

Provincial.

Our astonishment at the passing of this absurd, insulting and rebellious address to the King was quite as great that of the Reformer.—Our opinion of its merits and tendency, though totally opposed to his, is the only one can entertain, consistently with that attachment to the British government, which we have at all times, not only professed, but sincerely professed.—The more enquiry and investigation we bestowed upon the subject, the more firmly are we persuaded of their soundness and rectitude; and though this Address was passed unanimously, with the exception of Jesse Ketchum, by the whole House, and has already received the approbation of a majority of the press, whether Tory, Whig or Radical, we shall ever proudly boast of being one—we believe the first one, who hastened to expose its disloyalty. In one thing, however, we agree perfectly with the Reformer. "THE RUBICON IS PAST," but it is the RUBICON OF REBELLION.—[Ham. Free Press.

CITY CORPORATION.—We gave on Thursday evening a hasty return of the result of the Election held on that day for Aldermen and Councillors of our new City; but had not time to enter into any details.

The Election generally, considering the very unusual excitement which previously prevailed on the subject, passed off comparatively quietly—there being but few black eyes and bloody noses to be counted at the termination of the engagements. In most of the Wards, as will be seen by the returns in our last paper, the contest was a very close one, and the result doubtful up to the last moment. In St. George Ward there was frequently not more than one or two votes difference between the four Candidates for Aldermen; nor between the four highest on the Poll for Councillors, there being frequently three ties in each; and the election of one of the latter (Mr. Gurnett) was at last only carried by the casting vote of the Returning Officers.—In this Ward the utmost cordiality prevailed among the different Candidates during the day.

In St. Andrew's Ward the election was also a very close one, there being at the close, only 13 votes difference between the highest and lowest Candidate for Alderman, and only 4 difference between Mr. Harper, the winning, and Dr. Powell, the losing Candidate.

In St. Patrick's, the four winning Candidates—Dr. Rolph and Mr. Dennison; and Messrs. Trotter and Turton; went ahead and kept ahead during the day; and so we believe did those of the Ward of St. David's. Mr. Stotsbury, whose name appeared as a Candidate on the list of Councillors for this latter Ward, was not a Candidate; his name being put forward contrary to his desire.

In the St. Lawrence Ward the struggle was close and severe, there being frequently three ties, and at last only 3 votes difference between the three highest Candidates for Aldermen.

Some of the returns have been protested against; and a scrutiny it is said will be demanded for the Wards of St. Andrew and St. Lawrence. The friends of Dr. Powell and Mr. Stanton (we hear) have already retained Mr. Draper; while Mr. McDougall, it is stated, will contest the return for the St. Lawrence Ward. We have also heard that the return for St. George's Ward is threatened to be disputed by the losing Candidate, although no protest was entered by any one against either of the returns at the close of the Poll.

Whatever may be the result of these scrutines—should they take place—it is to be hoped that the time of the Civic Legislature will not be unnecessarily wasted in their investigation; and it is further to be hoped that the spirit of political party or personal hostility will not be suffered to obstruct itself into our new City Councils. Among the parties chosen there are persons of various countries, occupations and conditions in life, and of all political and religious sects and parties. Every member of that body therefore, who is really disposed to promote the object for which he has been appointed, viz: the advancement of the interests of the City itself, and who we have a right to presume that all are so disposed, will perceive that independent of the necessity of leaving all party and personal feeling on the outside of the Council Chamber, and of immediately applying themselves to the promotion of those measures for the good of the City and the people of the City, which was the only rational object for which the Act of Incorporation could have been sought or granted. Actuated by such a spirit the Members of the new Municipal Court may render the most important services to the City, which will entitle them, and may secure for them the approbation of their fellow Towns-men. But, should the spirit of party or faction once find its way among them, the most mischievous and deplorable consequences may be anticipated; and the good people of the City will have abundant cause to repeat the hour in which they were translated from "Inhabitants of Little York" into denizens of the City of Toronto.—[Toronto Courier.

READ, MARK, LEARN, AND INWARDLY DIGEST.—We have just seen the second Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly on finance, from which we extract the following paragraph, to which we call the special attention of the public.—It will open the eyes of a few to the shameful workings of the present system.— "Your Committee also beg to refer to an extract from "a statement of payments in order of their dates, made to the Receiver-General by the late and present collectors at Quebec," from which it appears, that between the 20th July and the 10th October 1833, a sum of £18,316,19,9s, was paid by the Collector of the customs at Quebec, to the Receiver-General. On comparing the latter Office's account of cash received with the Receiver-General's account of cash received, we perceive that no part of the above mentioned sum of £18,316,19,9s had been brought to account!"

Does the reader know the meaning of this? Let he should not, we beg leave to inform him that it seems by the Report, that the Collector of Customs handed over to the Receiver-General in the year 1833, a sum amounting nearly to £20,000, and the Receiver-General in his account of cash received, forgot (that is the mildest term) to put the said sum to the credit of the Province!!! Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer cloud Without our special wonder? To support such doings as these, the Tories of this City are trying to get up their meeting at Tattersall's.—Will the citizens of Montreal be gulled to support the knaves? If they do, all we can say is, that they deserve to be worse than gulled; that is—bleed.—[Mon. Vindicator.

We are sorry to hear that after an almost continued and heavy expenditure for nearly 3 years, on the erection of Mills, &c., on DuRoi's Creek, in this District, by Mr. Fothergill—he has had the misfortune to lose one of his new Mills—just got into full operation, by fire; together with a large quantity of lumber; all un-insured; and the same night a large wing of his new dam was carried off by a flood.—[Courier.

Copy of a Letter to the Editor, dated Port Colborne, Saturday, March 22, 1834.

"Herewith you will receive a specimen of the hail that fell at this place last Thursday afternoon, during one of the most violent storms that ever occurred in this country. Although these have been lying on the ground from Thursday till now, and are much wasted, yet they are a pretty good sample; but at the time of their fall, many were picked up measuring from eight to nine inches in circumference; and this day, in the presence of several persons, I measured one found nearly buried in the earth, which was full four inches in diameter. I have heard of several that weighed over four ounces. A more tremendous war of the elements can hardly be conceived; however, little damage was done in this vicinity—a few panes of glass broken, and some fowls killed. I have just learned that a man, out with his team, had his hand broken by one of the hail; and a report has just reached us, that a child was killed about twelve miles above this place. Yours, &c. J. F." [British American Journal.

The trial of the three Shutters for the murder of Living Lane commenced, as we mentioned in our last, on Thursday, and resulted on Saturday morning in a verdict of guilty. The particulars as detailed in the Quebec papers are simply as follows:—The deceased had resided in St. Giles for a year or two; the prisoners had also been residing there for some time.—Lane had obtained permission to go upon lot No. 8 upon which there was a small clearance, and afterwards obtained a location ticket. On the evening of the 5th December, he engaged one Russell to assist him in clearing the land and building his residence. Both Russell and himself agreed to stop there all night, and sleep on the ground. They commenced working next morning after breakfast, when the prisoners made their appearance, and were shortly after followed by two individuals of the same name, who were included in the indictment but withdrawn by the finding of the Grand Jury. The two James Shutters had guns in their hands. After some conversation with Lane as to his right to the lot of land, the deceased was seated on a spruce log, and Russell was opposite to him working at a log house, which they had begun. The three prisoners proceeded directly to the side on which the deceased sat; they addressed him, and told him to quit the land. The elder Shutter sat down near the deceased on a log, and said, "quit the land or I'll blow you to—." Russell did not see the Shutters fire, but he heard old Shutter cock his gun, and immediately after he heard the report and saw Lane fall. Russell, anxious to obtain their assistance in relieving Lane, told them he was not much hurt; he was also apprehensive that if he told them that the deceased was mortally wounded, he would share the same fate. They however neglected to refuse to assist him, and Russell went in quest of help. To the first individual

whom Russell met, the deceased said he had been shot by old Shutter and one of his sons, who had fired simultaneously.—The deceased died at three in the afternoon; he was married man with a family, and was from thirty to forty years of age. Russell was informed by William Shutter, the day before he went to work on the lot, that some trouble would follow.—The wound inflicted on the deceased, was on the left side, close to the fourth rib, and the bullet passed through the muscles of the back bone. The left arm was sprinkled with small shot, and a few were found near the hips. Some doubt seemed to be entertained whether the bullet and small shot did not proceed from two guns discharged at the same time. The deceased repeated to several witnesses that he had received two shots, and William Shutter made a remark to one of his captors, that he was only loaded with ball and did not intend to kill.—The witnesses on the defence did not destroy the strong incriminatory evidence. The prisoners, however, produced testimony as to their good character. After the case had closed, the Hon. Chief Justice proceeded to sum up the evidence. He pointed out to the Jury the distinction between the crime of manslaughter and that of murder, and said it was for them to decide which the prisoners were guilty of. He then commented on the points of the evidence most material. The Court waited about an hour for the decision of the jury, and then adjourned to half past eight in the evening, but on meeting at that hour, the Jury appeared in Court and requested some explanations which prevented their coming to a decision immediately. They were then remanded to the Albion Hotel under the charge of constables, and the next day being Good Friday they were discharged, but were detained till Saturday morning, when they returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the father and his younger son James to the Royal mercy. Sentence of death was pronounced on them for execution on Monday, but they were respited to Friday next. The prisoners were all natives of Ireland, having emigrated a few years ago. The old man claimed some right to the lot of land for which Lane had obtained a deed.—[Mont. Gazette.

A short time since we noticed in the Quebec Mercury, an account of a Machine for extracting stumps from recently cleared lands. On Saturday, March 29th in the above paper there is a Cut, forming the head of an advertisement, which enables us to describe the invention pretty accurately.

Leggo's Patent Stump Extractors then, is what mechanics call a Lever of the second kind, that is, the weight or resistance on which force is to be exerted, lies between the Power and the Prop.

The prop is a short and stout beam, resting on two upright screws.

The power, by means of which the long arm of the lever is raised, and force exerted, is a strong screw. Let us now describe its operation. One end of the lever rests on the short cross-bar which forms the prop; at a short distance from it—say one-fourth of the length of the beam which forms the lever—the stump is attached, by means of a strong chain, and the long arm of the beam is gradually raised, by means of the screw. A great strain is avoided by the facility of raising the prop by means of the two screws on which it rests, so that the lever is always nearly horizontal. Friction also is evidently avoided to a very considerable extent; and the only defect of the machine appears to us to arise from the unavoidable weakness of the prop, arising from the gallews form in which it is constructed.—

We think the common screw, made to rise out of a wide-based tripod, would have answered every purpose contemplated by Mr. Leggo's invention, with a great addition of strength.

We coincide entirely in the opinion expressed by the Quebec Mercury that "where it is an object to get rid of the stumps immediately, and to convert the woods into arable land without delay, we cannot help thinking this machine well calculated to answer that purpose."—[Daily Advertiser.

The Miner gives a different version of the cause which led to the late murder at L'Assomption, to that given in our last. It derives its information from a correspondent who resides near the scene of the horrid catastrophe. The two brothers resided with their father and mother in the same house, about a mile from the village, and at the upper part of the parish. Olivier (the prisoner) had committed a robbery, for which he was threatened with a prosecution, and Domithilde Perault, the wife of Raymond, was to be summoned to state some facts, of which she had a personal knowledge. During the night between Saturday and Sunday, and in the absence of the father and mother who were on a visit to St. Jacques, an individual entered the apartment of Raymond, and struck his wife several blows with an axe. At the first stroke, she called out, and her husband awakening, attempted to protect her from the blows, but in vain, receiving several himself on the arm. He succeeded, however, in disarming the assassin, who escaped. Raymond then ordered a little boy who happened to be in the house, to go and seek assistance from the neighbours. Olivier, who was outside the door, saw the boy running, and went with him to the neighbours, and returned with blood, and her head cut in several places. Olivier had his hands and clothes covered with blood, traces of which he had also upon the door. Shortly afterwards he went out and slept in the barn. The woman died on Sunday morning about eight o'clock, never having recovered her senses. Shortly after Olivier went to the house of Capt. Peppin, (not far from his own residence,) who, during the conversation, formed some suspicions against him and arrested him accordingly. He then conducted him to the village of L'Assomption, before Mr. Faribault, the Magistrate, who could not order his arrest as long as affidavits had not been made. Captain Peppin, however, kept Olivier in custody till Monday. The Coroner was sent for to Montreal and went down immediately. The inquest was held on Monday, and after hearing several witnesses, the Jury declared that the deceased came to her death from the blows of an axe, inflicted by an unknown person, but suspected to be Olivier Brien, who was thereupon arrested and conveyed to goal. Raymond declared at the inquest, that in the darkness of the night, he recognised the murderer. The deceased was only eighteen years of age, and had been married about five months.—[Mon. Gazette.

STEAMER BROCKVILLE.—This beautiful Boat on her way up on Tuesday last got some part of her engine connected with a water pipe out of order by which a quantity of water was let into her before it was discovered; in consequence of which a considerable delay occurred in getting her clear—she then came up to this. But perceiving that she had lost in her speed in consequence of an alteration in her paddle-wheels since last fall, she has been kept off her route to remedy the inconvenience. We understand she resumes her trips to-day.—[Brook. Rec.

The Bank is putting on the screws on the farmers and storekeepers, if they be liberal. If a bitter tory asks for notes he gets a bunch, and they have plenty on hand at present. To this rule there are exceptions, but very few. Rather than lend the farmers, the bank has lent to the Welland Canal. (Hamilton Merritt & Co.) and a few other such public jobs, £85,000, currency. The sooner their monopoly is ended the better for all parties say we. Fair play is a jewel.—[Toronto Advocate.

At a meeting of freeholders of Middlesex, residing in the township of London, John Scithard, Esq. being in the chair, Mr. Thomas Parke was nominated, and delegates from the other townships in county convention. These conventions are excellent things, and should be persevered in and faithfully acted up to by the people. In union is their strength.—[Ib.

BANK VENGEANCE.—We learn from good authority, that the President, Directors & Co. of the Bank of Upper Canada have dismissed from his situation Mr. John Maitland the Bank Messenger, for the crime of freely exercising his privilege in voting for the independent candidates at the late election.—[Ib.

The last Courier mentions that Mr. Elmsley's prosecution against Mr. Gurnett for Libel is about to be tried in the Court now in Session. We wish here the worst possible success. Disliking Mr. Gurnett's politics and feeling unfriendly to his journal, we wish him a triumphant acquittal in the libel case,

for it would be a bad precedent for the press if the course Mr. Elmsley has pursued were to be generally adopted, under the vicious libel law of Upper Canada.—[Ib.

It is again reported, on the authority of a letter from a gentleman in London, likely to be well informed on the subject, that Mr. James Stuart will shortly return to Canada with the appointment of Judge of the Admiralty.—[Toronto Patriot.

Miscellaneous.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A HOMICIDE.

Although the following story may be supposed by some to be the produce of the writer's brain, the reader may be assured that it is literally true. Lord Byron has somewhere said, "truth is strange—stranger than fiction," and this narrative will attest the truth of the Poet's remark. Many of those events which occupy the page of history would, if related in a romance or novel, be condemned as monstrous and improbable; and what I am about to describe is of so singular a nature, is so wild and strange, that I should not attempt to give it to the world, if there were not those now living who could attest its truth.

About sixty years ago, Messrs. —, respectable wine merchants in London, had in their possession a hog-head of Madeira, which they had endeavoured, but in vain, to render fit for sale. The ordinary methods used to refine wine had been resorted to, but without success; and, as a last resort, the principals desired their cellarman to have it racked off into bottles. This order was immediately put into execution, and a man was set to rack off the wine, whilst the rest were busied up stairs. He who was thus employed proceeded with his work, but had not filled above a dozen bottles when he found the cock suddenly ceased running. The cocks used for racking are very large, and the man thought to remove the obstruction with his finger, with which he drew out the cause of the stoppage; but what his surprise and horror when, on looking at it, he found it to be a piece of a human scalp with the hair still clinging to it!

Those who have been in a spacious wine cellar, cannot have failed to notice the dismal appearance of the place, to which the faint light lends additional effect. The poor fellow who had made such a disgusting and terrifying discovery almost fainted at the sight; but with a sudden effort, he dashed down the bottle which he was filling, and fled up stairs in an agony of alarm and terror. All crowded round him to hear the cause of his affright, which he with difficulty explained to them; and one of the partners with several of the men descended into the vault, determined to ascertain the truth of this statement, which they attributed either to drunkenness or a diseased imagination.

Without a moment's hesitation, the hog-head was turned up, the head taken out, and the wine poured into another vessel, when a frightful spectacle was presented to their view: Within the hog-head lay a skeleton to the bones of which the flesh in some places still clung, while a horrible mass of putridity had settled at the bottom!

Shocked at the sight, they replaced the head of the hog-head, and information of the discovery was immediately sent off to the island of Madeira, when an investigation took place, the result of which was the apprehension of a wine-cooper there, who confessed that, being jealous of his apprentice, he had one day picked a quarrel with the youth, whom he killed by a blow of his size; and that, fearing a discovery, he had immediately crammed the body into a hog-head, which was shipped off at once to England.

Many instances of retributive justice are on record, but none of them can be considered more remarkable than the one above related.

The following sketch of Mr. O'Connell's plan of government for Ireland, in the event of a repeal of the Union, is given by the Scotsman, from his second letter to the Protestants of Ireland:—

Mr. O'Connell has, at last, (in a second letter to the Protestants of Ireland,) developed his plan for effecting repeal. The Irish Parliament is to consist of King, Lords, and Commons. The Commons, (two hundred and twenty-four county members, and twenty-six city and town members,) are to be elected by the £5 tenants in all the counties, and the £5 occupants in the towns. All the Irish Peers are to have seats in the House of Lords. No one but an Irishman is to be capable of being created an Irish Peer. With regard to the King:— "As before the Union, the Statute Law enacted, that whoever was King de facto in England, should be King de jure in Ireland; so, in case of the British Parliament should, at any future time appoint a Regent, whoever was Regent de facto in England, should be Regent with similar powers in Ireland; in other words, as the King of England is sole lawful monarch of Ireland, so the Regent of England shall be sole lawful Regent of Ireland." All creeds, sects, persuasions, and religions, are to enjoy a perfect equality of civil rights, privileges, and franchises; and to guarantee this condition, Mr. O'Connell insists—"That this equality should be placed for perpetual preservation under the protection of the King, and also of the British Parliament—that the Irish Parliament should be declared incompetent to infringe this equality by any law directly or indirectly—that any attempt to violate this equality, or to introduce or to sanction any religious ascendancy whatsoever, should cause the imposer, and every supporter of that attempt to incur a premature, and forfeit his lands and tenements, goods, and chattels, and be liable to imprisonment for life in England, or elsewhere in the British Dominions out of Ireland." [Mon Daily Adver

JURIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—A volume is announced as "speedily to be published," tending to show that Mr. Calcraft was associated with Sir P. Francis in composing the letters of Junius. Not knowing what disclosures this work may contain, I wish previously to submit to your readers the solution, as I conceive, of that mystery. The principal questions are—1st. Why did the discovery so long baffle the acutest inquirers, although so clear a case is now made for Sir Philip? 2d. Why did the author not reveal the celebrated vellum copy, and so forth previous to his death? First, it must be observed that the discovery followed close upon the publication of Woodhall's Junius, which presented for the first time sufficient grounds for a decision and which disclosed in particular the letters written by the firm under other signatures. These facts would never have been divulged by the Woodhall's family, who might surely guess at the author, till they were sure that the principal reasons for concealment had passed away among the changes and chances of life. Secondly, Sir P. Francis "died and made no sign," because, though an essential contributor to the whole correspondence, and probably conductor of the "conveyancing department," so named by himself, he was yet conscious of not being the real Junius; the wonderful polish and superior metal of

the greater efforts of Junius proceeded from Dr. Francis, his father, the inimitable translator of two inimitable authors, Horace and Demosthenes. The most surprising part of the business is, that Mr. Taylor, the author of Junius Identified, after commencing on the true supposition that Dr. Francis was Junius, should have been persuaded to rewrite the whole, and give the fame, if fame it is, to the son, although his published works, sparkling as they do, with talent and learning, scarcely contain a sentence which will be "remembered in his line with his land's language." The first pamphleteer of his time, he did not soar to that immeasurable height above all pamphlets which has made Junius a species of literary swan. The wonderful circumstances and internal coincidences which extorted from one of our twelve Judges an opinion that "the evidence was strong enough to hang a man," arise from obvious causes. Sir Phillip frequently contributed especially on his own concerns, as in the letters of "Veteran;" also his well-known voracity of praise (some of the noblest racers stand in more need of spur than others) made him willing to keep up the chain of evidence by dotting his i's through life and signing his initials, as he had done in the Woodfall correspondence.

But the main source from which so much circumstantial evidence arose, was an indemnity of style, with so much disparity of power, between father and son. Much of the information must have been obtained by the latter, whose great abilities, vivacity of temperament, and extraordinary industry and courage, fitted him for the task of managing the intrigue, and of supporting it too by contributions perhaps of a more mercurial character. This also explains the complete unity and inviolable secrecy of the whole transaction; the two writers were continually seen to dine at the same table, each with a Greek book before him bestowing morsels on a favorite cat, who used to be their only guest; and other anecdotes are preserved tending to show that their habits fitted them for the most complete co-operation. Sir P. Francis may have thought that the risk of the conveying department, perhaps also the marshalling of the plot, entitled him to the name of Junius, although the Virgilian perfection of style proceeded from his father. Still he was aware that had he claimed the sole title he would have been contradicted by individuals still surviving, who were intrusted with the secret; he therefore referred leaving it in abeyance between two, or making the disclosure by a sidewind. I am, Sir, &c., UMBRATILIS.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT.—We are informed, that owing to the extreme pressure in the money market, and the consequent want of confidence between Creditor and Debtor, nearly all the wholesale merchants of this city, who are connected with the business of the country, have, with a commendable liberality, associated together for the mutual advantage of themselves and their customers; and have entered into an agreement not to sue for, or take security of their debtors, except in case of clear necessity, of then only, for the benefit of all the parties so associated.

We feel confident, that this agreement among the merchants of Boston, will have an important tendency to inspire confidence among the merchants of the country, and prevent suspensions and failures, which otherwise might take place.— It shows an honourable confidence of the merchants of this city in one another, as well as in their customers else where, and we have no doubt that it will be carried into effect in a spirit which will show that this confidence has not been misplaced. [Boston Daily Ad.

BRITISH WHIG.

IMPORTANT TO LENOX AND ADDINGTON.

The adjourned meeting of the Electors of the Counties of Lenox & Addington, will take place at the Hustings near John Fralick's Inn, on Saturday the 12th inst. The choir will be taken about eleven o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Whitton, an Elector, a Candidate and Moderator, are inadmissible on account of want of their real signatures. The contrivance of an Elector to obtain admission to his communication, by affixing thereto the name of another individual, was to say the least, of high indecorous. Many of our subscribers have sent in their names for three months. We request these gentlemen to understand, we receive no subscriptions for less than six months, agreeably to the notice in our standing advertisements.

Those of our correspondents who do not perceive the insertion of their favors, will readily understand the cause by perusing the unceremonious paragraphs, which have been continually published since our commencement. The columns of this paper are open to all parties, on certain conditions. First, that no libelous or irreligious libel be forwarded for insertion, 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 address of all communications must be paid. "All accounts of deaths or marriages to be authenticated."

KINGSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1834.

We are in possession of London dates to the 25th Feb. The New York mail arrived so late this morning, and the news although not of an important character, is so voluminous, that we can only give a very imperfect sketch in to-day's impression.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It was reported yesterday that the indisposition of Gen. Lafayette had assumed an alarming character, but this morning we have had the satisfaction of learning at his house that he is much better.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The London journals of the 11th and 12th were received this morning. They are principally filled with parliamentary reports.—The Commons were occupied the whole of the Monday night with Mr. Shiel's affair, and a committee of inquiry was appointed. On Tuesday, in the Lords, Earl Grey, in answer to a question from Viscount Strangford, stated that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and France, on the state of the Custom Laws in both countries, had submitted a report to their governments; but from the great variety of conflicting interests necessarily involved, it was as yet impossible to say what would be done. The Earl added, that the expression in the king's speech, referring to the good understanding between this country and France, related to political matters, and not to commercial.

In the Commons, Prince Leopold's annuity was brought before the House by Mr. Robinson, who moved for a return of the sums paid out of it into the Exchequer. It appears from the discussion, that the prince's debts, on his departure from Belgium, amounted to £83,000, which had been gradually paying off, and that the expenses of Claremont and Marlborough House are £23,000 a year. The motion was agreed to.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Some sensation was produced yesterday throughout Maylebone, by several seizures being made on householders for arrears of house and window taxes. A large body of police were stationed in the neighborhood to suppress any tumult, and prevent hindrance or obstruction to the sheriffs' officers in making the levies. The first seizure was upon the proprietor of the King and Queen public-house, corner of Duke-street and Oxford-street, who immediately paid the demand. This example was followed in all instances where a distraint was made.

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It is stated that he pronounced his Latin address in a most excellent and impressive manner. It was classical in style, and in substance eloquent. He alluded, with much felicity, to the occasion when Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Law, in company with

the emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and their illustrious train, and expressed himself determined to defend the privileges of the University, which had so gratified his feelings in conferring upon him the high office with which he is now invested.

The Liverpool Standard of the 25th Feb. states, that the British cabinet had refused to grant any remuneration to Captain Ross and his officers for their expense losses and sufferings, except the promotion of the officers of the expedition, and the payment of the men, which was considered sufficient and ample remuneration. Proposals were making for a petition to Parliament in favor of Capt. Ross and his officers.

A new treaty between Russia and Turkey—very much in favour of the latter—was concluded at St. Petersburg on the 27th of January. By this treaty, that of Adrianople is materially modified; the amount of the debt due by the Porte is very much diminished; part of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachias given up at once to the Porte, and the remainder is to be given up on the execution of the conditions. The frontiers of Turkey on the side of Persia are to be considerably extended. This information is official.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Maria Theresa arrived at Boston on Sunday from St. Ubes, which place she left on the 20th of February. An express had arrived the day before from Lisbon the day before he sailed upon account of a battle between the two contending forces, in which Don Miguel was defeated with a great loss. This caused a great rejoicing, and a general illumination of the town took place the same night.

The distance of St. Ubes from Lisbon is but a few miles, and it would seem therefore that little doubt can exist of the correctness of the account.

We take the liberty of reminding our country subscribers in Lenox and Addington, that Saturday the 12th inst. is the day appointed for holding the adjourned meeting of the electors of the before mentioned counties. The place of meeting is the hustings near Fralick's Inn, and although no time was mentioned at the adjournment for the time of taking the chair, yet we may not be presumptuous in saying that eleven o'clock will be the most probable hour.

Although none but a few warm-hearted and hot-headed enthusiasts have the smallest idea, that any but the present members will be returned at the next election, yet it behooves all the friends to enlightened principles, to be at their post on the day appointed, since the eyes of the province will be upon them and on that day's proceedings; and if through any luke-warmness on their part, arising only from the consciousness of perfect victory at the time of trial, Mr. Cartwright's friends should be enabled to pass a single resolution, as much fuss will be made by such a circumstance as if he had gained the election. There is nothing to prevent Mr. Cartwright or Mr. Any one else from becoming a candidate to represent the people, but it is the duty of the people, at public meetings especially, to shew their disapprobation of men whose political principles are not in accordance with those laid down by the best and wisest philanthropists as the surest guides to national prosperity. We are thoroughly satisfied that the Tories will be defeated, but we shall not be satisfied unless their defeat be accompanied with a change of a large part of the administration.

In political warfare no mercy should be shown to an antagonist until he lies at your feet; on no single occasion when bolstered up by the presence of the King's officials, have we ever heard that Mr. C. manifested anything like commiseration for a political foe, and we see no reason now, when deprived of his hangers on, he should not have that same meed of justice dealt out to him, which he has always been the most forward to deal out to others.

On Friday last, the elegant and fast sailing Steam Boat Kingston, made an experimental trip down the St. Lawrence to the head of the Long Sault, for the purpose of trying how far boats built on ordinary principles, are capable of ascending the rapids between the Sault and Prescott, and succeeded a mercurial.

From notes taken on board the Kingston by a passenger both ways, we are enabled to lay before the public a correct statement of her journey. She left this place on Friday morning at eight o'clock precisely and arrived at Dickenson's Landing at the head of the Long Sault, at a quarter before seven o'clock in the evening. Her actual time of running to Prescott, a distance of 72 miles, was five hours and fifty-five minutes, and from thence to the Sault, a distance of thirty-eight miles, in two hours and forty-two minutes more, making in all, eight hours and thirty-seven minutes to perform a distance of 110 miles, not including stoppages at French Creek, Brockville, Maitland and Prescott. Although her speed in smooth water exceeded twelve miles per hour, and in rapid water nearly fifteen, yet all the day the steam of the Kingston was but half up, and the wood used the very worst of the kind; no attempt being made on the part of the boat to do her best. On the return up stream, better kind of wood was procured, and the vessel at times did her very best. She left the landing at half past six o'clock in the morning of Saturday and arrived at Prescott about one o'clock in the afternoon, without the slightest difficulty or hindrance, except one of about half an hour's duration, when in consequence of having got into the wrong channel at the foot of the Gallops, she was obliged to fall back some distance to regain the right one. This detention being taken into account, the Kingston performed her journey up to Prescott in rather more than six hours, and proved to a demonstration, that any powerful-engined Steam Boat, not drawing more than five feet water, can ascend these formidable rapids.

At Prescott, the successful boat received the congratulations of a numerous body of spectators, and after some delay passed over to Ogdensburg where she was also received with acclamations, and thence to Brockville, where she was again congratulated, and returned to Kingston between eleven and twelve at night.

That such boats as the Brockville and Hoquois, built expressly for the route, should be able to perform the journey we have recorded, is nothing remarkable; the difficulty consists in taking a boat built for deeper waters, and making her do with comparative ease, what the other boats performed with some difficulty. The waters of the St. Lawrence are said to be lower at the present time, than for many preceding years at the same period of the year.

We perceive in the Miner an account of the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens and inhabitants of the city and county of Montreal, convened by public notice and held in that town on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the proceedings of the last session of parliament, and the general state of the province. T. Peltier Esq. Chairman.

Seven resolutions were passed expressive of the confidence the meeting reposed in the energies and exertions of the majority of the 92 resolutions and the petitions founded thereon; and expressive of the determination to support Messrs. Papeau, Lesslie and Valois at the next election. The tory papers speak of the same meeting as a miserable failure.

Although we have repeatedly given the public to understand that we shall publish no letters unless they are accompanied with the name and address of the writers, yet no day passes over our head without our receiving communications designed for publication without the necessary authenticity. Since Friday we have perused no less a number than nine, four of whom we acknowledge in another place, and one in particular signed a Canadian, from Adolphustown, being in defence of Mr. Cartwright, in reply to the Farmer. This last we are actually sorry to omit on the score of fair play; but we see no reason why we refuse the letters of our friends by scores, that we should admit the productions of our political foes. Let a Canadian send his name to us in confidence, his letter will be published, and we pledge our word that his accusations will be promptly answered by the Farmer.

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