

his hon. House, when there was question of a job, and whose patriotism is only aroused, when information is proposed to be sought for on a subject, having the closest possible affinity with our rights and our liberties. But is said, (continued Mr. McK.) that little or no interest is felt regarding it, beyond the walls of this House. The fallacy of this statement may be easily detected, in the circumstance that he [Mr. McK.] after his repeated expulsions, was repeatedly returned, by the independent constituency of this large, wealthy, and populous county. He was five times returned to represent them, notwithstanding the indignities by which he was assailed; and was not thus alone, he would ask, an unequivocal demonstration, that the people felt, as they must ever feel as long as one spark of liberty remains to animate them, deeply interested in subjects like this, that have relation to the vitality of their civil rights and social happiness. To say that the people feel no interest in such a subject, is an unpardonable insult on their understanding. But this was not the only point he had to urge to shew the excitement created by the event on which the motion for the address is founded. He would be glad to know, why it was that Lord Goderich was induced to dismiss from office Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman? Had this circumstance no connexion whatever, with his [Mr. McK.] expulsion?—or what new light had flashed upon His Lordship's mind to lead him to consent to their reinstatement in power. The bearing of these interrogatories, would become apparent by the production of the documents referred to in the address under consideration. But whether this address be acceded to or not, I will not hesitate to state, that these two Law-officers of the Crown, had to retract their own statements, and eat their own words. If this can be contradicted, let it be done, by the production of papers, which alone will satisfy the public mind, that Mr. Hagerman, was not (as he states, turned out of office.) If he have it in his power, to support his statement, I do hereby publicly call upon him, to do so by voting for the motion,—if he decline this invitation, the public will not fail to ascribe it to its just and proper cause. The learned gentleman states that he was not dismissed from office. Why, then, did he address a letter to the Colonial Office, (Downing-street) stating his reasons against his dismissal. When he (Mr. McK.) received a number of the *Christian Guardian*, containing the report of a certain debate, which he would not now dwell upon, he shewed it to Lord Howick and Mr. Stevens, and was requested to state in writing, his objections against their holding office. This he did, and both Lord Goderich and Lord Howick were perfectly satisfied. Lord Howick turned to him (Mr. McK.), "we are satisfied we have turned them both off." Yet Mr. Hagerman states that he was not dismissed!!! Little did that amiable nobleman (Lord Goderich) expect the language, which was made use of to traduce him, by the organs of these very persons who had been for years before and are now again, eating the bread of their Sovereign—[here Mr. Mackenzie read an abusive article respecting Lord Goderich, from the *Courier* newspaper]—and yet this Solicitor-General would walk down from his lordly mansion, on the occasion of the late Municipal Elections, and record his vote for his friend of "mind's eye notoriety," Mr. G. Gurnett, who called Lord Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, "AN ASS."—When Mr. Egerton Ryerson came to England, he [Mr. McK.] got him introduced to Mr. Stanley, then Colonial Secretary, and immediately after, the statements, affecting the conduct of these Law-officers, were said to have been exaggerated, and they were restored by the influence of intrigue & falsehood. Yet I stand up in this hon. Assembly to state, that these statements were not only positively correct, as far as they went, but that they fell far short of the extent of the reality. The individual principally interested in this serious accusation, has an opportunity of defending himself if he can. As to the practicability of obtaining the requisite documents, he [Mr. McK.] begged leave to refer to a message from Sir P. Maitland, in which it was stated, that it had become the practice to give all such information when required. Sir J. Colborne may be advised to deviate from this practice, as a piece of vulgar absurdity, but Sir James Murry, were he here, would not yield to such sinister influence. He was an honest and manly gentleman, and would not turn to the right or to the left, from the narrow course of what he conceived to be his duty to consult a miserable and corrupt expediency. In Mr. Christie's case, all the documents called for were unhesitatingly laid before the Assembly of Lower Canada, and no sufficient reason can be alleged, why the same should not be done in the present instance also. He [Mr. McK.] was not ignorant that it was too often the practice of our Colonial Government, to send home false statements regarding the members in opposition in this house, and that certain hon. gentlemen, whose characters were superior to reproach, had been traduced and vilified with unsparing severity,—such for example, as the hon. gentleman, who fills the Chair of this Assembly Capt. Mathews, and Mr. Beardesly, [now of N. Brunswick.] Were not these gentlemen denounced an unprincipled faction,—a band of conspirators? [Here Mr. McK. read some extracts from the public journals.] He confessed that he was most anxious that every document bearing in this subject, should be produced, not would he be deterred from pursuing this inquiry, by the manoeuvring of his opponents, who spoke so much about roads and bridges. These he was ready to admit were objects, that demanded the most mature deliberation, and he would be ever ready to concur in any motion for their consideration and improvement, but even in the supposition that gentlemen at the opposite side been sincere, he did not believe that roads and bridges, alone, constituted all the wants and wishes of the country. Mr. McK. then again stated, that he was required [when in England] to state his objections to the reinstatement of Messrs. Hagerman, and Boulton, and notwithstanding that he had done so, that Mr. H. was restored to office, and Mr. B. created Chief Justice of Newfoundland. Now he wished to be informed, upon what grounds they were so re-appointed, after they had been declared at the Colonial Office unfit and improper persons, to hold any office under his Majesty's government. We are, said he, the grand inquest of the country, and it is therefore our bounden duty to enquire into the matters, and it is hoped it will not be seen, that hon. members will consent to stifle, the spirit of enquiry but will come forward like free-men, regardless of the smiles or frowns of power, discharge their duty to the country, by voting for the address.

Mr. McLEAN, saw no good could possibly result from this address, and it should therefore have his most strenuous opposition. It has been observed (said he) that certain hon. members are opposed to enquiry; yet no argument has been advanced to show what is the benefit to be derived from the contemplated address. Only one paltry reason was adduced, by the hon. member for Lincoln:—that there was a difference between the statement of the hon. and learned Solicitor General, and that of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. He however considered, that no statement elicited in the heat of debate, ought to be used, as an argument for the enquiry. If all the documents were obtained, what, then, would be done?—would it be said that Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman were restored to office on false pretences?—He believed that his Majesty's Government were perfectly satisfied with these gentlemen. He would ask, was it to be brought forward against Mr. Hagerman, that he voted according to his best judgment on the question of Mr. Mackenzie's expulsion, as the representative of the people of Kingston?—he (Mr. McLean) cared not what may be the opinion of his Majesty's Government,—he would always vote according to the dictates of his conscience. The hon. member for the second riding, indulged in reflections on the Government, not connected with the question, and he would not therefore answer them. He believed the motion was made, not in the proper spirit of inquiry, but to suit the discreditable purposes of the movers.

Mr. Perry said, it had been remarked that the address had been brought forward too early in the session, and that it should not be entertained before the speech from the throne. The latter part of this objection was easily answered; it need not be presented to his Excellency until the speech was finally disposed of. The former part, it was not necessary for him to dwell upon. There should be no procrastination on questions of public interest, and this he believed to be one of that class. It was also stated by an honorable member that every thing relating to the expulsions of the hon. member for the 2d Riding of the county, should be expunged from the journals, but he (Mr. P.) was not aware how this could be effected, except by the regular way of motion. But, it appears, a motion was likely to be made for expunging those resolutions, and the hon. gentleman from Haldimand said he would vote for it; but this was just like all his pledges, and of the same character as his general conduct on the floor of that house. Another hon. member said, that it was of no importance, whether the hon. and learned Solicitor General had or had not told a falsehood. He (Mr. P.) thought very differently. It was a matter of great importance, and for the honor of the house, he hoped it would be clearly ascertained, that no one of its members was capable of such unpardonable impropriety. He (Mr. P.) had not reason to be pleased with Mr. H's conduct upon many occasions, but more especially on that of the recent election for Lenox & Addington. On that occasion, (whilst he threatened him (Mr. P.) with his overwhelming influence) he acted the three-fold part of demagogue, agitator, and merry-Andrew. During the day spent there, he was seen, his Majesty's Solicitor General was seen walking up to the hustings, arm-in-arm with intoxicated voters, whispering in their ears when about to give votes, and then hurraing, as became one filling a high office under the crown, when the elector had recorded his vote in favor of Mr. Cartwright, under the influence of whiskey and deceit. On one occasion he smarted under the infliction of disappointment, he brought up a man on whose vote he calculated with certainty, but to his honor be it said, that his suffrage could not be purchased with whiskey, or the learned Solicitor's praiseworthy condescension. Yet he thought he should discard every prejudice from his mind, and give him, as far as his vote could effect it, an opportunity of rescuing his name from the foul imputation of falsehood. Mr. H's boasted influence over his (Mr. P's.) constituency, will not prevent him from this act of justice. But at the same time, he must observe, that it was a mere boast, and nothing more substantial. Let him come forward with me, said the hon. gentleman, to the hustings, even of the county in which he was born, and there too, he may discover that he is not possessed of that extraordinary influence over men's minds which he vainly arrogates. The remarks made by the hon. and learned gentleman had no other object than to depreciate his (Mr. P's.) usefulness and influence in that house. But this is not the moral power to effect. His motives are too flimsy not to be seen through, and his Majesty's Solicitor will shortly have to bear the mortification and disgrace of being convinced by his failure, that he is not higher than insignificance in the country's estimation. With regard to the motion, Mr P. observed, that he was more and more convinced of the necessity of its adoption. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor stated the reasons of the dismissal of the Law-officers of the Crown,—this statement has been unequivocally denied by the hon. and learned member. In this conflict of assertion, is it not due to the hon. gentleman, is it not due to the Lieut. Governor, is it not due to the dignity of this House, but above all, is it not due to the honor of our most gracious Sovereign, that an immediate inquiry should be instituted. The question resolves itself simply into this, whether a certain exalted personage, or a certain Solicitor General, has told a falsehood:—and surely no hon. member will doubt the expediency and justice of investigation, when persons of their elevated rank are placed in such a dilemma, equally disreputable to their individual character, as it is injurious to the majesty of England. But it has been said, that his Excellency only supposed the reasons of the hon. gentleman's dismissal. This he could not credit for a moment. His Excellency is too much a man of the world, to implicate his character in such a manner. When called upon to state his reasons, he could not for a moment think of substituting for them, the vagaries of his own imagination. The mean subterfuge, therefore, that his Excellency acted on mere supposition, can prove nothing to the point, unless perhaps it was intended to show that his Excellency was a weak man, and in that case to tax his imbecility with the impropriety under consideration. He Mr. P. would never consent to such an outrage on his Majesty's representative. It has also been urged, that Mr. Mackenzie had made false statements—if so, let it be made appear, and he pledged himself that he would be among the first to censure and condemn him. We are all aware, said he, that statements have been privately sent home from this country by Sir P. Maitland, in which certain hon. members of this house were represented as "factious demagogues," and yet we find them sent back to the house as representatives of loyal and respectable constituencies. Their characters were shamefully traduced, and they were only shielded from ruin and degradation, in the warm affections of the people who knew their worth, and public virtue. Under circumstances such as these, he could not conceive upon what grounds the desired information should be withheld. He could not imagine that in a house like this the spirit of inquiry which is the animus of free institutions, would be resisted, and he concluded by daring any hon. member, who professed to be a reformer, to vote against the motion.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Hon. members say there is no interest taken by the public on these subjects; he however knew there was; were they not aware that 8,000 signatures to a petition were received, thanking his Majesty's government for the dismissal of these officers and he would tell the hon. member for Simcoe, W. B. Robinson, that 500 of these were

from the Co. he is said to represent. The fact that lands were given to the hon. member for Lanark, he had on the authority of Sir John Colborne in a statement of Land Grants sent by him to the Colonial Office; it was there stated that Mr. Morris had received 1,000 acres; for what services nobly can tell except indeed it be for services in this House. Atty Gen. would vote against the Address, and even should it pass, he believed that His Excellency would not grant the information it required. Mr. MORRIS denied that the 1,000 acres he received were for parliamentary services; it was a military grant; he denied too, that he was a half-pay officer. The address was carried by a majority of one. LEEDS ELECTION. TUESDAY, JAN. 20th.

To-day, the Atty Gen'l brought forward a motion for the issuing a commission to examine witnesses with regard to the Election of the County of Leeds. This elicited considerable discussion. In favor of the motion, the principal speakers were, Messrs. Gowan, Solicitor General, Richardson, Samson, McLean, and Dr. Smith. They argued that the Court of King's Bench possessed the power to issue a Commission—The House of Assembly which was a higher Court, certainly possessed the same power; and that there being a hundred witnesses on both sides, it would be a manifold injustice to compel all those persons to come up here at this time of the year, when the bad state of the roads—the rates of travelling &c, offered such obstructions. Many poor men had perhaps not a shilling, yet would be compelled to come here at their own expense, and remain during a long and tedious examination of so large a number of witnesses,—if they did not come, the Sergeant at-Arms was no doubt to be sent to bring them, and they might be cast into jail for the rest of the Session.—It was not the custom of Parliament to pay expenses; and it was not likely the prayer of the petitioner would be declared frivolous and vexatious—nor the conduct of the sitting members contumacious and vexatious in resisting the demands of the petitioners—these poor people who might be called up, would receive no compensation.—It was asserted that the ends of justice might as well be served by a Commission issuing, as by bringing the voters up to the bar of this House or before a Committee. Were there not three men in the Johnston District that could be found who could be trusted with the conduct of these enquiries—and as far as regards one being unable to for a correct judgement as to whether a witness was giving correct testimony, the evil would equally affect both parties. There could no business be done while the house was proceeding with this contest of Election, and thus the valuable time of the country is lost.

On the other hand, it was ably contended by Messrs. P. Perry, W. L. Mackenzie, Morrisson, Small and Roblin, that though the powers of the House to issue such Commission was not denied, yet, that did not prove, the propriety of so doing. A Commission had been appointed only once and then, the committee rejected the evidence as unfit to be received. As to the large number of witnesses, it was asserted that not more than 12 persons would be called upon to give their evidence before the Committee, as it had been stated that the sitting members had got on their list of witnesses, many of the names which were on the petitioners list and it was also admitted, that the Attorney General had placed more names on the roll; that they would be inclined to call up, for the purpose of displaying numerical strength. It was impossible to tell when evidence was taken at a distance—it often happened when a witness was called upon to answer, he would proceed to explain and extenuate the conduct of the party he was identified with—many questions also which might escape others might occur to more of the members, but they could not ask when the evidence was taken at a distance. It was a fundamental rule of the British Constitution, that when the Court was to decide upon a case, the witnesses were always examined before them, and it was giving no advantage to one party more than the other, in bringing the witnesses up to the bar of this House. This question was one of great importance—it was whether the first lawyer in the country had aided and abetted in the riots which were stated to have taken place, it was necessary to examine, and how could the examination be taken with greater advantage than before a Committee of this House, where members would have an opportunity of examining the appearance, and hearing the evidence, and judging in this contradictory case for themselves. This was not a question whether A or B would represent the County of Leeds, it was a question whether the electors would be respected! It was a question which might stamp the character of that House, by allowing persons to sit who were not the voice of the electors. With regard to the loss of time, hon. members could be attending Committees and otherwise engaged, in the important business of the country.

Mr. PERRY moved the order of the day, for the purpose of negating the motion, when there were for his motion—Yeas, 27—Nays 27.

The Speaker then rose, and entered into the merits of the question, delivered a most eloquent address. He concluded by giving his casting vote in favor of Mr Perry's motion.—The trial therefore will take place at the bar of the House.

A PROVINCIAL BANK.—Mr. Merritt moved, seconded by Mr. Rykert, that Messrs. Robinson, Macnab and C. Ducombe of Oxford, be a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Provincial Bank within this Province, with power to send for persons and papers, and report thereon by bill or otherwise. This was agreed to and Mr. Merritt is one of the committee.

THURSDAY, 22d. The House has been almost all of yesterday occupied in discussing certain resolutions proposed by the hon. member for Lenox and Addington, on which he contemplates to ground an Address to His Excellency in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session. With every desire to gratify our readers, we cannot in this number, on account of its crowded state present them even with an outline of the speeches delivered. The resolutions are just of that character that reformers would wish them, and were carried by large majorities.

MONIED AFFAIRS.—A motion was made to enquire into the monied concerns of the country, and into what was in its proper sense, money.—The first object was to obtain the sense of the House as to the manner in which the investigation should take place,—whether it should be divided and referred to several Committees—and whether there were not matters in it which might not as well be deferred for the present. It seemed to be the general opinion that no one committee could get thro' with the many questions of Receipt and Expenditure it embraced; it was therefore negated, with the understanding that the matter should be brought forward again, in such a shape as would meet the views of the House.

PRINTING OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. McNab moved the House for a Committee to superintend the print-

ing of the Legislature, to himself, and Messrs. Ogle R. Gowan, Norton and Wilkinson. It was carried. Some complaint was made the following day, that matters were not managed right, and Mr. Roblin moved to add Mr. Mackenzie's name to the Committee. Mr. M. said his name ought not to be placed on any Committee, where the least suspicion of personal interest could exist. He added that he did not much like the selection Mr. McNab had made, and would move that the matter be set at rest for the session, by appointing a committee of five by ballot. This was strongly opposed by Messrs. Robinson, Gowan, and others; but carried by a majority of five; and Messrs. Norton, Shaver, Smith, Bruce, and Yager, are the committee.

BRITISH WHIG.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot insert the communication from a "Bath Subscriber," unless he complies with our conditions, and pays the postage of his letter (9d.) to Mr. Dean. Mr. R. Haight's Communication shall appear on Friday.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Such of our Subscribers as do not receive the BRITISH WHIG after the termination of the present volume, will perfectly comprehend the reason why it is withheld.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1835.

By the way of Boston, we have Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult. four days later. We have been unable to glean any further intelligence concerning the important movements in England, except the fact, that Parliament was to be dissolved on the 31st December.

In looking over another paper, we find the following important items.

LONDON, Dec. 19

The Earl of Aberdeen has been removed from the Admiralty to the Colonial department, to make way for Lord de Grey, who is to be first Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Granville Somerset is to be first Commissioner of Woods and forests.

Lord Lowther is, we understand, to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Board of Control is to consist of Lord Ellenborough, Sir Andrew Grant, and Messrs. Planta and Sullivan.

Sir John Becket is appointed Judge Advocate General.

There are rumors of Sir James Scarlett having a Peerage, and that Lord Combermere is to go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, or to India as Governor General or Commander-in-Chief.

It seems generally believed, that a dissolution of Parliament will take place soon after Christmas.

Postscript, 6 o'clock P. M.—The following appointments have just transpired: Lord Edward Somerset, Surveyor general of Ordnance.

Colonel Perceval, Treasurer of ordnance. Sir Wm. Rae, Bart., Lord Advocate.

The Hon. Stuart Wortley, under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It is also reported that the Duke of Buccleuch is to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We lay before our readers to-day Parliamentary Intelligence up to the 22nd inst. The struggle between the Tories and Reformers appears to be a hard one, although as yet the latter have carried all their measures, but the majorities have been small.

An address to the Crown for copies of all correspondence relative to the dismissal of the Crown Officers and their re-appointment has been moved and carried, but is not expected that the information requested will be afforded. Mr. McKenzie has been a little petulant in the House, but the lesson he received will teach him to restrain his temper within due bounds; he mars his usefulness through his impetuosity of disposition.

We mention the following occurrence which happened a few days ago in this town, for the sake of the caution to parents, how they allow ignorant persons to administer medicines to children. The infant child of a respectable tradesman, hardly a week old, being slightly indisposed, a neighbor recommended some laudanum, and suiting the action to the word, gave the poor infant so large a dose, that it sunk into state of lethargy, from which it revived only to die in convulsions.

Laudanum should never be given to children without the sanction of a medical man, and even, then there are very few cases that will justify its exhibition to infants of a tender age.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Our Yankee friend the editor of the "Journal who" astonishes this town with the profundity of "his" knowledge, has lately had the temerity to enter the lists with the literary hero of Montreal, the slashing and smashing Thom, and as a matter of course, will get himself most tremendously whalloped. He ventures a pun upon the "Mighty Thom," but as usual only shows his ignorance; for however anxious the good folks of Lincoln may be to have their "great bell" known to all around, yet its rival of Oxford has hitherto borne the "belle" in song and poetry, witness the concluding stanza of that noted catch, "The Bony Christ Church Bells."

"Tingle, tingle, tingle, goes the small bell at nine"
"To call the bearers home,"
"But the do it a man will leave his can"
"Till he hears the MIGHTY TOM."

The manner in which the Editor of the Whig has been blackguarded and scandalized, both in his public and private capacity, by the conductors of the *Chronicle*, might justify him in detailing to the country at large the particulars of a late transaction, not very creditable to the parties concerned, and which to say the least of it, has very much the appearance of a Yankee trick. Let these gentlemen who delight so much in picking holes in other men's coats, be careful to manage their own matters so as to pass unscathed.

The Toronto *Courier* and *Recorder* of Wednesday and Thursday last have been received, but neither of them contains one word of parliamentary news. The proprietors of these papers may deem it consistent with their notions of propriety to withhold the debates of the House from their readers because they are not remunerated directly for them; but have the public nothing to say in this matter? Surely they have, and the subscribers and advertisers of these newspapers (especially the *Courier*) have a right to expect some attention paid to their wishes on this head.

We hasten to correct a mistake of ours relative to the purchase of a new pair of suspenders (anglice, braces) by that worthy and talented gentleman, Mr. John Vincent. In consequence of his unaccountable hanging about his heels the other day uncommonly low, an acquaintance put the question to him plump, when he roundly denied having been guilty of any such extravagance, asserting that he could always do without gallowasses by giving his trousers an occasional hitch.

Since we last went to press, another alteration has been experienced in the weather. On Sunday it rained heavily, and yesterday the weather was so warm as utterly to destroy the sleighing in this vicinity. We understand that the late gales have driven the ice from out of the Upper and Lower Gaps, and destroyed the road between Kingston and the Bay of Quinte.

The General Quarter Sessions for the Midland District are holden this day at Adolphustown.

DECEASED.

In this town, on the 24th inst. of Consumption, Sarah, the wife of David Williamson, Esq. in the 27th year of her age.

The illness of this lady, which terminated so fatally, commenced on the 2nd. Nov. last, and during her protracted sickness, seldom have been witnessed such truly christian fortitude and resignation. Aware a short time after her affliction that her dissolution was inevitable, not a moment did she repine at the Divine Will; although hard indeed was the struggle at her early age to part with an attentive and affectionate husband, and a large circle of friends who admired her for her many virtues, yet religion in her triumphed over nature; and after taking leave separately of all she held dear on earth, without breathing a sigh, she yielded her spirit to her God, steadfast in the hope of salvation through the merits of her Redeemer.

In Earnestown, on the 22d. inst. Phillis, the wife of M. R. Switzer.

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. 49d