fording any probability of success; but I have stated in the despatch which has been so much complained of, my unwillingness to recommend to Parliament such a modification of the charter granted to the colonies.

It gives us pleasure to perceive that the Colonial Minister deprecates the idea of making a change in the constitution of the Canadas contrary to the wish of the people. We for one would be happy to see a union take place, could it be effected by mutual wish, but we should be the last to desire to see such an event occur at the expense of the liberties of the country; for bringing in the Upper Province to overwhelm the Lower, would be in fact increasing the national prejudices between English and French, and enabling the government and aristoeracy to rule the country by their dissentions. The question of a union may therefore be suffered to lie dormant for the present session, and in the meanwhile, the new Houses of Assembly may see the folly of the last, and prevent the necessity of its taking place compulsatorily.

speech, and requesting particular attention thereto. It has been the misfortune of the British Parliament, that the members know very little of the actual state of the government of ed together and called a legislative council? The the Canadas, and therefore it is fortunate for them and u., that they have in their own body so able an advocate for the rights and privileges of their distant fellow subjects as Mr. Roebuck.

"By that Act, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and, in imitation of the form existing in England, a triple power was be analogous to the king here; 2ndly, the legislative council, supposed to be analogous to the House of Lords; and 3rdly, the House of Assembly, analogous to our own House of Commons. It is necessary that I should say a few words upon each of these three estates. The governor, it is remembered, is a King-and while he, in Canada, is a portion of sovereignty, he is but the immediate servant of the Gono analogy to the King of England. He is an officer chosen by the executive, and responsible to tablish a good for a pernicious institution." the people of England. Next comes the legislative King, and for life. There is no landed aristocracy in Canada, and, certainly, the legislative council, if ever we were to concede that such an aristocracy existed, cannot be said to represent it. They are councillor as a reward for service, or for certain other purposes to which I shall immediately advert .people-at least in Lower Canada; there may be the representation in the upper province.

Such then is the Legislative body. The administrative, or executive, consists, first, of the governor, and, secondly, of a council, called the executive council. Now, one of the grand causes of all the bad government that has so long turmented these provinces, is the composition of this council and that of the legislative council. These bodies hitherto have been two in name, but one in fact-the persons composing the one being the Majority in the other; so that the person composing the executive council could, at any time, put a stop to all the proceedings of government, and forward to the utmost, the sinister interests which they and their dependants wish to forward.

If the House feel at all desirous of understanding the political condition of these provinces, it is absolutely necessary for them to obtain a very definite conception of the character of this executive council and their dependants and connexions. As the governors sent from England go to the colonies only for a short period, and are also exceedingly ignorant of every thing connected with the business they are about to undertake, it is necessary that there should he some persons always existing, ready and able to instruct their ignorance-these persons are the executive council. They live always in the colony, and form the necessary link between succeeding governors. To persons thus serviceable, rewards are necessarily given, which rewards consist of various places, money or money's worth, paid out of the provincial funds. Besides, these people form a special society, and surround and hem in the governor, so that no one, not of their tribe or party, can reach him. They actually govern the country--dispose of all its places of profit and distinction-and not only rule, but insult the people. Being thus really independent of all control, their insolence, rapacity, and corruption know no bounds; and if at any time the governor, or even the home Government, does ought to offend their high mightinesses, they rebel, and treat with scorn and contumely the commands sent them from England."

"It is quite astonishing to learn what an outcry this determination raised amid the official tribe .-Disloyalty, disrespect to his Majesty, and every evil quality that could possibly be found for the occasion, were attributed to the House of Assembly .-And what in reality did it all mean? Simply this the official tribe saw that by this means an annual supervision was ensured, and they were sorely vexed thereat. What ought to have been the conduct of the Home Government on this matter? They ought at once to have acceded to the desires of the people-to have taken the Civil List yearly, and that necessary supervision which they so ardently desired. Did the Government do this? No such thing-they waged war with the people by three successive governors on this matter. The Duke of Richmond, Sir P. Maitland, Lord Dalhousie, all fought this mean battle for the official tribe of hirelings, who thus made a cat's-paw of his Majesty's Government; and at this moment the Right Honorable Secretary for the Colonies is willing, and endeavoring, to continue this mischievous and degrading warfare. To this there was added another source of contention. The people's representatives, still desirous of complete control over the expenditure, determined to vote their monies by items; so much to this functionary-so much to that; a very wise precaution, and one almost universally adopted by the English House of Commons. As usual, the tribe of employees set up a howl. This was destructive of the prerogative-making the King (always the King, about whom they care in reality as much as they do for the Emperor of China,) a cipher. This was dreadful, unbearable, republican, and cheap: the governors joined with the officials, and the Government at home joined with the governors: the whole business of the State was completely stopped, and confusion, and every description of ill be but triflingly injured, and will after undergoing an examination in the Dry Dock at Niggara, immediately proceed to be said to on in the Dry Dock at Niggara, immediately proceed to be said to ernment, necessarily followed. And who, I beg to ask, was here in the wrong? Can we hesitate for a but in the course of a short time all recollections of her melanmoment in declaring the conduct of the Assembly choly misfortune will be obliterated, since it was one which in the highest degree wise and circumspect, while that of the provincial government was corrupt and

"I would observe, however, for myself, by way of preliminary remark, that I do not advocate an elective council; a double chamber appears to me a clumsy contrivance; a mode of increasing the defects always attendant on legislative bodies, by multiplying the number of the persons composing it. The council, in my eyes, is a nuisance; and my way of getting rid of a nuisance is, simply, to abate it-in other words, to clear it away entirely. I would utterly abolish the legislative council, and set up nothing in its stead, leaving the government composed of the governor and the House of Assembly. It appears, however, that certain persons proposed to have an elective council; and, hereupon, the fright arises respecting monarchy. Let me ask the Right Honorrble Secretary if monarchy is supposed to be Mr. Dawe stated he appeared as Agent for the deof such a nature as necessarily to entail a nuisance fendant, who was unable to state his case in Engon the people ? Is a badly constituted second branch lish. The Court told him that he might act as inof the legislature necessary to the maintenance of terperter for the defendant, but the could not recog-

acme of folly?"

we we provinces appears to me to be ine only means of ai- that the more rapidly the one and the other are got- that when he had on a former occasion appeared dominion over our colonies without also maintaining that the Defendant must actually appear in person, legislative council off at the same time. But, sir, the Court had changed their opinion on that pointthere is, I assert, no such necessity. I assume that that it was a right inherent in all persons to do by the Government of England has no intentions hostile to the interests of the people of the colony,-I that, of that right they could not be deprived, unassume also, that the House of Assembly will know, and will endeavor to attain what is most conducive case was silent upon the point. Mr. H. Smith then to the welfare of their constituents; therefore, I say, it follows necessarily, that the wishes of the Eng- and could not be considered as an Agent, as he was lish Government and those of the House of Assem- not specially appointed for that purpose, nor paid bly will be identical-that, to bolster up a good do- for appearing for his principal. Mr. Dawe obminion, such a mischievous institution as the legislative council is utterly unnecessary-that it is useful only to bad purposes, and an incumbrance even We offer no apology for reprinting part of Mr. Roebuck's when it acts most wisely. Does any one believe that our dominion over the Canadas is maintained by some score of mischief-making old men, collectgovernor is not strengthened by them; he would not be weaker, in reality, were they abolished to-mor-

row. How then, I should like to know, is this body necessary to the maintenance of monarchy? But, it may be said, allow two bodies of the legislature to be chosen by the people, and you make the people dict. created. 1st of the governor, who was supposed to paramount. I ask, in answer to this, do you desire things different from what the people desire? If you do, you seek to establish had government-if you do, you make bad government and monarchy in this case identical. I, having a better opinion of the intentions of the English Government, suppose it to wish what the people wish; and, so wishing, person sent from England-is removable by the that it would act in harmony with the people's representatives, whether sitting in two chambers or one. Therefore, I say, this supposed proposal of an elecvernment here. He then, it is clear, bears little or tive legislative council is no way opposed to monarchical institutions, and that it only seeks to es-

By these extracts it will be perceived that the real curse of council. These councillors are appointed by the this country, "the vulgar and petty oligarchy" has been fully exposed in the British House of Commons, and if the committee in their report do not recommend some alteration in the constitution of the two councils, we shall be much deceived. Mr. Stanley in his reply triumphantly appeals to the state of usually old official persons appointed to the office of Upper Canada; after telling the House, that the Legislative Council consisted of 32 persons, he asks how many of that number were members of the Executive Council. Six only is the Lastly, the House of Assembly does represent the answer. The hon. Secretary forgot to tell the House, that the Executive Council consisted of six individuals only, and theresome doubts as to the completeness and purity of fore by his own shewing, the two councils are as much identified as it is possible; whereas by the recommendation of the committee of 1828, it was promised that the two councils should be distinct bodies

> CITY OF THE FALLS.-It is the duty of a public journalist t expose every imposition and every species of humbug, how ever high the source may be from which the imposture pro ceeds. A band of heartless speculators, some of them moving in good society, have been for some years fruitlessly endeavoring to found a city in the immediate vicinity of the great Falls of Niagara. The Canadian people knowing that the site of the intended city possessed no advantages of any kind whatever, that it never could or would be a place of commercial importance, have kept aloof from purchasing a single lot, and although the city and its ideal advantages have been pulled and advertised in many newspapers, still we are happy to say that at the present time it is still a city in nubibus. As the inhabi tants of the province would not bite at the nibble thrown out past seasons, a new plan has been hit upon this summer, which is as follows: the land round the Falls, upon which stand two inns and as many small cottages, is to be divided into lots of some ten inches square, and 2600 of these lots are to be thrown into a lottery at one hundred dollars a ticket, and as a temptation for immigrants to invest their capital in this scheme, the lots upon which the two inns and the cottages stand, are to be thrown into the lucky bag, and lucky will be the individual who happens to draw one of these lots, for on them depends the only probability of his receiving any thing like value for his investment; the other lots being of no more price than as many square feet of any common land in the province.

> Had the speculators confined their scheme to the crection of some splendid hotels and concert rooms, for the attraction and reception of visitors to the Falls, such scheme would have been praiseworthy and ought to have merited the enconiums instead of the censures of the press; but to attempt to gull the immi grant out of his little capital by so bare-faced an imposition, while it displays their hollowness of purpose, proves how little they value the discrimination of the stranger, on whose aid alone they can depend for assistance. There are hundreds of opportunities to invest capital in this country with safety and advantage, and the immigrant may know that if this scheme had any solid advantages, there are plenty of Americans as well as Canadians who would embark in it. We do not think so ill of the good sense of the country, as to imagine that this speculation will meet with encouragement.

An illustured communication tending to prejudice the mine of the public against the steam packet United States, appeared in last Saturday's Chronicle. It is dated at Oswego, and is evidently the production of some individual, who jealous a the universal patronage that boat receives, is willing like Momus when Jupiter shew him his daughter Venus, to find fault

The writer complains of an "impudent puff" in the Albany Journal, stating that on the night when the Oswego was stranded, the United States rode out the gale in safety; and more have aided the people to the utmost in maintaining than insinuates, that the proprietors of the latter vessel forward ed this account to Albany for the purpose of enhancing her claims to exclusive public favor. The facts of the case are these: the United States arrived at Sacket's Harbor during the prevalence of the gale, and remained her customary time until next morning, when she proceeded on her route; so that in point of truth, she was not at sea at the time the accident happened to the Oswego, but it does not follow that she remained in harbor on account of the turbulence of the weather; for she arrived during the gale and left long before it had subsided Moreover she has rode out in safety harder blows than that of

Some notice was taken of the United States in the Ogdensburgh Republican, which account was abbreviated in the Albany paper, and thence the error arose. We have the authority of a highly respectable individual, that the managing owners of this vessel have never been guilty of puffing her at all, much less at the expense of truth, and we have no doubt that her superior excellencies have alone been the occasion of all the tributes to her praise, which have emanated from the public press. Even while we now write a letter has been placed into our hands lauding the boat for her accommodations and her commander for some polite attentions, but which letter on account of its trivial importance we have not published.

We are happy to learn by the communication thus criticized, She is a superb and strongly built boat, and there is no doubt,

no human foresight could have prevented. While upon the subject of steam boats, we cannot avoid alvicious-that of the home Government the very luding to the multitude of reports constantly circulating to the prejudice of some one of them or other. Last week, half the town of Kingston was alarmed by an apparently well authenticated account of the St. George having burst her boilers and killed four nien, and just as the inhabitants had made up their minds that the lamentable accident was true, in came the gallant vessel as sound as a roach, without having had any occurrence on board by which such a report neight have originated. Independent of the distress occasioned to the families of the persons on board by the invention of these tales, mischief is sure to recoil upon the heads of the inventors theanselves; for so soon as the falsity of the report is ascertained, a re-action in favor of the slandered vessel is sure to take place, and the propogator and calumniated becomes detected and exposed.

We chanced to be in the Court of Requests on Saturday last, when a cause was called in which monarchy?-because, if it be so, I will meet the nized him as Agent, because the defendant was Right Honorable Secretary at once, and declare bound to appear in person. Mr. Dawe replied,

ten rid of, the better. If we cannot maintain our as Agent on behalf of Mr. Hussey, they told him a scourge like this council, our dominion is a curse, but having been present when Mr. Drummond had and, if the people be wise, they will cast us and the appeared as Defendant by Mr. Black, he thought another, which he could legally do himself, and less by express words of the statute, which in this said, that Mr. Black was a clerk to Mr. Drummond served, that the matter of payment for his services rested solely with the Defendant, that whatever he received for his trouble was nothing either to the Plantiff or the Court-that his charge could not be included in the costs in case the Defendant obtained a verdict. The Court replied that it did not signify, that such was the law. Mr. Dawe then said, that he hoped the Court would allow him to advise the Defendant in the course of the cause, which the Court granted him permission to do, provided it was done without being heard by the Court. The cause then proceeded and the Defendant obtained a ver-

We must confess, that it appears to us repugnant to every principle of Equity and Justice, that a previlege should be allowed to a Plaintiff which is for the representation of this town, has been, on withheld from a Defendant, especially in a Court | the report of the innoxious & disinterested Surgeon which is to pronounce its judgment according to Law and Equity. What is the Law, we will not presume to determine, but of the Equity there can be but one opinion. We should feel obliged by any gentleman of the legal profession favoring us with whilst the other Candidate is accused, from another his opinion on this point, which we conceive involves principles of no small importance.

Montreal has its Coureras well as Toronto. The former is a handsome imperial sheet, published twice a week at the low price of eighteen shillings per annum, postage incleded, if paid in advance,-The Courier contains the most interesting portions of the matter of the Duly Advertiser, and issues from the same office. It appears to be highly worthy of public patronage.

The St. Thomas Journal has re-appeared, an calls itself the cheapest vewspaper in the province. The Upper Canada Land Advertiser has mad its appearance in our effice, published weekly by Mr. J. Talbot at Toront. It is a useful vehicle of advertising information.

Another Toronto newspaper threatens existence, the Toronto Recorder, to be published twice a week Should it succeed, the new city, possessing hardly nine thousand inhabitants, will be in possession of nine newspapers; three of them published more than once a week. The school master walks abroad in Upper Canada.

we pummelled and knocked about friend Dalton until we left him hardly a leg to stand upon ; in fact to so unmerciful a degree was he belabored that he complained of having his bones broken with a crow bar. Now the man is crying aloud for more of the same usage He has a strange taste which when we are for the improvement and prosperity of their adopted in the humor shall be gratified.

We have received the April and May numbers of the Latics Book. Some months having clapsed since we had seen a copy of his delightful literary melange, the perusal of the present numbers ufforded a pleasure increased by abstinence, & fully justified the anticipation that the proprie tor so far from palling the public appetite, has spared no pans to render the original matter and selections more piquante and interesting than usual. In a political and commercial paper like the Whig, we have no room for literary extracts, or we should have great pleasure in being some of the contents of these numbers before our readers.

The Government Gazette of the 5thinst, con tains two proclamations, establishing fairs to be held at Napanee and Merrickville; the first to be held on the first Tuesday in the months of Murch and September annually, and continued for three days and the latter on the first Wednesday it March, July and November, for the same period of time. A Coroner's Inquest was held on Sinday af

ternoon, on the body of the youth John Sveetland who was drowned on the preceding Sunday by the apsetting of a boat. Verdict, accidental death. The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists

commence their annual sitting to-morrow Morning at the Chapel in Rear Street. Upwards of sixty ministers are expected to be present.

@ By the Thomas McKay and Ridenu during the past week, more than 300 i amigrants have arrived from Montreal via the canal; all highly pleased with the speed and convenience of the route. The Enterprize is hourly expected with a full loading. The Margare! will be ready to join the line in the course of a day or two. The Monifeal Forwarders, aided by the venal efforts of a portion of the public press, may for a time gull the boor immigrants and induce them to go by the way of the tedious and dangerous St. Lawrence, but 'angua est ceritis et precuebit.

INSCRIBED TO THE REV. JOHN BARRY, BRITISH

MESIONARY, MONTREAL. Pensive and low, along Ontario's shores
The muse her loss of Erin's fields deplores;
And, deeply ighing, looks around to see
If any heart fel Erin's sympathy.

O how shall my laboring heart unfold And speak of things more valued far than gold, How shall I adly retrospect the day, When for thee Western worlds I shaped my way ! Forsook my pme-my country-friends! what more Could this wolld give, with all its varied store. Forsook my fiends! my country! Ah, not so, "My heart is fish" still, in weal or woe. Still written Fre I find my country's name, How dear her image-oh! how dear her fame! Departed joys! how can I bear to tell
Of all your biss? How can I say farewell? O days of innicence! O days of peace!
O lovely Land! O blest Milesian race!
O days of friendship! hearty, warm, sincere— Sighs met a sih, and tears an answering tear. No DUAL look-no lurking doubt dismayed-The inmost soil in every FACE displayed, Doubled each oy-each cup of bliss ran o'er, Till the full hart could scarcely ask for more.

How changed the scene! cold calculating self

Feels nought is good, but what increases pelf.

Dissembled arger puts on kinder smiles, And spreads is meshes and entangling wiles; A mask of friedship covers all the face, And grave desption is esteemed a grace; Volcanic fury truggles deep within, (And Englands plainness is esteemed a sin) In mildest cois the snaky venom lies, And springs! and strikes! and takes you by surprise Sweet Emeald Isle! not so, on thy green shores. There lavish sature pours forth all her stores. No treacherou tempest lurks beneath thy calm, Perennial verture fills thy air with balm. There gentles zephyrs fan the purest blood. There high-tored nerves attain their altitude What the no corching heats mature thy spice-No frightful water turns the soul to ice. Nor cold, nor teat, nor their united force Exhausts thy adors in their heightning course. The body fittel to the mighty mind Still takes the ead of every human kind---Nature, to show how excellent her plan, Laid on her to-stone---formed an IrishMAN! Sweetest of Ista! Thy hospitable shores Where social sature opens all her stores, When thy som mingle, at their kind behest, No plodding saleme deforms the social feast; Body and mini their highest point attain, And the free spirit bursts each sordid chain; And tales of deds ... of mighty darings done, Kindles a flam that spreads from sire to son : An innate vigo every soul inspires! A thirst for glay every bosom fires: Each feels a hao, mid the vast applause That crowns ne patriot in his country's cause. Spare! memow spare me! spare these poignant stings, Nor barbarous race those dear departed things...

Some kind rememb'rance dwells with those we love. Ye dear comunions of my earliest youth, Ye perfect emliems of ingenuous trnth. Ye manly circles where I felt at rest, Ye full length portraits drawn within this breast. Ye friends not ormed by summer's prosperous days. Ye friends ... the same, in every time and place.

That thoughts if us do still some bosoms move,

Yet sure 'tis apture to indulge the thought

That we cannot be utterly forgot ---

Ye friends in need, --- Ye faithful spirits say, While I plod on life's various, weary way, May I indulge the sweet reflection still---As I slope down time's rugged laboring hill, Whether in sadness, or in joyous glee, Some little memory, still, remains of me?

Kingston, May 17th, 1834. * Such was the sentiment of the fourth of our Georges.

Mr. Editor,-In your last paper there is a paragraph con cerning Mr. Mills, late of the Penitentiary, which says, that

Col. Powers has turned him out. This is not correct, for so far from his being turned out, that gentleman resigned his emplayment contrary to the wish of the Commissioners, who only have the power of turning out any individual.

The occasion of his resignation was as follows: the plan upon which the Penitentiary was built, and of which Colonel l'owers takes the credit, was the solo invention of Mr. Mills, upon whose mind the sense of the injustice has been preying to such a degree, as to cause continual quarrels to take place between him and Colonel Powers, until at last he refused to furnish specifications of the work; saying to his superior: "if you invented this plan, you are surely able to execute its details: it is my place to receive specifications from you, not my duty to supply them, for you to obtain the credit of my labor." empire in imperio could not be borne by the gallant Colonel. so he complained to the Commissioners, who ordered Mr. Mills to supply the Col. with what he required; sooner than do which, he resigned. ONE WHO KNOWS. Hatter's Bay, June 7th, 1834.

For the British Whig.

Mr. Editor. What sensitive mortals we are, to make such a fuss, about what? Why, that one of the Candidates Sampson, charged with a passing partial remark in the year 1831 upon some of the sons of the Emerald Isle, when called upon by this immaculate Gentleman to subscribe to the Hospital now erecting; quarter, of having, from the bench, in 1828, made a sweeping accusation against all Irishmen.

Pray Mr. Editor, what have the Electors and public of Kingston to do with all this rodomontade about nothing at all, that occurred some years ago, and now occupies so much the attention of the Solomons of this town? Just as much as they have to do with the patriotism of the learned office hunter and would be Potarch of Kingston himself, who most undescreedly presided on last St. Patrick's day, and whose exceeding love of country would not a low him to select or announce from the chair any Patriotic or National toast, but, "The day we ce-!ebra'e,', and that unusually preceded by another, and which wou d no doubt, have been omitted altogether, had it suited this wily gentleman's political views. Mons. McC--ffe's friend O'Connel, the liberator, and repeal of the Legislative union were rather, with all his predilection for Physic, too nauseous a draught for this cunning politician to swallow, even followed by a bottle of champaign or madeira vet, I am told Mr. McC---ffe is to lead every Irishman to the hustings by the nose to vote for a Church & State candidate, (alias, "The Glorious and im-Some men are never satisfied. A short time ago mortal memory.") But those Gentlemen calculate without their host, for Irishmen are not to be driven like sheep to the hustings in Upper Canada, as has been customary in their native land; no, they know their rights, and will assert them, by support ing the friend of liberal and enlightened measures country; who will husband the resourses of the Province by checking a prodigal or extravagant executive, and the' last not least, hand down unimpaired to posterity, the civil and religious liberties of the people. This is the man I know they will support, otherwise, let them, at once forfeit their claim to the appellation and just rights of freemen, and fear to be honest lest they should be poor. HIBERNICUS.

Kingston, 9th June, 1834.

For the British Whig.

Having seen in the Chronicle of Saturday week, letter signed " An eye witness," stating that the mate of the WILLIAM THE FOURTH used no violence upon the occasion complained of by a late writer in the Wate, we have come forward to contradict such an assertion, as the behavior we witnessed was far from being compatible with his situation; for he not only stopped every person from going on board, but used his hands in a very improper manner: so much so indeed, that it was with difficulty the bystanders could restrain themselves from correcting him on the spot. As the Chronicle has denied the

fact we give our names, WILLIAM STEWART. JAMES LOCKIE. Kingston, June 9th. 1834.

For the British Whig.

The general topic in town this week, is the late election of Directors of the Commercial Bank, and many are so good as to say, that some of its officers have been at their dirty work again, being www.www spin biogs, ablunius imenus and vice sate sa, master appoints proxy.

Three late Directors, John Watkins, John G Parker and Henry Cassady jun. Esquires, gentlemen of high standing, large property, unimpeachable character and extensive commercial knowledge and trade, were on Monday dislodged from their Directorships, and three others, Baron Grant, Mr. J. Sampson and Mr. D. Prentiss, persons unacquainted with the trading community, and novices in commercial pursuits, elected in their stead; whilst a majority of Scotchmen of no more pretensions, have remained unmoveable and reigned paramount in this institution from its first formation. Besides which, the Cashier, Solicitor, Book-keeper, Teller and Notary, are all from the land of cakes: and were it not, but it might appear too glaring in this mixed community, and, finally interfere with the feathering of some of their downy nests, all from the President down to the office-sweeper, would be made up of the same materials.

Enough now. My next will be a brief History of this establishment from its origin, as well as the Kingston, June 10, 1834. sly manœuvres of some of its officers,

A STOCKHOLDER. Kingston, June 5th, 1834.

For the British Whig.

Mr. Editor, -No notice has been taken of my Query in your paper of the 27th ult. As the inhabitants of Kingston have got all they could from the Noble Commodore, it is presumed from their ungrateful apathy, that he may go to the d--- l for what they care. Colonel By when he gained a fortune near Kingston, had a grand dinner given to him by the town; Commodore Barrie having spent one among the same people, is

Kingston, June 9th, 1834. DIED. In this Town, on the 7th inst. Mr. Samuel Stoughton.

Commercial. REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKET.

MONTREAL, JUNE 3, 1834. Since our last report of the state of the market there has been great influx of shipping and settlers, but without any later commercial intelligence from Europe. The business in pro-

duce is, therefore, regulated by the orders in hand, and by

opinion formed from previous intelligence. Speaking in general terms, Spring has not brought with it the usual activity; the resources of the country are crippled by the joint operation of a diminished quantity-the result of a bad harvest-and of low prices in the English markets.

Asses are duller than we remember them to have been at this season, during the last ten or twelve years. Price remains nominally the same as last week; namely, 22s 6d, 22s 9d a 23s for Pots, and 1s higher for Pearls,-but transactions are extremely limited. The quantity received is not one half that of last year at the same time; and the quantity delivered for shipment is only the same as last year, to more than double the amount of tonnage.

WHEAT remains as before. Since Saturday a very large supply of Wheat and Flour has been received, but the bad weather of Monday prevented business,-this day, however, a number of sales took place, at former prices.

FLOUR also remains as before. We scarcely remember so large an amount of business done at an unvarying price, as in Fine Flour at 25s during the last few weeks. We have heard of parcels of 400, 500 and 800 brls sold on the above terms since our last; and some houses, who at first seemed willing to hold rather than realize, are now largely in the market as sellers at 26s. In other kinds, we hear of very little business

Superfine has been sold at 26s 3d a 26s 6d, and one lot even as high as 26s 9d. In American Superfine we do not hear of

Provisions are also as last week. At one time there seemed a disposition to give way, and a sale of Prime Pork was made

as low as \$11; now. however, the market appears to have resumed its firmness, and holders will not take less than \$111, at which some small sales have been effected. Large quantities are understood to be on liand. In IMPOTED ARTICLES business is extremely dull. Several auction sales have been attempted, but there seems no dispo-

sition on the part of either buyer or seller to meet each other. Demerara Rum of ordinary strength, has been withdrawn at 2s 9d-it is probable 1d more would have been accepted. Groceries generally have been sold ruinously low; and in the Dry Goods Stores there is literally no business doing. Excuance. - The Bank rate continues as before, -- in private

there is but little doing. Montreal Bank Shares have been sold at 120 a 121; and City at 98,-both exclusive of dividend .- Mon. Daily Adv.

KINGSTON MARKET. Tuesday, June 10, 1834.

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s, do 1	U		1	2	Fowle, per couple 2	'n	-	4	
e. do 3		•	3	3	Turkeye, couple 5	ŏ	-	10	8
atore, do. 1	0		1	2	Pork, prime, bl. 50	0	-	56	
y, per ton 33	0		35	0	do. do. mess, 60	. 0	-	65	
f, per lb. 0	4		0	5	- do. meas, 70	0	-	75	
tton, do. 0	3		0	4	Venison, per lb. 0	ŏ	-		Y
al, do U	3		0	4	Beef per cust 90		-	93	
k, fresh, do. 0	4		0	6	Pork do do 0	0	-	-	
ms, pork, do. 0	6	a	0	7	Flour do do 10	6	-		ľ
ter 0	6		0	7	Wood, pr cord. 7	6	-	0	
	k, fresh, do. 0 ms, pork, do. 0	k, fresh, do. 0 4 ms, pork, do. 0 6	k, fresh, do. 0 4 a ms, pork, do. 0 6 a	k, fresh, do. 0 4 a 0 ms, pork, do. 0 6 a 0	k, fresh, do. 0 4 a 0 5 ms, pork, do. 0 6 a 0 7	k, fresh, do. 0 4 a 0 5 Pork, do. do. 0 ms, pork, do. 0 6 a 0 7 Flour, do. do. 10	k, fresh, do. 0 4 a 0 6 Pork, do. do. 0 0 ms, pork, do. 0 6 a 0 7 Flour, do. do. 10 6	k, fresh, do. 0 4 a 0 5 Pork, do. do. 0 0 a ms, pork, do. 0 6 a 0 7 Flour, do. do. 10 6 a	k, fresh, do. 0 4 a 0 5 Pork, do. do. 0 0 a 0 ms, pork, do. 0 6 a 0 7 Flour, do. do. 10 6 a 0

YORK MARKET,

ES SECURIO 220		8. d.		8. d.				d.	8 6		d
Fire Wood, cord,	11	3		12	6	Oats, bushel,	1	0	a	1	-5
Fire Wood, cord, Beef, lb.		3	4	0	4	Barley "	3	1	•	õ	3
Eggs Doz. Cheese, Butter, tb.	0	6		.0	7	Wheat, " (60 li Flour fine bri.	m.: 3	3	•	o	
Cheese,	0	6	4	0	7	Flour fine bri.	18	3	-	17	
Butter, Ib.		9	4	0	10	do. per cwt.	10	ē	-	0	

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC

GENTLEMEN: - I have been requested by several respectable freeholders to come forward as a candidate for your suffrages, at the next general election. I have now the honor to inform you, that should I be spared in health until that period, that I shall present myself at the poll. I am not a party man; I deprecate party spirit; and should you do me the favor to elect me, I shall regard your interests and the interests of the Province, as the sole end and aim of my political career. I am not an office-holder, and it has pleased Providence to place me in circumstances that put me beyond the necessity of being an office-seeker.

I respect the Government, but am independent of it, and will never yield a single right or privilege of the people to gain the favor of any man or set of men. Although friendly to internal improvement, I should certainly have opposed, had I had an opportunity, some of the lavish grants of last session. If elected, I will support most strenuously an address to Ills . It hier recommentary recently and the property from the United States. It is impossible that this Country can flourish so long as we are exposed to this unequal system of what is erroneously termed "free trade."

With the best wishes for your welfare, I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient humble Servant,

ROBERT DRUMMOND. Kingston, 6th June, 1934.

AUCTION BY JAMES LINTON.

ON Friday, the 13th day of June, will be sold at Carmino's Hotel, the Household Furniture and effects of A. HILL of His Majesty's Dock Yard, who is about returning to England. CONSISTING OF

One eight day clock, One Mahogany Chest with Drawers, Sofa, Pembroke and other Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Gilt frame Looking Glasses. Bedsteads, &c. &c. &c.

A quantity of Kitchen Utensils &c. with a variety of other articles, see bills.

. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Likewise at the same time and place, the remaining Paintings and well known Poney of Doctor

Colls, Royal Navy. J. LINTON, Auctioneer. Kingston, June 9th, 1834.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons trusting my wife or children after this notice, as I will not be accountable for any debts contracted. Likewise to forbid any person purchasing any property belonging to me, as the sale will be void.

ZACHARIAS FRALICH. Fredericksburgh, June 9th, 1834.

Miss Mary McNeighten

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Kingston and its neighborhood, that she has lately commenced a Ladies' School in the Front Chamber of the Stone Building occupied by Mr. Henry Mayo. corner of Rear and Clarence Streets. Terms of Tuition as Follows:

Reading, Writing, Geography, History, Needle Work and Arithmetic will be taught for per quarter £0 10s per quarter £0 10s English Grammar and Composition Rhetoric, Logick and Natural Philosophy .. Algebra, Geometry and the French Language

Tuition bills will become due at the close of each quarter. Scholars will be charged Tuition on the ighest branch which they pursue. . Scholars from a distance, can be accommoda-

ted with Board at the same house in which the School is kept. Kingston, June 10th, 1834.

A FEW Boarders accommodated in the house of

the subscriber, situated in Rear Street near the Methodist Chapel. Persons having their Carriages and Horses with

them, will find accommodation in the Barn & Stables.

TO LET-Half of the large shop at present oc-June 10, 1834. S. R. CALDWELL.

NOTICE.

TO buyers of Leather and sellers of Skins & Hides. The business heretofore carried on by S. R. Caldwell, is changed to the hands of the subscriber, at the Store adjoining Thomas Smith's Hat Store near the Kingston Hotel, where every description of LEATHER may be had at all times.

A general assortment of articles used by Saddlers and Shoemakers, such as Saddle Trees, Hames, Boot Trees and Lasts, Linings and Bindings, Skirting, Hog Skins, &c. &c. &c.

Shoe makers, Saddle and Harness makers, Farmers and all dealers in LEATHER, will find it for their interest to patronize this establishment, as the stock will be extensive and of every variety of quality and will be sold at the Lowest Prices.

IP Cash paid for Hides and Skins WILLIAM FORD.

Kingston, June 10th, 1834. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT HIS LEATHER STORE,

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MR. PALMER'S DRUGGIST STORE, MARKET SQUARE. 50 Brls. Prime Mess Pork, at £3 2s 6d per brl. 40 do Flour.

1000 weight of cheese,

60 brls. Salt, at 11s per brl. WILLIAM FORD.

Kingston, June 10th, 1834. RAGS-Cash paid for Rags by

BAKER & EGAN.

FOR SALE, Tin-Ware & Crockery, cheap for cash

BAKER & EGAN.