

Mr. Haughton's Speech

To the Electors of Kingston, 25th June, 1836.

[Continued from our last.]

After this preceding His Excellency was addressed in terms unusual and effusive of praise for documents and information such as it had not been usual to grant; but resolved on not taking offence without strong reasons, and determined to pursue the object of his mission, viz. to heal the dissensions of the country, he acquiesced in almost every demand; and further to prove that he had resolved not to govern by the advice of one party only, he determined on adding three new members to the Executive Council, and that they should be taken from the ranks of the Reformers. A greater proof of his sincerity to remove all just cause of complaint from every mind, cannot be adduced than this. It was a step taken by himself, in kindness and consideration to reformers, and how has he been rewarded?—The discussion and publication of documents on this subject, have been so extensive that it cannot be necessary for me to say more upon the subject. It is known that because His Excellency would not place the power and patronage of the Crown in the hands of the Executive Council—because he would not yield up the power with which he by the Constitution is clothed, and which he could not divest himself of even if he would, his new Councilors, together with the old, resigned their seats, and the country has since been thrown into the confusion in which we now find it. It is not a little remarkable that men are sometimes hurried into conclusions and adopt opinions which if they had taken a little time to consider before they had decided, would most assuredly have been rejected. For instance, what man among you would desire to place the whole power of the government in the hands of half a dozen persons at Toronto—no matter of what party, to the exclusion of every body else? It should be known that the Executive Council must always reside at the seat of government, therefore from among the inhabitants of that place they must always be selected, thus giving a monopoly of office and patronage to Toronto—would the people of Kingston or any other part of the country prefer applying for any favor or right they might claim, to a Toronto Cabinet Minister rather than to the King's Representative? I think it not probable; but if he did, would he not very likely meet with disappointment, and find that there were no favors to be granted but to the friends and retainers of this new power called a responsible Executive Council. I cannot imagine a greater delusion than to suppose that the Government would be administered with greater impartiality and satisfaction by an irresponsible Executive Council, for responsible to the people they must be, than by the Lieut. Governor, unconnected as he is with family or party interests—and certain I am that were it proposed to transfer the seat of government from Toronto to this place, and give the power and patronage now exercised by the King's Representative to an Executive Council in Kingston, the tables would be turned, and Toronto and the whole country would be in arms against such a system. Let me not, however, be understood to say that Executive Councilors, or other officers of government, are not responsible—I should be sorry indeed to assume any such ground—I voted for a resolution proposed in the Assembly declaring they were so, and of course would be held responsible by the nature of the responsibility is the point to be considered. The Governor is responsible to the people collectively and individually for every act of his government, whether done with the advice of the Council or not—and the Council and all other officers are accountable to the King. If the Governor makes choice of a person for office who is unfit for the situation, he is responsible for the acts of such officer, and for continuing him in his place; and may be called to account for it legally and constitutionally. The laws and statutes of England under this plan, and it is a principle frequently enforced. But in what way could redress be obtained from an Executive Council? They may be turned out of office, and would be now if found unfit, or guilty of any improper act that might be traced to them; but redress to injured individuals is unattainable.

But I will detain you no longer on a subject that has already undergone so much public discussion; and proceed to call your attention to the extraordinary and unjustly violent conduct of the majority of the Assembly on the resignation of all the members of the Council:—the grounds of difference between them and the Lieutenant Governor are well understood.—They placed one construction on the Constitution—the King's Representative another—every body deplored the difference, but no one except the members of the majority in the Assembly thought it necessary to become violently enraged—and to proclaim to the world that our Constitution was attacked—that we were greater slaves than the Russians—that we had no more freedom than the Poles at Warsaw!—This was the cry of the majority—the Lieutenant Governor however never suffered his temper to be ruffled—he felt the dignity of his station—and to every uncourteous address he returned a courteous reply;—if the House of Assembly thought it becoming in them to offer insult instead of argument—that never led him to retaliate. He told the representatives of the people that if he was wrong, the King's Government, to whom the question was referred, would decide so, and to that decision he was ready respectfully to bow. The Assembly, however, would have nothing to do with the King's Government—they would decide the question against the Governor—and to that decision he must submit, right or wrong. He calmly but firmly refused to be so controlled—and you know the consequences. Without waiting for any opinion from the Home Government, the majority decided as far as depended upon them to annul the Government by refusing the supplies: this they have done, and their reasons are contained in a report replete with allegations of the most gross and calumnious character. The Representative of your King has withers applied to him, such as are never ut-

tered in common life, among men of respectability—and such as are disgraceful to a Legislative body. Do you, my friends approve of this conduct of the majority? do the Electors of Upper Canada approve of it? If they do, let them return again the men who have practised it—and let me and every member of the minority be rejected.

The consequence of the refusal of the Supplies, has been the resurrection of the bills making grants of money for public improvements; and the country is suffering to an incalculable extent in consequence. By some it has been said, that His Excellency was wrong in reserving those bills, but I ask the Executive to be so powerless as to be without the means of self protection or defence—and is it to be so restrained that it cannot exercise any opinion independently of the other branches of the Government? Would it be right to surrender the control of the people's money, to the men who would subvert as far as it was in their power the people's Government? What is the fact with respect to the stopping the Supplies—did not the majority resolve that they would not grant even the small sum of £7000 to support the Government—at the same moment that they asked more than £100,000 to be placed under the control of several of their members, and others, their followers or supporters—would the people of the country desire to see the whole of their revenues doled out as the majority of the Assembly might dictate among themselves, without any provision being made for the support of their Government?—if they would, let them return a majority to the next House of similar designs with the last. It is an unfounded assertion to say, that the Executive Government is to blame for withholding the money voted for roads and other public improvements. The reservation of the bills making these grants, was done from a sense of duty to the people—it was believed that the people would say that none of their money should be granted to men who had openly declared and acted upon a resolution to destroy the power and efficacy of the Government. When any one therefore asks why did not the Governor assent to the money bills passed by the majority of the Assembly?—let the answer be—because that majority aimed at the subversion of the people's government by withholding the supplies necessary for its support, and therefore in justice to the people, he ought not, and dare not place the people's money under their controul. In truth it is only necessary for the people to think for themselves to be convinced; that had the majority acted as true and faithful representatives ought to have acted, the business of the country would not have been retarded, and the tumult and confusion that now prevail, would never have been excited. Let the Governor be right or wrong, the majority of the Assembly are to blame for the mischief that has occurred. There was no just reason for withholding the Supplies—the people did not desire it, but every loyal and independent man condemns it—and to this error every bad consequence is to be imputed.

Having said thus much on the misconduct of the majority of the Assembly, I should be glad to turn to a good measure that has proceeded from them.—They have had it in their power to do whatever good they pleased, but have they accomplished any? search the journals, look through the Statutes—let it be told where any measure of public benefit and importance can be found as having emanated from them. I feel confident that the search will result in this—that the time of the House and the money of the country has been squandered, at business sessions after lamented grievances, and in concocting and promulgating reports calculated to disturb the peace of the country—or in introducing bills of a mischievous or useless tendency, which it was well known would not be concurred in, by the other branch of the Legislature.

With respect to the minority, they for the most part of the time, and from necessity acted upon the defensive, and I am not aware that it has been alleged against them that they were the authors of, or attempted the adoption of any bad measure. But it is said that the Tory House before the last passed the "INFAMOUS EVERLASTING SALARY BILL,"—now my friends a few words of explanation on this point, and they shall be but few. In the first place I will ask you whether you think it likely that the time will arrive when you will desire to be without a Governor—without Judges—without a Council, or without Crown Officers to conduct public prosecutions? If you think that it is not probable that any such period will arrive—then what objection is there to the Everlasting Salary Bill, as it is called? By its provisions, two thirds only of the Governor's salary is provided for,—the Judges' salary—the salary of the Councilors—of the Crown Officers and one or two others are secured by this bill—and are not made dependent on the annual vote of the Assembly—and by this means you are secure in the performance of the duties of these indispensable officers—and now I think I may venture to assert that it is because these persons are not dependant on an annual vote for their salaries that the majority are so enraged at the passing of the bill in question—it would no doubt be most gratifying to them to have it in their power at every time to say to the Governor—Judges—and others, you shall receive nothing from us, in the hope to coerce these functionaries into the performance of such acts as they might dictate; if such a power existed, may I not ask where would be the independence of Governor and Judges? would it not have vanished? most assuredly it would; and such at this moment would have been the condition of the Country, if the bill in question had not been passed; the means of supporting those branches of the Government would have been refused by the majority last session, in the same manner that other supplies were withheld.

But there is still another explanation of this matter. The majority forgot to tell you that at the time the permanent grant for the support of the Governor, Judges, &c. was made, and which amounts altogether, to between six and seven thousand pounds, twenty thousand pounds a year or more were surrendered up to the controul of the Legislature which was previously at the sole disposal of the Crown, and from which the government

might not only have paid the salaries mentioned, but every other charge necessary for conducting public business, without any application to the Assembly whatever; and it is owing to this act of generosity on the part of government that it is now left by the ungrateful representatives of the people without supplies;—but enough of this. Let us now turn our minds to the future, and exert ourselves to redeem our country from the baneful domination of an Assembly who have so little studied the peace, welfare, and good government of the Province as the last.

That there are questions unsettled which it is desirable to have disposed of, no one will deny.—Among the number, as most prominent, I will mention the Clergy Reserve question—the Casual and Territorial Revenue—and the settlement and management of the waste lands of the Crown. With respect to the first, I hesitate not to declare, that the majority of the Assembly had been sincere in their desire to put an end to discussion with respect to it, it would have been disposed of long since. It is of no consequence to enquire what my own particular opinions are upon this subject—they have been openly and plainly avowed, and have undergone no change; but it is an unquestionable fact that the minority of the Assembly are those who have been most decidedly willing to put the matter to rest. They have frequently expressed their readiness to refer the decision of the dispute to the King—to reinvest the lands in His Majesty for religious purposes, or without any condition whatever; but all these projects have been rejected—but on what ground, unless the bone of contention and strife might be retained, I am unable to imagine. When every other branch of the Government, and almost every Member of the minority, as well as the Legislative Council, have offered the palm of peace, it has been rejected by the majority of the Assembly, and they have pertinaciously insisted on an appropriation of the Reserves, which they must feel will not be granted, and which I do not believe they sincerely desire should be concurred in.

As respects the Casual and Territorial Revenue, I am disposed to believe that a fair and judicious arrangement may be made with the Government, if the House of Assembly are disposed to act in corresponding principles. And with regard to the settlement of the Waste lands of the Crown, I am without any hesitation declaring that if a system can be adopted by which they may be speedily settled by our fellow subjects in this country, and from other parts of the world, that no single act that can be accomplished will be followed by so much substantial advantage to the people of Upper Canada. The minority of the House introduced a measure having this object in view, but it was retarded, if not defeated, by the majority, who introduced some impracticable scheme that might benefit a few Commissioners, but which would serve no other good purpose. In my opinion, the settlement of the Waste lands should be the primary object of the Government, and revenue from them quite a secondary consideration. Should reasonable and truly patriotic men be returned to the next Assembly, we may hope that this most important measure will be accomplished.

And now, my friends, I have very few remarks to make, and I am done—what I have said to you does not proceed from any vindictive feeling, or any desire to mislead you, but to draw your attention to facts worthy your deepest consideration, that you may be guided in the exercise of the important duties you as this day called upon to perform, after calm reflection, and upon resolutions formed to do your duty as become freemen and British subjects. What I have said to you, is unconnected with electioneering objects, for I now distinctly declare to you, and I ask it to be so understood, that this is the last time I shall address you as a Candidate for your suffrages. My object is to arouse you to a sense of the danger that now threatens our institutions, through the dark and unprincipled machinations of pretended patriots. Believe me when I tell you that unless the people of this province escape from the delusion by which they are now blinded to the real character of the men I have referred to, that but a very few years will have passed away before they will be called upon to struggle for their liberties or surrender themselves to the baneful domination of a faction who are using every exertion to misrepresent facts and pervert truth, that their real objects may escape detection. Remember the letter addressed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly in Lower Canada to the Speaker of the late House in this Province, and which at midnight, the day before the prorogation, was for the first time communicated and laid on the table of the Assembly, although it was admitted by our Speaker, that it had been in his possession for a considerable length of time, and in fact dated several months before it was made known to the House. In this letter Mr. Papineau speaks enough to inform you that the duty of the people of the Colonies was to obtain the same form of Government that was the "prophetic circumstance" established in the United States." The form of Government advertised to, is a pure democracy—and the auspicious circumstances under which it was obtained was REBELLION! Think of this, my friends, and let the people of Upper Canada consider in what way this letter was treated by the Chief officer of the House chosen by the majority, and let them further remember that not one single member of the Majority joined the Minority in one word of condemnation of the base sentiments thus impudently addressed to them! Go then to the polls,—exercise your right to vote in every County where you have a vote, and earnestly entreat your friends and fellow countrymen to awaken from the delusion by which their judgments have been misled, and unite hand and heart in every constitutional exertion to rescue their country from the danger that threatens it.

THE APPROACHING CONTEST.

On Monday next the Elections commence throughout the Country, and our Constitutional friends will, we trust, be up and doing. So much depends upon the issue, and so strenuous are the exertions made by the friends of excitement, that we should be united and prompt in maintaining the struggle. Let there be no apathy, no negligence, but let each individual use his influence and discharge his duty as becomes a British subject, anxious to promote the public welfare. Let all things be done with becoming moderation and candor, but at the same time with energy and determination.

There are in Kingston many persons who have votes in Lenox & Addington, and also in Hastings. The few that are in the radical interest will doubtless be put in unparing requisition. There will be with them no want of exertion. Then, while we repudiate their practices and oppose their sentiments, let us copy something of their zeal, and profit by their example. But we cannot feel that it is necessary to dwell upon the subject. We earnestly hope that not one of our Constitutional friends in Kingston, having votes in these Counties will hesitate a moment, but will go readily forward and do what can be done towards securing the election of men of sound principles and moderate political feelings.—Do this, and the country may be restored to its wonted tranquillity—improvements may be again pushed forward, and the present prevailing distress be effectually removed.

The different steam boats daily passing and returning offer peculiar advantages for those who may

feel desirous of attending, the different elections on the Bay, and we hope that we shall have the pleasure of hearing that many of our friends from Brockville, Prescott, and elsewhere, will promptly lend their aid in securing the election of men like Cartwright, Manshan, &c.—an object worth contending for.

The very intelligent Editor of that most intelligent journal, entitled the *Beltville Independent*, has thought proper to take of us because we, in a late number of this paper, did him the very great honor of mentioning him to our readers. It was done incidentally, it is true, but then we knew our concession would be useful to him, and did not imagine that our good intentions would have been requited with such ingratitude.

We took occasion to make some observations upon the political affairs of Hastings, but Mr. Benjamin could not tolerate such an interference, as he regards that field as entirely his own, not, perhaps, without some reason, since his paper seldom travels out of that immediate vicinity. It was doubtless for this reason he, on this occasion, published his admirable strictures in an EXTRA, which he knew might be circulated, and put into the hands of many a respectable man who could never dream of looking into the *Beltville Independent*. The EXTRA, doubt, cost his writer some labor, but contains nothing worthy of a moment's comment. More twaddle and humbug, misrepresentation and impertinence, never characterized any one production. It has neither wit nor satire (fact nor argument, but is grovelling and puerile, illiberal and disingenuous in the extreme. The kind and necessary advice that Candidates, who were likely to divide the Constitutional interest, the Editor willfully distorts in directing to the Electors of Hastings! Was this fair! And not content with this, he must insinuate, that the article he was attempting to review, was from the pen of Mr. Manshan! Was this honorable? Mr. Manshan never wrote a line in vindication of himself in the editorial of his paper, and Mr. Benjamin was not acting a very gentlemanly part in publishing any such insinuation. What we have said with regard to Mr. Manshan, was at our own instance, and has not been approved, notwithstanding the vapouring of the Editor of the *Intelligencer*.

We beg Mr. Benjamin to bear in mind that we shall not spend our time in a controversy with him, and are now noticing one for all his remarks respecting us. He may swagger and play the part of a braggart, as he pleases; but if he fancies that we are for what he says, respecting us, he is deplorably mistaken. No doubt he would like to have the name of disputing with us, but we shall not thus far honor him till he adopts a more rational style than that of his EXTRA. It is an expedient often resorted to by the Editors of petty newspapers, who, falling in gaining notoriety otherwise, would gain fame by quarrelling with their neighbors. Mr. Benjamin must, however, excuse us for the present; we fear that should we enter the field of word-war with him, and vanquish the contest, we should gain no credit from the contest; whereas should we be vanquished, might our defeat be of having been a party in such a contest. Our forbearance in this instance will doubtless be admired by all, for had we been so unmerciful as to bring our heavy artillery against the *Intelligencer*, and its competitor, the entire annihilation of the *Intelligencer* with its Press, Editor, or Devils and all, would, it is all human probability, have been the fearful consequence.

Mr. Benjamin will excuse us for not having "found ourselves so situated" to use his own words, "as to be obliged to issue an EXTRA."

STEAM BOAT KINGSTON.

Capt. Bonter, with his characteristic readiness to accommodate the public, as desired us to state, that the Kingston will, on Monday next, leave our port at an earlier hour than usual, that she may enable passengers who may desire it, to reach Bath before the commencement of the election. Gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of this conveyance, must apply before 7 o'clock in the morning, as the boat will leave precisely at that hour.

From the Toronto Christian Guardian.

Toronto City Election.—The election for this City commenced on Monday. The Candidates are Messrs. Draper and Small. Mr. Draper was proposed by W. B. Jarvis, Esq., seconded by Dr. King; and Mr. Small by Dr. Baldwin, seconded by Jesse Ketchum, Esq. After addresses were delivered by these gentlemen and the candidates, the polling commenced, and at the close of the first day stood as follows:

Draper, 62	Small, 33
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Second Day.

Draper, 180	Small, 134
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Third day, half past two o'clock.

Draper, 243	Small, 175
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The Steamboat 'Commodore Barrie,' left this Port for the head of the Lake, on Tuesday last, for the first time since the alterations and improvements in the formation of her boilers. She is in most excellent condition, and is said to sail uncommonly fast. She is under the command of Capt. Patterson, formerly of the Schooner 'Union.' Our statement, that this noble vessel had been sold to the Rochester folks, was incorrect, a negotiation to effect a sale was then in existence—and failed.—[Whig.]

The Rideau Canal.—From intelligence received from the scene of the late accident, it appears as Monday last, was the most energetic exertions are being adopted to repair the broken Bywash. Capt. Bolton, and several other officers of the Engineer Department are on the spot, attended by a body of tradesmen and laborers, and one week's labor will be required to make good the damage. We also learn, that in order to prevent a similar occurrence, a new Bywash, commenced, and completed this summer. This Bywash will pass immediately behind the Lock Master's Cottage, and on the hill by the locks, and by means of a cut, communicate with the Rideau, opposite where the Jock empties into that river.—[ib.]

The Ottawa & Rideau Company have made arrangements, and are now receiving goods from Montreal, via the St. Lawrence. Several barges have arrived, and more are daily expected.—[ib.]

If Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, 14th June, 1836.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

Gentlemen:—

It is with regret that we so frequently notice the impositions practised upon the editors of the New York papers, by some persons who propose to injure our property, as well as that of our fellow citizens. Last fall a notice was published in some of your papers, stating that the Welland Canal would be closed, by order of the board of directors, on the first day of November. No other of the kind existed—the canal was in good order, and remained open until closed by the ice—but that false notice produced the desired effect, and did us the injury of the trade. In your paper of the 29th June, I observed the following paragraph:—

"Welland Canal:—It is reported that one of the locks of the Welland Canal has given way and a schooner has sunk in the ruin."

This game is certainly, to say the least of it, highly dishonest—and I desire seriously to make the inquiry—Would not the company have legal redress in your courts of justice if special damages can be shown?

Will you have the goodness to inform me, either by letter or through the medium of your valuable paper, whence the information published by you was passing daily. The canal is in good order and vessels disperse and produce has been so successfully tested for the last two years, that any comment on that subject is unnecessary.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully yours,

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,

President Welland Canal Co.

We are sorry that we cannot give our esteemed readers the information he desires. The paragraph in question, consisting of two lines and a half, is one of our newspaper, and can tell how or whence. It was probably copied from some part of this state, or perhaps from one of the western Canadian papers, or We perceive that the one immediately preceding it

was taken from the Niagara Gleaner; probably this was from the same. It was given, of course, as an item of intelligence merely, without any suspicion of the accuracy, or any intention to injure the business of the Welland Canal.—[Eds. Com. Adv.]

A HINT TO THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS OF FRONTENAC.

From the Montreal Herald.

Some of the Constitutionalists of Frontenac must be mad. Out of nine candidates for the representation of that county, there are seven constitutionalists; so that the two radicals may be returned by an inconsiderable minority of the qualified electors. In no instance, so far as we can learn, have radicals threatened to come into collision with each other; and on this point, as on many other points, they offer an example highly worthy of imitation. Of the seven gentlemen five at least must be defeated, and the whole may be so; and surely even the most ambitious among them cannot hesitate even on selfish grounds, between patriotically retiring from the contest and almost certainly meeting an ignominious defeat.

We are glad to see, that our old customer of the *Beltville Whig* has addressed the rivals in the words of wisdom. To the gentlemen who, of their ambitious obstinacy may make a difference of four votes on every division in the next Assembly?

There are but few places in the Upper Province, where the constitutional party can afford to be divided against itself. Kingston and Brockville may innocently enjoy a little amusement of this kind; but elsewhere a personal contest between men of similar principles can be characterized only as teaching or madness. By the bye, how comes it, that Mr. Scroggins has started out the Spectator and supports three constitutional parties, Brockville submits to the exclusive monopoly of the revolutionary Recorder? The respectable inhabitants of Brockville ought to establish and exclusively support a constitutional journal, if they wish to relieve themselves from the suspicion of lukewarmness or insincerity.

From the Limerick Chronicle, May 18.

It is currently reported in the military circles, that a Lieut. General will be sent from England, in the course of the summer, to take the command of the troops in Canada.

Gth Foot.—Capt. Thomas Henry Johnston to be Major, by purchase, vice Daniell, who retires; Lieut. Thos. Geo. Armstrong to be Capt. by purchase, vice Johnston; Ensign Chas. McCarthy to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Armstrong; Hon. Edward Arnold Fox to be Major, by purchase, vice Johnston; and Henry Lambert to be Ensign by purchase, vice McCarthy.

May 21st.—The 6th Regiment is expected from Canada the latter end of this summer.

The reported duel between Lord Melbourne and the Hon. Mr. Norton, is not believed by the most respectable London papers, and we understand, is absolutely contradicted by private letters which have been received by the last mail. The Noble Premier had been confined from the double effects of guinea and a slight attack of gout.—[Quebec Mercury.]

It appears certain that the Right Hon. Edward Ellice is actually on his way to Canada;—but it is not known whether his visit is of a political nature, or simply to look after his extensive property in these Provinces.—[ib.]

The Boston Times says: The pamphlet purporting to be the private journal of young Robinson, contains one argument in favor of the total abstinence society, which ought not to be lost. It is this: "If one apple cost Adam the ruin of mankind, what ought to be the price of a barrel of cider?"

A Methodist's Compliment to a Parson.—A lady of Compton Dando, Somersetshire, who patronizes Methodism, and is withal a poetess, feeling indignant at the dull sermons of an Oxford parson against her favorite creed, wrote the subjoined uncompromising stanzas, and had them circulated through the parish:

"Oxford no more shouldst thou be call'd,
For thou hast bred too many calves,
To thy eternal shame!"

It has been determined, after some opposition, to fit up a gallery in the House of Commons for the reception of the ladies. Those members who were in favor of the plan cited the example of France, the Congress at Washington, and the German States, all of whom permitted ladies to be present at their debates. They contended that their presence in the gallery would subvert as it were the ideas, and soften down the acerbity of the members, render their speeches more polished, and less so-phoric, increase their courtesy to each other, &c. &c. Such arguments were unanswerable, and the motion, as we have stated above, was accordingly carried by a majority of 90 in a House of 222 members.—[Emigrant.]

It seems that the rail-road mania is rapidly spreading from the British Islands to the continent of Europe; most of the journals from that quarter are filled with projects for rail-roads. One is in contemplation between Venice and Milan; another between Cologne and the Belgian frontier has been determined upon, while the gigantic enterprise of a rail-road communicating between London, Paris and Brussels, is confidently mentioned as about to be proceeded with.—[ib.]

The following in relation to the pressure which has of late been so severely experienced in the money-market, is from the Courier & Enquirer of Monday:—

"We learn that the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States has obtained in London on its bonds, a loan of a million and a half pounds sterling, or about six millions five hundred dollars. Cramped as the mercantile community which formerly was devoted to their use have been diverted into other channels, and aggravated as the inconvenience resulting therefrom has been by the course pursued by the organs of the government, we flatter ourselves this measure of the Bank will afford material relief.

THE HUMOURS OF BART'LEMY FAIR.

Jack Scroggins and the Conjurers.—The ancient Court of Pied Poudre, which is held during the festival of St. Bartholomew, was enlightened on Monday evening by a case of Scroggins, in which the renowned Jack Mullins, an itinerant conjuror, the defendant. Jack pleaded his own case in propria persona, and Mullins in the same way depended on his talent and conjuring qualities for the chance of a get out. Jack came forward evidently labouring under great excitement, and addressing the worthy Marshal in a tone something between the creak of a door and the grunt of a pig whose larynx had been effected with inflammation, said—"Please your Vurship, I has to complain of very ungentlemanly sort of treatment by this here covet wot calls himself a conjuror. As I was going through the fair this here evening as is, I seed 'my nabs' a going on with his conjuration, and making at him laugh ready to split 'emselves; so as I haven't had a laugh ever since the Fancy's gone out o' vogue. I thought I'd have one free of expence too, and I stood, 'as many folks makes many,' to see what was a going on; I seed him turning the cards into all manner o' things; and making what was black appear white; when at last he brings out a bag, what he showed us had nothing in it, and then all on a sudden he cackled for all the world like an old hen, brought out an egg, and afore you could say Jack Robinson, he brings out three more. Well, thought I, I never seed a conjuror lay eggs afore; but I knowed it was all a trick, and I said he warn't going to gam-

mon me, for I was up to a thing or two afore he was born, and so I was. With that he hops out. So, thinking no harm, and supposing he was a gentlemanly sort of a man, I was that enough to volk my corpus up; upon which he gives me the bag to look up; upon which he self there warn't no eggs in it, and satisfy my 'I'm blowed if there was a head in it, and a sparrow's; well, then he bid me look up big. Now, says he, keep your eyes on me, and see as I don't deceive you; which I did, when he bag, out he brought a fine fresh hedge, as I thought, for he put it into my hands, and I found it quite warm. Now, says he, old stick in the mud, are you satisfied? And I'm blow'd if I still more; for I'll throw this hedge down your throat, and pull it out of your ear. If you do, says I, I'm best if you won't do more than lkey Briton, the famous Jew conjuror, ever did in his best days. 'You shall see what you shall see,' says he, and taking my steer to one hand, and the hedge in the other, he calls the gentlemen and ladies to see this here 'wool of dear deception.' He then bid me open my potato-trap, which I did, as wide as I could, when all of a sudden he dashes the hedge right sending part of the yolk down my throat, and leaving a live chicken in my mouth, which began to kick like a maggot in a horse's back, arter which he rubbed the rest of the yolk over my face, as your vurship sees. I never see so sick in all my blessed days; and so I determined to bring him afore your vurship for redress, as I know'd your vurship would see fair play between man and man."

The marshal asked Mr. Mullins what he had to say to the charge?

Mr. Mullins at once admitted the truth of the statement; but said that he had been challenged by Mr. Scroggins to a trial of his skill, and would have performed the feat he had intended, but Scroggins, the moment he put the egg in his mouth, scruned it between his teeth, and thus occasioned the disaster of which he complained; for which he thought he had most reason to complain, inasmuch as he was a chicken out of pocket, which would have been hatched the next day, and in time have laid him lots of eggs for future experiments.

The Marshal considered that, in point of law, and consistent with former precedents, this was an unanswerable defence, and dismissed the plaintiff, with a caution to keep clear of conjurors in future; for it was clear he was 'no conjuror' himself.

Jack retired, chock-full at his defeat, and exclaimed most loudly against the partiality of the Judge, who he said he had no doubt 'stood in' with Mullins, who was well 'tippec' to encourage his willinary.

GOOD NIGHT.

BY JOANNA BAILIE.

The stars is down and time gone by,
The suns are twinkling in the sky,
New torch nor taper longer may
Eke out a little but stented day;
The hours have passed with airy flight,
We needs must part; good night, good night!

The bride into her bover is sent,
And ribald song and jesting spent,
The lover's whisper'd words and few
Have laid the bashful maid a-doo;
The dancing floor is silent quiet,
No foot bounds there; good night, good night!

Sweet sleep be with us, one and all!
And if upon its stillness fall
The visions of a pleasy brain,
We'll have our pleasures o'er again.
To warm the heart, to charm the sight,
Gay dreams to all! good night, good night!

DIED.

On the 21st Inst. at Niagara, Mr. Francis Blair, aged 35.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Boxes real Quinabog Scotch Stone.

C. WILLARD.

Kingston, 24th June 1836.

GORE BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Bank, on the first Monday in August next, at Ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing twelve months.

A. STERN,

Cashier.

Hamilton, 18th June, 1836.

Children's Friend Society.

KINGSTON COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting in Kingston, on Monday, the 20th instant, of persons desirous of furthering the benevolent objects of this institution, called at the request of Capt. Ornt, Agent to the Society in Canada, for the purpose of establishing a Branch Committee at Kingston, for the reception and distribution of Children, in the Midland District. The following Gentlemen were respectively nominated members of the same, with power to add to their number, viz:

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON STUART, L.L.D.
REV. R. D. CARTWRIGHT, A.M.
HONORABLE JOHN KING,
HONORABLE JOHN MACGILLIVRAY,
THOMAS MARKLAND, Esq. J. P.
JAMES SIMSON, Esq. J. P.
WILLIAM LOGIE, Esq. J. P.
JAMES MACFARLANE, Esq. J. P.
JOHN MARKS, Esq. J. P.
THOMAS SCOBELL, Esq. D. A. C. P.

The latter Gentleman being also appointed Corresponding Secretary of the said Committee.

The Committee give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for Children, through the Secretary, who is prepared to give every information on the subject. No communication will be attended to, unless the postage be paid.

Kingston, June 22d, 1836.

Children's Friend Society.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has been disappointed in receiving the number of Children sent out by the Society, viz: 85 Boys and Girls, which he expected, only 15 having been sent out. But the remainder, viz: 85 Boys and Girls, will arrive in the course of the present season, and the applications hitherto received, will be attended to.

JOHN ORROK,
Secretary for the Canada.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS, River Trent.

NO hereby given, that certain Lots in the Town lately surveyed at the mouth of the Trent, in the District of Newcastle, will be offered for Sale, by Auction, in that Town, on Wednesday the 15th day of June next, and afterwards on the second Wednesday in July, August, September, and October following, at the upset price of £10, currency each, and upon the usual conditions of Building.

The terms of payment will be one quarter down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with Interest on each Instalment as it becomes due.

Commissioner for Crown Lands Office, } 99
Toronto, April 30th, 1836. } 451