Foreign News.

The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th of August.

With the adjournment of Parliament, the "men of note" had quitted the Metropolis for the sports of the country, and the fashionable ease of retirement. All was tranquil in the three kingdoms. Mr. O'Connell had gone to Derrynane; and Lord Brougham had departed for Westmorland. On his way home he passed through Lancaster and honored the bar with his company to dinner. The turtle soup was excellent, and the toasts and jokes were of the old character—not, as parson of Harrow would say, fit to be reported.

Parliament it is said, will not be called together until the end of next January, and that all the great Ministerial measures will be laid before the House soon after it assembles.

A company is in the course of formation for the construction of a railway from London to Norwich. The line is intended to be through Romford, Brentwood, Ingatestone, Chelmsford, Witham, Colchester, Ipswich, and Burry.

In one of the clauses of the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, it is enacted "That orphan children shall be educated as the parents shall direct!"

[We presume that this clause of the bill was intended exclusively for Ireland.]

A court-martial is ordered to assemble to try A. Lawrence, surgeon of the Buzzard, on a charge of drunkeness.

Medical men, we regret to learn, concur in stating that there is more sickness at this time in London, than has been at any preceeding period of the year.

The supplies of wheat in Mark-lane, during the week ending Aug. 23, were larger than in any former similar period since the year 1821.

Advices have been received from Gibraltar, under date of the 9th ultimo, stating that the cholera had ceased, and clean bills of health had been issued.

A prospectus for establishing a new patent soap company, has been issued at Birmingham, a "valuable substance or compound," for which a patent has been granted, to be employed in the manufacture: the capital to be £250,000, in £5 shares.

The Queen had returned to England from her visit to Holland and Germany.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—On the 14th of June, H. M. brig Charybdis, capt. [illegible] a large brig called the Tamaga, under Portu[illegible] colors, in the Bight of Benin, with 444 slaves [illegible] with which she proceeded to Sierra Leone.

MONT BLANC.—The [illegible] of Mont Blanc was reached on the 18th [illegible] travellers from Savoy, who in their descent [illegible] enveloped in a storm so tremendous that they [illegible] perished of cold and exhaustion.

On Monday, the [illegible] of August, the working builders struck throughout the metropolis, rather than sign a declaration proposed by the masters, that they do not and will not belong to the Trades' Union societies. The [illegible] resolved to persevere.

CONVERSION TO ROMANISM.—The Cork Herald states that the Rev. [illegible] Nolan, who took [illegible] a leading part in the late controversial discussions in Ireland, and who was the intimate friend of Dr. Doyle, is reported to have resigned his parish in the diocese of Leighlin, and conformed to the doctrines of the Established Church. Transubstantiation is the groundwork of his objections to the tenets of the Church of Rome.

A SHORT [illegible]—The whole business of the Westmorland [illegible] occupied but two hours. At the termination of the last case, Lord Lyndhurst, looking at [illegible] "Gentlemen you are discharged," and then [illegible] "Gentlemen, I am sorry to say, you are discharged also." The "gentlemen of the long robe," who wore very long faces, smiled, bowed, and retired.

Lord Chief Justice Denman, on pronouncing sentence of death upon Sampson, at the late Wells Assizes, [illegible] form to juror[illegible] upon of putting on the black cap; an omission which, having as it occurred [illegible] parts of the present Western Circuit, affords a presumption that this feature of the Judge's awful duty is in future to be dispensed with.

The Munster Summer Assizes circuit has terminated, and the result is—two executions only; one for murder at Ennis, another man for the same crime at Tralee.—None at Limerick or Cork.

The Oxford Circuit has just concluded. Although it extends over eight counties, no person has been sentenced to death.

Braham, whose real name was Abraham, but being a Jew, and fearing it might interfere with his professional success, made an abrasion of the A. died on the 12th ult. of the cholera, in London.—His talents were of high order, and he sustained an estimable character. Weippert, a distinguished pianoist, also died on the 19th of the same month.

Braham, the vocalist, and his family, are gone to Swansea, for the benefit of sea-bathing, and for the convenience of being near to Cardiff and to Hereford, where music meetings in each cathedral will be held in the course of the autumn.

On July 31st, in the House of Commons, Mr. Abercromby presented a petition from the inhabitants of Edinburgh, complaining of the state in which ships were sent to sea by their owners, and more particularly ships intended to carry emigrants to the new colonies; and stating, that in consequence of the unfit state in which those ships were sent out, the most heart-rending losses of human life had taken place. The petitioners attributed this line of conduct on the part of shipowners, in a great measure to the system of insurance classification that existed at Lloyd's, and it prayed that the House would be pleased to appoint surveyors to inquire into and report upon the seaworthiness, or otherwise, of such ships and vessels before they were permitted to put out to sea.

HOUSE OF COMMONS OFFICES BILL.—The first clause in this Bill, which reduces the salary of the Speaker from £6000 to £5000 a year, was agreed to in Committee on Thursday, by a vote of 36 to 18; after some strenuous opposition from Mr. T. Attwood, Mr. Warburton (who thought the reduction should be prospective,) Mr. E. Ruthven, Alderman Thomson, Alderman Wood, Mr. O'Reilly and others. Lord Althorp said, that as the highest salary paid to a Minister of the Crown was £5000 a year, he saw no objection to reduce the Speaker's salary to the same amount. On the motion of Mr. Hages, last night, it was agreed in Committee, that the salary of the present Speaker should *not* be reduced; and the Bill was amended to that effect. The Bill is to be read a third time on Monday.—*August* 2.

MONOGHAN ELECTION.—The Committee reported, on Wednesday that Mr. Lucas was, and Mr. Westenra, the sitting Member, was not duly elected. The return has been amended accordingly.

NEW PEERS.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* of Saturday states that there are to be half a dozen Whig Peers created at the close of the session, and that the following are the new Barons, with their titles:—

Sir Gilbert Heathcote,.....Lord Normanton.
Sir Francis Burdett,.....Lord Foremark.
Mr. Hanbury Tracy,.....Lord Tracy.
Mr. George Byng,.....Lord Wrotham.
Sir George Phillips,.....Lord Sheldon.
Mr. Littleton,.....Lord Tiddesley.

We hope that the correspondent of the *Post* will prove to be in the right, and there is a circumstance which induces us to think that he is correct, so far at least, as one of the half dozen is concerned; it is that Mr. Hanbury Tracy, who was announced as a candidate for Gloucestire, in the place of Sir W. B. Guise, has withdrawn, and that his son, Mr. Tracy Leigh, has come forward in his stead. The new Peers, supposing the list to be correct, are all men of great wealth, are steady Reformers, and with one exception, of ancient and distinguished families. The creation of even half a dozen of Peers would be a proof of the Kings confidence, and as such, might be useful, both in strengthening the Ministry, and in rendering further creation unnecessary.—*Liverpool Times.*

CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.—The authorities of the city have been compelled to re-open the Metropolitan Hospital at Grange-Gorman lane, for the reception of cholera patients. No less than one hundred and fifty-eight new cases in the city were announced on the 16th of Aug.—One of these, a poor woman, expired on the footpath in Marlborough-street, having been refused all ingress by the affrighted inmates of the houses in whose vicinity she was seized with the symptoms of this dreadful disorder. Accounts from Castlebar, county of Mayo, speak of the speed with which sufferers are now carried off there with astonishment. The physicians say, that the attacks of this season much more resemble the Asiatic cholera than those of 1832.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.—Extract of a letter, dated Beyrout, May 11:—"Since writing the above, I am sorry to inform you of a serious loss of a life at Jerusalem, in the Church of the Sepulchre. From 15,000 to 20,000 pilgrims, as I am informed, were assembled this year at the fete. Hundreds of them slept in the church the night before that on which holy fire appears, and during the day thousands wedged together within its walls: the aged and the young, men, women, and children, standing for hours without sustenance, and inhaling a contaminated and glowing atmosphere; at length moans were heard in different parts, and a heaving and excitement was observed, till, when the flame appeared, the whole mass made a simultaneous movement towards the holy sepulchre. Thousands of torches were instantly illuminated, the air became rarified as fire, and nature, overstrained and exhausted, gave way; members fainted, were borne along, fell, and were trodden upon. The attempt to save them precipitated others in their fate. The screams and excitement caused those near the door to seek their escape. Their example gave a panic to the whole mass, and now a scene of death and disorder ensued beyond description. Ibrahim Pacha, who had descended to the body the church, was borne out by overwhelming force in the arms of some men, exhausted and nearly overcome. All consideration for the prostrate and suffering was lost in the wild sense of self-preservation; the young, the aged, women, the fainting and the fallen, were trod under foot by the outrushing multitude; and the last eye that turned to glance upon the now vacant scene of tumult, beheld the vast aisles of the holy church strewed with the dead and dying pilgrims. The lowest statement gives the loss of 150 lives; one, which is respectable, between 200 and 300; and report says, that nearly 400 have been lost, and among them many of the Egyptian soldiers and some officers."

It appears from the elaborate correspondence of a London paper, that Russian intrigue is very active in Greece, and that sometime must elapse before the throne of Otho can be so firmly established as to ensure that unsettled people the benefits of a stable and good government. The same paper contains the act of accusation and sentance of death upon Colocotroni and Coliopulos, in respect to whose trial an explanatory note of considerable length has been addressed to the Ministers of foreign Powers resident in Greece.

The presence of Don Carlos, at this moment in Spain, is the result of a holy alliance manoeuvre, for it was thought that a civil war in the Peninsula would embrass the parties to the late treaty, or create enmity between them. It has certainly forced them prematurely into an avowal of principles, for they have agreed to adopt measures to restore peace to Spain. They have agreed to prevent Don Carlos from receiving all military succours; and of course the next step will be, should he maintain his ground, to adopt measures to compel him to withdraw. In the meantime, the Cortes has commenced its labors; and unless the Spaniards are more debased than even their enemies allege, there are hopes for the regeneration of their country.

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.—A paragraph headed "Aerial Ship," is making the circuit of the papers, and we have been given to understand that this aerial vessel, 191 feet long, by 31 feet high and 25 feet wide, is constructed in the form of a cigar, like bladder of a fish, and calculated to raise a weight of 6,500 pounds, and capable of accommodating thirty persons. It was to have ascended on the 15th last. with 18 persons on board, and the adventurers expected to have navigated it from Paris to London in six or eight hours. It appears, however, that at the "bubble" (that is, the balloon) burst during the process of inflation, so that the grand flight must be postponed.

The Pope has resolved to address a [illegible] last admonition to Don Pedro, and then should this prove ineffectual, to have recourse to excommunication.

The office of Mr. N. W. West, corner of Albany and Washington streets, was entered last night, by forcing the back door, and the iron chest removed into his coal yard adjoining, with a view of feloniously abstracting its contents—should they prove to be any of the "needful":—but their endeavors to force the lock of the safe proved unavailing, notwithstanding they used large weights, which they obtained in the yard, for the purpose; and after demolishing a considerable portion of the front of the safe, and injuring the lock, they ceased their depredations and decamped, taking with them $1, 50, which they found in a drawer in the office, with the keys of the various drawers, as a compensation for their risk and trouble. Mr. W. requests us to say, that as the *gentlemen* were hardly remunerated for their trouble and expense, he will be happy to receive another visit from them, as soon as they can find leisure.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Provincial.

NEWCASTLE ASSIZES.

ISRAEL ELSWORTH *v.* ISAAC & ASA CULVER.—This was a very aggravated case of assault and trespass. Defendants were servants to their brother, who held a property from plaintiff under lease, with reservation to Plaintiff of a crop of wheat of 15 acres, which he had put in. It was proved in evidence that plaintiff's right to this crop, had been fully admitted at various times by defendants and their brother, inasmuch as they had permitted Plaintiff to exercise several special acts of ownership on the same, such as fencing it in, &c. Nevertheless when harvest time came, they denied his right altogether and proceeded to get in the crop themselves. Plaintiff brought his waggon and men to oppose them in this, and on his attempting to enter the field, the assault complained of, took place. Defendant's party, expecting this opposition, had guns provided, and one of them was snapped at the plaintiff on his persisting to remove the fence. Fortunately it flashed in the pan only, or in all probability he would have been killed on the spot. As it was, exasperated, he caught up a pitch-fork & throwing it at the man who fired, struck him in the side. Another gun was discharged at him which took effect in his arm, wounding it severely. He was then induced to retreat, & his opponents kept the wheat. It did not appear that either of the defendants took any active part in the fray. The brother was the man who fired last and he has absconded. Verdict against each of them, £70 10.

POWERS AND SCOTT *v.* THE SHERIFF.—Trespass. An interesting and important case. Defendant, in virtue of his Office, issued a writ of attachment against the property of Messrs. Merriman and Farran, of Colborne, absconding debtors, and in due course sent his officer to sell the same by Auction. Defendants protested against the sale, averring the property was their's; having been assigned to them by Merriman and Farrar previous to their leaving the country, and in security for certain debts alleged to have been assumed by them. As this arrangement had not previously been made public, the officer did not think it sufficiently authentic to warrant his stopping the sale, and accordingly proceeded to dispose of the property under protest as aforesaid. It was strongly contended by the learned Solicitor General, that the assignment to the plaintiffs was an illegal and fraudulent transaction on the part of Merriman & Farrar, made for the purpose of cheating their other creditors, and therefore it could not be allowed in law or equity. His Lordship, however thought differently, and charged the jury that a trespass had been proved. Verdict for plaintiff's damages, £317 109—the estimated value of the articles sold. We are glad to understand the Sheriff is indemnified in this action.—*Cobourg Star.*

It will afford the Preachers, and many members of the Church, much pleasure to learn that the *Rev. Geo. Marsden* has been appointed by the British Conference, and has consented to come out again to this Province as President of the Canadian Conference. He was to leave England for Upper Canada immediately after the close of the British Conference, which commenced his session in London the last Wednesday in July. *Mr. Marsden* is doubtless on his way before this time. He intends to travel through the Province and visit every part of the work; so that all who desire to hear and see for themselves, will, in all probability, have an opportunity in the course of a few months. If desired, we are informed, *Mr. Marsden* intends to remain in the country at least two years.—*C. Guardian.*

We regret exceedingly to learn that our old, faithful and indefatigable member, Philip Vankoughnet, Esq. does not intend to offer as a candidate at the approaching election. This will not only cause much surprise to all his friends, but great disappointment, and indeed, we may add to the public generally. What has been the cause of bringing Mr. Vankoughnet to this determination, we are unable for a certainty to say, one thing, however is certain, that he never stood higher in the estimation of the Freeholders of Stormont, than he does at this present moment. Report says, that the reason for his declining is in consequence of his principal clerk, (who had the charge of his business for many years past,) having taken a contract on the canal, and that he cannot now absent himself from his business without sustaining too heavy a loss.

Since the above was put in type, we were informed that some of Mr. P. V's. friends intend to bring him forward, willing or not, we cannot vouch however as to the accuracy of the statement.—*Cornwall Observer.*

ROGUE DESCRIBED.—The Sheriff of Niagara county offers a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Pierpont Baker, who was on trial for, and convicted of perjury, and who effected his escape whilst the Jury were out. The *Lockport Courier*, in noticing his trial and escape, concludes as follows:—"No community in which he may take up his residence will be safe as long as he may remain in it, should an opportunity offer in which the committing of crime would be of benefit to him. The peace of society therefore requires that this criminal should not be permitted to run at large. He is a lawyer by profession, is from 30 to 40 years of age, about six feet high, somewhat slender made, round shouldered, dark sallow complexion, long visage, and prominent nose, high cheek bones, dark hazle eyes, the expression of which is bad, straight black hair, stoops somewhat when standing or walking, and when conversing wears a forced unnatural smile on his countenance. With these descriptions, few can mistake the man. It may also be well here to add, that he was a short time since an editor of a newspaper in this place, and as such obtained some notoriety.

MILITIA FOOLERY.—A most amusing and ridiculous farce, has recently been acted at Fredericton; a Captain and Lieutenant of Militia having been called upon to answer, before a Court Martial, several grave charges preferred by Inspecting Field Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Turner. It would appear that the Captain, not having been assigned the post of honor which he conceived the merits of his company entitled him to claim, would not join the line upon the parade ground, but dispersed his men and marched off, in defiance of the authority of the Field Officer aforesaid. The first Lieutenant having de[illegible] to line, when ordered so to do, was also arraigned as a criminal. New Brunswick papers describe the whole paraphernalia of the Court Martial as eminently ridiculous. The Fredericton Gazette has published a "Militia General Order" extending to two columns, containing the charge—the finding of the Court, and the decision of the Commander in Chief. Both officers were found guilty, and condemned to be cashiered—but recommended to mercy. In consequence of this recommendation, and the humble memorial and 'sincere contrition' of the parties, they are to be forgiven; and we trust will be "good boys" in future, whenever they are called out to "play soldiers."—*Halifax Paper.*

The *Minerve* of this morning contains a gross and brutal attack on His Excellency Lord Aylmer, the authors of which, we hope for the honor of the city, will be subjected to severe punishment. The Governor is accused of having sanctioned the "murders" of the 21st of May, of having allowed to go at large the "assassin" of Barbeau, of having been accessory to the deaths of every one who died by the pestilence, and their shades are represented, as calling upon him to quit a country, which he has filled with tears and stained by his inhumanity. As if the above language was not sufficiently strong to excite the worst passions of their misguided followers, the paper is covered with all the emblems of woe, usually employed by newspapers, when announcing the death of a Sovereign, or any other melancholy event.

We do not believe that any instance can be pointed out in the history of any British Colony, of the King's Representative being thus exhibited as an object of execration and vengeance to the mob, and a stigma of the deepest dye will be attached to the Province, if the offending parties are not subjected to the highest punishment which the law will warrant. The meanest peasant is protected in his life, reputation and property. Surely a Governor in Chief is not, *ex-officio*, without the pale of the law.—*Montreal Gazette.*

T. A. Stayner, Esq. Deputy Postmaster-General of the British North American Colonies, arrived yesterday via New York by one of the Havre packets, having paid a visit to France before his return. Mr. Stayner was called home about sixteen months ago by the Duke of Richmond, then Postmaster-General, to give information on the business of his department. One of the results of the enquiry was, the despatch of Mr. Stanley, already published, to apportion more equitably the revenues raised in the Colonies, and which would be submitted to the different Colonial Legislatures, probably in the ensuing winter. Other changes will also probably be submitted to the Legislatures, and the new paper postage be finally settled.—*Quebec Gazette.*

SUMMARY JUSTICE!!!—We had an instance afforded on Monday last in this Town of the consequences likely to result from the Act of the last Session of Parliament, giving to the magistrates the power to decide upon petty offences. The investigation of a complaint was entered upon on Saturday before Mr. Scatchard, on a warrant executed in his presence against the Respondent, when appearing as a witness on another case; at the instance of the complainant, who stated that his only essential witness was gone to *Godeyrich*, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to that day week;—it however appearing that the testement of the witness's absence was a mere finesse, on the part of the complainant, the witness being in town on Sunday, the Respondent on Monday morning mentioned it to Mr. Scatchard, and requested an immediate disposal of the complaint; the complainant was accordingly notified to attend with his witnesses, and soon after the case was gone into;—a second magistrate was however presiding with Mr. Scatchard, to which the Responden objected, stating that the Law provided for the case being heard by any one magistrate, and throughout its provisions constantly referred to *such* justice, and in no instance was the word *justices* used or reference had to more than *one*; the objection was over-ruled, and the two magistrates proceeded; the case was gone through: and the magistrates closetted to pass judgment.—Mr. Scatchard was of opinion the complaint was frivolous and ought to be dismissed; his brother magistrate was of opinion it was fully proved and that the Respondent should be committed; under this discordance of opinion it was agreed to call in a third magistrate; Mr. William Robertson was sent for and immediately attended; the evidence was read over to him, the two justices commented upon it, and he was of opinion with Mr. Scatchard that the complaint was frivolous, and that the complainant should pay all costs; the parties were called in, and judgment pronounced accordingly, and the complainant left in the hands of a constable till the costs were settled;—we need scarcely add that the dissenting magistrate whose *tender mercy* would have incarcerated the respondent, was Ira Schofield, and perhaps it would be superfluous to observe, that the object of his *anxious solicitude* on the occasion which induced him thus to volunteer his valuable services, was John Busteed, a proprietor of this paper, who would, if judged by Mr. Schofield, have been incarcerated on a charge which two honest, upright magistrates, one of them Mr. Schofield, issued a warrant for the arrest of the respondent on Saturday evening under which he was arrested; how fully has this circumstance shewn that "the summary punishment bill leaves our "liberties and our properties to be disposed of by an "arbitrary, a *vindictive* and in too many cases, an *ignorant* and an *unprincipled* magistrate."—*True Patriot, London, U. C.*

We understand no writ is at present to be issued for the return of a member from this Town; the census of Mr. Askin embraced a portion of the original appropriation of the Town by General Simcoe, and in the absence of any legislative enactment to define our limits, very properly so; we, however, learn that it has been decided to confine our limits to a plan made by the Surveyor General, which cuts off all that part of the Town, west and north of *Dundas* Street, leaving that street as our extreme limit on that side.—*ib.*

"Toronto, through the enterprise of Mr. Henry Rowsell, bookseller of this City, who is connected with a London establishment, has for some time past enjoyed an advantage, which we believe it did not previously possess, that of an excellent and extensive circulating library. The collection consists of nearly two thousand volumes of the most improved English and French works to which is added, immediately on publication, every new work by authors of acknowledged merit. We trust that Mr. Rowsell may be fully patronised in his undertaking, by the citizens of this flourishing metropolis, and thus be enabled to extend its merits and its usefulness as a literary establishment."

Mr. Charles Daly, has for a year past established a respectable Library, the pleasure and convenience of which, has been much appreciated by the inhabitants of Toronto. We heartily wish well to all establishments calculated to improve the literary taste of the public.—*Toronto Patriot.*

An inquest was held by the Coroner, at Barriefield, on the 30th ult. on the body of *William Dunbar*, who met with his death by falling from the top of the wall to the bottom of the ditch, (a height of nearly 30 feet) of the new work constructing at Point Henry. Verdict "Accidentally Killed." The deceased was formerly private in H. M. 15th Regiment, now stationed above. He has a Brother, a Colour Sergeant in the same Regiment.—*Chronicle.*

It is with a feeling of extreme sorrow that we record the death of Captain George Douglass, of the Bark *Ottawa*, who, during nearly the whole of his useful life, has been engaged in the trade between the ports of Canada and that of London.—*D. Adv.*

The Cholera has made its appearance in Philadelphia; twelve deaths had occurred from that disease during the week ending on Sunday last. It had not created much alarm. In Georgia, the disease was still raging; it had extended itself along the banks of the *Ogeechee* river, and was making great ravages. Flight to the pine woods is stated to be the only remedy. The Negroes were the principal sufferers.—*ib*

A very extraordinary cure for cholera has been discovered at Salina, in the state of New York. It appears the disease has been very bad there for some time past. A short time since, one of the men employed at the Salt-Works had a very [illegible] attack. He earnestly requested that he might be covered all over with the hot salt from the pans. His request was complied with, and the salt, as hot as it could be borne, was placed around him in large quantities, from his feet to his chin. The result was a natural perspiration, and a quick and regular pulse, and in few hours the man was almost free from the disease. It was understood that a respectable physician of the place intended to try the experiment when an opportunity offered.—*ib*

On Thursday last, the *Britannia* steam-vessel had great difficulty in making her passage from Laprairie, on account of the lowness of the water. At that part of the channel called the *Trois Roches*, she touched several times. Yesterday, therefore, the mail was brought over in a Bateau, as it was considered dangerous to navigate the *Britannia*. Within the memory of man, the water has not been so low as it now is.—*ib.*

It has been stated that the Bills for the Incorporation of the Colleges of St. Hyacinthe and St. Anne, will receive the Royal sanction. We believe there is a general instruction to the Governor, to reserve all Bills conferring corporate powers; if the Bills in question were reserved under such instructions, we certainly think their character should have caused them to be returned with the least possible delay.—*ib.*

BRITISH WHIG.

IN THE PRESS,
And will be published some time in October, "Observations upon the Rideau Canal" by Edward John Barker, M. D. Inscribed (by permission) to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. &c. &c.
British Whig Office, July 25th, 1834

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Moderate Reformer*" was received so late as to be almost useless.

"*A Friend*," if so in reality, would do well to send us his name and address, or give us some means of proving what he alledges to be true.

"*A letter to Yankee Stamps*," is inadmissible: when we want to castigate our enemies we shall do it editorially.

"*A Whig*" has been sadly neglected.

"*A true Reformer*" must temper his advice with more civility if he wishes us to swallow it.

KINGSTON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTION.

The half-yearly meeting will take place at the Court House on *Friday* evening, the 10th inst. 6 o'clock, for the purpose of electing nine Committee men in the room of a like number that retire by rotation, a second Vice President in place of Mr. John Easterworth, deceased, and Treasurer, Vice Mr. William Lessler, resigned. To enable the members to [illegible] a correct election list, they are requested to examine the list of members in the reading room.

A. McNABB,
Rec. Sec'y.

October 4, 1834.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this association, since the cessation of the Cholera will take place on Wednesday evening next, the 8th inst. at the Court House.

A full attendance of the members is requested.

W. A. FORWARD, Secretary.

October 6, 1834.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7, 1834.

KINGSTON ELECTION.—The Kingston tories are making a great boasting, because their chapman Hagerman succeeded in defeating an almost utter stranger to the town: one who had hardly 48 hours notice to prepare himself and friends for the contest. Raking and scraping together every vote, that either Bank influence or any other species of coercion could procure, 150 votes were polled for Hagerman, less than half of the legal voters of the town, out of which number, full 50 had pledged themselves to vote on the liberal ticket. Dr. O'Grady had only 38 votes, but many good and legal votes for him were rejected by Mr. Smith, the Returning Officer; while illegal voters for Hagerman to the number of 42, were tendered and received by the same gentleman. One glaring piece of partiality was so monstrous, that Mr. Hagerman himself refused to receive the vote. This was in the case of Mr. Leahy, who came forward to poll for Hagerman, on the house in which he now resides. It is alleged, that after the fire which burnt down Mr Leahy's former residence, he had removed out of town and kept tavern, and did not return to Kingston, until another house, not the one that was destroyed, was rebuilt. Nothing could be plainer than this case, and yet Mr. Smith was willing to allow the vote!

The first question put to the voter, was "Whom do you vote for?" If the answer was "Mr. Hagerman," no objections were made by Mr. Smith to the legality of the vote; but if the answer was "Dr. O'Grady," Mr. Smith minutely catechised the voter, and after he had done, turned him over to the tender mercies of Mr. Kirkpatrick, the law agent of Mr. Hagerman. Dr. Sampson who was the friend of Hagerman, acted more impartially, and was by means of a few votes being passed for O'Grady that would not otherwise have been allowed by Mr. Smith. In choosing the Returning Officers, the Government should avoid making choice of political partizans; in Kingston, and Lenox and Addington two influential uncompromising tories have been chosen; and it is morally impossible that they can have executed their offices properly. The people of Frontenac are somewhat better off; the sheriff although a tory, does not care two-pence which way the election goes, and we venture to predict, that partiality will not be complained of by either party.

Other reasons existed why the minority for O'Grady was so small. Most of the liberal voters were impressed with the belief that his success was impossible, and therefore did not wish to jeopardize their bank facilities, by voting for a candidate who they know must lose the election. Others, again, could not understand the merits of the question; their religious prejudices were excited against a catholic priest, who, they erroneously supposed, would be permitted to take his seat in the House of Assembly, if elected. To explain this matter it will be necessary to recapitulate and explain more at length something we told our friends last week.

In the early part of the week before last, Mr. Hagerman had fully made up his mind to resign the contest; he had considered all his chances of success and the many traitors whom he knew to be in his camp, would turn the tables against him if he stood. It was therefore resolved to resign to Mr. Hagerman an easy victory. In this state of affairs, Dr. O'Grady arrived in Kingston, and would have quitted it instantly, had it not been suggested to him by some of the true friends of reform, that three important objects could be achieved, provided he or some other able public speaker would hold Mr. Hagerman in check for a day or two. The objects were this: Firstly, that a commencement might be made in the glorious battle of reform in this town of Kingston. Secondly, that Mr. Hagerman might receive a castigation before his constituents, as would induce him to pay greater attention to his parliamentary duties. And thirdly, that the wheat might be sifted from the chaff; or in other words, that those persons who had been hanging on to the reformers for the last year but who were suspected to be false, might have an opportunity of registering their votes for Hagerman, a man who in their mouths could not be vilified sufficiently. That these objects were fully accomplished is our only satisfaction. A commencement has been made in the cleansing of the Augean stable of Kingston; Mr. Hagerman did receive a castigation, and such a castigation as will not be speedily forgotten, either by himself, his friends or his enemies; and the reform party has been purged of a number of useless hands, men who for the consideration of the most trifling sum, would have voted for both candidates with one breath.

If these subjects are attentively considered, on such occasion for the grand boasting of the toryism. Had a popular liberal candidate, who was both British born and a townsman to boot, presented himself, Mr. Hagerman would have found to his cost, what a very slight hold he has on the affections of the Kingstonians.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.—On Monday morning last, Sheriff McLean, together with the candidates for the county and their respective friends, attended at the Hustings in the village of Waterloo, for the purpose of electing two members for the ensuing parliament.

Jacob Shibley, Esq. was nominated by Abraham Truax and Tunis Snook.

John Strange, Esq. was nominated by Thomas Collins and Thomas Rice.

John Campbell, Esq. was nominated by W. P. Cook and Joseph Ferris.

Mr. J. W. Scott, was nominated by Byron Spike and John Scott.

Mr. Clark Nicholls, was nominated by John Day and Absalom Day.

All the Candidates made speeches; Mr. Shibley's was the most sensible, and Mr. Clark Nicholls' was the longest. They all, with the exception of Mr. Strange, declared themselves Reformers, in the full sense of the term, and all promised to do their duty to their constituents if elected.

A show hands was taken, and declared in favor of Shibley and Clark Nicholls, when a poll was demanded for Mr. Strange. Previous to which it ought to be said, that Mr. Campbell declined a contest, in order that no division should take place in the Reform Party. The occasion was this; Mr. Clark Nicholls, a man whom nobody knows or cares any thing about, had been hanging on the skirts of the Reformers for some time past, and had latterly conceived the idea of thrusting himself into parliament, to legislate for the county, when he ought to be rather holding a plough's tail. This man, contrary to all expectation, came forward to the hustings, and declared himself a candidate, well knowing that Messrs. Shibley and Campbell were the candidates chosen by the leaders of the Reformers. He was requested to give way; was told the injury he would do to the cause by interfering with Campbell's election, and yet refused to budge one inch; saying if he did not get elected, Campbell should not. In this state of affairs, Campbell himself gave way, and in order that Strange, the tory Candidate, should not be returned, came upon the Hustings and said, he resigned in favor of Clark Nicholls.

The polling then commenced, and at the close, the numbers were as follows:

Shibley, 79. Clark Nicholls, 59. Strange, 15.

Mr. Strange, is a most furious tory and a staunch Hagerman