

We however respectfully pray your Excellency to be pleased to communicate to this house those communications already received by your Excellency, upon subjects deeply affecting the vital interests of the Province; and we still cherish the hope that they may tend to insure to the people of this province the enjoyment of these constitutional rights and liberties without which internal prosperity and good government cannot exist.

Although the regulation of the Post Office Department in this province might not be considered as paramount with those important matters, we consider it as a fit and proper subject of consideration for the Legislature of this province. In this view we will respectfully receive all communications from your Excellency relating thereto.

We will not fail to consider the measures which were adopted to re-establish the Quarantine Station at Grosse Ile in the spring of last year, in the hope to prevent for the future the recurrence of the dreadful calamities which have visited this province.

We regret in common with your Excellency the failure of the Supply Bill which passed this house in the session before last. Last year the proceedings of this house were founded on the ancient practice of Parliament, and on the spirit of the constitution itself, and other considerations known to this house, for the benefit of his Majesty's subjects in this province and of his government therein. We regret that his Majesty's government should have resorted to defraying the expenses of the civil government and administration of justice to the application of any funds levied in this province, which are of right and ought effectually to be under the control of this house. We also regret that any other funds should have been applied to the same purpose without the votes of this house, thus destroying the wholesome and constitutional influence which the people ought to have through their representatives over every branch of the Executive Government. We however defer any further comment, in the hope that the communications which your Excellency was pleased to announce, will render full justice to this house. Our determination on matters so essentially connected with the interests of our constituents and the peculiar privileges of this house, shall not fail to be guided by what we may conceive to be the constitutional rights of this branch of the Legislature, and for the welfare of the province. We shall also receive with the same views the estimate of the expenses for the current year which your Excellency is pleased to say will be laid before us at an early period of the session.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that this house is ever disposed to apply itself with the utmost diligence to the discharge of its duties as representatives of the people, by whom we have been elected, from amongst whom we came, and amongst whom we are to return to partake in their lot.

It is in that solemn capacity, and after a recent election, that we think it our duty respectfully to declare to your Excellency that the great body of the people of this province without distinction, consider the extension of the elective principle, and its introduction into the constitution of the Legislative Council in particular, the full and unimpeded enjoyment by the Legislature of this province and by this house of their Legislative and constitutional rights, and the reparation of all grievances and abuses, as essential to the wants, condition and happiness of his Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and necessary to strengthen their confidence in his Majesty's Government. We also most respectfully pray your Excellency to be pleased to convey to his most gracious Majesty this our humble but firm opinion, so that his Majesty and his Parliament may remove the causes which have impeded the prosperity of the province, and secure for the future the welfare and content of its inhabitants under the government of his Majesty.—*Vindicator*.

PROVINCIAL.

At a public meeting of mechanics and tradesmen held in the Town Hall, on the 2d March, 1835, pursuant to public notice, Mr. Wm. Atkinson was called to the chair, and Wm. Ketchum requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, it was moved by Jas. Armstrong, seconded by Philip Cooper,

Resolved, That it is with no small degree of interest we view a public meeting of the mechanics and tradesmen of Kingston, called to take into consideration the best means to be adopted to prevent the mechanics and tradesmen from being injured by the introduction of mechanical labor into the Provincial Penitentiary.

Moved by Malcolm McLellan, seconded by Matthew Stone,

Resolved, That it is paying very little respect to a mechanic, after having served a number of years to acquire a trade, to make an honest living through life, to set all the criminals in a country in competition with him.

Moved by John M. Murchison, seconded by Michael Empey,

Resolved, That owing to the small number of inhabitants, in comparison to the United States, where so much injury has been proved to have arisen to the mechanics, by employing convicts at mechanical labor, it will have the effect of glutting the market in this province with their products, and so deprive the mechanic of a fair remuneration for his labor.

Moved by William Musson, seconded by Amos Norton,

Resolved, That the Mechanic and Tradesman have to bear equally the duty of subjects: therefore claim equal protection with the other classes of their fellow subjects.

Moved by James Mathers, seconded by David Hepburn,

Resolved, That Mechanical Tradesmen from a considerable part of the population of this Province, and that a fair remuneration ought to be allowed to persons the nerve and sinew of a country, and that a laudable spirit of honour ought to be raised among them, rather than depressing them, by putting convicts on an equal footing with them.

Moved by Robert Emery, seconded by John Tyner,

Resolved, That is the opinion of this Meeting, that no better plan can be adopted, than employing the convicts in breaking stone, for macadamizing, as we are fully satisfied that the City of Toronto could alone employ all the convicts that will be in the Penitentiary for some years to come, not to mention other public roads in the province, and by so doing injure no class of men, but confer a benefit on the whole.

Moved by Edward Robinson, seconded by J. Treat,

Resolved, That the Petition founded on the above resolutions, now presented to us, be adopted, for signature.

Moved by James Beatty, seconded by James Shannon,

Resolved, That this Meeting recommend to the Mechanics throughout the Province, to co-operate with us in order to prevent mechanical labor from being introduced into the Provincial Penitentiary, established at Kingston, and only waiting for a grant of money to go into operation immediately.

Wm. Atkinson, Chairman.
Wm. Ketchum, Secretary.
City of Toronto, March 2, 1835.—*Tor. Courier*.

A NEW TORONTO NEWSPAPER.—We have seen the Prospectus of a new paper proposed to be about to be published in this city and entitled "The Times." This "sign of the Times" would augur an improvement in our literary circle, and surely we would rejoice at it, as we can speak feelingly, there are at present more published in Toronto than

are well paid for.—The proposed paper takes for its motto "Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas;" we had "Common Sense" in the *Patriot*, but of such a description as most of our readers are acquainted with; now we are about to hear or see "naked Truth" and from the description in the Prospectus it will certainly be a nondescript. We have only time to take this hasty notice of it; in our next we shall be more particular.—*Toronto Recorder*.

This morning his worship the Mayor proceeded to pass sentence upon Riddell and Lawson, for the riot and assault in the Hotel on the Peninsula. (One month's imprisonment and a fine of £15 each.—*ib.*)

A gentleman from Bath, (Maine,) on a visit to Quebec favored us this morning with the *Portland Argus*, of Thursday the 17th instant. We make the following extract from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on the 13th:—"Mr. Brooks, of Portland, laid upon the table a resolve, authorizing the Governor to appoint two persons, to confer with the citizens of Quebec, with regard to a survey upon their part, of the proposed rail-road from Portland to Quebec. The resolve was once read, and laid upon the table."—*Quebec Gaz.*

Mr. Jarvis was 2 or 3 a head by the scrutiny, last night, having knocked off 16 of the votes for Mr. Small, while Mr. Jarvis lost about 7. All, however, will scarcely do.—*Toronto Recorder*.

A dreadful murder was committed a day or two ago in the Gore of Toronto, by a person named Bulger, who we understand has been arrested, and lodged in jail. The deceased was named McKim, and we hear met his death by a blow of an axe.—*ib.*

The Cut across the Peninsula.—A respectable meeting of the friends to this measure took place on Tuesday evening, at the Commercial Hotel, when a Select Committee was appointed to request the Governor to name an Engineer, and also to request the Mayor and Corporation, to name another, to meet him for the purpose of reporting on the probable result of the Cut. The committee waited on His Excellency this morning, who very readily named Captain Bonycastle, at the same time, expressing a hope that a measure so adapted to promote the health of the City, would be carried into effect. His Excellency also promised to do all in his power to put the entire Marsh at the disposal of a company, with a view to its being reclaimed as far as it is possible to do so. There is every reason to expect that the corporation will take the same view of the case, and if the report of the Engineers shall be favorable, a number of wealthy Merchants and others in the city, have expressed their intention to take up a sufficient quantity of stock, to complete the undertaking.—*Toronto Courier*.

The mail bag recently lost between Prescott and this place has been found in the possession of a person of the name of Andrew Cook. His examination took place on the 4th inst. before G. Wood, Esq., to whom we are indebted for the particulars, which are as follows:—

"That he went out to work early in the morning of Wednesday the 18th February, that he found a leather bag lying on a small bridge, in the public highway, not far distant from his dwelling; that he picked up said bag, carried it into his own house, gave it to his wife, and said "Fanny do not touch it till I come home"—the wife thought she would like to see what there was in the bag, and broke open the lock, and found a number of letters sealed, and packets contained in canvass bags tied and sealed; she broke all the seals and found four fifty dollar notes, two twenty dollar notes and one five. That about eight or nine o'clock in the evening of that day, he returned from his work, Fanny his wife said to him "that the bag found in the morning was a valuable one, and that it contained money sufficient" to purchase a pair of good horses."—he (Andrew Cook) then enquired of said Fanny what the leather contained? the wife replied there were hundreds of letters and papers that contained a considerable sum of money—and then got the money and gave it to him—Cook then enquired what she had done with the letters and papers that said bag contained, and was told by her that she had burnt and destroyed them all. That the amount of money received from his wife was four fifty dollar notes, two twenty dollar notes and eight firsts of Bills of Exchange, for £500 sterling each."

Thus has the indiscretion of a wife ruined the probability of herself and husband—if credence can be given to what he has said. Both have been committed to jail for trial.—*Cornwall Observer*.

The arrest and commitment of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, for the Port of Quebec, by the authority of the House of the Assembly, for a supposed infraction of its privileges, in refusing to lay before the house an account of the number of vessels which arrived at the Port of Quebec last season, with their tonnage, and the number of passengers disembarked, as collected from the Registers of the Customs, has excited much and deserved attention.

The privileges of Parliament are in some instances so obscurely defined, that the expression of a decided opinion upon the question might be shunned without any apparent impropriety. But we are unable to conceal from ourselves, that this exercise of power on the part of the Assembly may be justified by a consideration of the Constitutional duties which are assigned to that body; and by an appeal to analogous cases in England and in other Colonies.

The Commons of England are the General Inquisitors for the realm; and it is their principal care and duty, at an early period of the Session to appoint general Committees for those objects which affect their own rights, or the interests of the people whom they represent; such as the administration of justice—grievances—trade—privileges—or elections. The power of compelling the attendance of witnesses, and the production of documents for the illustration of any matter which falls within the scope of their investigation, has never been questioned with any degree of success. In all grants of jurisdiction, supreme or inferior, every power is understood to be conferred, without which the jurisdiction would be nugatory. Every judicial character, however limited may be his functions, is vested with all the powers which are necessary either for the maintenance of his authority, or the execution of his decrees. Hence, the powers exercised by Courts of Justice to repress insult, or enforce obedience to their mandates, by attachments for contempt.

We would claim for the Assembly of this Province all the powers and immunities which are exercised by the Commons of England. They are entitled to command the witnesses, for the purpose of obtaining any information connected with the subject of their enquiries—and, although courtesy may sometimes sanction an appeal in the first instance to the Head of the Government, where the proceeding is directed to an enquiry upon which light can only be thrown by its servants, the Commons are assuredly not bound to receive as a favor, depending upon the discretion of the Executive, the attendance of any witnesses required in a Commit-

tee of the House, whose authority, in most instances, extends to compel the attendance of persons, and to send for papers and records.

Upon the power of the Commons in this respect, the author of the "Constitutional History of England" is explicit.

"It has been always deemed a most important and essential privilege of the Houses of Parliament, that they may punish in this summary manner, by commitment, all those who disobey their orders to attend as witnesses, or for any purposes of their Constitutional duties. No inquiry could go forward before the House at large, or its Committees, without this power to enforce obedience; especially when the information is to be extracted from public officers against the secret wishes of the Court. No man would seek to take away this authority from Parliament, unless he is either very ignorant of what has occurred in other times and his own, or is a slave in the fetters of some general theory."

The Collector of the Customs at the Port of Quebec stands not in the relation of a confidential servant of the Government, entrusted with its secrets, and bound to withhold them from the world. He is more emphatically a servant of the public than of the Crown; and the information in his power to disclose, and which the Assembly sought for at his hands, could hardly be denied to any enquirer. In the relation in which he stands to the community of the Province, as the Collector of a large share of its revenue; and peculiarly fitted, by the office which he holds, for putting the public in possession of the required information, the facts within his knowledge were as much at the command of the Assembly as of the Governor-in-Chief. No routine of prescribed duty—none of the respects which are due to superiors—no confidence would have been violated, by a compliance with the wishes of the Assembly.

An exercise of power on the part of the Assembly of Jamaica, in 1808, far transcending that which has been just exercised by the Assembly of this Province, ultimately received the sanction of the Home Government.

However much we may distrust the intentions of the Assembly, we must respect their Constitutional privileges; and we lament that this occasion should have been seized upon to resist the exercise of a right, which, even if devoid of the sanction which is conferred by precedent, might have been recognized and acted upon in the particular instance, without any compromise of principle or dignity on the part of the Executive.—*Morning Courier*.

After a protracted and laborious investigation of four days, the case of Isaac Jones and James Jones, accused of the murder of Louis Marcoux, at Sorel, at the period of the late election in that borough, was this day brought to a close. After a luminous charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury retired, and in about half an hour returned into Court with a verdict of not guilty.—*Montreal Gazette*.

All the vessels which sailed last fall from our ports for Liverpool, had been accounted for, at the time of the *Independence* packet ship leaving, with two exceptions—the *Elizabeth*, Raiton, and the *Mary*, Birkett. Fears are entertained that both must have foundered.—*ib*

In consequence of Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. having advertised in several papers of the province, that the Stationery &c. sold by Auction on the 5th of March, 1835, were not seized on their premises by the Sheriff, the annexed account of the transactions is made public.

Mr. Palmer, the druggist, having an execution in his house, proposed to sell his stock of Stationery &c. (then under seizure) to Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. who agreed to give the invoice prices. In the night time, the property was removed by Messrs. Macfarlane & Co's. servants to their own store, and bills were tendered for the amount, said to be near £400, above the real value of the goods. These bills are found to be valueless and the transaction becomes of no utility to Mr. Palmer, who is worse off than before. In the mean while the creditors' attorney hears of the removal, and without any more to do, employs the Sheriff to re-seize the goods and deposit them in a place of safety. These are the goods that were offered for sale on Thursday last, the alluding to which has been constituted a libel.

BRITISH WHIG.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Owing to the pressure of more important matter, the rather uninteresting production of "An Observer" is rejected.
The account of the Ball at Camden remains unpublished in consequence of the non-attendance of the parties interested.

KINGSTON, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1835.

We have no later news from Europe.

The Provincial Parliament are proceeding rapidly in several highly important and useful laws. The sale of Clergy Reserves Bill has passed the House of Assembly, as also, has Mr. Perry's July Bill, the debate on which shall appear in Monday's paper. The Township Officers' Bill, the most important act of the Session as yet, is in the Legislative Council, where it is likely to be butchered so much as to be unacceptable to the people. The great Provincial Bank Bill has not yet come on for discussion—it is expected to be thrown out, through fear of its being turned into a political engine to destroy the liberties of the country. Should it be rejected, two or more local banks will probably be chartered.

We have narrowly watched the proceedings of the present House of Assembly, and are gratified to observe, that their actions appear to be governed solely by a desire to legislate for the good of the province.

It would be cruel under the distressing circumstances of Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. to dilate much upon the singular affidavit made by Mr. Noble Palmer, touching the illegal sale, removal and seizure of the Stationery &c. adverted to in former numbers of this paper. It is melancholy to witness persons moving in the station of these parties, compelled to have recourse to equivocation and quibble, to screen themselves from the just consequences of their own illegal conduct. We cannot however avoid observing, that it seems rather particular, Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. should alone be unacquainted with the fact, that the goods they were purchasing were under seizure, while every body else in the town, even the very boys employed to remove them, were fully cognizant of the whole affair.

By the way, Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. are making a great outcry about the loss of their credit, through the notice we took of them on Thursday last. This cry of theirs reminds us of an old tale. A certain person, of very scant fame, made a pitiful complaint to a friend, that in consequence of a certain transaction, he was likely to lose his character. "Indeed!" replied his friend, "no mighty loss methinks!"

The election for the County of Prescott, in place of the late member, deceased, will commence on the 17th inst. R. P. Hotham, Esq. Returning Officer.

An Inquest was held this afternoon upon the body of a child, said to be starved to death. The parties implicated are lodged in jail. Particulars in our next.

On Thursday night last, Mr. A. J. Williamson, who had been lodged in the Town Jail, for sundry acts of vagrancy, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, which he partly effected. The unfortunate gentleman was immediately removed to the Hospital, where he now lies, we learn, in a state of approaching convalescence.

We mention the following as an instance of the attention paid by the Toronto papers to the gratification of the public appetite for early parliamentary intelligence. The debate on Mr. Perry's Township Officers' Bill, the most important bill of the Session, appeared in the *Courier* of the 5th March, nine days after it occurred—it was published the same day in the *British Whig*, 200 miles distant.

Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, March 6, 1835.
ASHES.—The advices from England of a continued improvement in prices, have caused this article to be more sought for the last two days, and sales are made at our quotations. Parcels would probably command from 3d. to 6d. per cwt. at the same period last year.

WHEAT.—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and we have no alteration in price to notice. A parcel, deliverable in May on board craft in the Chamby River, has been offered in vain at 4s. per minot, cash. Sellers of good Upper Canada Mixed, deliverable ex first boats, have appeared at 4s. 6d. per 60 lbs.; but no transactions have come to our knowledge.

FLOUR.—This article has been more enquired for. A sale was made yesterday of 800 barrels Canada Fine at 23s. per barrel, 90 days; a parcel of U. S. Superfine, of a prime brand, has likewise been placed at 25s. 3d. per barrel, 90 days.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.—Little doing; the deplorable supply only their immediate wants at our quotations.

PROVISIONS.—There is no alteration in prices, and we have heard of no transactions this week worthy of being reported.

IMPORTS.—Little business doing; some descriptions of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, have become scarce, and are selling at a considerable advance on the Fall prices.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank of Montreal continues to draw at 8, and the Commissariat at 8 1/2 per cent. premium. Merchants' Bills are scarce, and may be quoted at from 7 to 7 1/2 premium; there are, however, but few takers.—*Morning Courier*.

MARKET PRICE.

KINGSTON, THURSDAY, March 12, 1835.		
	s. d.	a. d.
Beef by the cwt.	15 0	20 0
do. at the stall per lb.	0 4	0 5
Mutton, by the Sheep, per lb.	0 0	0 2 1/2
do. at the stall, per lb.	0 3	0 4
Fresh Pork, per cwt.	22 6	25 0
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0 8	0 9
Tub, do. do.	0 0	0 8
Eggs, per doz.	0 10	1 0
American Flour, per brl.	0 0	0 0
Canada, do. do.	17 6	20 0
do. do. per cwt.	10 0	11 3
Wheat, per bushel	3 0	3 3
Rye, do. do.	2 9	0 0
Corn, do. do.	2 8	0 0
Barley, do. do.	2 0	2 3
Oats, do. do.	1 8	0 0
Potatoes, do. do.	1 9	2 0
Hay, per ton.	30 0	0 0
Straw, per bundle.	0 1 1/2	0 0
Fire Wood, per cord.	8 0	0 0
Soap, per cwt.	0 4	0 4 1/2
Fowls couple.	1 0	1 6
Pork, mess, lb.	80 0	0 0
Do. prime mess.	70 0	0 0

Married.

In this town, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. Jas. Haskins, of Belleville, to Miss Mary Ann Everitt, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Everitt, of the Township of Kingston.

FORWARDING.

THE OTTAWA STEAMBOAT COMPANY having increased their Capital Stock by the purchase of three Steamboats on the RIDEAU CANAL, in order to complete and extend their line to Kingston, will hereafter transact their business under the name of THE OTTAWA AND RIDEAU FORWARDING COMPANY.

The undersigned, the committee chosen to manage the affairs of said Company, are determined to use their best endeavours to secure the confidence of the public by having a sufficient number of Steamboats and other craft on the OTTAWA and RIDEAU waters, suitable stores, and steady, capable and attentive agents, clerks, and conductors to perform the forwarding business with fidelity, safety and despatch.

Although the committee would not wish to underrate the advantages of any other route, they confidently solicit the encouragement of the public in general, as their charges will be moderate, and they trust that losses and vexatious disappointments caused by delay and damage may be avoided, both upward and downward, by having their persons and property conveyed on this route.

For Emigrants, this line of communication is particularly adapted, as they may embark all their luggage along with themselves, on board a covered boat, and continue in the same the whole length of the line to Kingston, being towed the entire distance.

The committee consider insurance unnecessary, from the superior safety of this route, but as accidents cannot always be avoided, any persons confiding property to their care are particularly requested to order insurance, if they wish it to be done.

On the opening of the navigation, the Company will be ready to do an extensive business—with the following boats.

The *Shannon*, receiving two new engines of 40 horse power each.

A *New Boat* building to receive the *Shannon's* engine, 56 horse power.

The *Ottawa* with a 50 horse engine, and the *St. Andrews*—together with *Five Steamers* on the RIDEAU CANAL, and a competent number of covered Barges.

PETER MCGILL,

JOHN REDPATH,

JOHN MOLSON, Junr.

THOMAS PHILLIPS,

JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Chairman.

EMERY CUSHING, Agent.

All persons indebted to the *Ottawa Company* are called upon to settle their accounts with as little delay as possible.

Feb. 21, 1835.

[F] The Cobourg Star and Port Hope *Warder* will each give the above advertisement four insertions, and send their accounts to the Company's Agent at Kingston.

Call and See.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Store, a large quantity of

- Clover Seeds,
- Pork,
- Mackerel,
- Corn Brooms,
- Garden Seeds,
- 500 pair Indian Rubber Shoes,
- Starks and Co's Axes, warranted.

—ALSO—

A good supply of Sole and Upper Leather, Calfskins, &c. all of which will be sold at low prices for cash or hides.

[F] Cash paid for Hides, Calf skins, Wool Sheep and Lamb skins. W. FORD.

Market Square, Kingston, March 12, 1835. 12

BORROWED BOOKS.

THE Gentleman who borrowed the 1st and 2nd vols. of Bird's Pocket Conveyancer, is requested to return them at his earliest convenience to the Office of the Advertiser. JOHN LOW.

Kingston, March 12, 1835. 12

Money Lost.

LOST on Tuesday last, between the Commissariat Office and the Barracks, in Front Street, Seventeen Dollars in Cash. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the War Office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Kingston, March 9th, 1835. 11

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any Information respecting Patrick Farrell, who left Longford, Ireland, in the year 1833, and arrived in Kingston in June, 1833, which place he soon left, and when last heard of, was in Oxford, State of New York, will be thankfully received by his Brother Francis Farrell.

Apply at the Whig Office. Kingston, March 5th, 1835.