portion of the country; and under these circumstances, the governor felt himself justified in taking (partly too from his own private resources) about £7000 for the relief of those persons who were suffering from famine and pestilence. At the commencement of the present session, he applied to the House of Assembly for indemnity and reimbursement, but he was met by a resolution taunting him with a misappropriation of the public money. It was not for the purpose of paying salaries to the Judges, or any other high officers that the Governor had made this advance of money; not for the sake of benefiting himself; but for the sole object of assisting the starving and the sick--the wretched population of the country. With a degree of honesty, candor, and liberality, which does high honor to the individual, the Governor, relying on the good faith of the Legislative Assembly, advanced this £7000 in the manner I have stated, and I regret to say that he has been disappointed, and has met with nothing in return for his generous conduct, but revilings and taunts of the most bitter description. * * * * *

In 1830, my Noble Predecessor made this proposal--that, in passing a Civil List, which he specified, of which £12,000 out of £19,000, went to the maintainance of the Judges of the land, £4500 to the governor, and the remainder to the Attorney and Solicitor General of the province, that the House of Assembly should have the uncontrolled management of the surplus revenue, amounting to about £35,000.—That offer was refused by the House of Assembly; they rejected it altogether. My Noble Friend went still further, and offered to take off every thing with the exception of the Judges and the Governor's but this was also rejected. I must return to 1831, when my Noble Friend, having made this proposal to the legislature of Lower Canada, and a similar offer to the legislature of Upper Canada, he received from the legislature of Upper Canada an address, thanking him for the kind and benevolent manner in which His Majesty had met the wishes of the Assembly, which had completely realised their expectations, and guaranteeing, not for a term of years (as my Noble Friend asked,) but permanently, and for ever, a sufficient civil list for the maintainance of the Judges and the Governor of the province. This, it was said, was done on the faith of a Bill being brought into Parliament to effect this object. My Noble Friend brought in the Bill, and, on his doing so, he was told he would repent of the step he had taken. In reply, he said, "I will trust to the honor and patriotism of the people;—I will surrender, absolutely, and entirely, the revenue levied by the Act of 1774, in the full confidence, that when I have shewn no intention to trespass on the rights and liberties of the Canadians, they will then do that which is just, and make the Governor and Judges independent of the annual votes of the Legislature." Have they done so? No, they have not! They have passed a Bill, professing to render the Judges independent; but, although the state that the Judges hold their offices for life, they abstain from mentioning the amount of their salaries. They insist on their right to impeach the Legislative Councillors—which, by a Bill brought in professedly for the purpose of supporting the independence of the Legislative Council was vested solely in that body, as well as the right of impeaching all the high officers of the Colonies. This is an endeavour to obtain, by circuitous means, objects which they cannot accomplish by fair and open dealings. The House of Assembly passed the Bill; but my Noble Friend dissallowed it as wholly and entirely inadmissible; and he stated, since they were determined to give nothing permanently to render the Judge and Governor independent of their annual votes,—that the Governor was peremptorily instructed to refuse his assent to any further Bill of the same objectionable character,—that His Majesty would not again apply to the Legislature for a Civil List, but that Government would provide for the salaries of the high officers from funds at its own disposal. That was the state of affairs when I accepted the Seals of the Colonial Department. Resolutions had been passed by the House of Assembly declaring that they would hold no further communication with His Majesty's Government,—pretensions had been put forward of a nature that it was impossible for any Government to submit to; and the Supply Bill having passed, the Secretary of State was saved the trouble of refusing His Majesty's assent, as he must have done, to the only Bill which has passed since I have filled the situation, by the refusal of the Legislative Council to concur in a Bill which monopolized to the House of Assembly, not only the whole of the legislative, but the whole of the executive management of the affairs of the country. Salaries were to be given to those officers who were not members of the Legislative or Executive Councils; and most of these individuals who were thus distinguished had held their situations for twenty, thirty, or forty years, without having the slightest reproach cast on them by any one single person. If the highest officers of the Government, including the Judges, are to be dependant on the annual vote of the House of Assembly, swayed by passions and prejudices such as I lament to say characterize the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, I admit to the Hon. Gentleman that you may as well do away with the Government altogether, and leave to the popular assembly the whole of the functions, legislative, judical, and executive, which are now vested in the Crown, the Judges, and other high officers. A district of the Canadas had been represented by a gentleman of the name of Christie, who, by some indiscreet word, act, or publication, so offended the predominant party in the House of Assembly, that they determined on objecting to his taking his seat, although two general elections had passed over, at each of which he had been returned as a representative. Five times he was re-elected, and five times re-expelled. Yet, in this case, Government did not interfere, so little disposition was there to intermiddle with a question apparently of privilege. Mr. Mondelet's case was different. There having been no law in the province declaring that on the acceptance of office under the Crown, the party should vacate his seat, in the year 1821 the House of Assembly passed a resolution, by which any person accepting office under the Government, was bound to vacate his seat in the Assembly; and they added this extraordinary provision—that until his Majesty gave his assent to an Act for this purpose, the resolutions of the House of Assembly should have the force of law. In 1833, a gentleman of the name of Mondelet accepted an honorary office under the Crown, and he was immediately called on to vacate his seat, by the very party who had previously stated that offices not productive of pecuniary emolument would not come within the scope of the resolution. I speak under correction, but from very high authority, when I say that this is a stretch of power which the House of Commons never would arrogate to itself, of attempting to give to their Resolutions the force of law, independent of the other branch of the Legislature. I think I may also say, that if the Lord Chancellor was called on to affix the Great Seal to a writ which, on the face of it, set forth a ground which was not legal for vacating the seat, that the Chancellor would feel it his bounden duty to refuse to affix the Great Seal to the writ. * * *

To be concluded in our next.

Provincial.

Reply of Lord Aylmer to the deputation which presented the Montreal Address to the King, Wednesday, May 21st.

Gentlemen,—The numbers, but more especially the respectability of the individuals who are subscribers to the Address to the King, which you have placed in my hands, invest upon topics of much local interest at the present moment, and I am the more desirous of availing myself of this opportunity of doing so because of the restraints imposed upon the head of the Executive Government by his official situation, which, by circumscribing the occasions wherein he can make known his own views of the affairs of the province, exposes his public acts to daily misrepresentation.

In the first place I will say a few words regarding the complaints which have been so frequently urged upon the consideration of his Majesty's Government, of the partial and unjust distribution (as it is alledged) of the honors and employments at the disposal of the Crown, in favor of one particular class of his Majesty's subjects in the province. I am persuaded that the ground of these complaints, and the mode by which its removal is sought for, (admitting for a moment its existence) have not been duly considered.

If it be desirable that a rule should be established for distributing the honors and employments at the disposal of the Crown amongst the King's subjects in the province, of different origin, according to their relative numbers, it becomes a matter for consideration in what manner this object is to be accomplished. Is it proposed to separate and divide into classes, the inhabitants of English, French, Scotch, Irish and American birth or origin, and in like manner to parcel out into shares proportioned to their respective number, all those honors and employments, assigning to each class its due proportion!—or is it proposed that successively as employments in the various departments of the Administration become disposable, they shall be conferred on individuals of the several classes in rotation, thereby establishing a species of lottery of the favors and distinctions of government?

In giving effect to the principle of distribution above mentioned, the necessary calculations for ascertaining the numbers in each class must undergo frequent revisions with reference to the constant changes going forward in the component parts of the population of the province, from the effects of immigration and other circumstances. These and other details, would inevitably give rise to further complaints and jealousies; but what is more than all to be deprecated, the principle above mentioned directly tends to keep alive and perpetuate those very distinctions of national origin which have been complained of, and of which the traces cannot, for the tranquillity and prosperity of the province, be too speedily or too effectually obliterated.

It is not in the light in which I have placed this subject that I understand the liberal intentions of his Majesty's Government; but rather that the most rigid impartiality shall be observed in distributing the honors and employments at the disposal of the crown, and that without reference to national origin, he who shall be considered the best qualified for employment, or the most deserving of honors shall be the individual preferred.

This, as I understand it, is the principle upon which it is intended that his Majesty's representative in the province should govern his proceedings, a departure from it in favor of any particular class can alone constitute a just ground of complaint; and if inflexibly and steadily acted upon, no such ground of complaint can reasonably be urged in any quarter.

In connexion with what has just been observed in regard to national origin, I cannot forbear taking notice in this place, of the practice of a certain party in the province of readily applying the name of Canadian to the descendants of individuals of any, no matter what foreign nation established here; whilst the name of foreigner appears to be by them exclusively reserved for his Majesty's subjects born in the United Kingdom, and their descendants.

To be addressed a foreigner, whilst treading the soil of a British colony, must indeed sound strangely in the ears of an Englishman. In this province perhaps, the misapplication of the term may be ascribed in most instances to the circumstance of the majority of the actual inhabitants being of a different origin; but wherever it shall clearly and manifestly appear to be the result of prejudice and political hostility, those who so make use of the term should be emphatically told, that in every quarter of the globe where the British flag waves over his head, an Englishman is always at home.

Unfortunately for the true interests of this province, the efforts of the party to which I have alluded, have been but too successful in imposing upon the good faith of a large proportion of the population. I feel assured, however, that a full exposure of their artifices is at hand, and that a light is rapidly breaking in upon the minds of those who have been so deceived, which will enable them to distinguish between their friends and their enemies; they will then discover amongst other things the extent to which their confidence has been abused; and that whilst encouragement to interfere in the internal affairs of the province, incompatible with the allegiance due to his Majesty by his Canadian subjects, has been held out in their name to a neighboring foreign nation, where that encouragement has been regarded only with mingled scorn and derision, representations have been conveyed to the mother country eminently calculated to create doubt in the minds of those who are unacquainted with the true character of the Canadians, of their loyalty and good sense.

It is for them, the Canadians, of every class and origin, to protect their character as British subjects, by means within their own reach, against the imputations to which it has been exposed in foreign nations, and at the seat of the British Empire, by those who pretend to be the organs of their sentiments. For myself, I think it necessary here to observe that I have scrupulously watched the troubling counsels pursued by the party to which I have just alluded. I could entertain no doubt as to its object; but confidently relying upon the tried loyalty of his Majesty's Canadian subjects, I abstained from making any attempt to arrest its progress, in the firm conviction, derived from the knowledge I had acquired of that party, that if left to themselves, their own acts would sooner or later sink them to their true level of insignificance, from which a combination of fortuituous circumstances had raised them for a time, and to which they are now rapidly descending.

In giving effect to my own views on this subject, I have had many difficulties to encounter. My public character and conduct have been assailed on all sides, and with every variety of insult that language can convey, from vulgar, low-bred impertinence, to the grossest and most virulent invective, but hitherto without having produced the slightest deviation from the course I prescribed to myself at the commencement of my administration of the government of this province; and I will now venture to affirm, that at the close of that administration, come when it may, I shall be found as true from the influence of party spirit, as when I first landed on the shores of Canada.

I must again advert to the departure from ordinary forms into which I have suffered myself to be drawn upon the present occasion. I am far from being disposed to establish it as a precedent; but on the contrary, I desire it may be understood only as the consequence of the extraordinary state into which the affairs of the province have been thrown by recent events.

I will now conclude by assuring you that I shall have much satisfaction in complying with your desire, by transmitting your address to the King, to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne.

Meteors, and those of a remarkable brilliancy have been more than usually frequent this season. The Quebec Gazette of Monday last, says,

"A meteor of great brilliancy was seen yesterday morning a little before day-light. After shooting for some distance like a falling star, but throwing out much more light, it burst into numerous stars, and reflected a very bright glare over the heavens. These meteors, three or four of which are seen every year about Quebec, have been more common than usual within the last twelve months. They remain without any correct explanation. The only thing known is, that stones, or more properly metalic combinations, attend them, and have often been seen reaching the earth with extraordinary velocity. On a chemical analysis, they are uniformly found to be composed of the same ingredients. Many substances, and many metals, are known to evaporate at certain temperatures, and it is conjectured that in a state of evaporation, the electricity with which all the atmosphere is more or less charged, produces these phenomena. Others again, from the extreme height at which they appear, being seen for hundreds, even thousands of miles, (that of last fall, for instance, having been witnessed in Lower Canada and the Gulf of Mexico,) at the same instant of time, conjecture that they are bodies shot from the numerous other planets of our system, of which indeed, this our seeming great earth is but as a grain of sand on the sea shore."—*Mon. Herald.*

Middlesex County Convention Meeting.—Pursuant to public notice, the Middlesex County Convention met at the time and place appointed. There were nearly fifty delegates present. After the meeting was organized, a letter from Doct. Rolph, (received two days previous to the meeting, the Convention proceeded to pass a string of Resolutions, expressive of its opinion on the present aspect of affairs in the Province. In nominating candidates it was agreed that the sense of the Covention should be taken by ballot, each Delegate voting for only two men he might deem worthy the support of the Liberal interest in the County. Upon a scrutiny taking place, the votes stood as follow:

For Mr. Parke, of London,	42
Mr. Elias More, of York-north,	41
Col. Clench, of Munsey Town,	3
Mr. Scatherd, of London,	1
Capt. Johnston, of Adelaide,	1

Mr. Parke and Mr. More having the most votes were declared to be the candidates entitled to run on the Liberal side at the next general election. An address to the electors of the County of Middlesex, was then agreed to by the Convention. A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, the Convention dismissed.—*Liberal.*

BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1834.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall take an early opportunity of obliging "*An Admirer*" of Mr. Jeffers' poetry by copying his late effusion into the WHIG. At the same time we cannot avoid remarking, that if the poets' productions appeared primarily in some other paper than the *Herald*, they would stand a better chance of being noticed by us.

Mr. Hagerman's refutation has come at last, and a precious refutation it is. After repeated assertions by the *Chronicle*, that the whole account was based in falsehood, Mr. Stewart of Perth has been persuaded to come forward, and *explain* the transaction. Our readers will recollect, that on the authority of two Bytown gentlemen, backed by the corroboration of some individuals in Kingston, we accused Mr. Hagerman of having traduced the Irish national character at Perth, and appealed to Mr. Stewart of that place as evidence. Of the violent political character of the latter gentleman we were fully aware when we made choice of him as a witness, but having been informed by undoubted authority, that he was one of a party of gentlemen who waited upon Mr. Hagerman for an explanation or apology, we chose to take our testimony from our opponents' ranks, in preference to dragging a friend before the public, to be an object for all the malevolence of the faction for the ensuing three months.

Mr. Stewart has not however come up to our expectation, but as what he does say is backed by his own signature, it is not in our power to contradict him upon anonymous authority, however respectable the source may be from which it emanates. The only thing therefore in our power to do, is to examine his own letter, and see whether it does not afford sufficient evidence of the truth of our accusation.

Mr. Stewart says, that one of his "misguided countrymen" was tried at Perth by Mr. Hagerman, and then quotes Mr. Hagerman's words in charging the jury, as follows:

"He likewise reprobated, in strong terms, the sectional and party feelings, which unfortunately exist among too many of my countrymen, and under the momentary impulse of which they are frequently guilty of the most deplorable excesses: and, in the conclusion, he asserted, that the conduct of such ungovernable spirits was so galling to the feelings of all orderly and respectable Irishmen, as to make them blush for the land of their nativity."

Now there is nothing very atrocious in this, and yet Mr. Stewart goes on to tell, "It is true that some Irishmen misunderstood him, and that there was a good deal of desultory conversation among them respecting the tenor of his charge." How came this about if Mr. Hagerman said nothing else besides what Mr. Stewart now quotes?

In respect to the apology or explanation, Mr. Stewart says, that Mr. Henry Graham and himself "were *casually* with him on the evening of the same day, and upon our mentioning the misconstruction of his language which some of our sensitive friends entertained, he declared that so far from attempting to wound the feelings of the Irish, &c. &c. &c." What need of this apology if nothing had been said? There is more in this than meets the eye, and as we shall shortly proceed to Bytown, we will enquire more particularly into the facts of the case, and endeavor to obtain the permission of our correspondents to allow us to bring forward their names in contradiction to Mr Stewart's statements.

One part of Mr. Stewart's letter we cannot pass over, and that is the following two sentences:—"Should Dr. Parker attempt to refute this statement, by admitting to his columns the production of any anonymous writer, I will not reply. As I will be in Kingston about the 1st of July, I can *settle* with the Dr. himself." We shall publish as many anonymous letters as we please, and shall not care a rush whether Mr. Stewart replies or not. As to the threat of the gentleman's coming Capt. Barry over us, we treat it with the scorn it merits. Mr. Stewart's vanity will not let him perceive, that we have used him in this instance to suit our own purpose, and shall drop him when convenient.

Since the above has been in type, we have received two letters upon this subject; the first we have published; the second is from James Johnston Esq. of Bytown, who has come forward to take upon himself the responsibility of the charge against Mr. Hagerman, and whose letter we shall publish on Friday.

The Government Gazette of the 29th contains a proclamation, making the following alteration, relative to the tolls collected on Timber, passing by way of the *Rideau Canal*.

"We have thought fit to appoint, and do hereby appoint and command, that the Rideau Navigation shall from henceforth be divided into and consist of three distinct divisions, viz:—The first division shall be from the Ottawa to below Burritt's Rapids; the second division, from above Burritt's to above the Lock at the Isthmus; and the third division, from below the Isthmus to Lake Ontario.

And We do hereby further will and command that the following Duties shall be imposed and levied on all Timber passing or repassing any of the said divisions:—

FIRST DIVISION	D.
Oak, per cubic foot,	1½
Pine, per do.	0¾
SECOND DIVISION.	
Oak, per cubic foot	2
Pine, per do.	1

To be levied on Timber passing to the Ottawa or Lake Ontario:

THIRD DIVISION.	
Oak, per cubic foot,	1½
Pine, per do.	1

And we do hereby command our respective Collectors and Officers duly authorized, to demand, enforce and levy, the several Tolls above mentioned, pursuant to the provisions of the said in part recited Act.

Distressing Accident.—On Sunday afternoon last, a party of five young men were sailing in a boat in the harbor, when owing to a sudden gust of wind, the boat was capsized near the Point Frederick shore, and the whole five immersed in the water. Four of the young men contrived to get on the keel of the boat until assistance was procured, but a fine youth about 17 years of age, named John Sweetland, the son of an industrious carpenter in this town, was unfortunately drowned. The melancholy result of this accident was witnessed by crowds of spectators on the different wharves. The body has not been yet found.

Commercial Bank.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year.

C. W. Grant Esq.	Mr. John Strange,
Mr. John Mowatt,	G. W. Yarker Esq.
Abraham Truax Esq.	Mr. James Sampson
Mr. P. Drummond,	Mr. Douglas Prentiss,
J. S. Cartwright Esq.	Mr. J. Bruce.

The editor of the *Loyal Observer* asks, "what cause the British Whig has taken up, that it has not disgraced"? To this very polite question we shall give no answer; but in return, beg permission to propound another question to our interrogator, which is; whether he conceives it disgraceful or honorable to the British Tories of Kingston, that he a *renegado* Yankee, a *ci-devant* republican, should, for want of a better advocate, be their most *strenuous defender*?

☞ We have made enquiry into the fact of Mr. Yarker's receiving his goods in five days from Montreal, and find that we were perfectly correct.

Affairs as our limits permit. It will be perceived by the version we have copied, (from the *Daily Advertiser*) that Ministers have no *immediate* intention of joining the two provinces in a Legislative Union.

☞ The *Toronto Advocate* of the 29th u't. says, that the *Kingston* steam-boat was overtaken and passed by the *Constitution*, 25 miles from Toronto and beaten half an hour in that distance; and in another part of the same paper says, that the *Kingston* performed her second trip to Toronto from Kingston in 17½ hours, including 5½ hours of stoppage! Which of these two accounts is correct?

☞ By the Address of Mr. Marks in to-day's paper, the electors of Frontenac are informed, that he declines the honor of a contest. Mr. Drummond still perseveres in his intention of coming forward, for which we are extremely sorry.

☞ We are credibly informed, that Alderman Lesslie of Toronto, brother to Mr. Wm Lesslie of Kingston is about to contest the election of the Metropolis. May he succeed!

☞ A report is very current in Lenox and Addington, that Mr. B. Seymour of Bath intends to become a candidate to represent the united counties. The more the merrier.

☞ We have been solicited to enquire into the reason why the appropriations of Road Money for the Midland District have not yet been made public. It is time they were; for by the *Brockville Recorder* we learn, that on the 25th inst. the Receiver General will be prepared to pay the sums allotted for the Johnstown District, and doubtless the others will be paid at the same time.

☞ On Wednesday last, 28th May, the day appointed for celebrating His Majesty's Birth Day, the Troops in Garrison assembled on parade in the Market Square, and paid the customary honors.

Circus.—Last night we witnessed part of the performances of the New York Troop of Equestians who arrived here on Sunday evening. The horses belonging to this establishment are very superb animals and appear extremely well trained. Three of the Horse-Riders, Messrs. Stewart, Leahy and Birdsall, are daring and expert in their exercises, and their performances gave general satisfaction to the audience. A Mr. Gardner performed some of Ramo Samee's jugling tricks with as much precision as his great prototype; he also sang two negro songs in admirable conception of the negro character. As the Company intend staying but a few days, those persons delighting in these exhibitions must be speedy in their visits.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the British Whig.

Mr. Editor,

When you admitted to the columns of your independent journal, the libellous slander cast upon Irishmen, by Mr. Hagerman when acting as Judge at Perth, in the year 1828, and which it appears afterwards called for an explanation, I then feared your inability to substantiate the charge, without being under the necessity of publishing the highly respectable and undoubted authority from which you derived your information; but the patience with which you have borne the taunts of your political enemies and contemporaries, and the perseverance & tact you have displayed in goading the Scoto-Yankee *Chronicle & Gazette* to (I had almost said) a refutation, no, I beg pardon, a conviction of the party, deserve the highest praise.

Now almost on the last day and at the twelfth hour too, comes forth the *immaculate Utican Editor* accompanied by the renowned hero of Bathurst and braggadocia of Perth, the Government District School Master, late Editor of the defunct violent, acrimonious and scarrillous Tory *Examiner* (equalled by none in British North America) in vindication of an individual, who he acknowledges, has publicly branded from the bench, his countrymen with being "guilty of the most deplorable excesses, so ungovernable as to make all respectable Irishmen blush for the land of their nativity"; and (to put the most favorable construction upon the highly colored language of this wily placeman, with his temporary £100 a year, at the will of the powers that be,) convicts the man he seeks to defend, of the vilest calumny, whilst he himself, in the same breath, denounces the sons of his native land as disorderly riotous and misguided Irishmen. Oh! my country! is this one of thy *grateful* sons?

Next says, this *worthy* Irishman, "it is not true, that Mr. Hagerman made any apology as stated by the correspondent of the *Whig*, but it is true, that Irishmen were dissatisfied with him, and had a good deal of desultory conversation among them respecting the tenor of his charge." What think you of this *Mr. Chronicle & Gazette?* these Irishmen are fools and ignorant too, I suppose, not to know the common meaning and acceptation of judge Hagerman's slanderous invectives against their country, and not have a direct and sufficient explanation? No, that would be too condescending on the part of his then Lordship; a "*casual*" one would suffice, and so thought Messrs. Graham and Stewart, who the evening of the day were "*casually*" ushered into his Lordship's presence, and upon '*casually*' mentioning the opinion entertained by many respectable Irishmen, upon the tenor of his remarks, "declared he had no intention of wounding the feelings of the Irish, as there were none he would more willingly serve." Yet this worthy scion of Hibernia after all, declares the accusation to be a "palpable falsehood, and appeals to whom? to no less a personage than his highly respected countryman, Mr. McCuniffe of Kingston, whom he implores, from that Gentleman's *great* power and influence over his countrymen to "justify" his friend "Mr. Hagerman, and treat with indignation his slimy traducers." Yes to "justify" the traducer and slanderers of Ireland's good name, and treat with indignation her children, to gratify the feelings of Mr. Stewart of Perth, who will no doubt return thanks when he visits Kingston on the first of July, but which visit I would recommend him to postpone to a more celebrated day, the 12th of that month, when he shall be furnished *cap-a-pee* by

June 3rd. A TRUE-BLOODED IRISHMAN.

P. S. I should fain hope that on his descending the canal, some of the Irish inhabitants may shroud him with the mantle of peace and good will, so that on his arrival the affair may be *settled* without the effusion of much blood.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Gentlemen:—On the final reduction of the Naval establishment at Kingston, I find very *unexpectedly* that a charge will devolve on me, which will require my constant attendance at Point Frederick; consequently, if through your friendly exertions, I were elected to the high honor of being one of your Representatives, I should be unable to discharge my duty to you, as my Constituents. I must therefore decline the honor of being a Candidate for your suffrages at the next election; but allow me to add, that though from a sense of duty I find myself obliged to decline the important trust your support would no doubt have conferred on me, yet be assured I shall ever entertain a most lively interest in every event which relates to the particular prosperity of our country and to the general welfare of Canada.

The circumstance of my declining, and the reason for doing so, would have been passed over in silence, if the certainty of my being returned, (as the matter stood before this notice) had not been determined on by the Freeholders beyond a doubt; so with reciprocal sincerity to the Inhabitants of the County for the good opinion they have been pleased to entertain of my endeavors to serve them, I take this opportunity of returning my best thanks.

To those residing in the district parts of the County who have written to me, and also to those who have called upon me from the country, on the subject of the approaching election, more than a common acknowledgement is due: with them, and indeed with all the men of this County, I shall always feel pleasure in conceiving on such measures as may be best calculated to promote the public welfare.

I do not presume to point out to you the fittest person to bring forward in my room as a candidate. I trust, however that you will select some gentleman of known abilities and patriotism, who will advocate our best interests and support our best constitutional rights in the House of Assembly.

Being much attached to Agricultural pursuits, to the advancement of which I shall continue to devote my spare time; in falling back into the ranks with my fellow Freeholders, I take the Inhabitants are of the Agricultural class, as must ever be the case with us, that community will always have the advantage (next to the Legislative branches, and those intrusted with state affairs) of giving a tone to the public; consequently it must be their proper care to continue to this Province the high character of being as nearly as possible, purely a British Colony, in every sense of the word. Still, we ought to befriend and cherish settlers from all nations that come among us to reside. They must have the full freedom of our constitution and the full protection of our laws, and be encouraged, (or constrained if need be) to assume that immutability of character so essential to the happiness of British Subjects.

Although the public have a right to keep a watchful eye on the transactions of men in power, there can be no greater hindrance to the improvement and prosperity of a country, than a want of confidence in her public functionaries, "By their own conduct they should stand or fall.",

Now that I have known you, and known much of your sentiments on our political affairs, I may be allowed to pronounce that none are more attached to our King and the freedom of our constitution than the Inhabitants of the County of Frontenac.

I now take my leave of you, and recommend my Agricultural friends to continue to think and act for themselves; and I think we shall hear no more, in this County, of that nonsense, which would make us believe that a member of the House of Assembly must be at variance with the officers of his Majesty's Government, in order to protect the loyal people of this Province in their Constitutional Rights.

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble servant,

Pittsburg, 28th May, 1834. J. B. MARKS.

My acknowledgements are due to numerous persons residing in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, Leeds, Prince Edward and Hastings. J. B. M.

DIED.

On the 23rd May, instant, at the residence of his eldest son in Toronto, the Honorable D'Arcy Boulton, formerly one of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada. Mr. Boulton was a Barrister of the hon. Society, of the Middle Temple, and filled successively the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General of this province, having been for several years a member of the House of Assembly. Aged 75 years.

WOOL CARDING
AND
CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Ernest Town and its vicinity, that his Carding Machine is in complete order, and he is now ready to receive

Wool for Carding.

In addition to the above, the Fulling and Dressing of Cloth will be carried on, the first rate Workmen being engaged for the purpose.

Any Wool or Cloth damaged by the Machines, if returned, will be paid for.

☞ TERMS VERY REASONABLE. ☜

ZACHARIAH KELLER.

4th Con. Ernest Town, May 29th, 1834. 33

RUNAWAY,

FROM the subscriber, on the 26th inst. an indented apprentice, named John Leson. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debt of his contracting.

JACOB HILLMAN.

Bath, 27th May, 1834. 34-3ts

Bath, 27th May, 1834. 34-3ts

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber offers for sale, an eligible Stand for a Blacksmith, Waggon Maker or other Mechanics. The premises are good, and consist of a Frame House and Shop, with one and half acres of excellent ground; and are situated a short distance from the flourishing village of Bath, in a thickly settled country. The Stand is at present occupied by a Blacksmith. Apply to

OSCAR F. POOL.

Ernestown, June 2nd, 1834. 34tf

CAUTION.

THIS is to forbid any person purchasing a promissory note given by me to Peter P. Forshee, for the Sum of Ten Pounds, dated sometime between the 10th and 15th of March, 1832, payable one year after date in stock. Said note having been paid.

JAMES P. FORSHEE.

Hay Bay, June 2nd, 1834. 34-3ts.

WM. T. KENNEDY,

Notary Public, Conveyancer,

GENERAL ACCOMPTANT. AND LAND AGENT,

Store Street, Kingston.

June 3rd, 1834. 34tfd

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

300 HIDES, first quality Sole Leather,
100 do. upper do.
500 Calf Skins.

S. R. CALDWELL.

☞ Cash paid for Raw Hides and Calf Skins.

Market Square, Kingston, 3rd June, 1834. 34tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters Patent, for the exclusive navigation of all the waters within the Province and bounderies of Upper Canada, have been granted by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, to the subscriber for his new invented plan of Building Steam Boats; he therefore forbids all persons infringing on the rights of the said patent.

NATHAN SANFORD.

Prescott, 26th May, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having retired from business, for the purpose of collecting his debts, begs leave to inform all persons indebted to him, that he intends to lose as little time as possible in so doing, and therefore requests them to make immediate payment and save cost.

JAMES R. BENSON.

Kingston, June 3rd, 1834. 34tf

TO LET.

THE upper part of that excellent family house in Church Street, lately occupied by the subscriber, and situated near the Market Square, consisting of one large sitting room, four bed rooms, Kitchen and use of yard, with a private entrance. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to

S. R. CALDWELL.

Kingston, May 20th, 1834. 30tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

IN an Auctioneer's Warehouse, a Youth about sixteen years of age, of tolerable education, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to the Editor.

Kingston, May 23rd, 1834. 31tf.

Commercial.

KINGSTON MARKET.

Tuesday, June 3, 1834.

Flour, per bbl.	20	0	a	21	3	Eggs, per dozen	0	5	a 0 7
Wheat, per bush,	3	0	a	3	3	Soap, -	0	4	a 0 5
Indian Corn, do.	2	6	a	0	0	Candles, moulds,	0	8	a 0 9
Barley, do.	3	0	a	3	3	do. dips,	0	7	a 0 8
Oats, do. -	1	0	a	1	2	Fowls, per couple	2	0	a 4 0
Rye, do. -	3	0	a	3	3	Turkeys, couple	5	0	a 10 0
Potatoes, do.	1	0	a	0	0	Pork, prime, bl.	50	0	a 55 0
Hay, per ton	33	0	a	35	0	do. do. mess,	60	0	a 65 0
Beef, per lb.	0	4	a	0	5	do. mess,	70	0	a 75 0
Mutton, do.	0	3	a	0	5	Venison, per lb.	0	0	a 0 0
Veal, do. -	0	3	a	0	4	Beef, per cwt.	20	6	a 22 0
Pork, fresh, do.	0	5	a	0	6	Pork, do. do.	20	0	a 27 6
Hams, pork, do.	0	6	a	0	7	Flour, do. do.	10	6	a 0 0
Butter,	0	7	a	0	8	Wood, pr cord,	7	6	a 0 0

YORK MARKET,

May 30, 1834.

	s. d.		s. d.			s. d.		s. d.
Fire Wood, cord,	11 5	a	12 6	Oats, bushel,		1 0	a	1 3
Beef, lb.	0 3	a	0 4	Barley "		3 1	a	0 0
Eggs Doz.	0 6	a	0 7	Wheat, " (60 lbs.)		3 3	a	0 6
Cheese,	0 6	a	0 7	Flour fine brl.		16 3	a	17 6
Butter, lb.	0 9	a	0 10	do. per cwt.		10 0	a	0 0

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1834.

MONEY.

Exchange at 60 days, Bank ...
Do. do. Private... 6 per cent.
Do. 30 days, Government none.
At New York on London... ... 3 a 3½ per cent.
Drafts on New-York, 3 days ... 2½ per cent.
Gold Sovereigns ... ... 23s. 4d.
City Bank Shares 125
Montreal do.... ... ...