

miliation and prayer in acknowledgment of the chastening hand of God in the pestilential disease (cholera) now visiting the province, a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Thos. Haig, of St. John's church, in the Court House, that evening.

A general meeting of the committee of the Brockville Bible Society was held on Tuesday evening in the house of Billa Flint. It appeared from the statements made that the sum of £22 15s. 2d. had been collected during the year, and that by the aid of a donation of £10 made by Mr. Flint the society had been enabled to reduce its debt to the Montreal Society by £30. It was also agreed that a further sum of £17 be transmitted to Montreal, and a commission was appointed to see what books were required by the society, in order that they might be ordered and received here before the close of navigation.

The criminal term of the High Court opened on August 2. Only seven grand jurors put in an appearance, and although there were sufficient petit jurors to go on with the cases, the witnesses were not forthcoming. The absence of so many was caused by fear of the cholera epidemic.

In this issue appears the list of premiums to be awarded by the Coleman's Corners Agricultural Society on the first Thursday in October, 1849. In addition to the usual prizes for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, grain, domestic manufactures, agricultural implements, etc., there were nine prizes offered for ploughmanship executed by members, sons of members; also by hired men one month in the employment of a member previous to the exhibition. The prizes varied from £1 5s. for the first to 5 shillings for the ninth. Charles Booth was secretary of the society.

Confederation of the provinces was already being discussed. A despatch dated St. John's, N.B., August 7th, read as follows:—

"A special meeting of the Governor in Council took place in this city a few days since to consider a proposition from the Canadian Government

relative to a reciprocal free trade between the United States and all British North America, together with a Federal Union of all the Colonies. The deliberations of the council are said to have been favorable; and a meeting to be composed of two members of the council from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, will take place a few days hence in Halifax, where it is expected a delegation will be appointed to proceed to England to advocate the proposed measures."

AUGUST 16, 1849.

Although it is only a few years since a House of Industry for the aged and destitute was erected in the counties of Leeds and Grenville, located at Athens, the establishment of such an institution was discussed over half a century ago. In the issue of the Recorder for the date at the head of this article, particulars are given of a meeting held in the Court House on August 8, to take the matter into consideration. As the attendance was not so large as expected, the idea of a House of Refuge was postponed, and it was decided to endeavor, by subscription, to establish a school of industry for girls, similar to one in operation in Montreal, where the pupils would be instructed not only in a good English education, but also in the important duties connected with housekeeping, washing, etc., so as to fit them either for assistant nursery governesses, or as superior domestics, or housekeepers. Sewing was to form an important branch of the school routine, the articles made to be sold for the purpose of assisting in its support. It was proposed to charge a small fee from each pupil, in order to remove any idea which might arise as of its benefits being bestowed in charity. Thus was a beginning being made in what is now known as "Domestic Economy."

Postoffice returns for four years from July 5, 1844, to the same date of 1848, show that the profits from that department during that time, were:—1844 to 1845, £7,316; 1845 to 1846, £16,418; 1846 to 1847, £18,062; 1847 to 1848, £15,650—a total