## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-SEPT. 3.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

roading of this bill.

Monday.

the house would not acquiesce in the motion made hate and discussion take place upon the merits of by the hon, member for Middlesex. He could not the bill, and not impose any other topic -- (hear.)depart from the usual course of proceeding at this Hishonorable friend said he placed confidence in moment. His hon, friend said he wished to have them; then he would say to his honorable friend, the opportunity of discussing the bill that had been taunted as they had been on this subject-as being cent up to the other house, should it be returned to that upon which they especially claimed public supthem. He earnestly hoped that bill would not be port, let them be allowed to fight this battle, and returned to them-(hear, hear.) He earnestly hoped let nothing be done which would diminish their that the bill to which they had given such sedulous, chances of success-(hear.) The very step that such candid, and such conciliatory attention, would the honorable member proposed was one most calnot be returned.

trusted-that it would not come back to them - wished for the success of the corporation reform (hear.) If any gentlemen were disposed to feel bill, and he was sure nothing now could be done by friendly toward that bill, he would not take any step them calculated to interfere with that success. They which would imply that the bill would be returned | would, he was sure, now allowed the third reading or If there were an enemy to the bill, he could not the bill, according to the ordinary usages of paritie take a step more calculated to do mischief-more ment. suited to alarm the public mind, and to indispose those to whose judgments the bill was referred to tontempleted the witholding of the supplies, and do a mischief to that cause in which they were all that statement had been made use of as an argumen so much interested. But his hon. friend said that against the government. He on the contrary, never he wanted to discuss the bill, should it be returned | countenanced that course, and he never had porpoto them. If the bill passed they did not require discussion; if it did not pass then they would have the same opportunity of discussion that they would have supposing the bill then before the house had not passed and no one would more anxiously or readily avail himself of such an opportunity than he would; but let them take no step which might i... terfere with the completion of their wishes- [hear.] In postponing the bill then before them to Monday, they would add another week to the session. The bill sent to the other house had been discussed in a manner which had been honorable to all parties, and he now only asked them to do that which would be only consistent with themselves-to give the best chance for the bill passing. He trusted that now to be informed upon the subject. the house would not acquirece in the motion of the honorable member for Middlese s.

-[hear.] As to stopping the supplies it was out of series of resolutions, and the hill only introduced - [hear.] It never should be said that the house too late for any thing decisive to be done respecting it. Without going into the question as to what advantage was to be gained, he would observe that they had done their duty; they had acted with good temper; they had conducted themselves in the utmost spirit of conciliation, and all he was afraid of was that his advocacy of this bill would prevent its paseing-[hear, hear, loud cheers and laughter.] He really did not know what mischief he might do to the measure by his supporting it, because he though But if in sober seriousness there could be found an assembly in which the poor and paltry consideration of what this individual or that thought or did could be made the ground of solemn discussion, much morof legislative enactment-(hear, hear, )--if any when there could be found such an assembly, it was juthe very one to take pet and be angry, and instead of arguing the bill, and discussing it upon its ments. as they would be compelled to do, the ground of their discussion would be the motion of the honorable member for Middlesex, that he had offended them by postponing this bill. (Hear, hear, cheers and laughter.) They had come to an awful and important crisis in the history of this great country -they had come to a period in which it should be finally ascertained-(he admitted it could not be done in the present session) -whether measures of the greatest utility and advantage to one quarter of the empire were to be checked and controlled by RECOMMONAR whamshere was no closek and no control. (Hear, hear.) They had now decided upon efford an excuse for not discussing that measure on ly shown as by passing this bill. its merits. If that measure were rejected the faul wood not be with them; they had abstained from every pretext for exciting irritation, and they would force those persons to give a reason, if resson they had, for taking another course. The hom, and learned member concluded by expressing his hope that the hon, member for Middlesex, in whom the cours try placed confidence, would see the propriety of withdrawing his motion.

Mr. Hume wished that the chancellor of the exchequer would tell them what would be the use of passing this bill that evening. His hon, friend had said that the money had been granted; but it was ber duties. He said that the timber trade was al his opinion that, though they had voted the supplies, most the only trade enjoyed by Canada with the they could still withhold them; and that they had mother country, and that therefore, the petitioners the power of putting those supplies in any hands in Montreal and elsewhere had viewed with alarm they pleased. He wished to be in a condition to propositions founded on the views of political econoact with effect in case, after all their concessions, mists to alter duties. They were also in favor of a the other house should reject the bill to which they | measure that would check emigration-a check which rere all so much interested. He should observe, he deemed by no means desirable. As to the alter too, that he could not forget what had occurred af- ations in the duties, the prospects in many case ter the last session. His majesty's ministers, who with which they had been made had not been reatized had the confidence of the country -- (hear) -- were lifere, as upon the wine duties, the liberal system turned out of office. They were turned out by his majesty, who acted under evil advice; for evil advisers there must have been-advisers that nobody not produce the calculated benefits; the result jusknew any thing of; for the individual that afterward took the responsibility on him elf was out of the country at the time that his majesty's ministers were dismissed. They should not, he then thought, allow the house to separate without providing against similar proceedings being adopted this session. He wished to guard against the possibility of such an occurance; and they ought to have the power of doing so by controlling the supplies.

suggestion of bad advisers the evil course of last year, for such events had proved it to be. He did not mean to deny the king had power to choose his own ministers; but they, the commons, ought also to hold their power over the supplies, and only place them in the hands of those in whom they could repose confidence. They should not, he thought. pass the bill without a clause, vesting those supplies in comdissioners, so that they might still retain a power over the supplies in case the present administration was turned out. He hoped that no such ne devity would arise; and all he now asked of the Charicellor of the exchequer was, that he would not now press forward the bill. Surely they were not so degraded that they were afraid of giving ofsence to the upper house by postponing one of their bills-(hear.) He did not propose this from any want of confidence in his majesty's ministers; for he was quite ready to place confidence in them, and

session. All he wished for was to go rd against the pescibility of the occurrence to which he had re-

The Chancellor of the Erchequer stated that after The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the third the speech of his honorable friend, it was still more necessary they should proceed with the bill that Mr. Hume hoped that the chancellor of the ex- evening-(hear.) They should have the goodness chequer would not persist in his motion. They to recollect that he was not asking the house to do were not in a condition to press this, the last bill on any thing that was unusual; he was only asking supply. Another bill was sent up to the other house, them to do that which, in the ordinary course of buand they should postpone proceeding with the pre- siness, should be done. He put it to them, as men sent bill, until they knew how that bill would be of sense, whether keeping, as it was said, a power treated, and if it would be returned to them. He over the lords, was not doing that which at this should move that the bill be read a third time on moment put the bill in the most danger? He agreed entirely in the statement of the honora le and learn-The Chancellor of the Exchequer trusted that ed member for Dublin, that they should let the deculated to be injurious to them, instead of being ser-He earnestly hoped-he believed, and indeed he viceable to them--(hear.) The house of commons

A statement had been made out of doors, that he sed that they should take any but the usual course with the supplies-(hear.)

Mr. Duncombe asked whether that house was in

condition to stop the supples?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not Mr. Duncombe declared then that he could not see any advantage in the course of proceeding suggested by the hor, member for Middlesex. There were numerous petitions calling on them to stop the supplies, and a large portion of his constituents had called upon him to aid in doing so. He had the other evening to explain to his constituents the exact position of the house with respect to the supplies, and he found it very difficult to do so. He wished

Mr. Gisborne stated that the house had not the power without the concurrence of the other house Mr. O' Connell hoped that his hon, friend would of vesting the supplies in Commissioners, or of hon comply with the wish expressed by the chancellor iting to six or twelve months; if they could doeiof the exchequer-[hear.] No reasonable advan- ther of these without the concurrence of the other the resolutions did not rest on the evidence of the side of a stream or morass that empties itself into tage was to be gained by pursuing an opposing course house, they might discuss the propriety of exercisingit. But as they should not do this without a clause the question. They had voted those supplies in a in which the other house should concur, it was clear that the mysterious power to which the honorable those resolutions in the words they had been passed member for Middleses referred was only an imaginof commons after voting those supplies would not the hands of the government to carry on the funcafter that place them in a bill. The subject came tions of government until the next session. They fore the supplies were voted. (Hear.)

Mr. Wilks expressed the greatest anxiety to see into the other house of pailiament. the bill in operation.

Mr. Hume said he should probable move the adjournment of the debate. (Cries of " oh!")-He would state why he wished to postpone the third reading of the bill until Monday. He held in his hand the clause of appropriation on a former occait really good and necessary-[cheers and laughter.] sion, and the words went to provide for the service of the naval department of the country for one year. Now he might move the supplies for nine months, and thus the nouse would maintain a check and control; and he would at once ask his right honorable triend, whether he would object to insert minmonths instead of twelve? If, however, his majesty's government would tell him, that by pressing his

motion he might endanger the municipal corporation

will, he would at once give up his motion. Lord John Russell thought it unnecessary to enter into protracted discussion on this question; but, if he understood the matter rightly, if the hon, mem ber for Middlesex should carry his motion, the ef fect could only be to show a great want of confidence in his majesty's government. He trusted the house would accede to the motion of his right hon. friend the chancell ir of the exchequer, who appeared there as the official representative of the crown. It appeared to him that this was the only constitutional way in which the house should show contidence re his majesty's government. He would declare mosa measure of great utility, and they should not stop unfeignedly that their was no way in which the obits progress. They should do nothing which would ject in view to show confidence could be so thorough-

Mr. Hume said he had no further objection to

Af er a few words from Mr. Sinclair,

Mr. Ruthren said that it had been his wish to meet the amendments of the house of lords in a spirit of conciliation, and having been actuated by that feeling alone, he had acceded to them.

The bill was then read a third time and passed

Mr. Robinson presented petitions from Nontreal and from persons in the, city of London engaged is the tunber trade, against any alteration of the tim had failed. When lord Althorp proposed the alteration of the wine duties, he declared that they would | cent tified his observation, for from that period France had eot taken the slightest notice of our reduction of duties. Therefore had, there been not only decided loss to the revenue, but grievance to individuals who had embarked their capital in the particular trade. -- The same would be found to be the case as regarded the changes of the timber du ies. He would not enter upon the remarks that he might otherwihave made, had the president of the board of trad-His majesty might think proper to take upon the been present; but as the change on the tunber duries had been founded on the recommendatio s of a committee, he trusted that before any thing was done on the timber dwies, the evidence

might be allowed to be in the hands of members. Mr. Villiers said that freely as the hon, namber chose to speak of the political economist, the people would set down the observations just made as mere vague declamation. Not one proof had been adduced. The petitioners and the hon, gentleman sought to perpetuate what he must deem a most mis chievous system, and a most unjust tax-(hear.)-From the way in which the hon, gentleman constantly talked about free trade and reciprocity, it was evident that he knew not what he spoke about He was not aware of the principals on which free trade and reciprocity, duties were defended. It was a defensive principal that the people should be at lowed to get, and ought to get, the products of their own and other countries as cheap as possiblehad manifested that confidence during the present (hear.)-As to other countries not following our

jes yould soon find it to their interest to follow our

Mr. Bowring also defended the principle of free on the cheapest terms; and the application of that principal would be best calculated to effect the deveopenent of the greatest freedom of an improvement in trude.

Sir. F. Trench hoped that the government would not adopt any steps upon the resolutions and recommendations of the committee on the timber duties until the evidence should be before the house-(hear. He trusted that nothing would be done to affect this trade of our colonies.

Mr. Warburton said that in this case there had been protection in a particular case to the Canadas, monstrous pretense that such protection, which was to the extent of 50 per cent, upon the prime cost of the ricle, out to be perpetuated. The house had most wisely set to work to put an end to this mon-

Mr. Thornley said that he was rejoiced to learn that the first step was about to be taken to equalise Governor, a proclamation was issued, erecting the E's. with few or no British born subjects; while the and render more just the timber duties; and that he county into the desired district. hoped, next session, they should make greater advances in the promotion of free trade.

Mr. Callaghan observed that he had to present numerously signed petition from the place he re-

dency. Mr. Strutt horsed that this first step toward equalisation of duties, and to the advancement of greater ed an of trade, would not be impeded.

Mr. M. Stewart hoped that the evidence would he printed before they legislated upon what the committee had done, and that parliament would not hastily do any thing to effect our colonial trade .-Half a million tons of shipping were engaged in this trade, and would be injuriously, affected by the alteration of the duty.

Mr. Hume observed that the hon, member who presented the perition demounced his opponents as same name, is situated on a high bluff at the head visionaries and theorists, but that hon, member was of a bay that stretches in with bold shores from the ignorant of what he was talking about -- (a laugh ) It was preposterous to say that any great principle or benefit to trade was promoted by supporting a system that allowed the shipping of timber in the Baltic, the sending of it to Canada, and then the has not been so rapid as many other younger places, bringing of it on the colonial duties. It was prepos- yet it has steadily increased in size, wealth and erous to say that the shipping interests could be benefited by this system.

Mr. V. Smith was quite ready to admit that they

ought to see the evidence.

committee, and were not justified by it. .Mr. Labouchere said that the evidence was now

printing, and would soon be ready.

Petition ordered to lie on the table. ary onc. There were enough of exchequer bills in day night, gave notice that he should, in the next and Catholic Churches are on their side, that theirs others, but that has been done more in ridicule than session of parliament, move for the appointment of is the District town; while the reverse is maintain- anger, and is the only retaliation that society returns a select committee, "to inquire and report whether had then no such power as it was supposed they had it be necessary for the maintenance of the rights and -the power they had should have been exercised be- liberties of the people of Great Britain and Ireland

## THE BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1835

A RIDE THROUGH PRINCE EDWARD AND PART OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER II.

Which if not more interesting than he first, ought at the very least to be s", since it is shorter.

body of as wealthy merchants as any in his Majos- lowell land owners. ty's dominions. A really poor man is here hardly

Bay, on the eastern ex emmy of the peninsula, is out of his lawful perquisites.

ing of reciprocity, he approchended that other counseventh, eighth and ninth towns; having been so fore last, I passed through the Black River counses nomenclated at the time the Midland District was on my way to the banks of the Mohawk, and I sa set off, and which, as I said before, Prince Edward ticed that every tavern at which I stopped was kee formed one of its four counties. Several years ago, by a New Englander; and the attention and em people ought to be allowed to find the best articles the inhabitants, tired of coming so far as Kingston fort I received, I found fully equal to anything for justice when they complained, they seldom got the kind at home, while the price charged did in anything but law, petitioned the Provincial Legisla- come up to one quarter. The filthy taverns a ture to erect the county into a separate District, in the Mohawk, kept by Dutchmen, are a striking order that they might go to law, and spend their mo- trast to those I have mentioned. Comment ney among themselves :- no bad provise for so liti- therefore to a house of entertainment kept by a ge gious a race of beings as the Upper Canadians .- | nuine Yankee. The good people of the Midland District made very and in, consequence the ship owners had set up the Court House, and properly providing for a fair por- ists, naturalized Americans, with a slight sprinkling by the bye, they afterwards attempted to humbug posite party consist of the ultra U. E's. with a great

ever varying scenery to be met with at every turn ranks. At the late election, a singular anamoly exand bye-path in Prince Edward. As a matter of isted. In Lenox & Addington, the Irish exerted presented, with a praver of a directly contrary ten- course, the short stay I made, enabled me to see but their interest to put in Mr. Cartwright, while in few sights, and to make fewer observations upon Prince Edward the same zeal was exhibited to put what I did see; but I saw sufficient to inspire me out Mr. Werden. Dislike to the American party with an unextinguishable desire to behold much was in each case the cause of the opposition, altho more; and future sammers will find me, spending in the one it was manifested to keep out a tory, and what few leisure days I can devote, from the never in the other to put one in. ending cares of a public journalist, or as Fanny Kemble would say, of a "newspaper bug," to dis- I quitted Hallowell on a visit to the Lake of the covering and pourtraying the charming landscapes di his duming country.

The village of Hallowell, in the township of the Bay of Quinte, opposite Adolphustown. It was first settled as a village, in the commencement of the present century, and notwithstanding its progress commercial importance. As the district town, it should be entitled to send one member to the House the Bay, the requisite number of inhabitants, 1000, cannot be found in either. Besides, it is difficult to say which is the district town; the Pictonians coned by the good folks of Hallowell, on account of the greater extent and importance of their own village.

The harbor of Hallowell is bad. Steamboats can causes, would have been published long ago. only come to within a third of a mile of the village; while it seems apparent, that a very trifling expense would enable them to come with perfect safety to village of Watertown. About the year 1810, at the the very bridge that separates Picton from its larger | uge of 18, he first entered Upper Canada, and comrival. The bottom of the bay, I am informed, is menced the study of medicine under Dr. Marvin at composed of mud, and might easily be clear d Bath; at which place he shortly afterwards married Before I write one word about Hallowell, it would out, and by proper precautions, prevented from fil- a sister of the notorious William Johnston. Mr. Bahe as well to say something concerning the District, ling up. What hinders the accomplishment of this ker became an object of suspicion to the loyal inhaof which it is the chief town. Prince Edward, al- very desirable improvement, is the apathy and want 'hough the smallest district in the province, and for- of enterprize in the owners of the land in the immemerly merely a county of the Midland District, is diate vicinity of the bridge. They are, unluckily one of the richest, most firtile, and best cultivated for the town, blessed with sufficient wealth to pass tracts of land in Upper Canada; -perhaps the most their own days comfortably, and they leave for anoso for its extent, of any it British North America. ther generation to perform the duties to society, that of war. How long he stayed on board, it is impos-Its population, amounting only to between eleven properly devolve upon themselves. This is how. sible for us now to ascertain, but on the 20th of and twelve thousand souls, is entirely composed of ever, too common an evil over all the eastern paris substantial farmers and driving mechanics; with a of Canada, to be particularly charged upon the Hal-

sio ed either by lazines in drunkenness, or perhaps to admire it, for the express purpose of pleasing an by both. Other writer have remarked with sur- old friend, who shewed me the lines of his town, prise, upon the compartive obscurity of this favor- with all the self-gratification of a denizen; but the about this period, that Mr. Baker fell into disgrace, -d District, with others ess bount: fully supplied by faint praise I bestowed upon the building evidently for having connived at the repeated concealment nature with the good thigs of this earth; but in my gave offence, and I changed the conversation. Its in his own house, of William Johnston, and an affihumble opinion, the caue is very easily ascertain- chief defects are its square form and its ugly wood- davit, now lying by us, signed by P. Davey, Esq. a ed. Owing to all the Its (reserves excepted,) ha- en portico, faults that offend an eye accustomed to magistrate, goes to the effect, that he saw Johnston ters, many years ere the tide of British emigration internal arrangement of the part appropriated to the was set upon his head by the British Government. set in to Upper Canad, few families from the old administration of justice is good, and though not so countries have sett ed hemselves in this District, splendid or costly as that of Kingston, is more conand these only when thy have been able to buy out venient. The hall is better adapted for public speakthe original occupiers of the soil. Consequently ing; and persons on business and strangers, have

hore, is one continued harbor from one extremity are well built, partly of brick and wood, and seve- youth, by his worthy father, the barber. to the other. Prince Eward, though in reality a ral handsome taverns display their lofty Yankee

example, it the duties we examine a proper took known more familiarly by the names of fifth, sixth, houses. During a journey I made the winter is

The state of political society is somewhat peculiar serious objections to so reasonable a request, and so to Hallowell and other parts of Prince Edward. In the Legislature kindly granted the prayer of the pe- other places in the province, the Reformers, or soil titioners, upon condition of their building a Jail and disant liberal party, are composed of U. E. Lovaltion of the debt of the parent district; out of which, here and there of British born subjects; and the opthe old one. In the summer of 1834, the Court majority of English, Irish, and Scotch settlers .-House and Jail were completed, and proper officers | The very reverse is the case in Prince Edward. having been selected by his Excellency the Lieut. The tory party here is formed of Americans and U. reformers boast of having all the Irish on their side. The last thing I shall notice generally, is the and not a single American can be found within their

It was three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when Mountain in Marysburg, but so great a natural curiosity deserves a chapter by itself, and shall have it

MR. GEORGE BAKER & HIS GRANT OF 800 ACRES.

A grant of 800 acres of Land having passed the Council at Toronto, in favor of Mr. George Baker, of this town, druggist, for certain alleged naval services during the late American War, it has been our duty, as public journalists, and as censors over the improper administration of the Land Granting Department, to inquire into the causes of such a singuof Assembly, but as its population is divided be- lar grant to such a person, and also, into the nature Mr. M. Stewart, in explanation, declared that tween Hallowell proper, and Picton, on the other of these alleged services. We shall premise, that no personal or political feeling is mixed up with this matter. Whatever Mr. Baker might have been in his youth, we are free to confess, we have known no ill of him since our residence in this province. He HOUSE OF LORDS, --. Mr. O' Connell, on Fri- tend, that as the Jail and Court House, Episcopal has, it is true, been occasionally squibbed by us and upon a man, himself of low birth and obscure parentage, who upon a sudden elevation to majesterithat the principle of reservation shall be introduced The probable and the only way of settling the mat- al dignity, apes the man of fashion, and flooks ter, will be, to get passed an act, incorporating the down with contempt upon his early friends and astwo villages, calling it by a new name, and defining sociates. What we have to say to-day, is entirely upon public grounds, and but for a variety of triffing

Mr. Baker is a native of the state of New York,

the son of an honest and pains taking barber in the

bitants of Bath, which was probably the cause of these alleged services being performed; for towards the close of the year 1512, we find him acting as Assistant Surreon, on board one of the small armed vessels, dignified with the title of provincial sloops Nov. in the same year, these important services came to a final close. It is for these services he has obtained his grant of 800 acres of land! At the The Court House with its Jail, is a stately build- time he was thus acting as a medical man, he was to be found, and when the singularity occurs; this play. His substantially eccount, though hy manager a man two in the profession, with two years' knowmore than nine chanceso one, his poverty is occa- either elegant or even handsome. I tried all I could | ledge, gleaned amid his master's shop bottles; was not even a naturalized subject, and had not (so we are informed) taken the oath of allegiance. It was ing been deeded to Mank Dutch and other set- the elegant proportionate buildings of Europe. The concealed in Baker's house, at a time when a price But let that pass for the present.

It does not appear that any other services were performed by Baker during this war. In the year 1818, after he had been seven years in the country, little notoriety at homehas been obtained for the infinitely more accommodation than with us. The and become naturalized, he applied for and obtain-District by letters writin from this country, as in Quarter Sessions happened to be holden on the day ed a grant of 209 acres of land as a settler. To this the case with most otherparts of the province. To I inspected the Court House, and what speaks whole grant no great objection can be raised, although mawhich may be added, he Canada Company pos- libraries in favor of the good order maintained in my deserving men never could obtain an acre, after sesses few or no lots, that they are wil- the district, is, that there was no business of any repeated applications. About this time, but in what ling to sell, and have no striven to create for Prince | kind before the court to transact. The commission | precise year we have not yet ascertained, he obtain-Edward by their numerus publications in England, was read, the Grand Jury sworn, and a bill of in- ed (by examination) the Governor's License, to Ireland and Scotland, but interest which has been dictment given them by the Clerk of the Peace, practice Physic, and the minor branches of Surgery. excited for Guelph, Guerich, and the lands adja- which having been ignored, the Court broke up. It This proves three things. It proves that he was not elso chanced, that the two village lawyers, having recognized as a Naval Surgeon, since that alone The position of Pince Edward is peculiar; exhausted all their stock of vituperance at the late | would entitle him to license, without examination; bounded on the north by the Bay of Quinte, on the Assizes, agreed to a suspension of arms for three at also proves that he was not a medical man at the west by the Newcostle District, on the south by months; and thus not one single cause came on for period of these pretended services, for what occasion Lake Omario, and by ombe, at Isle on the east, it trial at the District Court. I met the Clerk of the could there be to apply for license several years afhas every advantage the water communication can Court as he was proceeding to the Court House, ter? and it also proves, that he was incompetant, give it. Although it be no beaber on the lake, and he looked "unotterable things," while he gave even then, to practice Surgery in full, since his Li-(Presqu'ile being in the jaming distres.) yet South me the worful intelligence of being thus de rauded cense only permits him to perform the minor branches of the art, which in our interpretation, means sufficiently safe and capcious to contain the whole The village of Hallowell proper, consists of a sin- bleeding, toothdrawing and corn cutting, operations British Navy; and the tay of Quinte on the north gle street full half a mile long; the houses and shops in which he was no doubt well instructed in his

It was many years after this, that the tide of his peninsula, is almost artisland; a parrow strip of sign posts. I put up at Hopkins', an old New Eng- glory set in. Being married a second or third time, and, the portage or "Carrying Place" of the Abo- lander, who has kept a good house for many years, we forget which, to the sister of C. A. Hagerman, rigines, searcely a mile i, length, separating the wa- with all that attention to the personal comforts of his Esq. His Majesty's Solicitor General, he began to ters of the Lake from these of the Bay. Its form inmates, for which his countrymen are so proverbi- partake of the good things of his illustrious connexis so extremely angular that its superficial surface ally celebrated. Nature seems to have formed a ion. Mr. Hagerman, like Earl Grey, conceived it a cannot readily be ascertised in the usual manner; New Englander for the sole purpose of keeping ta- bounden duty, to provide for his relatives. Mr. Baits extreme length, from Point Pleasant to the Car- verns. Go to what part of this continent you please, ker was appointed a magistrate, and then, not saying Place, may be fily miles, while its greatest and you will surely find the best houses kept by tisfied with his grant of 200 acres, applied for, and breadth, from Green Point to Hayck's Point, will natives of the New England States. They read after some time obtained, doubtless with the assisnot exceed thirty. Making therefore the necessary you through with one look; they know what you tance of his great relative, (although that allegation allowance, about 700 square miles may be about want before you know yourself; and although the is expressly denied by His Majesty's Government,) servility that distinguishes an English or French a further grant of 800 acres, for his services in time The district contains to cownships, Marysburg, landlord is absent, yet a guest must behave very ill of war!! This was in the year 1832, the same Hallowell, Sophiasburg Hillier and Ameliasburg, indeed to receive anything but civility in their year we believe, that his waggon & horses were