

THE TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5th, 1836.

Mr. HAGERMAN.—Since the publication of our last number, the additional documents sent down with the Lieutenant Governor's Answer to the "Removal address" of the House, have been published in the Correspondent and Advocate. Among others, the documents relating to the charge of defalcation made against the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, have been laid before the public; and they fully prove, that if there is one man more than another, who has reason to complain of the treatment he has received from both the Government and the Commons House of Assembly, that man is Mr. Hagerman.

The facts of his case are these:—Several years ago, representations were made to Mr. H. who was then collector of the port of Kingston, that great injury was done to the British vessels engaged in the coasting trade on the lakes, by American vessels engaging in the same trade in violation of the law, and requesting him to notice the matter. Mr. Hagerman accordingly wrote to the then Attorney General for advice on the subject, who gave it as his opinion that vessels so engaged were liable to seizure. This opinion Mr. Hagerman caused to be published for several weeks in the public papers. Some months afterwards, however, a vessel owned and manned by Americans, made its appearance in Kingston, laden with a cargo of flour from Burlington Bay, and on complaint, was seized by Mr. Hagerman, his assistants and deputies; and the moment such seizure was effected, that moment Mr. Hagerman became entitled to his proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such vessel and cargo. A petition was, however, sent up to the Governor by the master of the vessel and the owner of the flour, praying the release of the vessel and cargo on ground of ignorance of the law, and showing that even Government Officers had assisted in previous infringements of the law, by allowing Government stores to be transported from one port in the Province to another on board foreign vessels. Under all the circumstances, the Government considered it a case of hardship, and ordered the release of the vessel and cargo, on the bonds of the owners to stand the issue of a suit so far as respected the claim of Mr. Hagerman, the Crown being willing to give up its claim at once. This was done; the vessel and cargo were valued and released; and on a subsequent trial, the seizure was declared illegal and the vessel and cargo forfeited, thus at once transferring the claim of Mr. Hagerman from the vessel and cargo (which had been released by order of Government) to Government itself. His claim was never denied.

Some time after this, Mr. Hagerman having been appointed to the office of Solicitor General, settled up his accounts, as Collector, with the Government, paying over all the monies received for duties, then in his hands,—also all moneys to which the Crown had a right on account of seizures, handing in his claim against the Government as part of the payment. This, it is evident ought to have closed the transaction so far as Mr. Hagerman was concerned; how provoking then must it have been to see his name year after year returned as a public defaulter; and how little does it speak for the independence or candour of the Commons House of Assembly, that with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, they should ever have adopted any proceedings that would seem to sanction the belief that Mr. Hagerman was a defaulter. We only wish that every one in the House under any similar circumstances, may come out as unscathed from the fire as the Solicitor General has.

Government was wrong in ever allowing Mr. Hagerman to be reported as a defaulter; but it is due to Sir John Colborne to say, that as soon as he fairly understood the case, he at once drew his warrant on the Receiver General for the amount. This, at any rate, ought to have relieved Mr. Hagerman from further responsibility, as when once settled, it is evident the House could have no farther right to call him to account; nor could the interests of the Province be subserved thereby: we must, therefore conclude, under all the circumstances, that the public good was not the object to be attained; but that even every honorable feeling was departed from in the hope of injuring the character of a political opponent.

The Editors of the LIBERAL really appear to have got themselves into hot water, and moreover appear to feel it. The severest, but at the same time the most gentlemanly lecture they have received for some time, is the letter in their last number from the Rev. Mr. Cronyn. In a former number, the character of that gentleman had been assailed in the most dastardly manner, and every misrepresentation that could be made, was strung together, for the purpose of bringing Mr. Cronyn, his church, and the Church of England into disrepute. We heard

that Mr. Cronyn was going to write an answer to the article, and we felt sorry to think that he should descend so far as to notice so scurrilous a publication; but we now think different; we believe the letter of Mr. Cronyn is calculated to do much good, not only by exposing the falsehood and misrepresentation of the article in the Liberal, but by correcting many erroneous impressions entertained by far more respectable prints.

In remarking on Mr. Cronyn's letter, the editors of the Liberal, while tacitly acknowledging its truth, observe, "However, as our motives in all our public proceedings are pure, we are as unwilling to remain under the slightest imputation of having acted disingenuously, as we are above making a representation which we did not conscientiously believe to be true. We shall therefore take notice of some passages in Mr. Cronyn's letter, to show that his version of the business differs very little from ours."

We have nothing to do with the first section of the extract; the high sense of honour and strict regard for truth, that have always characterized the Liberal newspaper, are too well known to need our comment. But we will take notice of some passages in Mr. Cronyn's letter, to show that his version of the business differs a "very little" from theirs. The Liberal says, "Mr. Cronyn got for the year 1833, £130 in addition to £33 6 8 which he got from the Home Government; in 1834 he got £100 0 0. We have no returns for 1835, but we presume that he was paid as much at least as for the year 1834. Besides all these notions, he has got 600 acres of glebes well situated in London, which he has let at a yearly rent, for his own special benefit."

Now for the very little difference. Let us see what Mr. Cronyn says, "I shall inform you what monies I have received for my services since I came to this country; this will be the best way of correcting the above errors. For the months of November and December of 1832, I got £15 0 0.—For 1833, I received £100 0 0 and no more. For 1834, I received £100 0 0 and no more. For 1835, I received £100 0 0 and no more. You might easily, sir, have ascertained this, and also that I never leased a glebe lot in London, or elsewhere, so that I have never received one single dollar from any quarter, for my services in this country, in addition to the £100 paid by the Home Government. Thus it is apparent that the people of Canada have never been taxed directly or indirectly for my support as you would insinuate."

A "very little" difference truly. But it were useless to proceed in comparing the versions—this is by no means the most glaring contradiction; and with the exception of the single instance in which they happen to have got the amount of land correct which Mr. Cronyn received in payment for his improvements, he conceals them throughout of the grossest misrepresentation. We will conclude this article with Mr. Cronyn's statement of how it happened that Government purchased his property. "Sir, I did not make the proposal to the Government "to buy the glebe, or otherwise to sell the house," as you assert. When the mistake into which I fell, by relying on the opinion of Edward Allen Talbot, Esq. as to the limit between the glebe lot and my own farm, was discovered by Deputy Surveyor Springer, I immediately applied by memorial to the Council, to be allowed to purchase the lot, or a part of it, but received for answer that this could not be allowed, as it was a glebe and had been refused to several applicants. I then prayed to be remunerated for my expenditure, as it was customary in such cases, and was informed that the Government would pay me in wild land for my improvements, provided I released to the King a sufficient portion of my own land to make the house available as a Parsonage. To this I consented, with the understanding that I was to select the lands where I thought fit, and that I should get them at the upset price. As I had expended my money two years previous to the time of making the arrangement, I did not regard this as any favour whatsoever."

We would direct attention to the letter of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. on our first page. It will be seen from it, what are his opinions on the necessity of religious instruction and information to a free people; and we agree with him, for we believe that nothing but the sound religious principles of her people ever could have raised England to the height of grandeur and power to which she has arrived.

Mr. Mackenzie's address to his constituents is also well worthy a careful perusal. We hope Mr. M. has not too late become convinced that mutual forbearance and domestic tranquillity contribute essentially to the happiness and prosperity of a people.

We are absolutely tired of politics, and completely sick of following day after day the manoeuvres of the Provincial Parliament. Almost two months in session, they have done nothing worth mentioning. They have passed an act to pay lawyers for defending felons, and "resolved" that £50,000 be applied towards repairing the roads in the Province. This, with a couple of bills of a more private nature, is the sum total of what has been perfected. Mr. Mackenzie says the 1st of May will probably see them in session: we think it more than probable; and we are afraid that even the 1st of May, unless the Governor can prevail on the House to quit quarrelling and attend to business, will find the members able to give but a very poor account to their constituents. It is a shame, with such an overwhelming majority as Reformers possess in the House, that some measures for the public good are not brought forward and carried through. The internal improvement of the country is in their power, and should be the standing subject of discussion

until every measure that can be enacted to advance the most desirable of all objects, shall have been attended to; then, if they have any spare time on their hands, let them play at hide and seek with the Governor, request copies of despatches for no other earthly purpose than to perplex his Excellency, and be refused, and quarrel with the Council.

The House, as a body, are making every effort to overturn the Constitution of the Province with each member has solemnly sworn to uphold. The constitution guaranteed by the British Empire to the innumerable immigrants who have peopled our wilds, is made the constant subject of attack by thirty or forty individuals in whose election not one in fifty of those immigrants had even a voice, and by men too, the greater number of whom have come to this country with a full knowledge that the constitution of the Province was established so firmly that it could not be changed. And can it be altered? We say it can not. For if we grant that the British Parliament can alter it, we at the same time grant that it has the power to recall the privileges it grants, and as a consequence to deprive us of it altogether. But cannot our own Parliament alter it? It can not, most certainly the Commons House has no right to interfere with it. That House is the representative of property, not of the People; the poor man, whatever may be his talents, is unrepresented in that House, and his only guarantee for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," rests in the Legislative Council and the Constitution of the Province. If the Constitution of this Province ever is altered, it must be by a Convention authorized by our Parliament, then sanctioned by the Parliament of Great Britain,—such Convention to be chosen by the people not property, and their labours again receive the sanction of both Parliaments and the King. When this is done, it will have the appearance of justice.

We are glad to perceive that these principles are spreading far and wide, and that Constitutional Associations, composed alike of all rational reformers, are springing up in every direction—their motto, "The Constitution and Constitutional Reform."

OURSELVES.—The next number of the TIMES will complete our half year; and we would most respectfully request the attention of distant subscribers to our "conditions." We cannot possibly furnish the paper to any subscribers after the next number, who have not thus far paid for it.

From Europe.—By the packet ship the St. Andrew, at New-York from Liverpool, dates to the 8th of January have been received. The dispute between France and the United States may be considered as settled, the French Government has expressed its readiness to pay the money as soon as the Government of the United States should designate some person to receive it, the French ministry having declared the explanations contained in the President's message at the opening of the session of Congress to be satisfactory. The mediation of England, which has been accepted by both countries, has been exerted to bring about the settlement of the business, and a renewal of friendly intercourse.

A letter from Baron de Rothschild, the great Banker in Paris, to his correspondents in New York, says:—"We feel much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have great pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the consideration, dignified, and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

The British Parliament were to meet on the 4th of February, and a circular had been issued by Sir John Russell, requesting a full attendance, as business of importance was to be immediately brought forward. The clause in the Act of Parliament limiting the labour of children in factories, under thirteen years of age, to seven hours per day, came in force December 17th. The municipal elections have resulted most decidedly in favour of the Whigs; from calculations carefully made, it appears that out of 1898 Councillors elected, 1445 are Whigs, and 453 Tories.

Captain James Ross has sailed on his expedition to relieve the ice-bound whalers in the North Sea. Two bomb vessels were in preparation to follow him. Another of the whalers, the Harmony of Hull, has escaped from the ice, and got safe home. The first and second mates of the ship Dordon came on board the Harmony. They report that the Dordon was wrecked in the ice, on the 20th of October, and that the crew were divided among four of the other vessels. The Queen Regent of Spain has issued a decree in vindication of the memory of Riego. He is replaced in his good name, his family are to enjoy a pension, and they are to be under the special protection of the Queen.

A bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade has been presented in the Spanish House of Peers by the ministry, and it is supposed will be carried through. Talleyrand, the long celebrated Talleyrand, is said to be at his last gasp. The bulk of his property is to go to Madm'le de la Perigord, daughter of la Duchesse de Dino, Talleyrand's niece. The Marquis de Saint Paer, formerly possessor of a fine and immensely valuable estate in Normandy, having squandered his patrimony in early life, was found dead of cold and starvation on the 16th of December, in a hovel on the confines of his ancient estate, in which he had lived for twenty years, deriving his subsistence from charity.

Mohemet Ali has prohibited the exportation of Egyptian antiquities. A museum is to be formed at Cairo, and placed under the care of one of the young Arabs who are now prosecuting their studies in Paris. Mohemet, therefore, not only prohibits the exportation of antiquities, but proposes to purchase all that are in possession of private individuals. The Emperor of Russia has all but threatened to break off alliance with France, should the King make any reference to Poland in his message. Louis Philippe accordingly took the hint, and said nothing about it.

The Turkish government is arming at all points, by sea and land, for some great effort. The object would seem to be Syria, where the greatest exertions are to be made for restoring the Ottoman power. The Sultan has directed some of his officers to visit England, France, and Belgium, for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing establishments. A mont de pieté, or public pawn broking office has been established in Limerick to do away with the enormous exactions of the private pawn brokers. This is the first establishment of the kind in Great Britain, although they have long been common on the continent.

It was reported in Paris that the government would declare an amnesty for political offences on New Year's day, in honor of the victory gained at Algiers. The total receipts for passengers on the short rail road from Dublin to Kingston, (about seven Irish miles,) have been this year over \$129,000.

UNITED STATES.—The New Orleans Bee says:—"According to the opinion of a military gentleman who is intimate with the habits and haunts, the numbers and tribes of the Seminole Indians in Florida, there are 2000 warriors, and 1000 able bodied negroes belonging to them—independent of about 600 runaways who aid and abet them in their present insurrection."

Silk.—Timothy Smith of Amherst, in this State, raised the present year about ten pounds of reeled silk, for which he obtained a premium of ten dollars, at the Brighton fair, and five dollars at Northampton. The silk was sent last week to Mr. Barrett of this city who sold it for fifty three dollars. The owner has thus realized about seventy dollars for nine pounds and twelve ounces of silk.—(Boston Courier.)

The abolition question settled.—The House of Representatives in Congress has voted by a very large majority that all memorials, on the subject of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia shall be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report, that congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere with the institution of Slavery, in any of the States of the Confederacy; and that it ought not to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union.

Middletown, Conn. Feb. 10. Sleighting extraordinary.—A party of seven ladies and gentlemen visited our city from Hartford on a sleigh ride last Wednesday. Fifty four of the party came in one vehicle—and a queer looking affair it was too. There were ten fine horses attached to a box as long as a short man's memory, mounted on two pairs of runners, and filled with ladies and gentlemen packed as snug as Dutch Herrings. We thought at first it might be the sea serpent from Cape Cod bound to New York and taking an overland journey to avoid the ice. After partaking of a sumptuous entertainment at the Central Hotel they left the city in high spirits.

The Seminole war.—Repulse of the Indians, and death of Powell their Chief.—By the New Orleans True American, received yesterday, we learn that an engagement has taken place near Fort King, between the forces under General Clinch, and a body of about six hundred Indians and negroes, commanded by Powell in person, which resulted in the defeat of the latter with the loss of sixty killed. Among those left dead upon the field, was their leader Powell.—The loss on the part of the United States troops was four killed and fifty six wounded. General Clinch received several shots through his cap and clothing.

Capture of a Slave.—The schooner Creole, arrived at New Orleans from Havana, spoke, Jan. 15th, the British ship of war Champion, which informed that on the 12th on the North side of Cuba, she chased ashore a Spanish Guineaman, and got her off after forty hours hard work. She had on board 130 slaves.

New York and Erie Rail Road.—Mr. Yates from the committee on rail-roads, reported to the house on the 18th ult. a bill to expedite the construction of a Rail Road from New-York to Lake Erie. It provides that when the N. Y. and E. Rail Road company shall have constructed a continuous single track from the respective points therein stated, and shall have produced satisfactory proof to the Comptroller, he shall issue and deliver to the Company special certificates of stock to the following amounts, bearing an interest of four and a half per cent, payable quarterly yearly, viz: From the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the point where the road crosses the Chenango canal, \$600,000. From the Chenango canal to the Allegany river, \$700,000. From the Allegany river to Lake Erie \$700,000.

And when the company shall have constructed a continuous line of double track from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, \$1,000,000.—Alb. Evening Journal.

Bath Analytical School.—Mr. Dean, Post-Master at Bath, has lately opened an Academy under the above name, where in addition to other important branches of education, he pays great attention to the instilling into the minds of his pupils a thorough practical knowledge of Arithmetic. Many of his scholars being of tender age, we took the liberty of questioning the fact of their capability to comprehend abstruse arithmetical sums. Mr. Dean's answer was—"Try them yourself, Doctor," and accordingly as a test, we requested an intelligent looking boy, about 11 years old, to multiply £19 19s. 11d. 3 farthings, by £19 19s. 11d. 3 farthings,

and send the product to Kingston. Mr. Dean assured us he would give the lad no assistance, and has since written word that the sum has been done by the following young ladies and gentlemen, including the original proposer:—Misses Maria Dean and Sarah Field; Masters Clarendon Lamb, Stephen B. Dean, David Forward, David Murdock, James Price, and George Rouse. The product is £399 19s. 2 1-3840d. and with this foreknowledge, we recommend the multiplication of this sum to such "children of a larger growth," as may be inclined to try their hand.

By way of showing they comprehend what they have done, we request Mr. Dean to ask some of his pupils to explain to us, by letter, the principle of their solution; and also, the reason why 19s. 6d. multiplied by itself, gives so much greater a product than one pound multiplied in like manner.—British Whig.

KINGSTON AWAKE.—We congratulate the town upon the erection of no less than three superb wharves for the reception of steam boats and schooners during the ensuing season. The first at the foot of Store Street, to be called the "commercial wharf," is in a forward state of completion; it comprises the water lots belonging to the Honble. Messrs Kirby & Macaulay, and when finished, will be the most magnificent in Kingston, with the solitary exception of the Town wharf. It will extend 150 feet into the harbor, with a length of nearly the same, and in addition to the warehouses already erected, several new ones are to be put up. The wharf is leased for ten years to A. Traux, Esq. who with Mr. Barton Phillips, is reported to have made extensive preparations for a brisk forwarding trade.

The second wharf now building is at garden or Cameron's Island, on the opposite side of the harbor. This wharf is intended for the purpose of schooners and other crafts discharging staves and lumber, to be forwarded to Montreal and Quebec, by the "Kingston Stave Forwarding Company." The wharf is being erected at the south-east end of the Island, between that shore and Long Island, a situation remarkably well sheltered and easy of access to every description of vessels navigating the lake. The shore favors the erection of the wharf and harbor for the reception of the Staves. Nine piers, each fifty feet apart, are built running in an easterly direction, which are met at the extreme point of the Island by a wharf and two other piers, having a southerly direction, and area enclosed is of sufficient magnitude to contain and secure all the Staves and other lumber, that could possibly be accumulated for rafting in a reasonable period of time. Within less than a quarter of a mile from the works, is a commodious tavern, lately built by Mr. Cameron for the convenience of parties of pleasure resorting in summer time to the Island. The house is handsome and abounds in conveniences unknown to country houses of entertainment. It is at present kept by a person of the name of Ellsworth. In respect to the stock of this Company, it is proper to observe, that it has long ago been taken up, and is already at a premium.

The third new wharf is, properly speaking, more an enlargement of a wharf, than a new one. It belongs to Mr. Counter, who in order to participate on equal terms in the anticipated summer trade, is now making some important additions to his lately erected wharf and premises.

In addition to these symptoms of wakefulness on the part of our townspeople, we have the pleasure of stating, that the Marine Railway Company is perfected, and means have been taken to procure a capable architect to superintend the work, which is to be immediately prosecuted. This site chosen for the Railway is on lake shore to the eastward of Mississauga point, where nature is very favorable for the sheltering of schooners and steamboats waiting to be hauled up. We cannot approve of sending to the States for an architect, which we understand has been done by the committee, but if, as we learn there is no person in this vicinity who thoroughly understands the formation of a durable Railway, there is some excuse for their conduct. The "fact," which is contradicted by truth is "lamentable."—Whig.

It is generally rumoured through town, that W. L. Mackenzie, Esq. is to have the appointment of Postmaster-General of this Province, after the enactment of the new Post Office bill. His active, industrious, and persevering habits, are not among the least of his qualifications for this important situation, and his past services to the country well entitle him to the salary attached to it, which will, it is said, amount to £750 a year.—Correspondent & Adv.

The Address on Trade (the Resolutions of Mr. Mackenzie published in this paper when first reported to the House,) was presented to His Excellency on Monday of last week, when His Excellency said that he would with great pleasure, have it transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to have it laid at the foot of the Throne.

The Report of the Standing Committee of the Assembly on Public Improvements, which relates to the improvement in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, to meet those carrying on in Upper Canada, had been laid before the House. The report represents the obstacles in Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis from banks and the great shallowness of the waters, to be so great that they cannot be overcome; and the whole that has been done is to recommend a grant of £500 to ascertain depths, &c. Mr. Papineau, however, who appears in high good humour with the Assembly of Upper Canada, will not allow these obstacles to be insurmountable, and condemns any thing which may indicate a backwardness on the part of the Lower province to go hand in hand with Upper Canada in improvements for the advantage of both. Here we must do the Speaker the justice of saying that his views on this head, not only in the present but in former Sessions, have been liberal enough. We shall therefore feel happy to find his good wishes in this respect realized, by his giving his influence to the exploration of the channel said to exist on the north side of Montreal, which has suffi-