of constitutional rights. But, by what Government was that violation committed? Why, by the very Government which established the humbug of Responsible Government in the country [hear! hear!] He concluded with Hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House in their opinions upon the subject of the Civil List; but they should remember that it was a part and parcel of Responsible Government. It was certainly strange to him how some men were tickled with names and sounds, and so often took the shadow for the substance. Before the institution of Responsible Government that House would have spurned the idea of such a thing as the Governor General having the sole power of originating money-bills. Now they must go to His Excellency to learn if he will be pleased to allow them to spend their own money. [Hear!] A wonderful improvement truly has this Responsible Government effected! *Lord Durham*, a man whom he had never very greatly admired, but as he is now dead, he would say nothing against him—Lord Durham had be n sent to this country, bringing tail-or jail-birds with him [Laughter]; had paraded through the Province, and had written a report upon the state of the country—a very neat report some of his admirers thought, in which was recommended the establishment of a system of Responsible Government, and in consequence that system was introduced. He (Dr. D) said two years ago on the floor of the House, and he repeated it, that "Responsible Government was but a trap in which to catch fools;" really it had caught a great many, when they had allowed their absolute rights to be wrested from them, something like the dog in the fable, dropping the substance to catch at the shadow [Hear.] But with respect to the responsibility of ministers, he contended that one minister only, advising the Crown, was as fully responsible as though the Cabinet was full [Mr Aylwin—certainly.] I am glad that the hon. gentleman from Quebec has found it out. Every body has read that Charles I. fancied he had relieved his Chancellor of responsibility, by holding his seal of office in his own hands, while he applied it to an unconstitutional instrument; and every body knows that the Chancellor was as much responsible for the act as if he had himself applied the seal. It was his duty to have informed His Majesty—that being personally responsible to the people for every act to which that seal was affixed, he must resign it into his Sovereign's hands before it should be applied to a purpose which he was unprepared to defend [Hear.] That was the true principle of responsibility. An hon. gentleman on the other side of the House had asserted that those who had been returned favorable to the administration, had been returned only by adopting the principles and measures of their predecessors. As far as he was concerned he could say that had he either avowed the one or supported the other he would not at the present moment be standing on the floor of the House. Hon. gentlemen opposite appeared to prescribe Responsible Government for every thing.—Administer Responsible Government, says the quack doctor—it will cure the rust in your wheat—it will prevent failure in your crops—it will improve your roads, and so on—[laughter.] Now he was opposed to Responsible Government, yet he claimed to be a Reformer—not a theoretical, metaphysical, but a practical Reformer. He desired not to see a reform of words and names, but of abuses. He would like to see great reforms, and to see them begin at the head. He would like to see the Crown Lawyers attend to the legal business of the country. Before that great blessing, Responsible Government, had been introduced, the Attorney General used to attend to the legal business of the country. Now he has to attend to the business of the government—and gets paid for that which he does not do, and does that for which he is not paid, while bills were poured in upon them from a batallion of Queen's Counsel, who were occupied in doing that which properly belonged to the Crown Officers. There were several others, but perhaps they were vulgar, as being useful. He should like to see a reform in the Crown Lands Department—so that when an honest man paid his money for a piece of land he could get his deed. If one man bought a piece of land from another he could get a deed, but when he buys from the Crown no such thing. The Crown Lands Department says it is the fault of the Attorney General; the Attorney General says it is the fault of the Patent Office, and the Patent Office attributes it all to the Surveyor General's Department; and amongst them it is—but a reform in the matter is sadly wanted. For Mr. Price's Council Bill which the late Ministers introduced into the last Parliament, he was really surprised that any man knowing anything of the country should have eulogized. The expense of carrying on the machinery provided in that bill would be enormous. In the District which he represented, containing twenty-three townships, the annual expense, in wages alone, would considerably exceed £500, besides all the other necessary expenditure attending their proceedings. In one measure he agreed with the gentlemen opposite—the opening of King's College, and would lend his assistance to the accomplishment of that purpose. The honourable gentleman concluded his speech by referring to the past public service of His Excellency the Governor General in the East and West Indies, and passing a high eulogium upon his character; and expressing his hope and his belief that the people of this country would give him here a fair trial in the carrying on of the government of the colony.

[The debate, on motion of Mr. Gowan, was then adjourned till to-morrow, THURSDAY, and placed as the first order of the day.]

ROUTINE BUISNESS.

WEDNESDAY December, 4.

8 petitions were brought up.

The following petitions were read:—

Of Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Mathieu de Belœil, for an increase of the duty on cattle imported from the United States.

Of inhabitants of Lachine and adjoining parishes, for a turnpike road from Lachine to St. Anne.

Of Rev. A. Duranseaux and others, for completion of the macadamized road from Montreal to Lachine.

Of Hon. Gabriel Roy and others, of Côte St. Laurent, praying that a certain piece of road in that neighborhood may be included in the roads specified in Ord. 3 Vic., c. 31.

Of Rev. A. Gosselin and others, of the establishment of a separate Registry Office for the Island of New Orleans.

Of S. Wood and others, complaining of the ineligibility of W. H. Merritt, Esq., M. P. P. for North Riding of Lincoln—and praying that the return may be amended by substituting the name of Geo. Rykert, Esq.

Of John Yule, Jr., for authority to erect a bridge over the River Richelieu near Chambly, and to collect tolls thereon.

Of C. P. Elkins, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stanstead praying for a salary. Also another petition from him, praying to have certain expenses refunded to him.

Of the Home District Council praying that certain defects in the Municipal Council Act may be remedied.

Of the Johnstown District Council, for the erection of Yonge into a separate township.

Of the same, for the completion of the macadamized road from Brockville to St. Francis.

Of Mr. Tetu, Treasurer of District of St. Francis, praying remuneration for his services.

Of A. Lirou and others, complaining of encroachments committed by the Crown Lands Agent.

Of Prince Toby, praying to naturalized.

Of the Ladies of the Committe of the Quebec Infant School, praying for aid.

Of the Ladies of the Charles Street Infant School, Quebec praying for aid.

Of the Ladies of the Quebec Male Orphan Asylum praying for aid.

Of J. Teed, of Quebec—complaining that he was illegally imprisoned during the rebellion and praying relief.

Of the Midland District Council—praying that the Kingston and Napanee Road may be placed under the Board of Works.

Of H. Smith, Warden of the Penitentiary—for an increase of salary.

Of Chas. Hebert, of Quebec—complaining that he has not been paid for his services as Clerk of the Quebec District Council.

Of the Quebec Library Association—for an Act of Incorporation.

Of the Directors of the Charitable Association of Roman Catholic ladies, for pecuniary aid.

Of Thomas Harvey and other hatteau men, of Quebec, praying that no tax may be imposed

Of Rev. P. Huot and others—for aid for woods in the parish of St. Foys.

Of Rev. J. Robertson, and others, of Ascott—praying that the charters of M'Gill College, Montreal, and King's College, Toronto, may be so amended as to place the management of those institutions on a satisfactory basis.

Of P. H. Morin and others, of Sandwich—for compensation for losses during the rebellion.

The Petitions of the Huron District Council, and that of the Johnstown District Council, relating to the Townships of Escott, were respectively referred to Select Committees.

Mr. Cameron moved an address for a return of the names of persons appointed to any office of emolument since last session, with the salary, duties and authority for such appointments.

Mr. Riddell moved that the following be added:

"Also, like information from 10th February, 1841, to 9th December, 1843"

Which was carried, and the address was ordered.

Mr. Powell presented a Bill to revive part of the 4th clause of the Act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 7, for securing the civil rights of certain aliens residing in the Province,—and to continue the same. Second reading this day fortnight.

On motion of Mr. Christie, a committee of the whole was ordered on Wednesday next, to consider the expediency of encouraging the Gaspe and Gulph Fisheries, by exempting salt and other articles used by them from duty.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

Seventeen petitions were presented.

The following petitions were read:—

Of Dr. Arnoldi and others, Lecturers and Students of the Medical School in Montreal—for an act of incorporation. Referred to a Committee.

Of the Simone District Council—for certain amendments to the Municipal Council and assessment laws.

Of the same—for the removal of the office of County Register therein to Barrie.

Of the same—for the removal of doubts respecting the sale of lands for taxes in certain Districts.

Of the same—for the more equal assessment of Real Estate.

Of E. L. Hayden and others—for the better protection and preservation of wild game.

Of Rev. Dr. Phillips—praying that his salary as chaplain to the late Assembly and Council of Upper Canada may be continued during the remainder of his life.

Of P. Degnise—complaining that he has received no remuneration for his services as clerk to the District Council of St. Francis, and praying relief.

Of W. B. Lindsay, Junr—praying to be continued as assistant French translator to the House. Referred to a Committee.

Of the District Council of St. Hyacinthe, for certain amendments to the Municipal Council Ordinance.

Of Abraham Cloutier, late a messenger in the Crown Lands Office, for certain alleged arrears of salary.

Of Honoré Tanguay, praying to be appointed Assistant French Translator to the House.—Referred to the Committee on W. B. Lindsay's petition.

Of the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers, for the passing of an Act to enable them to acquire and hold additional property yielding an annual revenue of £1,500.

Of Rev. P. Archambault and others, of St Michael de Vaudreuil, for a grant of £250 to complete a school house therein.

Of the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec, for authority to erect a Bridge over the River St Charles.

Of the Moderator and Presbytery of Montreal, praying that certain Ministers who voted at the late election may be relieved from the penalties attending the same, under the late election law, of which they were ignorant.

The following petitions were referred to select Committees.

Of A. T. Galt, and others, of Sherbrooke.

Of J. P. Waterson, and others, cullers.

Of Rev. T. Evans, and others.

Of the Simone District Council, relative to a removal of the Registry Office, and

Of John Yule, Junior.

Mr. Attorney General Smith moved for the appointment of Standing Committees on the following subjects, viz:—Privileges and Elections, Expiring Laws, Private Bills, Standing Orders, Printing, and Contingencies.

Mr. Christie moved to add a Committee on Public Accounts, which was negatived—Yeas, 4; Nays, 67.

The original motion was then carried, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs Papineau Moffatt, A. Sherwood, Hale, Robinson, Murney, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Morin, Price and Leslie, appointed to prepare lists of Members to compose the said Standing Committees.

Mr. Johnston presented a Bill to prevent the appointment of Traders or their Agents to the office of District Treasurer in Upper Canada:—2d reading on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. Christie an Address was ordered for copies of all correspondence with the Home Government relative to the Civil List established by the Union Act, or such parts thereof as His Excellency may see fit; also any reports of the Executive Council on the same subject.

The consideration of Mr. M'Donald's motion for an address in answer to His Excellency's speech, and of Mr. Baldwin's amendments thereto, was resumed.

The debate thereon having continued to a late hour, was further adjourned till to morrow.

Adjourned.

[We have been compelled by want of room to omit the Routine business of Friday.]

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, DEC'R 10, 1844.

COUNTRY LETTERS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

P. T. C., Penetanguishene; G. K., Thorold, remittance; R. C., and W. P. P., Montreal; K. & R., Watertown; N. S., Waddington.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In preceding columns will be found the commencement of the debate in the House of Assembly on the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, containing the speeches of the movers and seconders of the Address and Amendments, and those of Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood and Dr. Dunlop. No apology is necessary for filling our columns with this most important debate—it should be in the hands of every individual in the Province. The address was moved on Wednesday, and the debate continued the two following days, and, we might almost say nights. The speeches given in our columns were delivered on Wednesday. The gentlemen who took part in the debate on Thursday and Friday were, Messrs. Gowan, Price, Williams, Sanfield McDonald, Papineau, Morin, Small, Daly, Aylwin, Murney, Johnston, and Chaveau. On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, the House divided, when the result was:—

For the Address	42
For the Amendments	36
Ministerial majority	6

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TETU'S HOTEL, MONTREAL, 8th Dec., 1844.

DEAR DOCTOR,—

The Members stopping here are all asleep, having come home at half past 4 this morning from the House—the debate on the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech having lasted till that hour. The division at the close gave a majority of Six, being a gain to Government of three since the division on the Speakership. The votes on the answer to the Address were the same as on the Speakership, except that Guillet and Watts voted with Government, and Prince stayed

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We received this document yesterday morning, but our columns are so filled with Parliamentary intelligence that we have barely room to notice it. It is, as usual, very voluminous, filling six closely printed columns of the American journals. Like all such documents, a great part of the Message is filled with congratulations and boastings of the working of their republican institutions, and the fearless and satisfactory manner in which the laws are administered—to wit, the Hilderberg outrages, the murders in the Mormon country, and the riots, sacrilege and wholesale murders in Philadelphia—and two columns are filled with speculations and reasons in favor of the annexation of Texas, showing that Mr. Tyler is determined to have possession of the "lone star" republic at all hazards—The Oregon question is slightly touched on, the President recommending the establishment of military posts along the route, although he states at the same time that it is the subject of a formal negotiation between the British and United States governments, to which he anticipates a favorable issue. The *Albany Journal* gives the following outline of the Message:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document was sent to Congress on Tuesday, and transmitted by Government Express to New York city by a quarter past ten o'clock the same evening. It was received here at noon to-day by the steamboat Swallow, which left New York yesterday.

The lateness of the hour at which it reached our hands precludes any extended comment. The message opens with some congratulatory remarks upon the workings of our republican institutions, as illustrated in the recent elections, and derives from the result additional arguments in favor of the particular form of government under which we live.

It next passes to the subject of Foreign Relations, which are dwelt upon at some length, although no material change has occurred since the last session of Congress. The Oregon question is the subject of a formal negotiation between the British and American Governments, and though anticipating, apparently a favorable issue to the diplomatic discussion, the President renews his last year's recommendations for the establishment of military posts along the route to Oregon, and for the protection of American citizens already settled there. With all the other European States our relations are unchanged.

A commercial treaty with China is confidently looked for. Our intercourse with the several governments of South America continues to be intimate and pacific. Chili, however, refuses to make any adjustment of certain disputed claims or questions, and our new Minister "has been directed to urge the claims in the strongest terms," and if unsuccessful to report the fact forthwith to the Executive in order that Congress may take the necessary action in the matter.

The great theme of the Message, TEXAS, occupies the next two columns. Mr. Tyler repeats all that he said in his last Message in favor of annexation, and adduces further *reasons* (so to speak) in support of the project. His crowning argument is, that the Texas question "was presented *nakedly* to the consideration" of the People at the recent election—that the treaty contained this question in an "isolated" form, and in that form it had been "submitted to the ordeal of public sentiment," and that "a controlling majority of the People and a large majority of the States have declared in favor of *immediate annexation*."

The President regards the instructions conveyed in this result as "most emphatic," and intimates his expectation that Congress will proceed to carry into execution the public will, which calls for annexation "promptly and immediately."

As we are promised all the correspondence, &c. which has passed between the United States, Mexico and Texas, since the adjournment of Congress, we shall suspend, for the present, our remarks upon this grave question of national policy. The remainder of the Message is occupied with a summary of the wants and condition of the several Departments of Government. The Treasury, thanks to the Whig Tariff, is abundantly supplied. But the President seems to apprehend too large a surplus in future, and therefore recommends, though indirectly, a reduction of the Tariff. The completion and extension of our fortifications is warmly urged, and the establishment of a line of steamships under the management of the Government, earnestly recommended. The Navy is in good order and active.

The Post Office is in an unexpectedly favorable condition. It has paid its way this year, and by the 4th of March next will be wholly free from debt. The desire of the People for a reduction in the rates of postage is lightly alluded to, but the subject is turned over to Congress without any expression of the Executive wishes or preference. The merits of the several Cabinet officers are glowingly set forth, and the credulable fact stated that the revenues of the government for the last four years, amounting to *one hundred and twenty millions of dollars*, have been collected and disbursed without any serious loss. Mr Tyler could seem from this to have got rid of the Jackson and Van Buren tribe of Priers, Boyds, Swartwouts, Hoyts, &c., who made such havoc with the public moneys in the preceding Presidential terms.

The concluding paragraphs of the message present, in review, the results of Capt. Tyler's administration, which, he being the judge, have been eminently calculated to advance the prosperity and maintain the glory of the republic. He claims to have had "the public good" as the "sole object" in view throughout his official career, and is gratified that his exercise of the "veto power" has not "been followed by disapproval on the part of the People." It may, perhaps, be difficult to say what particular act or acts of President Tyler's the People have approved or disapproved, but nothing could be more signifiant and emphatic than the condemnation of his administration *as a whole*, by the *unanimous* rejection of his claims as a candidate for re-election. But we must pause for the present. Our readers will, doubtless, form their own opinions of Mr. Tyler's last message.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

LETTER I.

MR. EDITOR,—Perceiving that in your twice a week sheet, you can hardly find space enough for the Debates, as you find them in our city papers, I have not as yet troubled you with any Parliamentary news, nor shall I for some time to come. What I now write about will interest you, inasmuch as the said city papers are too busily occupied to give full accounts of the strange occurrences of the past few days. I take advantage of the (I fear only) temporary lull, succeeding the commotion that has prevailed here for the last few days, to give you a hurried account of the Municipal elections of this city, which took place on Monday, the 2nd December, inst.

Considerable excitement prevailed previous to the struggle, owing to the death of a notorious bully, and independent supporter of Mr. Drummond and his Lachine Canal friends—a melancholy circumstance that was taken advantage of by the unprincipled agitators in this town to stir up the dormant passions of the poor Irishmen. For this purpose placards of the most violent and exciting nature were posted throughout the town, calling a meeting on *Sunday* evening, which was however luckily suppressed by the interference of the civic authorities. As in the case of Champeau, the *Pilot* uses this event for the carrying out of its nefarious objects, and to such a disgusting pitch has the excitement been raised, that the very supporters of the paper are loud in their condemnation of this iniquitous course.

Early on Monday the polls, particularly that of the Queen's Ward, was attended by groups of Mr. Drummond's fighting men, and emissaries were despatched in great numbers along the line of the Canal, to procure every one willing to earn *blood money*, and the neighborhood of the polls was soon graced with large numbers of these wor-

every species of taunt and insult, towards the more peaceably inclined citizens; but finding these means insufficient to obtain their object, commenced a more decided course of warfare, but their demonstration received an unexpected check, by the prompt and determined conduct of the "*Loyal Protective Society*," or L. P. S., as they are more commonly designated, who, by a combined movement, taking them in rear and flank, completely routed the insurgents. To give you a better idea of the movement, I will explain the position of the combatants and the affray which took place: at the foot of a street leading from the polling place towards the river, and that part of Griffintown which is the stronghold of the disaffected party, the Canallers and their leaders were stationed, and reserves were advantageously placed in their vicinity. It was consequently deemed advisable that a combined attack should be made to dislodge the main body, by a troop of mounted "cavaliers," consisting of some thirty members, while a detachment of those guarding the poll advanced down the street; after dashing gallantly through the rioters, the cavaliers continued their course through this part of the town—marks for volleys of stones and bullets—leaving the more effectual dispersion of the mob to the footmen. The first object that presented itself on rounding the corner was one of the horsemen on the ground, surrounded by a group of infuriated demons in human shape, who, not content, with the apparent death of a prostrate enemy, were dashing huge stones on his defenceless head. To rush to the rescue was the work of a moment, and shots and stones came thick and fast from the enemy. How so few lives were lost is to me a problem—for not only among the *visible* combatants, but from adjoining houses, a continued discharge was kept up—one small house in particular served as a fort for some half a dozen, who, with muskets adorned with bayonets, were seen taking deliberate aim on the victorious Loyalists. The principal depot was in the house of a man named Brennan, which was regularly garrisoned,—no less than twenty-seven rioters were concealed here, armed to the teeth,—and as the members of the society were executing quietly to the polls some electors who were naturally enough intimidated,—fired on them; the consequence was an immediate attack on the building, and it was at this juncture of affairs that poor Johnson fell; a bullet in either breast terminated his existence, while valiantly endeavoring to dislodge the murderers from their fancied security.

A detachment of the 93rd regt were soon on the spot, and after securing several of the most daring of the conspirators, discovered that the cellar was garrisoned also, and not only here, but so admirably were their plans matured, that even the wainscoting served, by a purposely constructed duplicate, to conceal ten or twelve more,—one by one they were forced out, and even the chimney was successfully denuded of these desperadoes,—certainly the most ferocious looking fellows I ever beheld. I must here remark upon the orderly and disciplined bearing of the gallant Scots; never was a regiment more deservedly eulogised than the noble 93rd, and I cannot wonder at the warm terms of praise which have always been awarded them by their temporary home townsmen. As each prisoner was secured, his life was preserved by placing him in the centre of these brave fellows, whose valor was enhanced by their forbearance. Several other houses from whence shots were fired were entered and searched, though it speaks highly for the moderation of the loyal national party, that although necessarily armed, and enraged by the deaths of their comrade, no human life on the enemy's side was sacrificed.

You will say that this is an awful state of affairs, and indeed I fear it is only the commencement of more terrible scenes. I am also prepared to assert most confidently that much bloodshed has been prevented, and property saved by the Society I have alluded to more than once in this communication. The "*Loyal Protective Society*" none that should exist in all parts of the Colony, as a means whereby Loyalists may indicate, without fear of molestation, their affection for the laws, institutions, Queen, and name of BRITONS.

Your Kingston *lion* (not Gineral but Captain) Jackson, was signally defeated, as was also "*treate anus*" Beaubien; in fact five out of six of the Wards have returned *trumps*—a pretty convincing proof of the falsity of the *Pilot's* statements. In fact this Municipal affair has had a much greater *moral* effect than the last election; it has shewn that the *principle* that animates us in Montreal, is a *British principle*, and that it is inextinguishable.

Messrs. Tootner, Routh, Glennon, Legmor and Gorrie, are the names of the successful candidates. The other Ward was not contested, otherwise I strongly suspect Perrin would also have been ousted, so great was the outburst of loyalty on the occasion.

Should this hasty, and unrevised—though correct statement, meet with your approbation, I will, should anything further transpire, make you acquainted therewith.

I am, &c.,

L. P. S.

Montreal, December 6, 1844.

P. S.—Among the consequences of the riots is the abrupt dismissal of Mr. John Verner (nephew of Col. Verner, of Armagh,) by Mr. Stayner, from his situation in the Montreal Post Office. It would appear, that in protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, Mr. Verner made himself too conspicuous, and Mr. Stayner thought proper to dismiss him. There is another rumored cause for Mr. Stayner's conduct, but which I do not like now to mention, as it is Mr. Verner's intention to apply for an investigation of the affair.

☞ CROWN LANDS AGENCY.—The *Belleville Intelligencer* states that ALLAN MCPHERSON, Esq., of Napanee, has been appointed Agent for Crown Lands for the Midland District.

For the British Whig.

SESSION RHYMES.

All the world knows, (or ought to know at least,) that Bob Slyboots, the knowing Editor of the "Poker and Tongs" Journal, has a reporter in attendance at the "Bee Hive," in the little village of Montreal. This same "Artful Dodger," as may naturally be supposed, knows a thing or two, and promises to make an occasional drive, when an opportunity offers, into the private pockets of sundry drones; and if he can possibly pilfer any thing in the poetical way, (as there is no doubt he can—several of the hive being poetically inclined)—it will be immediately forwarded to our establishment in Squiggesville, from whence I shall transmit a copy of it, without fail, for insertion in our favorite exchange paper, the *British Whig*.

The following "gem," which our reporter snatched from an ugly looking Canaller, (who knocked him down twice before he could possess himself of it,) came to hand last evening.

Your good humouredly,

FQ.

EPISTLE,

FROM PADDY PUGGINS TO THE HYENA.

NO. I.

Yer Honor,—
As you are a friend to us all,
Canallers and rabble will move at your call;
Do but nod an' they'll seize on their bludgeons at once,
And break every H**** hater's impudent sconce.
The divil a many, I'm happy to say,
But hopes that yer honour will carry the day;
Faith, its I that's uneasy,
Besides tired and crazy,
Wid thinking, dear Frank, what a sin it would be;
If *they* vote again ye
Who should try to win ye—
Because who the devil would save us but ye?

They'll vote for ye, Frank, I am sure, every man,
As willing as if ye was Ireland's Dan;
So you needn't be fearing—we'll do our best,
An' if ye should loose—why thin get a protest,
An' swear black and white, (ye're the lad that can do it,)
There was bribery used, and that every one knew it.
That I may nev'r sin, Frank,
Faith we'll have ye in, Frank—
And thin, let the hounds turn ye out if they dare!
By the ancient Saint Dennis!
The blood that is in us
We'll spill, so we conquer—by foul means or fair.

There is one consolation, dear Frank, any how,
If we should lose the day we can soon raise a row—
For when did you ever find Connaughtmen fail,
When they acted the part of a mob-raiser's *tail!*
As Dan the Repeale, ould Ireland's flail,
Will prove, by and by, when he gains his great end.
If we git ye in rightly,
You'll tarate us all brightly,
An' we'll drink to the health of the great M.P.P.—
All call him the greatest,
The finest and natest,
An' most aligant lad that they iver did see!

But, Frank, I must close lest we go to the wall—
I'll poke up the boys all along the Canal;
And bid them git ready around—every soul,
To keep our opponents off from the "Poll;"
As I'm sure they will find your great honor a hand,
Before any *imminent* man in the land.
Farewell my dear Francis,
I'm going to "Nancy's,"
Where I am to meet wid our trusty friend Muggins;
Just sind us some figure,
They'll master the quicker,
For a drop, at the word of your chum,

PADDY PUGGINS.

NO. II.

I regret to say that our Reporter has not furnished us how he came by the following answer to the Epistle from the valorous Puggins. I am rather inclined to think that it must have been pilfered—probably from the pocket of the Hyena himself, as he is quite a "Jacques Strop," in these matters; he having appeared in that character in Squiggesville, after the manner of that excellent Comedian—Joe Parker.

FQ.

"They've diddled me fairly."

They've diddled me fairly, dear Puggins,
My hopes have all flown up the spout;
But thanks to our *Aide-de-cong* Muggins,
Who put all he could to the rout.
Indeed, they have used me too badly—
'Twas villainous—wasn't it Pat?
I buttered the people up gladly,
But could'nt get in though for that.

They've diddled me fairly! ah Zorrah!
You've laid honest Frank on the shelf—
Arm the boys, Pat, we'll make them sup sorrow,
I'll head our *braves* myself.
Get ready the fighting Canallers,
And arm them with sticks to a man,
I'll pay them with something—perhaps Dollars,
That is, my dear Pat,—*if I can.*

They've diddled me fairly, but still I
Must pay what I can in return;
I'll lead your brave comrades, that will I—
The tartars aint too old to learn.
The spirit which I chose in that House will
Be now my chief object to do.
Who won't say half so much as a mouse will,
While I would of course raise a fuss.

They've diddled me fairly!—forsooth! I
Can win nothing now to complain:—
I'm nearly worn out Pat—in truth I
Will never "put up" *here* again!
Poor V****r is quite sorry for me,
And wags his long, beardy, old chin;
I'm told too, the people abhor me
As much as a Saint detests sin.

They've diddled me fairly! however
The vanquished Hyena can roar;
And, as I'm allowed to be clever,
I'll likely get into a store.
Cute Isaac would take me, but see, Pat,
When I would sit down o'er a bumper,
How devilish insulting 'tw'uld be, Pat
To have them call *me* "Counter Jumper!"
Farewell, my dear Puggins, get ready—
Remember you always have been a
Firm friend—brave, unflinching and steady—
To him whom they call

THE HYENA.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE NEAR GODERICH, ON LAKE HURON.

The late calamitous gales have inflicted upon the hitherto happy community of Goderich the heaviest bereavement it has encountered since its settlement, some seventeen years ago, in the loss of the little sloop, *Huron Chief*, on board of which were William Fisher Gooding, Esq., J. P., the owner, his brother-in-law, Mr. Ronald Good, and Mr. Isaac G. Clark, ship builder. This party left the harbour of Goderich, on Wednesday, the 25th October, on a voyage of benevolence, to assist in getting off the American schooner, *Mary of Saginaw*, then stranded at the Bay de Doc, about 40 miles north of Goderich; and having succeeded in their enterprise, the schooner returned in safety to Goderich, on the afternoon of the 11th November, leaving the *Huron Chief* all well, to follow next day, with part of the cargo and tackle used in the rescue of the *Mary*. On the night of Tuesday, the 12th, it blew a violent gale, when the sloop is supposed to have foundered on the rocks, at Fourmile Point, and then drifted northward. But no tidings of their return appearing up to the 11th, serious apprehensions for their safety began to be entertained. On the following morning, a boat was dispatched up the lake to reconnoitre, when, melancholy to relate, the sloop was found, about six miles from port, on shore, with the greater part of her cargo strewed around.—Parties of anxious friends have daily perambulated the beach ever since, but up to the present time (22th November), none of the bodies have yet been given up by the relentless lake, although tools and wearing apparel belonging to the sufferers are daily washed ashore. The pale mantle of winter is now enshrouding the dark waters of the Huron, and the heavily falling snow destroys the anxious hope of paying the last tribute of sepulture to the lamented dead.

Mr. Gooding was the first settler in the Huron Tract—arriving in it in 1827. Possessed of great personal energy and industry, he delighted in deeds of active benevolence, and was eminently adorned with social virtues—an affectionate husband and father—a kind master and sincere friend—whose memory will be long endeared to his bereaved wife, six children, and aged parents, and by an extensive circle of sorrowing friends.

Mr. Gooding's brother-in-law, Mr. Ronald Good, who has shared his untimely fate, was unmarried, but has left a widowed mother and many relatives to deplore this double loss in the same family; Mr. Good's three sisters being married—the eldest to Mr Gooding, and two others to brothers of the deceased.

Mr. Isaac G. Clark—a highly deserving mechanic, originally from Nova Scotia—has left a wife and eight young and infant children to bewail their irreparable loss.—*Toronto Colonist.*

FOUND.

IN the Storehouse of the Subcriber, a PARCEL, containing Wearing Apparel. The owner can have the same by paying charges.

R. SCOBELL.

Kingston, December 10, 1844.

WINTER FASHIONS.

THOMAS LITTLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to his numerous customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and varied assortmulit of superfine

WOOL-DYED BROAD CLOTHS,

of the most approved shades and colors, Cassimeres, plain and figured Beavers, Doeskins, Fancy Tweeds, and a variety of fancy and tartan Vestings, adapted to the present season, which will be made to order, in the latest and most approved New York and London fashions.

Ladies' Habits, Regimental and Naval Uniforms, Liveries, &c. &c., made up in a superior style, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Four or five steady workmen wanted, to whom constant employment will be given.

Kingston, Dec. 10th, 1844.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE, FOR 1845.

GENTLEMEN desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, will have the goodness to signify their wishes to the Subscribers, or any of their Agents, without delay, as it is not their intention to continue importing a greater number of copies than what are actually subscribed for.

Hitherto the attempt to supply the Colony with British Periodical Literature at as low rates as those formerly charged for the United States reprints, has been attended with much labor and expence; but the Subscribers are induced to continue their exertions, calculating the manner in which they have fulfilled their engagements with the public, will lead to a great increase in the year about to begin.

Edinburgh Review, Quarterly	22s	pr. ann.
London Quarterly Review	22s	do
British Foreign and Quarterly do.	22s	do
Westminster Review do	22s	do
Foreign & Colonial Quart'ly Review	22s	do
Foreign Quarterly Review	22s	do
Bentley's Miscellany, Monthly	30s	do
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine	36s	do
United Service Journal, Monthly	36s	do
Dublin University Magazine, do	3.1s	do
Blackwood's Edinbur'h Magazine, do	27s	do
Ainsworth's Magazine, Monthly	27s	do
The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Journal	32. 6d	do
World of Fashion	3s	per No.

Payable half yearly in advance.

RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & CO.

December 10th, 1844.

CHEQUERED HOTEL,

Corner of Ontario and Arthur Streets,

KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up the above Establishment, formerly kept by WHELPLY & SON, and lately by H. MAYO, and intends to spare neither trouble nor expense in making the place in every way suitable for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

The House is situated in the most business part of the City, and consists of excellent

SITTING, DINING & BED ROOMS,

is well furnished, and attended by persons desirous of making travellers as comfortable as possible.

EXTENSIVE STABLING, for the accommodation of travellers. Persons crossing the Ice will find the premises of the Subscriber admirably adapted, as the House is situated only a few yards from the extensive Warehouses of John H. Greer, Esq.

The Bar will at all times be supplied with the *Choicest Wines and Liquors.*

LYMAN PHILLIPS.

Kingston, December, 1844.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

COMMISSARIAT,
2nd December, 1844.

TENDERS will be received at this Office on the 11th instant, until one o'clock, P. M., from any person or persons willing to enter into a CONTRACT for Supplying and Delivering, subject to approval, the undermentioned Stores:

To be delivered within 6 days from the date of agreement	For the Service of the Store keeper's Department at the Ordnance Depot, Point Henry,—Kingston,	444 bushels SEA COAL.
	Hides, Leather: Black, light,	6
	Hides, Leather: Brown, heavy stout,	6
TIMBER, Boards, Pine, feet:	1 inch	10,000,
	3-4 "	5,000,
	5-8 "	3,000,
	1-2 "	5,000.

The Timber to be 12 feet long, and the Boards not less than 12 inches broad, of the best quality, (the heart cut of the tree not admissable) to be delivered within two months from the date of agreement, at the Ordnance Depot, Point Henry, Kingston.

Rates to be stated in Currency.

No Tender will be received that shall not be executed on a Printed form, which will be given on application at this Office, or that should not bear the actual signature of the party making it, as well as the real signatures of two persons willing to enter into a Bond with the principal for the due and faithful performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

Payment will be made by an Ordnance Draft on the Commissariat Chest, payable at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer in Dollars at 5s. 1d. Currency each, or in Bank Notes at 24s. 4d. Currency per £ Sterling.

Whig, Chronicle, News.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, as Salesman, at Haines, Foster, & Co.'s, Drapers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Satisfactory references required.

Kingston, Nov. 19th, 1844. 92

PICTON CRACKERS, made by D. Bruce for sale by the barrel, &c.,

AUCTION SALE

AT THE COMMERCIAL MART,

On Friday, 13th December at 11 o'clock,

To close various Consignments.

FRESH YOUNG HYSON, Twankay, and Black TEAS, Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, White and Port Wine, Porter, Ale, Vinegar, Cavendish Tobacco, Cigars, Black Lead, Arrow Root, 7 x 9 Glass, and a variety of other Groceries.

WILLIAM WARE,
Auctioneer & Agent.

Kingston, 7th Dec., 1844.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT the Court House, in the town of Kingston, on SATURDAY the 16th day of November next, the following very valuable property, being that part of Lots numbers 2 and 3, west side of the Great Cataraqui River, containing by admeasurement of Publius V. Emmons, D. P. S., 104 acres, more or less, now in the occupation of ANTHONY MANAHAN, Esq.

ALSO,—Lot No. 41, Fourth concession, township of Kingston, containing 160 acres.

Lot No. 21 in the 6th concession, township of Loborough, 200 acres.

ALSO,—The centre 100 acres of Lot No. 4, in the 4th concession, and Lot No. 15 in the 7th concession, township of Kingston, Western Addition. Also all the right, title and interest of the said Anthony Manahan, in Town Lots Nos. 107, 110, and 395.

The entire of the above desirable property will be sold on the day appointed, without any reserve, and an undisputable title will be given.

Terms of payment made known at the time of Sale.

Further information as to particulars, may be obtained by application to James Morton, Esq., Charles Stuart, Esq., office at the Court House, or to the Subscriber.

THOMAS GREER,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct., 30, 1844.

The above Sale is Postponed until MONDAY, 2nd December next, at the same hour and place.

T. GREER.

Kingston, Nov. 11, 1844.

The above Sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at the same hour and place.

THOMAS GREER.

Kingston, Dec., 3d, 1844.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE FARM, Lot No. 12, on the East side of the Great Cataraqui River, Township of Pittsburgh, within one mile of the Village of Barriefield, containing upwards of 100 ACRES, 60 of which are in a state of cultivation. On the front of the Lot is a NEW FRAME HOUSE, filled in with Brick, and painted; 33 feet by 22 feet. Also, a New Frame Barn, 53 feet by 32 feet.

Immediate possession can be given.

Terms can be known by application to the Subscriber, at Point Henry, or at the Office of the *British Whig.*

GEORGE HART.

Kingston, December 4th, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice, that ROBERT FREEMAN is no longer in his employment.

JOHN S. CARTWRI