UNITED STATES.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE. To my old friend Mr Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1834.

I and the Gineral have had a good many talks about Nickremancy and financy ever since I show'd him that game and Mr. Van Buren's with the cups and balls; and every day after breakfast, we talk and practice a spell. The Gineral will say, come Major, now let's suppose this here cup is sich a Bank, and this lump of Sugar is the deposit in that : and then sich a cup is sich a Bank, and that are sasser is sich a Bank; and so we go on, till we turn bottom up all the cups and sassers on the Table, and take nigh upon half the lumps of Sugar out of the Sugar dish; and then we go to moving, and sliding, and playing hocus pocus, and the Gineral gits so tickled at it (now he is gettin to know the game, that I am peskily afeard he'll forget there is danger in it; and Mr. Van Buren has been tellin him "the Government" can't hold together no way unless this game is kept up.

The news of the great meetin at Tammany Hal has jist got here by express; and honest Amos, and Mr. Van Buren, and a hull raft of our folks come right in, enymost out of breath, to talk about the "glory" on't to the Gineral; and they tell the Gineral that if ony one hundred folks go to that are Hall, there, there is more dependence to be put in their reif all the rest of that big by agree to em. The Gineral cannot contradict this, because, as he says, Mr. Van Buren knows more about York State than all the rest of creation. I was tellin the Gineral what Zekel Bigelow tell'd me, in his letter about the vote of the Legislator of York State, consarmin the removal of the deposites, and consaroin the Bank-that the last election in York State was no guide on this matter-that the Clay Party, and the whole opposition party to us, did'nt do nothing, but kept sayin among themselves, "giv 'em rope," "make no opposition," and in many places we had it all our own way: and that the only fightin was among our own folks; and in some places we come placy nigh beatin ourselves. But if the election was to go over now, the people would'nt elect a critur in that state who voted in favor of our resolutions. The Gineral rays he don't believe it; and that Ezekel is wrong; and that Mr. Wright, in the Senate, says as much-and "vou cant make Wright wrong, Major," says the Gineral, (the Gineral is placy witty sometimes,) well says I Gineral, what do you think of them memorials and petitions comin on here from New York? There is names couf there, says I, to carry any election agin us. Yes, says the Gineral there is good many on em sure chuf; but Mr. Van Buren says that a rale Tammany man is worth a thousand on em; and he was written on to git up a petition in old Tammany; and then you'll see Major how the cat will jump. Our folks there have got somethin to lose, if they don't work sharp. The opposition folks havent got no offices to love, and they know they haint got any chance when there is any. Now our folks have-and that makes 'em pretty keen .-Well, says I, there is somethin in that, timeral-lan says I, suppose a meetin of mechanics and land hole ders, merchants and traders, and all kind of folkwho dont git their livin out of offices, but work for it in wades of all kinds, and who have got families to support-folks who love the laws, and say they must be executed-suppose, says I, they call a ment in in New York, and instead of meetin at might in: tavernall lighted up, and with pictures at the windows, should all come together at meanly in the Park there in front of the City Hall, where I and you shook hands with so many foll-s last summer, & should pass resolutions, tellin us they believ'd we was wrong in having any thing to do with takin the public money-that it belong d to Congress only to manage such things for them-and that it was own to this that confidence and credit is destroy'd, and they are sufferin-how then says 1? Well, says the Gineral, until the people do that, it mut my fault right. But, says I, suppose they do so, and night upon all the city goes there ? Then Major, says the Gineral, I reckon it would stump us-but I suppose if we call in Mr. Van Buren, he can show us with the cups and balls how to play them. Well, says I, he may; but I guess it would stump him to a trifle."

The Major goes on to show the Gineral the na ture and bearing of the great question and "sifts i down," as he says, "till he reaches the clear corn ; and shows pretty conclusively to all, who do not happen to see through a pair of " Glorification Specks," that the whole question of dispute between Mr. Van Buren's banking policy, and that of the friends of a sound currency, is embraced in this simple

Mr. Van Buren wants to establish a system of banking, directly and indirectly connected with the State and General Governments, and under the controul of political power, and the Major is "dead agin that plan," in all bearings, -and some of hireasons are as follows-

"I have no fear, Gineral, of monied aristocracy. (as they call it,) in this country, provided you let people manage their own money. If they want a big national Bank let 'em have it; but let 'em manage it themselves, or let 'em appint their own tooks to manage it for 'em. It unt in the nature of things, for people who have got money to lend, to do any thing agin the general prosperity of the country; for if the country don't prosper, or if it gits into a snarl, they lose their money. So they are the very kind of folks who are always tryin to keep things strait, and accordin to law. Whenever they take a hand in politics, it is to prevent politicians gitting wrong eend first.

"People who have got money never will consent to let politicians manage it for 'em, because they know from natur, and all creation has shown it, that as soon as politicians git hold of other folks' money. they sift it round plagy generous, jist to get into office; and then to keep themselves in office, don't care what it costs provided they pay away money

that don't belong to them. The Major closes his letter by telling us that he has agreed to draw up a charter for a bank, and which the Gineral says he'll look well into. But the Major says, unless the people persevere and tell Congress, and the Gineral too, that a change must be made in the course of the present administration. ev'ry thing will go to ruin. He can't do much more than he has; and that he "may as well take his as

We add to our extracts as above a Postscript to the Major's letter, as it notices the receipt of a present, which came to our hands a few days ago, and which we immediately forwarded to him. As these acts of courtesy admit of no delay, we should do the Major injustice in withholding his acknowledge-

handed to you to send to me by the makes and Partern .- ibor Concour.

tentee, Mr. E. M. Pomeroy, of Wallingford, Conn; | His Excellency, Mathew Lord Aylmer, is daily and who tells me in his letter, that he hopes I'll ac- hastening on to his ruin. The impetuosity with it is strikingly verified in this instance. While we are madly cept on t as a present from him. If I warm so busy which he proceeds downward in his headlong career, I'd write him a letter of thanks. But jist to save continues with increasing velocity, and nothing save postage, if your paper goes to B'allingford, send a miracle, can now save him from that just retribuhim one containing this letter. It's a complete a tion which aways his acts, if the Representatives of dermen at their head, are straining every exertion to rid them-Steap as you ever see; and as soon as it was known the people are true to their country and constituents. about here that I had received it, high upon all our And of this can there be a doubt? The House of ray of thy light shine upon us, that we become not the miserable folks have been sendin to borrow it. Some on em Assembly of L. Canada, who, in 1810, successfulwont be the worse for the use on't, for there are a ly encountered, and crushed, the tremenduous tygood many here who keep about "half shared" all ranny of Governor Craig-and in 1817, overthrew the for crime and villainy, unwittingly made the forgers the while; and I'll tell 'em it they use this Strap, I'll warrant their rasors will cut without whiskey. Yours &c.

J. DOWNING, Major, Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

CANAL RIOTS .- A Treaty of Peace has lately been made, with due formality, by deputies from the two contending parties--the Corkonians and Longfordmen--who have carried on a civil war, for some time past, upon the Chesapeake and Ohio canal .--These misguided measeem disposed to include in the House which is to sit on the 15th inst. by a majority same pagnacious propensities on this side of the wa- of 35 to 32. The party who opposed Mr. Bourdater, that they cherished on the other-and to their ges motion of the 7th January are in a minority .numbers and interference with a system of govern- They mustered their whole strength on Friday, and the People of New York is not yet in print, but we expect it ment for which they are not fitted, either by habit or education, we may ascribe, in a great measure, our present national calamities .- Com. Adr.

CRIMES IN PENGSYLVANIA .-- Agreeable to a late resolution of the Legislature, requiring the clerks of courts to make return of the number of trial for hom- they are when they depart from the right road, and just, and their reasonings unansacrable. It is not right that icide, &c., during the past ten years, returns have attempt coercion or insult. been made from all the counties but one, which are stated as follows :- Prosecutions for homicide 250; quake whose hands are soiled. Let those tremble the bread out of the mouths of honest men, and their families, to hills found 220; not found 56; sequittals of murder who respect neither law justice nor the rights of the put it into those of regues and ragabonds." Let our Legisla in first degree 113; second 9; conviction in first degray 17; record 49; manslaugher 29; acquittals of do. 21,--1h.

Southern Lightantery.-John McDogough, one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New Orleans, has proented a Memorial to the Legislature of Louisiana, praying for leave to educate his slaves. He states that he is the owner of from forty to fifty black children, toale and female, of various ages, the offspring of old and faithful servants, who have mosty been born under his roof. These slaves are valuable, being mostly mechanics, and would sell for \$150,000. The design hem in Liberia. For this purpose, and that they may be qualified for the proposed new sphere of action, he desires permission to educate them. It will make the hearts of our immediate abolition its sick, to see such fruits growing from the labors of the Colonization Society. We, however, can rejoice, and to rejoice, to see the work going thus nobly on. Mr. McDonough is beginning in the right way. First, prepare the dayes for freedom-prepare and above where they can organ the blessing-and then bestow it .- ih.

FROM St. Domisgo, - A recent arrival from St. Domiago confirms the report previously received, that the Island would probably be attacked in a short time by the French, on account of the non-payment of the stipulated indemnity, and that great reparations were making to put it in a state of defence. The stifications around Pert an Prince were repairing, and others erecting. With the exception of the excit-ment created by the expected attack of the French, the Island was in a perfectly

Should they make the attack, perhaps General Jackson ould not do beller than to send our ships of war to encounter heirs-so as to compel the French, to make payment of their tipulated indemnity to us! But although we hear much bout the determination of the Oh! Roman to do nothing but that is closely right, and the in mothing that is arrong, ret we hear of no measure taken to obtain redress for the dishonor of his draft upon the French Government-for instead fipushing his china upon those, who had despoiled our merhants, he turns his warfare upon the United States Bank which ad stepped into the resence of the public credit. - ib.

PROVINCIAL.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.

Our readers will perceive by our parliamentary report, in the present another, that Mr. Papineau intends to impeach the The reason of the It was the transfer of the Indiana. The step is equally new and decisive. It involves principles of constitutional legislation, with which Lower Canada, and we selieve till the lightsh colonies are unacquainted. Their past history affords no case in point, no precedent to go by. what Lord Aylmer is to be impeached we are not aware, not being in the secrets of the party, that have taken upon them the responsibility of the measure. For the facts of the case we must wait until time discloses them; but, of circumstances as for as we can at present see, a few words may be said. In or der to make out a case of impeachment against the Governor i must be established, that he has been guilty of a breach of the enfolence reposed in him by his sovereign; that this bread as been a violation of instructions received from the Colonia office, or an infringement of the laws and constitution of the plony. The movers of this bold measure may have evidence to establish these points, but if they have, they have been kep such a secret that few, very few indeed have heard of them.

Tho next enquay which arises is, before what body or tribu nal is the impercliment to come! Not before any colonial iri munal we suppose. The leaders of this measure, being at open war with the Legislative council would not for a moment think of bringing their complaints before that body; nor do we think the question of impeaching a co-ordinate branch of the Legisbourge ould be extertained there. There remains then no resource, but to follow the examples of the regicides, in the days of the unfortunate Charles L, and create a court in the colony, o try the head of the Executive, or to appeal to the mother centry. The former is a measure too during even for the desperate situation of the present revolutionary party; and as to the latter we are at a loss to know, what court or body can ensertain the investigation. Certainly not the King in Council, neither can it come before the House of Lords, as we believe there is no precedent of that body taking up an impeachment brought forward by a colonial assembly, there appears then no course but an appeal to the House of Commons, in expectation that this body will adopt the accusations of the colonial assembly of Lower Canada, and bring the matter before the House of Lords. A course which would not be entertained by the Commons unless they saw more weighty reasons than are to to be expected from the will-be accusers of Lord Aylmer, in the Assembly of Lower Canada.

In treating this matter with the aspect of serious "tention. we are actuated more by a desire to place it impartially before our readers than by a conviction that the correction of abuses by Governors is the object in view. Since the commencement of the session of our Legislature, the revolutionary party appear to have been bent on throwing the province into a state of exvitement before the approaching general election comes on; if they do not succeed in stirring up a very different tone of feeling from that which prevails at present, they see that the sun of their domination must set in obscurity. At the commencement of the session they tried the hold measure of depriving this scrap in hopes it may catch the eye, and enthe province of a session of the Legislature. In this they were and snap-sack, and go west, if the people don't back both in the minority, and it is evident that ever since that defeat, they have been watching with eager eyes, for any pin to hang an excitement on. The discovery has at last been made, "let us impeach the Governor,?' say they, "if we succeed it will east the whole colony into agitation, and it is on such a boisterone surface that we can best ride in safety." We hope the representatives of the people will pause at this measure, which in its very nature is of an alarming tendency. Let the difficulties which at present embarrass the colony be referred to the Patent Metalic Hone and Strap Razara; which was truce be embedded by the desperate efforts of headlong politi-

the protracted despotism of Dalhousie, will not grievious chains for our children, and our children's children crouch now beneath the arbitrary government of 1831. forgotten. The history of former times will notbe so soon disgraced. The great principles for which the State let it be recollected, this stain upon manly policy original country has been so long struggling will not be a- ted, in this State has it through a lapse of years spread to bandoned.

On the vote of Friday. On that occasion the report of the Special Committee on the contingent message was referred to the committee on the whole counted 32.

diminished. On the other side it is well known that there are many members absent, who will be at their portant document, and says, in conclusion, "We think som

The day of retribution is at hand. Let those reign is at a close. Ruin and disgrace are impending over their guilty heads .- Montreal Vindicator.

JAMES LEE.

This wretched young man, who is a native of England, was on Tuesday found guilty of highway robbery upon the clearest

It appeared by the statement of Thomas Trueman, the proccentor, that he and Lee worked for some time together in the employ of Mr. Doughiney, at St. Margaret's Bay-that on the 11th of December last, Mr. Dauphiney settled with them, and of the owner, however, is, to give freedom totall, and colonize they both immediately afterwards started for Halifax-that just previous to leaving the Bay, Lee applied to Trueman for the loan of £4-that he lent him £3, and promised to let him have £1 more when they arrived in town, that they travelled to gether, and at 7 s'clock in the evening, when they had nearly crossed the exercising ground, Lee placed his left hand upon the forehead and over the eyes of Trueman, and with his right drew a razor aero., his neck, which passed through his neckbroudkerchief, some publick which was contained it, his shirt and cut his neck-that Trueman grasped at the razor, which he succeeded in westing from him, -that he staggered for a moment, when Lee thrust his hand into one of his trowsers pockets-seized his pocket book containing six thirty shilling and reported the occurrence to the police Magistrate, who lost no time in sending constables, with the prospentor, in pursuit of him-that at about ten o'clock the same evening, they fortunately discovered him in the house of one Mr. Franklin, who keeps a tayern in Barrack street, and on his person found the pocket book and notes which had been stolen from Trueman The evidence was so direct and conclusive, that the jury pronounced him guilty without leaving the box. The wretched man appeared fully sensible of the awful situation in which he was placed. Sentence will not be passed upon him, we sup pose, until the last day of the term .- Halifax Journal.

From the York Conrier. SUMMARY PUNISHMENT BILL.

Sir-In an editorial paragraph of the 11th January, you inform your readers. "That the House of bem Assembly are engaged in passing a Summary Punishment Bill, and that as a whole the Bill is a good one." Although I agree with in judgment upon most occasions, when you express your opinion upon Legislative measures, I must wholly dissent from you with regard to the Bill in question, and shall take de liberty in eas, that instead of being a good one as a whole a worse could never be brought into that Honorable House; and I do hope it will be arrested in its progress before it passes the higher branches of the Legislature.

However harmonious the title of this bill might sound in the cars of a little satrap of arbitrary power, it has a very harsh sound indeed in the honest cars of a Briton; but the evils of summary punishment will not, I fear be confined to sound alone, and whatever sanction the great name of Mr. Peel may have stamped upon such an act, yet the morality of it i very doubtful, being almost exclusively levelled a gainst those unhappy beings who owe their depravity to the neglect of the society of which they form a part. 'That society would discharge its duty much more creditably by devising means, and creating institutions to reform the morals and cultivate the minds of the vicious than by enacting laws to punish them in a summary way. I am sorry to observe the increasing bias of our Legislature, to create these little Equity courts in every corner of the country, and to extend the jurisdiction of those already in existence, all which is utterly repugnant to the spirit of our excellent constitution. The contemplated act outstrips in point arbitrary rule every thing known hitherto in this happy Province, and can be equalled by nothing, unless it be by trial at the Drumhead It will place impotence and misfortune, as well as crime, at the mercy of caprice, and the baser pas sions; and however it may tickle the vanity of the frivolous, and accommodate the feelings of the vindictive, it will be viewed in a different light by the intelligent, and the thoughtful Magistrate, and the duties imposed by it will be performed with aversion. because they are incapable of being performed with confidence. Such a law would necessarily place a dangerous weapon in the hands of men, however respectable they may be as a body, that would infal- ting; Mr. Samson succeeded in carrying the follow- entailed upon us at the time? libly prove a soare to many of them. It would also ing amendment by a majority of four. place in jeopar ly the liberty and reputation of their

fellow subjects But independently of all these objections, where is the necessity of such a measure? Shall we forego the salutary checks of a full bar and of a British Ju- of the whole house, on Tuesday next." ry upon the decision of the Magistracy, and at so dear a rate as a bove stated? It requires but a small acquaintance with mankind to be convinced of the necessity of such checks. On revolving this matter again quences than may at first sight be suspected.

Yours very truly, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

PENITENTIARIES.

It is admirable no see the coolness with which we are tol in the papers, that the Penitentiary at Kingston is to cos £56,000 and that pillers, and turnkeys, and masons have P. S .- I got your letter, which you field fact to a British Commons, as in the case of 1827; but let not the pro- been engaged in America at great salaries to superintend the perfection of this ansane conception. We have often heard it the next election by a man of the people, in opposition to any remarked that our fashions are become old in the places of aristocratical pet brought forward by the high tory party.

their origin before they reach the length of Upper Canada, & engaged in contriving how to deprive our Mechanics of an honest subsistence and to entrap them into jails,-the people of the colightened city of New York, with the Mayor and Alselves of such an intolerable curse. Heavenly Father! let victims of our own mental darkness, and in thy wisdom an So late as the 27th of January, there was a meeting in New The glorious memory of the past will not be so soon York, to adopt measures to induce the Legislature of the State TO RELINQUISH THE PRESENT STATE PRISON SYSTEM! In this cancer; and now, in this State, sick under melancholy mad-On what, it may be asked, do we build our hopes? ness, at the retrospect of their sad and egregious folly. Shall we not then take warning? Say, ye precedent hunters, will ye shun all precedents but what lead to degradation and ruin Brawlers against internal improvements, on the plea of bank rupt poverty, will ye complacently give £56,000 for a scourge Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askalon What is become of the Kingston Petitions? The Memorial of every hour, and will copy it the moment it arrives. The New This number they cannot increase. It is already York Courier and Enquirer in a long and able article which we regret we cannot now copy, speaks of it, as a most imposts on the 15th, to swell the majority that will teach prompt action should be bad on the petition of the tree Me Governors and Colonial Secretaries how impotent chanics of this City and State. Their complaints appear to us they should pay the penalty of this experiment for bettering man kind, nor can society possibly receive any benefit, from taking people, for their doom is about to be sealed. Their ture pause, ere it aim a deadly blow at civil liberty, and the prosperity of the most valuable class of our population. It is not too late to retrogade, a few pounds of Gunpowder will efface the shame of the Province, and half the money that was required for the Penitentiary, will build FIFTY CHURCHES, OR A HUNDRED SCHOOLS AND THE RESIDUE WOULD HANDSOMLY EN DOW THEM !!!!- York Patriot.

BRITISH WHIG.

IMPORTANT TO FRONTENAC.

HELD AT THE HOUSE OF MR. S. MERRILL, TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON, ON THURSDAY THE 27th INST. TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE PROPRIETY OF NOMINAT-ING TWO FIT AND PROPER PERSONS TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY IN THE ENSUING SESSION OF PARLIA

APOLOGY.

The bad quality of the paper upon which we are compelled to print prees us to make a second apology. Had the darkness of the color been its only fault, we might have asked our subscribers to put up with it, but it works so badly and shrinks so much, that it utterly destroys the beauty bank notes, and onetwenty shilling provincial note, with which of our types, and materially "curtails as of our fair proportion;" and we he instantly made off. That Trueman proceeded into town are sadly afraid may have a tendency to injure our circulation among those who regard the size and whiteness of the paper, as a criterion to correct the evil by the substitution of paper of a hence quality, and require our friends until that time to put up with the we have to give them.

Those gentlemen in town at whose houses this paper is left, and when do not choose to subscribe to it, are respectfully requested, either to return the paper to the office, or to leave such directions with their servants, as when the lad calls again, shall prevent the possibility of any

Those country gentlemen to whom we send our paper, are likewise requested to return it to the post-office, in case they do not please to become

Postmasters and others willing to become Agents upon the customary terms, are invited to net as such, and to remit as soon as possible the names of the subscribers they obtain. Postmasters &c. are likewise requested not to return the refused papers to the office, but to distribute them for circulation, and remit the names only of such persons as refuse

Such of the town subscribers and others as did not receive the first number of the British Whig are requested to call at the office for it, and such persons as did receive it, and are moviding to become subscribers, are porticularly respected to return it to the office, as the number we struck of has falien for short of the demand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The columns of this paper are open to all parties on certain conditions which the editor will be the judge; and secondly, that the real mone and address of the writer be sent for the editor's private information. The stage of all communications must be paid.

*, *All accounts of deaths or marriages to be authenticated.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1834.

We are in possession of no later news from England. The latest dates are of Nov. 29th, a period of nearly three months. If the packets sailed at their usual periods, no less a number than 26 vessels are on their way to New York, fro m London, Liverpool & Havre.

From the York papers we can glean nothing worth extracting except the following from the Courier of Saturday.

Provincial Parliament .- "A number of bills passed a third reading in the House of Assembly 'yesterday; among which was the act for the Incorporation of the Town of York, which was carried by a majority of 26 to 6.

The committee to whom the claim of Mr. Gurnett and others for reporting the debates during the last their sole advantage. ession was referred made a report to-day in favor, we learn, of paying Mr. G. £150, the Christian Guardian £150, (viz: £100 for last year and £50, for the year before,) and the correspondent £50.

The committee brought up an address to His Excellency requesting him to issue his warrant for the payment of the above sums to the Speaker, for the purposes above stated; the same to be covered by a bill during the present session, in the usual way. The adoption of which report and address was moved by Dr Duncombe. After a good deal of deba- the whole train of disagreeables which the belief of his

Mr. Samson moved that the report of the Select Committe to whom was referred the subject of remunerating Reporters last Session together with the accompanying Address, be referred to a committee

From a private letter we take the annexed.

"The bill for incorporating the town of York will most likely pass this present day (Feb. 7th.) It is singular to observe, that Kingston was the first place in your breast, I do not, doubt but a person of your to petition for a police bill, and at that time, its cry enlightened mind, will see cause of distrust, that will was refused to be listened to. Now Brockville, induce you readily to give place in the Courier to Hamilton, Belleville, Cobourg and Port Hope have each their Police Acts, by which the inhabitants gage the head of some one more capable to do have some check upon the encrouchments of the justice to a subject that involves in it graver conse-magistrates, while Kingston, the second town in the Province, is still under bondage. Perhaps had Mr. Hagerman been in attendance, things might have been different. By the way, speaking of Mr. Hagerman remands us of a report that is current here, that Mr. Hagerman is about to be elevated to the Bench, and another high tory is named as candidate for your place at the next election.

Note by the Editor,-We are happy to have it in our power to announce, that the town of Kingston will be contested at

Late last night we were put into possession following, copied from a letter from a member house to a merchant of Kingston.

York, Tuesday, 11th Feb. 180 "A meeting was held in the township of You Thursday last, at which a resolution was stating that the house refusing to issue a new was an admission on its part, that Mr. McKens illegally expelled, and that Mr. McKenzie in quence be instructed to take his seat on M next. On Saturday he applied to be sworn in the officer refused to administer the proper in consequence Mr. McKenzie applied to his lency who replied that the oath should be ad tered on Monday morning. About 12 o'clock terday, the space below the bar as well as the lery was crowded to excess. Mr. McKenzie ing taken the oath, walked into the house and his seat. The Serjeant at Arms then led his when Mr. McKenzie walked in again, and was led out. This was repeated three times, when tion was made by Mr. Samson that Mr. Mck be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at, and brought to the bar of the house. A discu ensued which lasted until ten o'clock, when decided, that Mr. McKenzie be admonished t speaker and then discharged, which being done people who began to be much agitated, quie turned home Mr. McKenzie I am told, inter commence accops against Mr. D. Fraser a Serjeant at Arms for false imprisonment and a which actions will be brought on at the nex

From the York Patriot we have extracted verearticle upon Penitentiaries. We areen from personal knowledge to corroberate the asse that these establishments are becoming daily unpopular in the United States. During the visit we paid to Albany, the atrocious cruelties mitted by the Keepers upon the persons of the victs, as related by Mr. Burr, were the topic conversation among all classes, while it was same time generally admitted, that if the Prisons were actually producing a revenue of being a burden on the country, that the gain at the expence of the most valuable and most dustrious portion of its inhabitants, viz, the elimities and trades proble.

Our attention has been directed towards the port of the Commissioners for building the Pro cial Penitentiary, and we are compelled to obse that if the public money is to be as shame squandered in the future dishursements, as it been wantonly and partially lavished on what has been official that and worst fears will be real and that the whole concern from begining to prove nothing more than a rank jub.

Yesterday at noon a horse belonging to Mr. Wm.Q was brought into the Market Place by the Constable in sion, to be sold. A crowd of respectable citizens begun semble, and amid hisses and groups the sale commenced was some time before the biddings rose to above a shilling ry man appearing anxious to discountenance as nuch as ble this scandalous transaction. At List the Constable it impossible to for ea sale, took the horse away, and fually pelted out of the market by a number of idle boys the crowd had attracted. We are given to understan the Constable waited upon the Magostrates who had di themselves by signing the warrant, thely refuse to thing more to do with the matter, and delivered thele to its owner. Such is the universal feeling excited by fair, that unless the Magistrates have resource to the air Military, that it will be impossible to carry into execution arbitrary command: for no Constable, or Constables w of a whole town. We shall take this subject up a

On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock alarm of fire resounded throughout the town was occasioned by carelessness in putting chimney which had been on fire during the pr ing evening in the house of Mr. McQueen, I Street. As the building was in the imme vicinity of the barracks, active assistance was mediately at hand, and the fire was soon abated; destroying part of the house only.

The two fire engines belonging to the town promptly on the spot, and the lesser engines the command of Lt. Thibido, rendered materia sistance. It was observed by many, that not single town carter was in attendance with his cheon or sleigh, a fact which speaks volumes time when the goode and chattels of our citi are to be exposed for sale in the Market Place satisfy an arbitrary law made by the magistrate

The disgraceful public appearant to which we allow our last impression, Mr. Palmer has made. In reply well to state, that the individual who could endeavor to in credit of another by the circulation of the blackest misrep tations, is equally capable of fabricating a falsehood to

convenience, and then of swearing to the truth of it. One question we would ask of this foolish and wicked and that is; has he forgotten the falsehood he told us in re to his appointment as one of the health officers of the town

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir, in your last paper I observe a lengthy article comme on the conduct of the Magistrates for enforcing the payme a fine from Mr. Carrell, for what it appeared they constr breach of one of their by-laws; in which you say, "in all regulated towns licensed carters are necessary, and their rests should be protected to a certain extent." If so, 10 see where is the injustice of the Magistrates enforcing t servance of the regulations which they have made for the tection of the carters in Kingston, although I agree with # thinking, that the sum of fourteen shillings is rather too for their Worships to exact in such cases for their own perge However as I am a mechanic, I have no objections to their worships to live by their trade, and as signing wa is acknowledged to be the best trade in Kingston at pres cannot but regret the stopidity of the Editor of the Chron wishing a police Magistrate appointed to monopolize the ness, and deprive so many of the benefits of a lawful of But as he is an advocate for the positentiary, I presum does so merely for the sake of consistency.

But to return to the subject, if licensed carters are nece how is it that there are none in York or Montreal, and those towns, proper persons are always ready to convey! without any complaints being ever made against them for