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KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

No. 24.

RESALE. Residence of the... WATER, Hair and... SMITH BARTLEY... HANGINGS... JNO. HAMILTON... SURGEON DENTIST... STOLEN... L. LEWIS DA... AND FOR SALE... D. RUTAN... D. OSWEGO... Chair Ware... CHAIRS... DAVE... RECEIVED... ANCHOR HOTEL... ANCHAM... COLLARS... SHELL COMBS... THE FAIR PENITENT... CATHERS... H. BENTLEY...

she had not left the convent school; then her little sins of actual commission, reserving the greatest for the last. At length, though she had evidently not concluded her confession she made a full stop, as if reluctant to proceed farther.

CHINESE GUNS.—A piece of Chinese Artillery, taken from the admiral's junk at the island of Chusan, has been sent to this country by Captain Trail, son of Dr. Trail, of Panbridge, who was present with the expedition.

Just before going to press, we received the following account of a most calamitous fire at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Canada, Sept. 17, 1841. A dreadful fire occurred here this morning about 4 o'clock, which threatened to consume the whole village.

By the demand of redress for a wrong alleged to be done by the country or subjects, that it acted according to the principles of its own peculiar institutions. Nations were bound to regard each other as aggregate communities, having nothing to do with their respective internal laws and constitutions; if one suffered wrong from another redress should be given; and if the laws or constitution of the nation which had committed the injury did not enable it to make reparation, then it must either alter its laws or change its constitution, or submit to the other alternative as well as if it were a private individual.

Mr. ROEBUCK, seeing the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his place, said he would now put the questions which he had given notice at the commencement of the session.

Now, what he first, whether there had been any change in the language of the United States Government since the accession of a new Government to power. It should always be recollected, and this should have been the answer given to Mr. Fox, that on the establishment of the noble lord these questions were first declared; they considered themselves amenable to the international law established among civilized nations in Europe.

THE PUNJAB.—The following is an interesting piece of important intelligence, relative to the progress of Captain Broadfoot's party through the Punjab, and may be depended on as the most accurate information that has yet reached Bombay on this subject.

to say, on a demand of redress for a wrong alleged to be done by the country or subjects, that it acted according to the principles of its own peculiar institutions. Nations were bound to regard each other as aggregate communities, having nothing to do with their respective internal laws and constitutions; if one suffered wrong from another redress should be given; and if the laws or constitution of the nation which had committed the injury did not enable it to make reparation, then it must either alter its laws or change its constitution, or submit to the other alternative as well as if it were a private individual.

It was quite true, as the hon. and learned gentleman had stated, that the constitution of the United States was not subject to the operation of the laws of England, and the question was said to be between the United States and the country of Rutland. He trusted that in these circumstances the hon. and learned gentleman would see the best answer to this remark.

It was not through negligence, then, that the Government of Great Britain refrained from such a step as to interpose its force to prevent the constitution of the United States. He (Lord P.) had now answered the questions of the hon. and learned gentleman, and he (the noble lord) trusted the hon. and learned gentleman, if he refrained from entering into speculative statements regarding the question, would be satisfied with the settlement of this question.

It is of course impossible for us to give the speeches uttered on either side in the course of the debate, or even to abstract of them. It is of course impossible for us to give the speeches uttered on either side in the course of the debate, or even to abstract of them.

Before the house separated last parliament, said with respect to the timber duties, will give no pledge—I will reserve to myself the consideration of that question; but I will know, circumstantially as the Canada are—I will know whether there may not be political considerations which may contravene the general principles of free trade, or render it desirable to carry them out in this particular case.

I will just compare the variations in the price of corn in the United States of America with the variation in the price of corn in England.

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LONDON, August 21.—EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF SPIRITOUS TEA.—Yesterday morning, pursuant to arrangement, previously made with the excise authorities, a large quantity of spiritous tea, which had been seized at different places within the district, was destroyed by fire in Bateman's dust yard, Shoreditch.

From the Globe of August 30.—Evening. BRIGHTON, Thursday.—We had some beautiful days for the harvest at the latter end of last week; and on Friday and Saturday a good deal of corn was secured in very fine order.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. The weather has been variable since our last and the business of harvest has not progressed so rapidly as could have been wished.

GLASGOW, Saturday.—Notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of the weather, the harvest may be said to have fairly begun in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

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