depends in a great measure the prosperity of the vegetable kingdom; and, as will afterwards be described, different climates are fitted for different productions no less by the relations of dry weather and showers than by those of hot and cold. "These alternations of fair weather and showers appear to be much more favourable to vegetable and animal life than any uniform course of weather could have been. To produce this variety we have two antagonist forces, by the struggle of which such changes occur. Steam and air, two transperent and elastic fluids, expansible by heat, are in many respects and properties very like each other. Yet the same heat, similarly applied to the globe, produces at the surface plied to the globe, produces at the surface currents of those fluids tending in opposite directions. And these curients mix and balance, conspire and interfere, so that our trees and fields have alternately water and sunshine; our fruits and grain are succes-sively developed and matured."

It has been calculated that the quantity

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It has been calculated that the quantity of rain which falls in England is thirty-six inches a-year, taking the average of the whole country. Of this it is reckoned that thirteen inches flow off to the sea by the rivers, and that the remaining twenty-three inches are raised sgain from the ground by evaporation. The thirteen inches of water evaporation. The thirdeen incine of water are of course supplied by evaporation from the sea, and are carried back to the land through the atmosphere. Vapour is perpetually rising from the ocean, and is condensed in the hills and high grounds, and through their pores and crevices descends, will it is explicated and conducted out to the till it is collected, and conducted out to the till it is collected, and conducted out to the surface. The condensation which takes place in the higher parts of a country may easily be recognised in the mists and rains which are the frequent occupants of these regions. The coldness of the atmosphere and other causes, as already mentioned, precipitate the moisture in clouds and showers, and in both of these states it is condensed and absorbed by the cool ground. Thus a perpetual and compound circulation of the waters is keptup, it ascending perpetually by a thousand currents through petually by a thousand curren's through the air; and descending by the rills and rivers, it again returns into the great and

In every country of our globe these two portions of the aqueous circulation have their regular and nearly constant proportion. In Great Britain the relative quantities, as before stated, are twenty-three and thirteen. A due distribution of these circulating fluids in each country appears to culating fluids in each country appears to be necessary to its organic health; to the habits of vegetables, to all animals, and to man. Drought and sunshine in one part of Europe may be as necessary to the production of a wet season in another, as it is on the great scale of the continents of Africa and South America, where the plants. ca and South America, where the plants during one-half of the year are burnt up to feed the springs of the mountains feed the springs of the mountains, which in their turn contribute to inundate the fertile valleys, and prepare them for a luxuriant vegetation. Indeed, the properties of water with regard to heat make one vast watering engine of the atmosphere.

THE AMERICAN FLAG WAVES FROM THE SUMMIT OF ORIZABA.

ted off, composed of Major Manigaultand Lieut. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Lieut. May-nard, of the navy; Lieut. Rodgers, do nard, of the navy; Lieut. Rodgers, do Capts. Lomax and Higgins, of the Alabama volunteers : Capt. White, Dr. Banks, and Adjutant Hardaway. 30 soldiers, and two sailors of the naval battery. The second day they encamped 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, with the thermometer standing considerably below the freezing point. Here they had abundance of wood, and Here they had abundance of wood, and built fires all arround them; but with all their precations few slept, on account of the cold. At early daylight the following morning the whole party set out. They were soon in the snow and ice, now came the soon in the snow and ice, now came the tug—the air becoming more rarified at every step made it necessary to stop and pant for breath; and they had not assended more than 3000 feet higher before the whole party, with a few exceptions, were seized with a painful nausea and admitting; still they tugged on, unwilling to give it up.—But the party was perceptibly diminishing, the great rarefaction of the air and coldness painfully affected many, and compelled them to return; and when the summit was reach. to return; and when the summit was reached, all had given out but five, viz: Maj. Manigault, Lieut. Maynard, Lieut Reynolds Capt. Lomax, and Passed Midshipman Rodgers. Here they shook hands and sat down to rest from labors, and the glorious down to rest from labors, and the glorious prospect before them—Puebla, Jalapa, Cor-dova, the sea 90 miles off, and a host of villages on the plain.
They decended a short distance into the

crater, and brought up some specimens.— crystals and lava, and large quantities of the most beautiful specimens of sulpher. the most beautiful specimens of sulpher.

After all this was done the ceremony planting the American flag was gone through. The navy had this honor, an honor they were fairly entitled to, having sat down in the snow over night and mad it of three shirts. Fortunately the sailors were dressed in blue and red shirts, which, with Lieut. Rodgers's white one, furnished all colours. It must have been amusing enough to see them sitting down there by the blazing faggots, sewing and shivering. The flag has but 13 stars, after the old original 13 states. A bottle was likewise le containing a paper with the names of the successful few. The barometer which was taken up ceased to indicate more than 17, 300 feet, and when it ran out they were, as I learn at least 1000 feet from the top. This would make the height 18,300, in-

stead of 17,500 feet as heretofore estimated ; and this makes it the third highest mountain when the party returned they slid down on the ice and snow. The citizins of Orizaba

following, which was suggested by the "Number twelve, pegged heel" anecdote "Number twelve, pegged heel" anecdote in our last gossipry "An amazing pair of feet appeared in the bar-room of an ambitious village-inn, late one evening, the owner, of which inquired anxiously for the boot-black. The bell rang nervously, and in a moment a keen Yankee illustrator of 'Day and Martin's best' popped into the room. 'Bring me a jack! exclaimed the man of great 'under-standing.' The waiter involuntarily started forwards, but chancing to catch a glimpse of the boots, he stopped short, and after another and a closer examination said, with equal twang and emphashort, and after another and a closer examination said, with equal twang and emphasis: 'I say yeou, you aint a goin' to leave this worl, in a hurry; you've got too good a hold onto the ground. Want a boot-jack, eh? Why, bless your soul, there aint a boot-jack on airth big enuff for them boots! I don't b'heve that a jack-ass could get 'em off.' 'My stars!' cried our friend of the big feet. 'what'll I do? I can't get my boots off without a jack!' 'I tell you what I should do,' replied 'Boots,' 'if they was mine: I should walk back to the fork of the road, and pull 'em off there! That would fetch them, I guess!' "—Knicker-bocker.

WEIGHING BUTTER .- A pedlar, in the Highlands of Scotland, having run short of butter, applied to a farmer's wife for a supply. "How much do you want?" said the

"One pun' will do," said the pedlar.
"I cannot make you a pun'," replied the woman, "I have na a pun.weight."
"Well, what weight hae ye?" said the

"Twa pun'," said the woman. "And which is the weight?" said the

man.
"O! its just the tangs" (the tongs!)
"Well," said he, "put ane leg in t "Well," said he, "put ane leg in the scale and the tither oot, and that'll be a

pun."
The woman did as requested; but when it was weighed she loooked doubtfully at the butter and said—
"It looks a muckle pun'."

"O! it's all right, woman," said the pedlar. "How much is it?"
"A sixpense" was the reply, which the pediar paid and departed rather hastily, lest the good woman should discover that "ane leg in, ane leg out" was not the exact way of weighing a pound of butter.

appetite. She know the place where the barrel was kept, laid her hand on something which she knew to be a man's head. With great presence of mind she exclaimed as if to her-self, "That slut has left her mop here!" She then proceeded to the beer bar-rel, drew her beer, drank it, and then leisurely left the cellar; but as soon as she had reached the landing she closed the door, sal satisfaction to our fellow citizens of all drew the bolts and alarmed the house.— parties and of every origin. Mr. Drym-The man was seized, and proxed to be a mond's popularity is not confined to those thief who had hidden himself there with alone who agree with him in his political the intention of letting in a gang to which he belonged. He said if the girl had scream-talents as an orator, are acknowledged and the belonged. He said if the girl had scream talents as an orator, are acknowledged and ed he should have strangled her; but he was admired by those who differ most widely

Lord Chancellor Thorlow said to a clergyman who, without any letter of intro-duction, applied for a vacant rectory—

Whom have you to recommend you?
Only the Lord of Hosts my Lord.
Well replied Thurlow, as it is the fiirs'
ecommendation I have had from His Lord. hip, be assured I shall attend to it, and onferred the living upon him,

Stranger, which is the road to ge ? There are two roads, responded the fel-

Well, which is the best ? Aint much difference, both on 'em very bad. 'Take which you will, afore you've got half way you'il wish you'd tuck tother.

A proverb of which the rhyme is some what more obvious than the research "Calm weather in June sets corn in ne." Corn has ears certainly; but we tune. can hardly believe them to be musical.

A wag used to remark, that the reason why unmarried young ladies looked at the moon, was the vulgar belief that there was

An Italian lady who thought she had learned English, was asked how many children she had. She replied I have done

PROPLE should not stop courting when they get married, but on the contrary should learn to court the more. This laying aside the little endearments that nursed love into being the very moment you have sworn to live on it forever is almost per-

LONDON CORRESPONDENT

London, May 26th, 1848. London, May 26th, 1848.

As this is the week in which the Epsom races come to pass, of course you will not expect a very lucid or coherent account of matters either at home or abroad—for "the Derby" and "the Oakes" have actoriously a very confusing effect upon the minds of every inhabitant of Great Britain; even the cabmen (as Dickens says) feel themselves degraded if they have not somehow or other become mixed un with the races. So high degraded if they have not somehow or other become mixed up with the races. So high and wide does this mania in respect of jockeyship spread; that the very Houses of Jerliament adjourn expressly out of consideration for the Derby, and all Loudon turns itself out of house and home for the same great and noble reason. There was an attempt made the other night by Mr. Hume Mr. Reight and everyal Secteb made. an attempt made the other night by Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, and several Scotch members who had remained in town on purpose to discuss the Scotch Law of Entail question (which was fixed to come off on Wednesd ynight), to keep the House of Commons in its place; but Lord George Bentinck pleaded so piteously for the customary holiday, that the House (like Susannah, in Sterne's story) was melted, and the holiday was gained. Vengeance, however, pursued the great culprit:—poor Lord George arrived on Epsom Downs just four minutes after the races was over!

You will see that Mr. Hume's motion on the state of the suffrage has been postponed

the state of the suffrage has been postponed to the 20th of June. The postponement to the 20th of June. The postponement was effected thus:—There was a full house on Tuesday, the night when it was to have been introduced. The Government membusiness of the day. Then came the De-bate about the Derby, which consumed a full hour of the evening; and after that, Lord George Bentinck introduced a motion for some unopposed Returns which he and his friends, the Ministers took care should occupy the attention of the house until eleven o'clock. Mr. Hume was then called upon to bring forward the question of which he had been striped forward the question of which upon to bring forward the question of which he had given notice. Of course that he had given notice. Of course that honourable gentleman felt that in consehe had no chance of fairly stating his case, and after a little squabbling, he postponed his motion until the day named above—the lor of Law, and a Bachelor in Nature. They 20th of June. A remarkable speech from Lord John Russell characterised the short discussion which took place on Mr. Hume's motion. The minister stated his emphatic belief that the people of England required no such measures of reform as those about to be promulgated by the New League, but nahan's, on the second Concession. And we preferred to wait for the slow and gradual concessions which he (Lord John Russell) and his colleagues were prepared to make. This speech will, I think, be the preduct on the fall of the Ministry. It is founded on the most grevious misapprehension and self-dclusion that ever attended a minister: and it shows such an utter blindness to the real tatle of things that Least will say so. They endured it patienly. In the world, than can rightly be imagined by persons cooped up within the walls of little tentral table of things. A placard, posted in every quarter of Paris, announces the opening of an office for the enrolment of exery free woman of from 15 to 30 years of age, who is desirous of listing in the Vesuvian Legion- It is not yet known what species of arms these

We have great pleasure in announcing that L. T. Drummond, Esq., M. P. P. for the county of Shefford, has been appointed Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Canada so deceived by her presence of mind that he let her go and thought himself safe.

Loyd Chancellor Thurlow, said to a clerof the Reform party. We feel sure that we but give utterance to the almost universal sentiment of our fellow-citizens, when we say, that a gentleman more eminently qualified, in every respect, to be Mr. Aylwin's successor, could not have been found.—

Pilot. Spring Frosts.—We published last week from the Kingston Whig an account of a "Killing frost" that had destroyed in the neighbourhood of Kingston on the first of June whole fields of potatoes, all the corn above ground, large quantities of garden stiff and all the fruit-tree blossoms. den stuff, and all the fruit-tree blossoms. We have reason to be thankful that this District, although visited with a few light morning chills, has entirely escaped the ravages complained of in the East. Our gardens and pourlos fields are unusually flourishing, and fault trees of every description exhibit the promise of an abundant supply. Grass is somewhat backward, al-though it warrants the expectation of an hope of a good return for the husbandman's labour. An unseasonably cold, but clear atmosphere, prevailed until Wednesday morning, since which time the weather has set in rather more than comfortably warm. London Times June, 16.

The death of Lord Ashburton is an-Shetford, succeeds him in his title.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1848.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE MINISTRY Fortune favours the brave. The most anxious licitude has, for some weeks past, been expe rienced by the Radicals, for the safety of her Majesty's Ministry in Canada; the severe drought had given rise to some gloomy forebod ings regarding the fate of the crops, and as our oraculous cotemporary of the Coburg Star lately announced that the dullness of trade and scarcity of eash, naturally resulted from the late change of the Administration, it was pretty generally believed that the drought had arisen from the same cause; that the clouds had taken the sulks at the want of tears consequen; on the decease o the nameless ministry-had become conservative and would not shed another drop of rain while the Radicals remained in power! But providentially it did rain on Sunday and on Monday and on Tuesday it poured, and the crops ar looking fully twenty-five per cent. better. They are looking extremely well, and our fears have vanished, and we think the Ministry are safe; but we must own we were actually af raid, and when we heard that the Hon. Robert Baldwin bers, however, to whom the question is had arrived in Toronto, and that Col. Tache had gone on to St. Catharines, we wondered if they much time as possible in the mere routine huminess of the day. Then came the Deland to the state of the day out" before the general expulsion should take

for a whole week, trying to keep people right, and very likely we have done little good to our quence of the trick thus played upon him, selves or any body else. We were accompanied were looking for law and matrimony, and we were looking for sport; and for our own amusement, we talked about an hour and a half to a

PRESENCE or MIND.—A servant maid in England who was fond of beer, went one market itself with a strength little dream-length to the cellar in the dark, to satisfy her appetite. She know the place where the local speed, while the present imbertal was founded by the present imbertal was a positive duty to examine an every manufactural experience of MIND.—A servant maid in England who was fond of beer, went one appetite. She know the place where the local speed, while the present imbertal was a positive duty to expect to see a mud-tural soaring into the clouds, as to see Mr. Giles becoming a phrenologist or any other ist where mind is concerned. He cannot help this, it to the sphere in which their natural organisation of his article on Capital Punish arises from "an unfavourable developement of the wishedow." His attack is in the control of the wishedow. only read by the very lowest class of minds, and the reprobation stamped upon it by intelligent society is a powerful antidote against its virupocket in silence and in pity. ironical exclamation "Happy fellow!!"

thusiasts is a community of property, and we are our character, even including the religious part of it, would sell much higher in Goderich 7 years Ty Vocal music has lately been ordered to be taught, by the King of Denmark, in all the Colleges of the Kingdom. In this respect he is in advance of other nations.

o say we imposed ourselves on the community ger. Phrenology says the deficiency will be for more than we are worth. We are aware that found in the organization of the brain, and though we will incur the displeasure of some, otherwise we would be labouring in vain, for we will write clever man, he must be the slave of a certain and publish truth, and that is not a palatable weakness which will exhibit itself in the same and publish truth, and that is not a palatable doctrine to every man in the present artificial state of society. We, will not write from a desire to please, but from a wish to improve, according to the extent of our abilities; and should we succeed in conveying one important truth, or in testity, and fashion, and honour, and etiquette suggesting one better principle of action to the minds of our readers, we will be sufficiently compensated for our labours, while at the same-to one man's debt, and the weatty dollars into one man's debt, and if he nurmes as an incompensated for our labours, while at the same-to one man's debt, and if he nurmes as an incompensated for our labours, while at the same-to-man's debt, and if he nurmes as an incompensated for our labours, while at the same-to-man's debt, and if he nurmes as an incompensated for our labours are the same-to-man's debt, and if he nurmes as an incompensated for our labours are the same-to-man's debt, and if he nurmes as an incompensated for our labours.

Our reason for noticing Mr. Giles at present, malevolence and nonsense together, and persuaded poor Giles to father it, under the head of
"Capital Punishment," which commences with
one of those mysterious shakes of the head used one of those mysterious snakes of the head used by quacks, and ignorant pretenders, to express their idea of the excounters or sargedness of the their idea of the seriousness or sacredness of the subject. Mr. Giles quest one the propriety of discussing a great many subjects in the columns of a local newspaper, this may be put down as a tacit acknowledgement that he is ignorant of these subjects. It must be known to all men of of his mechanism are loose; and although he even ordinary intelligence, that nearly all the cannot with his present of anization and convicpopular knowledge on science, and every subject of useful information has been disseminated through the columns of newspapers. No subject that is worthy of being known or that is calculated to do good, is either too sacred or too serious to be transmitted through such a medium, and it may be asserted that a newspaper is valuable just there is nothing of nobility or Archbishops emin proportion as it publishes and expounds such subjects. Mr. Giles regrets "to see every editorial in a newspaper imbued with some newfangled phrenological notion;" we do not wonder at this. Perhaps he belongs to the class which observers of human character; they are not Mr. Gilea is sincere; and we trust he will be equally charitable in granting sincerity to us, when we express our regret that the dignity and and Mr. Giles knows just as little about Phreutility of the newspaper press, has been so woefully degraded, either through the ignorance or mistaken notions of many of its conductors, regarding the use and importance of it. For we must say that the little gossiping slanders—the nanan's, on the second Concession. And we were much pleased with the locality and the private business tranctions of individuals, and above all, the minute transcript of criminal evidence, where Barney Tearny swore that Brien asserts that in the advocacy of it " morality and O'Lynn vociferated such and such horrid blas- Christianity are at stake !" This is the doctrine phemies, when or after he had committed the of the Inquisition—the doctrine of darkness—the brutal atrocity for which he was tried; these we doctrine of the devil. It has been the bondage say are degrading to the columns of a newspasunshine, and so many happy faces and green fields, you can scarcely forego the hope that the possibly produce good; and whether the press

tion will permit them to excel, namely, in nibbling at the personal reputation of better men, we have no intention of refuting it, but as a or in retailing the vulgar gossip of the neighbour-hood in which they reside; we think it is advisable to let them alone; because such stuff is views of other people, we will give an illustra-

must feel the force of it.

Mr. Giles says "An unfavourable develope-Mr. Drum- lence. But when either vanity, presumption as ment of brain is no excuse for having committed malignity impels these pestilent creatures to interfere with subjects involving principles, it is to nologist. And upon that fact alone, namely the be feared that their writing may produce a cerunfavourable organization, can the criminal be of our article, "Did you ever see a man hangtain amount of evil; and it must be admitted held responsible for his actions. If the action ed?" even with all its length, and treason, and that it is every man's duty to counteract the propagation of error to the full extent of his influpagation of error to the full careat of the Gifes upon the ed from some extraneous or external cause or ble newspapers in Upper Canada, at lest shews agent, why do you charge it upon the man?— that Mr. Giles and his few friends know nothing personal character of the Editor of the Huron agent, why do you charge it upon the man?— Signal; his malignant and dastardly insinua- The phrenologist believes that the unfavourable at all about public opinion. We have now tions about our religious opinions; his publishing to the circle of his readers that we are a fighting character, and such other we are a - Instantage character, and such other little trifles we could very easily afford to pocket in silence and in pity. These things action will not be changed by any of these supman, to write upon subjects which he does not coming from Giles are put down at their actual positions; for it must be admitted that every understand. value, they are at once placed upon a level with action must have a cause. If the cause exists in wance, they are a tonce presented with the "London Correspondent," Semi-neekly the man, then he is responsible; if it does not Gazette, and the throwing aside whole columns exist in the man, then you have no right to of full paying advertisments to make room for more important matter!! and a thousand other sponsible according to the "motives that are little blusters at which his own tory cotemporaries have to express their astonishment by the whom? who presented them? or to talk of a clous laws. A man having ten letters to mail These things we could willingly allow to pass of his knowledge," without attaching this lings, but by crossing over three quarters of a for what they are worth, although we certainly knowledge to some part of the man's organiza-mile, and mailing them at Detroit, divides the think that the practice of tolerating such charac-tion, may appear very logical and conclusive to ters to interfere with anything connected with Mr. Giles, and his talented and scientific friends; as the fall grain, everywhere encourage the hope of a good return for the husbandman's infidelity. Giles says he is well acquainted is utterly unintelligible. A man of course must with the doctrines of Socialism, and we doubt will the action before he does it, but unless the of high postage, poor Canada gets nothing but not but the assertion is true; if we are not mis- power of willing resides in, and operates through the honour of handing her capital to circulate on taken one of the leading doctrines of these en some part of his organization, then he is not responsible for either the will or the action. This, not aware of any reason why Mr. Giles should however, is not an illustration suited to the capanot be an earnest believer in this doctrine. We city of Mr. Giles, and, therefore, we must enounced by the last arrival—he was in his never interfere with the religious views of any deavour to make it a little plainer. For example lators tolerate or rather countenance such fraud? 75th year. He married a daughter of Wm. Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia, and has had man, and we never endeavor to make capital by suppose a stranger coming intended to remain in it, and to act a rather connon. Wm. Bingham Baring, M. P. for except in so far as we can recognize it in his except in so far as we can recognize it in his spicuous part among the inhabitants, should imgeneral conduct; and we feel quite satisfied that mediately get drunk, and introduce himself to the people by raving forth a great deal of drunken nonsense, then every man capable of putting two ideas together, comes to the conclusion that after our arrival, so that nobody will have room there is a weakness, a deficiency in the stran-

the person may be an honest man, or even a friendship of all whose interests are opposed to truth.

Our reason for noticing Mr. Giles et present succeded in getting into everybody's debt; Our reason for noticing Mr. Giles at present, state fact, that some one or more of his friendly organization unfavourable to the practice of fair enemies has stuck a long rigmarole of rabid characteristics. And persuadtion, that not only one screw but all the screws

tions act otherwise, that is no argument why society must suffer his impositions. The conduct results from the organization, and, therefore, the organization is alone responsible. Mr Giles has a great dread of POPULAR Phrenology. The word popular has a sour smell in his nose; bodied in it. What a pity that science is founded on facts, and that it will not divide into Aristo. cratic science, and popular science, otherwise Mr. Giles and his three friends might have learned a little of it, merely for the respectability of of all others has most to dread from the popular the distinction. They believe in the scientific progress of phrenology. Phrenoligists are shrewd part of Phrenology!! Nay they even believe that it is "perfectly compatible with revealseasily duped they can detect imposture almost at a glance, and therefore, we think the regret of nology as our grandmother knew of the laws of motion, or as he himself knows of Canadian Politics or English Literature; and it is this which occur in courts of Justice or of Law, the well pleased to let him pass unnoticed; but he admits for fashion's sake that Phrenology is of the world and the curse of the human family Deny the truth of Astronomy, of Geology, of Phrenology, and of Mathematics ; place them or THE AMERICAN FIAG WAYES FROM
The gradient of the enrolment of exery free woman
from 16 to 30 years of age, who is desirous that
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from 16 s thus degraded by Mr. Giles alone, or by five the same level with alchymy and astrology if

intention of his article on Capital Punishment, is to expose us to scorn, for the wickedness of on sentiments respecting the horrors of war, and the armies which perpetrate these horrors. On this subject we published the sentiments that we have conscientiously entertained, and frequently uttered during the last twenty years; and though Mr Giles may not have had an opportunity of knowing the fact, we have the strongest reason s for believing that such are the sentiments of the majority of all good? honest men, including authority on the field of battle. And the fact

IT We wonder if the Canadian revenue is not more injured than benefitted by the high rate Windsor to Montreal by the Canada Mail costs one shilling and sixpence—by the Detroit Mail it costs ten pence half-penny! Will our Legis-

We will conclude our remarks on the Death Penalty in our next.

A celebrated philosopher was accuston say. "The favours of fortune are like steep rocks; only eagles and creeping things mount

Arrival of SEVEN DAYS LA

NEW Y The steamship Anton last night. She 10 days 8 hours th

LIVERPOOL Flour-Western

Southern 27s a 28s 278. Wheat-United St

and mixed, 7s 6d a 8 Indian Corn, per qua Coru Meal 14s 6 Flour and Grain The statements of The exports are United States.

Money plenty ; ac Bank of Erance in

LONDON MO The market for tinues in the same i presented during th in Consols for acco most trivial descri being limited to buy Some small sales st money. The extra from 833 a 844. T more abundant in th

FURTHER

John Mitchell has transportation, and to Cork and shippe son hulks at Bermi No outbreak has nous silence prevai severe on the gov it most fiercely, Mitchell's partin

deeply affecting. The United Iris Mitchell's family w tion and people.

Trfling disturbar London, Bradford, pally by Chartists Some ringleaders police. The work distress. It is su will adopt extensiv lief .- The Globe.

We have much s attention of our re-London Corresponde which will be found know not who the I we do know that he possessing a large st sense, and deeply er

We have the grea Mason by professio tertain or astonish o with Latin quotation enabled us to under ipsthy to stick hor of the ancient Heb the idea of settled a such a bad country defeat of Torvism to commence and inge, and thereby o do not intend to ru to be polluted by we have much plea mending the Stoo & Co., as an articl and deservedly calc erection of stick b purchase will have he bricks, and wil our " professional

THE MI Tuesday evening was committed to Patterson, Justic cion of having m James Thompson pearance caused Dundas and and months ago! found !- Hamilto

THE LAUNCH. day named for Platts' new Stea Mr. Alt. At th when she slowly had gone out to terday, the steam rchases on s The only way by he accounted for the ways being to the foot—and triffing sheer to she became "rib sufficient impetu A young lady the Steamer's st her "The Com
The Comet is
most substantial
will be well ada Trade, as a freig

Wiscons of forty-seven formed an addit making the third