

Provincial.

EMIGRATION.

The subject of emigration is rising in importance from year to year, and cannot lose its interest as long as such misery or much discontent exists among our working classes.

In an article in May, 1832, we pointed out the rapid strides with which emigration was advancing; and some Parliamentary papers we have received since, exhibit new proofs of its extraordinary progress.

The following table shows the number of persons who have emigrated in the last eight years to North America, the Cape, and Australia:—

Table with columns: British America, United States, Cape of G. Hope, Australia, Total. Rows for years 1825-1832.

It will be seen from this table how steadily the increase of emigration has been, especially to Canada. It must be observed, that a great proportion, probably more than a half of those who sailed for the United States, were destined for the British Colonies, and only those that route as the most eligible, on account of the facilities which the Hudson and its associated canals present for travelling to the Upper Province.

The general result is, that Britain sent off 103,000 souls, from her population last year, of whom a number sailed 7000 miles, a number 11,000, and those who made the shortest voyage, 4000 miles.

It appears from the various census since 1801, that the annual increase in Britain, if no person left it, would be about 350,000; or we may place the fact in a more striking light by stating, that there are about a thousand persons more in the three kingdoms every day than there was on the day before!

Of 51,200 emigrants who landed at Quebec and Montreal last year, 17,500 went from England, 23,200 from Ireland, and 5,500 from Scotland.

Of the emigrants from Scotland last year, 1,716 sailed from Greenock, 1,145 from Leith, 635 from Cromarty, 478 from Aberdeen, 433 from Dundee, 231 from Alloa, 181 from Islay, 175 from Annan, 160 from Glasgow, 112 from Leven, 110 from Campbeltown, and numbers under hundred from Stranraer, Peterhead and Irvine.

Of the emigrants to the United States last year, 15,751 sailed from Liverpool, 5,516 from London, 2,742 from Bristol, 2,613 from Londonderry, and 1,711 from Greenock.

Mr. Buchanan, the Government Agent at Quebec, states, in his Report, that "the general description of emigrants who arrived last year, were above the average of preceding years; many respectable and wealthy families came from all parts of the United Kingdom; and the extent of property and specie brought into the country by them was exceedingly great, fully amounting to £600,000 to £700,000 sterling."

"The demand for all classes of working people (says the Report) has never been exceeded in the Canadas, particularly since the abatement of the cholera; and I can assure your Lordship that, during my late tour through the districts and settlements of Upper Canada, I did not see an industrious emigrant who could not meet with employment.

was written on the 12th December, 1832, and the arrival of emigrants closed in October."

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—We noticed on Saturday, that the House of Assembly were in Committee of the whole on the subject of Banking, and that an Address to the King, protesting against the interference of His Majesty's Ministers in our local Banking concerns, was under consideration.

Most GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, in full assurance of your Majesty's earnest desire to promote the welfare of your People, beg leave humbly to address ourselves to your Majesty upon a matter of the deepest interest to your faithful subjects in this Province.

We learn, with extreme apprehension and regret, that at the instance of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, Your Majesty has been advised to entertain the intention of disallowing two Acts of the Legislature of this Colony, which were passed nearly two years ago, the one for increasing the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the other for Incorporating a second Banking Association in this Province, under the name of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.

We humbly represent, that, although the disallowance of the Acts may appear to be authorised by the letter of the Statute of the British Parliament, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of your Majesty's Royal Father, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province."

The Bill to incorporate this town and a part of the 1st riding as the City of Toronto has finally passed the two Houses with the same velocity, that it did when it first passed the House of Commons at the present session.

At the close of the town meeting yesterday, Mr. Charles Mcintosh, in the name of the promoters of the Bill, as a fit candidate for the office of Mayor, proposed Mr. Small as a fit candidate for the office of Mayor, and Mr. Small as a fit candidate for the office of Mayor.

The force of our humble and dutiful remonstrance against the principle of an interference of your Majesty's ministers with our internal affairs, we are not willing to diminish, by insisting upon the inconveniences and evils likely to follow from the exercise of the power, which the letter of the British statute before quoted, gives to your Majesty to disallow the Provincial acts which we have mentioned; but we cannot refrain from declaring our painful and settled conviction, that the disallowance of these acts, after they have been for a long time in operation, so that the most frequent and ordinary, as well as the most extensive and important transactions of business in the province, depend upon their continued existence, would be attended with confusion and distress beyond description, without any benefit to the province, and without any portion of your Majesty's dominions.

We, therefore, respectfully and humbly pray, that your Majesty, taking these matters into your favorable consideration, will be graciously pleased not to disallow these provincial acts, and not to permit your Majesty's ministers to interfere with our internal affairs, but to leave the same entirely to the discretion and control of the Legislature of this province.—Courier.

The Bill for the Incorporation of the Town of York, under the "style and title" of the "CITY OF TORONTO," may be considered as having finally passed into a Law. The amendments made in the Legislative Council, as notified in our last, were taken up in the House of Assembly, on Saturday evening; when several amendments to those of the Council were proposed by Mr. Jarvis. The first, was to restore the name of the Town to York, as heretofore, which was lost by a considerable majority.

Last evening the amendments thus amended, were brought up for a third reading. Two different attempts were made by Mr. Jarvis to restore the name of York, but they were both lost—the former by a majority of eight, and the latter by four. The

Bill having been read a third time, was carried up to the Hon. Legislative Council to day, and read a first and second time, and was ordered to be committed for to-morrow, when it will probably also be read a third time, and finally passed: as there does not appear to exist any serious objections in that Hon. Body to the alterations made in the Lower House.

Henceforth, or at least, immediately after His Excellency's assent shall be given to this act, the Town of York, or of "Little York," as it has been sometimes called, will cease to exist for ever; of which fact, all the truly "free and independent Liegions of HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM, and all the republican slaves of the great Pacha, at Washington," are therefore, hereby duly notified; and that it is to "THE CITY OF TORONTO," (and not the "Village of Little York") that the notions and outcries of the latter, must henceforth be consigned.—Courier.

YOKE INCORPORATION BILL. We think it extremely unlikely that His Excellency will make his government still more unpopular with the people of this town and country, by assenting to the incorporation bill in its present shape, and forcing upon 9,000 people in Canada a close rotten borough government of the most odious character, in the very teeth of their public meetings and petitions, and committees praying to the contrary.

The General Convention for the Metropolitan District met at the Old Court House last Thursday morning at nine o'clock, and remained in session (with a short interval for dinner) until seven in the evening. Fifty-seven delegates attended the sitting, and the greatest harmony and order prevailed throughout. A great deal of useful business was done and done well, and in all their resolutions and proceedings there was one voice and song and agreeable. It is considered a legislative more pleasing than the minutes until next week. They will be read with

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Those of our commercial friends who are interested in the lumber trade will rejoice to learn that a letter has been received from Mr. Bliss, stating that an extensive lumber house in London had received a pledge from ministers that no change would take place in the timber duties till 1835.

SEANDIERS MISTAKE.—Lord Brougham's motto is "Pro Regis, lege, Grego" (For the King, the Laws, and the people.) Some mischievous wag has altered the punctuation as follows:—"Pro Regis, lege Grego" (For the King, read the People.) "An enemy hath done this."—Mon. Herald.

London, Friday, 20th Dec. 1833. You will have been informed before this reaches you of the purchase made of the government by the British American Land Company. The amount by which the purchase has turned public attention to a company of this kind, and the names, should appear in the Journals and above. The address and petitions were afterwards ordered to be engrossed. They will be finished by Thursday, after which day it is supposed they will not be a quorum in town.

Mr. Boshard then gave notice, that after the address was voted, he would propose that Mr. Martin be appointed by the House to proceed to England with the petitions, and to support them there, conjointly with the honorable Mr. B. Viger, agent for the province; to which the majority agreed, on condition that the names should appear in the Journals and above. The address and petitions were afterwards ordered to be engrossed. They will be finished by Thursday, after which day it is supposed they will not be a quorum in town.

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Lower Canada.—No abatement of the determined hostility of a majority in the Assembly of the Lower Province to the government has appeared, but on the contrary the spirit that prevails is evidently increasing. The ninety-two resolutions reported, and alluded to in this paper on Friday, were passed on the 21st ultimo, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-four, and all propositions made to their tone were rejected by a like majority.

A more high handed measure than this can scarcely be found in any country.—N Y Com. Adv.

OF the Mechanics and others friendly to the formation of a Mechanics Institute in this town, will take place in the Court House on Friday Evening next, at half past six o'clock.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at the Whig office, the Epistle of Thomas the Rhymer to Mr. Paul Fry, of Kingston.

The second letter of Mr. Peter Fry of Creamville, to his London acquaintance, John Kitch, 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, Pitmeburg, Wm. Brass, St. Catharines, J. Mathewson, Kingston Mills, Henry Franklin, Barriefield, W. Ferguson, Township of Kingston, P. Fitch, Waterloo, —Edgar, Mill Creek, Ernestown, S. Row, Ernestown, J. Nielson, Newburgh, S. Taylor, Township of Kingston, S. Merrill, East Longborough, Wm. Holdridge, West Longborough, B. Waters & H. Madden, Portland, N. Holtzclerk, Portland.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1834.

There was an alarm of fire yesterday noon proceeding from the new stone building belonging to Mr. C. Heath, at present unoccupied, and being fitted up as an apothecary's store.

After all the mighty fuss made by our patriotic and truly modest magistrates, in arraying themselves against public opinion, by forcibly, and in the opinion of able lawyers, illegally selling the property of a townsman, (in order to please, at this electioneering period, their bondsmen the licenced carters) it appears from a minute of the proceedings of the Adjournd Court of Quarter Sessions held at the Court House on Monday last, (for which see another column) that the order under which they acted has been rescinded and open permission given to every man to lend his horse and cart to any person, at any time, and on any business.

Let us review this transaction. An individual (Wm. Carrell) lends his horse and cart to a friend to carry some pork to the water-side; he is called up before their worships and fined twenty shillings with heavy costs. This fine is very properly refused to be paid on account of its palpable injustice, the refusal is curiously occupied up to the memory of the persons whose alleged authority is thus openly set at defiance, and another occasion to punish him for his contumacy is eagerly sought for.

Spices are set upon the conduct of himself and his servants, his cart is soon seen dropping a small parcel at the door of an auctioneer, a summons is instantly made out, the culprit is had up to the bar and punished in a double penalty, with heavy court fees. No time is now lost, a warrant is placed in the hands of a constable, the man's goods are seized and in due time brought to be sold. Public indignation displays itself, no sale can be effected and the constable peacefully returns the property to its owner, who having calmly submitted to the law, vainly imagines he has no more indignities to submit to. Not so. Their worships, not caring at being laughed at as well as despised, issue a second warrant, order a second seizure and backed by the whole forces at their disposal, effect a second sale at which a horse and cow of the value of more than thirty pounds are sacrificed for less than five pounds.

We shall pass over the brutal conduct of one of the constables, because it is barely possible, that he received no precise orders for the exercise of his brutality, and his act cannot therefore be properly laid to their worships' charge; although it is self evident in strict equity, that all riots committed through the wanton and unnecessary abuse of authority must be laid at the door of those who command the execution. By the way, were the common constables of this town to observe and copy the manner in which the High Constable executes his duty, and confine themselves to the obeying of his orders when he is in person present, there would need no remarks from the public papers to repress their licentiousness. But to return.

This act of tyranny over, what next is done? Instead of silencing justifying their conduct, and waiting for a fit time, when with the dignity due to their office, they could confess themselves to be in the wrong, the Magistrates meet almost immediately after the sale, and do what? Why rescind the very by-law, the pretended violation of which had induced them to cause the goods of their fellow townsman to be sold for almost nothing. And why was this done? Now were we not the most modest man in His Majesty's dominions, we might attribute this apparent sacrifice to public opinion as the effect of our numerous writings upon the subject, and consequently plume ourselves upon the service we had done the town; but alas! we know the contrary; 'tis the approaching election which has called forth this act of justice. Their worships thought when they obliged the carters, that no notice would

be taken of the matter except, by those who were to be obliged by the act; they forgot that one independent press existed that feared the public frown more than their sovereign disapprobation, and when through our exposure, the town became highly excited, and they found they had overhot the mark, and that more injury would arise to their pet Mr. Hagerman, from the displeasure of the towns people generally, than would be counterbalanced by the devotion of the carters, they drew in their horns, and under the expectation of regaining their ascendancy rescinded the very law for the propriety of which they had been contending. But whatever be the cause, we congratulate our townsmen upon acquiring the right of loaning a horse or cart to a neighbor, and we care not a rush whether that privilege is gained through our humble labors, or whether it is procured through electioneering manoeuvres.

Many of our friends have remarked on the severity of our strictures upon those worthy gentlemen, the Magistrates; they tell us we should bear in mind their limited capacity and imperfect education, and not be continually contrasting them with the same class in England, who may be properly called the most intelligent and best educated body of men in the kingdom. To which we answer, that the plea of ignorance might be set up in their favor if we witnessed anything like a consciousness of their own imperfections in any of their public proceedings, but is totally unavailable, when the manner in which they usually transact their judicial business is recollected. Nothing like timidity or an appearance that there exists a possibility of being in error, is even seen, but on the contrary, their mandates are issued with more authority and pomposity, than is assumed by the Chancellor on the woolsack or the twelve judges of England in special council assembled.

We cannot however be always scolding these gentlemen, and therefore to relieve the monotony of our observations, we shall conclude this article by the recollection of an old London anecdote, and although their worships are, as Geo. McKenzie is stated to have said of his friend Solomon Cartwright, confessedly no conjurers, yet it is to be hoped that the moral will not escape their penetration, seeing we bring it forth from the storied of our nursery for their particular edification.

Some sixty years since, a certain man of ephemeral notoriety, by name Orator Henley, entered a Coffee House near Clare Market, and seated himself in a box where two gentlemen were conversing.— Said one gentleman to the other, "When did you hear last from your friend Robinson?" "Tis now some months," replied the other, "but when I last heard from him, he was at Ceylon, or at some of our possessions in the West Indies." "Sir," says the orator, breaking in upon their discourse, "Do you know that you have made two mistakes in the few words you have uttered, for in the first place, Ceylon is not one of our possessions but belongs to the dutch, and is in the East and not in West Indies!" "Sir I deny it," said the astonished orator, "but I will bring a box of ten years bill to confute you." "Well, thank God! I know but little of these matters," observed his discomfited antagonist. "What," says the orator, "do you thank God for your ignorance?" "Yes I do," retorted his opponent, "and what then?" "Why then," said Henley, "you have a great deal to be thankful for!"

On Friday evening, a numerous and most highly respectable body of mechanics, interspersed with some few of the inhabitants of Kingston, assembled at M'Kay Tavern, to discuss the propriety of forming a Mechanics Institute. Some of the leading and old Mechanics of the town were present, their absence being excused on the calling of the pipe, in not being consulted previously to the calling of the meeting. This staying away was unkind; they should have recollected, that it is now three years since a Mechanic Institute has been in full operation at York, during which time, ample opportunity has been afforded them to establish a similar institution in Kingston, and if they have not thought proper to do so, they should not blame their younger tradesmen to do so, they should not blame their younger tradesmen to do so, they should not blame their younger tradesmen to do so.

At a general meeting of the Mechanics, and other friendly to the formation of a Mechanics Institute, held pursuant to public notice, at M'Kay's Tavern, Kingston on Friday evening, the 7th of March, 1834, Mr. CHARL SWELL was elected Chairman, and WILLIAM LESLIE, Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of a Mechanics Institute, it is expedient to establish a Scientific and Literary Society, to be called the KINGSTON MECHANIC INSTITUTE. So let, to be called the KINGSTON MECHANIC INSTITUTE. So let, to be called the KINGSTON MECHANIC INSTITUTE. So let, to be called the KINGSTON MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

That a committee of twelve persons be nominated to draw up regulations for the government of said institution, and that they report thereon to the next general meeting. That the said committee be instructed to enquire for eligible rooms or place for the holding of the Institution, and that they have power to receive names of persons wishing to become members, and generally to do such other acts as may be necessary for the welfare of the Institution.

The meeting elected the Committee of Twelve of the following persons—Messrs. A. J. Ferns, D. Urquh, Francis M. Hill, Dr. Barker, Wm. Leslie, John Cull, Charles Sewell, John Spence, J. M. M'Leod, Thomas St John Botherworth, and Simon Harrison. Proposed by Dr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Stewart: That this meeting do now adjourn until next Friday evening, at the Court House at half past six o'clock, to receive report of the Committee.

From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary, March 6 At Four o'clock this day, HIS EXCELLENCY THE LieUTENANT GOVERNOR, being seated on the Throne in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly being present, HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to prorogue the present Session of the following

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and—Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I have much satisfaction in observing the many valuable measures in which you have concurred, and I am confident that they will contribute to promote the best interests of the Province. The Bills enacted to establish the independence of the judicial office, in conformity with the proposals conveyed by the command of His Majesty; and to amend the law pertaining real property, secure to the community essential benefits, I trusted, however, that before the close of this Session would have decided on some practical mode of applying funds arising from Lands set apart for the purposes of relief, and placed under the control of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I thank you in the name of His Majesty for the services granted for the service of the year; and the provision in carrying on Public Works of improvement. Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen, The attention you have constantly directed to the improvement of the communications of the Province, has stimulated industry in every District; but no measure appears more calculated to exercise an immediate favorable influence upon the prosperity of the Canadas, than that which you have undertaken, to effect a safe and continuous navigation from Lake to the Lower Province. The circumstances under which this grand project undertaken, are, in every respect, propitious. In eight years the population of the Province has increased