

of people: to avoid the suffering and distressing which prevailed in this city last winter, it is not only necessary that there should be a sufficient supply, but that it should be sold at a reasonable rate.—[New York Merchant Advertiser.]

LOWER CANADA. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. Tuesday, November 15, 1831.

This day, at two o'clock. His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman on the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly, to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that the House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to open the Second Session of the fourteenth Provincial Parliament, with the following Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. It affords me much satisfaction to meet you again in Provincial Parliament, and I trust that the season of the year which has been chosen for your meeting will prove to be the most suitable to the convenience of the Majority of the two Houses.

The Liberal appropriations of the Legislature during the last Session, for Internal Communications and other objects of the public utility in the Province, appear, generally speaking, to have been expended with judgment, and as regards to the economy by the Commissioners appointed to carry those objects into effect, and the beneficial results which have already attended these undertakings hold out every encouragement to the Legislature to proceed in the same course by the grant of further aid towards the accomplishment of such objects as are still in progress, and for the commencement of others.—Amongst the various objects of this nature which claim your notice in the course of this Session, I wish particularly to point out:—

1st.—The Kempt Road between Metis and Rivisouche. 2d.—The Communication between St. John and Laprairie. 3d.—The further improvement of the Harbour of Montreal. 4th.—The Road from the Townships of St. Hyacinthe, by the outlet of Lake Memphrango.

The House of Assembly has been engaged to day (Tuesday) in the question of Mr. Christie's expulsion. Several motions for this purpose were made by Mr. Bourgeois, and seconded by Mr. Lauegueux. The first, to have the former entries in the Journals read, met with strong opposition, and Mr. Peck moved an adjournment of the question till tomorrow. This was rejected, and the entries read. The next motion was to identify the present Robert Christie with the Mr. Christie, who was alleged to have abused the public confidence, &c. &c. and who had been expelled. Mr. Peck again

moved an adjournment, but this was also rejected. The third Resolution, that Mr. Christie was therefore unworthy to sit in this House, was then brought forward. The fourth was that he be expelled. On this motion the division was 18 to 22. Messrs. Ogden and Stuart having retired. The correspondence of the Hon. Mr. Viger, now in England, as Agent of the Assembly, with the Speaker, was laid before the House and ordered to be printed. Mr. Neilson introduced a Bill to appoint Commissioners, to treat with those of Upper Canada, on motives of general interest.

THE HERALD. Kingston, Wednesday, November 23, 1831.

The Ship Grosvenor has arrived at Boston from Newcastle, with a paper that Town to Oct. 4th, containing nothing of further importance. In our next we may expect interesting accounts of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords.

Since our last, the Governor and Lieut. Governor have met the Legislatures of their respective Provinces and delivered their speeches. They say that the roads are very bad and want improvement; that subject we are well acquainted with to our sorrow and cost, without having spent much time studying the dead languages and philosophy at the Upper Canada College. The farmers coming to town with half a load in their waggon get stuck in the mud by the way several times. They say it is twice the labour to bring their produce to market that it is to raise it upon the land, consequently they must charge double price for it to pay themselves. This falls very hard upon the destitute poor, who had no means to provide for themselves before the roads were bad; and of this class of persons we have abundance near Kingston. The advantages of cheap and easy communications are incalculable, they are like veins to the body, exciting and giving spirit and activity to all around. They put every thing in motion within their reach, and cause a rapid exchange of commodities suitable for man's use and comfort. They also are the means to dispel ignorance, and scatter the benefits and productions of the united wisdom, industry, and mechanical discoveries of one country to all the world. The benefits of easy, and good lines of communication are next to our food and raiment; they require our fostering care, without them a country is like a stagnant pool, exhaling its vapor in the surrounding sky.

Our communications should be also uninterupted to be able to receive their full value. It is a clog to the Upper Province to have our grand outlet passing through the lower Province and under their command. We are constantly exposed to vexations, impositions and regulations, made by them, now we are under the same dominion. We are obliged to put up with what share of the duties imposed upon imported goods that we can catch, and even that is not remitted without much difficulty. Had we the command of an outlet, our revenue on imports would at least be double the present amount. The local difficulties of our situation are beyond our control, but we should endeavour to prevent them being impeded by the selfish disposition of our neighbours as much as possible.

The notification respecting the rumoured alterations of the duty on timber, &c. from the Baltic is also very consoling. It was certainly calculated to create alarm in this Province, for it had every prospect of destroying our timber trade; and consequently a valuable medium to help to pay for the large quantity of manufactured goods imported by us from the mother country, for the use of the Province, which is becoming greater and greater, by the large additions made yearly to our population by natural increase (for it to be remembered we are not yet initiated into the secrets of the Malthus system) as well as the floods of poor and penniless emigrants, arriving every season; to fly from one scene of distress to encounter others of a varied nature, and unsuitable to their former habits and constitution.

The councils of the nation. Their responsibility is very great. An unrighteous Judge will stand in an awful situation on the great day of reckoning, before the unerring Searcher of all hearts, when the books shall be opened, and every man rewarded according to the deeds done in the flesh. By holding their office during good behaviour they have still left sufficient inducement to favor the wishes of the Executive, judging places of profit at their disposal. Judges have brothers, sons, daughter's husbands, and a long train of relations wanting to be provided for in ease, and affluence. There will be temptations enough left for an ambitious man, without the dread of being put out of office at the pleasure of any authority, should he displease them in his duty by his judgment or otherwise.

Some of our Friends want to know the state of our markets, we shall endeavour to meet their request as far as we are able, but we confess it is rather a difficult job with respect to our own, for there is little to be seen, except a few vegetables about the waggon, for which they ask nearly double the price they did a short time back. We asked the price of some flour the other day, Fifteen shillings the Cwt. was the answer, we farmers cannot afford to raise it for less, and he stuck to his price like an honest dealer who disdains to make two prices.

The last accounts from England state the price of flour at 42s. to 45s. sterling per sack of 24 Cwt. making from 32s. 6d. to 35s. currency the barrel. The charges on a barrel from here will be 5s. duty: 6s. freight—do. to Quebec 3s. sterling, or over three dollars besides profit insurance and other charges, which the difference of exchange will not cover. The reader will see that flour at 34 dollars per barrel here, will not pay charges to be sent to England. We hear that very heavy losses have been sustained by the purchasers of flour in Lower Canada last spring, and in consequence no business is doing below this fall for exportation. The high prices of flour hitherto has been a great relief to the Province, and has enabled us to meet the demand for imported goods with a course of exchange nearly 10 per cent. against us. The benefit received by the Province, when flour brings a high price, is overbalanced by what the consumer has to pay extra, over a reasonable growing price; therefore we are sorry there is no prospect of a high price for some time to come in the English market.

American Wheat made into flour at the Gananoque mills, was admitted into England at the Provincial duties.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ON THE OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT ON THURSDAY LAST. Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I meet you in the Provincial Parliament before the expiration of the usual period of recess, as the opening of the Session at this season appears in every respect more convenient to the Province than in the early part of the year.

From the Colonial Advocate. House of Assembly, Thursday evening. GENERAL ELECTION. Messrs. Peter Shaver and R. D. Fraser, members of the House, delivered to the speaker a certificate of the death of the late Mr. Jessup, member for Grenville. After some discussion, it was not decided that the speaker should take the necessary steps for the issuing of a writ for the election of a successor to Mr. Jessup.—The House will consider of the course to be taken, to-morrow morning.

POSTAGE OF MEMBERS. The House resolved, that all postages of letters and newspapers to and from Members of the House of Assembly, during the present session, be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Sanson gave notice of a bill to require District Sheriffs to give security for monies in their hands.—Mr. McNab gave notice of a bill to regulate the powers and proceedings of the District Courts.—Mr. Attorney General gave notice of a bill to prevent disturbances and interruption in chapels and meeting houses.—Mr. Bidwell moved for the printing of 200 copies of Sir John Colborne's speech.—Mr. Elliot gave notice of a bill to regulate the line for the prevention of the Sheriff giving notice of a bill to attach the property of absconding debtors, and of a bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious law suits.

The House is to take His Excellency's Speech into consideration next Monday. The Attorney General gave notice of a bill for the improvement of the administration of justice in criminal cases; also of a bill for refining the power and duty of justices of the peace; also of a bill for the commitment or bailment of prisoners in criminal cases; and of a bill respecting oaths and tests, also of another bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases, and for the amendment of the law in cases of insolvent debtors.

COMMUNICATIONS. For the Upper Canada Herald. Mr. Editor.—Your correspondent, Store Street has made some just remarks, and suggested some valuable hints respecting the Streets of this town. The subject itself is interesting to the inhabitants, and I trust will receive due attention from the proper quarter. In the mean time Mr. Editor while I am sensible, it is much easier to point out faults than to correct them, permit me to add a few remarks to those of your correspondent Store Street.

to be pardoned for most earnestly and affectionately requesting my Brethren in U. C. not to permit any thing to be said or done which may endanger the peace and good feeling of our churches. It is not to be wondered at—that at last a resolution is formed to extend our Missions to U. C. Again the wonder is that it was ever abandoned by us. It was in fact most absurd to suppose that British subjects should be excluded forever from preaching in any part of the British territory. A compact to that effect so restrictive of civil and religious rights so injurious and unjust, must, sooner or later be changed even if the relation of the parties making it remained unbroken! But no harm can arise from seeking to set aside mutually a foolish and unjust compact and substituting in its place a wise and just one. And if the attempt proves unsuccessful which I think not likely, then those who resist it will be entirely in the wrong before God and men.—But as the object of our Brethren in U. C. is the same with our own namely the conversion and salvation of our fellow sinners and as we are both Wesleyans, I trust that such measures will be mutually adopted as will enable us to pursue that object, with one head and with one mind and with one united effort. Such a course must give our benevolent rulers unfeigned pleasure, and I am greatly mistaken if such a course would not be hailed by every well wisher to true religion in both the Canadas as a consummation most desirable. We could then obey the calls of the thousands in U. C. who have long wished for our presence and labors with the double prospect of peace and usefulness before us. I remain your truly, JAMES NOWLAN.

LECTURE. ON THE TRUTH OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. THE Subscriber will deliver on Friday evening next (Nov. 25th.) at seven o'clock, in the Court-House, in Kingston, a concluding Lecture on the truth of the Christian religion.—The design of the Lecture is to point out with precision and exactness, the mode of deciding on the title of the Christian religion to our belief.

The provinces of Faith and reason will be discriminated; and it will be shown that the essence of the understanding to the doctrines of christianity, which is called Faith, rests on a previous most extensive and severe exercise of the logical powers of the mind, whence it will appear that the practice of representing the peculiar truths of christianity to the matters of Faith & not of reason—correct enough when accurately stated and understood—has, nevertheless, from want of sufficient precision, brevity and clearness of discrimination, brought most unreasonably and unjustly upon the system of revelation.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Steam Boat "Windsor" are requested to attend a Meeting of the Committee for building the Steamer "Windsor" Fourth, at Gananoque, 31st October, 1831, at 12 o'clock.

THE Token. The Atlantic Souvenir, The Pearl, for sale at the Kingston Circulating Library. Also,—Gough's, Voster's, and Walkingham's Arithmetic. Store Street, Kingston, Nov. 23, 1831.

NEW GOODS. THOMAS WILSON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received, in addition to his former stock, per the Dryope from Liverpool, a very general assortment of Staple Goods among which will be found Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixt CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, ditto, Ladies' Queen and Pelisse Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, and Flannels, Batters and Bath Cloaking, Cambrics, Fartans and Bombazette Plaids,—Domestic and Steam loom Cottons, Fancy Gingham, Turkey Stripes and Checks, a good supply of Book Jacquet and Mill Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Ladies' Corsets. A fine assortment of Ladies, and Children's London Boots and Shoes.

T. W. will also receive in a few days per the ship Thomas from London, a beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS such as Crepe de Lyon figured Gauzes and Mandarins, India Silks, Satins and Gros de Naples, rich oriental Lavender and Brocade Silks, China Gauzes &c. Fancy Silk Shawls, and Handkerchiefs, Thread Edging and Band Laces, Edgings and Quillings, Fancy Silk Gimp, Braids, Combs, and Trimmings together with general Trimmings, Bombazette, and fancy colored Merinoes. A very rich article of Queen Adelaide's Calicoe, entire new pattern, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Silk and Cotton Parasols, Winter Vestings, rich blond Velis, ditto, black Lace together with a general assortment of small Wares and Haberdashery.

THE Subscriber having recently returned from England, where he has been for the purpose of selecting and purchasing GOODS. Having bought upon the very best of terms, and taken every pains in the selection, he now begs to offer them to the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and its vicinity, hoping to meet with that patronage and support that has hitherto received from a generous public. Having imported a very extensive stock, both of fancy and staple goods, particularly of WOOLLENS, (Cloth, Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes, and Bombazette) he calls the attention of Country Merchants as he determined to sell them on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in Montreal. He also particularly wishes to draw the attention of the Farmers to his store, knowing that he can supply them at such prices that will give them general satisfaction. In his assortment will be found Liquors and Wines of the very best description, Teas and Sugars, an excellent assortment of CROCKERY, also a good assortment of Ladies' FURS (Muffs) and a variety of the newest fashion) Gentlemen's Cloth Camlet and Oil Cloth Cloaks. An excellent assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Clogs and Patterns, a very fine selection of Ladies' Work Boxes and Writing Desks, also Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, and a small assortment of Plated Ware and Jewelry &c.

NOTICE.—The sons of Saint Andrew are requested to meet at the Mansion House Hotel on Thursday next the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of their tutelary saint. Kingston Nov. 23d, 1831.

A CANDID CANDIDATE.—The following address was really written by a very honest gentleman, since dead, who was a candidate for the office for which he beto solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens. Gentlemen: I offer myself as a candidate for sheriff; I have been a revolutionary officer; fought many bloody battles; suffered hunger toil and heat; got honourable scars, but I tell you plainly, how I shall discharge my duty, should I be so happy to obtain a majority of your suffrages. 1st. If writs are put into my hands against any of you, I will take you if I can, and unless you can get bail, I will deliver you over to the keeper of the jail. 2d. If judgements are found against you, and executions directed to me, I will sell your property as the law directs, without favour or affection; and if there should be any surplus money, I will punctually remit it. 3d. If any of you should commit a crime (which God forbid) that requires capital punishment, according to law, I will hang you up by the neck till you are dead. [Savannah Georgian.]