

thereby leaving their domestic animals to be fed on inferior and lower priced victuals. Besides, there are great numbers of warehouses and shops, where no cooking is carried on; and hence the cats and dogs of such establishments require special diets for themselves. If the dogs of London be well cared for in this respect, care is also taken that they do something in return; their life is no sinecure. In all directions you see them yoked to little carts, belonging to various descriptions of tradesmen. It cannot be said that there is any peculiar breed of dogs employed in this branch of industry. You find individuals in harness of every imaginable tribe, from the thick headed mastiff down to the puniest mongrel. We would advise no dog who values a leisurely idle life, to set his nose within the precincts of London.

The English are the cleanest people on the face of the earth. No doubt there are many in Scotland who might compete with them in this respect; still they must be allowed to carry off the palm of victory in all that respects perfect tidiness in the household menage. The English excel all the world in the matter of cleaning their windows and doors, and really give a wonderful air of neatness to their dwellings. The Scotch are not a window-cleaning nation—the English are decidedly so. The window-panes glitter and sparkle like diamonds, from the Borders all along to the British Channel. The London housekeepers are not only remarkable for this particular, but also for the brilliant whiteness of the stone-steps and paths in front of their doors. They do not slop them over with the hazy trash called *caumstone* in the north, but have them rubbed with a much superior material, which they denominate *hearth stone*. "Hearthstones" is still one of the famous cries of London. We think we still hear it sounded along one or other of the pretty little streets in the environs of the metropolis, and see the trimly-decked servant-girls tripping from the houses, and negotiating the purchase of a "penn'orth."

There are other descriptions of persons who, with horse and cart, cry through the streets "Blooming flowers for the garden," and in the season display many of the choicest productions of the florist's care, as well as the ordinary shrubs and annuals; the charge being regulated by the rarity or peculiar beauty of the plant. When reasonable in price, the stock is soon disposed of, either to decorate the windows, or to enrich the little plots of ground in the rear of the dwellings, which, by successive additions, are often kept in a beautiful and highly gratifying state of luxuriance.

Within a few years past, vendors of potatoes have multiplied surprisingly. The cry of this class of persons is "Taters all hot;" and while thus sounding the name of their wares, they bear about large tin boxes, arranged with charcoal fires at the bottom; above are several drawers, in which are layers of potatoes baked, or baking—those on the top being steamed by the moisture from those below. The purchaser is supplied with a n'rsel of butter and salt at discretion to a potatoe, and all for a halfpenny. These dealers are much encouraged by the industrious poor, and they deserve to be so. They sell a warm mouthful to many a cold and wearied passenger.—*Chambers' Journal*.

MAGNIFIED DANGER.

A farmer from the neighbourhood of Galston took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope, which happened to be exhibiting at Kilmarnock. The various curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalcules professed to be contained in a drop of water came to be shown off: these seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others; she sat patiently, however, till the "water tigers," magnified to the size of the twelve foot, appeared on the sheet, fighting with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose in great trepidation, and cried to her husband, "For gude's sake, come awa, John." "Sit still, woman," said John, "and see the show." "See the show!—gude keep us a', man, what wad come o' as if the awlu' like brutes would break out o' the water?"

A RUNAWAY COACH.

One day, two Highland drovers, while travelling to Paisley, were overtaken by one of the steam carriages, then plying in that direction. The Celts, who had never either seen or heard of carriages being impelled by any other power than horses, stood lost in wonderment for a time. "Pless me, Dougal, did you ever see the like of that before—there is a coach rin awa frae ta horse? Run, run, Dougal, like a good lad, and frecht him back."

Conscience is the chamber of Justice.

Cruelty to females is the crime of a monster.

COLONIAL.

BROCKVILLE, U. C. March 13.

By papers just received, we are informed that on Saturday last the whole of the Executive Councilors resigned their places. The cause is not certainly known, but it is rumoured that it was because Sir Francis did not consult them in relation to the carrying on of the Government. Monday's Gazette gives the following as the persons who are to compose the new Executive Council: Robert Baldwin Sullivan, John Elmsley, Augustus Baldwin and William Allan. This change renders it more imperative on Reformers to press forward to the polls at the coming Election for this County (Leeds).—*Recorder*.

DIED.—At Quebec, on Saturday night, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, at the advanced age of *One hundred and thirty eight* days, to the great joy and relief of the office-holders, Tories, Constitutionalists, and other evil-doers of this Province, THE QUORUM OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY! This respectable gentleman derived his descent from a long line of ancestors. He was called to Quebec on matters of great importance to the Province, on the 27th of October last, having in the preceding spring refused to transact any business with Lord AYMEN, on account of his Lordship's unconstitutional conduct. He was not many months at his post when he discovered that the system under which the country had so long suffered, under preceding administrations, was to be continued under the present, and that there was to be no essential change, except in the name and title of the person at the head of the Executive. Under these circumstances he became disgusted—took the state of the Province into consideration—exposed various high crimes and misdemeanours of which public functionaries in this Province have been guilty, to the oppression of the subject—passed 107 Bills for the amelioration of the country, and the benefit of the good people thereof, and departed this life crowned with the respect and gratitude of all those who are friendly to REFORM in Lower Canada; to an *Elective Council*, and to responsibility in the Provincial Government.

The people of this Province in lamenting the death of this respected and worthy Patriot, have one great consolation. That is, the satisfaction of knowing that he has left an Heir, who will be of age to succeed his parent, at the opening of the next session of Parliament, and we doubt not but he will prove himself in all respects the stern and unflinching son of his uncompromising predecessor.

The last act of the late quorum was to demand the suspension of an unworthy Judge (THOMPSON). Like the great CHATHAM, he fell in the Execution of those high duties to which he had devoted his life, and from which he shrunk not until the icy hand of death dragged him from his Post!—*Indicator*.

"OUR SISTER IS NOT DEAD, SHE BUT SLEEPS!"—We have seen a letter from Prince Edward's Island, written by an influential Gentleman of that Colony, by which we are informed that a very friendly feeling exists in that quarter towards the Reformers of this Province. We have all along thought that it could not be otherwise. The cause of Reform here is the cause of all our Sister Provinces. We are but fighting their battles. Circumstances and more immediate and direct mis-government, have placed us in the van of the combat, and those Provinces who understand their rights will not be found wanting should at a future day their assistance be required.—*Id.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, March 21.

This day at three o'clock, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, came in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and

being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to several Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH:

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"The advanced season of the year, and the want of a sufficient number of Members in both Houses for the dispatch of public business, render it expedient that I should prorogue this Parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is to me matter of sincere regret that the offers of peace and conciliation, of which I was the hearer to this country, have not led to the result which I had hoped for. The consequences of their rejection and of the demands which have been made to His Majesty, I will not venture to predict.

"In the Speech with which I opened the Session, I announced, that should you consent to discharge the arrears due to the Public Officers, and provide for the maintenance, pending the enquiries which His Majesty had commanded to be made in the Province, no part of the surplus Revenues of the Crown should be touched during those enquiries without your assent.

"As no provision has been made for the purposes contemplated in that proposal, I shall be under the necessity of applying the Revenues at the disposal of the Crown, as far as they will extend, to the payment of the public servants and towards the current expenses of the Civil Government. What further measures may be adopted for the removal of the difficulties to which the affairs of the Province are reduced, the authorities in England must now determine.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"Of the fifty-nine Bills that have passed both houses during this session, I have given the Royal Assent to all save one, namely, the Bill for establishing a Rail Road between the River St. Lawrence, and the Province Line. As this Bill affects the King's prerogative in the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown, 42nd clause of the Constitutional Act makes it necessary that I should reserve it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure; and it is probable that the omission of the formalities required by that clause will be altogether fatal to the measure. "I shall continue to do all in my power for the advancement of the public good, and the furtherance of that paternal policy which has been enjoined upon me by our Most Gracious Sovereign; and you, gentlemen, will, I doubt not, each in his individual capacity, labour to preserve the peace and to promote the real interest of the community."

UNITED STATES.

THE BATTLE IN FLORIDA.—Charleston papers of the 11th inst. bring us additional information respecting the situation of General Gaines, and the battle with the Indians on the Withlacooche. It will be seen that the army is not in so critical a situation as has been represented. A letter from General Gaines himself states that on the 29th, at 10 o'clock, the Indian force, believed to be about 1500 strong, attacked two sides of his encampment and approached so near his lines, as to wound men on the opposite line, a distance of 200 yards. The attack lasted two hours, when the enemy were repulsed. Lt. Duncan is among the