THE UPPER CANADA HERALD—TUSBARY, NOVEMBER 8, 3884

THE CANADA HERA

version for the collection and, that the first of an experiment of the words, and the should we have a company of the collection of the co

the Supremacy of Great Britain is to be scornfully disowned, and Upper Canada is invited to constitute itself into a Republic, in like manner as Lower Canada is about to do, with Papineau for its first President. The animadversions of Sir Francis Head upon this flagitious document are so just, so manly, so energetic, that we cannot do better, or honour him more deservedly, than by transcribing a part of them here. "The people of Upper Canada," says he "detest democracy; they revere their Constitutional Charter; and are, consequently staunch in allegiance to their King. They are perfectly aware that there exist in the Lower Province (Lower Canada) one or two individuals who perfectly aware that there exist in the Lower Prov-ince (Lower Canada) one or two individuals who inculcate the idea that this Province is about to be disturbed by the interference of Foreigners, whose power and whose numbers will prove invincible. In the name of every regiment of militia in Upper Canada I publicly promulgate—let them come if they dare.

Canada I puonery promonents they dare. The tunhung traitors, Papineatt and his gang, threaten the Colonists with invasion from the United States. We do not think that day is likely to arrive soon.—Brother Jonathan is too wise—bit should it, we repeat it with the intrepid Sir Francis let them come on if they dare.

should it, we repeat it with the intrepid Sir Francis—let them come on if they dare.

The Upper Canada Traitors, as we have said, are the chosen friends of Mr. Joseph Hume. The traitor miscreants of Lower Canada are the sworn friends tild paymasters of Joseph's disciple, little Roebuck. From Papineau's liberality this Roebuck derivesnearly all he has of worldly gear, in the shape of a pension of some £800 a-year. If he were not a zealous servant,—if he did not heartly labourin a good cause—the pay would cease, and pay day come round without profit. The most idiotic and draw their own references. Show me your friends, says the proverb, and I will tell you what you yourself are:

Singuiar Expedient to obtain A dinner.

Yesterday a gentleman respectably dressed, his fingers ornamented with the most costly rings, and gold seals hanging dependent from his waistcoat, entered a celebrated restaurator's at the west end, and ordered a most sumptuous dinner. Venison, hare, turtle, soups formed but a part of his expensive entertainment, and the waiter saw with delight joint after joint disappear, thinking, no doubt, to make an immenceprofit from the articles consumed. Two bottles of champaign west consectitive by called for—brought—and drank; a fine melon was placed upon the table and disappeared; a basket full of peaches shared the same fate; in short there was scarcely an article but was produced, & hardly a lixury but what was consumed. The last bottle of champaign had, however, scarcely been drained, when a sheriff?'s officer accompained by a policeman, entered the apartment, and desired to know if his name was Thompson? and being answered in the affirmative they immediately called a coach, into which he was forced, and in the hearing of the waiters ordered the coachman to drive te bow-street, telling them at the same time, if they called at the office they should be recompensed for whathver expenses the defaulter had incurred. But, upon inquiry at the police office, it was discovered to a trumped up tale, and that the officer, policeman (who had no number on his coat) and gentleman(!) were all confederates of the party, and who, no dothi, as soon as they had left, would resume their purposes in another district. The gentleman who demolished such a number of articles is about 5 feet high, light coloured hair, takes snuff, end speaks with a mincing accent.

[London pieper.] SINGULAR EXPEDIENT TO OBTAIN A DINNER

Last week, a handsome female, of genteel appearance approaching her accouchement, took her place in one of the Chester coaches from London, to go to frelead, where her husband (recently returned from Bordeau) awaited her arrival. On her reaching Oxford, she complained of being very unwell, while her eyes were suffused in tears. There were three gendlemen in the coach with her. The distressed lady had not long passed Wolverhampton, when she was assiled with the pains of labour. The gentlemen quitted the coach; and sent a young woman who happened to be passing at the time to her assistance, and with her care a fine boy was ushered into the world. The coach was detained half an hour, but the lady and her offspring were half an hour, but the lady and her offspring were safely conveyed to a lodging-house between Wol-verhamptom and Stafford.

CAUSE OF THE CROUP IN INFANTS.—Eberle, in his excellent work on the diseases of children, says that the mode of clothing infants with their necks and upper part of the breast bare, cannot fail to render them subject to the influence of the cold and its dangerous consequences. In this country, especially among the Germans, who are in the habit of clothing their children in such a manner as to leave no part of the breast and lower portion of the neck exposed, croup is an exceedingly rare disease. Whereas in cities, or among people who adopt the modes of dress common in cities, this frightful disease is, in proportion to the population, vastly more frequent. During a practice of six years among the "Pennsylvania Dutch," he met with but a single case of this affection; and this case occurred in a family, who had adopted the present universal mode of suffering the neck and superior part of the breast to remain uncovered.

AN INTERESTING NAME TO BE MARRIED TO. CAUSE OF THE CROUP IN INFANTS .- Eberle, in

AN INTERESTING NAME TO BE MARRIED TO.

Poulson's Advertiser announces the marriage, in Philadelphia, of John Randolph, Esq. to a lady with the interesting name of Miss Jane Abed, daughter of the late Thomas Lloyd, of that city. Sometime ago, we were edified with the account of the marriage of a gentleman to a Miss Gotobed. But this is more interesting still. The bride is a bed of herself; and whatever misfortunes may hereafter assail the wedded pair, whatever poverty may gripe, whatever fires may consume, and whatever sheriffs may levy, as long as heaven spares to Mr. Randolph his present judiciously selected wife, he will have a bed to go to. He ought to be—and we dare say he is—duly sensible of the blessing, and that he will never knowingly take any measures to aleniate a possession of such warm and inestimable value.—New York paper.

The Boston Gazette says a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Buffalo, states, "on the best authority," that the assets of Rathbun will not pay over fifty cents on his confidential paper. Rathbun is now in prison, and the clamour of popular indignation appears to be gaining ground against him.

CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.—A merchant the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding the quaker much deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a lest offer the wake called at his horse. argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Desirous to make a last effort, the quaker called at his house one morning, and inquired of the servant if his master was at home. The merchant hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, called aloud from top of the stair, "Tell that rascal I am not at home." The quaker looking up toward him calmly said, "Well friend, God put thee in a better mind." The merchant, struck with the meekness of the reply, and having more deliberately investigated the matter, became convinced that the quaker was right and he wrong. He requested to see him, and after acknowledging his error, he said, "I have one question to ask you—how were you able, with such patience, on various occasions, to bear with my abuse?" "Friend," replied the quaker, "I will tell thee, I was naturally as hot and violent as thou art. I knew that to indulge this temper was sin, and I found that it was imprudent. I observed that men in a passion always speak aloud; and I thought if I could control my voice. I should sunness my passion. I therefore made it a rule never to suffer my voice to rise above a certain key; and by a careful observage of this roll. I have with the passion. I therefore made it a rule never to suf-fer my voice to rise above a certain key; and by a careful observance of this rule, I have, with the blessing of God, entirely mastered my natural temper. The quaker reasoned philosophically, and the merchant, as every body else may do, was benefited by his example.

The Herald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1836.

Parliament meets for the actual despatch of public business, and we look forward in expectation of an useful and profitable session. In looking over the acts of the last session of the last Parliament, it is lamentable to see how few measures of real public benefit have been brought to maturity. No doubt the several local acts which resulted from the labours of our then Representatives are useful and beneficial to the parties and localities to which they apply, but as public Journalists we are bound to look fur ther than Towns and Districts, and to watch what our Legislators are doing or have done for the general good of the Province. There were several measures of incalculable advantantage introduced into the two houses of Parliament last year, which thro' prejudice or something worse were suffered to fall to the ground. We hope however that this year such will not be the case, but that the Members of our House of Assembly by their industry and devotion to the public good will give no occasion to is good, but we cannot help remarking a filed their Constituents to regret the choice they have made of Representatives.

sent Assembly as opposed to the last, or view the unmber, magnitude, and importance of the various measures which will be submitted to its legislative and American papers, which we are this vest to and American papers, which we are this vest to and American papers, which we are this vest to and American papers, which we are this vest to a paper of the pa action, we perceive that wisdom, energy, and a particule spirit are required in our representatives.

The very circumstance of the Assembly being opposed in character to the last House, will demand the exercise of patriotic intelligence to steer clear of every extreme, and render the rights and prerogatives of the crown subservient to the rights, liberties, and prosperity of the people. These are se far from being incompatible, that they not only harmonize, but also mutually strengthen and support each other. And this harmony naturally arises not only from a friendly disposition in the par-ties, but also from the balanced structure of the last war with France. A young min constitution itself, in which the rights and peculiar attributes of each party are so clearly defined, and a press-gang and taken on board the Traderia a press-gang and taken on board the taken on boar so accurately adjusted, that nothing but the most
wilful perversity both of intellect and of heart can
and put in execution to procure his jiertia. disarrange the constitutional machine, or render its combined operation nugatory or injurious.—
That wilful perversity was exhibited by our last Assembly, but a different spirit animates the presentHouse: The members will preserve their proper independence of thought and action, and yet they are every way disposed to to-operate with the other branches of the Legislature, and pay all just defrom them. We do not apprehend that the members of the present Assembly are at all inclined to take of the present Assembly are at all inclined to take an extreme position or to signalize themselves by a determined hostility to the measures of their predecessors merely for the sake of hostility; on the coutrary, we think that they perceive the true position for them to assume,—as the free representatives of a free people, and the Legislative advisers, assessors, and in some respects, equals of a constitutional Monarch with an UpperHouse whose

gislative sanction or not. It must be a whether the proposed improvement wor cost. When the funds for affecting these to be raised by private associations, it may cient to guard against granting any mo jurious to the public, and leave the profit to be decided by the parties inter will not expend their funds without a good of being adequately remunerated. But when public funds, in whole or in part, are to effer improvement, the question must be examined, and the probability of an adequa turn more carefully established. The Asse is the special guardian of the public pure, a expend its contents foolishly, is only less rem sible than to squander them corruptly. But a subject a due regard must behad to the rapid in of our resources and strength which the urally receives, and which is powerfully are ted by judicious public improvements. Li view, many measures will be sober and the which in any other light would be the very verse. Taking into account the immense ar vourable field before us for increasing our pop tion and productions, it is not too much to say ? if any proposed improvement will at present half of its annual expense, that improve in and of itself create the other half. which would be extremely visionary applied an old and densely peopled country, which not admit of much increase, may yet be quite tional when applied to a growing country

On the whole, it will be seen that thought representatives have difficult duties to perform, every reliance may be placed on their judge and integrity. Men who have at hear the go of the country in its whole length and breath, or not greatly err in their public proceedings. The whole people offers them advice, and the pen ever ready to admonish or instruct as the require.

are under the necessity of taking a journey to the Southern States, which will probably detain five or six weeks. Arrangements are made to supplying our place in our absence, and for proces ring from Toronto a weekly abstract of Parlia ary proceedings, which will be furnished by or the members of the Assembly, and be broad down to the latest dates each week. As the m ceedings of this session promise to be of great in terest, this abstract will be important and inter ing to our readers. In the mean while we sh be able to collect some information of our Amer an neighbours and their all but boundless con as seen under various aspects, which will serve diversify and enliven our columns on

Several of our contemporaries are agitain question of the election of a Speaker to the House of Assembly. Some are decidedly in one of the claims of Mr. McLean to this or raished honour, while others are on the half n half principle, and do not care whether the me fall on Mr. McLean or Mr. McNab. The best marks we have seen on the subject are those in Toronto Courier, with which we cordially con

fear is too good to be true, viz: that seven do (self-styled) Reformers both here and at Tom were about to quit the Province (of course) a de gust. Should these gentry make up their min expatriate themselves, we shall be extremely py to bid them farewell : but, lest there show some whose private and social character we teem, we shall add, providing they cannot and them of their political sins.

In our columns of to-day will be found he perticulars of the dinner lately given to our sent fellow-townsman, the Hon. John Macaula, sin departure from Kingston. No man in this lie trict has devoted more of his time and takes the public good than Mr. M., and although w shall feel his loss, we congratulate the comp the judicious selection of the Lt. Government ing upon this gentleman to fill the high minponsible office of Surveyor General, for with is so eminently qualified.

We have received the October number (6) KNICKERBOCKER," which, as usual contains satire on the French language, translated inn German author; and we think this excellent Whether we consider the character of the pre- riodical would have shone as well without it

Among our extracts in this day's Henis, sill be found "a singular expedient to obtain a finet." Some of our readers will no doubt remember to exploits of Dando the celebrated Oyster eats, gratified his propensity for shell fish at the ca pense of many a dupe in London, but our the paign Hero seems to have done the thing me genteelly as well as more adroitly. The trick in practice by this fellow reminds us of not which was as follows :- A warrant (forged for wards was ever heard either of the murder of

The extraordinary incident of the hi

rmined not to pay us The Bay & River St -Some of the lake boat ston runs for the remain Bay & River, taking the PUBLIC DINNER TO THE

The weather during more like that which is ginning of April, than the

In consequence of a s we have been prevented notice of the late public L fellow townsman, the Friends to the portant duties of his office Ceneral of the Province. On Tuesday the 25th tlemen sat down to a sur tish American Hotel, ser piest style.

John S. Cartwright,
Chair, and John R. P.
President—both of thes
orable guest, being nati
After the cloth wat
Toasts were proposed, a
appliance:

Applause:

1. THE KING—God

2. The Queen and al

3. The British Compreserved inviolate.

4. Sir Francis Bond I Upper Canada.

5. Our Worthy Gue

Macavlay; may health

6, Lower Canada, or she soon be governed by

7. The United Empire land. 8. The British Coloni in the Imperial Crown—serve them.

9. The Memory of Sigallant men, who fell in

10. The Canadian Fail
11. Success to Agricul
Upon Mr. Macaulay's
returned thanks in nearly
It is with no ordinary e
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be ever fondly and proudly
It is just fifty-two year
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the distinctive Title of I
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of a civilized population
destined even in our time
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present time. In the sail
expected to hive still lib;
wis the course of nature, I
father and my brother in the
now the good "forefathers
This gentleman was fully
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which commands my live
pleased the Lieut. Goven
Majesty's service, and the
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from those good neighbour
whom I have passed so man
not know that I shall ber
emolument by removal fron
hesitate to obey His Exoc
which a wider and more ho
exertion was graciously leide

emotument by removal fron hesitate to obey His Exc. hesitate to obey His Exc. which a wider and more ho exertion was graciously laid of government. It remains prove, if I can, that I am no fidence placed in me.

In bidding farewell to Kit that I leave behind me at could apply the harsh des would fain hope I do not, if it myself towards any of been my aim to avoid givi much as possible, and like do good offices according at Pardon me, gentlemen, much of myself; I am seld now only plead in extenual your great kindness.

Permit me, my good fello my thanks for all your proof me during our long acqui make no return but that of My native town must ever my affections. My ferventhat peace and plenty may seld in gas.

Mr. M. then gave the following the solution of the my affections.

and nearm and happiness realings.

Mr. M. then gave the follower of the following of the fo

qualities in private life, will by the inhabitants of Kingsto Foreig rom the N. Y. Comme LATEST FROM

The packet ship Independent arrived this morning from Lailed on the 26th of Septement on papers to the 23d of Septempers on papers to the 23d of Septempers of the 23d of S on papers to the 23d of Sept owever, been politely favour en of the 25th, by the Fdit The dates from Paris are note the prices of funds lowe 78 50, in consequence of it ents at Naples.²² General Bernard, formerly nited States, has been place. Ar Department in France. The advices from Spain are ays as we have previously at thingdom.

ya as we have previously a say as we have previously at kingdom.

The intelligence from Portun fore received direct from Little and the set the interest on the out lis from 11 2d per diem, or 3 prevent their being returned payment. There are from a full daye been sent in, as put this measure been adopted sure in the money market sure in the money market so mone. She died in Mariday night, 23d September days, having only reached

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