THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND General Advertiser for Canada West
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
On Friday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D
Bagot Street, near the Frontenac House.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.
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To Clubs of SIX and upwards—the price of the Weekly British Whig is Seven Shillings and Six pence a year, invariably remitted to the office, free of expense, and the Club Newspapers mailed to one address.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1849. NO. 21.

THE BRITISH WHIG PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
BAGOT STREET
NEXT DOOR TO [illegible]
Every [illegible]
Printing in Colors [illegible]
The operation of [illegible] and nearly new.
☞ There is also now in the Office, Royal Post Paper, Foolscap, Newspaper Books. [illegible]

Provincial Parliament.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, May 22, 1849.

On motion of Mr. Dewitt, the House resolved itself into a committee to consider of the Montreal Harbour Dues, and passed a resolution.

The bill to make provision for the erection and repair of Court Houses and Gaols at certain places in Lower Canada, was read the second time, and an amendment made thereto in committee.

The bill to make provision for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending in Lower Canada, was read the second time, amended in committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Armstrong introduced a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors in Lower Canada; read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Morrison reported the following resolution, passed in committee yesterday, which was read a second time, and agreed to:

"Resolved, That whereas it is expedient that a uniform and cheap rate of Postage should be established throughout British America: And whereas the Imperial Government has signified to His Excellency the Governor General its readiness to relinquish the management of this department so soon as a uniform System of Postage should have been agreed upon by the different local Governments: and whereas the different Governments of British America have agreed upon the following propositions, viz:—

That there be one uniform rate of three-pence Provincial Currency, throughout British North America:

That no transit postage between the Provinces be allowed:

That two pence sterling the half ounce shall remain as the rate in operation as regards letters by British Mails, to be extended to countries having postal conventions with Great Britain, (unless Her Majesty's Government shall see fit to permit this rate to be reduced to three pence currency):

That the pre-payment of Postage shall be optional.

That each Province shall retain the amount of postage it collects.

That the packet postage shall be paid in England, the Provincial share of two pence to be paid to the Province which collects it, and if pre-paid in England, to be paid to the Province which shall have collected it.

That no privilege franking be allowed.

That postage stamps for pre-payment be used, and colonial stamps be engraved.

That newspaper, pamphlets and magazine postage be allowed to remain at the present rates, with power to each legislature to make them free of charge:

And that the rate of remuneration for the conveyance of the British mails by express through the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, be left for future arrangement:

And whereas the Imperial Government have adopted the said propositions, but, nevertheless, legislative action is necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to give effect to the proposed arrangements:

Be it therefore resolved, That it is expedient to enable the Governor General in Council to give effect to such arrangements as he may deem right for the establishment of a uniform rate of postage as soon as the necessary enactments may have been passed by the Imperial Legislature:

That it is therefore expedient that the Governor General in Council be empowered to enter into such arrangements with the Imperial Government, and with the Provincial Governments of the other British North American Provinces, as shall, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be expedient to secure a uniform and cheap rate of postage; and that the Governor General in Council be authorized to make all such regulations for the management of the Post Office Department and the rates thereof, and all matters thereunto relating, as to him may seem meet, and from time to time to alter the same, which regulations shall have the same force and effect if embodied in this Act until the expiration of the next Session of Parliament.

Resolved, that it is expedient that such regulations as shall be then in force, be laid before both Houses of the Provincial Parliament within ten days after the opening of the Session of the said Parliament, and that the same shall remain permanently in force as aforesaid, unless it shall be otherwise provided in lieu thereof to be passed during the said Session.

Resolved, that it is expedient that the Governor in Council be authorised to pay out of the consolidated revenue fund such sums of money as may be required to make up any deficiency in the funds arising from the revenue of the Post Office Department to meet the expenses thereof.

Mr. Blake then introduced a bill to make provision for the management of the Post Office Department, which, whenever it shall be transmitted to the Provincial Government; second reading tomorrow.

The amendments made in committee, yesterday, to the Bill to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters on Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence were reported, when

Mr. Holmes moved, that the question of concurrence be now separately put upon the amendments, which was carried, and the subsequent amendments were then put, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Blake moved, that the Bill to make provision for the estate and effects of Bankrupts in U. C. be now read a second time, when some discussion took place, on a motion for the second reading of an Act to amend the Bankrupt Law for Upper Canada, introduced by Solicitor General Blake. In the course of the remarks on the subject, the working of the present Law was strongly condemned, and the amendment proposed for Upper Canada was opposed in consequence of no law being brought in for Lower Canada in both parts of the Province. The discussion resulted in the acceptance of an amendment moved by Mr. Lyon, that the bill be read that day six months.

Mr. Lyon moved in amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months. Yeas—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton of Norfolk, Chabot, Christie, Chrysler, Davignon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dumas, Fournier, Gall, Holmes, Lemieux, Macdonald of Glengarry, Macdonald of Kingston, Marquis, McConnell, Mongenais, Seymour, Sherwood of Brockville, Tache, Tontenac and Thompson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney General Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Solicitor General Cartier, Cauchon, Fortier, Guillet, Hamilt, Methot, Morrison, Nelson, Price, Robinson, Smith of Wentworth—19.

SPEECH OF GOVERNMENT.

Attorney General Baldwin laid before the House the following Address of the Governor General to the Legislative Assembly, relative to the Speech of Government, which

Gentlemen,—The subject of your Address invoking the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in a matter involving very serious consideration, of public policy, shall receive my best attention.

I must not conceal from you, however, that it is my opinion, so serious a change in that policy ought not to be lightly adventured upon, and that, above all, the pressure of an apparent temporary necessity for that change, must not be allowed to exercise an undue influence upon the adoption of it.

The Order of the day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole on the Bill to make further provision for the administration of Justice, in Upper Canada, being read;

Mr. Blake moved, that the report be now brought up.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, moved an amendment, that the Report be committed, with an instruction to the Committee, to take into consideration, the propriety of increasing the efficiency of the present inferior Courts in Upper Canada, with a view to reduce the expensiveness of a litigation and relieve the Court of Queen's Bench from a great portion of the civil business now carried on therein.—Yeas 7: Nays 34.

Mr. Nelson then moved an amendment to the main motion. That the Report be committed with an instruction to the committee to consider the following as an amendment thereto:—

"That on the passage of this Act, several duties of Marshall and Clerk of Assizes, shall be performed in the Home District by the Clerk of the Crown and by his several deputies in the several other Districts in Upper Canada, each of whom shall be paid out of the fund aforesaid, at the rate of one pound five shillings for every day he shall be necessarily an employed during the sitting of the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery; and that it shall be the duty of the said deputies to transmit at the public expense, within a reasonable time after the close of the said Assizes, and before the first day of the next term thereafter, to the principal office at Toronto, the several records, indictments, presentments, exhibits, and all other papers connected with the business of the said Courts, and that the fees payable or to be payable to the said Marshal and Clerk of Assize, be funded in like manner as other fees are hereby directed to be appropriated."—Yeas 24.—Nays 21.

WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1849.

A petition from a company for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Champlain to the River St. Lawrence, was passed.

The Bill, from the Council, entitled, "An Act to provide for the seizure and sale of shares in the Capital Stock of incorporated Companies," was read the first and second time.

Hon Mr. [illegible] introduced a Bill providing a remedy against Corporations by tumultuous destruction of property.

The House went into Committee to consider the expediency of amending the Act providing for the distribution of the printed copies of the Laws; and

1. Resolved,—That to diminish the great expense of printing and distributing the Provincial Statutes, it is expedient that none but Public General Statutes be printed and distributed at the expense of the Province, the titles only of the rest being so printed and distributed; and that none but Acts applying to the whole Province, shall be deemed to be Public General Statutes.

2. Resolved,—That it is expedient that local Acts, affecting the inhabitants of any locality generally, shall be printed at the expense of the Province, but in such number only as shall be sufficient for their distribution to the Judges and Public Departments of the Legislature and Government.

3. Resolved,—That it is expedient that private or personal Acts passed after the present Session be printed by the Queen's Printer, &c., at the expense of the parties obtaining them, who shall furnish at their own cost one hundred and fifty printed copies.

4. Resolved,—That it is expedient so to amend the Rules of this House, as that no private or personal Bill be read a third time in any Session after the present, until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer that the cost of printing one hundred and fifty copies of the Act has been paid him.

5. Resolved,—That it is expedient that so much of the Law providing for the distribution of the Statutes as is inconsistent with these Resolutions be repealed.

Mr. Blake then introduced a Bill to amend the Law relative to the printing of the Provincial Statutes, which was ordered to be engrossed.

Hon Mr. Baldwin delivered to Mr. Speaker, the following Message from His Excellency:

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Supplementary Estimate of sums required for the service of the present year.

Supplementary Estimate of certain Expenses of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, for the year 1849, for which a supply is required.

SERVICE.	CURRENCY £	s.	d.
EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.			
Further required for Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Assembly	16,000	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
To reimburse certain expenses incurred by George Chapman, while acting as a Commissioner for the Chambly Canal	31	10	11
Aid to the Provincial Agricultural Societies £250 each	500	0	0
To cover the expenses of admission into the Marine Hospital of cases of extreme indigence among the inhabitants of Quebec during the year 1848	56	1	3
To provide seed grain for the relief of the inhabitants of Gaspe and Bonaventure	1000	0	0
For additional salary to one of the Clerks of the Deputy-Adjutant General of Militia C. W.	40	0	0
Further aid towards the Asylum at Beauport	500	0	0
To enable the Commissioners of the House of Correction at Three Rivers to pay arrears of rent for the House of Correction	50	0	0
Aid for the erection of the Asylum at Toronto, to be hereafter repaid out of the Lunatic Asylum Assessment Fund	5000	0	0
Total Currency	£23,220	11	3

Jos. Cary.
Dy. Insp. Gen.

Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, 23rd May, 1849.

Supplementary Estimate of Expenditure to be incurred on Public Works, for which a supply is required.

	£	s.	d.
For the completion of the St. Lawrence Canals	20,000	0	0
For light houses, Buoys, and Beacons	2,000	0	0
Total currency	£22,000	0	0

Jos. Cary.
Dy. Insp. Gen.

Inspector General's Office.

The accompanying Estimates were committed to the Committee of Supply.

The order of yesterday for engrossing the Bill to make provision in Bankruptcy, was excluded; and the Bill recommitted for the purpose of extending the provisions to Upper Canada. The House went into Committee on the Bill, and made amendments thereto, which were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill to make provisions for the completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending, was passed.

Dr. Nelson introduced a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Medical Profession, which was ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to make other provisions for the disposal of Public Lands, was considered in Committee.

MAY 26, 1849.

GENTEEL CONDUCT.

Go to H—!—Here some confusion took place, which ended by Mr. Malloch rising and telling the Speaker with some heat that the honorable member for Montmorenci had just informed him that he might go to H—.

He further reported that he had told the hon member in reply that he would slap him over the snout.

TAKE YOUR SEAT GENTLEMEN!

The Speaker had heard neither expressions. Both were improper; but he thought it arose from gentlemen sitting too close together: they had better take their places.

The following correspondence appeared in Thursday's issue of the *Pilot*, *with the exception of the concluding letter*. No comment is called for, as the letters speak for themselves:—

Lieut. Colonel Bruce to the Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society.

(Copy).

Monklands, 19th May, 1849.

Sir,—As it is part of my duty to attend to all such matters as that adverted to in the enclosed slip, which I have extracted from the *Montreal Gazette* of yesterday's date, I feel bound to notice the statement it contains.

It is probable that the ball tickets in question were received by me or some of the Governor General's Staff, although the circumstance has escaped my recollection. But when His Excellency had consented, at the solicitation of St. Andrews Society, to be present at their entertainment, I should, in my opinion, have been guilty, not only of violating the recognised usage of every community with which I am acquainted, but of an insult on the Society itself, had I tendered, in His Excellency's name, payment for their card of invitation.

If, however, the *Montreal Gazette* speaks the sentiments of the Society on this subject, I shall frankly acknowledge my error, and I have to beg that you will enable me to repair it as speedily as possible, by advising me of the amount due for these tickets, which shall forthwith be remitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT BRUCE,
Lieut. Col., Mil. Sec.

Extract from the Montreal Gazette, Friday, May 18.

"We may also mention, for Mr. Ferguson's benefit, since he appears anxious to know the whole truth, that St. Andrew's Society is not much the debtor of Lord Elgin, for although he sent word last St. Andrew's day, that he would attend their ball, he did not pay for any of the tickets used by His Lordship or his suite. The ten pounds donation to the Society may, therefore, well stand against the subscription to the ball."

J. Gibson, Esq., to Lieut. Col. Bruce.

Montreal, 23rd May, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th instant, enclosing a slip extracted from an editorial article in the *Montreal Gazette*, alluding to certain statements made by the Hon. Mr. Ferguson in the Legislative Council relative to St. Andrew's Society, and to other matters having reference thereunto, with which the name of His Excellency, the Earl of Elgin, is connected.

In reply, I beg to say, that the newspaper article in question, was not only unauthorised by the Society, but without the knowledge or consent of its office-bearers; and further, that when the invitation was conveyed to His Excellency to honor the Society by attending the ball, it never was contemplated, or desired, that he would pay, either for himself or for any individual who might accompany him.

The Society has generally been in the habit of issuing invitations to eminent individuals to attend its annual festivals, but the idea of expecting them to pay for their tickets has never been entertained.

It is proper, however, for me to inform you that on the occasion when the connection between his Excellency and the Society was severed, a proposal was made to return to him the sum of Ten Pounds, given by him to the Charitable Fund in November 1847. This, however, even if it had not been objectionable on other grounds, was prevented by the Constitution, which provides that no money can be taken from the fund except for the purpose of charity. The money could, therefore, only have been paid back by individual agency (and there was no lack of offers to do so), but this could not be permitted, as it would have been equivalent to a personal insult to His Excellency, which was far from the wish or purpose of the Society.

In this case a great national and moral principle was considered to be involved; but the Society in taking measures, which, in its opinion were necessary to vindicate that principle, had no intention to descend to personal or private insult.

If, however, Mr. Ferguson is to be understood, as speaking the sentiments of the Governor General, and His Excellency really wishes the amount given by him to the Charitable Fund of the Society to be returned, as would in that case naturally be inferred, I beg you will without delay advise me, and it shall be done forthwith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAS. GIBSON,
Secretary St. Andrew's Society.

From the Honorable Colonel Bruce to James Gibson, Esq., Secretary of the St Andrew's Society of Montreal.

MONKLANDS, May 23rd, 1849.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22nd inst., and hasten to acknowledge the satisfactory nature of your reply to the question put in mine of the 19th. With respect to the step which the Society has thought proper to take in reference to their late Patron, I have no concern and forbear from offering any observation on the explanation into which you have entered on that subject. I cannot, however, but express my regret that your disavowal, which I would gladly accept, of any intention personally to insult the Governor General, should be accompanied by a proposal which I can only view as partaking of that character, and which most assuredly I shall not make myself the channel of communication to His Excellency. I have no doubt whatever, that on application to the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, that gentleman will inform you whether, in addressing the branch of the Legislature of which he is a member, he is in the habit of expressing his own sentiments, or echoing those of the Governor General, or of any other individual.

In order to remove any misapprehension to which the newspaper paragraph in question may have given rise, it is my intention to publish this correspondence.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT BRUCE,
Lt. Col. Mil. Sec.

From James Gibson, Esq., to Lieut. Col. The Hon. Robert Bruce, &c.

MONTREAL, 24th May 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date and am surprised you should have looked upon any portion of mine of the 22nd, as partaking of the character of personal insult to His Excellency the Governor General.

I conceive I had the same right to suppose that Mr. Ferguson was the organ of Lord Elgin's sentiments on the question, (and you have not denied that he was so,) as you had to fancy that the Montreal *Gazette* spoke issue of the St. Andrew's Society; and in offering to return to His Lordship the money given by him to the Charitable Fund, I did no more than follow the example set by you in proposing to pay the Society for the entertainment furnished to His Excellency and Suite.

I must also remind you, that in doing so, I was only performing an act, the previous omission of which was the cause of a grave charge being made against the Society by His Excellency's friends.

As regards the publication of this correspondence, I have no objection to offer; but every reader will perceive that if you had, in the first instance, taken the same course to ascertain the authority on which the article in the *Gazette* was written, as you recommend to me with respect to what Mr. Ferguson said in the Legislative Council, the correspondence would [illegible]

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES GIBSON,
Sec. St. Andrew's Society.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. Robt. Bruce, &c. &c., Military Secretary.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1849.

A WALK TO HATTERS' BAY.

A walk into the country is at all times pleasant in the balmy days of spring; but it becomes more particularly so, when business is combined with pleasure. Hatter's Bay can scarcely, with propriety, be termed "the country." It is barely two miles from Kingston, with a continuous row of dwelling houses all the way. Nevertheless, as all these houses have gardens or small enclosures attached, the beauties of nature are much more seen and appreciated, than during an excursion of far greater length. It is not to speak of these latter delights that we allude to "our walk" of Friday afternoon, but to enter upon the dryer details of improvements and changes annually occurring in a thriving village near our good old city.

Hatters' Bay, by some called Portsmouth, (a most improper appellation) is a village of some 500 inhabitants. It is hardly ten years old, having been erected since the establishment of the Kingston Penitentiary, which occupies the eastern side of the little bay or cove, which gives name to the locality. It has hitherto been a most prosperous and thriving village; and even now, in these most precious bad times, it holds its own with the best. The houses are nearly all built with stone, are large and even elegant; and though the streets are rough and as yet unformed, owing to the immediate vicinity of the working stone quarries, which supply all Canada with the finest and most durable blue lias lime-stone, yet they are being licked into shape and will vie in general appearance with the handsome houses. The inhabitants are enterprising and liberal. They have at vast labor and much expense, among themselves, built a large pier or breakwater, which defends the harbor from the lake swell; and have likewise filled up a couple of acres or more of morass or swamp, at the head of the bay. Both these improvements are of immense advantage to the inhabitants; though it would not surprise us to hear hereafter of some greedy individuals turning to his own pecuniary profit and benefit, the money and labor of those who expended both, under the futile hope of the improvements remaining public property, to be shared in common by all.

The trade of Hatters' Bay is two-fold. Quarries and Shipyards. The former are in active operation; but the latter are at a comparative stand still. A vast many schooners are daily being loaded with the beautiful stone before alluded to, and despatched to all parts of the province. The main Quarries are worked by the Messieurs McLeod, and belong to the estate of McLeod & Logan. The Shipyards are these of Messieurs Macpherson & Crane, Messrs. Fisher & Alt. At the latter is a magnificent Marine Railway, capable of hauling out vessels 200 feet in length. No new vessel is building at either of these yards, but the usual average of repairs is doing.

But if trade be bad in the more legitimate business of Hatters' Bay, a new branch has sprung up within the last year, that bids fair to make the amende honorable. Mr. Robert Fisher some few years ago built a small Steam Saw Mill, chiefly for the use of the city and its shipyards. This Mill he sold to an active and enterprising American, Mr. W. Lester, of Syracuse, who had for many years been engaged in the business of supplying the New York market with Canadian Lumber. Mr. Lester pulled down the old mill, and erected another of four times its size, more than double the power of the steam engine, and during the past year has quietly been at work, in constructing one of the very best Manufacturing Steam Saw Mills in Canada. We shall not tire our readers with a recapitulation of all that is done at this mill, but shall state the results. Upwards of a million feet of Sawed for the New York Market are now piled near the mill, and at the time of our visit, three large vessels were loading at the wharf for Oswego. One vessel was an ordinary schooner, but the other two were of a peculiar construction deserving of a slight notice. They were of the full size enabled to pass the Locks of the Erie Canal; and the intention is to load them here and unload them in the port of New York. Being barge built, broad and shallow, they carry immense cargoes, and must prove a most profitable investment.—One of these vessels is called "the Reciprocity of Syracuse," and the other "the Reciprocity of Kingston;" tho' both are of foreign build. Having neither masts or sails, steam power is used to tow them across the lake; and we regret to add, that owing to the unhappy dissensions among the British steam proprietors, who are using the whole steam power of lake and River to cut each other's throats, an American Steamer, the *Clinton* is hired by Mr. Lester to do this legitimate British business. The *Clinton* is the second American steamer employed on the British waters probably, while Canadian vessels are engaged in sinking money. In order to complete their engagement with the Government, to put a rival steamer on all the slackwaters between Prescott and Lachine, Messrs. Calvin & Co. have been compelled to engage the American steamer *Express*, at an exorbitant charter party, to do one portion of the business, being unable to procure a British boat from any of the parties now engaged in the heathen occupation of destroying their opponents in the Passenger Trade for the sordid, selfless and more selfish purpose of engrossing the whole of it to themselves hereafter. But to return to Mr. Lester's Mill.

At the Mill, in order to use up the waste stock, there is a Sash Manufactory and a Shingle Mill; also, a Planeing Machine; but its chief intent and purpose is to manufacture Lumber for the New York Market. The engines are two in number, and work up to 75 horse power. By an ingenious contrivance all the saw dust is consumed in the furnaces, which with the slabs and other refuse, is nearly sufficient to supply the Mill with fuel. It is at work day and night, and can turn out in the 24 hours upwards of 20,000 feet of boards. The logs to supply this vast sawing are brought from the River Trent.—By an ingenious contrivance, the invention of Mr. Lester, these logs are brought down the whole length of the Bay of Quinte, one hundred miles, with ease and facility. Two squared sticks of timber 100 feet long are bolted together, and a third stick is placed underneath, keel fashion. Four of these guards are joined together, forming a square crib, in the centre of which the logs are placed regularly. Thus the Cribs are made, and when a sufficient number are collected, a steamboat is hired and the raft is brought down to the mill. The idea is novel and well worthy of adoption by other mill owners who have to bring their logs from a distance.

Hatters' Bay wants a Post Office and a Daily Mail. The principle of establishing Post Offices is of a twofold character.—Whether an Office is wanted, and whether it will pay its expense. A Post Office at Hatters' Bay is not only much wanted; but it would more than doubly pay its expense.—Mechanics and others cannot be running every day to Kingston to know whether there are any letters for them, and thus their letters often lie for days and even weeks uncalled for. It is too far to send newspapers to the Village by the carriers, and thus, those to whom newspapers would be a service and a recreation, are debarred from reading them, unless at great personal inconvenience. Upon these grounds, we trust that the Post Office Surveyor will turn his attention to this locality and devise some means whereby its inhabitants can be supplied with a Daily Mail. The cost would be nothing compared with the general advantage to all.

A walk is rendered always more pleasant by due refreshment. This reflection induced us to step as far as the extreme end of the harbor, jutting into Lake Ontario, where Mr. Patterson's Brewery is situated. If good water can make good beer, Mr. Patterson's Beer must be the best in the world; for the water is the purest and sweetest imaginable. That it is excellent our senses had clear demonstration; for in addition to tasting, our visual organs beheld upwards of 600 barrels of Summer Beer piled away in the dark recesses of his spacious and cool cellars, to supply the wants of Her Majesty's liege when the weather becomes too hot to brew.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.

As a proof of the charge of starvation made against the late Warden, it is shown that the Convicts did not consume all the provisions authorized to be supplied for their support, and if this is to be relied on as substantiating that complaint, what will our readers think when we inform them that latterly so many baskets full of bread unconsumed have been gathered from the tables, that the Contractor has been directed not to furnish the quantity allowed by law. Now it is a poor rule that wont work alike in all cases, and therefore we think on these grounds, the Convicts must still be fed exactly as they formerly were, as they cannot eat all the law allows them. We understand that all the Inspectors, who had held that office for years back, gave it as their opinion, when under examination before the Commission, that they always consider the [illegible] victs were too well fed; be this as it may, the public have too often witnessed the quantity and description of food furnished to the prisoners, to believe that anything like starvation existed at the Penitentiary, but charges must be made against the Warden, and this was, no doubt, thought to be one that would produce a great deal of virtuous indignation against him.

When we last treated on Penitentiary affairs we mentioned something about a Convict whose case, during the recent examination, was brought forward as an instance of cruelty on the part of the Warden towards the Prisoners; there was also another one adduced with a similar view, viz: the notorious Jim Brown, of whom the public have heard so much. This man, we understand, has been pronounced to be insane, and we therefore think it strange, if he really is of unsound mind, that he is not removed to a Lunatic Asylum, where his case would be properly treated, and his recovery promoted, yet he is still in the Penitentiary, and subjected to the punishment of the black hole when he misbehaves. If either of the former Board of Inspectors thought Brown to be insane, they would certainly have interfered with the Government for his removal, and if the present Commissioner-Inspectors are of opinion that he is mad, it is their duty to make a representation of the matter, but since their pay as Commissioners has been stopped, it appears to be difficult to get them together, and we believe they have already gone beyond the time allowed in law in which they should have held consecutive meetings. This, however, is attributable in some respect, to the circumstance that one of the Feather-breeched has lately been obliged to undergo his trial on a charge of libel, in which he undertook his own defence, and in such cases it is said a man generally has a fool for his client, the public need not be surprised that he was found guilty.

Our columns are too much crowded to-day permit us to say anything more upon the proceedings of the Penitentiary, but we shall take [illegible] subject.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

It gives us much pleasure to acquaint the Agricultural interest, that everything is going on favorably in Kingston, towards the completion of the arrangements for the annual great Fair and Cattle Show of the Agricultural Association of Canada West, to be holden in our good old city in September next. The Legislature have promised a grant of $1000; the whole of the regular grant to the Midland District, together with all the District's public and private subscriptions will be devoted to a like purpose. To which, if we add the expected donations from the various Agricultural Societies out of the District, and the subscriptions of members of the Association, the whole will make up a large sum; independent of what may be expected to be realized from receipts on the Ground, Entries, &c., &c. That the private subscriptions will be liberal and handsome may assured from what already has been subscribed. The Mayor of Kingston has put his name down for $100, and several other gentlemen have subscribed half that amount. We mention these things, in order that the country may see that the coming Exhibition will not be a small affair, but one well worthy the attention of the Province and the emulation of other Managing Committees to come.

The present Executive Committee is, as a matter of course, composed of a large body of gentlemen, taken generally from all parts of the District, and from every interest. The working men in it are not numerous, but their energy makes amends for numbers. When we mention the names of Messrs Marks, Ferguson, Cameron, Buckland, Briggs and Cumming, our readers will perceive that the management is in able hands. The Committee meets every Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock in the Court House, to transact business, at which time the visits of any persons having suggestions to give or questions to ask, will be acceptable.

In the course of a few days, Messrs. Buckland and Cameron, the Delegates of the Association, will commence their peregrinations throughout the Province; Mr. Buckland going westward, and Mr. Cameron taking the eastern part of the duty. The object of the journey of these gentlemen will be to hold meetings with the office-bearers of Agricultural Societies, to received subscriptions and donations, and to stir up a feeling in favor of Agriculture. We make not the slightest question but this mission will be highly successful.

It should be borne in mind by all, that the coming Exhibition will not be one solely devoted to the products of Agriculture, although those most unquestionably must be the chief attraction in an agricultural country like Canada West. The fine arts, the mechanical arts, the products of the loom, and even the domestic work of the fair sex, will receive the due attention of the Committee, and Premiums be awarded to every class of meritorious articles, manufactured or made within the Province. As these Premiums will be of no small value, it should encourage all persons having either taste, genius, or ingenuity to prepare themselves forthwith for the honor of successful competition.

☞ THE EFFECTS OF LOW STEAMBOAT FARES.—The *Magnet* left Kingston last evening, as fully loaded with human beings as she could hold. Upwards of 140 Cabin passengers, and twice as many Deck passengers. The Mail steamer *Sovereign* left at the same time, and, though her passengers were not so numerous as those of the *Magnet*, yet she was as fully laden with human beings, as any steamboat ought to be. When they have done quarrelling, if the steamboat proprietors would but unite among themselves to a low tariff, they would soon change the character [illegible]

☞ TOO LARGE AN INFERENCE.—We beg leave to call the attention of the High Bailiff to the state of the side walks. On Saturday evening last, from early in the afternoon until quite late at night, the side walk in Princess Street, before Mr. Robert McCormick's Grocery Store, was hampered up with cases of claret, baskets of champagne, boxes of fruit and other packages of New York Importations, to such a degree, that it was wholly impossible for any but very active persons to pass without danger of breaking their shins. We do not mean to attach much personal blame to Mr. McCormick, for we saw him and his clerks busy all the afternoon in moving these things into store; but, surely, if he imports so largely, he should at least pay some regard to the comfort of pedestrians, and get his goods carried into store early in the morning. We trust the worthy High Bailiff will see to this in future.

☞ SALES THIS DAY. Two large Sales of this Spring's Importations will come off to-day. One at eleven o'clock of Dry Goods and Groceries, by Mr. William M'Millan, in the Market Square, and the other at two o'clock, by Mr. William Ware, at Mr. Hugh Fraser's Warehouse, of Groceries, Liquors and sundries.

BAY OF QUINTE.—As might be expected the steamboats on the Bay Route have fairly met Mr. Weller in the field of competition. He has lowered the Stage fare to Belleville fifty per cent. and they have done the same. We are assured by Capt. Nourthby, of the Prince of Wales, that the present reduction of Fares is to remain permanent. The days of high tariffs are gone and past. (See advertisement.) We are also assured that H. Gildersleeve, Esq., is determined to build fast with a Day Boat for the Bay, that shall put competition at defiance; and this time positively the new boat will be put on the Bay, and no mistake!

For the British Whig.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

A great number of well meaning and even thinking persons imagine that the vote of the House of Assembly, on Saturday last, on Mr. Sherwood's motion in reference to the Seat of Government, has finally disposed of the question of its location, and that the inevitable effect of that vote will be to exclude the City of Kingston forever from being the Seat of the Provincial Government. I beg respectfully to differ in opinion from such persons. I have a strong, and almost irresistable conviction that Kingston will be at no distant day the permanent Seat of Government of the United Provinces. I may be in error, but my opinion is strong. I look upon the recent vote of the House of Assembly, as a vote of relocation to Kingston, given in *a most indirect manner*. If any faith or reliance can be placed on the solemn and official declaration of the Imperial Government, or in other words, on the declaration of the Crown, on the counsel of its advisers, the subject may be looked upon as settled in favor of Kingston. I am not without reliance in a declaration of the Crown. Such persons as are acquainted with the History of the Province, will recollect that on the 6th day of October, 1843, Lord Metcalfe, the Governor General, sent down a message to the House of Assembly, then assembled at Kingston, in reference to the subject of the seat of Government, in the following words:

"C. T. METCALFE,—

"The Governor General, informs the House of Assembly, in reply to their Address on the subject of the Seat of Government, that he does not consider himself at liberty to lay before the House, copies of the Communications which have passed between her Majesty's Government and the Governor of this Colony, relative to that subject, but that the substance of the instructions issued to him, is to the effect that her Majesty's Government decline coming to a determination in favor of any place as the future Seat of Government, without the advice of the Provincial Legislature, and that her Majesty's Ministers will be prepared to submit favorably to her Majesty, such Addresses on this subject, as may be presented by either or both houses of the Legislative Houses, in recommendation of EITHER KINGSTON OR MONTREAL; provided, that in any Address for this purpose, from the House of Assembly, the House shall pledge itself to find the necessary supply for the expenditure which may be expected to attend the permanent location of the Seat of Government at the place they may recommend; it being understood that the selection is now necessarily limited to one of those places. The former capitals, Quebec and Toronto, being alike too remote from the centre of the Province, and the plan of alternate Sessions at one or the other of the last mentioned or any other places, being deemed objectionable, and impracticable on account of its manifest and extreme inconvenience. As connected with this subject, the Governor General transmits a copy of the Report from the Committee of the Executive Council, and a copy of the protest from one of the Members on the subject thereof, which were submitted for the consideration of her Majesty's Ministers.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
"Kingston, 6th October, 1843."

The above is an Official communication from the Crown to the Legislature of Canada. There can be no mistake as to its purport and meaning.

First,—It will be seen that the Imperial Government have very properly retained the right of selecting the Seat of the Provincial Government in their own hands. The right has not been like many other rights, transferred to the Provincial Administration, or to the Governor General, or to the local Legislature, but her Majesty's Ministers in England have retained that peculiar part of the prerogative in their own hands, at the same time [illegible]

prepared to submit [illegible] an Address in recommendation of Kingston or Montreal [illegible] any other place.

Secondly,—It will be [illegible] Majesty's Ministers have [illegible] the exercise of the Royal Prerogative [illegible] recommendation is concerned, in favor of the places only, *Kingston or Montreal*.

Thirdly,—Her Majesty's Ministers in England, according to the terms of the above Message, have [illegible] that the *former capitals, Toronto and Quebec*, are too remote from the centre of the Province for the Seat of Government, consequently that any recommendation in favor of *Quebec or Toronto*, could not be entertained, the selecting being limited by the Queen's Government to *Kingston or Montreal*.

Fourthly,—The Imperial Government emphatically declared against the plan of alternate Sessions at *Toronto, or any other place*. Such [illegible] held by them objectionable [illegible] ble, on account of its manifest inconvenience.

It will be recollected that the state of Canada a few [illegible] of the above Message [illegible] rious and almost [illegible] ing a vote of recommendation [illegible] Montreal.

In the Spring of 1844, the [illegible] ing the pledge contained in the above message, removed the Seat of Government from the present semi-barbarous [illegible] unhappy more. It has, [illegible] Dearly has it paid for its folly. The magnificent Library now lies in ashes, the handiment of Saint Ann's Market. The Halls of the Legislature remain a heap of ruins and mournful desolation, because of the vandal and brutal population of Montreal.

The Crown having already decided against alternate Parliaments, as well as against Toronto and Quebec for permanency, and having expressly decided in favor of one of two places, namely Kingston or Montreal, the question what will be the effect and result of this day's vote? It seems to me that the answer is intelligible and plain. That the Seat of Government of Canada will be restored to the spot which it was placed at the time of the Union, by the advice of, and upon the debate and judgment of one of the ablest and most sagacious statesmen that has ever represented the authority of the Crown in these Provinces, seems to me [illegible] Montreal in the respect. The vote amounts to this, that Montreal is an unfit place for the Seat of Government, and recommends alternate Parliaments. The Crown, the sole constitutional adviser of the matter, is pledged against the plan of alternate Parliaments.—In this state of the case, the condemnation of Montreal, amounts to an indirect recommendation of Kingston, or at all events, it throws the question where it was on the 6th October 1843. How will the Crown act in the matter. The grounds purchased by Lord Sydenham at Kingston for the purposes of Government, as well as his writings, and public dispatches, stand monuments and records of his intentions touching this matter. Every argument which had been advanced in favor of Montreal in 1843, has vanished. The public opinion they expected to find, they have found with vengeance. The rule of the ruffian mob choosing the representatives of the people from the halls of legislation, whilst the torch was applied to edifices, and all power prostrate at its feet, while the vault of heaven above blushed with the shadow of shame and to flagration, is a very nice sort of public opinion. It was very justly remarked in Mr. Metcalfe's amendment, that the people of Kingston have shown, on all occasions, a respect for law and order. It is very true that a majority of the citizens of Kingston are at the present time Tories in politics, and that in my humble judgments, a great pity. Still it is a different species of toryism from that existing in Montreal. Good common sense and apprehension of decency with the many restrain the evil passions of the ignor