England.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. S. Rice said he rose for the purpose of stating to the House he condition of the finances of the country, and she should endeavour to do this as clearly, as distinctly, and, he could assure the House with perfect truth, with as much frankness and sincerity as he could. His difficulties were much increased by considering that he stood as successor in the exposition of the financial affairs of the country to one whose qualities—whose personal as well as public character—gave him a peculiar claim upon men of all parties. He thought it right to show the difficulty under which he laboured, when stating that the course he should pursue would be the same as that taken by Lord Althorp while filling the office which he now held. In making the present statement he did not mean to conceal anything—still less, for any temporary purpose, to make a statement in the slightest degree overcharged or deceptive. Before he approached the subject on which he was now about to enter, he wished to call the attention of the House to one cause of difficulty which he had to encounter. He referred to past reductions of expenditure and taxation.—(Hear, hear.) It must be clear to gentlemen that every such reduction heretofore made rendered it more difficult to endeavour to carry out the same principle further. (Hear, hear.) It was on that account he argued, that while further reductions were rendered more difficult by those which had preceded, the increased difficulty increased the merit of those, who coming after the establishment of an economical system, had succeeded in carrying it further and effecting additional reductions. The total amount of taxation reduced since 1814 was no less than £40,191,000—(hear, hear)—a sum approaching actually within between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 of the entire amount of our revenue at present. (Hear, hear.) Of this sum of £40,191,000, nearly £7,000,000 (£6,954,000) were reduced by the Government of which Lord Grey was the head. In like manner the reductions effected in the amount of votes of supply were extremely great. At the same time, there were some extraordinary votes, partly theirs and partly his, which had been thrown upon the estimates this year, and which prevented a further reduction of the amount of supply that would have taken place but for temporary and fortuitous circumstances. The fire which had unfortunately destroyed both Houses of Parliament, added a sum of £69,700 to the estimates.—The satisfaction given to one class of Danish claims amounted to £113,000. The fire that occurred at Dublin Custom-house, and the expense of repairing what had been destroyed, cost the country £68,000. The vote to the Poles was £10,000. There was another vote not regularly belonging to the service of the year, which had been inserted in a supplemental estimate he thought much to the satisfaction of the House—he referred to the second vote for the payment of the expenses of revising barristers. This vote for the revising barristers amounted to £22.500 and actually belonged to the service of a future period rather than to that of the present year. Then there was a vote which, though it appeared on the face of the estimates among the sum granted in supply, was in point of fact rather a remission of taxation,—he alluded the sum of £110,000 which, on the recommendation of the committee on county rates, was to be applied in reduction of the county rates. There was a vote for the British Musuem, amounting to £6,000, a charge for the education of negroes in the colonies, which was perfectly novel, and amounted to £25,000, and a vote which did not appear as yet on the estimates, but which would be shortly proposed, for the relief of the sufferers in the island of Dominica, who had sustained loss and injury from the hurricanes. This vote would amount to £12,600. There was altogether made up by the various sums he had referred to a gross amount of £436,000 which might be looked upon as in a great degree an extraordinary charge, and which it would be seen seriously interfered with any plan for a reduction of taxation. He would now proceed to state the entire amount of the income and expenditure of the present year. From the balance sheet of the year ending the 5th of April, it appeared that the total amount of

the Income of the year	£46,087,000
Expenditure	45,185,000
Leaving a surplus of	902,000

Which he thought could not but appear satisfactory to the House. He had excluded from the calculation the charge and provision made for the West India Loan, but that would not vary the proportion of the estimated and actual income and expenditure, for it must equally enter into each calculation if it were taken into account at all, and up to the present period no individual could have stated this item exactly. The charge had been estimated for financial purposes at £750,000; reducing the available surplus to between £150,000 and £200,000. With so small a net surplus, he said, little could be done in the way of a reduction of taxes.—The Right Honourable Gentleman afterwards proceded to lay before the House several statements, to prove the great increase of consumption, and the growing wealth of the country, from which it appeared that in the last four years the exports of the produce of the industry of the country had increased to the extent of £12,849,000, which was only £2,200,000 less than the whole amount of our exports in 1784. (Hear, hear.) The official value of our imports on the averages of four years ending 1830 and 1834, was during the first period £45.025,000, and during the second £47,503,000, showing an increase of £2,368,000. One of the very best means of enabling the House to form a proper estimate of the condition of the great bulk of the people, was the information contained in the returns relative to savings banks.—The returns upon the subject of savings banks presented very important results.—The following statement would show the increase which had taken place in the number of depositors of small sums—

Depositors, 1834.		Increase on 1835.
261,293 under	£20	16,718
145,827 ——	50	11,859
60,197 ——	100	3,882
20,109 ——	150	803
10,422 ——	200	870
3,215 ——	200	160 decrease.

There was on the whole, an increase o £056,861 in the amount deposited, and a large portion of that sum was made up by the deposits of persons of the poorer class. He would now refer the committee to another proof of the manner in which the sources of local improvement were developing themselves. The report of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners showed that the sum of £4,652,000, had actually been expended in the formation of canals, harbours, fisheries, waterworks, railroads, the improvement of cities and towns, and other matters of public utility. Some Hon. Members might think he was taking an ezaggerated view of the condition of the country, and would perhaps remind him that in several debates which had occured in that House the distressed state of a portion of the agricultural interest has been admitted.—(Hear.) It was, however, quite compatible with the general prosperous condition of the country that there should be a pressure upon some particular interests. If the Government and the House could not extend to the agricultural interests the relief which they deserved, it arose from no indifference to their sufferings. He believed, however, that there were measures now in progress which would afford real practical relief to the agricultural interest. It was his opinion that the agricultural interest could derive no benefit from the reduction of taxation equal to that which they would obtain from the reform of the Poor Laws.—The hon. gentleman here read a statement, the object of which was to show, that in the union of Abingdon, established under the Poor Law Amendment Act, a considerable reduction of expenditure for the support of paupers had taken place. One of the Commissioners, for whom he entertained the greatest effection and respect, had informed him that there would be a saving of £1,000,000 in the course of the present year in the amount expended on the support of the poor, and he believed that eventually the poor rates would, under the working of the new Act, be reduced one half. One word with respect to the state of the manufacturing interest. He had consulted with the gentlemen appointed under the Factories Act to superintend factories, and their reports described the condition of manufactures as most flourishing. It would be presumptuous in him to predict what would hereafter happen, but judging of the future from the light derived from the past, he would say that there was every reason to anticipate a great extension of our manufacturing prosperity The woollen trade in the west of England had heretofore been considered the most flourishing branch of that manufacture; indeed, up to a given time, Yorkshire had the advantage of Gloucestershire, and it was thought that the latter could not withstand the competition of the former. During the last year, however, there had been an increase in the manufactures of Gloucestershire of 7 per cent., of Wiltshire 25 per cent, and of Somersetshire 20 per cent. At the same time new mills were being built in Ireland; and Mr. Horner, the intelligent gentleman who superintended the manufactures, thought it probable that, before long, spun yarn would be exported from the north of Ireland into Flanders, to be there manufactured into cloth. The House would not, and ought, not, to expect him to propose any reduction of taxation which was inconsistent with the maintenance of public credit. Without, however, incurring the danger to which he had alluded, there were two or three items of taxation which he thought might be reduced. At the early part of the session, a great number of petitions were presented, praying for the reduction of the additional duty imposed last year on spirit licences. The duty in question was proposed by Lord Althorp, and was approved of by the whole House, and he believed that it was the only instance of a tax having been adopted in the House of Commons without any opposition. He (Mr. Rice) approved of the principle of the tax, and he proposed to make an alteration with respect to it only on account of the inequality of its operation. The increased duty of 50 per cent., operated very oppressively upon those publicans whose consumption of spirits was very small compared to their consumption of malt liquor. It was for the benefit of that class, & that only, that he was about to propose an alteration in the duty. His proposition was, that persons might take out a license which would authorise them to sell not more than 50 gallons of spirits, and for that license they would pay a reduced duty. (Hear.) The loss which the revenue would sustain from this alteration he calculated at £40,000. He proposed to make another reduction in the duty imposed upon a branch of our manufactures which was capable of great extension—he meant flint glass. In the first place, it was well known that there was a very great smuggling trade carried on in glass. This was inevitable whilst the duty was 6d. per lb. and the drawback of 7d per lb. He believed that the great bulk of the glass exported, and for which drawback was received, paid no duty whatever. Thus the profits of the fair trader were carried off by the smuggler, and besides the evil of smuggling in itself, it inevitably led to the corruption of the revenue officers. The tax also operated injuriously by preventing the employment of workmen, because it applied more to the cutting of glass than any other branch of the manufacture, and manufacturers did not like to run the risk of losing their capital. In this case he thought he might make a reduction of the duty without any loss being ultimately sustained by the revenue. He proposed to reduce the duty from 6d to 2d., and he anticipated from that alteration a great increase of consumption, both in the home and foreign market. (Hear, hear.) The reduction in drawback would be in the same proportion as the reduction of the duty. The revenue at present derived from the duty was £233,317, and the amount paid for drawback was £85,225, leaving £148,092 as the net amount of duty. The present loss of the revenue, by the reduction of two thirds of that sum, would be somewhat less than £100,000; but as he had no doubt that the consumption would immediately increase, he calculated the loss to the Exchequer during the next year at not more than between £50,000 and £70,000, which deficiency would be entirely supplied by increased consumption in succeeding years. There was another point to which he wished to direct the attention of the House, affecting as it did a class of the community in Ireland. The reduction he meant to propose was the removal of the stamp duty on awards for sums below a certain amount.—It was most important to encourage in that country the practise of settling disputes by awards and arbitrations, £500 (as we understood) would be lost to the revenue by this deduction. Perhaps this reduction might hereafter he extended to England; but the necessity of the case was much stronger in Ireland than it could be in England. He wished to state that neither on this nor on any other occasion did he wish, while he stood up for the maintenance of the national faith to suggest for a moment any faltering—any falling back in the great work of economy. (Hear.) They might be enabled to go further afterwards, and he had shown how great a reduction had been made already. Even in the collection of the revenue no less a sum had been saved since the year 1820 than £626,362. This was a larger reduction than the Hon. Member for Middlesex himself contemplated as possible in his memorable speech made in 1817. He wished to advert to one other point—he meant to some facts that had appeared before the Committee on sinecures. In this branch of expenditure to which there were so many objections, the time was not distant when there would be left not even a shadow of a sinecure office in Great Britain to defend.—(Cheers.) He was able to state that great improvement had taken place with reference to those sinecure offices which been left unprovided for by abolition in 1810. The amount of sinecure offices left unprovided for by the abolition in 1810 was £191,000 a year, while in 1834 the amount of the sinecure offices similarly unprovided for was not more than £17,000 a year. With respect to the pensions chargeable on the consolidated fund, a reduction had been made to the amount of L 16,000 since his Noble Friend Lord Spencer's proposed arrangement respecting the civil list. The amount chargeable for these pensions in November 1833, was L 80,262; the present charge was L64,347, showing an actual saving of L. 15,915.

He had now done, and he could not help thanking the committee for the attention they had shown to him. He thought that the state of the country could not but prove highly satisfactory to the committee. He was sure that many of the facts that he had stated must inspire them with the most perfect assurance that the general resources of the country, so far from being diminished, were steadily improving, so as to show that we might set at defiance any foreign aggression; and that notwithstanding our debt, we were in a state to maintain the national honour, and to uphold the high character of this nation. The loan which had just been effected he would appeal to as an unanswerable proof that the credit of England now stood higher than it ever did before. If they compared the rate at which it was raised with the rate at which money was borrowed by foreign countries, it would show how much higher the character of this country was than that of any other nation. (Cheers) He concluded by thanking the House for the patience with which they had listened to a statement which he feared had been tedious. (Cheers.)

The resolutions were, after some debate, agreed to and ordered to be reported next day.

SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT!—We do not mean to imply that there is any thing of a high political character in the circumstance (if there were we would not meddle with it,) the fact is, that for the last six weeks, the Duke of Wellington, the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, has left his well-known seat in the centre of the first, or ducal bench, and gone to the one behind. His Grace, in his retreat, was followed by the Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Aberdeen, and two or three other high Tory Peers. The front bench, if not always deserted (it is sometimes so,) is now used chiefly by Peers, either young in years or green in politics. The consternation of that honest Englishman, the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, on Tuesday evening, appeared to be prodigious. He had for many a day flanked Wellington's left wing: on the night mentioned, he made his first appearance this session, and took his seat in his old position; he looked anxiously around, as if in sorrow, for his quondam associates, until he found them quietly ensconsed in the comparative obscurity of the "second row in the pit." Talking of the ducal bench, one may be permitted to state that in the present "trumpery and harlequin" house, (as the Duke of Cumberland called it, in consequence of the red and yellow stripes which adorn its walls,) the benches are but three deep; in the last they are four in number, the first for Dukes, the second for Marqueses, the third for Earls, and the fourth and last for Viscounts and Barons. Courtesy (drawn more freely and frequently upon in the House of Lords than any where else,) however, allows a Peer of the lowest grade to take his seat, if he so please, on the highest or ducal bench; but a motion "that Noble Lords do take their proper places," will have the effect of removing the stray ones to their true positions. A curious example of this kind took place once upon a time: Lord Ellenborough a baron, and one of the cleverest tacticians in debate, had very much teazed the Duke of Richmond on a certain question, so much so, that the Noble Baron doubted the propriety of again addressing the House on the same subject, lest he should be assailed with the unharmonious croak of "spoke! spoke!" Ellenborough who was on the ducal bench, set to work and plied another Noble Duke near him, evidently with a view of opposing Richmond at second hand; the latter was immediately aware of this, and very smartly put the above motion, which seperated his opponents before the one had sufficiently charged the other with information for a new attach. On that memorable morning, too, when the King went down to the House and suddenly prorogued it, nothing tended more than this simple motion to break up the noisy and discontented parties who were furiously contending even in the hearing of His Majesty.—[London Literary Gazette.]

BRITISH REVENUE BUDGET.—By the statement of the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Rice, it appears that the surplus revenue of Great Britain for the year ending July 5th, 1835, over expenditure amounts to £1,205,000. From that date to July next year, it is estimated at £835,000 Out of this £700,000 may be required for the West India loan, leaving a surplus of about only £150,000. The reductions proposed on the revenue are very, trivial. On flint glass the reduced tax will occasion a loss to the revenue of about £65,000—the abolition of the extra duties on spirit licenses about £40,000, and that of the stamp duty on awards in Ireland £500.

Provincial Extracts.

From the Montreal Courier.

RAIL ROAD FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO HURON.

We have a communication on the subject of a rail road which promises results more magnificent than any that has hitherto been projected in this or in the upper province. So boundless is the field, which by it is proposed to be rendered more accessible, and so flattering the prospects of commercial advantages to these regions which it holds out, that we regard the contemplated undertaking as claiming the best encouragement from the inhabitants of both the Canadas. The railway is designed to connect lakes Ontario and Huron from Wellington square, at the head of lake Ontario, to Goderich, on lake Huron. If any one will take the trouble to examine a map of this section of North America, a cursory glance will satisfy him of the immense an new facilities that would be afforded by it to trade.

As there can be but one opinion as to the promising nature of the field for enterprise which the rapidly settling countries which border Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior display, any more direct route by which their inhabitants can communicate with the sea must partake of the importance of the countries themselves. The only way in which the territory of Michigan, north west, the northern parts of Illinois and Indiana, and the part of Upper Canada bordering on Lake Huron, is generally reached at present, is by the Welland Canal and Lake Erie from Lake Ontario, or by the Erie Canal and the Lake of the same name from New York and other parts of the states. It may be said that all the intercourse of the Canadas with the countries above Lake Ontario is carried on through the Welland Canal; and through the same channel there flows a trade from Oswego and other ports on Ontario, rapidly increasing in importance. To the countries on Lake Erie, the route either by the Erie or Welland Canals is the most natural and the best that could be obtained. But either of them is very circuitous to Lake Huron or Michigan. Now, by actual survey, it is found that the distance between Wellington Square, at the head of Lake Ontario, and Goderich, on Lake Huron, does not exceed 100 miles, while, between the same points, if the circuit of Lake Erie be made, it will range between 400 and 500 miles.—The Welland Canal would, in the event of such a direct and short communication being opened up between Lakes Ontario Huron, by no means be rendered useless; but it would still remain the medium of intercourse between the fruitful regions which border the lakes which it connects. But it is absolutely requisite, to complete the magnificent chain of internal communication which, by means of our lakes and rivers, we hope in a few years to see in full operation, to have a railroad or canal between the points above-mentioned, on Lakes Ontario and Huron.

Examining the character of the proposed route, in how far it would permit a rail-road being formed, no section of the province, we are convinced, could be found better adapted for a work of this kind. With the exception of some hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Wellington square, the country through which the road would pass is flat, and covered with the best materials which could be used in its formation. We need scarcely remark, that the Huron and Gore districts are among the richest tracts of land in the Canadas, and would of themselves supply considerable trade to the railroad, independent of its use in the transit of goods and produce between the upper lakes and the sea.

But so stupendous are the results which may be naturally expected from this enterprise, and which evesy one must at once discern that we feel it to be an idle waste of words to make any laboured attempt to recommended it. We may, however, be permitted to remark, that as the Upper Canada Land Company has lately made a purchase of one million of acres of land, through which the railway must pass, that its interests are materially concerned in the success of the undertaking, which, if finally prosecuted, would enhance the value of the company's lands some twenty or thirty per cent,

A charter will, we understand, be sought for the proposed railway, in the next session of the Upper Canada Parliament. We have no doubt of its being granted, for we honestly confess, that none, of all the railway schemes which have been hatched this summer, is so captivating to our imagination as this direct and expeditious communication between the sea, St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, and their numberless tributaries.

A soldier of the 32d Regiment, named THOMAS JAMES, was killed on Thursday last at the Barracks, by falling about twenty feet from a ladder, and striking his head on the ground. The deceased had been orderd by his officer to call out another man belonging to the same company. To save time, and to avoid going round several flights of stairs, JAMES ran up the ladder and called to his comrade through the window. On his descent, his foot was caught by one of the spokes of the ladder, and he was precipitated with great violence on the hard ground. His skull was completely fractured—his death instantaneous. JAMES JAMES was a WATERLOO man, and within a few days would have been entitled to his discharge, from having completed a service of twenty one years.—[Montreal Gaz.]

We understand that a Barn belonging to Mr. Dickie, of Burford, was burnt on Wednesday morning of last week, well filled with grain and hay. A person by the name of McDonald has been arrested on suspicion of firing it, and under very strong circumstantial proof, bound over for trial of the next Assizes for the London district.

[Dundas Post.]

Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS, FOR THE THREE DAYS PRECEDING.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 29, 1835.

ASHES.—Pearls are very scarce, and parcels containing a fair proportion of seconds would readily command 37s. One or two small lots have brought 37s. 3d. a 37s. 6d. per cwt. Pots have not been so eagerly sought for, yet prices are fully maintained, a sale having been made to-day of 100 brls. at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

FLOUR.—There has been very little business doing in this article for some days past, and we do not alter our quotations. Of Upper Canada Superfine, "Yonge Mills," 150 brls have realised 31s. 3d. per brl., 90 days

WHEAT.—We have not heard of any new transactions in new wheat. A parcel of about 1000 minots old Lower Canada Red has been placed at 5s. 3½d. per minot, 90 days. There has been an arrival of 3000 bushels Foreign Wheat from Dundee, and a large cargo is daily expected from Hull, which will likely command a ready sale for the purpose of mixing with the Canada Wheat of this year's growth, a great part of which is not in good milling condtion.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions in Pork have been confined to small sales to the retailers, at full prices. Of new Beef there have been further sales for delivery the 15th October, to the extent of about 400 barrels, at $7¾ for Prime, and $8¾ for Prime Mess. Of Butter the supply is short and a considerable advance has taken place, some hundred kegs having changed hands at 8d. a 8½d. per lb. Notwithstanding the improvement in Tallow and butter, Lard is still neglected, and we have heard of no transactions in the article worth reporting.

[Courier.]

The Herald,

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1835.

News to the 27th of August will be found in our paper to-day. The speech of Mr. Rice, on introducing the Budget, will be found important, as it gives a concise view of the general condition of the Kingdom.—The agricultural interest remains greatly depressed, but the other interests of the state are represented as being prosperous, and the credit and strength of the nation never better.

On two or three occasions we have had the pleasure of announcing to our friends and the public the great increase that we had gained to our subseription list. We have now the gratification of stating that within the last fortnight we have received an accession of nearly one hundred new subscribers, all good men and true. To those Gentlemen who have kindly interested themselves to promote the circulation of this paper, we beg leave to tender our most cordial thanks, and to assure them, and our other subscribers and the public generally, that we shall endeavour to render the Upper Canada Herald still more worthy of that general approbation which it so fully receives. As the Herald has a circulation at least equal to any paper in the District, we can confidently recommend it to our advertising friends, especially as our subscribers are chiefly of that class who are able to avail themselves of advertisements.

Among the various measures that will be brought forward at the next session of our Provincial Parliament, there ought to be some plan adopted in order to place the relations between the two Provinces on a more satisfactory footing than they are at present. To do justice to Upper Canada, and to preserve a good understanding between the Provinces, some material alterations must be made in the existing arrangements respecting the trade and revenue of the country, that this Province may receive her undoubted rights, and no longer be a vassal to her imperious sister. The new and unfounded claims advanced by Lower Canada when the last division of the duties was made, with other significant movements, shew that there is no disposition in the patriots of that Province to do us justice. Their maxims are to get all they can, and to keep all they get. Their patriotism consists in seizing as much as they can of the public revenue for Lower Canada, that they may the better fill their own coffers; and in maintaining the present relations between the Provinces, that they may still usurp legislative authority over the Upper Province. The fact that for several years they have defrauded us of £4000 per annum, shews that we have nothing to expect from them but unfair legislation and continued encroachment on our rights.—To ourselves and the Imperial Parliament we must look for a redress of our grievances, by the adoption of such measures as will not only give this Province her due share of the duties levied at Quebec, but also empower her to levy duties in a port of her own.

It is highly degrading and injurious to this Province that Lower Canada should tax our imports at her pleasure. We have no voice nor interest in that Assembly, yet they tax us as they please. They may if they think proper double or treble the duties on such articles as are most used in this Province, and we have no remedy.—Whether they ever do this or not, the fact that we are taxed without being represented, is itself sufficient to shew the necessity of an alteration in the system. While Upper Canada was young and feeble, we submitted to these impositions; but now that we are rapidly reaching an equality with the Lower Province, and show a prouder front and nobler bearing than she exhibits, we are determined to assert our rights, maintain our dignity, and render our country independent of Lower Canada legislation. If, indeed, we were debarred by nature from a sea port within our own jurisdiction; if we were thrown behind some mountain barrier, or planted on the utmost verge of some interminable prairie, far removed from any commercial mart, and from all possibillity of drawing within our own limits a portion of that commerce whose "merchants are princes," we might then submit to fate, repose with peace in our natural obscurity, and be contented with such portions of the revenue as might be doled out to us by our more fortunate brethren.—But the case is the very reverse. A *natural* boundary between the two Provinces will conduct us to a suitable location for a sea port for Upper Canada. It is by an *artificial* boundary that we are cut off from a just participation in the wealth and power created by our trade; for it is not too much to say that two thirds of the commercial establishments, the wealth and the influence of Montreal, have been created and sustained by the Upper Canada trade.—Were these establishments located, as they ought to be, in Upper Canada, what an immense addition they would make to our influence and general prosperity. The fact is so evident as to require no farther illustration. Some other grievances inflicted on us by Lower Canada we mentioned two or three weeks ago.

The question now arises, What is to be done? The simplest and most effectual way to remove these and other evils arising from the unjust relations between the two Provinces, is to give Upper Canada a sea port of her own. Let the country comprehended between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa be given to this Province, with the Isle Jesus, or some other proper place for establishing a city and sea port for this Province. To that port—the tenure of the land must be changed to that of free and common soccage—let the capital and energy and influence that are embarked in the Upper Canada trade be transferred, and we shall no longer be obstructed and depressed by Canadian prejudices and rapacity, but shall build up a city that will enrich and adorn the Province.

Bytown and the neighbourhood continue to be disturbed by the riotous proceedings of a body of violent men, chiefly raftsmen and lumberers, who are there termed *Shiners*. These men have made several attacks on the Canadians who are engaged in the same occupation or on Steam boats, and have chased them away. They are now extending their enmity to the taverns and stores kept by Canadians, so much so that several merchants speak of leaving Bytown to seek more peaceable locations elsewhere. Mr Johnson's premises at Bytown were lately burned, it is supposed by an incendiary. Mr. J. was insured for £1000. The inhabitants of Bytown applied to his Excellency Sir John Colborne for a military guard to be stationed there in order to put down the Shiners; but his Excellency has declined complying with the request. The inhabitants of Cornwall made a similar request for a guard to suppress riots on the canal, and we believe that at one time a guard was promised conditionally; but, as the riots have ceased, the guard will not be sent now. For our own part we do not approve of these appeals to the military, as they are thereby brought into conflict with the people, and an unjust prejudice is thus excited against the army. The friends of order and of the laws are much more numerous than the disorderly, and are well able to preserve the peace, if they will only *act in concert*. Various *rifle companies* have been formed in different parts of the Province: let the inhabitants of Bytown organize themselves into a rifle company, choose their officers, exercise themselves at stated times, and, if any disturbance occur, march in a body to the spot, and capture or disperse the offenders and protect the peaceable, this we think to be a better plan than calling on the military at every tumult that may occur; for though it may impose on the *rifles* some irksome duties at first, yet when once the evil-disposed know that there is a power at hand that can arrest and punish them, they will be glad to be quiet. Another evil felt in Bytown is the want of efficient magistrates, and the distance from the county town, Perth, which is, we believe, 100 miles from Bytown. To remove this difficulty an application will be made to the Legislature to erect Bytown and the surrounding townships into a separate District.

On two or three occasions the inhabitants have expected and prepared for a visit from his Excellency Sir John Colborne, but they have hitherto been disappointed, yet we hope that they will be gratified before long.

Besides the convictions at our adjourned Assizes recorded in our last, John Macaulif, a private in the 24th Regt. was found guilty of the murder of Henry Olds, but sentence was deferred until the opinions of the other Judges could be taken on a point of law.

Robert Mathews was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 5 years, for Forgery.

About 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, a Canadian cut a hole in the shutters of Messrs Armstrong and Greer's Store, and broke a pane of glass in the window. He then stole several articles of hosiery and haberdashery, but was overheard by Mr. Cormack who sleeps in the store. He called up Messrs. Armstrong and Greer, and the three went out, chased and captured the fellow, and lodged him in gaol. Our Store Keepers should have the inside of their shutters lined with tin or sheet iron at least half way up. This has long been practised in London.

☞ The Western Mercury of Monday the 28th ult. says that *Carrell* was seen at Hamilton during the previous week.

The public will please to observe that the *Kingston Fair and Cattle Show* will be held next Tuesday in the open space in front of the Scotch Church.

☞ We would invite public attention to the following prospectus. By subscribing for the announced work you will at once gain the most authentic and interesting information respecting Poland and her late arduous struggle for freedom, and will also greatly benefit the gallant but unfortunate and expatriated Poles who are now encountering the privations of a new settlement in their adopted country. A subseription list lies at our office, and surely there are but few that will grudge a dollar for such a purpose.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned Polish National Committee in the United States, propose publishing an historical account of the Polish emigration to these United States, under the title of "*The Poles in the United States of America*," to be prefaced by a short statement of the history of the late Polish Revolution, and to be accompanied with authentic vouchers connected with the residence of the Poles in this country. Form in 8 vo. Subscription price $1, payable on delivery only.

The Committee being sensible of the advantages offered to the Poles by a settlement in this favored land, the proceeds of the work, after defraying the expenses of publication, will be applied in aid of the colony on the Rock River, state of Illinois.

MARTIN ROSIENKIEWICZ,
FELIX GWINCZEWSKI,
DR. CHARLES KRAITSIR.

New-York, August, 1835.

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