

the Indians, and the propagation of the Gospel among the destitute settlers in Upper Canada.

The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. I. J. I. Beckhart, A. M. Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop—

From the Courier, January 15th. The Election of Mayor for this City, for the ensuing year, took place this day, pursuant to the statute—when Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Esquire, was unanimously chosen. He made an excellent address on the occasion, in which he assured his constituents that the duties of his office should have the best attention. He trusted it would never with truth be said of him that he allowed his political views to interfere in the smallest degree with his official duties as Magistrate—he hoped now that the excitement created by the Election was over, individuals of all parties would lay aside their particular views and unite together to promote the peace and prosperity of the City. He hoped that the year in which he should have the honor to preside would be marked by the peaceful conduct of the citizens—and that the act of incorporation may prove and be considered as a blessing to all classes.

It may be proper to observe that a large number of the council were desirous that Mr. Monro should fill the office of Mayor, as a tribute of respect to him for his high character and past services; and Mr. Sullivan most handsomely offered to resign his pretensions, which Mr. Monro as handsomely refused to allow.

Dr. King and Mr. Duggan were also proposed, but to the honor of all parties, every personal consideration yielded to the higher feelings of the public good, and Mr. Sullivan was unanimously elected.

The annexed extract, published in Neilson's Quebec Gazette, is we apprehend, erroneous. Though the "principle bulk of the pork exported from the Canadas" may be American (as our Farmers too well know) yet there being no duty thereon, it is not "smuggled into the province." Surely no house in Quebec can have sent home to government any such representation. The 1st Wm. IV. c. 24 enacts "That so much of any of the said acts (6th George IV. c. 114 and subsequent acts) as imposes any duty in the British possessions on the continent of South America, or in the West Indies, or in the Bahama or Bermuda Islands, upon Wheat, Flour or upon Beef, Pork, Hams, or Bacon, or upon wood or lumber, when imported from any of the British possessions in North America, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed." If therefore a duty of five dollars per barrel can be imposed on all pork exported from the Canadas into the Island of Jamaica, it must be by the authority of a subsequent imperial act seriously affecting the commerce of the Canadas, and of which, at present, we have no knowledge. Extract of a letter dated Jamaica, Oct. 25:—

"An order from the Customs at Home, has been recently sent out, instructing our Collector to demand a duty of five dollars per barrel on all pork that comes from the Canadas in future, in consequence of some houses in Quebec having sent home to Government a representation that the principle bulk of the pork exported from the Canadas, was bona fide American, & smuggled into this province. The Canadians will not relish this step much.—Neilson's Gazette.

We are glad to observe that Kingston now publishes a newspaper daily—BRITISH WHIG on Monday, Herald on Tuesday, Chronicle and Gazette and Weekly Commercial Advertiser on Wednesday, BRITISH WHIG on Thursday, Spectator on Friday, Chronicle and Gazette and Weekly Advertiser on Saturday.

Competition is said to be the life of trade. Let us see how it works in Kingston, as to the expense of reading and advertising.

An advertisement which in a daily paper would cost 5s 7d for the first week, would cost in the four papers aforesaid would cost 11s 3d, just twice as much.

The subscription to a daily paper would be (six dollars are too little) two pounds; while the four papers aforesaid cannot cost much less than four pounds.—Montreal Herald.

Yesterday was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pyre and a special Jury, the case of David Rutherford vs. Thomas Merritt, for £500 damages incurred by certain slanderous expressions made use of by the defendant on several occasions, against the honesty and general reputation of the plaintiff. The parties are from Beauharnois. After hearing a few witnesses on either side, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for forty shillings sterling, which covers full costs.—ib.

Despatches from the Colonial Office, received at the British Consul's Office New-York by the last packet ship, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, were brought to this city on Saturday evening, by a special messenger. In obedience to his orders, we learn that he left the packet the same evening at the Montreal Post Office, and that accordingly it would only be despatched to Quebec by last evening's mail.—ib.

Our readers may remember the visit of the British Cutter Postboy, to New-York, and the mystery attached to her arrival, from the circumstance of her being without a cargo, and bringing but a single letter to a commercial house in New-York. It appears she was sent to the United States for a cargo of teas, to sail thence to the Cape of Good Hope, and be the first vessel in England after the operation of the new system, which would entitle her owners, it is said, to some particular privileges. Their design failed, as another vessel anticipated her. The sale of her cargo took place at London on the 16th December.—ib.

Labitur, et labitur in omne rotabilis acum.

Last Saturday's Chronicle & Gazette and Weekly Commercial Advertiser was kept back "in hopes of receiving the election of Speaker." Had the "journal, who" has been mentioned, been kept back, till "he" had the felicity of "receiving the election of Speaker," "he" would have come out at the Greek Calends, to the great loss of the "journals, who" have the honor of exchanging with "him." The idea of our learned contemporary is not original; for in May 1833, the editors of a defunct journal pre-vented their readers "the imports" by the Ottawa. Uncharitable fellows designate such expressions as specimens of slip-slop style. "The Canadian press is in a sad state."

The erudite "journal, who" so impatiently longs to bag "the election of Speaker," pays some well merited compliments to an "excessively luminous and eloquent article," "who" appeared in the Herald of 12th inst. Laudari a laudatis must be exquisitely gratifying to the writer's feelings. In the learned critic's admiration of "reputated chain" we cordially agree. "Reputated," though more peculiarly applicable to the "chain" of matrimony, may be extended to any other "chain." We also concur with the erudite commentator in his approbation of "invested with a chain." The phrase is beautifully expressive of the calm dignity of a great man, borne down by unmerited adversity. Nor is the "influence of a stove" undeserving of our able brother's flattering applause—fire being the most influential of all the elements.

Were the editors of the Herald at all self-conceited, they would grow a cubit after having read the strictures of the Chronicle & Gazette and Weekly Commercial Advertiser.—Montreal Herald.

The Canadian states that the Doyen of the House of Assembly has had a new attack of illness in the form of an apoplexy, that he is exceedingly weak, and little hope remains of his recovery.—ib.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Gazette, Extraordinary, of 15th January. This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to direct the attendance of the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY at the Bar of that Honorable House; who being come thereto:—

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL said, it was His Excellency's command that they should repair to the usual place of sitting and there choose a fit person to be their Speaker; and that the person so chosen be presented for His Excellency's approbation on the following day. The House then withdrew.

FRIDAY, 16th JANUARY, 1835. The House of Assembly being again assembled at the Bar of the Honorable the Legislative Council, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, Esq. informed His Excellency that the House of Assembly had chosen him for their SPEAKER, and claimed the usual privileges.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to approve of the choice of the House of Assembly, and then addressed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament in the following SPEECH: Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: and,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: You have the satisfaction of being convened, to promote by your councils the welfare of the people, at a period, when the increased activity with which every description of improvement proceeds throughout the Province, assures you that the general interests of the Colony are greatly prospering.

The exertion, perseverance, and spirit of enterprise so conspicuous in each District; and the independence and comfort which the more industrious portion of your population has speedily attained, are obviously the early advantages resulting from the flow of Emigration to the Province, and from the useful public works which have been accomplished, under the direction of the Parent State, and of the Legislature of this Country.

These considerations will, doubtless, chiefly engage your attention, in deciding on the means that can be prudently applied to encourage the present ardor for improvement, and to carry into effect the undertakings, which have been projected, to connect more extensively the navigable waters of some of the most flourishing Districts.

The completion of the Grenville Canal, and other public works, on the River Ottawa, has brought the tideau Navigation fully into operation.

The internal commerce carried on by the Welland Canal increases and will be extended by the improved communications in progress on the Grand River.

I have directed to be laid before you the Annual Accounts; and the estimates of the amount required for the public service of the current year, and Statements of the Casual and Territorial Revenue.

With these documents, will be transmitted for your examination, detailed accounts of the disbursements authorised during the prevalence of the Dis- ease, which, by the dispensation of Divine Providence, again afflicted the Province.

I entertain no doubt, that you will think it right to provide for the repayment of the sums which have been distributed by the Boards of Health.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen: The laws which are about to expire will demand your attention.

The several Acts passed by the Provincial Legislature to protect the interests of individuals, in case in which the Local Tribunals could not interpose, have suggested to His Majesty's Government the propriety of recommending such a revision to be made of your legal Institutions, as will prevent a delay in the administration of Justice, in similar instances, which might constantly occur.

I shall have occasion to communicate with you by Message on this subject, and to convey to you the views of His Majesty's Government, relative to the arrangements proposed for the re-organization of the Post Office in these Colonies.

The assurances which I received from the Inhabitants of this Province, in the course of the past year, expressive of their attachment to their Sovereign; and which it became my duty to forward to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, have afforded His Majesty the highest gratification.

These further proofs of the devoted loyalty of the people of the Province, and of their sincere and earnest desire to maintain and perpetuate the connection with the great Empire, of which they form an important part, will, I am confident, be duly appreciated by you, and by all our countrymen, who intend to fix their abode in this favored land.

The members of the House having returned and resumed their seats, Mr. Perry moved for leave to bring in a bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, which was granted, and the Bill was read a first time, and on special motion referred by Mr. Perry to a select committee to be composed of Messrs. Morrison, Small, Chisholm and Norton. The Speaker then reported the Speech from the Throne, which he read. Mr. W. Robinson presented the petition of John Booth and 353 others, electors of the County of Leeds, praying against the return of O. R. Gowan, and R. S. Jameson, as members for said County. Before leave was granted, Mr. Gowan rose, and at considerable length descended on the proceedings of the late election in that County, in which he paid very little regard to truth; the principal grounds of his assertions being based on falsehood, charging the disorders which occurred on the friends of Messrs. Buell, Howard and Gray. These he attempted to support by affidavits equally false with his own statements. In fact never did any one listen to a detail so completely false from beginning to end. He was supported by the learned Attorney General. It not being usual to enter into the merits of petitions on their presentation, no reply was made, as no members of the House present were acquainted with the facts of the case. These facts will however come out in due time, when the House will have the opportunity of appreciating the merits of Mr. Gowan's statements. The petition was received, and as usual laid on the table. Several other petitions were presented by other members, one by Mr. McKay, signed by Mr. Johnston, supposed to relate to the Carleton Election. A great number of motions of Bills and other measures were given; five or six by Mr. McNab, about a dozen by Mr. McKenzie, several by Messrs. Perry, Samson, Dr. Duncombe and others. Mr. Roblin moved that the postages of members be charged in the contingencies of the House. A long and uninteresting debate ensued which ended in the adoption of the motion. The House then adjourned.—Brookville Recorder, Extra.

Election of Mr. Bidwell as Speaker. YEAS.—Messrs. Alway, Bruce, Chisholm, Cook, Duncombe of Oxford, Duncombe of Norfolk, Durand, Gibson, Gilchrist, Hopkins, Lount, McIntosh, Mackenzie, McMicking, Moore, Morrison, Norton, Parke, Perry, Roblin, Rymal, Howard, Shibley, Small, Smith, Waters, Wells, Wilson, Woolverton, Yager—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Brown, Caldwell, Cornwall, Gowan, Jones, McCra, McDonald of Prescott, McDonald of Glengarry, McDonald of Stormont, McDonald of Northumberland, McKoy, McLean, Macnab, Mallock, Merritt, Morris, Richardson, Robinson, Rykert, Samson, Solicitor General, Strange, Taylor, Walsh, Wilkinson—27.

WANTED, AN active lad, about 14 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice in a Grocery Store in this town. Apply at this Office. Kingston, January 23rd, 1835. 49c

BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1835.

On Wednesday Evening, we issued an Extra, containing the Speech of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor; since when we have no later Parliamentary intelligence, if we except a doubtful report in the Courier and Patriot of the defeat of Mr. McKenzie, in a motion for the committee to enquire into the grievances of the country. The Speech, which will be found in another place, is an average one; it speaks of the increasing prosperity of the country, and promises the long expected reform in the Colonial Post office.

The Tories of Toronto appear overjoyed at the rejection of Mr. McKenzie as alderman, and hail the election of the new Mayor, (R. B. Sullivan) Esq. as the dawn of better days and better prospects. May they not be disappointed!

Mr. Bidwell's election to the Chair of the House of Assembly has afforded the country sincere gratification; he is allowed to be the first "commoner" in the land, and all parties are satisfied with his assumption of the highest dignity in the power of the people to bestow.

We take pleasure in holding forth to the scorn and contempt of all Reformers, the names of two traitors, McDonald of Stormont and Mr. Cornwall of the Western District, both of whom have forfeited their allegiance to their constituents by supporting that arch Tory, Mr. McLean, as Speaker. We make no complaint against these men for being Tories, for in a free country like this, they have as much right to be such, as we have to be a Whig, but we loudly declaim against them, for having carried their election as staunch Reformers, and the moment they were elected to support McDonald of Stormont was pitted against McLean, gained a majority over his rival, through the instrumentality of Dr. Bruce. (the other member) and the first vote he gave was for McLean as Speaker!!

We are happy to notice that Mr. Shibley of Frontenac and Mr. Yager of Belleville have proved themselves 'honest men and true,' maugre the predictions of that knowing Yankee, he of the Chronicle.

We mean well—and, as a proof of our undiminished affections, beg to apprise him that two words, such as "false pretensions," cannot be a "term."—Montreal Herald. Oh Slop, my old Hero! is this your renown? Is this the new go—kick a man, when he's down? When the foe has knocked under, to hit him a whop By the fist of our father we blush for thee Slop!

A late Toronto paper (the Recorder) contains an atrocious libel on the character of W. T. Kennedy Esq. now Acting Clerk to the City Council at Toronto. We have full authority in saying, that the whole of the charges alleged against him are false and malicious and have no foundation whatever for their circulation. Mr. Kennedy never was a 'guager' he was a Pro-Collector in the City of Armagh. Mr. Kennedy never absconded for any defalcation in his accounts—he entered into business in Armagh after his retirement from his situation. Whatever Mr. Kennedy's politics may be, as a man and a gentleman, his character stands unimpeachable.

On Tuesday evening, at Mr. Leahy's Tavern, there was a meeting of the Mechanics of this town, friendly to the erection of the Penitentiary. After some desultory conversation, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening next. The Petition of the Mechanics opposed to the Penitentiary has been very numerously signed.

After ten days continuance of soft and warm weather, winter in all its rigid sternness has again appeared. The sleighing in the neighborhood of Kingston never has been better than it is at present.

We have inserted to day the advertisement of a new Philadelphia publication, entitled "THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM." It promises much, and is cheap.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH WHIG. Sir,—I have been just called on to sign the petition respecting the Penitentiary. My opinion is,—That nothing manufactured in the Penitentiary should be sold within this province. That the food and clothing of the convicts should be produced by themselves. That as far as possible, all things necessary for all officers and persons connected with the Penitentiary (as well as their families) should be produced by the convicts, and given as part of their salaries. That the surplus manufactures produced by the trades carried on in the Penitentiary (as before observed, not necessary for its inmates) SHOULD BE EXPORTED. ROBERT JEFFERS. Kingston, Jan. 22, 1835.

FOR THE BRITISH WHIG. SONG. By A. J. Williamson. O, dinna trust in love, lassie; Hae nae deelin's wi' him: Fool an' fause he'll prove, lassie, Infant tho' ye see him. The siller tongue, an' bashful air, May tell ye I belie him; But a' thing is na gude that's fair, Flee the traitor, flee him, lassie, Flee the traitor, flee him.

MARKET PRICE. KINGSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 23rd, 1835. Beef by the cwt. 12 6 a 17 6 do. at the stall per lb. 0 3 a 0 4 Mutton, by the Sheep, per lb. 0 0 a 0 2 1/2 do. at the stall, per lb. 0 3 a 0 4 Fresh Pork, per cwt. 22 6 a 25 0 Fresh Butter, per lb. 0 0 a 0 9 Tub, do. do. 0 0 a 0 8 Eggs, per doz. 1 0 a 1 6 American Flour, per bbl. 24 9 a 25 0 Canada, do. do. 17 6 a 20 0 do. do. per cwt. 9 0 a 10 0 Wheat, per bushel 3 3 a 0 0 Rye, do. do. 2 9 a 0 0 Corn, do. do. 2 8 a 0 0 Barley, do. do. 2 0 a 2 3 Oats, do. do. 1 6 a 1 8 Potatoes, do. do. 2 0 a 2 6 Hay, per ton. 30 0 a 0 0 Straw, per bundle. 0 1 1/2 a 0 0 Fire Wood, per cord. 6 0 a 0 0 Soap. 0 4 a 0 4 1/2 Fowls, couple. 1 0 a 1 6 Pork, mess, bbl. 80 0 a 0 0 do. prime mess, 70 0 a 0 0 do. prime. 80 0 a 0 0

TO THE PATRONS OF THE WHIG.

The printing of the Chronicle twice a week, and the late ungenerously seizure of our two days of appearing, Tuesdays and Fridays, by the Herald and Spectator, will shortly compel us to make an alteration, in our days of publication and the size of our sheet. Were we to continue to use our original days, it is probable we should continue to enjoy the same extensive advertising patronage as heretofore, neither of the two papers we mention, however good their inclination may be, having the power to injure us much, their circulation being so limited; but that essential requisite to the well doing of a newspaper should be placed in any jeopardy by two papers appearing on the same day, we shall change our days to Mondays and Thursdays, after the termination of the present volume, which will be on the last Friday in January.

The half sheet which we issue on Fridays has never been popular; we mean therefore to discontinue it, and in the place of it and its bigger brother, to publish two full sheets of a smaller size. At present we furnish our readers with fourteen columns of new matter per week; in future we shall supply them with sixteen columns, but they will be shorter. This deficiency in size shall be compensated by the use of smaller type, and greater neatness in the mechanical department of the newspaper. In the summer time when advertisements are more plentiful than they are now, we shall most likely issue the Whig of the same size as at present.

The country paper, published by us on Wednesdays, will also have to be discontinued, and in its stead we offer to our country subscribers the semi-weekly paper at a diminished rate. The price of the Semi-Weekly Whig, has been one pound per annum in advance, and one pound five shillings, if paid at the end of the year. The forthcoming volume will be charged seventeen shillings and sixpence, cash, and one pound, credit. It will be observed that the postage of two papers per week is not double that of one paper, being according to the present rate only five shillings a year, with every probability that important alterations for the better will be made in the rates of newspaper postage in the ensuing session of parliament. That our patrons may have an opportunity of examining the exchange we propose before the commencement of another annual term of subscription, we shall forward them in lieu of their usual papers, a few copies of the journal we intend to issue, and unless we hear from them to the contrary, shall continue to send and mail the Whig as before. Those however who may be willing to discontinue the paper in its new form, are particularly requested not to do so, without remitting the amount of their respective periods of subscription; the sums to them individually are but trifles, while to us they amount collectively to something of moment. We feel assured that this hint will be attended to, as it is the first in the shape of a dum, that has disgraced our paper. To those of our country subscribers who have paid, or who have subscribed for a definite period not yet expired, no additional charge will be made, but the two papers per week will be forwarded until their time expires.

With respect to the politics of the Whig, we wish all persons distinctly to understand, that we shall continue to support the glorious march of REFORM with all our energies, but at the same time shall studiously endeavor to avoid any collision with republicanism or revolution. In this province we have no fear of encountering any bugbear of that kind; the good sense and moderation of the Reformers will always keep them within the bounds of Constitutional demands; but we cannot shut our eyes and ears to that which is going on in the Lower Province, and we make this declaration in order that we may stand cleared from any participation, either of thought or deed, in the proceedings of the Anti-British party in that part of the empire; a party whose ulterior designs have lately been made manifest to all the world. If this candid avowal of our sentiments upon an all-important topic of conversation should be the means of losing us any supporters, we shall regret the circumstance, less by reason of the pecuniary loss, than by the knowledge that there are persons in Upper Canada who go heart in hand with the enemies to the British Constitution.

J. B. BROWN, TAILOR, BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Bath and its vicinity, that he receives orders in his business, at his shop in this place. Such as favor him with their work, shall find it punctually and neatly executed. Bath, January 23rd, 1835. 49

PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE EMIGRANT.—THIS Journal is devoted to the domestic and local intelligence of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES. It was established about two years since, and its third volume will begin with the year 1835. Its success has been highly flattering, and fully satisfies the expectations of the Proprietor. The EMIGRANT is intended for the use of the numerous British residents upon this continent—its details consisting of all the local news of the three Kingdoms; the numerous occurrences in the Mining, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Districts, as well as the mighty Metropolis of England. The internal improvements, the Corporation proceedings of the different towns and cities, remarkable Trials, &c. are faithfully recorded; also the Sporting Intelligence, state of the Markets, List of Bankrupts and Insolvents, &c. &c. all arranged under distinct heads, and adapted to such British residents in this country as cannot obtain access to the English papers. The politics of the EMIGRANT are liberal and impartial, and not warped by any feeling of party spirit whatever. It is published every Wednesday at No. 76, Cedar Street, New York, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. The extensive circulation of the EMIGRANT among people from the Old Country, renders it an excellent vehicle for land and other advertisements, conveying information to persons lately arrived in this country. THE ALBION is published on Saturday, and the EMIGRANT on Wednesday, the two papers convey to those persons who subscribe to both, the news from Europe twice a week, and render the intelligence from Great Britain complete. Every subject of importance, either of general or local interest, appears in one or the other of these very cheap and comprehensive Journals.

STRAYED From the premises of Mr. D. Williamson a small Red Cow, with a white face and short horns, giving milk. Whoever will return her to the owner will be rewarded for his trouble. Kingston, Jan 20th, 1835.

WANTED, A good Milch Cow.—Inquire at the Commercial Hotel. Kingston, 20th Jan'y. 1835. 2ws.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING. THE Subscriber having commenced Teaching Architectural Drawing, an Evening Class will be begun from six to nine o'clock; likewise a limited number of pupils will be taught the principles and practice of Land Surveying, and making Finished Plans. For particulars apply at the School-Room, north-west end of Brock-street.

ALEXANDER DAWNEY. Kingston, January 19th, 1835. 48tw

FOR SALE. ON MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1835, at noon, will be positively sold to the highest bidder, the superior and well known Steam Packet St. George

and all her appurtenances. Intending purchasers will obtain every information and have an opportunity of examining the Boat and furniture by applying to the subscriber. Sale to take place on board the Boat moored alongside Mr. Strange's wharf. DAVID JOHN SMITH. Kingston, Jan, 17th, 1834.

(Office of the Cataragi Bridge Company, } Kingston 12th Jan'y, 1835. } THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cataragi Bridge Company will take place at this office on Monday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation. G. F. CORBETT, Sec. & Treas. C. B. C.

FOR SALE, BY the subscriber, 2000 pairs of INDIA RUBBER SHOES. S. R. CALDWELL, Market Square. Kingston, January 3rd, 1835.