HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 4th.

THE CANADAS .- Mr. Hume presented a petition from the county of Quebec, in Lower Canada, in support of the resolutions come to by the House of Assembly of that province. [The petition was in a volume, like a volume of Parliamentary Reports; the petition opening as a map, and the signatures and leaves attached.]-It was signed by 18,083 inhabitants, those of different Counties having joined in attaching signatures to it. There would have been 3.000 or 4,000 more signatures to it, but that the parties were desirous of having it presented this Session. He was unwilling to enter into any remarks upon the petition, as the parties who had brought it to this country had in an interview with the Colomial Secretary, (Mr. Spring Rice) had assurances that immediate attention should be paid to the the complaints of this Colony, and, he hoped, with the view of affording redress. He (Mr. Hume) was decidedly of opinion that until the Canadas were allowed to regulate their own affairs, there never would be any satisfaction. They ought to have a controu over their expenses, and until this principle was adopted, there never would be any personal comfort or peace. He (Mr. Hume) did not wish to see any of prerogative of the crown infringed, but lie did wish to see justice done to the colonies.

Mr. S. Rice would repeat his most anxious desire to bring about a conciliation between all parties in the Canadas. He trusted the calm manner in which these subjects were now discussed, would bring about so desirable an object. He must nowever, deprecate the means resorted to by an honorable member of that House in publishing statements in the newspapers, calculated to inflame and prejadice the minds of those who were laboring under excitement.—Such expressions as "the time is nearly arrived, when, unless justice be done to the Canadas, the should shake of all controll of the Mother country"-such statements, the House must be aware, were calculated to throw great difficulties in the way of the government of this country .- The right honorable gentleman proceeded to state, that the language of the letter written by the hanorablgentleman (Mr. H.) was calculated to excite the people of Canada against the Mother Country, and that it rendered the difficulties which existed stul greater. He (Mr. Rice) doubted whether, if such language had been used by a colonist, in reference to this country, he would not be considered guilty of treason and liable to preservion. (Herr.) The honorable gentleman (Mr. Hume) had in his letter styled the connection of this country a baneful dominution, but he must contend that such a course could not be pursued by a member of that House, without endangering the interests both of this counary and the colonies. Mr Hume did not believe one word of the state-

ment of the committee up-stairs (hear, hear, hear! The complaints of Canada had been restricted in vain. As to his letter, it had been garbled in the Times and other newspapers .- In writing letters, he wrote off-hand, and without that precaution which some men used; but there was a part of that lette. which he was not prepared to defend (hear, hear) The Honorable Member then read the letter, which he observed, was written under great exentement, produced by the ungrateful conduct of an individual, who came over from Canada, and without ins ussistance would not have been able to secceed in his mission, coupled with the behaviour of the late Colonial Secretary. He had given expression to the same sentiments frequently in that House, and he repeated that if the system of misrule was to continue, which had existed for so many years, a separation would be inevitable. His opinions were in secret. He maintained that he and the colonist had just grounds for complaint. Lord Goderich, who Colonial Secretary, had forwarded to the Canadas instructions for reforms and amendments that had given the greatest satisfaction. Thurks were creix where voted to that noble Lord, and all promised the most satisfactory rasults; but no sooner had the late Colonial Secretary (Mr. Stanley, untered upon his office, than he had begun to undo all his predecessor had done. The Attorney and Sometim-tieneral who had been admitted to be unfit for their offices, were re-appointed -the former to be Judge or Newfoundland, and the latter to a high place in the Canadas. Those were proceedings that were can culated to keep alive irritation in the Canades, and to promote the most decided entiry between the Colomes and the Mother Country, risking a so purration. Those were sentiments that he had untered at the time in that House, and in the presence of the then Secretary (Stouley.) Such proceedings produce what he had then feared, a crisis in the

Colonies. There was then no prospect but that of the continuance of the system of miscule; and he then declared, what he should be ever ready to repeat under similar circumstances, that it would be better than endurance of misrule and tyranny, that there should be no separation. What was the proceeding in Canada? Mr. Mackenzie had been returned five times to the Assembly, and had been as often rejected by a Government porty in the Assembly. He repeated that if such proceedings were to be continued, there would be no resemble out revistance. He was as much interested in the preservation of tranquillity as any member could be then in that House; but for the sake of personal safe.y or advantage, he would never submit to compressing great principles, nor shrink from tully, tarry, and [

freely defending them.

Mr. Secretary Rice repeated that it was troot inproper for a man, speaking in safety in that Hense, to perchase a house for him. This also Messre, you, and atthough in compliance with the wishes of cal character, but there was no equivocality what to send forth sentiments that might involve others in so much danger, and be so prejudical to the Lat interests of this country and of the Canadas. Le must say that he who, sitting in safety in Bryanston Square, set forth such language as was contrated in his last letter to the people in the Canadas, dat not correctly understand and practice the Constitutional doctrine of resistance. If the resistance were so recommended or enforced so as to involve an infraction of the law, he hoped that the laws would lay hold of all such offending parties-("hear" and a laugh.) The language of that letter did not duly appreciate private character nor correctly expound the doctrine of resistance. The Hon. Gentlement could play the part of "trumpeter" in perfect salety, when he sent forth such sentiments as a Member of that House. If he believed in his own doctrine, by him go and take the field in defence of it, exposing himself to that danger in which his opinions might cuter into an agreement to support him, which would like proud Collossus into dust." his sending forth and urging the docume of reststance from his place of safety-(hear.)

Mr. Hume said he had only spoken of the baneful influence of Downing Street when good asrangements were circumvented when the interest of and when the safety of the Colonies was endangered. It was intimated that his conduct was ensured case, when the Government party endeavoured to promote a censure on him, the Assembly defeat to support him, and that they must then part. ted that object, and promoted a vote of thanks to him for his proceedings. As to his playing the "trumpeter" of certain sentiments, and remaining in safety, there was no truth in the insimuation. He had ever been ready, in every way, to defend the principles and opinions to which he gave atterance. He never sought to involve others in usager, without This was no idle talk. Who took the lead in that Honer in May 1831 (alluding to the time when the

another. (Hear, hear.) After some remarks from Mr. P. Stewart &c. as to the mode of signing the petition, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker, it being three o'clock, then quitted

United States.

MATHEWS, alias MATTHIAS, THE IMPOSTOR .- A on the other, that has ever been made public.

of the most intimate friendship with a Mr. Elijah thews. Pierson, also of this city, whose piety and good sense he highly respected and esteemed. A short gan to get rid of the delusion which he had so long BLE OF KINGSTON" time previous to the period adverted to, Mathews labored under regarding the fellow's character, and had announced to Mr. Pierson that he (Matthews) having fully satisfied himself that Matthews was a as a band of mushrooms, raised by sycophancy to " was the spirit of truth, that the spirit of truth had rank imposter, and bad grossly imposed on him, he their present station, and acutely jealous, lest any disappeared from the earth at the death of the Mat- offered a reward for his apprehension, and the pre- other person, not belonging to the two or three fathias mentioned in the New Testament, that the tended prophet was arrested and committed to pri- milies, who have usurped all the patronage of spirit of Jesus Christ had entered into that Matthias, son at Albany. and that he(the fellow now in Albany Prison)was the same Matthias, the apostle of the New Testa- on the person of Mashews when he was arrested in the celebrated 'BLACK BOOK,' and drew some conment, who had risen from the dead and posessed Albany, besides a small amount of bank bills, which the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth. That he (Jesus were found under the lining of his boot. He was to Christ at this second appearance, was God the Fa- have been brought to this city yesterday. ther, and that he(.Matthews)was himself God the Father, and had power to do all things-to forgive sins and communicate the Holy Ghost to such as beleived in him?

The above tissue of blasphemy and absurdity was strange to say, believed by Mr. Pierson, and regarding Mathews as the character he represented himself, he respected him accordingly, and took

him into his house to reside with him. infroduced Mr. Mathews, and at the same time in- him to the Court Pouse, where the hustings had been erected. Shorly after ten, Mr. Hagerman, himself to be, and also of his (Picrson's implict be- preceded by two flags, one borne by Mr Robison hef in the truth of Matthews' divine attributes, and the other by a young man dressed up fantaeti-Folger, lost no time in endeavoring to increase the by his friends and langers-on arrived. David J. Folger's counting-house to announce his divine official papers, authorizing the election of a town belief of it. On one occasion he said to Mr. Folger, the rain, to the large hall above stairs. " I know the end of all things," and then made use of the following mode of illurstrating his assertion- land, Esq. stepped forward and proposed C. A. Hacan see but one end of the paper, which is outside ceived with a considerable portion of applause. the drawer, and so the world sees; but I see the whole length of it-I see the end."

He succeeded in impressing Mr. Folger and a few person to represent the electors of Kingston. others with a firm belief that he was the prophet he pretended to be, and having gained this point, he dressed the electors in a neat speech. Many of the then began to execute the true mission he came reformers, he said, had been crying out aloud for a anon, and informed Mr. Folger that" he was very British hern subject to represent them-here was while Dr. O'Grady was speaking. In the centre poor and in want of money; that the world perse- one for them-a true born Irishman and an honest could hand, and it was instigated to do so by the Reformer. Now was the time for true men to davil, Because there was no truth now in the world show themselves; if they wanted Constitutional Reexcept in bina, Matthews.)"

Pocrile and absard as were these representations, they neverthe less induced Mr. Polger to give Mathews 3 theren, pages of appacy, -and the latter, enconstruct to him success that far, determined to spare itter processes not threats to make the best of the advantage be bed raised. In addition to what he had succeeded in suspending for a linic as permawe did only a renal happiness.

er invited him to take up his regulence at his house. as follows:--Having repealed there a week, he got tired of such special use. Mr. Polger consulted Mr. Pierson on inevelty of the position in which I find myself; the ted both to Mr. Hume and his defenders, which the subject, and they agreed to comply with the very difficulties by which I am surrounded; the unequal had existence only in the imaginations of a party. reasonable request of Matthews, and so informed contest to which I stand pledged; the very place in What was Mr. Hume's conduct, compared to that han. In the meantime the archition of Marthews which I appear before you-all tend to confuse and of the officials at York, when he, Mr. Hagerman, and so increased that a liked Louse would no long- embartuss me, and would prompt me to abandon was declared unfit for office and discarded? Did that it would be improper for a person of his character more exalted metives. Success I cannot resonably some new state of political existence?" Mr. Fals a and Pierson agreed to a but before they could a large body of respectable individuals. I have conthe spirit of truth had directed Mr. Folger in making the matter of reform-it is a glorious thing to tear could corroborate the assertion. He solemnly cal-

ed for Matthews, he had of course a clear right to for the present be able to slay the Goliah, (here he coremony until October, 1533, when he required that on examining the materials of the pedestal on that Messes, Februar and Fierson, who then resided which he stands and discovering their rottenness, with him should give up the house to his own charge, and taking forward to the probably results of the which they accercangly did.

them to give an account of their property, and hove day, when public opinion, rushing like a massy but attained it, he demanded that they smeld both fragment from the summit of a mountain, will dash hours and forty minutes, the poll commenced, and involve other people; but he must protest against parate them the constitued blessing of God. They accordingly entered into the required agreement and | fore : 930 to per recollection for what follows. The supported him, and supplied him with whatever | Spear translysed bit by hit Mr. Hagerman's address, money be de anded, until the month of August, saited a from the cophistry in which it was dressed, when Mr. Passardied. On the death of Mr. Pier- and exposed it in its native nakedness. So lamentson, Machers come to reside at Mr. Folger's house able, so contemptible did he make him appear, that til noon, when it closed by the resignation of Dr. the Colonies were disredarded and Compromised, in the city, and continued to be supplied with when the inhabitants were driven to desperation, money by him, until last March when Mr. Folger holding down their heads with shame, while he dy 38—for Mr. Hagerman 150. unfortunately became bankrupt. Notwithstanding painted the picture of the man, whom by their this occurrence Matthews continued to reside with votes, they were about to send again to represent by the Colonies. So far was that from being tie Mr. Folger, until last September, when the latter them in parliament. intimated to him, that he could no longer continue

rangenant, but being determined to make the most ture actions of a man, who had been the willing amhe could of the matter, and knowing that Mr. Fol- bassa for of the Episcopai Clergy to obtain one ger had some money belonging the estate, of his seventh of the whole province for themselves! and wife, he told him very peremptorily that "he must demanded how such a man could have the affrontry not throw him destitute on the world; that if he did to stand and declare, he was a friend to teleration, so, he blessing of God would depart from him; a name which ought to be expunged from the english being prepared to participate in the danger hunself. but that if he gave him money to support him, the language. blessing of God should continued to him." Mr. ger then gave him one hundred dollars in bills of the man had meanly taken upon himself the credit of members of the administration were out of one et Bank of the United States. Matthews received obtaining £12,500 to be expended in Kingston, a

man, and his friends were in safety, though engaged. plied with more movey before he took his departure. best interests of the province, to permit the labor of What need, he asked, could there be for fighting. certainly, in a most momentious struggle- (Hear,) In order to obtain it he had recourse to his old ex- convicts to interfere with the honest exertions of the when they saw him and his opponent so lovingly. No-it was not his habit to say one thing and mean pedient of threatening and promising the wrath or meel anics of the country. He thought it was deblessing of God, according as his demand was re- trimental to Kingston, to be the town where all the fused or complied with, and so wrought on Mr. Fol- thieves and vagabonds of the province would enter ger, that in addition to the hundred dollars he had and might reside, when their various terms of imalready given to him in bills, he now gave Matthews prisonment were ended. Still it was advantageous five hundred and thety dollars in gold coin; on re- to have such an establishment if properly conducted ceiving which he left Mr. Folger's house, and im- -in which all the 'Yankee Scamps' and other vamediately after departed from this city. Besides gabonds, who came over to this country professing the above mentioned sums of money, and those which LOYALTY, might be properly taken care of. he obtained at different other periods, from Messrsfew days ago there appeared in this paper, an ac- Folger and Pierson, he also obtained a watch from nice of Kingston, "gentlemen and honest fellows," count of the arrest of this fellow at Albany, under a the latter gentleman, and in the month of January now that he wanted their suffrages; but he appeared charge of theft or embezzlement. The following is last, he informed Mr. Folger that some person had to forget the time, when in the House of Assembly a detail of the occurrences which caused it, and taken the watch from him, and that "it was Mr. Fol- he declared himself to be returned by the "RABBLE which exhibit perhaps one of the most extraordinary | ger's duty to provide him with another, and that the | OF KINGSTON." Perhaps the Secretary might instances of imposture on the one side, and delusion blessing of God would rest upon him if he did so." be wrong when he called the town a "ROTTEN For a considerable period prior to the year 1832, watch, with a chain and seal, for which he gave one guish between calling a limited constituency, mostly Mr. Benjamin Folger, of this city, was on terms hundred and fifteen dollars, and gave it to Mat- governed by Bank influence, a rotten borough,

The sum of six handred dollars in gold was found

BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, FRIGAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1834.

KINGSTON ELECTON .- On Wednesday morning last, shortly before ten o'clock, the friends of Dr. In the month of September, 1832, Mr. Pierson O'Grady assembled in large masses, and conducted

so that one end of the paper remained outside of sent the town of Kingston." This nomination, Kingston. Where was Mr. Hagerman when this the drawer, and then said to Mr. Folger," You being seconded by W. McCuniffe, Esq. was re- Bill was passed? In his place in parliament, striv-Dr. Arnistrong then came forward, and proposed

Dr. William John O'Grady, "as a fit and proper

Dr. Dormer seconded the nomination, and adform, let them come forward and poll; if not, let them in God's name stay away, but hereafter, for ever hold their peace. Loud, continued and deafening shouts of applause marked the high sense, the auditors (who unfortunately were not entirely composed of voters) entertained of Dr. O'Grady's merits.

It is our misfortune as a public writer, in addition ad already total Air. Fulger, he therefore informed to the political dislice, which we in common with ping dian la. Matthews find commerced the reign of hundreds of our fellow townsmen, have to Mr. Hatied on earth; that Mills and Pierson had been german, to lear the recollection of a recent private contest into the kingdom, and although the devil had injury. Mr 'y of our readers cannot yet have forgown da oos to other Mr. Ragarmen presided our nent establishment, he Mauhews)would now go on cause against Young Henry Smith; contriving to observe the devit and to establish the king four thereby to obtain a recommendation to mercy by of God: under these circumstances he called on the jury, of reuffian, who without any real cause or Mr. Folger to contribute of his substancer for his provocation, attenuitted a wanton assault in the open Manhaws Support, and the provision of the king- streets of Kingston, at a time the late assizes were don, and threatened that in case he should refuse holden. On this we should not have complained. provide him whotever money he wanted, he | had we left no case in the Crown Lawver's hands would visit upon him which he was empowered to of our own second, without attempting to obtain be wroth of the Almighty, but that if he other course ! but as we condescended to request the into sould believe in him and oney him in all permission a employing Mr. Bidwell, we imagine things, be regald be called into the kingdom, and | we have just casen to complain of Mr. Hagerman's of Matthews) would for the Lim all blashes, and he subsequent artiality. Under such circumstances it is morally opposable for us to divest the pen we In this wirle Mathews continued prescriber, until write with from bitterness, but we shall as much aspos-The print a might be made on the conversal or sible supplies the ill feeting. We shall there fore not and privated, Air. Poster and attinuation that give At. Eagerman's speech, but merely say, that he was the personage he represented himself to be. he commenced speaking about a quarter before elein the count of August 1833, Matthews went to ven, and continued speaking until twelve o'clock. nexion between this country and the parent state, Sing Sing, in West Chester county, where Mr. At the conclusion, Dr. O'Grady presented himself, Polger furnished a house, and where his family at and was enthusiastically received. He was slightly that time resided. As Matthews brought his bag- embarrassed at the commencement of his address, rage surne with him, his intermed of paying a long which was delivered in a loud and energetic tone of House of Commons, (see foreign news in another visit to Sing was protty phylous, and hir. Fol- voice, but speedily recovered himself. He spoke place) and it would appear that the letter was writ-

narrow accurate ations, and told Mr. Polger that and respectable an assemblage of men, under such he and Pierson, eaght to hire a house for his own | varied emotions as those that now actuate me. The preparant, him, and he intimated to his two friends all hope, were I not cheered on to exertion, by not they begin "to cast about in the mind's eye for to, to recide in a bared house, and that they ought expect; I am almost an utter stranger to most of Hume's letter to say the worst of it bore an equivoaccomplish their purpose, Mutthews imparted non-sented to stand this contest, yet, I cannot but re-As the house had been thus miraculously purchase deformity, and though the Reformers may not charge. mention in it, and he did remain in it without further | turned to Mr. Hagerman) is it not a glorious thing. country's progress in liberal principles and political In the bares part of October, 1833, he required know edge, we may autoipate the not far distant

Here we left off taking notes, and must there-

Hoon the Clergy Reserves, a subject which Mr 11. banked, he dilated at great length; asked the Matthews by no means liked the proposed at meeting what reliance they could place upon the fu-

Upon the Penitentiary, he proved that Mr. Hager Had be not then taken the lead, and directed to this money a few days prior to the 18th of Septem- circumstance entirely due to the late Mr. Thomson- leader in the House of Commons! He hoped his

Mr. Hagerman was pleased to call the Mccha-Mr. Folger immediately purchased a fine gold BOROUGH," but for his part, he could distinand Mr. Hagerman's terming the persons who had Soon after Mathews left this city, Mr. Folger be- so often returned him to parliament, the "RAB-

> He painted the petty aristocracy of the province, the country, might possibly obtain a share of the "loaves and fishes." He read some extracts from clusions as to the future usurpations of these petty gentry, were they not checked early in their career. He alluded to the Minor College at Toronto, which he described to be a Preparatory School-that is to say, a Prepare a Tory Nursery, where little tories were carefully brought up and educated, kepi away from the vulgar radicals, until arriving at years of discretion, and oft times before, they were transplanted into the hot bed of provincial corruption. Shouts of applause and laughter from all quarters followed the delivery of this portion of the Harangue. The strokes of inimitable wit & humour, which fell continually from the lips of the speaker, are too numerous for us to detail without spoiling their brilliancy by our dull reporting.

The Rideau Canal was the next subject he touch ed upon; the British Government, he said, had Matthews having thus become acquainted with Mr. cally whose name we could not learn, and followed been generous enough to expend one million sterling in the formation of a magnificent Canal. What number of his dupes, and repeatedly called at Mr. Smith, Esq. the Returning Officer, after reading the was the conduct of the extra-loyal gentlemen at Head Guarters! Because two or above individuals mission, and strove to convert Mr. Folger, to a member, adjourned the meeting in consequence of might have the fingering of large sums of money, a portion of which would surely stick to them, they As soon as silence could be procured, T. Mark- caused a bill to be enacted laying out £300,000 in improving the St. Lawrance, to the detriment of the Taking up a piece of paper he placed it in a drawer, german, Esq. "as a fit and proper person to repre- Rideau Canal, and the serious injury of the town of Dr. Dormer and Mr. Scanlan were seated. ing to save his constituents from ruin? No! in England, striving to get rivetted on their hands, the manacles of ecclesiastical tyranny.

> At the time he spoke of the sticking of the money to the Commissioner's fingers, Mr. Jonas Jones was standing at his elbow. It was extremely amusing to observe the gestures of the official gentlemen, stood the orator, in all the proud superiority which refined and extensive learning gave him over his competitor. There sat Mr. Hagerman, good humouredly nursing a little boy, and occasionally kissing him, to shew the electors how he valued a sneer of the Doctor's. It is true, a few clouds of passion now and then passed over his handsome countenance, when the taunts and sarcasms of his opponent bore too hard upon him, but he speedily recovered his serenity, and made us almost credit the truth of his own observation, "that he seldom felt angry against any man long enough to be vexed!" Here stood Dr. Sampson, his back against a pillar, his eyes fixed intently upon the speaker, white a dark and malignant scowl was the unvarying feature of his face. The Returning Officer appeared to be fidgety at the length of the discourse, but the sense of propriety kept him from expressing any very great outward emotion. And to complete the picture, in the rear of the Doctor, stood Mr. W. T Kennedy, who delightingly clapped his hands and applauded every brilliant sentance O'Grady uttered, giving the signal to his friends, who cheerfully reechoed the applause till the welkin rang again. But we digress.

Upon Mr. Hume's letter, he said the meaning had been twisted to suit party purposes; he for one extremely regretted the publication of that letter; he had expressed himself so, but could not succeed

in presenting he promeation? As an irishman and a British born subject, he was friendly to the conand all the falsehood, abuse and malice of his enemies could not alter that fact. But Mr. Hume's letter had been explained by himself in the British ten in a gust of passion at the ungrateful conduct "Gentlemen, never did I rise to address to large of Mr. Ryerson. One part of the letter Mr. Hume would not defend, neither would he; but he could not help observing that intentions had been attribusoever in this declaration of Mr. Hagerman's friends.

Mr. Hagerman had chosen to deny the charge of ther revelation to Mr. Polger, and infermed him that | member, that it was, on Monday night last that I having expressed a wish to hang DANIEL O'CONhe house which Mr. Folger purchased some time and so consent, leaving myself neither time nor up- NELL; he repeated the story again, and gave as revious at Sing Sing, and in which he then resided, porturely to solicit your suffrages. But yet it is a a proof of its truth, that it was mentioned a few will have procured for inm. Metitiens, and that glorie is thing to commence in this hot-bed of toryism, hours after it occurred, to several gentlemen, who from with mask, and expose to the world its hideous led his maker to bear witness to the truth of the

We might follow the speaker into many other details, but we have no room to-day. At the conclusion, the most vehement applause was given; three cheers were called for, and afterwards three cheers again for Daniel O'Connell.

A show of hands was not taken, but at the conclusion of Dr. O'Grady's address, which lasted two cominued till five o'clock, when the numbers being declared, 64 appeared for Hagerman and 19 for O'.

Adjourned till next day at ten o'clock.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning, the poll recommenced, and continued with much briskness un-

Dr. O'Grady then came forward and addressed the electors; his speech was brilliant and well received by both parties; he congratulated his friends upon the termination of this short contest; it had ended as he and every one of his supporters had expected; he came forward to sustain a defeat, in order that he, or some other individual of more talent, might conquer another time. The town of Kingston must be free, must take the station it ought to take, and would do so. He begged his friends not be dispirited at the result of the struggle; Daniel O'Connell began with a comparatively less number in the early encounters with the fell oppressors of his native country. Defeat taught him the art of war, and behold him at present, after having

And that, too when the Right Honorable Gentle- about to leave his house, but insisted on being sup- bor, but thought it was highly detrimental to the friends would return to their homes peacefully .-He said a great deal more, but we have no room

Mr. Hagerman then addressed his friends: for the reason before given, we abstain from reporting his speech. He appeared to be on good terms with himself, and apparently wished that every person should be the same with him. He made a handsome apology to Mr. Kennedy for some words he had misunderstood Mr. K. to have uttered; and we must say in Mr. Hagerman's behalf, that his conduct in the whole of that transaction was highly to his credit; firstly, in the dignified and gentlemanly manner with which he treated what he conceived to

be a wanton insult-and secondly, when he apolo-

gized so handsomely, at the time he understood he

had been mistaken. His address was received with

Mr. Hagerman was afterwards chaired and dragged about town by the "Rabble of Kingston." In using this term, our readers will please to understand it as an endearing appellation. It is the same epithet which Mr. Hagerman applied to his own constituency in the House of Assembly; and as the electors appear to like him the better for his language, we hope that should any of the subscribers to the Ward have been among the "gentlemen," who in the mud dragged another gentleman through the streets, they will be highly pleased when we style them the "Rabble of Kingston."

We wonder whether at the dinner which is to be given to Hagerman by his friends to-morrow, any of the "Kingston Rabble" are invited. We hear that a list of all persons sufficiently respectable to dine at the same table with Hagerman is made out, and that strict injunctions are given to the stewards, not to ask any person of "doubtful respectability"-an expression which will exclude the great majority of those persons, with whom, for the last three days, Mr. H. has been on the most intimate terms.

Query .- Where will the Carters be? In the kitchen where the "Rabble" ought to be.

A public dinner was given by the friends of Dr. O'Grady to that gentleman, at the Kingston Hotel, yesterday evening.

The company consisted of about thirty gentlemen, but would have been much more numerous, had greater notice been given of the intended dinner, or had it been deemed consistent with propriety, to have admitted any but known friends to the cause of Reform.

The dinner, was served at a past six o'clock: Abraham Truax Esq. was called to the Chair, at whose right hand sat Dr. O'Grady; while at the the two lower ends of the table the two croupiers

When the cloth was removed, the following toasts, and sentiments were given from the Chair.

Ist .- "The People-the true source of all legitimate power.,' Drank with three times three. 2nd .- "The King-the chief magistrate of the people." Nine times nine.

3rd .- "Our Patriotic Guest -- Dr. O'Grady." Nine times nine. Dr. O'Grady returned thanks at length for the

honor the Company had done him. 4th .- "The Reformers of Upper Canada; may

they ever remember the true principles of Constitutional Reform, and ever cherish the happy connexion between them and the Mother Country." Three

5th-"DANIEL O'CONNEL, the great Reformer of Ireland." Nine times nine.

Dr. O'Grady returned thanks in Lehalf of his friend and countryman.

6th. -" England and her Navy; Ireland and the Army; Scotland and the commerce of the British Empire." Three times three.

7th .- "The province of Upper Canada-May it increase in prosperity, as the people's rights become more known and respected." Three times three. 8th .- " May the recollection of those individuals who professing the utmost liberality of sentiment, turned round and voted for the man whom they openly abused, be held in detestation by every honest Reformer in the Province." Drank in contemptu-

Volunteer Toasts.

By D. Williamson Esq. "Unaminity among Irishmen." Drank with thunders of applause. Mr. Williamson introduced his sentiment very happily, and received the hearty congratulations of

By Dr. Dormer. "The independent press of both Provinces." Three times the

By Dr. O'Grady. "The memory of the late Barnabas Bidwell." Drank in solemn s lence. "Mr. Roebuck and the Reformers in England." Three times three.

"Dr. John Rolph, M. S. Bidwell and Peter Perry Esquires." Three times three. "John Donahue - May his conduct be a bright example to young Reformers." Nive times

"Dr. E. W. Armstrong and W.T. Kennedy Esq. the Chairman and Secretary of the Constitutional

Committee." Three times three. By Mr. Williamson. "Augustus Thibodo Esq." Three times three.

Some other toasts were given, and after enjoying themselves until twelve o'clock, the Company

It is but due to Mr. Mattheson, the proprietor of the Kingston Hotel, to say, that a better dinner could not have been given at any establishment in the province.

On the 1st October, Major Logic was elected a Director of the Commercial Bank, In the room of the late Robt. Drummond Esq.

Some accidents have happened to the Great Britain, United States, and William Avery, and in consequence they will be detained in port for a week or two.

BFBCD.

At the Isthmus, Rideau Canal, on the 28th uft. Mrs. Benjamin Teu,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY "TWO TROUSAND POUNDS,"

For which indisputable security will be given. Letters addressed to A. B. Post Office, Kingston. October 2nd, 1834.





From the possession of MICHAEL SCOTT, Kingston, a small Cow; color, dark brown approaching to black; marked in the left ear by a hole; white face, with a dark stripe across her nose.

Any person giving information of her to Mr. W. Carrell, Inn-keeper, Kingston, shall be properly rewarded for his trouble.

PATRICK MARTIN. Hollowell, October 3rd, 1834.

FOUND.

On Saturday last, 27th inst. on board the Toronto. Steamboat, lying at the bottom of Brock Street, a bundle containing two coats. Whoever has lost the same, can have it by proving property and paying expences.

> Apply to THOMAS M'LISH.

Grave St. Kingston Sept, 20th, 1834.