Kingston

Light House and Tonnage Duties, C. W. Bank Imposts, Militia Commissions, Fines,

Fines, Forientires, &c.
Casual,
From Public Works,
Balance of Consolidated Fund,
31st December, 1842,

Total, Currency,

Fines, Forfeitures, &c.



herald.

A CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

TOL. XXIV.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1843.

Colonial.

WIDLAND DISTRICT ASSIZES. His Honor Mr. Justice McLean passed sent-

Richard Cheesebro,—contempt of Court.
Sentence 3 months in the District Gaol.
Samuel Smith,—passing counterfeit money.
Phorincial Penitentiary for 3 years.
Athur Mowbray,—obtaining property under
this pretences. 6 calendar months in Gaol at

hard labor.
Ralph Smith,—keeping a disorderly House
Fined £10, and three months at hard labor in

wheeled the post of the control of the post of the pos

k do. William Nelson,—obtaining money under the pretences. 6 months do. do. gdward Macaboy,—larceny. 6 months do.

James McCaul,—larceny. 3 months do. do. James Wilson,—larceny. 3 years Provincial

Innes Murphy. 3 years do. do.
Christopher Farrell. 3 years do. do.
Robert Hamilton,—larceny. 6 months at indiabour in the District Gaol.
Picar Luyken,—larceny. 3 months do. do.
Innes Bennett,—larceny. 4 months do. do.
Innes Maghar,—larceny. 4 months do. do.
Mary Ann Derrick, larceny. 3 months do. do.
Mary Ann Derrick, larceny. 3 months do.

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1840.

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n taken in

R & Co.

ortment nd retail,

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MPSON.

DUSE.

Business

I those et WM. GAby Messr appy to rion, Privated the prehe will the satisface extent arantee the city Store of Sales, &c.

KELL. f. C. M.

ALE.

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on hand.

ESDA

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or the pay gratis r. ears are pai d (post raid

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X.

nent of the Revenue from Custom Duties

in the Province	e of Cana	ida, loi	the year	18	12.
Heads of Revenu		ollectie		am	ount
Comments	£	s d			
Customs.		10000	£	8	d
Same.		3 10	A. Carrier	11	2
	52403 14		149491	6	6
	17759 16		16861	6	4
Philipsburgh,	773 8	A	626	19	0
Cateau du Lac,	832 10	11	106	10	1.1
Stinstead,	672 1		557	1	7
Beauce,	20 12	2	10	6	11
Amherstburgh,		7 2	22	18	84
Bath	302 2		302	2	4
Belleviile.	340 12		237	12	2
Brockville.	573 8	LIANS TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	466	11	8
Bood Head,	63 6		31	13	1}
Barlington,	7604 €		7233	8	11
Chatham,	215 14	1 8	145	14	8
Cappewa,	906 2		803	2	7
Cobourg,	1076 14	94	947	18	1}
Conwall,	148 2	10	68	3	4
for Erie,	871 1	105	771	T	101
Gananoque,	48 2	03	22	4	01
Giderich,	44 18	01	22	4	01
Hall well,	410 19	6	310	0	3
Kingston,	6823 10	1 4	6510	7	21
Mara Town,	57 11		28	15	81
Newcastle,	170 15	2 84	83	3	6
Nagara,	898	3 4	797	13	1
Oskville,	94 8	8 11	46	10	63

Total, £278930 7 31 £265465 18 03 educt house rent, &c., allowed by Warrant Collector Beauce, 1841,

Estimate of certain expenses of the Civil Go-trament of the Province of Canada, for the 1843, for which supply is required—made that statement prepared by the Inspector Ge-

EXPENDITURE.	
Mulant General of Militia, Clerks, and Contingencies,	
validda P.ast.	£ 985 6
The Callada West	253 0
Bradie Council.	6430 10
Assembly,	14975 0
servante of old	
	993 18
homotion of Education,	6601 10

ous Public Institutions, tals and other Charities. uses in 1841 and 1842, rvants unprovided for

Sterling, Currency, 1843. st on debt.

nent charges as under :--Canada Acts,-Penons, Rents, Agriculture, Emigration, Police, &c. &c. per Canada Acts,—Adjt. General Militia, Schools, 8992 8 hthouses, Pensions, Ag-

ada Acts, ogical Survey, ncy of Fee Fund, ight Hon non Schools, sion of Laws, ees of Returning Officers,

Excess of Revenue over estimated Expenditure. ST. CATHARINE'S Canada West, Oct. 2. THE WELLAND CANAL.

You know that it is my custom to make an annual tour through most of the united province of Canada, and I usually amuse myself by looking at the improvements of this, to me, interesting country. I sometimes enter the province at its Eastern section, and sometimes at the West-ern. This season my entry was at the falls of ern. This season my entry was at the falls of Niagara, where, on the South side as well as on the North, I remained a few days. The accommodations on either side are greatly improved, and the number of visitors the past Summer much larger than at any former time. One thing I noticed on the British side, as soon as I landed from the farry boats that I was beare the thing I noticed on the British side, as soon as I landed from the ferry boat; that I was beset by some six or eight hackmen, all anxious to be employed to show the lines in the vicinity of the falls. This, although in New York often very trublesome, is here a great convenience. Here, tofore the traveller had to climb up the steep to the hydrogram well as he could and sand a cart the hotel, as well as he could, and send a cart down for his baggage. Hacks at that time down for his baggage. Hacks at that time were searcely known, and the few carriages of any description were hired at an extravagant rate. Now they are as moderate in their de-

mands as any reasonable person can desire.

The "City of the Falls" has not increased much. I observed that two or three buildings had been put up since my last visit. Your old friend Consul Buchannan is very pleasantly located, on the site where the late well known Forsyth planted bis first cable for the consult of the Forsyth planted his first cabin for the accommodation of "gentlemen who wanted to see the falls." Mr. Buchannan has made great improvements, and others are in contemplation. He appears happy in seeing his old friends, and gives them a cordial reception.

But a m wandaring from the arbitect on which

But I am wandering from the subject on which it was my purpose to write—the "Welland Canal." I have been on the line of this great work and am surprised at its magnitude. It is not my intention to touch the mooted question whether it is for the advantage of New York to go on with the culargement of the Eric canal—that I shall leave for your politicians, as it is well known that every thing with you must be deknown that every thing with you must be de-

cided by political parties.

The Welland has now about one thousand men employed in the construction of the new locks, and making the culargement. During the past Winter some four thousand were employed; and as executive. the past Winter some four thousand were employed; and as soon as the navigation ceases it is expected six thousand men will find occupation. A greater number than is now employed cannot work to advantage without stopping navigation. The entire work will probably be completed in 1846, but in 1845 it will be navigable

pleted in 1846, but in 1845 it will be navigable on the enlarged plan.

At the present time there are 32 locks; when the enlarged work is finished there will be only 22, with a lift of from 12½ to 14 feet. The locks on the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite, made in the best manner. Those at each entrance from the lakes are to be 185 feet long and 45 feet wide; the other twenty 150 feet long and 25½ feet wide. The length of the canal will be 23 miles. The vessels which will pass through the canal are to be 145 feet long and 26 wide, including all projections. The

trade will be done by the new fashioned steamers called "propellers."

At Port Maitland there is to be a graving dock, which will be of importance both to the naval and mercantile interest. Mr. Powell, the chief engineer on the Welland, mentioned to me an item of intelligance of no little importance in a commercial view. It is that the ice at Port Maitland breaks up in the Spring some three weeks before it generally does at Buffalo, thereby giving them so much advance of our side in reaching a market.

by giving them so much advance of our side in reaching a market.

The Board of Works have gone on improving the navigation of the Grand River, so that at this time there is a steam boat running from Dunville on the Welland canal to Brantford, on the Grand river, passing through a rich and fertile country Plank roads too are in progress throughout the province, and a determination is manifested by those in authority to aid the agricultural interest of the country.

ricultural interest of the country.
You, and perhaps some of your readers, will probably recoilect the Welland Canal was orignally the property of a stock company. It was not, nor over could be, profitable as such, and it became "a public work," and an appropriation of \$2,500,000 was made by the government for the enlargement. This sum, with the premium of exchange, I am informed, will com-plete the work, and perhaps leave a little for plete the work, and contingencies. A more propitious time, it is believed, will never occur for such an undertak-

ing. Labor is cheap, and enough hands are £8113 13 7

£76912 13 5

£85458 10 5 on to quell any outbreack, and besides these is a military force of two hundred men ready at a moment's notice.

The numerous log cabius and shantees for the counmodation of the workmen look like little towns. The men and their families appear well and generally enjoy good health. A visit from "Father Matthew," however, would be of some service to many of them.

About eight o'clock A. M. on Friday the 20th 9235 0 0 inst., a small vessel belonging to H. Hermance of Hay Day, loosed from Picton, (where she had discharged a cargo of wheat,) and with a quantity of salt and fifty dollars in cash on board, and

will pass through the canal are to be 145 feet long and 26 wide, including all projections. The schooners will generally be of the burthen 450 tons. It is ext e ted that the chief pertion of the trade will be done by the new fashioned steamers called "propelkts."

At Port Maitland there is to be a graving dock, which will be of importance both to the naval and mercantile interest. Mr. Powell, the chief engineer on the Welland, mentioned to me an item of intelligance of no little importance in a commercial view. It is that the ice at Port Maitland breaks up in the Spring some three weeks before it generally does at Buffalo, thereby giving them so much advance of our side in reaching a market.

Step Cattenau on the North side, and the Madawask and the Pitteiwawa on the South are awasks and the Pitteiwawa on the South are probably the next in size. One general feature of one awasks and the Pitteiwawa on the South are probably the next in size. One general feature of one awasks and the Pitteiwawa on the South are probably the next in size. One general feature of one three of takes which feed their smaller branches. Almost every stream which will be or either one about the other same and item of intelligance of no little importance in a commercial view. It is that the ice at Port Maitland breaks up in the Spring some three weeks before it generally does at Buffalo, thereby giving them so much advance of our side in reaching and the Pitteiwawa on the South awask and the Pitteiwawa on the South are probably the next in size. One general feature of intellogance of Lakes which feed their smaller branches canoe leads to a lake, and perhaps two or three. It is hard to surmise what future generation may see the map of the Ottawa and its branches completed, considering the woll ere general who vert was a bark canoe leads to a lake, and perhaps two or three. It is hard to surmise, and perhaps two or three. It is hard to surmise, and perhaps two or three. It is hard to surmise, and perhaps two or three. It is hard to surmise,

their waters by larger and larger channels towards the main Ottawa.

I have seen but little of the remoter parts of the Ottawa country, much less than I have long hoped and intended to see, but I do not speak altogether from hear-say. In travelling some years ago between the Ottawa and the lower part of the Georgian Bay, by the waters of the Pittoiwawa and the Moose River, our route traversed thirty, two lakes the whole distinguish Pittoiwawa and the Moose River, our route traversed thirty-two lakes; the whole distance not much exceeding 150 miles. In returning a more southern route was followed for about 100 miles, crossing the North sources of the Madawaska, and here again eighteen lakes were seen. Thus no less than fifty lakes are met with in a route of about 250 miles; small lakes of course, mostly within one to five miles in extent, but all deep permanent basins, and almost all sumplying lies. permanent basins, and almost all supplying liv-ing streams. The Pettoiwawa cannot be fed by less than one hundred small lakes. The Madawaska streams spread over a much greater tract of country, and one hundred and fifty lakes may reasonably be set down for it. The Gatineau probably extends its branches over as wide region as both the other rivers; and thus the three tributaries alone will go far to present half the number of lakes I have surmised for the whole of the Uttawa waters. I have little distinct information of the tributary waters of the Ottawa beyond the first three hundred miles of its course, or of the surrounding upper country. This man is certain, that the main river issues This much is certain, that the main river issu from this unknown region with a very heav body of water, gathered from numberless reser

voirs on all side. We may arrive at something like a probable conjecture of the amazing number of small lakes in this part of Canada, by a rude sort of calculaion. It is a common opinion or saying of people who frequent the upper Ottawa country that one third of its surface is covered by water Admitting that only a tenth part of the surface is so covered, and that the extent of what may be called the upland Lake region of the Ottawa

whether in size, position, or the wonderful dispersion of its tributary waters. The lower main channel of the Ottawa extends from the head of the maritime navigation of the St. Lawrence, directly towards the great inland basins of the continent. First it stretches about west, approaching within one hundred miles of Lake Ontario. The upward direction of the channel is then about North-West, until within the same distance from the North East point of Lake Huron. Beyond this nothing authentic is ascertained of the course of the Ottawa, but the ascen' of the river is said to be to the upper endof Lake Temescemany, a considerable expansion of its waters; and considered about 450 miles from Montreal. Beyond this the course is re-

would recommend that in commemoration of the great benefit he has been instrumental in conferring on the country, the new passage should be named the Macpherson Channel.—[Montreal

Legislative Council.

From the Chronicle. Debate on Seat of Government concluded.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON .- Does the hon. geutle-Hon. Mr. Ferguson.—Does the hon. gentleman think it a degradation that the Legislature should assemble in one of the most splendid buildings in North America, where they will be provided with two Halls each 100 feet in length, upwards of 50 feet in width, and 28 feet high; if we proceed to build, can we desire better accommodation than these can afford. And when it is a question whether we should accept this offer, or authorize the expenditure of £100,000 elsewhere, when our revenue is deficient, I don't see what better we can do but accept the generous offer which has been made.

Hon. Mr. Dg Bladdiers.—I did not intend

Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE.-I did not intend again to address the House, but my hon friend, or rather (as he has corrected me,) he hon, and learned gentleman who has just sat down, combels me to rise; he has indeed returned from his Easterly travels, and there made some notable discoveries; he has found out that hitherto we have all been in error, that the progress of mankind or of countries is in no way under the Sun's influence, and contrary to all preconceived and ill-founded prejudice, but emigration is in future to flow in an inverse ratio to the Sun's course, and must have experiently to the Sun's course, and must necessarily take an Eastern and Northern direction. A notable discovery this truly, of the hon and learned gentleman. He has aid before us the boundaries extent and capabilities of a terra incognita. Another hongest leman (Mr. Tache,) has described the magnificence of the principality of Scarces (res. pificence of the principality of Saguenay, (yes, yes, cried Mr. T.) were melons are raised, and plums even ripen and are eaten, true, true, resumed Mr. DeB. a precocious country that concentrates its heat and produces in one short summer all the effects of Southern climates, but tity of salt and fifty dollars in cash on board, and sorvey.

1500 0 0 tity of Fee Fund, 1606 13 0 4 dedown the Bay. The day was stormy, and 1500 0 0 to 150 courses, 1600 0 1 4 dedown the Bay. The day was stormy, and 1500 0 0 to 150 courses, 170 course

As there of our beginging, but which when spectrum of hold on by the wreck; truce was in a state of the first time two years once because the works of the state of the state

guage—he has broached doctrines too plain to be misunderstood, that could have no other tendency—however great must be out astonishment at hearing them issue from the lips of one who filled the highest office in the Executive of that Administration, which first attempted to carry it into operation under Lord Sydenham, a nd well had he and his present colleagues taken their measures to bring about this overthrow, with a House of Assembly at their disposal; (he would not stop to enquire how composed;) they have picked this branch of the Legislature, in which I now stand, so as to ensure a majority taking care to prevent so far as they thought possible, a repetition of the infliction they had lately received, by dictating to this House the time the Government would permit it to undettake discussion on the subject.—The hon gentleman base seked, are the gentlement, is son on the subject.—The hon gentleman has made; the contemptation of the intentions of this contemptible place to be taught to this contemptible place to be taught strish laws, and a soft the contemptible place to be taught strish laws, and language fit for the representative of the Government would permit it to undettake discussion on the subject.—The hon gentleman has asked, are the gentlemen from Lower Canada—but he & his colleagues of the executive would hear a lesson not soon to be forgotten; their forces were inarshalled in a disorderly state, and what was the consequence! Why in their very intake the consequence? Why in their very first at empt, or the first omslaught, their very exitated is stormed and carried, leaving them the bitter disappointment, that must always follow the ruthless and wild exertion of abused power, exercised for the very worst of purposes, when defeated in its base and unworthy objects.—Again, does the Hon. Gentleman reply to a sinder the first of his ideas. But suppose the Seat of Government was fixed in this place, what would be the ruthless and wild exertion of abused power.

Again, does the Hon. Gentleman reply to a s

of the continent. First it structures about week spending of the continent of the channel in a barge, counting the winds of the channel in a barge, counting the whole of the channel in a barge, counting the channel in the original than the channel in the c Message? And are we to be charged by the representative of the Government in this House with having congregated for the purpose of forcing on the consideration of the subject now before the House? I deny the truth of the statement which that hon, gentleman has made; there is only one gentleman here who has not been in attendance since the opening, and he could have known nothing of the intentions of hon members with respect to the Message of

citadel is stormed and carried, leaving them the bitter disappointment, that must always follow the ruthless and wild exertion of abused power, exercised for the very worst of purposes, when defeated in its base and unworthy objects.—Again, does the Hon. Gentleman reply to a single question put to him by me yesterday—can he deny, when he charges us with taking him by surprise, that the members of the Council now assembled, are far more numerous than were ever in the House during the whole of Lord Sydenham's Session—when the hon. Gentleman passed all his great measures—the total change in the Criminal Jurisprudence—the Municipal Institutions—the Education Bill—the Currency Bill—the public improvements of the whole Province; all, all these vast measures with a bare quorum. No complaints then—no qualms of conscience for a call of the House to look to public business affecting the vital interests of the whole community in every possible relation.—No, ne, at that tune the same working Members then as now present, were enough. But now indeed French Supremacy, and French sectional conscience for a call of the House to look to public business affecting the vital interests of the whole community in every possible relation.—
No, no, at that time the same working Members then as now present, were enough. But now indeed French Supremacy, and French sectional and ulterior views are in the ascendant; the phalanx must be sammoned—and for what?—to destroy the independence of this House—to smother debate and conviction by a majority summoned and on their way to effect their patriction object. (Hear, hear.) Had there not been a call on Friday last, and why were not those gentlemen then in their places? Oh! no, that was for the general business of the country, in which they never had, nor ever intended to take, a part. No response was ever made to these calls, but very different would be the result to the bugle of the hon. President. Let them learn from the proceedings of these two days what claim they can set up for consideration from these poin when they have hitherto thrown,

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