TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr. Papineau, the House went into committee to consider the propriety of repealing the Municipal Council Laws, and adopting new provisions on the subject, and agreed to a resolution.—To be reported on Monday.

On motions of Mr. Boulton, the Humber Harbour bill, and the Report of the committee on Private Bills thereon, were referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The House went into committee to consider the expediency of imposing a tax to provide for elementary institutions in Lower Canada, and a resolution was agreed to.—To be received on Monday.

The House went into committee on the Bill to secure the rights of property in British plantation vessels navigating our inland waters,—and the Committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

The Bill to abolish the office of Surveyor General, was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to repeal certain Ordinances of Lower Canada, relating to winter roads, so far as respects the Districts of Quebec, Gaspe, and part of Three Rivers, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on the 24th inst.

The House went into Committee on the Report of the Select Committee on Agriculture, and a resolution was then agreed to.—To be reported on Monday.

Chronicle & Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1845.

PARLIAMENTARY.

We return our thanks to John A. Macdonald, Esq., M. P. P. for a copy of a "Message from His Excellency the Governor General, in answer to an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 23d January, 1845, for copies of certain Correspondence on the subject of the late Election for the City of Montreal;"—and also for a copy of an amended Bill "to prevent the undue accumulation or Plurality of Offices in the same hands, and to obtain Official Returns of certain Incomes arising from Fees of Office, with a view to the funding of such Fees, and allowing fixed Salaries in lieu thereof."

Accompanying the Message there is a Despatch from the Governor General to Lord Stanley, enclosing the copy of a Report from Capt. Wetherall, Stipendiary Magistrate in charge of Public Works, detailing the proceedings at the late Montreal Election, and also a Despatch from Lord Stanley in reply, in which he requests His Excellency to "signify to the Returning Officer, Mr. Young, and to Captain Wetherall, his approbation of the efforts so successfully made by them for the preservation of the Peace of the City on that occasion."

We select two or three extracts from Capt. Wetherall's report descriptive of scenes which he says he personally witnessed:—

"On the morning of the first day of polling an unusually large body of strangers, evidently Irish labourers, congregated in M'Gill Street, one of the largest thoroughfares, and flanking the streets leading to the polling booths in the Queen's Ward, one of the principal Wards in the City.

"Amongst these people, I recognized a large number of labourers from the Lachine Canal, non-voters, and it was very evident, from their manner and local disposition, that they meditated an attack on the booth with a view of taking and keeping forcible possession of it, a plan which they had successfully practised at the last election for Montreal.

"Shortly after the poll was opened an attack was made by these people on the voters of Mr. Moffatt, who had assembled near the poll at the Queen's Ward, in the street assigned to them; and the Deputy Returning Officer found it necessary to call in the Troops.

"The riot was speedily repressed, and the Troops were retained in the vicinity of the poll, to allow free access to it, and prevent further rioting.

"Polling continued throughout the day uninterruptedly.

"On the close of the Poll, on the first day, an attempt was again made by the labourers to create a disturbance, by attacking the voters of the opposite party, which was again checked."

* * * * *

"On the second day, the polling commenced at the usual hour, and continued without interruption.

"Early on that day I received information from the Police, stationed on the line of Canal, that agents for Mr. Drummond had proceeded along the line of Canal, stating to the labourers (many of whom had returned to their work) among other inflammatory matter, that the "Tories" had burned the Recollet, (an Irish Roman Catholic Church,) and that their comrades had been abused and were bleeding in the streets, and urging them to proceed to Montreal immediately.

"A party, amounting to between three and four hundred, many of whom were armed, marched in military array with scouts and flankers, on Montreal, augmenting their numbers as they proceeded; this body made their appearance at the foot of M'Gill Street, and continued their march in the direction of the polling place, in the Queen's Ward, and refusing on the command of the Magistrates to halt, the Riot Act was read, and the Cavalry directed to disperse the crowd and assist the Civil Power in the capture of as many as possible: thirty men were arrested and committed to Jail."

The Bill to prevent the accumulation of Offices provides that no person shall hold more than one office on the Civil List, or any other office at the same time; nor shall any income derived from two or more offices exceed £300 per annum. Officers receiving fees amounting to more then £100 per annum to make returns thereof on oath; and of the charges and expenses incident to their offices. On motion of Mr. Gowan a clause has been added to the Bill, which provides that after the passing of the Act it shall not be lawful to appoint any person to more than one office of emolument, where such emolument is borne upon and paid out of the Revenues of the Province.

Business appears to make slow progress in the Legislative Assembly. The more important measures, however, are now coming before the House, and it is to be hoped that those hon. Members who have wasted so much time with their long windy speeches on minor topics will now co-operate with those who are determined to work. The University Bill, so anxiously expected, will in all probability be introduced shortly after Mr. Draper takes his seat. The Customs Bill has passed the lower House. The Hon. Mr. Papineau's speech on the occasion of his introducing the School Bill for Canada East is worthy of perusal. It contains a very interesting statistical account of the progress of Education in the sister Province from its earliest settlement up to the present time. The speech is copied in full from the Montreal Herald.

We observe it stated in last evening's *Whig*, with reference to the new Corporation Bill, that the Common Council are intending to obtain increased powers of taxation. We have had an opportunity of seeing the clauses of the new bill, and there is no such power given in it. We shall watch the Corporation as narrowly as our contemporary, but we see no good in misrepresenting their proceedings; and as to the suspicions entertained that there is something going on in an underhand manner, we may state that the bill will be printed, and the inhabitants can then judge for themselves. There can be no doubt that the clause relative to the Tavern Licences will have to be abandoned, it being a measure affecting the revenue.

British American Cultivator.—This excellent agricultural paper is now published in a more convenient form for preservation than formerly. The B. A. Cultivator should be well supported in the Province by all who have its best interests at heart. It contains a vast amount of practical information, which even the most ignorant farmer may avail himself of, and apply with great utility in the cultivation and management of his Farm.

New Brunswick.—We intimated in a late number that the Lieut. Governor of the sister Province had appointed his son-in-law to the office of Provincial Secretary without consulting his Council;—in consequence of this appointment four members of the Council have resigned, and at the request of His Excellency they have furnished him with their reasons for doing so in writing. A series of Resolutions involving the question of Responsible Government were to have been moved in the Assembly on Monday the 10th inst.

The following are the letters of the late Councellors, on the subject of their Resignations. No. 1. is from Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen. No. 2. is that of Mr. Wilmot.

No. 1.

"We did not fail to convey to your Excellency at the earliest opportunity, after you communicated to us the appointment of Mr. Reade to the office of Provincial Secretary, the embarrassment we anticipated in supporting and defending the appointment in our places in the Legislature. While we are prepared at all times firmly to maintain to the utmost constitutional extent the Prerogative of the Crown, we are unable conscientiously to justify its exercise in this instance. We conceive that the patronage of the Crown should be distributed without reference to origin or party, having a due regard to the relative claims of those who, from their public character and services, naturally look forward with a laudable ambition to preferment in this Province, their home by birth or adoption. On the other hand we feel that the elevation to the highest offices of individuals whose character, services and preferment (however appreciated elsewhere) are entirely unknown to the country generally, is prejudicial to the best interests of the Province, and it will tend to undermine that implicit reliance upon the justice and wisdom of her Majesty's Government which has existed in the minds of Her subjects in this Colony hitherto unimpaired.—Entertaining these views we were reluctantly compelled to tender our resignation, it not being in our power to support your Excellency in the late appointment. It may be necessary to add that we make it no ground of objection that the appointment of Mr. Reade was forwarded for the Royal approbation without the advice or concurrence of the Council, nor do we urge that the office should be filled by a member of any particular party. We are not so illiberal as to contend that the natives of this or any portion of her Majesty's dominions have peculiar claims to preferment. We have invariably maintained that the patronage of the Crown shall not be subservient to the party purposes of any individual or body of men; nor do we insist that the person holding this office should necessarily be a member of the Executive Council or be required to secure a seat in the Assembly, such principles, not having been established in this Province."

No. 2.

"In the first place I consider it justly due to the people of this Province, that all the offices of honor and emolument in the gift of the administrator of the Government should be bestowed upon *inhabitants of the Province, who have made this country their home*, and in cases of the principal offices those persons should be preferred who have claims for *service rendered to the Province*, and who command the respect and confidence of the country. With these views, which I hope I shall ever retain, I must necessarily disapprove of the appointment in question, as I can only look upon Mr. Reade as a comparative *stranger and a transient person*, while at the same time, I am of opinion that he has no claim whatever on the ground of public service rendered to the Province.

It would be in vain for the Parents of our youth to make every exertion in order to qualify their sons for the higher offices of the Province, if the avenues to honorable and profitable preferment are to be thus closed against them; and I confess cannot but view the appointment under consideration, as an act of great injustice to the people of this country, and I can safely assure your Excellency that it will be thus considered throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

Your Excellency is well aware that ever since I have had the honor of having a seat in the Council, I have approved of, and advocated those principles of Colonial Government, which are now in full operation in Canada, which have been distinctly enunciated by the present Government in the House of Commons, and which require the administration to be conducted by Heads of Departments responsible to the Legislature—and holding their offices contingently upon the country, as expressed through the Representatives of the people.

Still entertaining a strong attachment to those principles from a clear conviction of their constitutionality, and from a conscientious belief in their safe and practical adaptation to a British Colony, enjoying the privileges of a representative form of Government. I can see no sufficient reason for withholding their salutary influence from the loyal and intelligent people of this Province; and considering it more advisable that a gradual advancement should be made by the Government itself towards those principles as opportunities may offer, than that a concession in gross, should hereafter be made to the urgent demands of the country, I am of opinion that the Provincial Secretary should now be brought into the Executive Government, and should hold a seat in one of the Houses of the Legislature—his tenure of office, being contingent upon the successful administration of the Government; and therefore as the appointment in question has been irrespective of any of those conditions, I am bound to give it my opposition."

In order to gain the consent of France to the annexation of Texas, the Secretary of the United States, [John C. Calhoun,] lately addressed a letter to the American Minister at Paris, in which he makes a number of highly coloured and unfounded statements with reference to the position of the two countries,—intended for the special eye of the French Government,—the secret leaked out, however, and it appears the American Secretary thought proper to travel out of the record to vilify the British Government by attributing to it acts of secret intrigue for the control of Texas which had no foundation in fact—and were used merely as an excuse for the duplicity in this matter of the American Government itself. It appears by the following article from the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, that the British Government is about to bring John Tyler & Co. to an account for their unmanly conduct.

Our Democratic neighbors resort to all sorts of trickery and deceit for the purpose of provoking a war with Great Britain;—they cheat, vilify and deceive her—denounce and then take advantage of her victories by sea and land—imprison her guiltless subjects with impunity—invade her territory almost without rebuke—and they have now had the audacity to denounce her to France her nearest neighbor, for the purpose of creating a jealous feeling between the two Governments,—and yet Britain submits quietly, she will bide her time; she does not go to war now-a-days for trifles,—her Statesmen are too enlightened for that—but there is a point beyond which she cannot submit without sacrificing her honor—and that honor we are happy to say is in excellent keeping, and if the *Democracy* of America do provoke a war with her they will unquestionably get plenty of what Paddy gave the drum.

The following is the article from the Commercial:

Mr. Calhoun's Diplomacy.—We have tidings of high import from Washington; tidings for the truth of which we cannot vouch, but which present nothing incredible, nothing indeed which we had not reason to expect. We are told that the last steamer from England brought despatches from the British Government to Mr. Pakenham, instructing him to demand from the Government of the United States an explanation of the very extraordinary letter written by Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, the U. S. Minister at the Court of France, which, as we learned by the same arrival, had been the subject of so much angry and indignant comment in the English papers. In the account given to us the word used is "apology"—that Mr. Pakenham is instructed to demand an apology—but we have considered it more probable that an explanation would be required in the first instance, and that an apology would be demanded only in the event of explanation being withheld, or proving unsatisfactory. What is to follow a denial of either apology or explanation our readers can imagine for themselves.

As we have said, there is nothing improbable in the information we have received. In fact we do not see how the British Government can avoid taking some notice of Mr. Calhoun's very remarkable production, without doing violence to its own self-respect and its claims upon the respect of other Governments. As an individual Mr. Calhoun might express what opinions he pleased of British policy, British diplomacy, British good faith or British ambition and selfishness; in speech or by letter, as Mr. John C. Calhoun, he might give free utterance to whatever wild conceptions his mind had formed; but the case is very different when his utterance takes the form of an official document, has "Department of State of the United States" at the top of it, is addressed virtually to a great European power, and is finally published to the whole world as the deliberate sentiment of the United States, which the United States are prepared to vindicate and to maintain. The impeachment of the British Government assumes a grave and important character under such a state of things; and we cannot be astonished if the British Government feels itself called upon to make its voice heard in the premises.

The reader will remember, probably, what fiery indignation was felt, or affected, by General Jackson, being then the Government of the United States, on account of a single word contained in a despatch from the Foreign Minister of France, on the subject of our claims upon that kingdom. The word in question, *pretendu*, was erroneously rendered by the official translator at Washington so as to convey an idea of insincerity on the part of the Government, whereas its real meaning, according to French construction, implied nothing of reproach or disrespect; yet Gen. Jackson fumed and flounced about this unhappy *pretendu*, insisted that it contained a gross insult to the American Government and people, and for a time would hear of nothing but such fiery redress as could be given by pistols and muskets, broadswords, pikes and cannon. The indignation and fury displayed on that occasion by the party supposing itself wronged may be cited by the British Government, if such a course be thought necessary, as establishing a precedent from which Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tyler cannot very well escape. France alleged and proved that no reproach or insult was designed, yet General Jackson was strongly minded to insist on nothing less than a most ample apology; and, if we mistake not, Mr. Calhoun was at that very time a member of General Jackson's administration. It is possible, perhaps probable, that he was consulted in all the stages of that affair; and though he enjoys an enviable faculty of changing his mind and can go from one doctrine or opinion to its opposite with as good a grace as any public man we know of, we do not see how he can resist the demand of Lord Aberdeen for an apology without admitting that General Jackson played the part of blusterer and bully; for if there was insult to the United States Government in the mistranslated and misunderstood French word *pretendu*, there certainly is insult a hundred times more gross to the British Government in the sweeping and heavy charges made against it in the letter to Mr. King.

☞ *We are happy to state that the Rev. Professor Campbell has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to deliver his first Lecture "On the State of the Church," this evening in St. Andrew's Church, at 7 o'clock.*

Custard Composition.—We beg leave to introduce to the notice of housekeepers who make use of this agreeable appendage to their table, a wholesome and economical preparation by which custards can be prepared in a few minutes, equal, and we even say superior to any we ever tasted. Mr. Brent's own description of the preparation will be found in his advertisement, and we assure our readers that the custards produced by the process are in every respect equal to any we ever ate.

The mode of making them is by dissolving one of the parcels in a wine glass of cold milk, and then pour the mixture into a pint of boiling milk, and the work is done.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—DEAR SIR,—I notice in the last number of my favorite paper, the Chronicle & Gazette, that in your remarks upon the new Corporation Law, you suggest that the clause that now requires that the Mayor or Aldermen should be resident in the Town, should be altered, and they should be eligible to fill those offices, if they reside within two miles of the City. As the matter now stands, you say, the persons who are probably the best calculated to fill those important offices are excluded, and you can see no reason why it should be so. This looks a little like paying some people a compliment at the expense of the Town. I must confess that Kingston cannot boast of the most talented men in the country, nor do I think it could do so were two miles added to its limits, but this I may say, and I think with some degree of consistency, that a Town which cannot produce men of sufficient capacity to manage its affairs, ought not to ask for an Act of Incorporation. Perhaps the heavy taxes in Town make it an object for some people to live out of it, but it is to be hoped, that those persons who are so well calculated to govern us, will be patriotic enough to come and live among us, and share our burthens, before they accept office, which they can well afford to do when it is accompanied with a good salary.

A KINGSTONIAN.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Zurich, we have two days later news from France.

The committees on the address, in both houses, held their meetings on the 3rd. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies resolved that the Government should be required to lay before them all documents and information relating to the several questions adverted to in the King's speech; and that the Ministers should be requested to attend before them and give such explanations as they might require.

This would seem to indicate a purpose to make vigorous opposition.

A great robbery had been effected upon the Rothschilds; seven cases of Spanish piastres, containing to the amount of 140,000 francs, were stolen from the transportation waggon somewhere between London and Paris.

Accounts from Madrid were that on the 28th of December, nineteen members of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies gave in their resignations in consequence of the Minister of Finance having made use of some derogatory expressions in debate, imputing censurable motives to the opposition.

The Minister humbled himself before them, but in vain; notwithstanding his explanations and apologies they adhered to their purpose.

The seceders were the only representatives in the Chamber of the Progressist and old monarchical parties.

A curious scene was lately enacted at St. Petersburgh.

The Emperor, wishing to dispense with the use of paper money, and finding that the Imperial resources were in so prosperous a condition as to admit of his setting about the work, had summoned the Ministers, heads of manufacturers and chiefs of the principal guilds to come and satisfy themselves, in his presence, of the fact that he had a vast sum in gold and silver, toward the formation of a sinking fund destined to the redemption of the paper money.

They attended accordingly, and had the pleasure of seeing seventy millions of roubles solemnly deposited in huge cellars which had been excavated under the citadel for the purpose.

The District Council of the Midland District assembled last Tuesday according to law, and adjourned on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Cummins was again chosen Chairman, Mr. Rennie and Mr. Craig were re-appointed auditors, and Mr Strachan District Superintendent of Education. The Council adopted memorials to the Governor and Legislature against the change of taxation proposed by the Kingston Corporation, in which they state their opinion that the dissatisfaction felt in the town on the subject is greatly owing to the extravagant rates on which the District assessment had been levied by the assessor. This is partly true, but the most moderate rate would still tax the town unduly as compared with the District.—[Herald.

Extension of British Commerce.—Another great opening for British commerce has lately been discovered by Lieutenant Selby, of the Indian navy, who has recently ascended the river Kuran, or as it is written on some of the maps, Kooran, in southern Persia, in the Assyris, and has reached a higher point than any European ever did before. This river is a tributary of the Tigris, which empties itself into the Gulf of Persia at its head. Mr. Selby got as far as Shuster, which contains a population of eight thousand souls, and by following up another branch of the river to the westward, called the Dareful, approached to within thirteen miles of the town of that name, and about the same distance from the ruins of Susa, the Susha of the book of Daniel. The richest provinces of Persia are now thrown open to English enterprise.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1845.

A Protest was entered in the Legislative Council against the third reading of the Official Salaries Augmentation Bill. Five reasons are adduced by the dissentient councillors: First, because the Bill is unprecedented in British legislation, and ought to be reserved for the signification of the Royal pleasure; secondly, because passing it without enquiry is calculated to injure the character of the Government officials, and through them the Government itself; thirdly, because, as no official would be retained after the seizure of his salary, the measure would not benefit the creditor; fourthly, in the case of the Judges, holding their commissions during good behaviour, such seizure would prejudice their administration of justice in the public eye, without any specific complaint having been lodged against them, on which they could have a fair trial before a competent tribunal; lastly, because the power given to the Receiver General to withhold parts of the salaries of officers on the civil list, appropriated in the constitutional Act, and which salaries are required by the said Act to be paid to such officers by warrant of the Governor, is an indirect and unwarranted interference with the said Act.

J. NEILSON,
PETER M'GILL,
P. H. KNOWLTON,
THS. F. BRUNEAU,
W. WALTON.

THE MINISTRY.

In the House of Assembly last evening, a debate, in the course of which a good deal of temper was shown, took place on a motion made by Mr. Hall, the Member for Northumberland, for the printing of 1,000 copies of the Report of the Board of Works. Some objection was made to this by the Inspector General, who referred to the expense, and was of opinion a less number would do. For this, he was taken to task by Mr. Lafontaine, who complained of the delay which had taken place in laying the report before the House, and charged the Government with general incompetence in the management of public affairs. He was replied to by the Attorney General, who explained how it was a greater number of reports had not been printed, in the first instance; the object being to explode the publication; and who then proceeded to administer on the "petty attacks" which were constantly being made on the Government by the Member for Terrebonne and his political friends. He asked that honorable gentleman why, instead of making these petty and insignificant attacks, he did not at once come boldly forward with a vote of want of confidence, and challenged him to do so, declaring that if the opinion of that House and the country should be against the Administration, he, for one, would at once retire from it.

To this challenge Mr. Lafontaine made a very long reply, in the course of which he declared that he was prepared to propose a vote of want of confidence, so far as the Lower Canadian Members were concerned. Those members, he asserted, whether French, English, Scotch or Irish, had no confidence in the Ministry. They felt that Lower Canada was not represented in it—that it was sacrificed to Upper Canada. Such injustice, he said, could not be endured long, and that he himself would sooner retire into private life than sit in that House to witness it. The Union had placed Lower Canada in a false position, and if things continued as they were, that union must be repealed!

The Hon Member, in delivering these remarks, spoke with unusual animation, and his remarks were received with loud cries of "Hear! hear!" from his own side of the House.

He was afterwards replied to by Mr. Sherwood in a most able speech, in the course of which he asked Mr. Lafontaine to point out any single act by which the interests of Lower Canada had been sacrificed to Upper Canada; and further said that if the French Canadian members complained of the Ministry, it was their own fault. So far from any desire being shown on the part of the Government to keep them out, every attempt had been made to obtain their assistance; but all the offers had been refused, and their leaders had preferred to excite bad feeling and discontent against the Administration rather than come forward, as they were invited to do, to aid and support it.

Some excellent remarks were afterwards made by Mr. Moffatt, who denied that any desire existed to exclude the French Canadian party from their fair share in the Government, and regretted that their own obstinacy and extreme views had kept them aloof from it.

A good deal was also said in the course of the debate about the Board of Works, but our space does not permit us to give a fair report at present. Ultimately, it was agreed that 500 copies of the report should be printed in French and English, and there the matter ended.—[Mont. Gaz. of Saturday.

ELECTION OF MR. DRAPER.

The election for this Town terminated on Wednesday about four o'clock, by the resignation of Mr. Farley, Mr. Draper being then 70 ahead—although at the time we did not anticipate Mr. Farley's return, yet we question whether it would not have been better to have tested the matter by standing to the last. It is well known every possible exertion was made on the part of Mr. Draper, and perhaps the majority might in consequence be temporary, as about half of the votes were then to poll. It might have been that on the following day the waverers on the Reform side would have bestirred themselves, but as usual in this town they were lethargic and indifferent, and showed notes of the zeal of their opponents.

By this return the Ministry have secured a powerful auxiliary to their influence in the House of Assembly, but we must confess we disapprove of the means they have adopted to obtain such. It shows certainly much weakness on the part of the Government, and considerable perversion of our Constitution to draft from the upper house materials to support the lower—it evinces an equalizing and tampering with the ordinary course of Government, and the balance of power never contemplated, and humiliating in its effects as regard all concerned. Our constituency have themselves to blame if they have been sold for party purposes, when they had an opportunity of vindicating their own independence—but the deed is done and cannot be recalled. The member elect is a gentleman of talent and influence, and we doubt not he will do his best for us. His experience in Parliamentary and public life may probably entitle us to look for impartiality and independence in the exercise of his power. We say this most emphatically, as members when returned are in general too apt to show favoritism to their friends, frequently to the prejudice of those who have opposed them at elections.—[London Inquirer.

District Council.—Parliament has done its work with the Municipal Council of this District. The members have gone home, each to his own business, without having done anything, good, bad, or indifferent for the public. After the death of the late Warden, Mr. Vanderburgh, whose time of service as a Councillor had expired, presided; but in consequence of his not being re-elected, it became necessary to appoint a new Chairman. When the Council met, therefore they proceeded to this business, and Mr. Ward was chosen by a majority of one, after an amendment had been put and lost, that Mr. Vining should be the Chairman. An objection was taken to two votes for Mr. Ward—they having been given by new members, who it was alleged could not be considered as members until they were regularly installed by the Chairman. The arguments *pro* and *con.*, after having been submitted to Counsel, led to no other conclusion than that which had evidently been predetermined—namely that neither party would give way to the other, whatever the consequences to the public might be. The public therefore must take the consequences accordingly; but there can be no doubt that this proceeding on the part of the friends of Municipal Institutions has furnished the enemies of such Institutions with a stronger argument against them than they ever had before. We understand that a portion of the Council have petitioned the Governor General for the appointment of a Warden—an appointment by the by, which has been to long delayed; perhaps owing to the circumstance of a contemplated change in the Municipal law.—[Woodstock Herald.

Return of the Exiles.—*Wars Guiltless.*—Last Saturday morning, says the St. Albans, *Vermont Republican*, the quiet of our little village was suddenly broken in upon by the arrival from the South of thirty-eight of the Canadians exiled to Van Dieman's Land for participation in the troubles of '37. It is nearly two years since the British Government pardoned their offenders, and gave them liberty to return to their homes. Since that time they have been at work to earn the necessary funds to enable them to reach their own shores. They appeared healthy, well dressed, and in high spirits, and spoke well of the treatment they had received from British authorities.—Two of them on returning to their homes, where they *had expected to meet the smiles and joyful tears of their wives, found that them had married and supplied their places with other loves.*

Canadian Mails.—We learn from the Bunker Hill Aurora, that the negotiations between the two Governments, for the transmission of the mails between England and her Canadian Provinces, through the States, has concluded at Washington, and the mails for Canada will be taken from the steamship at that port instead of Halifax, and the mails from Canada will be brought there and received by the steamers, instead of being taken to Halifax. The contract for the conveyance of these mails has been made by the Post Office department, for the British Government, with the Cornwall rail road Company.

Military Officers exempt from Turnpike Toll.—A case was recently brought before the Leeds Magistrates, by Capt. John St. Allan, of the 83rd, who claimed exemption from the payment of toll at one of the toll bars. The exemption of Officers of Infantry Regiments from the payment of toll for passing through turnpike bars on horseback being a question of some doubt, a communication was made to the War-Office on the subject, and the following answer has been received:—"War-office, Nov. 21, 1844. Sir—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., and to acquaint you, for the information of the magistrates of Leeds, that the law officers of the Crown have given their opinion that the words of the Mutiny Act do exempt, as they were intended to exempt, all Military Officers in uniform dress, or undress, and their horses, from the payment of toll when passing through turnpike gates or bridges erected by the authority of Parliament. This exemption extends to Military Officers, whether required by her Majesty's regulations to keep horses for the public service or not, and when riding for exercise or recreation, as well as when travelling in the actual performance of an act of public duty, the only condition being, that the officers must be in uniform dress or undress. I am, &c., L. Sullivan. To Robert Carr, Esq., Leeds."

In consequence of Sir John Harvey's appointment to the colonelcy of the 59th regiment, it seems to be expected that he will resign the Governorship of Newfoundland, and it is rumored that he will be succeeded by Sir Henry Vere Huntley, the present Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island. The United Service Gazette, in alluding to this new token of his sovereign's approbation bestowed upon Sir John, states that he has held the lucrative office of Chief of the Police in Dublin—he has been Major General Commanding the troops in New Brunswick and also Lieut. Governor of that Colony, and Deputy Adjutant General in Canada.

Large quantities of grain have come into the Port Hope Market during the week; every day the town has borne a lively business appearance, being filled with sleighs from the country. The prices of Wheat are—Siberian 3s 6d to 3s 7d; Fall 3s 9d to 3s 10d; Rye 3s to 3s 6d; Corn 2s to 2s 6d; Oats 1s 3d; and Barley 2s 6d per bushel.

Perils of the Lakes.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser publishes a summary of the maritime disasters on the Western lakes in 1844. Number of vessels ashore, crippled, or lost 39, 16 of which were totally lost. Amount of tons destroyed 2,200, whole amount of loss $141,000—attended by a loss of 51 lives.

The news of the capture of Santa Anna is confirmed by later advices from Mexico. He was captured near Jalapa whilst endeavoring to reach the coast in disguise.

BIRTH.

On the morning of the 16th inst., the wife of Mr Wm. Gunn, Forwarder, of a Son.

At Port Stanley, on Friday, the 7th inst., Mrs. A. B. Hawke, Junr., of a Daughter.

At Bath, on Saturday last, Mrs. W. J. Fairfield, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Cape Vincent, on the 28th ult., Matthew Rutan, Esq., Adolphustown, Capt. in the 1st Lenox Militia, to Miss Eliza McConkey, youngest daughter of Baron McConkey of Mount Venus, Ireland.

In Cramahe, on Jan. 30, by the Rev. J. Wilson, George S. Burwell, Esq., to Miss Tryphana Spilsbury, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Reed, Esq., R. N.

On the 10th Oct., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, H. B. E. Frere, Esq., C. S., to Catherine, second daughter of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Bart., K. C. H. Governor of Bombay.

DIED.

In this Town, Clarissa, Daughter of William and Clarissa Johnston, aged three years and seven months.

At Amherst Island, on Saturday, the 15th inst., Mr. David Boyd, aged 45.

At the residence of his daughter, in Niagara, on the 11th instant, John P. Clement, Esq., aged 87 years and 52 days. With the deceased, it is believed, has disappeared the class of officers who received half pay for services during the revolutionary war. Mr. Clement was born on the Mohawk River, and when so many of his fellow colonists rose in rebellion he adhered to the cause of loyalty, and followed the fortunes of the British Standard. At the close of the war he was a Lieutenant in the Indian Department, and leading a detachment of loyalists into the then uncultivated wilds of Canada, was placed upon half pay, and settled in this neighborhood, where at this day his descendants form no inconsiderable part of the population. Upwards of 60 years he received half pay, and the circumstance appeared so striking at home that not long ago the Horse Guards sent out to enquire whether he was actually living.—[Niagara Chronicle.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

A MAIL for ENGLAND, will be closed at this Office,

Via BOSTON, on MONDAY the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.
Post-Office, Kingston, }
13th Feb., 1845. }

AUCTION SALE
Of Valuable Farms.

WILL be sold at the Subscriber's Auction Rooms, on Thursday the 6th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, TWO MOST VALUABLE FARMS in high cultivation, and situated in the most pleasant part of Fredericksburg, with Houses, Barns, Stables and Out-houses attached; being Lot No. 19, the East Half of No. 18, the North West Quarter of Lot No. 18, and the North East Quarter of No. 17, in the 5th Concession of the aforesaid Township, containing 400 Acres, well watered and of excellent quality, and adapted for Gentlemen's residences. The above property will be put up to suit Purchasers.

For further particulars apply to T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

J. LINTON.
Kingston, Feb. 19, 1845. 67bi

AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD
Lots No. 21 in the 14th Con. Portland and No. 1, 7th Con. Wolf Island.
Whig will copy and charge J. L.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bank of British North America,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice, that a half-yearly dividend of Twenty Shillings per share, will become payable to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 5th day of March, 1845, during the usual hours of business at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of March, 1845, to be fixed by the Local Boards. No transfer can be made between the 18th February and the 5th March, as the Books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
G. De B. ATTWOOD,
Secretary.
67ti

AUCTION SALE
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON THURSDAY the 20th instant, at the residence of Mr. Alexander Smith, Brock-street, will be sold without any reserve, the whole of his **Household Furniture, Shop Furniture,** and other effects.

Also—The Lease for twenty-one years, from May 1843, of that eligible Building at Stuart's Point, comprising three distinct tenements.

The whole will be peremptorily closed, being for the benefit of a Bankrupt Estate.

Sale at ten o'clock.

THOMAS GREER,
Auctioneer & Assignee.
Kingston, 17th Feb., 1845. 67

TO STONE-MASONS AND CARPENTERS.

SEPERATE TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY the 25th instant, from Masons and Carpenters, at the Office of Mr. Crane, Architect, Princess Street, for the erection and Joiner's Work of a Building, 52 x 42 feet; in King Street, with Out-buildings, agreeably to Plans and Specifications, which may be seen at the above Office.

Good and sufficient Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

Kingston, 17th February, 1845. 67

Stone Wanted.

SEVEN DOLLARS per Toise (of 216 cubic feet) will be paid for from 10 to 15 hundred Toise of good rubble Stone, delivered on the piers at Port Shrewsbury, otherwise known as the Rond Eau Harbor, on Lake Erie, in any quantities not less than five toise. All vessels bound for the Upper Lakes will find it a safe and convenient place to discharge ballast, or otherwise. Apply, post paid, for any further particulars, to

EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Agent for the Contractor.
London, C. W., Jan. 1845. 67 1m

Bank of British North America.

INTEREST at the rate of three per cent. per annum, will be allowed on special deposites at this Branch.

THOMAS ASKEW,
Manager.
Kingston Branch, Feb'y. 18, 1845. 67z

CITY STORE.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in Cash for any quantity of

OATS AND WHEAT,

delivered at the City Store.

JOHN CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, Feb. 19, 1845.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Jane eloped on the 31st January, with one Edward Reilly, from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation—I therefore forbid any person to harbour or trust her on my account from this date.

The Deed for the Lot upon which my house is built in Ontario Street, and also a Deed for a Lot of Wild Land are missing from my possession, and I hereby caution the public against purchasing such property, as no authority has been given by me to any person to sell the same, both of which Deeds are duly Registered by me.

JAMES HALL.
Kingston, 17th Feb., 1845. 67ti

Four Pints of Custard for 15d.
J. W. BRENT'S
CUSTARD COMPOUND.

THIS preparation is at once elegant and economical, requiring neither Eggs nor Flavoring; boiling Milk and Sugar being alone necessary to make a Custard of surpassing richness.

It is particularly worthy the attention of Families and Invalids. It possesses a most delicious flavor, and is free from the objection which many persons (and particularly the Faculty) have to Custards made with Eggs. It is invaluable to persons travelling, as it will keep for any length of time, and in any climate, if kept dry. Being highly nutritious, it will be found of great service as a food for Invalids and Children.

Sold in Boxes, 15d. each, sufficient to make four pints of Custards; and in Tin Canisters containing twice the quantity, 2s. each.

Caution.—Beware of imitations!

For Sale by

J. W. BRENT,
Druggist, King Street.

Steam between New York and Liverpool.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP CO.'S SHIP

GREAT WESTERN,
CAPT. MATHEWS,

AND THEIR NEW IRON STEAM-SHIP

GREAT BRITAIN,
CAPT. HOSKEN,

ARE appointed to sail during the year 1845, as follows:—

FROM LIVERPOOL,

Great Western	Saturday, 29th March
Great Western	Saturday, 17th May.
Great Western	Saturday, 5th July.
Great Britain	Saturday, 2nd August.
Great Western	Saturday, 23rd August.
Great Britain	Saturday, 27th Sept.
Great Western	Saturday, 11th October,
Great Britain	Saturday, 22d. Nov.

FROM NEW YORK.

Great Western	Thursday, 24th April.
Great Western	Thursday, 12th June.
Great Western	Thursday, 31st July.
Great Britain	Saturday, 30th August.
Great Western	Thursday, 18th Sept.
Great Britain	Saturday, 25th October.
Great Western	Thursday, 6th Nov.
Great Britain	Saturday, 20th Decem.

Passage money per "Great Western," from New York to Liverpool, $100, and $5 Stewards' fee.

For freight or passage apply to

MAITLANDS, TYLEE & Co.,
Agents for Montreal, Quebec and Kingston.
Montreal, February 6, 1845.

TO LET,

THREE neat Rough Cast Cottages in Wellington Street. Terms moderate.

Apply to J. LINTON.
Kingston, Dec. 31, 1844. 53z

THE SECOND
PERIODICAL SALE
AT THE STORES OF
JOHN PATTERSON,
ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON.

Will take place on MONDAY the 24th February, when the following assortment of GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

WILL be sold off without reserve, as an inducement for Country buyers to attend!!

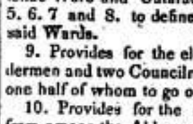
For particulars see bills.

—TERMS.—

Under £25, Cash; from £25 to £50, 3 months; over £50, 4 months credit, by furnishing Notes satisfactory to the Seller.

Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely.

WILLIAM WARE,
Auctioneer & Agent.
Kingston, 13th February, 1845.



NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Steam-Boats, *Henry Gildersleeve*, and *Prince of Wales*, will be held at the Office of the Subscriber, on Thursday the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,
Agent.
Kingston, 14th February, 1845. 66

FISH FOR SALE

AT the Grocery