

FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND

The warlike preparations carrying on in this country, as well as in France, have given rise to much speculation as to their ultimate object, and it has very naturally been inquired, if we are to have a war, in which France shall make common cause with England? Looking at the present condition of the two countries, it is, we think, not difficult to answer in the negative. France is in no capacity to embark in a foreign war, and for England, there has, perhaps, never been a period in history when she was less capable of taking the field, labouring as the country is at the present time, under financial embarrassments and unparalleled commercial competition. What, then, is the purpose of all the bustle and show of preparation going on in the naval and military departments? Perhaps Ministers hope to redeem somewhat of their popularity, suspected to be now deeply in the wane, and, as one step for effecting that result, hope, by making a simultaneous hostile "demonstration" with France, to induce Russia to loose the hold she has on Turkey. If such a hope does exist, it is assuredly a forlorn one. The policy of both England and France is, indeed, adverse to the aggrandisement of Russia, but it is rather too late to expect that, when Nicholas has his long-desired prey within his grasp, he will be induced to yield it up by any hostile preparations on the part of either England or France, more especially as he is no doubt aware that neither power is in a condition to compel him to stop short in his career of aggrandisement. A war with Russia would, we think, be far from a popular measure with the English nation at the present juncture.

We have copied two paragraphs from Morning Papers, stating that Austria has addressed a strong remonstrance to Russia, and is exerting herself to prevent a contest. This we can readily believe, for the House of Hapsburg, and probably every other Sovereign House of Germany, holds its dominions by a tenure which would be much weakened by a war involving the principles of government; and hardly any war can now become general in Europe without involving them. In fact, the war talked of, France and England on one side, against Russia on the other, is a war of principle. It is described as liberty against despotism, as civilization against ignorance, and consequently involves a contest between those principles, between which it has been the policy of all the Governments of Europe, since the treaty of Vienna, to keep the peace. On no one of the thrones of Europe is there at present, except on the throne of Russia, a Sovereign who could expect that his personal power would be aggrandized by war. He must, in case of success, expect to suffer a comparison to his victorious Generals. The Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, are old men, and they would, most probably, like to pass their latter days in peace. We, therefore, can readily believe that they are disposed to prevent, if possible, Russia from coming to rupture with France and England.

On the 17th of January, a sudden decline was experienced in the Consol Market, in consequence of the reports in circulation relative to the resignation of Lord Grey, which was positively stated to have been accepted, according to some reports, in consequence of a difference upon the Portuguese Revolution; and to others, upon Church Reforms. By the 18th, no continuation of any of the rumors had been received, and a slight advance had taken place in Consols, which were quoted at 89 1/4. The market became a shade better before the close of the day. The Courier adds, emphatically, "that there is not the slightest foundation for their reports of the intended resignation of Earl Grey."

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—The Morning Post says—"All the information we have lately received from the manufacturing districts, leads us to believe that the operations of trade will be materially impeded by the present position of the United States. Almost every letter we have seen from America contains a caution to manufacturing and shipping houses, not to send out goods, as there is no money to pay for them. We are glad to find in many instances manufactures are acting upon this caution."

The Allgemeine Zeitung asserts that the English and French squadrons have been recalled from the Dardanelles, in consequence of the clear explanation given by Russia, in regard to Turkey. A London paper on the same subject, says:—"The line to be adopted by Great Britain & France, in respect to Russia and Turkey, being now generally understood as implying no interruption to the general peace, the sensation in that direction is rapidly declining. The British and French fleets in the Mediterranean, have been ordered, the former to Malta—the latter to Toulon. Agents from several of the North American States are in this country for the purpose of entering upon contracts for the supply of iron; and in South Wales a mine has actually been purchased by one of the Southern States of the Union, to be worked for the express purpose of transmitting iron across the Atlantic, to form rail-roads."

The communication with India, in steam-boats, by way of the Red Sea, was to commence on the 1st of February. Much interest is excited at this moment in some of the German States by another attempt at assassination, made upon the well known Caspard Hauser; he had lived some years in Aushach where he received constant assistance from Lord Stanhope. As he was leaving the Tribunals on the morning of the 14th instant, a stranger wrapped in a large cloak accosted him, under the pretence of having a communication of importance to make to him.

Hauser excused himself, as he was then going to dine, but gave the stranger an appointment for the afternoon, in the Palace garden. The meeting took place; the stranger drew some papers from underneath his cloak, and while Hauser was about to examine them, stabbed him twice near the heart, with a dagger he had kept concealed; he then took to flight. By Hauser's description, it appears this is the same individual who attempted to assassinate him at Nuremberg. The police is in active search of him.

The Augsburg Gazette announces that Caspard Hauser died at Anspach, in the night of the 17th inst. in consequence of the wounds he had received. It states, that when he returned home wounded, he could only utter in broken syllables—"Palace Garden—Uz—Monument." The tutor, to whose care he had been committed, dispatched soldier of the police to Uzen's Monument, in the Palace Garden, where they found a small purse of violet silk, containing a scrap of paper, on which was written, in a disguised hand;—"Hauser can tell you well enough, why I appear here, and who I am; to save Hauser the trouble I will tell you myself; whence I come; I come from—from—the Bavarian frontier. On the river—I will also give you the name M. L. O."

Caspard died on the 17th of December. A Nuremberg paper of December 19th, says:—"It seems that suspicion is entertained of a merchant of Bohemia, who arrived at Anspach and left it in his own carriage."

The Hon. George Lamb, under Secretary of State, died at London on the 2d of January, in the 49th year of his age.

A case of considerable importance has recently been decided by the Vice-Chancellor. It was whether a certain charity founded by Lady Hewley more than two hundred years ago, had not been diverted from its proper channel. The testator directed the funds bequeathed should be for the maintenance of certain "poor and godly persons of Christ's holy church." These funds had for a long time been under the control of the Unitarians. After a long argument the Vice-Chancellor has decided that the Unitarians are not Christians, and consequently not entitled to the charity. The case involves property to the amount of £200,000 sterling.

Mr. Laird, who went out in the Leader's expedition to Africa, has returned to England in bad health. Mr. Laird has proceeded up the river in the iron steamer.

SPAIN.

The editors of the Daily Advertiser are indebted to the late Governor Cabrossa, now an exile in this city, for the following highly interesting intelligence, received from his correspondents, at Cadiz, under date of the 22d January, by the brig Herald, arrived at Boston on Monday last. The letters are from the most authentic sources.

The dates from Madrid are to the 17th January, nine days later than those received by the Francis-Depau.

On the 16th January a deep-rooted conspiracy of the Carlist party was discovered. The plan was to destroy the Queen Regent, her two daughters, the infant, Don Francis, his wife, and all his children—in fact, to destroy all the Royal family. Many of the most distinguished persons of all ranks had been arrested and thrown into prison.

The Liberals became so indignant at the conduct of the Premier, Zea Bermudez, and his fellow minister—by whose negligence the conspiracy had been so near being accomplished—that they repaired to the house of Zea Bermudez on the night of the 18th, for the purpose of destroying him; but being unable to find him, they vented their rage by destroying all the furniture and valuables.

The excitement was so great that the Queen Regent changed her government at once, by removing all her Ministers, except Zarco Del Valle of the War Department. Martinez de la Rosa is appointed Premier, in the place of Zea Bermudez; Careli is called to the Department of Justice; Vasquez Fiqueroa, Minister of the Marine; and Armalde to the Finance Department.

Nearly all the Captains-General of the various Provinces have addressed the most energetic representations to the Queen, requiring a representative government, and demanding the immediate assembling of the Cortes. A new state of things had taken place; the Liberals were again in power; and exiles from foreign countries were returning to the land of their nativity.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, January 11.

Some movement of importance is evidently in contemplation. The Duke de Terceira went to Cartaxo the day before yesterday, to take command of the army; and Salbadoia, it is said, is to be the Minister of War. Others say that the latter is to take the command of a division intended to cover the retreat of the Miguelites on the north side of Santarem, should they attempt to move that way instead of crossing the river in Alentejo. In the mean time the dissatisfaction of the foreign troops is hourly increasing, not only at the tardiness of pay, but at the small quantity and very inferior quality of their rations. Thursday morning the Scotch recruits at Val de Pereira paraded outside the barracks with pieces of rancid bacon stuck on the points of their bayonets; as for their rice they threw it out of the windows into the streets. Upwards of 200 of them have been sent to prison. Col. Dodgin continues very ill, but is likely to recover. Gen. Nepomuceno, the officer who commanded the attacks upon the windmills at Pernes and Torres Novas, is coming to Lisbon to be tried by Court Martial. It appears that on the night of the 3d inst. his troops were surprised by a strong body of Miguelite cavalry, and suffered very severely. On the 5th inst. 1500 Miguelites showed themselves in the neighborhood of Alcobaca, but retired again on the advance of the constitutional force.

According to the report given by the Chronicle, there but a few shot fired, and no killed or wounded on either side. At present I can give you no further information; but next week will probably be very fertile in events, as there is every appearance that something important is intended to be done. No hostilities have taken place on the south of the Tagus.

The reported intention of England to intervene in the affairs of Portugal, gathers strength from the contrary tone of the Paris journals, which add a statement that the intervention is to be made in concert with the French Government—England to furnish six thousand troops towards the expedition.

Advices from Lisbon are to the 13th of January. The differences between the government and the Duke de Terceira were settled. The army of Don Miguel had suffered considerably from sickness. No movement had taken place between the armies. It is stated that Don Miguel's forces were not more than 6000; but the fortifications are so strong that it would require a much greater force to dislodge them.

The Courier of Jan. 18th, speaks thus of some previous report respecting a contemplated movement in regard to the Portuguese question:—"We are confident that the information concerning the expedition to Portugal, which we communicated to the public, will prove correct. Under the present circumstances, no such expedition will be sent, but should circumstances require it, England will be found ready instantly to give any aid that may be necessary to her allies. There is no truth in the statement which has been circulated in connection with this subject, that the foulmouths of the non-commissioned officers of the Guards have been recalled."

RUSSIA.

Distressing accounts are given in the German papers, of a famine in the Eastern part of Russia. The Swabian Mercury gives the following letter from Odessa, dated Nov. 22:—"The general dearth becomes very alarming, and it is impossible to foretell what may ensue. Every article that forms the food of man is becoming daily more and more scarce and dear. Meat alone is cheap, and this is because the graziers are obliged to kill their cattle for the want of fodder. There are whole villages in the environs of Odessa that are entirely deserted, the inhabitants having left them, in the hopes of finding bread elsewhere. The Sea of Azoff is no longer navigable, so that we have no chance of supplies from the opposite shore. Immediately after receiving dispatches from St. Petersburg, Count Woronzow went off in haste to Ekalberinoslaw, where the famine has already caused some deplorable disasters."

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, to Nov. 30, state, that that city is tranquil; and that the prostration of the empire is complete. The return of Edham Effendi from Alexandria, whether he had been sent on an important mission after the recall of Halil Pacha, is an event which attracts general attention. He is the bearer of 5,000,000 of Turkish piastres, and the convention respecting the tribute to be annually paid by the Viceroy of Egypt.—Among the official changes lately taken place, the most remarkable are the appointment of the former agent of the Pacha of Egypt, Nedship Effendi, to the office of Bash-Bashi (Marshal of the Empire), and the appointment of a Bash-Mulasseh-shi to the office of the present Grand Vizier, Tahir Effendi. On the 21st of November, Riza, Effendi was appointed Director of the Mint, and Nait Efendi, who formerly held that office, was made Mashtak Nasira, or Superintendent of the Grand Signior's grounds. As a further proof of the prevalence of Russia, the son of the Emperor's Consul General in London, was in Constantinople either to solicit a loan for the Porte, or to adjust the pecuniary claims respecting Greece.

The treaty with Russia is still a matter of discussion, and the subject of violent altercations between the Reis Effendi and the Representatives of England and France. The Reis Effendi abides firmly by his argument, and affirms that he cannot understand why so much noise is made about an alliance, which, if it were not directly advised at an unfortunate period to the Porte, was at least so far promoted on the part of England and France, that they pointed out to the Sultan the way which he had to follow, and which he has now taken. He cannot, he says, account for the dissatisfaction which is now signified to the Porte, because it has formed a close connection with Russia, and endeavors to be on friendly terms with that Power, since, on mature examination of the late Treaty and the Convention of Adrianople, it appears that no exclusive privilege is given to the Russian nation, but that it is only placed on the same footing as the most favored nations, the United States for instance.

Provincial.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The House of Assembly were engaged yesterday on the question of Banking. The report of the select committee involved two propositions, the first, a bill for altering and extending the charter of the Commercial Bank; and the second, an Address to His Majesty complaining of the interference of the Home Government in the Banking affairs of this Province. The bill provided for the extension of the Commercial Bank to £200,000—the same as the Bank of Upper Canada, subject to the restrictions dictated by His Majesty's Government; but with the reservation, that should those restrictions be withdrawn by His Majesty's Government, with regard to other Banks, they should also be removed from the charter of the Commercial Bank.

The questions excited a very animated debate. Mr. Sisson was the chief advocate for passing the Bank bill, which was opposed by the Speaker, Mr. Morris, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McNab, and other members: who all condemned the conduct of the colonial Secretary for interfering with our local Banking affairs; and would never give even a tacit assent to the admissibility of such interference, by passing any bill containing the prescribed restrictions. The speaker was exceedingly eloquent and warm in his reprehension of the interference in question; and the bill was ultimately thrown out by the committee of the whole.

The second reading of the Address to His Majesty, against the interference of the colonial minister in this matter takes place to-day, and will undoubtedly be carried. The amendments made by the Legislative Council in the bill for the Incorporation of the Town of York, are expected to be taken into consideration to-day. The principal of those amendments are—First, altering the name of the town of York to Toronto, (the original Indian name.) Second, raising the qualification of Aldermen to £250, real property in the town; and of common councilmen to £200, ditto. Third, providing that the Mayor shall be elected from the Aldermen, by the Aldermen, only, and not by the inhabitants. Fourth, lowering the qualification of electors, by giving a vote to every household without regard to the amount of rent. Fifth, giving the Mayor a double vote.

All these amendments, as, in our opinion more or less exceptionable; and so far as those are concerned, the bill has come out of the Legislative Council in a more objectionable state than it went into it. The aboriginal name would have been preferable at the outset, but now that the Town has so long borne its present name, the alteration would be inconvenient, and perhaps mischievous. The placing of the qualification at a high standard as £250 of real property, for Aldermen; and £200 for common councilmen, is exceedingly objectionable, as it will exclude a majority of the most suitable persons, and many of the most wealthy who do not hold that amount of real property, in the Town. The extension of the elective franchise is objectionable in principle, and illusory when taken in view with the high qualification of the parties to be elected. In our opinion—and in the opinion, we are sanctioned by every individual with whom we have spoken—it would have been infinitely preferable to have raised the qualification of the electors, and lower that of the elected; because if the constituency had been rendered respectable, there could have been no fear of improper persons being chosen as Aldermen and councilmen.

The double vote, too, is palpably improper, not to say ridiculous, and we thought the principle had been long since expounded since the Legislative Council of Lower Canada have rejected it in the person of their Speaker.

The House of Assembly will be prorogued on Wednesday, the 5th inst. at 12 o'clock.—Courier.

It is stated that Parliament will not be prorogued for another week, or perhaps for ten days.—There is something so heart-breaking in bidding a "long adieu" to one's bosom friends, that his Excellency Sir John, can scarcely muster nerve enough to meet the distressing occasion. But he must grin and go through it.—[Canadian Correspondent.]

THE WINTER.—or rather the winter months, for we have had very little winter weather, passed yesterday. So fine and pleasant a season has seldom been witnessed—the mercury has been down to 12 degrees but once only, and only a few times so low as 20. There has not been in the aggregate more than three inches of snow, and nothing which deserves the name of a storm. The sleigh bells have been heard but one forenoon only, and the weather has been for a considerable portion of the time, as mild as autumn. We ought to be exceedingly grateful to Providence for this blessing, for if the winter had been as severe as those commencing in 1830 and

1831, the distress of the poor, added to the pecuniary embarrassments of the times, would have been great indeed; as it is, we have heard of comparatively few cases of extreme suffering from poverty. The ice of the Hudson has given way much earlier than usual this season. The first steamer left Albany on the 26th ult. which is the earliest period for the last six years. The Connecticut is also open, and the navigation to Hartford unobstructed.

The Hudson opened during the six years as follows:—
1831—26th Feb. 1831—15th March
1833—22d March 1830—17th March
1832—25th March 1829—3d April.

The boat which arrived this morning brought the legislative proceedings of yesterday.—Com. Ad.

The following bills have passed both houses of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

- 1. To enable His Majesty to acquire Grosse Ile.
- 2. To continue the Act 2 William IV. to create a fund for defraying the expense of medical assistance for sick emigrants.
- 3. To regulate the admission of persons to practice the law and to practice as notaries.
- 4. To relieve the inhabitants of the distressed parishes.
- 5. To facilitate the prosecution of actions in certain cases.
- 6. For the relief of congregational societies in this province.
- 7. To amend the act for the erection of Court Houses and gaols in the counties of this province.
- 8. To indemnify Francis Fortier for extra work performed at the new hall of Assembly.
- 9. Appointing commissioners for ascertaining plans and cost of a Custom House at Montreal.
- 10. For the completion of the Chambly Canal.
- 11. To make more ample provision for the encouragement of agriculture.
- 12. Extending the provisions of the act for the establishment of registry offices, to the counties of two mountains and L'Acadie.
- 13. To incorporate the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.
- 14. For vacating the seat of Members of the Assembly in certain cases.
- 15. To amend the Act 9 Geo. IV. cap. 73, subdividing the Province, &c.
- 16. To establish Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.
- 17. To provide for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in the Country parts.
- 18. For securing the dignity and independence of the Legislative Council of this Province, and of the Judicial Body thereof.
- 19. To appropriate certain sums in aid of certain charitable institutions in the City of Montreal.
- 20. To appoint Commissioners to acquire information preparatory to the introduction of the Penitentiary system into this Province.
- 21. To appropriate certain sums in aid of certain Charitable Institutions in Quebec and Three Rivers.
- 22. For completing and enclosing the New Gaol at Montreal.
- 23. To facilitate the acquisition of a certain lot of land adjoining the N. W. Wing of the New Parliament Hall.
- 25. To appropriate a further sum of money for enlarging the Locks of the Chambly Canal.
- 26. For the relief of the Free Will Baptist Church in Stanstead.
- 27. For the relief of the Universalist Society of Asnot.
- 28. For the relief of the contributors in the suburbs of St. Roch.
- 29. Authorising a Toll Bridge over the River des Prairies.
- 30. For the further permanent encouragement of Education.
- 31. To continue certain Acts therein mentioned.
- 32. To authorize John McKenzie Esq. to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jesus, opposite or near village of Carletonville.
- 33. To consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the Administration of Justice in the District of St. Francis.

BRITISH WHIG.

NOT POLITICAL.
A meeting of the mechanics of Kingston and all others friendly to the formation of a Mechanics' Literary Institute, will take place on this evening, at Mr. McKay's Tavern.
* Chair to be taken at six o'clock.
Kingston, March 4th, 1834.

IMPORTANT TO LENOX & ADDINGTON.
The friends of John Solomon Cartwright, Esq. intend to nominate that Gentleman and another as candidates at the next general election. A word to the wise is enough.

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.
The next of these Assemblies will take place on the 19th inst. at the Commercial Hotel.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for sale at the British Whig office, the Epitaph on Thomas the Esquire, to Mr. Paul Fry, Kingston.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY.
The second letter of Mr. Peter Fry to his London acquaintance, John Ketch, Esq. Old Bailey.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.
In order that those of our country subscribers who do not receive their papers per mail, may have an opportunity of being supplied with as little delay as possible, we hereby give a list of the places to which they will be forwarded from this office by the earliest conveyance after publication.

Mr. W. S. Fairman,	Pittsburgh,
Wm. Brass,	Brewers Mills,
J. Mathewson,	Kingston Mills,
Henry Franklin,	Burfield,
W. Ferguson,	Township of Kingston,
E. Elch,	Waterloo,
J. Edgar,	Mill Creek, Ernesdown,
J. Lew,	Ernesdown,
J. Nicolson,	Newburgh,
S. Taylor,	Township of Kingston,
S. Merrill,	East Loughborough,
Wm. Holdridge,	West Loughborough,
B. Waters & H. Madden,	Portland,
N. Hollibeck,	

The above gentlemen are requested to furnish the names of such subscribers as receive their papers at their houses, as soon as may be convenient.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as General Agents in the above townships, and who are hereby authorized to receive pay and grant receipts.
J. Nicolson, S. Taylor, B. Waters, Wm. Brass, and W. S. Fairman. Those country gentlemen to whom we send our paper, are hereby requested to return it to the post-office, in case they do not please to become subscribers.

Postmasters and others willing to become Agents upon the customary terms, are invited to act as such, and to remit as soon as possible the names of the subscribers they obtain. Postmasters &c. who have received the money, are requested to return the same to the office, but to distribute them for circulation, and remit the names only of such persons as refuse them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The queries of O. R. shall appear on Tuesday next.
The columns of this paper are open to all parties, on certain conditions. First, that nothing libellous or irreligious be forwarded for insertion, of which the editor will be the judge; and secondly, that the real name and address of the writer be sent for the editor's private information. The postage of all communications must be paid.
* All accounts of deaths or marriages to be authenticated.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1834.

The meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston friendly to the return of A. Truax, Esq. as member for the town, took place on Tuesday evening pursuant to public notice, at the Commercial Hotel. The attendance was very large and highly respectable, and nearly filled the extensive Assembly room; the great majority present were actually voters, the number of whom combined with the certainty of as many others who were unable to attend, has infused hope and spirit into the breasts of all, who have in reality the prosperity of the town at

heart, and wish to see its emancipation from Tory misgovernment. Although the meeting was announced as one to be composed entirely of the friends of Mr. Truax, yet we are sorry to observe, that about a dozen persons in the interest of the opposite candidate, intruded themselves on this occasion, and in spite of the requests and admonitions of the chairman and others, repeatedly disturbed the harmony of the meeting. We have no desire to be unnecessarily severe in our remarks upon public affairs, and have therefore abstained from mentioning the names of the individuals we allude to, but in doing so we are conscious that we are violating our duty to the public, who demand at our hands a faithful exposure of public delinquents.

We annex the Secretary's official report. Pursuant to public notice a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Kingston, friendly to the return of Abraham Truax, Esquire, as member for this town, took place this evening at the Commercial Hotel; Mr. J. Butterworth in the chair.

Moved by Mr. D. Vanalstine and seconded by Mr. J. Williamson: That this meeting use its utmost influence to promote the return of Abraham Truax, Esquire, as member for this town, at the next general Election. Carried unanimously. Moved by Dr. Barker, and seconded by Mr. J. Braunt, that the following be signed by all voters present.

"We the undersigned approve of the nomination of Abraham Truax, Esquire, as a candidate to represent the Town of Kingston in the ensuing Parliament, and hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions in every lawful and honorable way to effect the same." Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. J. G. Parker, and seconded by Mr. D. Vanalstine: That a committee be chosen (with liberty to add to their numbers,) to carry the election of A. Truax, Esq. Carried unanimously.

- COMMITTEE CHOSEN.
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. J. Butterworth, | Mr. Wm. Mathews, |
| D. Williamson, | W. McGruer, |
| Thos. Smith, | W. P. Gibson, |
| E. Leslie, | B. Phillips, |
| Jas. Williamson, | J. H. Jackson, |
| J. G. Parker, | John Davy, |
| D. Vanalstine, | John Kendal, |
| A. Thibodo, | Wm. Andrews, |
| D. Hickey, | John Donoghue, |
| P. Fleming, | Thos. Baker, |
| John Brennan, | J. Brandimore, |
| B. Brennan, | Silvester Holden, |
| Isaac Hough, | McCee, |
| Oliver Mowat, | Jarvas Werden, |
| John Coy, | W. Carrell, |
| G. H. McLean, | J. Vincent, |
| J. Reeves, | Capt. Polley, |
| W. McLean, | Doctor Barker. |

Moved by Mr. J. G. Parker, and seconded by Mr. R. Anglan: That each member of the Committee take a list of the names of voters, and ascertain the names of all who may be relied and procure signatures to the pledge. Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. E. Leslie, and seconded by Mr. D. Hickey: That a subscription be opened to defray the expense of circulating extra copies of the paper. Carried unanimously.

Moved and seconded: That Mr. Butterworth do leave the chair and that Mr. Vanalstine be called thereto. Moved and seconded: That the thanks of the meeting are justly and deservedly due to our worthy Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair, and to the Secretary for his useful services. J. BUTTERWORTH, Chairman.

Wm. T. KENNERLY, Secretary.
Kingston, 4th March, 1834.

Upon the resolution being put recommending a subscription to defray the expense of extra copies of the British Whig &c. Dr. Barker rose and said, "lest any person in the room might imagine that he was to be a gainer in the vote they were about to pass, he begged distinctly to say, that so far from accepting any remuneration for his labors, he would supply any extra copies of his own publication which might be wanted, at the bare expense of the paper with some added trouble for the press work. When the meeting broke up, three cheers were given for his most Gracious Majesty, King William the Fourth, the first constitutional reformer in the empire."

We take occasion to remind the mechanics of Kingston, that TO-NIGHT is the time appointed for the meeting at Mr. McKay's tavern to form a Mechanics' Literary Institute, a meeting which we hope to see numerously attended.

Persons who are unacquainted with the individuals who compose this useful class of the community, are not aware of the very high talent which is to be found among them. The most learned man in Kingston is a mechanic; the letters in the Chronicle signed a Tradesman were written by a mechanic; the Jack-plain in the old Spectator was the production of a mechanic; the late letters of X. and Some body also came from mechanics; and last though not least, the truly beautiful poem of Thomas the Rhymer, just published, came from the pen of a mechanic. With talent so high and so varied at their disposal, we have no reason that a Kingston Mechanics' Literary Institute should not be formed there should take the literary lead in the upper province.

The acting editor of Mr. Thomson's dying journal has been pleased to make use of a term in respect to our public labors, which he had every reason to believe was personally offensive. To enter into a contest with a paper or individual, in which victory or defeat must be alike disgraceful, would be condescension on our part uncalled for, and there fore the only thing which we can do is, to discountinue exchanges and forget the existence of so much insignificance.

The prorogation of Parliament is variously stated by some to have taken place on Wednesday, and others not until to-day.

The length of Mr. Marks' advertisement compels us to omit a few articles we had written.

The constable (Joseph Corbier) is not accused of knocking the man down at the late sale, but striking him a heavy blow on the head—with bludgeon.