

left her chamber, she became sensible, that although pity and kindness were shown to her situation, esteem and confidence were withdrawn. She had no child to divert the melancholy of her solitary hours; and, what was of more consequence, no husband who could console with her on her loss. Silence of the priest was the utmost act of tenderness to which Mr. Seymour could bring himself on this subject, which required to him with renewed pain that his anxiety was removed for the life of one still dear, though no longer available.

All this misery, the fearful prospect of a long life embittered by self-reproach, useless regret, and lost affection, was purchased by a new dress, and an ignorant waiting maid—a risk so full of danger, and so fatal in effect, was incurred, to strike a man already stricken, and wound a woman who never injured her. Such are the deplorable efforts of vanity for temporary distinction, and such the deplorable consequences of quitting the tender offices of allection, and transgressing the requisitions of duty.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.  
MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

We are going to relate something, which, we think, cannot fail to excite astonishment among our readers, especially in England. The parish of St. Cuthberts, which embraces a considerable part of the suburbs of Edinburgh, besides a large tract of the agricultural environs, and is the most popular district of that kind in Scotland, has a poor-house, supported chiefly by assessment, and containing 460 inmates. The individuals admitted to this establishment are chiefly poor old men and women, who have no relations able to support them, and are too infirm, from age or habitual sickness, to gain their own bread: 180 of the number above stated are boys and girls who have no other means of support or education; and 49 are lunatics confined in cells. The wonder which we wish to present to our readers is the low rate at which these paupers are maintained. The breakfast of the St. Cuthbert's paupers consists of oatmeal porridge, "Scotia's wholesome food," as Burns affectionately calls it; a humble species of boiled pudding, exceedingly acceptable to the palate, and taken in this case with beer or milk as a sauce. As ploughmen and other hard-working men in Scotland need no other breakfast than this, it may be readily conceded that paupers who have little or nothing to do cannot complain of it. The dinner of these paupers consists of broth and wheaten bread, the former being made from ox-heads, houghs and other inferior though nutritious parts of meat, mixed barley and vegetables. A supper of the same materials as breakfast, concludes the allowance of the day. If we are not mistaken, some better kind of meal is allowed—a practice we would recommend as of great utility, seeing how necessary a stimulus is in dieties, and that none is so innocuous as variety. At one time—indeed up to August, 1833—these provisions and the other expenses of the establishment, came to as much as rendered the average cost of each inmate £7 9 4 1-2d per annum, or about 3s. a week. A new management, however, has discovered grievous extravagance in these disbursements, and, by conducting the business on more rigidly correct and economical principles, has greatly reduced the expenditure. The food now used for the four hundred and sixty inmates is as follows:—

Meal, 15 1-2 stones,	£1 4 3
Barley, 38 pounds,	0 3 13 3-4
Bread, 43 doz. loaves,	1 1 0
Ox-heads and hough beef,	0 6 0
Curried milk, 48 gallons	0 8 0
Sweet milk,	0 6
But, 11 1-4 pounds,	0 2 5
Salt, 16 pounds,	0 0 4 1-2
Whiskey, 1-2 bottle,	0 0 7
Wine, 1-3 bottle,	0 0 10
Ten, 2 ounces,	0 0 7
Sugar, 2 pounds,	0 1 0

£3 9 6 1-4

This sum of three pounds nine shillings and six pence farthing, divided by 460, gives one penny three farthings daily, or one shilling and a farthing weekly, or two pounds thirteen shillings and a penny yearly, as the cost of each individual to the public. Human beings supported for a shilling a-week! The number of most readers, we are confident, must fly to the conclusion, that, supposing these statements to be true, the St. Cuthbert's poor-house must be a scene of unparalleled starvation and misery. We can assure them how ever that it is a scene of great comfort as could reasonably be wished by a humane individual for paupers of the kinds who are admitted: the food being sufficient in quantity, and nutritious and palatable in quality. Although the expenditure of the new management appears to be, in comparison with the former, as two to three, they have rather improved than deteriorated the allowance of victuals. "The porridge," they state, "is now better than before, being made of round oatmeal instead of small, and the quantity of meal being increased by three stones twelve lbs. per day. The broth has been improved by an additional quantity of houghs and barley, 5 lbs. of the former, and 10 lbs. of the latter, per day, being now used more than under the old management. Each inmate receives a loaf per day, of the same weight as before, but of a decidedly superior quality. Those who work get two loaves a-piece. About sixty inmates get tea, and these get one half-loaf additional, if they can take it." The reduction of cost seems to have been accomplished solely by the prevention of abuses in the establishment.

We bring these circumstances into notice both on account of their surprising nature and in the hope of their suggesting improvements elsewhere.

COLO NIAL.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA COMMISSION.—The frigate which we reported as telegraphed on Friday evening, was H. M. S. *Pygme*, 36, the Hon. Captain Rous, in 29 days from Portsmouth, which she left on the 23rd July. She was brought to at the Station by a gun, as she was passing up, and left it without taking away a certificate of health. This being telegraphed afterwards, on Saturday the Health Officer went down to her anchorage, where she was waiting the tide, about seven miles below, and informed Captain Rous that the vessel could not be admitted without one. The surgeon and a boat's crew were despatched to the Station, who came back on Sunday morning, in time for the vessel to beat up to Quebec.

The Commission is composed of the Right Honorable Earl Gosford (Governor-General); Sir Chas. Grey, bart., and Sir George Gippis, bart.; with Frederick Elliot, Esquire Secretary. The following gentlemen are also, we believe, all or in part attaches of the Commission, viz.—The Hon. Capt. Clements, the Hon. Mr. Moreton, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Pensonby, and Mr. Ingeluck.

Lady Gippis and child, and Mrs. Elliot were also passengers.

Arrangements were made for the landing of the Governor-in-Chief and the Commission, yesterday at half-past two. The *Pygme* manned her yards and fired a salute on their leaving the frigate. They were received by a guard of honor of the grenadier company of the 66th, the band and colors, on the King's Wharf, and on their stepping on shore, the citadel battery saluted them. His Excellency Lord Aylmer and a numerous mounted military staff, were in waiting on the wharf, with carriages: the three Commissioners were carried in His Excellency's carriage, and the whole

party proceeded up to the Castle, where the grenadier company of the 79th Cameron Highlanders received them. Sunday afternoon afforded an opportunity for an unusually numerous collection of people, who walked up in procession, and cheered on their arrival in the Castle: the battery and heights were also covered with spectators.

Lord Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir George Gippis and Lady, occupy temporarily, we believe, the house on the Cape, formerly the residence of the Hon. Colonel Gore.

SWRANING IN OF LORD GOSFORD.—At half-past two to-day all the Military Staff and the heads of the Civil Departments attended in the large room of the Castle, where His Excellency Lord Aylmer sat at the table with the Executive Council. His Excellency Lord Gosford rode to the Castle, (accompanied by Mr. Walcott, the Civil Secretary who succeeds Col. Craig, and the Aides-de-Camps the hon. Capt. Clements and hon. Capt. Moreton,) and having sat at the table, his commission as Governor-in-Chief of only both the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was read at length. The usual oaths of Governor, of an Executive Councilor and of Judge of Appeals were then severally administered to His Excellency and the Executive Councilors;—the Hon. Messrs. Smith, Derley, J. Stewart and A. W. Cochrane were re-sworn. His Excellency Lord Aylmer retired, and the new Governor was left by the attendants, sitting with his Council. The usual salute was fired from the Citadel on His Excellency Lord Gosford taking the oath. The members of the Commission were not present at this ceremony.

LAST NEWS.—We are sorry to state that from all the passengers in the frigate *Pygme*, which sailed as late as the 23d July, a week later than former dates, not a newspaper has found its way to the public.

It has been rumoured however that a very important debate between Sir Robert Peel's party and the present ministers had been going on for three nights before she sailing of the *Pygme*, on the subject of the Irish tithe question, and that it was not terminated on the 23d. Sir Robert consents to a commutation of the tithe, but is against the appropriation of it to other than church purposes. This was the question on which Sir Robert retired. The division was expected to be a close one.—*Id.*

On Wednesday last, the body of a man was picked up on the shore of Governor's Island, and brought into town, where an inquiry took place, before Daniel Hodgson, Esquire, Coroner, the body being so much disfigured, and in such a state of putrefaction, that an inquest could not be held. From the wearing apparel of the deceased, the body was supposed to be that of Neil McLean, who, on Friday the 31st ultimo, left the harbour of Charlotte town, in a schooner bound for Pictou, to be landed at Pinette, where he had kept a school for the last six years. It appeared, that, during the voyage, at a short distance from Governor's Island, the deceased and Donald M'Innis, one of the crew, had some conversation about wrestling, and that deceased having laid hold of M'Innis, and attempted to throw him, they both fell overboard—the schooner having no boat, and there being but one man left on board, it was with much difficulty that M'Innis reached the vessel alive. Every effort was made use of to save the life of the deceased, but without effect.—*P. E. Island Gazette, 18th August.*

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May, 1835