the police on a charge of forgery committed in the district of Gore, Upper Canada.

Important Decision.—Three Days' Grace.—Many banks, both in this state and elsewhere, have immorally followed the practice, in discounting notes, of charging interest for four days more than the time specified on the face of the instrument. This was done by allowing three days' grace, and by counting both the day on which the note was drawn and that on which it fell due. In the case of McNeely, assignee of the state bank at Trenton, vs. the heirs of Drake, this point was raised by the counsel for the defendants; and the Supreme Court decided that the practice was an usurious one, and vitiated all contracts it entered into. In other words, that it is usury to estimate both the day of the date, and of the maturity, in discounting a note or bill.

Another point raised by the counsel in the same case, says the Trenton Emancipator, was that the practices of taking discount out of notes drawn at ninety days, as though they were drawn at three months, or one-fourth of a year, was also usurious. Although no express opinion was given by the Court on this point, a sufficient intimation fell from two of the justices to put the community on their guard against following this custom.

The Court determined, in the case before them, that the usury not having been between the parties in Court, the verdict for the plaintiff must be sustained.—[Newark Adv.]

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1836.

Mr. STEPHEN MILES of the Office of the Chronicle & Gazette, is now on a collecting tour through the Upper part of the Province. All those indebted to the Establishment, are respectfully requested to be stayed at the several places at which he has to call, will necessarily be of short duration.

THE PROSPECTS.

Parliament has been dissolved—the new Elections throughout the Province will soon be held, and upon the issue hang suspended the peace, the prosperity, the prospects of the country. Our destiny is in our own hands—good and evil are placed before us, and the happy or fatal consequences of our choice will doubtless be felt by succeeding generations. Let every British subject be alive to the fearful responsibility under which he now rests. Never before have the affairs of this Province assumed a texture like the present. We have passed the rubicon, and whether the approaching struggle shall end in a final prostration of all that is worthy of being preserved and cherished, or in the effectual security and ultimate triumph of the interests of the people and the measures of the Government remains to be seen. Let the issue be as it may, it is the people that are to decide their own cause, and give in their verdict upon the fate of those whose duty it was to protect the peace and promote the prosperity of the Country. The prospect is cheering when thus considered, for we may reasonably hope that the people will be just to themselves.

When we reflect upon the many desirable improvements that might now be going forward, had the House of Assembly consulted our interests, and compare the present excited and agitated state of the country with the tranquillity which might have prevailed, had the last Session been spent as it should have been, we cannot but strongly feel the necessity of reforming the materials of which the Assembly was composed. Some change in this respect is evidently called for. No person in his senses will pretend that the excitement provoked by the late liberal majority of our Assembly was productive of public good, yet all must admit that if the same men are re-elected the same course will be pursued. Every one must deplore the circumstances of our improvements being at a stand—public works being neglected and mechanics and labourers being compelled to fly to other lands for support, but the same representatives who brought about these calamities, would, if again entrusted with power, use it for the promotion of the same unhallowed purposes. The natural fruits of the violent agitation which has been got up by the ruling majority of the late House, are too far extended and deeply ingrafted to be immediately felt or seen. But although the unfavorable effect which this state of things will have upon our commercial credit at Home; and the powerful influence thus created in keeping Emigrants aloof from the Province who would otherwise be bringing capital into it, with other evils that might be named, may not be felt or seen, as yet, still their effects are not the less certain or calamitous. They will visit us in all their stern realities, even after the present excitement shall have passed away, and with many sad and painful admonitions, teach us to guard against the repetition of such scenes. The example of a Radical House of Assembly, and if we desire that future sessions should be passed differently from the past we have only to elect different men. To prefer the same party, would be, in effect, to approve of what they have done, and encourage them to pursue the same heartless policy, which they would undoubtedly do with redoubled energy and confidence.

But more depends upon the issue of the ensuing Election than the mere temporary prospects of the country. The contest is virtually to decide whether we are yet to remain a British Colony, or whether the endearing tie is to be severed. This is the real question at issue. Disguise it as they may this is the object of the radical faction here, and the co-operating Papineau party in Lower Canada, and if the people of this Province give their sanction to such designs at the ensuing Election, they thereby elevate this disorganising faction to power which will be used for the consummation of their ambitious schemes and the peace and tranquillity of the Province will suffer to an extent hitherto not conceived. Let every Freeholder reflect upon the consequences, before venturing to give his support to measures fatal to the best interests of the country. But we fear no such result. The people are becoming too intelligent to be deceived, and will naturally view these matters in their true colours, and act accordingly. The Mackenzie train will no doubt be supported by all who desire a separation from the Mother Country, but from those who entertain different views, we have a right to expect something better. An occasional ray of light even now bursts through the prevailing gloom, and gilds the prospect with a radiance that forbids us to despair.

THE LATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

What have our late representatives done for the country? Have they served the people faithfully? Have they studied to promote the public tranquillity? Have they labored to develop the resources of the Province and augment the general prosperity and welfare?—Quite the reverse! When they appear before their constituents to render an account of their stewardship, they can plead none of these acts in mitigation of the verdict of an injured, deeply injured people. Although the radicals had in the late Session such a decided majority as to give them the entire management of affairs, yet they have done nothing for the country. They always professed to be the only true friends of the people, but now that a fair trial has been given them, do they prove equal to their profession? They devised and adopted what schemes they pleased, and instituted what enquiries they pleased, but from all their show of industry the people have derived no benefit! Never before was there a session of our Assembly producing so few useful measures, and entailing upon the country so much excitement and suffering, and upon the government so much embarrassment and difficulty.

The unexampled abuse bestowed upon Sir Francis Head who came here anxious to reform every existing defect, and the unnatural persecution carried on against the Wesleyan Methodists under the pretence of necessary inquiry, are among the grossest acts to which a degenerate faction could stoop and disclose the malignant and ruthless spirit by which they have been actuated. Continue these same persons in power and you may look for scenes to which we have as yet been strangers. Let it be remembered that these transactions are but the mere first attempts of the party, and are but the bud of the harvest that is designed to ensue. Let the people look well to these facts—they afford indubitable evidence of the spirit and designs of the men who have already betrayed their trust, and who are now hoping to be again elevated to power. They have hitherto done little else than sow dissension in their path, and none but the friends of excitement could wish to see their progress towards a general disorganization continued unchecked. If the progress of radical infatuation and revolutionary phrenzy is to receive a proper check, it must be now. Delay may prove fatal. A monster may be destroyed when in embryo but would offer powerful resistance when grown to full strength, and an aspiring, ambitious, depraved political faction may be controlled in the beginning, but would defy and overrule in the end those from whom its first power was derived. Let the people look to their interest before it prove too late.

NECESSITY OF UNION AND EXERTION.

The time for action, prompt, united, energetic action, has at length arrived, and the friends of good government should be up and doing. There is no time to be lost. The radical faction, with their usual zeal, are circulating sea and land, to make proselytes, and laboring with that consummate cunning and artifice for which they have been long distinguished, to ingratiate themselves into the favor of the people, and explain away the odious depravity of their late proceedings. By such arts they have succeeded before, and may succeed again, if their insidious efforts are not duly met and counteracted. Never before have the friends of excitement manifested such desperate resolution and fiery zeal, and never before did there exist such absolute necessity for combined and resolute exertion on the part of the friends of good government.

A prevailing error with the loyal portion of the people, and one which has often proved fatal to their best interests, is want of union and effort. While their enemies combine and labor with the most intense exertion to promote their schemes, the might and majesty of the constitutionalists remain inactive, and relying on the justice of their cause and conscious of superior strength, they neglect to provide for the hour of need, but like the mighty Leviathan reposing in the ocean, prove careless to exert themselves till extinction becomes indispensable. God forbid, however, that such apathy should prevail on the present occasion. The approaching crisis demands that a different course should be adopted. Let the constitutionalists combine to a man, and mutually co-operate in securing the election of men who will labor to promote the general prosperity. Let no petty differences mar the unanimity of feeling that should prevail among us; let all join hand in hand, forgetting every thing save the interests, the happiness, the tranquillity of the country, and let these be effectually secured by electing representatives worthy of support and confidence. Let every friend of good government strive as though the fate of the Province depended upon his own individual exertions.

Sir Geo. Gipps, Mr. Secretary Elliot, with three sons of the Marquis of Sligo, left this port last Sunday afternoon for the Lower Province by the Sir Jas. Kempt, Steamer. We

learn that on his arrival at Prescott, Sir George expressed himself highly pleased with the attention of Capt. Baker and crew, and the accommodation in the Kempt.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF OUR OWN GOOD TOWN.

At a Public Meeting held at the Commercial Hotel, on Monday Evening, an effort was made to induce G. W. Yarker, Esq., to come forward as a candidate at the ensuing Election for this Town, in opposition to our distinguished and long tried representative, Mr. Solicitor General Hagerman. The effort, however, proved fruitless, and Mr. Yarker with his characteristic prudence, and with a frankness which does him great honor, declined engaging in the contest proposed. This is as we anticipated. We could not for a moment have believed that a Gentleman of Mr. Yarker's known political sentiments would suffer himself to be brought forward at such a crisis as this, to divide the loyal portion of the Electors, who should now remain firmly united, or that even under less pressing circumstances he would think of attempting to throw any impediment in the way of Mr. Hagerman's election. We are not speaking lightly of Mr. Yarker's standing and influence when we say that his declining was an act of prudence, for it is an acknowledged truth that from the unanimity of feeling that prevails among the Constitutionalists in favor of their old representative, opposition from any source whatever must be fruitless. There is however a class of persons even in the loyal Town of Kingston, as well as elsewhere, who, under the pretence of being ever anxious to retain the usefulness of a very distinguished advocate of good government, and it is not a matter of surprise if they despaired of being able to promote one of their own class, should endeavor to inveigle some person like Mr. Yarker into their views, with the hope of removing him from the Assembly (to adopt the words of one whom all must long remember and lament) "that Lion in their path, Mr. Hagerman."

There is now, however, no probability that any person will be brought forward as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Hagerman, who will consequently be returned by the unanimous voice of a numerous and grateful constituency. And thus it ought to be. His arduous and important public services—his entire devotion to the duties of the Assembly—his labors to promote the welfare of the Province generally, and of this his favorite Town in particular—his powerful effort to support in every emergency the administration of good and equitable Government, and his struggle to resist the torrent of radical and revolutionary fanaticism in this Province entitle him to our unanimous support. It is not our object to pass any thing like an eulogy upon Mr. Hagerman. This is quite unnecessary. We might, however, speak of his matchless eloquence, of his powerful talents, of his extensive influence, of his unyielding patriotism, of these are all too well known, and too generally appreciated to render comment necessary.

We shall, therefore, content ourselves by simply remarking that at this peculiar crisis in the political affairs of this Province, Mr. Hagerman's presence is indispensably necessary in the House of Assembly, and that it would be cruel, under any pretence, to deprive the Government of his services. Every person, therefore, who wishes to see Sir Francis Head supported in the Administration of the Government must glory in Mr. Hagerman's election. Long may he continue in his present course, carrying confusion into the ranks of our political enemies and shedding a brilliant halo of intellectual light in his path, sustaining with giant strength the cause of the Government and the cause of the people. His labours, honest, constant and arduous as they have been, will not surpass the gratitude of those to whom he has proved, in truth, a benefactor, and his name and services are inscribed on the hearts of his countrymen.

We are happy to learn that G. W. Yarker, Esq. will be a candidate for the County of Frontenac, and we have no doubt but that his election will be a triumphant one. His knowledge of the country—his acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the people with whom his interests are completely identified, and his general habits of business must enable him to do much for the improvement of the County. We shall not fail to give Mr. Yarker our most decided support.

On Wednesday, 1st inst. a Committee of the Reverend the Presbytery of Bathurst, appointed for that purpose in consequence of a call numerously and respectfully signed, met at Brockville to induct the Rev. Peter Colin Campbell, A. M. Edinburgh, to the Pastoral Charge of the Church and Congregation in that town, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland. After Divine Service and Sermon by the Rev. G. Romanes, of Smith's Falls, the Rev. J. Cruickshank, of Bytown, received Mr. Campbell's adherence and consent to the answers and vows formerly made at his ordination, and gave the charge to the minister. Mr. C. then received the right hand of fellowship from his co-presbyters, and the services of the day were concluded with the Charge to the Congregation by the Rev. W. McAlister, of Lanark.

At the meeting held at the Court House on Monday last, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company for this District, it was resolved in the affirmative. The number of Freeholders who attended, and the sum subscribed to be insured, far exceeded the requisitions of the Act, and the Company was consequently legally formed. A meeting will be held on the 18th July next for the election of Directors, as will be seen by the advertisement in this day's paper. The amount of Insurances already subscribed is nearly fifty thousand pounds. Henry Cassidy, Thomas Kirkpatrick, and Wm. Garratt, Esqrs. are the committee for receiving subscriptions.

The Commercial Bank of the Midland District.—The election of Directors of this institution took place on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were elected: Joseph Bruce, Douglass Prentiss, John S. Cartwright, John Strange, William Logie, James Sampson, John Mowat, John Watkins, Thomas Macnider, George W. Yarker, J. S. Cartwright, President, John Strange, Vice President. The friends of the Commercial Bank must be gratified to learn that the 55 shares of the forfeited new Stock was sold on Monday at an advance of from £14 to £16 per cent.

For the Chronicle and Gazette.

MAMMOTH SHOOTING MATCH. A shooting match was made up in Ernest Town on the 27th May, between Messrs. J. Lewis Fralick and John P. Fralick, which they counted their game on Friday the 3rd day of June, when the enormous number of 9118 counts were produced.

The counting took place about six o'clock, when the Counters and Inspectors declared for Mr. John P. Fralick the number of 4550; on this announcement being made, Mr. J. Lewis

Fralick said that he would yield up the contest to his opponent, as he had only at that time had 4455—thus he would give a majority of 95 to Mr. John P. Fralick. But while Mr. J. Lewis Fralick was making this declaration one of his hunters arrived with a number of foxes, sufficient to have given him a majority of 18 over his opponent—but J. Lewis Fralick with his usual frankness said, notwithstanding this arrival of counts, he would not recede his words, but would still own himself best.

There were 42 foxes produced by J. Lewis Fralick's party, together with one wolf scalp, which his opponent objected to having counted, as none of the present hunters had killed said wolf; and 22 foxes on the side of John P. Fralick.

The highest good feeling prevailed among the hunters, they partook of some excellent Beer, and parted amicably.

H. PERRY, J. HAM, J. YOUNG, Judges. Ernest Town, June 4th, 1836.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY. We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Townships of Ernest Town and Amherst Island, beg leave to convey to your Excellency the assurance of our unalterable attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government, and to the free Constitution of this Province as by law established, which equally removed from the extremes of despotism and popular license, we regard as the Sacred Charter of our rights and liberties, and as a bond of union between us and the great Empire of which we are proud to form a part. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, and having full confidence in the purity and integrity of Your Excellency's intentions to carry into full effect the Majesty's Government, and liberal instructions of His Majesty's Government, to redress all real grievances, and to promote the true interests and prosperity of the Province, we have witnessed with extreme regret the unceasing attempts which have been made to embarrass your Excellency's administration, and to undermine the happy Constitution under which we live, while we sincerely deprecate those proceedings, so injurious to the best interests of this otherwise happy and prosperous Colony. We cannot but express the high sense we feel of the ability, firmness and temper with which your Excellency has maintained and defended the just and legal prerogatives of the Crown, and the true interests of the people, against the encroachments of irresponsible advisers, and of pretended reformers. We do therefore, as in duty bound solemnly pledge ourselves to the utmost of our power, to support your Excellency in the just exercise of the lawful authority that has been entrusted to Your Excellency by our Gracious Sovereign, for the benefit of his subjects in this Province, against all attempts to oppose or subvert the same.

W. J. McKay J. P. and 562 others.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN, Your expressions of attachment to the Constitution of this Province, and of loyalty to the Person of our most Gracious Sovereign, merit my warmest approbation.

I have been commanded by His Majesty to use every endeavor to correct the real grievances and to promote the interests of this noble Province.

As His Majesty's Representative I have faithfully attempted to do both; but you know the result—you appreciate the difficulties which have opposed me—you are sensible of the language that has assailed me—unsolicited by me, you have pledged yourselves to support the Constitution of your Country.—The moment has arrived which gives you an opportunity to do so.

We have seldom had to record the effects of a more melancholy accident than that which we alluded to in Monday's paper, in which we stated that the Hon. Chief Justice Sewell was thrown out of his carriage while descending the hill in front of the Esplanade, in company with his youngest daughter, Miss Elisa Sewell. The horse attached to the vehicle, though generally quiet, became on this occasion restive, the wheel of the carriage came in contact with the edge of the foot-path, and the carriage was overturned; Miss Sewell fortunately escaped. His Honor the Chief Justice, we regret to say, was much injured about the head, and a portion of the jaw fractured, by the wheel passing over it. Having been conveyed to an adjoining house, he was there attended by Doctors Skey and Sewell, and finally carried by soldiers of the 79th to his own residence.

The report this forenoon is that the Chief Justice was better than yesterday; he is quite sensible and cheerful.—[Old Quebec Gazette.]

Brockville, May 27th.—Singular Death.—A young man a labourer named John Boivart employed in the Mill of the Hon. C. Jones Yonge, on the 19th inst. was found dead in the bottom of the Smut Garner of the Mill, covered with about three feet depth of wheat. Boivart who had been up all the preceding night had been sent to level the wheat in the Garner into which it was running through a spout, and is supposed to have fallen asleep and settled to the bottom and stopped the outlet in which case he would soon be covered with wheat, which would cause suffocation. A Coroner's inquest sat on the body and returned a verdict of "accidental death by being suffocated in a Smut Garner of wheat, he being supposed to have fallen asleep."

We are always delighted to meet with such paragraphs as the following in the American papers. The feeling of good will between the United States and Great Britain, will, it is to be hoped, continue to be sedulously cultivated by the Statesmen and writers on both sides of the Atlantic. The wish ascribed to the patriot King, whether apocryphal or not, we would not seek to change.

We have sent a letter from one of the principal Ministers of the King of England to his friend and correspondent in this city, from which we are permitted to take the following extract. It is so small a favour to live in an age when the principles of the Bible control so many men who hold the destiny of nations in their hands. When they became universally prevalent, the human race will live together as one happy family. We must add to this, that a highly accomplished lady, who has just arrived on a visit to this country, has in charge among the last words spoken to her by the King of England, previous to her departure, to say to the President of the United States, that when his term of public service shall have expired and he shall be at leisure, nothing would give the King more pleasure than to receive a visit from General Jackson. But to the letter:—

London, March 11, 1836.—I am quite delighted that our mediation has been accepted. It was offered sincerely, freely, and even affectionately. God grant that it may become an additional bond of amity and good will between Old and New Britain, for I cannot consider the two British nations as entirely separated. It is for the interests of freedom, of civilization, of religion and morality, of which I consider England and America to be the great depositories, that not only should no jealousies exist, but that a constant good feeling should be cultivated and strengthened. No object is dearer to the King and present Ministers.

The Morning Chronicle of the 25th April copies Lord Gosford's Speech at the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, and accompanies it with the remarks which we subjoin, and which tend to show the temper in which the guilty perverseness of our patriots is taken by the British Government and the nation at large. The patience of a generous and beneficent people is not inexhaustible, and our unreasonable malcontents may yet learn by bitter experience, the difference between forbearance and approbation of their conduct.

"This is only the result that must necessarily have been expected from the last Canadian news which we laid before the readers of the Chronicle, stating the departure from Quebec of so many Members of the Assembly that there did not remain a sufficient number to constitute a House; and therefore neither the resolutions which that house had adopted, nor the Bills which they had sent to the Legislative Council in an inadmissible form, could be reconsidered or modified, so that to continue such a mere mockery of a Legislative Session was manifestly useless, and the Governor had no alternative but to put an end to it, which he has done, under an evident feeling of displeasure and disappointment.

"This prorogation we consider to be the termination of the mission to Canada of Lord Gosford and his colleagues, nor does the result much surprise us, as it is only what we have all along expected; and, as his Lordship says, 'the authorities in England must now determine what further measures are to be adopted.' We trust the determination will be wise; we are persuaded it cannot with safety be longer delayed, and we think it has been already too long postponed; by which means dissensions that might easily have been settled some fifteen years ago, have now grown into questions rather difficult to deal with.

"The majority of the present House of Assembly seem to treat these questions merely with reference to the abstract right of a people to absolute self-government, forgetting or overlooking the consideration that Lower Canada is a Province of the British Crown, and that the present majority of inhabitants of French origin do not occupy one tithe of the territory belonging to England, and which must ultimately be possessed by men of English origin, either from the United Kingdom or the United States, although the actual location of the occupiers of title, or less of that immense territory being on the banks of the River St. Lawrence, enables them to impede the general improvement and increase of population of the country, of which they really seek to assume the sovereignty, perhaps as the only means of preserving intact the 'Nation Canadienne,' because if the tide of population were freely admitted, the French would soon cease to have even a numerical majority; and if the Province of Quebec, as ceded by France to Great Britain, were again to be re-united into one Government with one Legislature, the majority would not even now be doubtful.

"We presume some measure on this subject must speedily be submitted to Parliament, and as the mission of Lord Gosford could scarcely have been expected to lead to any satisfactory settlement, we consider it rather a fortunate circumstance that its result has become known while Parliament is sitting, and while such remedy as Ministers may consider necessary can at once be brought forward."

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of FRONTENAC.

GENTLEMEN, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your numerous signed requisition handed to me, and at the earnest solicitation of the influential Freeholders who were its bearers, I am induced, though contrary to my interest in business, to comply with your request.

In setting out to address you, I feel particularly embarrassed, as I am yet, as it were, but commencing the troublesome career of life.

However the time has arrived that I behold my adopted Country in confusion, and as this is the period in which a new House of Assembly is to be summoned in hopes of rescuing it from its present perilous condition, and I have come forward at your solicitation for the purpose of offering myself to represent you in Parliament. I would only observe that should I be successful and in any way instrumental in forwarding the interests of the Country or the happiness or welfare of my fellow men it will be a pleasing reflection.

As it regards the liberality of my political principles it is too well known to require comment. Concerning other Candidates coming forward, I cannot say as to all or who they may be, as there are not yet any who have publicly declared their intentions. I cannot therefore be considered as an Oppositist.

The Industrious Farmers have no doubt learned by this time that either men in Office or professed Gentlemen are not the persons who will when in Parliament consult their wishes. No matter what their professions may be when soliciting their suffrages.

I have now but to assure you that on the day of the election I will be at my post, and should I have the honor of being elected, I shall consider it as an imperative duty to attend to your interests.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen,
Your humble and obdt. Servt.,
ROBERT JACKSON.
Kingston, 4th June, 1836.

To the Free and Independent Electors of LENOX & ADDINGTON.

GENTLEMEN, YOU will shortly be called upon to exercise your privileges in the selection of two persons to represent your Counties in the Assembly of Upper Canada.

Truly grateful for the honorable support I experienced at the last Election, and unwilling to disappoint the urgent solicitations and wishes of many among you, I venture once more to offer myself to your notice.

The many questions which have long agitated the minds of the people of the Province, I desire to see amicably settled—that long debated question of the Clergy Reserves, I consider could be most effectually arranged by re-investing them in His Majesty, to be appropriated to the moral and religious instruction of the People.

Recent events however have strengthened those leading principles I have ever held. A political condition, to which no lover of his country can be indifferent, and the next election may determine whether we are to have British Supremacy or Republican Institutions.

—Impressed with the great responsibility of the situation more particularly at this time, I beg to assure you that if elected as your Representative I shall devote my time and talents according to the best of my judgment for the promotion of the true interests of our Country, and the maintenance of its connection with the Parent State.

I am Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obdt. servt.,
JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.
Kingston, 4th June, 1836.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF LENOX AND ADDINGTON.

GENTLEMEN: Having been requested by some of my Friends, to come forward as a Candidate, at

the approaching general election, I now offer myself for your suffrages. I am no party man—I am anxious to perpetuate the connexion between this and the Parent State—a supporter of our present Constitution, and a friend and advocate of equal rights and privileges, both civil and religious. The above has been my political creed for the last twenty years of my life, and upon it I stand or fall. And I appeal with confidence to you who know me best, that I never said one thing while at the same time I intended another.

I am Gentlemen,
Your most obdt. Servant,
G. H. DETLOR.
Napaneé, 7th June, 1836.

To the Independent Freeholders of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—The dissolution of the present House of Assembly, now promised by His Excellency, will afford me a long desired opportunity of coming before you as a Candidate for Parliamentary honours. When I promised myself the pleasure of announcing to you personally, from the Hastings, my determination to offer, at the next General Election, that time is at hand, and I solicit my support. I have nothing to profess in point of politics—you all know me—and my promise is, to be diligent, industrious, and ever active in all honorable efforts, to promote the best interests of this my adopted Country generally, and of my favourite County Hastings especially. They will tell you I am not residing now in the County; the fault is not mine—and you may be assured, that the moment can return, and return to do good again, then I will, for although my domicile is at Kingston, my strongest interests, and most friendly attachments, are in the County of Hastings. Elect me, and I will have you a separate District in six months after. Elect me, and I will re-establish the Marmora Foundry Company upon a solid and permanent footing—and re-erect a Bank at Belleville with £200,000 of Capital!! Elect me, and your Members of Parliament, if paid at all, shall be paid out of the General Provincial Funds, not out of the District Funds; so that when Members choose to paralyze the country, (yielding to their own vicious principles,) by stopping the Supplies, their own supplies will be cut off too. Elect me, and if Parliament men have patronage, that patronage shall be fairly and honorably exercised. Elect me and secure thereby the advantage of good roads and Bridges. Elect me and rely upon due encouragement to the settlement of the rear Townships of the District, and the introduction of Capitalists into the County of Hastings. Elect me, and you will have a zealous advocate to slay profligate political party, and religious animosities—as advocate whose sole aim will be, to a desirable end; The growth in population, and prosperity in wealth, and consequence, of this UNPARALLED LAND OF PEACE and FLENTY. With its prosperity, I shall be prosperous; in its downfall I shall fall.

Your unfeigned Friend
A. MANAHAN.
Dated at Toronto, 30th May, 1836.

MIDLAND DISTRICT CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Monday at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, for the purpose of forming a Constitutional Society.

John S. Cartwright, Esq. in the Chair, and Thomas W. Robinson, Secretary.

It was moved by H. Smith, Esq. Jun. and seconded by John Strange, Esq.

That a Society be now formed, and called the Midland District Constitutional Society. Moved by G. Baker, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Adamson.

That the declaration of the views and objects of the Constitutional Society of Toronto be now read, and that the same be adopted by this Society.

Moved by Mr. A. Cameron, and seconded by Mr. John Gounter.

That a Committee be now formed to draft rules and regulations for the government of the Society.

John S. Cartwright, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Society.

Committee for the Town of Kingston—Geo. W. Yarker, James Sampson, John Kirkpatrick, John Strange, Thos. Askew, Jas. Marks, William Wilson, R. Jackson, G. Armstrong.

Ernest Town.—Colin Mackenzie, James Fraser.

Napaneé.—Allan Macpherson, G. H. Deltor.

Pittsburgh, Loughborough, and Township of Kingston.—Elijah Beach, Wm. Hollich, Thomas Rice.

Belleville.—Thomas Parker Dr. Ridley, Camden.—Samuel Clarke.

Adolphustown.—Samuel Casey.

Thomas W. Robinson, } Joint Secretaries.
Angus Cameron, }

Resolved.—That the Committee meet on Wednesday the 15th inst., to report to the Society.

THOMAS W. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

ARRIVALS AT McDONALD'S BRITISH HOTEL.

Rev. Mr. Fadden, March, U. C.; Mr. Duffin, Quebec; J. G. Elyator, Bytown; H. Law, Bath; Dr. Rolph, Amherst; Mr. Crawford, Sandwich; James Shaw, Smith's Falls; Lieut. Glasgow, 5th Regt. and two Misses Glasgow, Penetanguishene; P. Ham and Mrs. Ham, Bath; Rev. K. V. Ryan, and Lady, Richmond; David McWhirter, Maryburgh; W. J. McKay, Bath; P. F. Davy, ditto; John Anderson, Huntingdon; Colin Mackenzie, Bath; Mrs. George McKenzie, ditto; Wm. Robertson, River Trent; Mr. Leith, Lady and Servant Scotland; John Cameron, Hallowell; Dr. Pyle, ditto; G. Hancock, Bath; D. Williams, Ontario Falls, N. Y.; H. D. Eldridge, Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Colt, Waterville, N. Y.; John Powell, Toronto; C. H. Greene, Oswego; Mr. Duncan and Lady, Tyndinaga; Colin Mackenzie, Bath; Isaac Fraser, ditto; Mr. Harvey, Brockville; Christie McEwen, Gananoque; C. A. Hagerman, Esq. 5th Depot General, Toronto; Geo. F. Bartlett, New York; S. Hall, Jefferson County, New York; James Wright, ditto; William Gordon, Geo. of Toronto; James Paken, Amherst; E. J. N. Williams, Woodstock, U. C.; A. C. Low, Hallowell; Richard Hughes, Port Hope; A. C. Grier, Newark, N. Y. M. Bernie, ditto; A. Wheat, Sacketta Harbor; B. Betts, ditto.

ARRIVALS AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

E. Gipson, New York; W. Fowler, Belmont, N. H.; M. Merick, Clayton; R. Nesbit, Jr. County James Robertson, Kingston; N. Johnston, County Saml. Shaw, Charleston; Loren Roberts, Hartford Conn.; James J. Blair, Toronto; Geo. of Toronto; Simons; George Bruce, Capt. Roper and Miss Riffe Brigade, Mr. Howland, Lord Alington, Lord James Browne, Lord John Browne, Great Britain; H. C. Wright, Oswego; Mr. Freeland, Worcester, M. S.; Sir George Gipps, Kat. B. O'Connell, M. S.; Thos. Frederick Elliot and Lady, Gananoque; George Mansfield, Ireland; George South, New York; Miss Cameron and Miss E. Oswego; Mr. Fowler, N. Y.; Miss Lawrence, New York; Geo. H. McVicar, Junr. Oswego; Mrs. Robinson, Perth; Mrs. Daly, Toronto; John Reid, Toronto; S. H.—and Lady, Oswego; E. S. Smith, Cornwall; J. Hemsworth, Burlington.

MARRIED.

At Bytown, on the 1st inst., Mr. James McNeil, of the Turnpike Road, Hull, to Miss Mary Meak, of the Township of Buckingham.