

every week, of the quantity and quality of all flour inspected and re-inspected; and of all flour weighed and found generally deficient in weight or tare of barrels, together with the brands and manufacturers of the same.

The Chief Inspector shall keep at all times in his office, and furnish to all who desire, samples of the various grades of Flour and Meal corresponding with the standard established by the Flour Inspection Committee.

Application may be made to the Chief Inspector of Flour and Meal, and it shall be his duty to have examined and determined the quality of Flour and Meal thus offered for inspection.

1. To ascertain by examination the weight of all casks they may suspect of being falsely tared.

2. To alter and correct the brands, where they shall be of opinion that they do not designate the real quality of the Flour or Meal.

3. To weigh such casks as they shall suspect not to contain the full weight, and if they do not contain the full weight to brand them with the word "light."

4. To brand on the head with the word "Bad" all casks and barrels containing damaged or unsound Flour or Meal; and on all casks containing sound Flour or Meal on the quarter of each barrel or cask, "N. Y. Corn Exchange," and the initials of the Inspector who inspected it.

Every barrel or half barrel of Wheat Flour to be branded legibly on the head with the weight thereof, as follows: First Grade, "Extra;" second grade, "Superfine;" third grade, "Fine;" fourth grade, "Middlings;" fifth grade, "Ship Stuff."

Each cask of Rye Flour, intended for the first quality, to be branded with the words "Superfine Rye Flour;" and each cask intended for the second quality, with the words "Fine Rye Flour."

Each cask of Indian Meal to be branded or painted with the words "Indian Meal," or "K. D. Meal," (or "Kiln-Dried Meal;") and each cask of Buckwheat Flour with the letter and word "B. Flour."

All Wheat, Flour, Rye Flour, Indian Meal, or Buckwheat Flour, should be packed in good and strong casks, made of seasoned oak or other sufficient timber, to be of two sizes only; one size to contain 196 lbs. of Flour or Meal, with staves 27 inches long, and each head 16½ inches in diameter, hooped with at least ten hoops, three of which to be on each chime, and properly nailed; the other size to contain 98 lbs., with the staves 22 inches long, and each head 14 inches in diameter, or with staves 24 inches long, and each head not more than 12 inches in diameter; but Indian Meal may likewise be packed in hogheads, containing 800 lbs.

The casks should be as nearly straight as may be, and their faces shall be marked on the head with a marking iron; should be likewise branded with the weight of the Flour and Meal contained therein; and also branded or painted with the initials of the Christian name and surname (or the name of the firm) of the manufacturers thereof, at full length; hogheads of Indian Meal may be branded with the weight only.

No Inspector shall brand any cask containing Indian Meal, unless the same shall have been made of Corn, properly kiln-dried, and shall be ground fine and bolted.

These regulations shall take effect on the first day of June next.

#### Public Expenditure Estimates.

It would not do, under the American form of government, to make the legislature the mere register of the edicts of the Executive branch of the Government. It is the business, the duty, of Congress, to study, to understand, to comprehend the necessities of the country, as set forth in the estimates; to vote; for them, if they are right, and to refuse them, if they are wrong. Hero, on the contrary, the money is often expended, corruptly, too, before general elections, without any legislative vote at all. In the United States, not a dollar can be taken from the Treasury by the President, except by the appropriation of the two Houses of Congress; and whatever appropriations are voted by Congress, Congress is responsible for them. Here, just what a stranger, paid by us and called governor, the agent of a creditor nation, dictates when and how we shall expend our own money. What are estimates? They are nothing but guesses, at best. They are the judgment of men, founded upon

the past history of their Government and upon its past expenditure; of what is to happen hereafter, and what is to be the cost of it. Upon this past history, presuming the future will be as the past has been, they make their estimates of the future expenditure of the Government a year and seven or eight months before all those expenditures are to occur, while in Canada the Legislature was not summoned till June, 1854; immediately kicked out of doors, and out of existence; and, in December, a fraction of the Assembly were ordered to endorse all the expenditures of the past year, having never voted them at all!

#### Representation According to Population.

Lord Durham's report, as laid before Parliament by Queen Victoria, 11th of February, 1839, contains the true theory of the basis of Union, if it is to be continued between the Canadas, even in name. Lord D. said,—page 116,

"As the mere amalgamation of the Houses of Assembly of the two Provinces would not be advisable, or give at all a due share of representation to each, a Parliamentary Commission should be appointed, for the purpose of forming the electoral divisions, and determining the number of members to be returned on the principle of giving representation, as near as may be, in proportion to population. I am averse to every plan that has been proposed for giving an equal number of members to the two Provinces, in order to attain the temporary end of out-numbering the French, because I think the same object will be obtained without any violation of the principles of representation, and without any such appearance of injustice in the scheme as would set public opinion, both in England and America, strongly against it; and because, when emigration shall have increased the English population in the Upper Province, the adoption of such a principle would operate to defeat the very purpose it is intended to serve. It appears to me that any such electoral arrangement, founded on the present provincial divisions, would tend to defeat the purposes of union, and perpetuate the idea of disunion."

The staple article of export from Canada is Wheat. Over a million of people in Upper Canada produced a crop of 12,692,852 bushels in 1851, on 782,115 acres. Under a million people in Lower Canada sowed same year 427,111 acres, and the product was 3,075,868 bushels, chiefly of an inferior quality to that of Upper Canada. L. C. requires to import heavily of flour for domestic use—U. C. exports millions of bushels, importing large quantities of taxable goods.

LAND AND TIMBER REVENUE.—Mr. Spragge of the Crown Lands reported some time since to a committee of the Legislature, that the returns for sales in Lower Canada for 1854 were £9,000, and the expense £4,700; while the sales in Upper Canada were £174,000, and the expense less than in Lower Canada. Is not the Union a very bad bargain for us!

Fyler (who murdered his wife.) was to pay \$4,000 to his Council if they got him clear! They put in the plea of insanity and saved him! They sue for the \$4,000, and he pleads insanity! Who shows the weakest mind, Fyler or his Lawyers!

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