

attempts would be made to get her into a place of safety by cutting the ice. The crew of the Endeavor were still on Hare Island on Friday morning—Pelletier the pilot and some others were in readiness to go to their assistance on the first favorable opportunity, which it was thought they would accomplish that afternoon.—*Quebec Gazette, Monday Dec. 7.*

# THE BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, 1835

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

## SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Josephine, captain Britton, arrived early this morning from Liverpool, whence he sailed on the 31st of October, bringing London papers to the 30th. They add very little of importance, however, to our previous stock of information. We regret to learn by this arrival that the house of Andrew Taylor & Co. of Liverpool, had stopped payment for £130,000—they show assets sufficient to pay the whole amount.

There is nothing new from France relative to the indemnification.

The prosecution of M. Sarrans, editor of the Nouvelle Minerve, and of General Latapie, for a libel on the Duke de Broglie, to which we have previously referred, has terminated in a conviction. M. Sarrans was sentenced to a fine of 2000 francs and fifteen days of imprisonment; General Latapie to the same fine and two months of imprisonment. The libel was an assertion that the duke caused to be inserted in the ministerial paper, articles relating to the war in Spain, which were furnished by one of the adherents of Don Carlos. The court declared, in the progress of the trial, that it had, and would exercise, the power to prevent evidence being given of the truth of offensive allegations.

The affairs of Algiers appear to cause some uneasiness in France. Serious disasters are said to have befallen the French, and large reinforcements are demanded.

Changes in the French cabinet continue to be spoken of. M. Humann, it is said, will resign—Admiral de Rigby become minister of marine—and the resignation of Messrs. Thiers and Duchatel is also spoken of as probable.

Measures are in progress for the formation of a Protestant Association at Liverpool.

The Greenland fisheries this year have been almost wholly unproductive. Oil has much risen in price, in consequence.

The arrival of 7000 Portuguese troops in Castile, is announced in letters received at London.

El Pastor had left St. Sebastian for Bilbao, and the Carlists are said to have profited by the circumstance to renew the blockade of the former place. General Cordova was in pursuit of Don Carlos.

**CAPTAIN BARKER'S EXPEDITION.**—We have to announce the arrival of Mr. Richard King at the York Hotel, Bridge street, Blackfriars, the companion of Capt. Barker to the Northern Regions. Having transported on sledges a weight of 4000 lbs. across nearly the whole line of the Great Slave Lake, and built a boat on the Slave River as slender as possible, to transport her being carried over Portage La Roche by his own crew of eleven men, he embarked on the 10th of June heavily laden with provisions and baggage, the lake being still fast; and having prepared a boat at Chupewapan, passed the Portage in four days. The distressed state of the Company's posts, and occasional bands of Indians laboring under "influenza," detained him some time; but on the 23d of August he reached York Factory, Hudson's Bay, without having met with a single loss, either by disease or accident. On the 24th of September he sailed for England in the Fur Company's ship the Prince Rupert and arrived off Hastings on the 21st instant where he took the mail for London.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

**INDICATEUR**, of Bordeaux, has the following article from Madrid, dated the 10th: "Two days ago M. Mendizabal assembled the principal grandees and nobles of Spain, and having pointed out to them how intimately their existence was identified with the triumph of the young queen, he called upon them for large pecuniary sacrifices. They having replied that they had no funds, M. Mendizabal, we are assured, engaged to procure them as much as 100 millions by means of mortgages on disreputable securities. It is added that all the nobility having acceded to this proposal, the one hundred millions will shortly be at the disposal of the government. It is said that M. Mendizabal had previously negotiated on this subject with a company of English bankers. This is speaking to the purpose. This must be owned, is influence. Were such things possible before M. Mendizabal came?"

All the accounts from the East concur in stating that the Sultan, now that he is relieved from uneasiness on the side of Albania, is preparing a great effort to recover all that he had lost from Mehmet Ali in Syria, and probably even to carry the war into Egypt itself. A pledge of success he is promised the direct support of Russia, and the indirect aid and countenance of England and France, though one cannot very well understand the combination of interests which can place the two maritime powers by the side of the autocrat in any struggle in the East.

## MOST IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

We are enabled to say, on the authority of one of our most respectable commercial houses, that a letter from London, dated October 28th, received yesterday, by the Josephine; states that a formal demand had been made by our Charge d'Affaires on the French Government, for the payment of the instalments due the United States, as settled by the Indemnity Treaty.—That a long conference was in consequence held between the President of the Council, the Duke de Broglie, and the Minister of Finance, M. Humann, and that on the 26th a refusal was communicated to our Charge and a full and explicit explanation of the President's Message required.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1835

An interesting controversy has been carried on during the present week, between the *London Courier* and *Morning Herald*, on the subject of the protecting duties imposed on the timber which the Northern States of Europe import into Great Britain.—The former Journal, in a spirit which I do not wish to see imitated by any other English newspaper, affects to regard the loss of the Canada to the Mother Country as an event of very little moment, and by no means to be deplored. This controversy, which has attracted some attention, had its origin in the article relating to Canada, from the pen of Roebuck, in the last number of the *Westminster Review*. I felt somewhat surprised at a respectable publication like the *Courier*, under the superintendance of so experienced a man and sharp-sighted a traveller as Mr. James Stewart, seriously talking of the power possessed by the discontented spirits among you, and attributing to them the possibility of affecting a separation from the Crown of England. The reason which the *Courier* assigns for wishing the protecting duties imposed on Baltic timber to be repealed, is, in truth, a strange one, viz: in order to cultivate a more friendly feeling with the greatest enemy of the human race, His august Majesty the Emperor of all the Russians! After endeavoring to show that our relations with Russia would be strengthened by more extended commercial trans-

actions with that country, the *Courier* suggests the necessity, in order to curb the growing power and ambition of Russia, of making friends, by means of a free trade, with Norway, Sweden and Denmark, so that in the event of a rupture between this country and the great Antocrat of the North, we might be able to secure the assistance of those powers, which after such an arrangement, would completely command the "outlet of the Baltic in our favor, and prevent a single Russian ship leaving the Baltic without our permission." The *Courier* contends also, that were the same duties charged on timber from Canada, New Brunswick, &c., that are charged on timber from the North of Europe, the revenue of Great Britain would thereby gain a million and a half of money annually, which sum is represented as a bonus paid by the British nation to the people of Canada. Such doctrines as these, take my word for it, will never be palatable in England. It is hardly to be imagined that the people of Great Britain, who hate the destroyer of Poland, and the deadly enemy of every thing that is wise and liberal, with an intensity of feeling which nothing can exceed, will ever tamely submit to see her North American Colonies plundered, in order to purchase the forbearance—for this, in reality, is the gist of the proposition—of the only power in Europe, which this country has reason to fear. A pretty mode this, of "curbing the growing power of Russia!" The *Morning Herald* very ably came forward in defence of Canadian interests, and supplied a powerful antidote to the poison of the *Courier*.

A circular has recently issued from the Dublin Castle, forbidding the military to aid and assist the civil power in the collection of tithes. In case of serious riot or disturbance the former may be called out, but not otherwise. The more violent Orange partisans, are highly incensed at this; but considering the cruel scenes which have been witnessed in Ireland in consequence of the forcible exaction of tithes, moderate men of all parties have no reason to be dissatisfied with it.

**PUBLIC DINNER TO HUGH KIDD, ESQ. OF ARMAUGH.**—On Wednesday, a number of the respectable inhabitants of Armaugh and its vicinity entertained their esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Hugh Kidd, Esq. to a public dinner, prior to his removal from among them. Upwards of fifty gentlemen, of all religious persuasions and of every shade of politics, assembled on this occasion, to testify their esteem for the unbending integrity and amiable deportment of their guest, in all the relations of life, as well as to express their sincere regret at the loss of so worthy and so useful a citizen. John Barnes, Esq. ably presided, and Matthew Bell, jun. Esq. acted as Vice-President.

A new Tragedy was in preparation at Drury Lane from the pen of Barry Cornwall, entitled "the Provost of Bruges." Macready and Vandenhoff, were to sustain the principal characters.

Covent Garden opened on the 19th Oct. at reduced prices; Boxes 4s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s. Upper Gallery 6d. Mr. Charles Kemble was performing at this House.

Among the recent English deaths, we notice that of Josh. Hudson "the John Bull fighter."

Deaf Burke has proclaimed himself Champion of England, and it appears there is no one hardy enough to dispute his title.

The President's Message has arrived, but does not contain the announcement of the rupture with France, as anticipated by many. The message is extremely pacific, the Americans being too cautious to jeopardize the receipt of the large sum of money, out of which they are attempting to hump the French Nation, by any bullying, until the ultimatum of that Government is received. Should that ultimatum be unfavorable, the President promises a special communication on the subject.—After stating the whole of the late negotiations with France, the message thus concludes the part relative to that country.

"Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advice, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires, shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication."

In respect to the finances of the country, the President speaks thus:—

"The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period. Since my last annual communication, all the remains of the Public Debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposit for this purpose, whenever the creditors choose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Government have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836."

The Boundary Question, between Canada and the United States is thus treated:—

"In the settlement of the question of the North-eastern boundary, little progress has been made.—Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deem incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the government of Great Britain which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, and with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due regard to the well-founded pretensions and pacific policy of all the parties to it. Events are frequently occurring on the North eastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all the necessity of a speedy and definite termination of the dispute. This consideration added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassment, will, no doubt, have its just influence upon both."

**LAW OF CAPIAS.**—Among the subjects to which we have devoted our time since the establishment of this journal, is the law of *Capias*. In the early part of last Session of Parliament we wrote several articles upon this head, and by private letter and otherwise, drew the attention of two or three leading members of the House of Assembly to the many instances of infamous oppression that had come to our personal cognizance, through the cruel operation of this law. Whether or not these writings carried with them any conviction of their truth, we will not pretend to say; but as an act was passed during the Session, restricting all *Capias* to sums above ten pounds, it would not be unjust to claim some merit in the affair. This, although a serious mitigation of the evil, is not all that is required. An amendment of the oath taken by creditors is imperiously called for. At present any person swearing himself to be apprehensive of his debtor's leaving the province without paying his demand, can arrest his body instantly; thus forcing him not only to the serious inconvenience and expense of either going to jail or putting in bail, but materially injuring his credit with his fellow townsmen and his other creditors. What is demanded is this—that creditors, previous to obtaining a *Capias*, should offer before some competent person, tangible evidence of their debtor's intention to abscond; or at the very

least, that Attorneys suing-out this process should themselves be satisfied of its necessity.

That respectable Attorneys do so—satisfy themselves before they consent to act, we believe to be generally the case; but even among this portion of the legal fraternity, some exceptions to the contrary have not daily occurred—witness for instance a singular arrest in Kingston last week. If therefore men, having both character and reputation to lose, do occasionally commit themselves, how is it then to be wondered at, that others of the profession, fellows without honor, truth or integrity, should be continually vexing the community by the issuing of these scandalous *Capias*. To such a pitch is this carried, that most respectable individuals are frequently dragged from their homes by the Sheriff—men whose life and station in worldly means are inferior to none in the province. Take an instance of this kind. Colonel McLean, one of the oldest lawyers in the province, a large landed proprietor, Registrar of the County of Frontenac, a man of wealth and influence, was lately captured by one of his own workmen, for a disputed account of a few pounds. Need we mention the attorney's name who sued out the process? Can any stronger instance be afforded of the necessity of some alteration in the law? We might give numberless instances of other *Capias*, equally as atrocious as this, but as the publishing of names would only be adding to the injuries inflicted upon the debtors, we must refrain.

How merchants and others moving in good society can take these oaths, is a matter left to themselves and their conscience; but that they can expect to do these things without a loss of individual respect, is as hopeless as it is futile.

## FACTS AND SCRAPS.

**UPA Coroner's Inquest** was held on Friday evening last, on the body of William Bonwood, a private of the 24th Regt. who died under peculiar circumstances. From the evidence before the Coroner it appeared, that he had attended that morning a punishment drill, in heavy marching order; that he had complained of illness before going on drill, but had omitted giving in a sick note, lest his punishment should be increased on his recovery. When he entered his barrack room after drill, the perspiration was steaming copiously from every part of his body, and after a very short interval, he uttered an exclamation, and fell down a corpse. After an attentive investigation, the Jury returned a verdict to the following effect, viz: "That the deceased came to his death by an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by too much exertion at drill."

We notice a letter upon this subject in the *Chronicle* of Saturday, endeavoring to eulogize those, who according to the verdict of the jury, caused the death of this young soldier. We are informed this letter is the production of the same individual (said to be a non-commissioned officer,) who wrote the blackguard epistle in the *Irish Advocate*, relative to the case of the unfortunate soldier, convicted of murder at the last Assizes. We are not anxious to be unnecessarily severe on any person, whether military or civil; but when we perceive officious interference, like that of this nameless writer, endeavoring to warp justice on the one occasion, and distort facts on the other, it is time to tell him to be silent. It is highly indecorous for individuals holding a military situation, however subordinate, to be scribbling in the public journals, particularly in cases like the above.

**TOM DALTON NOT SUCH A FOOL AS IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED.**—In turning over the pages of an old English Magazine the other day, we found the account of an experiment made in the year 1757, at Pontpool. A gentleman who had taken by the seine a quantity of Smelts, with the view of perpetrating the breed of this delicate kind of fish in fresh water, caused them to be put into a large pond in his garden, and anxiously awaited its issue. Nothing was ever further seen of the fish. The Smelts did not die, as was supposed by his neighbors—they were simply devoured by the pike, with which the pond abounded. From anything therefore we know to the contrary, Tom's experiments may yet be tried, and prove successful.

We are happy to learn, that Mr. Jennings intends to give a public exhibition of his pupils' improvement in Elocution, on the evening of the 23d inst. previous to the Christmas vacation. The readings will take place at the Court House, and Mr. Jennings will himself assist. Admission will be given by tickets only, which may be had gratis, by application at Mr. Jennings and other places, to be named.

On Thursday, at Montreal, there was some stir in the Flour Market, 100 barrels American Superfine were sold at 31s 3d per barrel, cash, and 35d do. Fine, at 28s per barrel, 30s 3d. Yesterday, 400 barrels Fine were bought on speculation, at 27s 5d per barrel, 30 days. 28s 6d per cwt. is offered for small bills of Pot Ashes.

**ABOLITION OF OATHS IN ENGLAND.**—By a recent act of the British Parliament the following declaration is to be substituted instead of the oaths heretofore required to be taken in accordance with the idolatrous custom of kissing the book. "I do solemnly and sincerely declare that (here the fact is declared.) and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true." All persons making a false declaration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and all persons authorized heretofore to administer oaths, may administer and sign declarations as above specified.

We learn that the Hon. Nathan Smith, one of the U. S. Senators from the State of Connecticut, died of apoplexy on the first day of the session, at Washington.

We perceive by the Montreal papers, that a Rifle Corps of 800 men is about being immediately raised in that city. A meeting was to have been held for the purpose of organizing this Corps on Saturday last.

One of the members of the Lower Provincial Assembly has lately lost £50 from his coat pocket, while hanging in the wardrobe of the House. The *Montreal Herald* more than insinuates, that some other member has robbed him.

The Kingston Volunteer Fire Company had a grand dinner on Tuesday last, at the tavern of Mr. D. Leahy. Several patriotic toasts were given, and some good songs sung. According to our neighbor the *Chronicle*, "each gentleman returned to his home, quite overcome with delightful sensations."—The concluding song of the evening was therefore not in appropriate, "High guid man ye're a drunken body—Junkin body."

**FOOT RACE AGAINST TIME.**—A match of this kind is to come off on Saturday next, on the Catarqui Bridge, at nine o'clock—for a wager of a few dollars. The person who is to run is a man named Nobbs, & is to perform eight miles within the hour; he expects to be heavily backed.

**A COUPLE OF CONCORDIUMS FOR THE WHIG.**—Why is a man with a quosque like a drum at a funeral? Because he is muffled. Why ought all Barristers to be married men? Because every gown should cover a petticoat.

By the proclamation in to-day's paper, our readers will perceive, that the Provincial Parliament meets on the 14th proximo. By an extract from the *Correspondent*, we learn that Sir John Colborne is going home, and is to be succeeded by Sir George Gibbs.

**ANOTHER CONCORDIUM FOR THE WHIG.**—Why has Mr. Baird, by his new scheme of Railroads, made the Trent the happiest place in the world? Do you give it up? Yes. Because he has taken good care it shall never be damned.

The Editor of the *Sandwich Emigrant* apologizes for the want of editorial matter, in consequence of the machinery of his press being out of order. We presume therefore this gentleman does his editorial by machinery. We should feel obliged for the receipt, in order to do our jobs in the same easy manner.

A tremendous hurricane was experienced this evening (Tuesday) about five o'clock, which lasted half-an-hour, and must have done immense mischief. A part of the tower of St. George's Church has been blown down, and we expect to hear of further damage. While the storm was raging, two chimneys in separate parts of the town caught fire, and were with difficulty put out, so fiercely did the flames rage.

**IT WAS LAW LIKE!**—Law is like a country dance—people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like a physical too—they that take the least of it are the best off. It is like a homely gentleman—very well to follow, and like a new fashion—people are bewitched to get into it—and like bad weather—they are glad to get out of it.

"If you lie down with dogs you rise with fleas."—An instance of the truth of this homely proverb was afforded last Saturday in the conduct of Mr. James Macdonald of the "Conducter" to the editor of the Whig. It is sometimes fortunate for the uncalumniated, that their habits of life are well known.—The wanton insult is therefore innocuous. On the score of gratitude, he ought to be the last man, who should turn round and snap at the hand of him, who never led an opportunity pass of doing his hotel a service.

The readiness with which the editor of the *Chronicle* has admitted personal scandal into the columns of his paper will probably convince the good people of Kingston, that the editor of the Whig is not always the first offender in matters of this kind; more particularly when they are informed that several communications have recently been rejected from the Whig, (one of which was inserted in the last Spectator,) lest they might annoy the proprietor of the *Chronicle* or hurt the feelings of the animal who has the reputation of being his editor.

**FIRE BY EXPLOSION.**—A fire took place this evening at Mr. Baker's Druggist shop, caused by the explosion of the contents of a jar, containing Soap Liniment, that had incautiously been placed on the shop stove. The concussion was sufficiently violent to displace some of the Spirits of Wine used in the making of the Liniment, which unfortunately communicating with the contents of the jar, (which was not broken,) the whole shop became instantaneously one sheet of flame. The heat was so great, as to break several panes of glass in the windows, but the fire was as quickly extinguished as it was kindled, doing but little damage.

## NOTICES FOR THE ENSUING SESSION.

As Parliament is about to assemble, we think it proper to extract from the *Toronto Gazette* such official notices as are of any public importance.

The Inhabitants of the Township of West Gwillimbury, held in James Evans' Tavern, Bradford, on the 24th day of October 1835, they were unanimously resolved to apply to the Provincial Legislature, at their first meeting, to pass an Act imposing a tax of One Halfpenny in the Pound upon Rateable Property within the said Township, for the space of seven years from the time of the Act coming into operation, for the purpose of repairing and keeping in repair the Road between Youngstreet & the west end of the Causeway, in West Gwillimbury; and any surplus of taxes, which may be after completing the said Road, to be laid out for the general improvement of the roads within the said Township; of which notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern.

Application will again be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to establish a Bank at St. Catharines, in the Niagara District.

The Inhabitants of the town of Belleville, will petition the Legislature at its next sitting praying it to enlarge and amend an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act to establish a Board of Police in the town of Belleville."

An application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company to make a Turnpike Road from Bytown to the navigable waters above the Des Chenes Rapids, through the township of Nepean, on the Ottawa River.

Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from the City of Toronto to the waters of Lake Huron.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next meeting by the Inhabitants of the Townships of Malahide, Yamouthe and Westminster, to incorporate a joint stock Company to construct a rail road from the Town of London, to intersect the navigable waters of Cat-fish River and to construct a Harbor at the mouth of said river.

The Subscriber will petition the Legislature, at its next Session, to pass an Act to authorize the holding of a Public Fair in the village of L'Orignal, in the Ottawa District, periodically at four different seasons of the year, and also to establish a Market in the said Village. JAMES MURRAY.

Application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, for an Act to incorporate the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District.

Application will be made by the Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to authorize the removal of the Court House and Gaol, to a more eligible and central situation in the District.

Application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Charter for a Company, for the purpose of making a cut through the lands of John Digby, Esq.; William Holmes, Esq.; A. K. Smith, and William Kirby, near Bradford, for the purpose of Hydraulic privileges.

Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company for making a Turnpike Road from Kingston to Napanee Mills, in the Midland District.

Application will be made by the Inhabitants of the township of Leeds, in the Johnstown District, at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to establish the western boundary line of the said township of Leeds.

An application will be made at the next sitting of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of cutting a Canal through Wolfe Island.

The Inhabitants of the Townships of Gloucester, Osgoode, Cumberland, Russell, Nepean, Gosborne, March, Huron, York, Faribolton, Fitzroy, Pakenham, Horton, Ross, Westmeath and Pembroke, of the Ottawa and Bathurst Districts, will petition the Legislature at its next Session, to form them into a new District, having Bytown for its capital; and also into two Counties.

The Inhabitants of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Concessions of the Township of Oxford, in the Johnstown District, will petition the Parliament, at its next Session, for an Act to establish the Eastern Boundary of the said Concessions, as the governing boundary.

An application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish a Market in the West Ward of the town of Brockville.

The Inhabitants of Whitby, Pickering and the adjoining Townships, will make application to the next Provincial Parliament, for a grant of money for the improvement of the Harbor of Port Windsor, in the Township of Whitby, Home District.

A petition will be presented to the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, at their next Session in the City of Toronto, for a Rail Road from the Detroit River, in the township of Sandwich, Western District, to the Niagara District, and from thence to the town of Niagara. B. P. CAHOON.

Application will be made to the Legislature at their next Session, for an Act to incorporate into a Joint Stock Company, the Farmers' Store, in the City of Toronto.

Application will be made by the Louth Harbour Company, to the Provincial Parliament at its next sitting for a loan to complete the Louth Harbor.

There will be an application made to the Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Colborne Furnace. B. D. TOWNSEND.

An application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a Charter to effect a Rail-road, from Wellington Square (the head of Lake Ontario) to Goderich, on Lake Huron.

The former Application is intended to be renewed, by petition, at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act to erect the County of Norfolk into a separate District, (including the Townships of Bayham and Walpole) and for re-constituting the Gaol and Court House therein.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to prevent the setting Gill-nets or drawing Seines within Burlington Bay, except within half a mile of the Canal.

Application will be made for a Charter to incorporate a Bank, under the name and style of the "Niagara District Bank," with a capital of £100,000.

Application will be made for an Act to incorporate a Company, with power to make a lateral cut to connect the Welland Canal and the Niagara River, at its mouth, for the purposes of Sloop Navigation.

Application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature, for a Charter incorporating a Company to construct a Canal, from the Grand River to the River Thames, thence to the Town of London, said Company to be vested with banking privileges and a capital of £100,000.

(To be continued.)

## FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE REFORMER.

My "ignorance" appears to give your *wisdom* some trouble, as I perceive you have filled more than a column of the *Reformer* with your sage remarks upon my article addressed to you; arguments I cannot call them.

The "necessary salaries" either "negative or positive."

"The cause which I assigned for 'hard times,' you admit exist, but deny that cause to be an evil. The burden of proof now rests upon you; to shew some other cause, and to prove that the balance of trade against us, is an advantage. Notwithstanding your flippant remarks, for I can call them nothing else, I remain of my original opinion.

Now, Mr. Editor, you have proved yourself a proficient in abuse, and have fallen upon the last resource of a braggadocio, who has failed of inspiring his antagonist with fear of his prowess, and turned to calling hard names. You are welcome to the advantage this propensity gives you; and in order to impress the public with a high idea of your literary powers, you have fastened into your article, an extract from a French author, which proves nothing even if correctly translated, which I doubt; for tho' "I am not the man to criticize your language," (that is, to do the work of a school boy,) you are the man to DEFEND this language; "various INSTRUMENTS, such as CLEARING LANDS," &c. and I therefore doubt your ability to translate anything into the English language. But you have various INSTRUMENTS, such as SETTING TYPES, at your command; and by quoting French and calling every one who differs from you in opinion, "IGNORANT," you may impress the minds of some with an idea of your being a "learned man." You can also lay down a "clear doctrine," and by the assistance of a few lines in brackets, I have no reprint it, make it nearly intelligible. I have no such advantages. I will not even call you a "scurrilous writer;" for your writings are before your readers, and there is no reform or necessity of my doing it. Now, Sir, pray do not let this "ignorance" call forth a column more of words in the *Reformer*; it will be more for your credit to let it pass by with "dignified silence," than to send forth such trash to your subscribers, of which I happen to be one, having been so from the commencement of the *Reformer* and have found that the mantle of RADCLIFFE has not fallen upon his successor. His writings deserved the name of "English." I beg your pardon, I had almost forgotten to notice, that part of your remarks which, no doubt, you supposed would be the most impressive upon me. I allude to your boast, that after the "Canadian Reformer" had "beaten me to a mummy," (what a beautiful figure of speech!) you could fog half a dozen such fellows every morning before breakfast, for the benefit of an appetite! ("How smart.") Good morning Capt. Hubbard.

## ANOTHER REFORMER.

Kingston, Dec. 14, 1835.

P. S. Mr. Whig, I perceive your prescription has had some effect upon the "Canadian Reformer." He begins to talk quite rationally. I shall congratulate him in the next Whig.

## PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

J. COLBORNE, Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councils of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on the Eighth day of January next, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you: GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of November last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of January next, at which time at our City of Toronto you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conveying, and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Fourteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, FOR THE ACTUAL DISPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province, to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at Toronto, this Seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, and in the sixth year of our Reign. J. C. By Command of His Excellency.

S. P. JARVIS, Clk. C. Chancery.

D. CAMERON, Secretary.

## Ten Shillings Reward.

LOST, on Friday evening last, on the road between Waterloo and Powley's Brewery, a Martin Bo. Whoever has found the same, and will return it at the Office of the BRITISH WHIG, or to JAMES LINTON, Auctioneer, will receive the above reward. Kingston, Dec. 15, 1835. 39

## INSTRUCTIONS IN

### CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

MR. OTTO ROTTON, having at present some leisure time on his hands, proposes to give to young gentlemen, educating for the Medical Profession, and others, instructions in the necessary, but much neglected sciences of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Terms may be known on application to Mr. Otto Rotton, at Dr. Barker's, Rear Street.

Kingston, Dec. 15, 1835.

## SPLENDID SALE OF

### Household Furniture, &c.

WILL be sold by Auction, on Wednesday the 23rd instant, in the large Room at the Kingston Hotel, an extensive Assortment of Household Furniture, &c. consisting chiefly of the following articles, viz:

- 2 Mahogany Sideboards,
- 1 " Table,
- 1 Black Walnut do,
- 1 " Bureau,
- 1 Mahogany do,
- 1 Mah