District Gaol, Feb. 9, 1847. To the Magistrates of the Home District.

Gentlemen, - Several cases of diarrhea have occurred lately n this gaol; a circumstance hitherto unknown. I am of opinion that the cause arises from the change that has taken place in the quality of the bread issued to the prisoners. As the health of the persons confined in a prison should be a matter of

The foregoing letter need call for very few remarks. We and one stablishment is not to be trusted, let him be dismissed and one appointed whose recommendations and advice are to be

Dr. Widmer has discharged his duties to the gaol, as well as to other public establishments, faithfully, and honestly for many years. Justice to him and humanity to those unforturears: Justice to him and numanity to tuose and all people, who have not the means of bettering their own condition, demand imperatively that the public should see to it.

We cordially agree with the writer in regard to the gentleman he has particularly named.—Patriot. ALARMING .- We have almost been ashamed to publish the

statements of arrests by the Police at Montreal and Quebec, during the year ending ou the 31st December last. 4376 at Montreal and 3983 at Quebec, is about every twelfth resident of these cities respectively! It must be supposed, however, these numbers include persons coming to the cities on temporary business. Indeed, at Quebec 649 are admitted to be seamen, and the and the great increase of arrests, nearly triple in the summer months, seems to show that many of them were strangers to the cities. We should like to know the number of arrests in the "District of Quebec" out of the city. We should still lope that when we get into the country, we are in Canada, such it was before "the march of intellect," "civilization," and "to was before "the march of intellect," "civilization," and "te progrès," of which we hear so much. Of Quebec and Montreal we have nearly lost all hopes. We read in a Washington paper of the commencement of the present month an alleged insulated fact, "that Canada must be a very immoral country." We felt indignant at the assertion, and were preparing to contradict in the total "to say now when we Paring to contradict it; but what shall we say now, when we, lves, have published that in Montreal, the Seat of Government, 2689 were taken up in one year for drunkenness in pub dic, and about half as many at Quebec, with populations of about fifty and forty thousand souls?

about fifty and forty thousand souls?

It is the disposition of the aged to refer with praise to the times of their younger days. We certainly recollect with pleasure a time when there were only two or three jails in Canada, and they were empty, or had only now and then a few solitary inmates. The whole country parts of the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers hardly ever furnished a prisoner, and the police for a country parts of the police for the police for a present of the police for a p and the police force was a few unpaid magistrates and unpaid chese, and the whole expenses of city government of each of these towns did not exceed some hundred pounds a year.

We shall not attempt a comparison. It will be drawn from the returns which we have published; and the costs to the public! . . . . . but we will be silent just now.—Quebec Gaz.

COUNTY OF OXFORD .- The Kingston Chronicle and the amilton Spectator have lately honoured this county with a blice, and they both agree in one particular, that conservatism apon the increase within its bounds. That such is the is evident from the exertions made to disguise it by the Radicals themselves. We learn that one more attempt is now making to establish a Radical Piess, but it has been talked of for a year past, and it is somewhat doubtful if it ever makes its appearance. Of the Radical papers now circulated in the district, we are informed that many are furnished gratuitously, and the expense of distribution is borne by "the party."

The Chronicle speaking of the face of the country, says:state—in the spring and fall altogether impassable; and so completely isolated are the southern townships, Dereham, Nor-Blenleim, Blandford, Zorra, and Nissouri, that until within a Year or two the spring and Nissouri, that until within a Tin, Copper, and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying aach

To which the Spectator adds:-

We fear that in the more rem too much the case; but running directly through the

Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the county of Oxford Presents unmistakable evidence of rapid progress. The soil cannot be excelled in Upper Canada, and the country, where cleared, is as delightful as we ever cast our eyes upon. Let bur Kingston contemporary pay it a visit five years hence, and he will scarcely know the locality which he now describes, so much be the contemporary pay it a visit five years hence, and he will scarcely know the locality which he now describes, so much will he find it improved, socially and politically. Villages are springing up as if by magic—mills are in operation, or course of erection, on the many streams which intersect th country—dense woods are giving way to well cultivated fields and comfortable tenements—and the inhabitants are making tapid stall. tapid strides in wealth, and general prosperity. That they ma men of all parties; and the best method to insure this result is, o do away with all unnecessary political excitement, and allow the people to believe in reality that they live under a Government which extends equal rights and privileges to all classes,

the following proceedings of a meeting held in the almost unopened part of the district, through which Col. Light's Rail-At a public meeting held in the village of Norwichville, for

purpose of devising the best method of erecting a Grist in the town of Norwich, the following Resolution was

That a Joint Stock Company be formed, with a capital of ing," Carried.—Monarch.

VILLAGE OF NAPANEE, MIDLAND DISTRICT.—The vil-A STATE OF NAPANEE, MIDLAND DISTRICT.—The village of Napanee is situated in the Township of Richmond, on the Napanee river, 7 miles from where it joins the Bay of Quinte, and 24 miles from Kingston, from whence there is an seellent Macadamized road for the whole distance. The vilgelent Macadamized road for the whole distance. The vilgelent was laid out in the year 1832 by the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., at which time it was a forest, without a single thouse upon it. It now contains 100 houses and 500 inhabitants.

There are in Napanee 3 churches, 8 merchants' shops, that Mr. Justice Rolland should be the Chief Justice, and whatever lawyer is appointed to make up the number should whatever lawyer is appointed to make up the number should come in as the Jumor Puisne Judge. This is what we call tinsmith, I chair-maker, I cabinet-maker, 2 waggon, and I fanning-mill maker. The increase of business and I fanning-mill maker. The increase of business what we call the state of the come in as the Jumor Puisne Judge. This is what we call it can be done without detriment to the public service, we should like to see the system pursued in Canada, not only on this but llery, 1 woolien factory, 2 druggists, 2 grocers, 2 bakers, 2 Per, 1 tinsmith, 1 chair-maker, 1 cabinet-maker, 2 waggonvillage may be illustrated by what has been done at the Woollen factory, owned by Messrs. Lowry & Perry, two yand enterprising men. In the year 1839 they manubout 3,000 lbs. of wool. In 1846 the quantity had ed to 21,000 lbs., which was made into about 15,000 In addition to this they carded 23,000 lbs. of Their business has so much increased that in several

he Executors of the Messrs. Cartwright have recently coma new dam and also a canal or raceway, 1021 feet long, t wide and 5 feet deep, which is cut through the solid ileges, so that there are now 11 excellent mill sites .of water from the canal to the bed of the river is 31 attording an ample and never-failing water-power for all day of Machinery, and forming some of the finest mill privi-Upper Canada. The Executors are now building a facturing Flour Mill, which with the other Mills inery that will probably follow its erection, will add ne the only flour mill between Cobourg and Milleroche, on pass away, like the red men, who in former days look-

s drawing 6 feet water can now easily ascend the Nachannel 8 and 10 feet may be obtained. Napanee is destined to be a large and flourishing The railroad which at no distant period is sure to be

ugh this place .- Kingston Chronicle.

and the first "Store" established, by Messrs. Lewis & Cotton; at the same time two or three respectable mechanics established themselves here, and continued to do a moderate but increasing business. The wicked rebellion of 1837, however, gave a check to Brampton, as to most other places in the Province, and for some years afterwards it seemed very doubtful whether it would ever be a village or not. The last few years of quietness, however, have had their effect, and Brampton, in co with other places, has recovered itself, and "gone ahead," as our neighbours over the water would say, sufficiently to satisfy place four merchant shops, where they sell goods (as I am informed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the Alacksmiths' shops, and 3 waggon and sleigh-makers' shops, a tannery, a brewery, and a distillery, 3 good inns, and chair factors.

The foregoing law of examine the quality of the bread formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing) for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us." There are in the formed by those who have the best opportunity of knowing for very nearly the same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us."

The foregoing law is a same price for which they buy them, and indeed many articles they sell for "just what it cost us."

Surgeon to the Cost us.

milleners' and dressmakers' shops, (I beg a thousand pardons for not placing the ladies in the front ranks), only 1 tailor's shop, 2 saddlers' shops, a watch and clock maker's shop, a painter's shop, about 6 house carpenters and joiners, and 3 or 4 masons; altogether about 50 householders. There is only 1 place of religious worship at present-a very neat brick chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodist Society. There is occasionally divine service performed by another class of Methodists, which reminds me that we have a very well attended Common School with a good teacher. There is also a resident preacher of the

rimitive Methodist connexion.
You will see that I am not accustomed to writing statistics, by the way in which I tumble shoemakers and ministers together and more especially that I have neglected as yet to mention the Post-Office, which, as the only Government establishment we have, should be put at the head of the list. The mail comes to Brampton twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. We are in expectation of having a daily mail, which may be accomplished by the Post-Office Department with little or no additional expense, as a daily stage runs from here to Toronto. We have also two medical men, and last though not least, the Brampton Band, which you noticed in very complimentary terms in your

The principal drawback upon Brampton is the want of waterpower for machinery. If we had the advantage of the water-power of your favoured town of Streetsville, we would —Oh! I cannot tell what we would do. It has been in contemplation build a Steam Flouring Mill; but as yet no one has been sufficiently enterprising to undertake such a heavy concern.— It is in an excellent local situation for a flouring mill, and there is a site apparently designed by nature, for a steam mill, which the proprietor, T. Scott, Esq., has reserved for that purpose, ping that some enterprising individual, who understands the siness, and has sufficient means, would erect a steam mill thereon. Brampton is a great wheat market for an inland village. I am sure I am within bounds when I say that more than 200,000 bushels of wheat was purchased in Brampton the last season. Indeed the merchants have injured themselves by their competition in giving higher prices for wheat than they were warranted in doing; but they were more careful this

There are some other remarks which I had intended making but I find that I have stretched out this article much longer than I intended, or than probably, you can desire. I will therefore close my letter by wishing that the Streetsville Review may erit and obtain the support and confidence of the people.-Correspondence in Streetsville Review.

STATISTICS OF GALT .- There are in Galt two Flouring Mills, each four run of stones; two Saw Mills, that cut the lust year, as near as can be ascertained, 1,200,000 feet of Lumber, all used for home consumption in the Village and surrounding country; two Foundries, that melt 210 tons Pig Iron, and consumed 55 tons stone coal the past year, all to be imported; two sets Carding Machines, and two Fulling Mills, which in addition to a large share of country work, manufacture on a small scale. Two Distilleries running each an average of 40 bushels grain daily during the year. One Brewery doing a Che Lext Festery. pearance. Of the Radical papers now circulated in the dislet, we are informed that many are furnished gratuitously,
and the expense of distribution is borne by "the party."

The Chronicle speaking of the face of the country, says:—

"The roads through the county are in a most deplorable that the spring and fall altogether impassable; and so

"The roads through the spring and fall altogether impassable; and so

			BARRELI	G
	W. Merigold, Galt, i	n Dumfries	91	5
	J. B. Ewart, do.	do	10.9	3
	J. K. Andrews, Ayr,	do.	40	0
	W. Kid, do.	do.	30	1
	J. Hespeler Preston,	Waterloo.	40	0
	Erb and Argo,	do.	11,0	0
	Henry Bechtel,	do.	4.8	6
į	Adam Ferrie,	do.	13,5	3
	Jacob S. Shoemaker,	do.	8.1	0
	W. Marcle,	do.	8 101 ebass 1,2	6
	Jacob C. Snider	do.	5,1	0
	F. Alchin,	do.	2,5	0
			Self to control to	

Total Barrels of Flour 78,878

Amount paid for Freight by Teams, Waggons, and Sleighs: There are two daily stages (4 horse coaches) between Galt

and Hamilton, leaving both places at the same time, 9 o'clock in the morning. Of the proceeds of the Mail Coach I am not informed; but the receipts of the Opposition average £275 a The country surrounding Galt is a little undulating-all thickly settled, and well cultivated. The population of Dumfries is now about 8,000.—Corr. of Galt Reporter.

FUTURE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MONTREAL.-We believe that no decision has been come to as yet in regard to the apintment of a successor to the late lamented Chief Justice. Public opinion, as far as we can observe, is altogether in favour of the appointment of Mr. Justice Rolland, both as a matter of equity and public benefit. It seems fair that he who has the work should obtain the reward, and after the account of the labours of the only two working Judges, gone through since the commencement of the present year, and published by us a day or two ago, there can be no doubt but as far as having worked for it is concerned, Judges Rolland and Day have done as much and a little more than could be reasonably expected.—
We believe that promotion should follow a regular routine; that Mr. Justice Rolland should be the Chief Justice, and

If the Government do what is right, and make Mr. Justice Rolland Chief Justice, we trust that they will bear in mind the necessity of equally dividing the Judgeships in a national point of view. They must remember that the administration of sattinet, 5,000 yards flannel, and 2,000 yards grey Justice in the Lower Province is, and always has been, looked customers, and fulled for customers about 13,000 that, whether justly or not, there is a very general impression Their business has so much increased that in several that an Englishman never gets a fair trial before a French Judge or a French Judge or a French Judge are concerned we do not ourselves believe that they would wilfully be corrupt in their high office, but they cannot divest themselves of those choly fact, which no one here will contradict, and which Lord Durham's Report proves by incontrovertible evidence. Were it not then for the confidence which the people of British origin have in the integrity of Judges of the same race with then selves, it is our conviction that the machinery of the Courts of Justice could not be carried on at all. Men would submit to njustice rather than take their cases before a Court in which to the prosperity of the place. The old grist mill has stood for nearly half a century, and which was at Courts shall be equally occupied by Judges of French and English origin. This is the only mode by which the well known prejudices of Juries can be counteracted.

et through the Bay of Quinte to the Lake and River, best road in the Province to Kingston;—with its water road in the Province to Kings imagine that, the independence of the Bench is best secured by giving a Judge nothing more to hope for after his first appointment; but we hold that in Mr. Rolland's case, there are good quite exhausted when taken on shore. The Captain and crew he railroad which at no distant period is sure to be grounds why this precedent should not be observed. The rule is that the man who holds the office of Attorney General is the inhabitants of "Ballaue" afforded every assistance to the Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF BRAMPTON.—Observing in a stampton would furnish you with materials for a statistical count of this village, and as, apparently, no one has yet reponded to your call, I have resolved, rather than that Brampon should remain unrepresented in your calmans, to undertake

in his 60th year, and had long borne the reputation of being one of the most remarkable men this country ever produced.—
He was born in the Home District, Upper Canada, in the old French settlement, about 18 miles north of Toronto, had left home at an early age and found his way to Quebec, where his extraordinary quickness in learning attracted the notice of the venerable the Bishop of the Diocese (Plessis), who, it is stated, took him under his own roof, and superintended his education, with a view to his taking holy orders. The wishes of the youth, however, ran in a different direction; and after engaging for a short time in mercantile pursuits, he commenced the stu-dy of the law, under the present Mr. Justice Bowen. He was admitted to the bar in 1812, and, as had been expected, his success in his profession was rapid and brilliant. In 1813, the year after his admission, he was appointed a K. C., and about the same time commenced to take part in public affairs, having been elected a member of the Assembly for the County of Champlain. He attached himself to the party of his country. men, and during the absence of Mr. Papineau on a mission to England, was chosen speaker to the House of Assembly. In 1828, during the Government of Sir James Kempt, Mr. Valieres was appointed Resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers, where he remained till 1842, when he was appointed by Sir Charles Bagot, Chief Justice of Montreal.

In his situation as Chief Justice, Mr. Vallieres was deserved-

ly very popular, whilst as the private gentleman, he was the idol of those who were admitted to his intimacy. His knowledge on all subjects was very extensive, and his mind had escaped the dull, sober cast that the study of civil law is calcula-

For the last few years—before and since his last appointment—the health of Judge Vallieres had been very much impaired, and lately he has very seldom made his appearance on the Bench, where his presence was always welcome to the members of the bar, with whom his courtesy of manner and general ur-

banity, rendered him a great favourite.

His remains are to be removed from Donegana's Hotel to the parish church, this morning at 8½ o'clock, followed by the embers of that profession of which he was so great an ornament, and we have no doubt, a very large number of citizens. We may add that Chief Justice Vallieres was married, and leaves a widow, but had no family .- Montreal Transcript.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE CIVIL LIST-ARREARS, &c. -On Friday a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor communicated despatches relative to the Civil List and the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenues. The Whig Colonial Secretary demands a larger sum in exchange for the Casual and Territorial Revenues than the last offer. The payment of the arrears is also a stipulation. No other terms will be accepted. Our Impracticables have evidently let slip the favourable opportunity for a settlement of the question. The Casual and Territorial Revenues of Nova Scotia are sure to increase. The despatches relative to the Civil List and the surrender of the ntry also, if the British Government patronize some of the great undertakings of which it must sooner or later become the site, must also rapidly increase in population and wealth. The Salaries of the Civil Officers had they been established, would not have been augmented along with this increase of resources, would have been literally a source of revenue under the control of the Assembly, for objects of a public nature. With the increase of resources and population, and the greater importance of these revenues, it is not likely either that the British Government will consent to allow the officers of the Colony to receive salaries which in its impoverished state they might have nsidered to comport rather with its means than with the dignity of its officials -- or give up the control of valuable revenue without conditions which in their less productive state they might have thought it unwise to impose. Mr. Howe asked for copies of the despatches to the Colonial Secretary, to which the place in which the right of the Legislature to demand copies arrangements was insisted on-though it was admitted that the Government might refuse the information if sustained by a majority. The Attorney General expressed a willingness to make enquiry whether the despatches could be communicated, and the Speaker suggested that the question should lie over for the present.—Halifar Times.

There are in the Village ten well-supplied Merchant and Sir John Harvey has been engaged in an endeavour to Blenhiand, from the northern townships of Groery Shops—one Druggist,—three shops for manufacturing Tan, Copper, and hissouri, that until within a Perhaps there is no district where improvements are so much been done, where they would pay so well, and where so little has To which the Spectator adds:—

There are in the Village ten well-supplied Merchant and Groery Shops—one Druggist,—three shops for manufacturing Tin, Copper, and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch Eq. (1) and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch Eq. (2) and sheet Iron,—ten Licensed Inns, paying anch Iron,—ten Licensed In and Ireland, one Church of Scotland, one Free Presbyterian Church, one Secession, and one Methodist.

The resignation of Lord Falkland seemed to pave the way for a coalition, by removing that personal antagonism out deep, and lasting disgrace. district is one of the best roads in Canada—the Hamilton and up a great extent of country, and is in tolerably good condition at all seasons of the year. The cross-roads are abominable; indeed we might say, that during four months of the year, they are literally impassable."

Church, one Secession, and one Methodist.

The number of Flouring Mills, with the quantity of flour manufactured by each, from the corp harvested in 1845, with the angus of the supposition. Office—official patronage—the loaves and fishes—are the bones of contention in Nova Scotia "Great Liberals," refuse to assume of the roads and Waterloo macadamized road, are as follows:

BARRELIS.

Church, one Secession, and one Methodist.

The number of Flouring Mills, with the quantity of flour manufactured by each, from the crop harvested in 1845, with the adspring up between the head of the government and some of the result has proved the fallacy of the supposition. Office—official patronage—the loaves and fishes—are the bones of contention in Nova Scotia as well as in Canada. The patriotic gentlemen who are styled in Nova Scotia "Great Liberals," refuse to assume of the result that which is claimed by Texas below.

BARRELIS.

> scription of his sufferings on the coast of Cape Breton .-The truly noble Dan. Farrell, deserves every praise. Sidney, C. B., 7th Feb., 1847. John Quin. Sidney, C. B., 7th Feb., 1847.

WRECK OF THE "JOHN EDMOND."-On Sunday, the 31st f January last, the John Edmond of Halifax, N. S., John Vin-ent, master, was lost on the "Ballaue Rock" of Main-a-dieu,

The circumstances attending this misfortune are truly lamentable, they are as follows:—The John Edmond sailed from Halifax on the 15th January, with a general cargo for "Rose Blanch" on the Newfoundland coast, and after encountering a nost every difficulty attending a voyage at this inclement season, she was driven off the land several times, between the Isle of Sable and St. Paul's—constant and changeable gales again drove this ill-fated vessel to the westward of Scatterie Island amongst ice and surrounded with fog, under the greatest suffermake the land, with the hope of saving their lives, the fore m was at that time carried away, and the foremast sprung, and the vessel unable to put to sea, having become a solid mass tense cold-two of the crew were severely frozen, endeavouring o make Ballaue harbour, the vessel struck on a sunken rock three heavy seas raised her off the rock and finally stranded he on a reef running off the easternmost point of the harbour about 3 or 4 hundred yards from the shore. The Captain having ascertained nearly where he was, endeavoured to attract the notice of the inhabitants, who began to assemble on shore.— The harbour was full of lolly, and partly frozen over, so as to render the boat perfectly useless—several attempts were made by the assembled crowd to afford relief to the sufferers on board, whose misery cannot be described by others, the vessel full of ice and water, the hatches on a level with the water, and the tense cold, caused every spot to become a solid mass of ice, in vain were the exertions of those on shore, a Newfoundland dog endeavoured to reach the vessel, urged on by his owner to go along-side, with the hope of getting a line fast to him which might be serviceable—but having thrice made the attempt the in their high office, but they cannot divest themselves of those national prejudices which are so strong in the French race.—
That no Englishman ever gets a fair trial before a French Jury
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That no Englishman ever gets a fair trial before a French Jury
That no Englishman ever gets a consulted their Captain, who, with the owner of the cargo, Mr John Quin, of Halifax, cheered the brave fellows to one exertion, one of the crew, Daniel Farrell, a native of Ireland. volunteered to reach the shore with a line, or perish in the attempt, saying at the time "he would die or save his companions he took two small oars in his hands and cauled over the vessel's side on the slender ice and lolly, and aided by a Gracious Providence succeeded in reaching the shore much exhausted, amids the cheers of the crew and their shore friends, the line he had are true is incontestable, and the only mode by which confidence can be inspired is to take care that the Bench in all board the John Edmond by those who were able, and two holes cut into the haten to which it was fastened, one end being made sh origin. This is the only mode by which the well known ejudices of Juries can be counteracted.

We know that English precedent is against the elevation of sufferers, who have lost almost every article of clothing. Mr. superior style.

of Responsible Government) not chosen for his high legal attainments, should remain unrepresented in your columns, to undertake the hackneyed excuse of inability to do justice to the subject, of wife about, and secondly, because there is in fact, nothing very remarkable tion of a small country village without associating it in his mind the celebrated "Little Pedlington,"

of Responsible Government) not chosen for his high legal attainments, but for his supposed political influence; hence it may happen, that, as at present, the office of Attorney General may happen, that as at present, the office of Attorney General may happen, tha

Next moraing the neighbours, finding that the house was total consumed, instituted a search for the bodies, portions of the floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must are floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must be entitled to, to its central position as the beart of a rich and thriving farming country, and to the industry of its inhabitants and of the floor, above the unfortunate parent's bed, which must be made. It strikes us that they were into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and and not certain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the floor, and proving of the country, and to the industry of its inhabitants and of the certain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the floor, and the strikes us that they went into another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the floor proving and portion of the country, and ten from Port Credit, ten from Cooksville, and ten from Port Credit, ten from Cooksville, and ten from Streetsville. It is not of very great antiquity.

AND

THE LATE CRITERS.—His Honour was in his 60th year, and bad long borne the reputation of being that the were time and ten from another apartment of their dwelling to ascertain whether some heavy body had not fallen. The noise and the three ten the situation of things in England and in Canal and the certain whether some heavy body had not fallen.

The LATE CRITERS.—His Honour was in his 60th year, and bad long borne the returnation of their dwelling to ascertain whether some h the most violent agitation was felt, none at all was experienced -and the sounds also at places not far separated, appeared very

About 3 or 4 minutes after the shock—a splendid meteor appeared to the westward, and passed from south to north, ex-ploding about midway between the zenith and horizon-in orightness it rivalled the moon which was shining in full splen dour at the time. At the moment of the shock and appearance of the meteor, the atmosphere was clear and serene. The agitation experienced was confined to elevated situations, and little or perhaps none felt on the level plain.—Antigonish Chronicle,

SHOWER OF GRUBS AT MAHONE BAY. - On Friday more ing, the 5th inst., Mr. Acker, a respectable inhabitant of Onklands, Mahone Bay, was much surprised at observing upon the snow that had newly fallen, a number of grubs, (in reality quite numerous,) a circumstance which he can account for in no her way than by supposing that they fell from the clouds.— Zwicker, Esq., of Mahone Bay, saw some of these grubs, which were to all appearance like the grey cabbage grubs.— Upon placing them by the fire they showed symptoms of life. mena like this have been noticed in other countries, and re too well authenticated to cause any doubt upon the subject, but we never heard before, of an occurrence of the kind in Nova Scotia. Robins, Mr. Acker states, were quite plenty in the field, where the grubs had fullen, and appeared to enjoy the repast which Providence had provided for them. The untimely appearance of the robins upon the clearances, is no less remarkable than the other phenomena—and we understand that they have been seen in other places and in the fields of the peninsula of Halifax - Halifax Times

## United States.

THE INCREASE OF SLAVERY. We rejoice to see so many of the Locos in the Senate of the State standing up manfully for the right, on the great question of extending slavery beyond its present limits in North Ameri-Senator Jones from the First District, and perhaps a few others are disposed to blink the question. He takes sides with the Washington Union, and goes for conquering the enemy, and acquiring territory first; and then deciding whether it shall be free or slave territory. This argument is seemingly founded in good sense, and certainly is very plausible; but it will not stand the test of a close examination under the peculiar condi-

tion of the various interests of the country.

It is plain that any territory to be acquired from Mexico cannot be both free and slave territory at the same time. It must be one and not the other. It slavery is to be forever excluded from the conquered provinces, it is no more than simple justice to the people of the Slave States, and to their brave citizens now in arms, and encountering all the perils and hardships of the war, to let them understand distinctly what kind of territory they are fighting for. It would be mean and dishonourable in brethren of the south, that they may expect to bring more slave states into the Union under circumstances more obnoxious than those in which the States of Louisiana, Arkausas, Missouri, slave representation, unless the people of the free states are willing to fulfil those expectations, Frankness, fairness, as well as plainness, become every people. On the other hand, our slave holding President, and all the slave-holding interests of the Republic, should declare what is their purpose in relation to the new territory already acquired of Mexico by force of arms. Is this now free land to be cursed with all the evils of human servitude; or blessed with all the advantages of a stable government and common republican liberty? Are thousands of pre-cious lives to be given and lost by the arms and far more de-structive climate of the Mexicans, and many millions of money by the people of the Free States, to add length and breadth, strength and power to the institution of slavery in the New

This is a great moral question, which must be first decided before any new territory can be fully annexed to this Union .-It is proposed by the Administration organ at Washington, to adopt the Missouri line of compromise as to slave and free ter-ritory, and extend it west to the Pacific. Let the reader take a map of North America, and look at the character and extent Sir John Harvey has been engaged in an endeavour to

has proved the fallacy of the supposition. Office—official patronage—the loaves and fishes—are the bones of contention in Nova Scotia as well as in Canada. The patriotic gentlemen who are styled in Nova Scotia "Great Liberals," refuse to assist in the formation of a government "unless they have at their command such a measure of the substantial fruits of office as shall be deemed sufficient to compensate them for the toils and the property of the supposition of the supposition. So, the foreign and such as a slave soil? Not only should no new territory be thus transformed, but all that which is claimed by Texas between the supposition of the supposition, where slavery does not now exist, should, by a solemn act of Congress, be forever exempt from the blighting curse of that institution.

Are not we of the north traitors to our principles as laid down the property of the supposition of the suppo small be deemed sufficient to compensate them for the tons and anxieties of government." They assert that, if a coalition is decided upon, "a fair distribution of patronage should be arranged at the formation, and justice to all Her Majes'y's subjects be the rule thereoffer." And so on to the end of the least of the state of the people of all the free States, to be included. The design of a coalities the state of the meters and bounds of this institution be clearly defined? Is it not high time for the people of all the free States, to be included. The design of a coalitie to the indication of Independence, when we assent to the indefinite extension of Slavery by the people of Texas? Should be arranged at the formation, and justice to all Her Majes'y's subjects be the rule thereoffer." And so on to the end of the people of all the free States, to be jects be the rule thereoffer. jects be the rule Mercafter." And so on to the end of the chapter. The design of a coalition has therefore been defeated. We do not regret the result, believing as we do that in all these affairs the atmost which can be effected is a hollow truce between opposing parties—during the existance of which each but nurses its wrath to keep it warm, and impart additional bitterness to a renewed strife.—News.

The undersigned bees to offer, for insertion in your journal,

The undersigned bees to offer, for insertion in your journal, public? Is it nothing for them to make war, expend hundreds of millions of your money to increase their power over you, and extend slavery from the Rio Grande to California and the Pacific.—Rochester American.

GLOBES!

G. JOSEPH

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) towards the eastern coast of Cape Breton, the vessel and cargo at the residence of the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarboro, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th March, 1847. ctory, York Mills,

BOARD

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For particulars, application may be made to Mr. Champion, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.
Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

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LONDON by the next STEAMER. The additional expense will be 2s. 6d. per copy. Persons desirous of availing them-selves of this arrangement, are requested to apply immediately. The copies will be sent direct to London, and forwarded thence to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. February 17, 1847.

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J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

PIANO FORTES. THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, an MANY Persons having expressed a desire of sending to their friends at home, copies of the above ANNUAL, the content of the con made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD

> BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846.

TERMS PER QUARTER: Italian ...

nd Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

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Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrusn ir children to her care, as she has had much experience id the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, an. 489-tf in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

Bay Street, (between King Street and ) Adelaide Street) March, 1845. WANTED.

A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a

JAMES MITCHELL, Esq. DR. MARTER. S. J. STRATFORD: Esq. DR. PHILLIPS. Dr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. DR. SULLIVAN, (Toronto.) Dr. Pass. Dr. ARDAGH.

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MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the business thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846. A N ENGLISH LADY, who has for some time been accustomed to TOITION, is desirous of engaging herself as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. Address to A. H., Box 321, Post Office, Toronto.

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the religious instruction of her pupils, -and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Wanted. POR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART

Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. YORK STREET

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, thouse, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton Street West, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has bitherto favoured his exertions. MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846. 474-18 BIRTHS

At the Rectory, on the 12th ult., the lady of the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Rector of Adelaide, of a daughter In this city, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. Elijah Culbert, of a MARRIED.

At the Church of St. Thomas, Brock, on the 18th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Georgina, the Rev. R. Garrett, Missionary of Brock, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Capta Gibbs, of the 8th Royal Veterans, of Thora.

At Halifax, on Friday, 22nd ult., by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, William H. Street, Esq., of St. John N. B., to Sarah Boyd, eldest daughter of Major Orr, of Dullatur House,

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. trict, and Col. of Militia. On the 12th ult., at the residence of George Rykert, Esq., All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd St. Catherines, after a very lingering illness, John Mittleberger

Esq, aged 37. On Sunday morning last, Mr. Wm. Hodgkinson, of Grantham, aged 94. The deceased was among the last of that hardy band, who, retaining their allegiance to their Sovereign, in the American Revolution, was obliged, after struggling for seven years through the victories and defeats, and the hardships and dangers of that trying scene, to leave their own comfortable firesides, and seek a home in the wilderness. At Niagara, on the same morning, Mary Ann, wife of George

NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all made and repaired to order.

Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all made and repaired to order.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.

Like 14, 1846

The Rev. H. Brent; Rev. A. Mortimer, rem.; Mr. I. Rys. all; No. 8 add. subs. and rem.; Rev. W. Richie; Rev. Wm. Abbott, rem.; Alex. Gaviller, Esq.; (too late for this week); Like 14, 1846