he was compelled to do in his speech on the Griovance Committee Report; nor do l wish his constituents to remember any of his transgressions either against me or my friends .-There was a time when Mr. Perry defended the Methodists nobly and effectually. I have not forgotten it-though he may please to designate me a " traitor." If he will take his stand where he did once as a Constitutional Reformer-If he will defend the Methodists against the calumnies and destructive designs of the party now labouring to injure them and the principal emissary of which he despises in his heart-I will venture to say, that whether I am in Kingston or in England, the Methodists in Lenox and Addington will not be Mr Perry's enemies, and may even yet allow him to be the Representative of their rights, liberties and characters. But if he should continue the course he has pursued during the last two years-and that which the the majority of the present Assembly pursued in adopting that present calumnious Report. and in advocating changes in the Colonial Constitution destructive of its peace and counexion with the Parent State-can be expect that the Methodists are such traitors to the peace, character and interests of their own Church and of their country as to suppport or countenance him ?

Before I conclude, may I allude to Mr. Thorburn, who, (poor man!) could not penetrate the diabolical mystery, that a grant made to the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the purpose of promoting the religious instruction of the Indian Tribes and destitute Settlere. was not a pension to the Methodist Conference and Preachers in Canada! Probably Mr. T. would not have thus feigned himself an idiot had it not been necessary to support the outrages of his party, any more than Mr. Jacob Rymal would have put forth his unfounded assertions against the Conference.

I feel that it would be impertinent in me to say one word on the general question, after the admirable article that you have put forth on the subject-and which I have enclosed to Lord Glenelg. I hope with your increased experience, and well-known and fully-proved attachment to the Conference and its measures as well as to the peace and economy of the Church, you will long continue to be the Guardian of its effuractor and interests, and the Christian instructor of the public. As a Connexion I know we may repose every confidence in His Majesty's Government, from which we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear, as they are becoming more and more acquainted with the real character and value of Wesleyan Methodism in the Canadas. Yours, very faithfully.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

EGERTON RYERSON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 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 prepared to meet the arrival of Mr. Miles as his stay at the several places at which he has to call, will necessarily be of short duration.

REV. E. RYERSON'S LETTER.

We beg to bespeak the attention of the reader to the letter from Rev. E. Ryerson published in this day's paper. It contains facts worthy of the attention of all classes but more especially claims the serious consideration of the Wesleyan Methodists, whom it more immediately concerns. It can scarcely be necessary to remind any member of this great body of christians that the writer of this letter is one who has consecrated his time and talents to the interests of their church-that he has with indefatigable perseverance and devoted industry laboured to promote their welfare-that long experience and an | cuous point of view. Lord Lyndhurst takes intimate acquaintance with public men in this Province has enabled him to form correct opinions of their merits and designs, and that no person is more capable of distinguishing the designing enemies from the real friends of Methodism. At this peculiar period in the history of their church it must be important that they should know who are their friends and who are not, and if they value their temporal welfare and spiritual prosperity, nay if they value their very existence they must send to Parliament men who will not join in any such persecuting crusade as that which was carried on against them in the last session of the Assembly. Let them compare the facts which have from time to time appeared in the Guardian with the tenour of this letter and compare the acts with the professions of those who solicit their support at the ensuing election, remembering that they elect men to legislate not only upon their political rights, but also upon their religious privileges. We cannot avoid throwing out these hints, although we are well aware that the facts referred to are too well known to require any thing like full discussion or argument.

We are fond of giving our paper an air of variely, and setting before our readers something suited to the tastes and fancies of each, but really at the present season we are so flooded with articles upon politics that we are not at liberty to consult our notions upon this subject. So much depends upon the ensuing Election, and there are so many different subjects that require enforcing and discussing, that we are compelled to give up our columns entirely to the great cause before us. This duty is the more imperative upon us since our paper is the leading organ of the Constitutional party in this section of the Province, and is looked up to as the means of forming and directing the public mind, and bringing about the great and happy renovation in our Provincial affairs, now so ordently desired. Our Correspondents must have patience, we have in this number even given up the space usually devoted to the Editorial,-a sacrifice we make with peculiar pleasure, since it enables us to publish the

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, COBOURG.

We beg to direct the attention of the travelling community to the advertisement of Mr. Oren Strong of the Cobourg North American Hetel, to be found in this day's paper. We are not strangers to the merits of Mr. Strong, having more than once experienced his kind attention when he kept the Steam Boot Hotel, and now that he has removed to his present new and splendid establishment we have no hesitation in assuring the travelling public that they may sofely rely on receiving from Mr. Strong every We understand that the object of their present possible attention and accommodation that may be visit to this country, is to witness the working required. The expenses he has incurred in preparing of the English constitutional system of trial a line of Stages, and keeping Horses and Carria- by jury in civil cases. ges in constant readiness for the accommodation of the public, show a spirit truly commendable, and entity him to the favourable opinion of all. Percons visiting Cobourg, and fond of being well entertained would do well to give the North American Hotel a fair trial.

Mr. Manahan's Letter to the Editor of the Bellewills Intelligencer, and his second Address to the "free and independent Electors of the County of Hastings," were received this morning, but came too late for this day's paper. We shall endeavor to do Mr. Manahan justice on Wednesday.

The proceedings of the recent meeting of the mechanics will appear on Wednesday.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

BATTLE OF THE SAINTS. The story I'm about to tell, Rose not from france of patchouse spell. Where Sands now give their yearly denorts, And qualifile in each nectations brunners; But is as true as truth cas paint, By one who has no patron Saint.

It's eas St. George had got the right, To percueb, to guzzle, and to fight; And for some good deeds done the throne, Had got a praymer as his own: And in his prote when many round it. Carne to the Kick, and said-contound it; Wash most a backy, who should meet him, But Scotia's Sand, and would not greet him. " My Brether," such the gentle George ; (But Andrew's locart was in his gorge.) "Potter me not," said he in wrath; " Axord me now, not cross my path, Till"---" nil when," replied the mounted knight, "I thought that we were sworn to fight, Not with each other, but with the pope, Or, any near dissenting troop, Long since I gave you all the bills, Where you might chant among the rills, And took myself the fertile South, Because I had a taste-y mouth,

So let's be friends my good old boy, And there's my hand, I wish you joy." You wish me joy of what, replied The hardy Scot in honest pride; "That I am placed among the sectaries, And you have got the good fat rectories? You first seduced by bread and honey, My bed and bairn, my cunning Johnny, Then made him whisper in my ear, That of the seventh I'd have my share : But now the decds are fairly locked Where I can never reach your pocket. Alas! I've lost, like any feel, The bump of caut on from my scull, Once I was famous for that grace, Now on my head it has no place, My barns, 'tis true have book and staple, But must depend upon the people, Paul like a set of mean Precentors, And what is worse ranked with dissenters, O had I ne'er believed your word, But trusted to this good broad sword; For by the place where Calvin stood, When wishing for Servetius' blood,

And by my own son Knox, the stormer, It hit him fair between the joints ; He normured out, some words by force. That made the affair a thousand worse. O Andrew! Andrew! do not han, You know that I'm a Gentleman, You live on kail and oaten cake, I must have beer and good beef stake, My sons have all been gently born, With silver spoons, and yours with horn, 'Tis true that some are quite besotten, And forty yet are unbegotten; Yet they will need a good far berth, While yours delight to serve the carth. saw the Scotchman nearly choking, He could not speak, but laid a stroke in. I kindly ran to have them parted; When Satan up behind them started,

And said, beware! let thieves alone, That honest folks may get their own. I took his word, and they their will; And there I guess they're quarrelling still WESLEY.

Camden, 6th June, 1836.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By several recent arrivals at New-York we have Liverpool dates to the 5th of May. We are indebted to the Albion for the following summary of the latest intelligence.

The Parliamentary business is the most important public proceedings in England at this dealt with in the Lords in a manner the most raids Banking Company, will be at Montreal conducive to the public weal; the decided majority of 84, as announced in our last, will enable the conservative party to make that amendment in the Ministerial plan which appears to be so necessary. In order that our readers may understand the nature of these amendments, we have copied from the times an article which places them to a fair and conspithe lead of the Conservatives in purifying this

On the 26th of April the Marquess of Chandos brought forward his motion for the relief of the Agricultural interest, which was to the following effect :-

"That in the application of any surplus rerenue towards the relief of the burdens of the country, either by the remission of taxation or otherwise, due regard should be had to the necessity of a portion thereof being applied to the agricultural interest."

The motion was opposed by Lord John Russell, Mr. Hume, and others. Even Sir James Graham and Sir Robert Peel withheld their support; but notwithstanding, on a division taking place, 172 voted with the Marquess, and only 208 with the Ministers, leaving a majority of 36. Had Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham voted with Lord Chandos, the Ministers would, in all probability, have been left in a minority.

Sir W. Molesworth, on the 3d of May, again brought the subject of Lord Brudenell's appointment to the Colonelcy of the 11th Dragoons before the House, and offered the following motion :-

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in reference to the appointment of Lord Brudenell as Lieutenant-Colonel

of the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons." The motion was seconded by Mr Hume. Lord Brudenell defended himself in an able specch and read numerous testimonials from some of the most eminent officers in the service in his behalf. The effect upon the House was very striking, for Sir William Molesworth's motion was lost by a vote of 322

to 42. This will probably set the subject at rest. The vote by Ballot does not seem to be a favourite scheme with the present House of Commons; Mr. Grote, Member for London, who is a great stickler for this plan of voting, gave notice of a motion on that subject and a day was fixed for its discussion. But as soon as the order of the day was read, a member desired that the House might be counted, when it was discovered that there was not a quorum present, only twenty-seven patriots being in their places! The House was convequently adjourned, and with no doubt all schemes for ballot voting for the present session at any rate. Mr. Grote and his adimportant Letter to which we have been directing herents are somewhat mortified at this result, and predict that the country can only be saved by the adoption of their plan; but as England, in the opinion of these genilemen, has been lost some half-adozen times already within our remembrance, we

are not particularly uneasy on the present occasion. Scottish Judges and Trial by Jury .- During the greater part of last week, the bench of the Nisi Prius Court at Liverpool, presented the novel speciacle of three Judges sitting at one time in the same court. Two of them were robeless and wigless, being merely spectators: we mean Lords Cockburn and Fullarton, lords

general information we are happy to have it in on the expediency of dissolving or continuing our power to state that the substance of the the Company. reply to the petition from Leeds to change the place of election, and also the Returning Of- er at any time they may deem expedient, ficer, is, that His Excellency has determined to to apply for and accept on behalf of the estamake no alteration of any sort or kind in the blishment a Charter of Incorporation, or Act have the effect of influencing, directly or indihave the effect of influencing, directly or indi- bolders the advantages of limited responsibili- the Parent State. rectly, any of the elections. So Mr. Buell, with ty. his finger in his mouth, returns to the east-

The election for Directors at the City Bank, for the ensuing year, was held on the 6th inst. when the following were declared duly re-

turned. John Frethingham, Alexander Miller, S. B .. 2. Joseph Vallée, J. W. Dunscomb, D. P. Ross, James Henderson, J. A. Perkins, Will im Lyman, S. S. Ward, J. G. Mackenzie,

Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec from

the 23th May to the 4th June.

Irelaci.

Scottant,

Previously reported,

of which due notice will be given-

TITHE

FRONTENAC.

1472

144

1822

4909 Total Corresponding period last year

And alout 600 at Grosse Isle. The erocession of the Fete Dieu, which took place c. Sunday last, was celebrated with more than usual pomp and ceremony. The Bishop of Telmesse and his Clergy carried the host. The streets were fully arrayed with branches, and in addition several arches and other ornamental devices were to be observed in different directions. The ships and steam boats in port displayed their colors, and several fired guns while the procession was passing. A line of flags, extended from the mast-head of the Mozarch to the Steam Boat Company's Office, in Commissioners Street, had a most imposing effect. The band of the 32d Regt. were in attendance, as was also a detachment of the same Regiment, under Lieut. Forsyth. The Montreal Cavalry, under Lieut. David, and the Rifle Corps, under Capt. DeBleury, acted as an escort .- [Montreal Gazette.

It is stated that the tea-plant has been successfully cultivated in Ohio for the last ten Hyson. -[lb.

secults was removed in Simustan's flow Ofice a few days ago, mailed at Charleston Miss.; there cannot be a doubt, in the mind of my one, ofter reading its address, of which the following is an exact copy, that some one of he "nine" must have inspired the wri-

"I spoke to Uncle Sam one day, About a pass to CANADA; He named his price, to dispute were vain, So bere I go to STANSTEAD PLAIN. Now should I live to reach that Town, And Old John Bull look gruff and frown, Four-pence, half, my friends engage, Shall smoothe his brow and cool his rage, And Miss Louisa Moore will come And cheerfully hand o'er that sum."

Important news for the Colonies .- The To. rong Courier of the 4th instant furnishes the following important information.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. We rejoice to announce that the report, which has been for some days past in circulation that an extensive British Banking Instituton was about to be established in these Colongs is confirmed !!! An eminent wholesale merchant of this City has this morning received aletter from London on the subject with the perosal of which he has favored us and from it we extract the following outlines of this Establishment.

It is understood that the chief establishment with a Branch in this City, and in the other principal towns of the North American Provinces. The introduction of this immense addition to the real Banking Capital of these Colonies, will have a powerful influence in restoring activity and prosperity to all our commercial and agricultural pursuits, and will give a stimulus to industry of every kind, which will redound to the interest of the whole of our population. We agree with the London Morning Herald, that "Government would show its wisdom, much, more by the encouragement of such an institution, than by any other measure it could adopt, as it must tend to bind the existing ties between the Mother Country and our North American Colonial possessions: nay, we believe ultimately that this contemplated introduction of capital into those noble Colonies, by the consequent stimulus which it will give to industry of all descriptions, will tend infinitely more to destroy their chief curse, "party feeling," than any thing the Commissioners of Inquiry can devise.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL -£600,000. In 12,000 Shares of £50 each, (one fourth of which will, for the present, be reserved for the Colonies,) with power to increase the ca-

George De Bosco Attwood, Esquire, Edward Blount, Esquire, Robert Brown, Esquire, Sir Robert Campbell, William Robert Chapman, Esquire, James John Cummins, Esquire, James Dowie, Esquire, Oliver Farrer, Esquire, Alexander Gillespie Jr. Esquire, W. Medley, Esquire, W. Pemberton, Esquire, George Robinson, Esquire, M. P. John Waldron Wright, Esquire.

BANKERS. Messrs, Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co.

SOLICITORS. 1. The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America, as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital.

2d. After several meetings attended by many of the Mechanics connected with the North American Colonies, it was unanimously Resolved,-" That it is expedient to form

3. The management of the Company's affairs to be vested in the London Court of Di- tated the minds of the prople of the Province, ther. rectors, and the Bank in the Colonies to be I desire to see amicably settled-that long de-

4. A general meeting of the Proprietors to be held yearly in London, at which a state-ment of the Company's affairs will be submit-

5. A clause will be inserted in the deed of settlement to compel the Directors, should it ever appear from the books, that a loss has been sustained of one third of the capital, to political condition, to which no lover of his call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, and submit to them a statement

7. In the appropriation of shares applicaward to join with Bruce and Wells in damning tions recommended by a Director will be pre-

8. A deposit of £ 0 per share to be paid within seven days of the allotment, and the deed of settlement most be signed at the time

9. After the payment of the deposit, no further call will be made for a considerable time, the remaining portion of the capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 per share, at intervals not less than two months

> INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF

GENTLEMEN,

Having been eartestly requested to offer myself as Candidate for the representation of the County of Frontease, in the ensuing Parliament, I have, somewhat reluctantly, consented to solicit your suffrages; but although my coming forward has been a matter of persussion, yet should I be successful, my constituents will have no occasion to complain of

any backwardness in serving them. Having resided among you for many years I am known to most of you. My political sentiments are, perhaps equally as well known, and might need no recapitulation; yet at the present critical juncture in the affairs of the Province, I deem it necessary to declare them explicitly.

Gentlemen,-I am a Reformer in the truest sense of the word. Should I have the honor of representing you, I will study to maintain the Constitution of the Province inviolate, and promote as far as my humble powers will per-All acknowledged gravances in the administration of the Government will receive my especial attention, and in all attempts to re- thing. dress them, I shall be found at my post. The just prerogatives of the Crown will be respected by me, but the rights of the people will ever be held sacred. I will join no faction to haryears, and after numerous experiments the rass or distress His Majesty's Government, leaves are dried and manufactured into tea of neither will I unite with any party of men to a quality quite equal to the imported young curtail or deprive the great body of my fellow subjects of the smalles, portion of their undoubted privileges. Although a member of the esrabbighow Church at Sigland I ver no Church and State man. I am opposed to introducing the elective system into the Legislative Council, making mat as well as the House of Assembly a popular Body, and thereby striking at the very root of the British Constitution. I would wish to see the Legislative Council composed of gentlemen entirely unconnected with the Government, chosen from among the most intelligent class, and possessing landed or personal cotate to a certain extent; the acts of such men would rarely be looked upon with distrust and suspicion by the yeomanry of Upper Canada, as is sometimes now unfortunately the case. Men of this description I know are to be found in the country. As regards the Executive Council question, it would be uscless for me to express an opinion, as long ere this, it has been settled by the Home Government, and to that decision I will bow. On all other subjects I will enter Parliament, free and unwstrained in my opinions, to exert the best of my powers for the general welfare of the Province, and the especial benefit of the County of Fontenac.

The local inowledge I possess of your county, its wants and wishes, will enable me more effectually to attend to your interests; and any Petitions or Representations you may entrust to my care, sending to advance the prosperity of the County, shall obtain my support in the House of Assembly. The improvement of the Roads and Bridges and the advancement of Agriculture, senerally throughout the Province, will claim a large portion of my attention, and having an equal interest with you all, my pro-

fessions on this subject may be safely credited. Gentlemen,-I am not ambitious of Parliamentary honors, but should you elect me, I will serve you faithfully and conscientiously. I have the honor to remain,

(sentlemen. Your obedient Servant. G. W. YARKER. Kingston, June 9, 1836.

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOL DERS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

GENTLEMEN,-Having been frequently solicited by many of you, previous to and since the last Election, to come forward as a Candidate for your sufrages, and more especially since the dissolution of the late House of Assembly, by a requisition respectably signed, I cheerfully comply with your wishes, and most respectfully solicit your support.

If I should have the honor of representing you in Parliament, I stall have no interest se- journed sine die. parate from yours. I sm a Farmer and a Merchant, and reside amorg you. I own no fixed property out of the County. I hold no office, nor do I seek any, only that in the gift of the people. I will endeave conscientiously, as far as I can to promote the peace, wealth & prosperity of the Province, acrease, foster and pro-

tect its trade against fo eign competition. The bad state of our Roads, &c. will claim

my particular attention-I am brief in promising; I am too well known to doubt my political independence, or my local knowledge of the country; the farmers will always find me the same, as ready to reach them the hand of friendship as well after as before the election, and consult with them on their wants, and comply with their

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JAMES MATHEWSON.

Pittsburg Mills, June 7th, 1836. To the Free and Independent

Electors of LENOX & ADDINGTON. GENTLEMEN.

OU will shortly be called upon to exercise your privileges in the selection of Assembly of Upper Carlada.

to offer myself to your riotice.

The many questions which have long agi- thing while at the same time I intended anoconducted by local Boards appointed by them. bated question of the t lergy Reserves, I conof the People.

Recent events however have strengthened hose leading principles I have ever held. A country can be indifferent, and the next elec-"Impartiality better than knowledge."-For of the accounts, for the purpose of determining British Supremacy or Republican Jostitutions. me, and at the earnest solicitation of the influ-6. The Directors reserve to themselves pow- beg to assure you that (if elected) as your Repre- business, to comply with your request. sentative I shall devote my time and talents according to the best of my judgment for the larly embarrassed, as I am yet, as it were, but

> I am Gentlemen, Your faithful and ohdt. servt .. JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT. Kingston, 4th June, 1886.

THIRTEEN REASONS

WHY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS HEAD RESERVED THE MONEY BILLS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S CONSIDERATION.

1. Because the refusal of the House of Assemblyto vote so small a sum as £9,272 8 11, the 1. Because the retusal of the Trouse of the Government, showed that the majority of the House of Assembly were willing to dissolve the connexion between this Province and Great Britain, inasmuch as if the Lieutenant Governor had not reserved the different Money Bills the Supplies, as in Lower Canada, would be refused on every subsequent occasion, and this Province no longer paying the expenses of the Government Offices would thus deprive the King's Representative of the means of carrying on the Government, and be making the fire step towards a separation from the Empire of Great Britain.

2. Because the appointment of Commissioners in any Money Bill by the House of Assembly was a violation of the King's Prerogative, and contrary to the custom of the British Par.

3. Because the House of Assembly had forwarded their complaints against the Lieutenas Governor to be laid before the King, and having thus adopted a constitutional method of of taining redress for what they conceived a wrong, -a method which would have answered even purpose without stopping the Supplies, -- they had, by thus, as it were, bringing two action against the Lieutenant Governor, upon the same charge, shown that they did not really design to obtain Reform, but simed at Revolution; thus rendering it improper and unsafe in the Lieutenant Governor to assent to any Money Bill, which would give to the majority of the House of Assembly the controll over any monies raised for the benefit of the Province at large 4. Because the Money Bills entrusted 16 Members of the House of Assembly, who had row

for the stoppage of the Supplies, with the disposal of the Clercy Reserves, &c., throughor the Province, without their being required to give any security for the public monies receive by them in their capacity as Commissioners, -a capacity, which would have enabled Mr. Pele Perry, should he live long enough, to put into his pockets the sum of £10,000, a great amount than all the yearly expenses of the Government.

5. Because many of the Commissioners appointed by these Money Bills were in needy ca cumstances, and some of them had recently compounded with their creditors; and although the Lieutenant Governor had given his assent to several Money Bills in which the funds were to be raised by private individuals, he could not as a faithful guardian of the public purse have allowed its contents to be at the disposal of irresponsible and insolvent persons.

6. Because, even supposing the Members named Commissioners to be responsible persons. they had exhibited so much wastefulness of the public money during the Session, having the curred expenses on account of the contingencies of the House, nearly equal to the amount of the Supplies, that the Lieutenant Governor would not have done his duty to the Country had mit, its happy connesion with Great Britain. he suffered them to have the handling of any more of the public money.

7. Because some of the Commissioners named in the Money Bills had on former occasions been employed to expend several Thousand Pounds, and had never accounted for a single far-

8. Because, in Lower Canada, where the Governor General has for the last three Session passed the Money Bills, after the stoppage of the Supplies, the Public Officers have been reduced to the greatest distress,-have been compelled to borrow money, to supply even the common necessaries of life, at 25 per cent., - and been placed in a situation unworthy the dignit and respectability, which ought ever to characterise the officers of the Executive Government

9. Because, in Lower Canada where the Governor General has so acted, the leaders of the French Canadians are in open hostility to his Majesty's Government, in all but taking up arms, between which leaders and the agitators of Upper Canada, there exists a close and intimate connection, as is clearly proved by our House of Assembly's Address in reply to Similar continues appear at the communication of the Session, and by the letter-of Mr. Speaker P. pineau to Mr. Speaker Bidwell.

10. Because, the stoppage of the Supplies in Lower Canada (although the Money Bills were passed) has depressed the agricultural and commercial interests, almost put a stop to Emigration, and torn the Province with perpetual strife ; and in Upper Canada a like procedure work produce like results.

11. Because, 16 Members of the House of Assembly named Commissioners in the sevent Money Bills had, in voting for the above mentioned Address, expressed their approbatice of the conduct of the Revolutionary leaders of the French Canadians, and would, by the Lieutes. ant Governor's assent to the Money Bills, have been furnished with influence and money to forward their Revolutionary designs, in connexion with the agitators of the Lower Province.

12. Because, the Lieutenant Governor believed, that the country, dissatisfied with its Representatives, would demand an immediate dissolution, and elect more intelligent and hours Members, who cordially co-operating in the Constitutional correction of all real abuses, work immediately grant the Supplies, and thus ensure His Excellency's assent to the Money Bills, (which had not been rejected, but only reserved for the King's pleasure) after they had been freed from all their objectionable clauses.

13. Because, to sum up all in a few words, the difference between the Lieuteant Comme and the majority of the late House of Assembly was not a question of pounds, shillings and pence, but a contest whether Upper Canada was or was not to remain a British Colour; and Because it was better that the Province should labour under a pressure of Commercial and Agricultural distress for a short season, rather than be separated from the Mother County, a whom its Commerce, and consequently its Agriculture entirely depends, and under when tering shelter it had,-until the late Parliament checked its growth, and 'girdled' its gent,thriven with a rapidity unexampled, even in the United States of America.

Let every friend to his King and Country read this document, and then hand to

From the British Whig. THE ELECTIONS.

The Town of Kingston .- Since our last pubication, a good deal of excitement has been mental in forwarding the interest occasioned by an attempt to prevail upon Mr. | Country or the happiness or welfare of my la-Yarker, to suffer himself to be proposed as a low men it will be a pleasing reflection. candidate, in opposition to Mr. Hagerman. A meeting of his friends was convened on principles it is too well known to require con-Monday night last, at the Commercial, which ment. Concerning other Candidates comits meeting would have been very numerously at- forward, I cannot say as to all or whother at tended, had not the most industrious means be, as there are not yet any who have pour been used to induce hundreds to stay away un- ly declared their intentions. I closed that der the pretext, that the meeting was got up fore be considered as an Oppositiodistin opposition to Mr. Yarker's wishes. Not content with this, the Hagermanites convened | learned by this time that either mes in Obs and appointed the Chair to be taken half an Who Will when in Parliament continue a meeting to form a Constitutional Association, or professed Gentlemen are not the per hour before the time of the meeting of Mr. Yarker's friends. As it was, about 150 gentlemen did attend, and the Chair was taken by Archibald McDonnell, Esq., to whom Dr. day of the election I will be at my poet, to Barker acted as Secretary. Resolutions were should I have the honor of being elected. passed in Mr. Yarker's favor, and thirty-three | shall consider it as an imperative duty to the voters put down their names in less than so tend to your interests. many minutes, to a pledge to support him. But it so happened, that Mr. Yarker had been persuaded to decline a nomination for the town,

Kingston, June 6, 1836. Sin,-Understanding from a number of my friends and from placards that have been circulated in town, that there is to be a meeting at the Commercial Hotel this evening for the purpose of nominating me as a candidate to represent the Town of Kingston, I deem it ne- ed by His Excellency, will afford me store cessary to say that if I am to be a candidate for Parliamentary honors, it must be for the County of Frontenac, for which I have been, and now consider myself more fully pledged.

and the affair fell through. The following

letter was read at the meeting, and it was ad-

I remain, Gentlemen. Your very obed't serv't. G. W. YARKER. To the Chairman of the Meeting ? at the Commercial Hotel.

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

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 Patwo persons to represent your Counties in the rent State-a supporter of our present Constitution, and a friend and advocate of equal Truly grateful for the honorable support I rights and privileges,-both civil and religious. experienced at the last filection, and unwilling The above has been my political creed for the to disappoint the urgent solicitations and wish- last twenty years of my life, and upon it I must Banking Company for British North Ameri- es of many among you. I venture once more stand or fall. And I appeal with confidence to you who know me best, that I never said one

> I am Gentlemen, Your most obd't Servant. G. H. DETLOR. Napanee, 7th June, 1836.

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

GENTLEMEN,

N consequence of the very respectable and -Impressed with the great responsibility of ential Freeholders who were its bearers, I am the situation more particularly at this time, I induced, though contrary to my interest in

> In setting out to address you, I feel particu-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 res-

for the purpose of offering myself to you in Parliament. I would only observe the should I be successful and in any was mare-

As it regards the liberality of tof The Industrious Farmers have no del wishes. No matter what their profes may be when soliciting their suffrages. I have now but to assure you that we the

> I have the honour to be Gentlemen. Your humble and obd . She ROBERT JACKSON. Kingston, 4th June, 1836.

To the Independent Freehold ers of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—The dissolution of the present House of Assembly now promise desired opportunity of coming before you as Candidate for Parliamentary hosors. Whe retiring from the late contest for the County, promised myself the pleasure of aunouscing to

self a Candidate and respectfully colors your support. I have nothing to profess in point of politics-you all know me-and my pomise is, to be diligent, industrious, and terrgetic, in all honorable efforts, to profine the solid benefit of this my adopted country pusrally, and of my PAVOURITE COURTS Reprise especially. They will tell you I am depresiing now in the County; the fault best mine and you may be assured, that the will, for although my domicile in the my strongest interests, and most by tachments, are in the County of Elect me, and I will have you a will re-establish the Marmora Record Conpany upon a solid and permanent feet therewith a Bank at Belleville with 1300,00 Capital!! Elect me, and your, Meabers. Parliament, if paid at all, shell out of the General Provincial Fund of the District Funds; so that whit audioers choose to paralyze the country (yielding to their on vicious principles,) by stopping the Supplies their own supplies will be cut of too. Elec me, and if Parliament men have patroner that patropage shall be fairly and there exercised. Elect me and secure thereby the advantage of good roads and Bridge. Elec me and rely upon due encouragement to the settlement of the rear Townships of the District and the introduction of Cambridge into trict, and the introduction of Cambridge into the County of Hastings. Elect min and you will have a zealous advocate to after process political, party, and religious and advocate whose sole aim will be end; The growth in population; in wealth, and consequence, of LAND OF PEACE and PLESTY.

perity, I shall be prosperous; in Dated at Toronto, 20th May!

MARBIED WHE

In Montreal, on the 25th ult and I have come forward at your solicitation of the late William Smith,