#### Foreign News.

COURT MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN WATHEN .- The General Order, promulgating the finding of the Court Martial on Captain Wathen, and His Majesty's approval, issued from the Horse Guards on the 1st February. The Cuptain, it will be recollected, was tried on charges preferred against him by Lieutenant Colonel Lord Brudenell, commanding the 15th or King's Hussars. These were in substance-for voluntarily making, in an invidious and improper manner to Major General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, a report respecting the issue of stable jackets by the order of Lord Brudenell, and thereby imputing improper conduct to him, his Commanding Officerfor having averred, contrary to fact, that the men of the troop commanded by him, were discontented at such issue---for making a report, "contrary to truth and fact," in a letter to Lord Bindenell, relative to the performance of a duty -- for addressing his troop in an irregular and-unofficer like mannerand having refused to repeat, verbally, to Lord Brudenell, what he had said to his men, above set forth .-- The Court pronounced, that Captain Wathen "is not guilty of any of the charges preferred against him, and therefore honorably acquits him of all and each of the charges, The Court then the House of Assembly when your Ninety-two proceeded to animadvert in severe terms, "on the peculiar and extraordinary measures which have been resorted to by the prosecutor, and declares that it cannot ascribe them solely to a wish to uphold the honor and interests of the Army, and that his conduct is reprehensible in advancing such various and weighty assertions without some sure grounds of establishing the facts." A system of espionage, by means of non commissioned officers and soldiers, which the commanding officer, as appeared in evidence, had employed with a view of ascertaining in what manner the officers did their duty, is most pointedly condemned, as in every respect most dangerous and subversive of harmony and that good feeling which ought to exist amongst officers--- The concluding remarks of the Court relates to a practice so disgraceful to him who could resort to it, that we use the words employed by the Court itself in its decision. "Another practice has been introduced into the 15th Hussars which calls imperatively for the notice and animadversion of the Court---the system of having the conversations of officers taken down in the orderly room without their knowledge, a practice which cannot be considered otherwise than revolting to every proper and honorable feeling of : gentleman, and as being certain to create disunion, and to be most injurious to His Majesty's service." His Majesty approves and confirms the finding of the Court---after which i the following remark: "Although it would appear upon an attentive perusal of the whole proceedings that some parts o the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the Court has thought it their duty to place upon them, yet, upon a full con sideration of all the circumstances of the case, His Majesty has been pieased to order that Lieut. Colonel Lord Brudenel shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars." The finding of the Court and His Majesty's decision have given the utmost satisfaction in the military circles.

The triumphant acquittal of Captain Wathen, of the 15th Hussars, was so generally expected, after the first two or three days of the Court Martial, that it will not excite much surprise---that it will give great satisfaction we are quite sure, and no persons more than ourselves, who although we have no personal knowledge of the gallant officer, have before us such testimonials to his character as a soldier and a gentleman, that we cannot but rejoice at his having passed through a se vere ordeal, without spot or tarnish .- . [ John Bull.

Masqueruding, Jeutousy, and attempted Suicide. -On Tuesday, a female of dashing exterior and very lofty demeanour, who gave her name as Miss Mary Williams, was charged under the following circumstances :- Gaskin, a surveyor of Thames police, stated that about eight in the morning, the lady attired in a splendid masquerade d.ess, was brought on loard the Port Mahon guard ship, off Surrey-street, Strand, by a waterman, who said she had attempted to drown herself. She was wer through, and quite insensible; but proper remedies were applied, and she soon recovered. All he could ascertain was, that she lives at No. 15. Georgestreet, Adelphi .- Miss Williams: You have found it is impossible to revert to the proceedings of the out all you could, Mr. Police-officer; and you, sir, House of Assembly, and to the gross, ungentle- tices, among them one for a bill to secure the liberty of the (addressing the magistrate,) will perhaps ask for manly language, in which the members of the Clique press. my previous character. You will have to go to strove to exceed each other, without being forcibly you that I rode in my carriage, kept my servants, the Governor, who, while he thus shows himself and supported a large establishment .- Myers, the above the reach of that low ribaldry with which the waterman, was about to give his evidence; but Miss House of Assembly sought to overturn the equilibrity Williams, tossing her head, said, "Sir, you and of his feelings and demeanour, has taken a stand on eral of a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was received those gazing fools (the by-standers,) who have their that high ground, where every respectable and with cheers. Various other motions cere given by individual mouths wide open to catch all they can, shall hear honest man in the country will stand by and uphold members, such as a notice to exclude lishops from the House the truth ;-I went to the masquerade with my pro- nim, "even to the death." His Lordship has of Lords by Mr. C. Rippon, and a mation to repeal the Septtector, and I remained with him until this morning overlooked the miserable attempts of a few conenjoying the revelry. I accompanied him to his temptible dealers in sedition-too contemptible house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and had scarcely put certainly to have justified any public retort-and at my foot on the threshold of his door, when he dis- the same time, unmoved by menaces to his governpleased me. In a moment of passion I threatened ment, and insults to all public functionaries, he has to drown myself at Waterloo-bridge; he laughed, rendered justice to the Canadian people, by and I called a coach, palacit his servant oscious me, according his issociation of a durin advantage and mointo, and I ordered the coachman to drive me to deration of character." --- Montreal Herald. Waterloo-bridge; he did; I got out and gave this man six pence or a shilling, and while he was preparing the boat, I jumped into the river, and that ginning to excite a stir about town. At the summons of Mr. is all."-Mr. Combe: Well, this is very romantic, McKenzie, another "Grand Convention" of "liberal opinion" madame. We must hear the waterman. Myers said, a coach drove up to Waterloo-bridge, and who rented by Mr. McKenzie, called the old Court House, in Richshould jump out but the lady, in the most " elegant- mond street, to nominate "committees of public safety," for est" dress he ever saw "A boat, you scoundrel, the purpose of securing and enforcing the election of such per- may support such an alteration in those aws as will substitute a a boat!" exclaimed the lady, and he ran down the steps to get it ready. She threw a six pence into McKenzie Mayor of the City. It remains to be seen how far the boat: but, instead of getting into it, plunged this plot of McKenzie will succeed. Should it be successful. headlong into the river. He went after her, and we have no hesitation in saying, that persons interested in the she was on the point of sinking to der the stage op- trade, commerce, & prosperity of the city, will have ample ocposite King's College, when he caught her by the casion ere long, to curse the day on which the "City of Toronlegs and hauled her out. One moment more, and to emerged from the ashes-or rather the dirt, of " Little she must have gone. The lady here walked out of York," the dock. "I insist on leaving this degrading place!" she said; but Mr. Combe caused her to be put back .- Gaskin said he had called on the lady's protector, who told him he knew no more of her than any other female. Miss Williams: Lying varlet, he dare not say so; or if he did, it was because he country, to whom the character and revolutionary designs of did not wish his name to transpire. Mr. Combe, who of McKenzie are well known; and the very fact of its being laughed heartily at the airs of the lady, ordered her known in the commercial marts of Britain, that there is a party to be discharged. The waterman offered her to be her a "movement" or revolutionary party in this town, strong ecicerone, but she disdainfully rejected his proposal nough to place such a man as McKenzie at the head of the city. until her protector came for her in a coach .- . W. II. state of things, and consequently of the credit of the place, and

## Provincial.

PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday the 18th instant, his Excellency Lord Aylmer, went down from the Castle St. Louis to the Legislative Council Chamber, in state, where, the Assembly having been summoned to attend, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session, with the following Speech :-

- " Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
- " Gentlemen of the House of Assembly-
- "The state of the public business in your two Houses no longer makes it necessary to detain you from your homes and usual avocations.
- " Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
- "Your late proceedings have relieved me from both confined in the gaol of this town .-- Ham. Free Press. the necessity of addressing you, upon the present occasion, on the subject of the communication was my duty to make to you at the opening of the Session, regarding the financial difficulties of the What, for instance, is the root of the evil? The proponde-

Supply Bill of last year.

to the Imperial Parliament.

" To the decision of that supreme authority, all the means merely of promoting an end. parties concerned must yield implicit obedience.

"In the mean time, however, I cannot suffer to pressor of their rights; and Upper Canada would not view pass unobserved the language of the ninety-two re- with much complacency by degradation into a political blister. solutions, upon which your appeal to the Imperial Parliament is founded; for it is so greatly at vari- to the Imperial Parliament as the easiest method of escaping extremity. To determine them upon his ministers responsibil suice with the well known urbanity and moderation from the uninteresting affais of remote and almost unknown of the Canadian character, that those who may be colonies. We allude to the petition of our neighbors for the unacquainted with the real state of the Province, will annexation of Montreal to Super Canada. will find it difficult to persuade themselves that that

ticular attention to the fact, that whatever feelings of Yorkshire, or Lancashir, or Middlesex .- Mon. Settler. may have had the ascendancy within the walls of Resolutions were adopted, the whole of the People of the Province beyond these walls were at that moment in the enjoyment of the most profound circumstance speak volumes to the vigilant fears of the loyal tranquillity, and I have too firm a reliance in their good sense to believe that they will suffer that tranquillity to be disturbed by the manœuvres which are evidently about to be put in practice for that pur-

" It will, I think, be found a difficult task to make whole people believe in the existence of evils which no individual member of the community is sensible of as regards himself personally.

"You would render a very useful service to your constituents in returning amongst them, in communicating to them the words which I have just ad-

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"When I met you not long since in this place, for the purpose of opening the Session of the Provincial Parliament, it certainly did not enter into my contemplation that circumstances would have Hall, Store-street. rendered it necessary to bring the Session to a close at a period so early as the present.-I looked forward with satisfaction to the prospect of a long and useful Session, which should compensate for the deficiencies of the last. But although disappointed in a great measure in that expectation, it must be confessed that the present Session has not been unproductive of advantages to the province, since it has affected the continuance of some useful laws. Amonst these may be distinguished the Militia Act, and the Act for promoting Elementary Education. The latter of these Acts is particularly deserving notice, from the general interest it excites in the province. I very sincerely wish that the general diffusion of education may have the effect of promoting the happiness of the people- the ultimate aim of all public institutions. It will, at all events, be 7th February. The subjouted items are all that time affords to productive of this great benefit, that it will make the lay before our readers. people better acquainted than they now are, with and will enable them to estimate at their true value, them dissatisfied with their condition, and whose on bowing to the rules of the House. education gives them the facility of cloathing in disordered intellect.

the hope that the next Session of the Provincial commending such a course to Parliament." Parliament will be attended with more solid and extensive benefits to the Province, than either of the two Sessions which will have proceeded it."

Such is the speech with which His Excellency Lord Aylmer closed this memorable Session; and Connaught-square, Edgware-road, and they will tell struck by the mild, yet dignified expressions of the

> CITY OF TOROSTO. - The election of corporate officers is befolks assembled themselves together last night at the house sons for the different wards, as shall pledge themselves to make

> Whatever objections may exist against this man as a member of the Legislature, they are insignificant compared with the objections to him as Chief Magistrate of this city. This place is necessarily dependent for its commercial prosperity on the credit and confidence of the exporting merchants in the mother of the merchants and traders of the place, which would be de-

> The question of the election, or non-election of McKenzie is not one of party politics; it is a question involving the advancement, or the retrogradation of this city as a commercial town; and it is in this light that every person interested in the commercial prosperity, and in the value of property in this hitherto flourishing metropolis, must view that question.

Toronto Courier.

SHOCKING!!!-With much sorrow we have to state that in our hitherto peaceful neighborhood a murder apparently of the blackest dye was committed on Monday night last. A young ty, which was passed with one dissement voice (Mr. Ketch man by the name of Wm. Fordon was found dead on the road um.) a few days before its final dissolution. Their previous near Dundas yesterday morning, baving, it is said, been beat- acts in so repeatedly expelling one of heir own members, in en to death by one Roney, a tavern keeper, and James Owen, a tailor of Dundas. Roney with a pair of tongs and Owen to convince every indifferent person low little they cared about with a whippletree, followed him from Roney's house some distance and then committed the dreadful deed. They are

The more we reflect on the view which the Imperial Parwhich, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, it liament is likely to take of our difficulties, the more we dread lion. the exhibition of the union as the papacea of our maladies.

There is a second circumstance that may suggest the union

It must never be forgotten that Mr. Stanley is bold and adlanguage has not originated in some extraordinary venturous, and that most of the members of the House of and general excitement in the minds of the people. Commons, who possess high talent, have their minds engross-"I avail myself of this opportunity therefore, to ed by matters more important than the details of both prostate distinctly, and I must desire to call your par- vinces containing betweenhem a smaller population than that the King should exercise his reserved rights and disallow the

> We perceive that an elective council has been proposed in the Assembly of Nova Sotia by no less a person than His Majesty's Solicitor General for that province. Should not this inhabitants of Canada, by undering it probable that the scheme of an elective council maybe seriously entertained by the powers that be. The majority of those to whom our political destinies will be confided, are likely to be either ignorant or careless of the fact that, whatever may be the abstract merits of an elective council, such a boly would deprive the most intelligent and most enterprising inhabitants of Lower Canada of any practical participation in the legislature of the province. They may not reflect amid their beautiful theories, that the Legislature Council as now constituted, is the only bulwark of the British population .-- 1b.

### BRITISH WHIG.

---INFANT SCHOOL.

A public examination of the pupils under the care of Miss sham at the above establishment, will take place on Tuesday the first day of April next, at the School Room, late St. John' Parents and others interested in infant education, are respect-

fully requested to attend.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those of our correspondents who do not perceive the insertion of their avors, will readily understand the cause by perusing the underneath aragraphs, which have been continually published since our commence ment. A Moderate Reformer sext Tuesday.

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 pricate information. The postage of all communications saust bepaid.

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

KINGSTON, THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, 1834.

The American Mail of this day brings London dates to the

A serious alternation took plane in the British House of Comthe political advantages they enjoy, in comparison mons, on the 5th of February, while the affairs of Ireland were of other communities in various parts of the world, under discussion. The scene is described as a quite an agitated one. Lord Althorp and Mr. Shiel were committed to the cus the arguments of those who endeavour to render tody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, but were subsequently liberated

An application having been made by a number of person specious language, the inspirations of a weak, or in Glasgow for permission to manufacture foreign corn into flour and biscuit for exportation under bond, Mr. T. Thomson "I now relieve you from further attendance, in has answered that "there are insuperable difficulties to re-

After new writs had been moved for Leeds, Dungarvon and Ayr, Mr. O'Connell by announced his intention to move for a return of all taxes repealed during five years, with a view, of course, to show that injustice has been done to Ireland. We hope a return will also accompany it of the sums expended on Ireland. The Hon, member also gave various other no-

Mr. Littleton is to bring that part of the King's Speech which relates to tithes, under the notice of the House on the 20th of

Bills are to be brought in to disfranchise Warwick, Stafford and Carrickfergus. The announcement by the Solicitor Gen eanial Act by Mr. Chichester; but his Majesty's Government was chary of announcements, and they all relate to important

Lord Althorp stated it was the intention of Government to propose a bill for the regulation of Discenters' marriages, and that the Government will be ready to remedy the other evils

In answer to a question put by Mr. Hoadly, Lord Althorp stated that it was not the intention of his Majesty's Govern ment to propose any alteration in the corn laws, and that i any person brought forward a proposition to alter them, the Government would not support it. We must add, lest misun derstanding should prevail on this point, that the noble Lord said the Government collectively; and we have good reason to believe that several individuals belonging to the Government reasonable fixed duty for the present graduated scale of duties Mr. Hume and Mr. Hunt severally gave notices of motions or

In the Commons on the 6th, Mr. Ot onnell again called up the subject of the proceding debate; not postponed until the ensuing Monday, his motion for an aquiry into the charges against certain Irish Members who are represented to have approved of the Irish Coercion Bill, though they spoke and voted against it. Mr. Secretary Staney replied, but we cannot possibly make room for the remarks of either gentleman. The Times of the 7th February, says ...

"The Right Hon. Gentleman portrared ably and most forci bly the dangers and the difficulties which must necessarily attend the institution of such an inquiry; and his solemn warning as to the consequences of the inquiry in a certain contingency, and the manner in which that warning was received by the House, proved that the avestigation once entered upon will be prosecuted in earnest and that there will be -and remained in a neighbouring public-house would destroy all confidence in the stability of the existing no hesitation on the part of the House to consummate its just

> It is stated that the Russian Cabina, through its Amhassaston, to the effect that if the British Covernment sent a force into Portugal, Russia would immediately march troops into

> Reports are current in London that Coimbra has surrendered to the Pedroites, and the Portiguese funds have again advanced.

Nothing has more fully shown the total incapacity for legislation which has ever distinguished the proceedings of the last provincial House of Assembly, than he address to His Majesdirect violation of the constitution of the land, were such as the rights or liberties of the people, rut it was yet to be seen that their audacity would go the extrene lengths of denying the supremacy of the crown in one of its most important prerogatives, and thereby engender a spirit of opposition towards the head of the empire, which may ultimately end in open rebel-

To understand the merits of this question more satisfactorily,

plausible as the balancing of that party by a British one? This 25,000 of the inhabitants of this province, not then containing "That subject, as well as others relating to the in other words is the unity of the two Canadas. However 300,000 souls. Among other grievances therein represented affairs of the Province, has been taken out of the anxious we may be to see he union carried into effect, as ben- to the notice of the King for redress, was the alled ged unsafety hands of his Majesty's Government by your appeal eficial to Britain and both preinces, and above all to the French of our monied institutions. What course could his Majesty Canadians, we cannot too flen or too earnestly deprecate it as (we mean his ministers) take? To return the petitions unattended to upon the hands of so large a proportion of his Upper Our patriots would look in Upper Canada as a foreign op- Canadian subjects, would not be gracious. To refer them to the provincial parliament for satisfaction would not be fair, considering that the petitioners had been already before them, and had resorted to the aid of His Majesty as an appeal of the last ity would be a high handed measure, equally inconsistent with proprietyand equity, as there were counter petitions from others of the King's subjects, praying for an investigation into the truth of the allegations laid to the charge of the rulers of this colony. The two sets of petitions were therefore laid before the lords of the treasury, who after due deliberation, and after taking the opinions of the crown lawyers, came to the conclusion that late Bank acts.

Had his Majesty at once acted upon the advice thus solemnly given, and by the issuing of a proclamation, thrown the whole of the Canada commercial transactions into confusion and ruin, however such an impolitic act might have entailed unmerited obloquy upon his memory in after ages, yet no one would have dared to deny his authority, seeing that his right to disallow any acts within a limited period was as clear and as indisputable as the right of the parliament to make laws for our government. The King did no such rash act. He sent a dispatch to his Lieutenant, Sir John Colborne, commanding him to lay before the parliament certain regulations, by which it was the opinion of his advisors that all banks in his foreign dominions should be hereafter governed; leaving it to their option, either to amend the bank acts, conformably to these resstrictions, or allow them to be formally disallowed by procla-

That any interference of the King's ministers in the local matters of the Colony, in which from their great distance from the scene of action, and from ignorance of the state of the country, they make but very incompetent judges of what is conducive to the welfare of the inhabitants, is on all hands highly improper, and if not unconstitutional, ought to be made so; but it cannot be said that their interference in this particular instance has been uncalled for; the petitions of one third of the adult male population of the province called alou d for some interference, and if the petitioners have discovered by the which properly belongs to the provincial legislature, surely it is the height of absurdity (particularly in a Legislative Chamber) to tax the King, firstly, with the unnecessary exercise of his legitimate power, and secondly, to question that power itself.

Whatever might be the wishes of the two Banks, we believe the intention of their Directors were to have quietly submitted to the King's pleasure, and to have amended their Charters agreeably to the restrictions, as far as they were found practicable, and we understand bills for the purpose were in preparation; but the House of Assembly would hear of no such thing; they became outrageous at the bare mention of their acts being altered by a foreign authority, and in the ed the November Dispatch of Lord Goderich, they passed the violent Address which has held them forth to the scorn of their fellow subjects out of the Colony, prostrated their broaded professions of exclusive loyalty to the earth, and covered themselves with everlasting disgrace.

The Constitution by which the provincial parliament is called together to make laws, was granted by two acts of the Imperial Parliament, and the same act which made them body, reserved to the Crown, in express terms, the power to disallow any bills which they might pass, and the Governor in the King's name give assent to. Now in the face of the very acts which created them, what do the House of Assemallowance of the Acts may appear to be authorized by the letter of the statute &c. &c. yet it is contrary to its spirit and meaning." That is to say, that altho' they can fully combrehend the literal meaning of the letter of the statute when however much farther than simply to insinuate a denial of the right of the King and the Imperial Parliament to make laws for Upper Canada; they solemly protested against any interference whatever with the internal concerns of the province and gave what they conceived to be, in the plenitude of their wisdom (if persons so mad have the power of reasoning) good and sufficient reasons for their protestation. The inhabitants of the United States in 1776 did not go greater length, and they were then branded as rebels.

It was fully competent for the House to have remonstrated in forcible language against the exercise of any right which the King possesses, tending at all to the injury of his distant subjects, but to deny the existence of that right and to protest against it, is not only rendering them objectionable a in legal point of view, but it nullifies and destroys their remonstrance n toto; for the question at home will be, not whether certain acts are to be disallowed or not, but whether the rights of dignity has no qualms of conscience in violating our inherent rights, follows another important question. With the disposition tosentatives of Upper Canada, is the province worth the expence of feeding and maintaining with the money wrong out of the pockets of the people of Great Britain, vatil the time it feels ping the contest, forego the honor of representing us. If you itself strong enough to shake off the yoke altogether? Such a question will be answered at once in the negative, and if so, away go home our troops, and away go all the restrictions in favor of Canadian Commerce, and we be left in want and misery; unable to go alone; unable to maintain ourselves; at the power of the Lower Province to hinder our navigation to the ocean, and no recourse left but to join the United States, or sink into insignificance; and all because a few madmen get into a passion about they know not what, and pass addresses, of which no doubt at this time they feel heartily ashamed.

Were we the greatest republicans in existence, we should as much deprecate this Address as we do now, professing the sentiments of British Whiggism, because we know that the day of independence is approaching with too basty strides already and that it should be the policy of this province, like a son wishing to set up for himself, to coax the parent to start it with a capital, and not by the late insolent rejection of the Minister's Despatches and the present ill-advised Address, induce him to shut down the lid of his strong box and put the

We have now given our opinions of the address itself, and shall pass to speak of its authors. Two thirds of the house are well known to be suitable to the approaching season. with the existing order of things. That they with the cuckoo note loyalty! loyalty! continually in their throats should pass such an address is an enigma unriddled only by the knowledge, that their byalty is all a brag, and their boasted attachment to King and constitution a mere clouk to co- IS HEREBY GIVEN, that nucless MARK MANSver their own ambitious designs. They are such men as Gurnett of Toroute, who one day is haveling out his inviolable love to the mother coun not have possed this address had not their pockets been affected. With land District, within three months from this date, them it was 'touch my pocket, touch my life,' for becoming drunk with choler at their emptiness, they mailty and rashly namesked their ulterior designs in all their midnight black deforming

The other third was the usual minority headed by Mr. Bidwell, who is stated to be the purent of the address. It is not our province to find excuses for men whose general conduct we approve of, when they do things which do not meet with our approbation. Two excuses however present themselves; the first is, that Mr. Bidwell's address took the NOTICE .-- Those persons who have given in their place of another prepared by Mr. Samson, of a character more violent and revolutionary, and that he, although opposed in principle to the measure, finding that the house would not separate without venting their treuting with him. This excuse is not quite satisfactory, since we are not aware of the real nature of Mr. Samson's address, which can only be judged to be of a visitent character, from the general violence of that individual's parliamentary proceedings. The second excuse is, that Mr. Bidwe shall carry back our readers to the time when Mr. McKen. well knowing the true dispositions of his legal brother members, chose to

local Government, caused by the failure of the rance of a French party. What remedy so obvious and so | zie proceeded to England, carrying with him the petitions of exhibit them in their proper colors to the gaze of the British empire, and with the skill of a master mind, gave them the necessary line and hooked them before they were aware of their danger. This solution of his conduct might be probable, were it not that is it incompatible with his duty as a legislator, and although few of the other party would have ecrupled at he performance of such a manature, we think Mr. Bidwell would be above it. The first reason is the most probable one and to which we kel

We have thrown these remarks hastily together since morning, and he printers have set them as they were written, paragraph by paragraph. Hasty composition is no excuse for bad writing, and we have alluded to the circumstance only to show, the extreme reluctance we have felt in handling this subject. Our duty to our King, our country and our principles have each and all compelled us to take it up contrary to our interest for we cannot disguise the fact, that we know many of our readers will consider these observations uncalled-for and impertinent, believing that the only patriotic act which the late House of Assembly ever performed was the passing of the very Address which we have in such strong language condemned. We have done our duty and must abide the event.

Mr. Clark, the Agent for the sale of the Historical and Enclesiastical Chart lately published by the Rev. R. C. Shi-meall, at New York, took the trouble to call upon us and politely exhibited a copy of the Chart. It is extremely ingeniously conceived, elegantly engraved, and displays a very considerable share of historical research. He also exhibited a letter from Archideacon Stuart speaking in highly favorable terms, both of the design and execution. On his subscription list we observed the names of Sir John Colborne, Dr. Strahan, Messrs, Allan, Baldwin, Doggan and others of the highest respectability at Toronto, so that should any of the Kingston gentlefolks think proper to add their names to the list, they will be in good company. Mr. Clark told us, that he should remain for a few days at the commercial Hotel, to receive the names of intended subscribers.

The Steam navigation season commenced this morning, a steam boat having left Kingston for the head of the Bay.

#### LETTER III.

TO JOHN SOLOMON CARTWRIGHT, ESQ.

Sir,-I know of no man who has a better claim to compassion than yourself. Passive as you are in the hands of your friends, and without abilities sufficient to make you respectable in the eyes of your enemies; with a cause in hand that is desperate for the lack of friends to support you, and with popular prejudices against you, you have made your debut in the political world. The condition in which you have voluntarily placed yourself, would wring from misery a bitter tear and disarm a private enemy of all resentment. You have every claim to pity, and if I was your personal enemy, I would freely forgive you. It would be no consolation to the most vindictive mind, to torture the effeminate weakness of the great SOLO. MON; such an object would disgrace the dignity of revenge. But in the relation that you stand to these counties, you have emptiness of their pockets, their extreme folly in resorting to a no claim to the sympathies of an insulted people, and on you, country four thousand miles off, for the redress of those evils as the proposed candidate for Lenox and Addington, will I centre my resentment.

You say that you are "devotedly attached to the constitution;" if so, how could you boldly say, that had you been in parliament, you would have supported the Summary Punishment Bill? a bill that saps the foundation of our liberties, and subverts rational p inciples which for ages have been a thorn in the side of tyranny, or rather tyrannical rulers. Your Father had the honor of being both Judge and Colonel, and he left on record no distressing patriotic virtue that could upbraid the son in wishing to destroy the dearest rights of British subjects,-TRIAL BY JURY. Your opinion of government will not suit this advanced age of the world. The people well same state of unaccountable madness, with which they reject- know the value of their elective franchise and trial by jury; they are the bulwarks of our dearest rights, and it will take a man with more reasoning powers than you pay secto convince intentions; they know how violent your father was against Methodism; and they see unhappily the same hostility revived in the son; they know the connexion that exists between you and the church of England, and the peculiar views that you have with regard to the Clergy Reserves.

You tell us in your circular, that you are attached to the constitution, full of integrity and loyalty, and what is singular, devoted to your country. These assertions do not correspond with your actions, for it is notorious, that you are an opposer of bly say? "We humbly represent, that although the dis- all liberal measures. You applaud the majority of the Assembly for invading the inherent righ s of Canadian freemen, with regard to the expulsion and re-expulsion of one of its members. You are under a willing pledge to support Christopher A. Hagerman for the town of Kingston; a man whose views are guithey want to oppress the people by unjust exactions, or by ded by the venality of office, who in more than one instance plunging the province into debt, yet when the Kingly proro- has had the impudence to insult his Majestys Ministers and vigative comes in competition with their own narrow minded olently trample on the laws of our country. Who has libelled views and opinions, they begin to discover, that it (the letter) the people, and boldly talked of invading the boundaries of our is in direct opposition to its meaning! The House went sister province, to wrest from her the emporium of British A.

It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that you will be

defeated. Retire then SOLOMON from a contest where certain disgrace and defeat await you. Return to the old system of selling your lands. Keep the deeds till the purchase money is paid. Be sparing of your cash till your friends have corrupted the citizens of Upper Canada, and bound them in the servile chains of slavery; then by dint of money procure a seat, and make yourself still more ridiculous by essaying to reason on some common subject. By all reflecting and moderate men your friends are censured for allowing you even to pass the threshold of your most distant hopes to represent us in parliament; but being blinded by their zeal, they have dragged you with all your inabilities, before the gaze of an insulted public. The tories here want a man who: 171 people; who will load the province with a national debt; who of the Crown are to be maintained or abandoned. And then and trampling on the sacred form of our laws; and who will uphold & abet misrule. Stand forth SOLOMON, for thou art wards independence, thus exhibited by the House of Repre- the mon! You have one chance left to avert the disgrace that awaits you. Inform your friends by another circular of your intentions; plend the precarious state of your health, and drop-

> wards you. I should be roused to anger, all that I have hitherto said of you will be thought to be lenity and compassion. Ernestown, March 25th, 1834.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of

still persist in coming forward, you may raise my indignation,

and if ever from the most profound feelings of contempt to-

Kingston, that he has just opened for sale a splendid assortment of the most modern shaped BONNETS, consisting of Tuscany, Dunstable, and Split Straw, -ALSO-LADIES RIDING HATS,

and a case of Christy's make, GENT'S BEST BEAVER HATS, also Gent's Black and White LEGIIORNS; and a trunk of the newest pattern PRINTED MUSLINS.

N. B .- Country Merchants may be supplied with Straw and Leghorn Bonnets on the most rea-

Also on hand, an excellent assortment of Goods

WM. WILSON.

Kingston, March 27th, 1831.

## NOTICE

FIELD, or his Heirs, do make good any claim they try, and the next day is "casting about in his minds' eye for some new may have to Lot No. 1. in the 2nd Concession of state of political existence." Yet even they, debased as they are, would the TOWNSHIP of PORTLAND in the Midthe SAID LOT WILL BE DISPOSED OF. PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, Toronto 17th March, 1834.

# KINGSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

names as Members of the "Kingston Mechanics" Institution," or who intend to do so, before the 10th son in some shape or other, thought that a mild method of doing so was of April next, are requested to pay the initiation fee, better than violent expressions. Hence his edition, and as a man must previous to that time, to Mr. William Lesslie. vote for his own motion, hence his vote & the rest of the minority vo- Provisional Treasurer of the Institution, who is authorised to grant receipts for the same.

By order of the Committee of Management,

FRANCIS M. HILL.

March 21, 1831. Secretary.