To this dismal picture the Glasgor Examiner gives the following additional touches :-"Now all this is very bad, but the character for veracity so easily sustained by "Bor London Correspondent," prevents him from telling the worst. Besides the melancholy intelligence that the people will be starved by England being the store-house of the world, it is certain that every house will be thatched with penny loaves; instead of asphalte, the streets will mourn under a rich coating of pancake, the public roads will be macadamied with Indian com, nice fat little pigs asted to a turn, with knives and forks sticking in their interesting bacon, may be heard grunting through the streets night and day. imploring every passenger to come and eat them. Ruined farmers will be wading kneedeep through the desolation of corn-six-stobouses will be constructed of quartern loaves with butter for mortar, doors of Everton tody, windows of candy sugar, stairs of boilfichest confectionary. Men will be dying on on every hand of the misery of abundance, and a wretched nation will be chokedfull of bread, and of the greatest curse of providence -plenty for man and beast. And worse than all, there is but little doubt, but the veracious Landon correspondent," will be buried under a shower of tipe and twopenny pies. It this misery, unless by the expenses of a new corn law, and another two

BRETT AND LITTLE'S ELECTRIC TELE-MANUE CONVERSED.—We are glad to find that he attention of men of science is being directed to the perfecting of the electric telegraph, and to the development of all the advantages of that wonderful agency, by theans of which the workings of human thought and the human will may be communicated at the same instant to the most remote Purnival's-inn, are highly deserving the attention of scientific men, since they aim at the made more safely and certainly than by the system now in use. The increased power withined by a process which frees the copper and zine plates in the batteries from the sulphate of zinc which ordinarily accumulates spon them, and which soon diminishes their Messrs. Brett and Little's apparatus consists of three troughs, placed one above another.* The highest is a reservoir containfreided by cells or compartments of fine sand; liquid, which, having slowly dropped from the reservoir into the battery, has filterted through the sand in the latter, and thence percolates drop by drop into the receiving trough below. breoir into the galvanic hattery through soull cones perforated at the bollom, and is carried from the bottom of the galvanic trough by corresponding cones and perforators into the receiving-trough. The sand which surds the metallic plates is thus constantly sciented, and, as a constant supply of fresh scient heprop, and the vitiated fluid as conmanly means below, the formation of crystals of the sulphate of zine is prevented by

hee of the plates is exposed to the action of found to contain large quantities of the sulie, adheredo the plates and prevent the the acid upon the metal. The salare in the invention of Messre. Cittle is the new alphabet, and the the of the dial adopted by themadsimition afteched to the dials hitherto in me generally magnets, and their incessant morning causes has produced much The dial before as are no met, and show no vibration whatever. meBrett and Little every letter in the abilities is given, with the means of express-ing It, so that no symbols or arbitraries need the son, and a sentence may be perfectly and mittely melled, and transmitted as it is writ-Weile we thankfully accept every attempt to improve the alphabet of the electric telegraph, and to make a single wire discourse the varied languages of news, business, and that there is work for a very high order of genius in the discovery of the new symbolic language necessary for the speedy transmission of complete and accurate intelligence, and that it is not to the machanician that we have a right to look for the last and highest developments of what we may call "the new electric language." Without undervaluing, too, the advantages of having every alphabetic letter in the dial plate, we do not anticipate that the use of "arhitraries, such as would be used in short-hand," is thereby rendered unnecessary. On the contrary, it is by no means improbable that before the electric telegraph can be fully enlisted into the service of the public press a class of persons must arise capable of communicating complex ideas by its aid with much greater facility and distinctness than at present; and these individuals will form as distinct a profession, perhaps, as the short-hand writers of the present day. We say this, without wishing to prejudge Messrs. Brett and Little's claim of baving produced the most perfect telegraphic alphabet now in use. In one room the patestees have 17 instruments completely fitted up, representing 17 stations; and the electric current which agitates the indicator in each instrument simultaneously traverses a coil of wire equal to 1,000 miles in length! We have left no space to describe the patentees' other electro-telegraph improvements, - their new and ingenious bell apparatus, their lightning conductors, and insulator. The working exceedingly interesting exhibition to scientific men, and to the scientific world and the railwar interest we leave it to decide upon their advantages and superiority.

paper literature is a link in the great chain of had, and every support should be given to Millions of People, inhabiting a country nearnewspapers. The editors of these papers must ly as large as all Europe except Russia, thick-- bealth, in affliction, disease of mind, winter ble and no reverses are encountered, must cost Your ble becomes as it were, the publication, One week is no somer corrected and printed, then on comes another. It is the stone of Siayphos, an endiese repetition of toil, a constant aggression. Who thirsts for more bloodshed? the prestion of your faculties, at the same time on the New York and New Haven Railroad,

MELANCHOLT SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN .-The Dublin Frening Post says :- " It be comes our most painful duty to record the death of the Rev. Alexander Hoops, Rector of Glankeen, county Topperary, which took place at his globe on Sunday the 15th inst., under the most distressing circumstances. A local correspondent thus writes :- " But two hours after he returned from officiating in his church, laboring under a strong mental derangement, he put an end to his life with a loaded pistol by his own hand. For some time his family observed that he was suffering under unusual depression of spirits, owing to the harrowing scenes of distress among the starving poor around him, in behalf of whom his warmest sympathies were called forth. Previous to the carrying out of the Government measures of relief it was daily to be seen distributing with his own hands meal procured by private subscription to the famishing multitudes around him. In ministeripg to their wants, the interests of his own family were almost disregarded. Subsequently the Rev. gentleman filled the ofheo of chairman of the Relief Committee. Advanced as he was in years, and possessing an over sensitive mind, its onesous duties proved two much for him. He was sinking beneath their weight until by the advice of his friends, he regigned the office; but his mind was not thereby relieved from the intense pressure of anxiety. The gloom became settled, and his name may now be added to the long list of generous men who have fallen victims to their devotedness in the cause of our famishing poor, and who in showing mercy to others have had no mercy on themselves. This sail event has thrown his own

immediate family, the poor of his parish, and

the numerous circle of his friends, into the

deepest affliction." The Topperary Vindica-tor says :- "The Rev. Mr. Hoops committed

the rash deed by placing a loaded pistol to

his head, and literally blowing out his brains. An Inquest was held by Mr. T. O'Meara,

county commer, and a verdict according to the circumstances was returned." Honnip Takonny. - A week ago a wedding feast at Chatelus le Marchais (Creuse.) the father of the bride became angry with ber, and severely rebuked her. The bridegroom interfered in behalf of his wife, and a violent impossible, if the logic of "Our London altercation ensued between him and his father-prespondent" may be believed, the nation in-law. The old man left the party in a state of great excitement, and went home. At a later hour, he went, armed with pistols, to the house of his daughter, where she was in bed and asleep, alone, having left her husband still enjoying himself with the party. The inveterate old man went up to her chamber, and, without waking her, placed the muzzle of one of the pistois to her head, and pulled the trigger; it missed fire, but the action awoke the poor young woman, who, thus seeing her father standing armed beside her, and judging of his intention by the expression of is countenance, implored for mercy. The obdurate man, however, only reproached her improvements of Messrs. Brett and Little, of with giving false reports of him to her husband, and levelling at her the second pistol, shot her through the head. The deed done. becausing the efficiency of the electric tele- | he retired to the house of a neighbor, and in the first place, by the dial and said. "I have killed my daughter, and am indicator, insuring that communications may parched with thirst; give me some brandy." parched with thirst; give me some brandy." The son-in-law, on coming home, found his wife dead in the nuptial bed, bathed in her blood. The murderer was traced to the house in which he had taken refuge, but he armed himself with a hatchet, and retreating into a back mora, threatened to cleave the skull of the first who should lay hands on him. One man, however, more conrageous and judicious than the rest, contrived by a ing the exciting power, a diluted sulphuric | manurante to get possession of the hatchet, acid; the middle trough is the galvanie bat- and in ten minutes the infuriated slayer of nate condition of a Colony. Every sentiment | below the surface, evidently inc; ased in

> THE GULF VAWNING BEFORE US. From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 8.

crime.-Galignani.

Buery day that passes territin but importability of peace more strong, and soon that improbability will be converted into impossibilian endless strife. One must yield. The United States, of course, cannot yield, and Mexico will not. It will happen then, as it has always happened in like cases, that the stronger will subjugate the weaker. There will be no alternative. There is no middle course between a disgraceful surrender o claims, in support of which the best blood of the country has flowed, and a universal and

permanent occupation of Mexico. This will be truly no holiday pastime. It rill be a work of toil and trouble, and will of the fostering care which had made them take many years in the accomplishment. A force must be poured into the country, sufficiently powerful to overawe resistance. Every State Government must be overthrown, and new Governments, half military, half territoria', must be erected. A uniform Tariff must be enforced in every port. The public mines must be seized and worked, and rendered profitable. The gnerillas must be swept from the roads; and under the protection of our eagle, Commerce and Industry must be encouraged where they already exist, and, given birth to where they do not. The people must be rendered fully secure in the pursuit of their daily avocations; and the coy maiden, Peace, must be woned by degrees to clapse our mailed hand, and unite with us in promoting the true interests of Mexico .-Every avenue to the interior should be opened. The communication between San Luis Potosi and Tampico should be cleared of all obstructions. From Vera Cruz to Acapulco is but a six days' journey, and over this road the lighter articles of Commerce could reach the Pacific in eighteen days from New York. millions at least could be raised in Mexico. This is the lowest estimate, and there is reason to believe that it would be much greater. Under the old lumbering prohibitory system in under force the Mexican rule, the revenue amounted to twelve millions. A judicious

system would make them yield a much larger Mexico exports fourteen millions of bullion annually, principally to England. This, instead of going to England, would, in case Mexico were in our possession, necessarily come to the United States, and thus the third great stople export would be added to the other two principal ones-cotton and cornwith which we already supply the world .-This would give the United States complete commercial supremary among the nations of the earth. We already feed and clothe the world; we would then supply it with the precious metals. This would give us immense advantages as an importing country, bullion

being every where admitted free of duty. she should come to us voluntarily; but as we it come, even though force he necessary, at of any reference for the approval of the first, to bring her. Like the Sabine virgins, she will soon learn to love her ravisher.

Five years ago, such avowals as the above, such a prospect as is here opened, would have excited the intense abhorrence of the American People. And now, with the example of Russia in Circassia, France in THE TOILS OF A NEWSTAPER. - News- Algiers, and England in Alfghanistan before us, we are seriously incited to attempt the miracles which proves the greatness of Eng- absolute subjugation of a Nation of Seven bave a most enormous task. It is not the ly dolled with impassable mountains, waterwriting of the leading articles itself, but the less deserts, perilous defiles, and utterly obligation to write that article every week, destitute of navigable water or railroads. To whether inclined or not, in sickness or in complete this conquest, even if it be practicaimplete this conquest, even if it be practicaand sammer, year after year, tied down to the One Hundred Millions additional of National task, remaining in one spot. It is something Doht, many thousands of precious lives, and, like the walking of a thousand miles in a worse than all, must engulph the Morals and thousand boars. I have a fellow-feeling, for the Liberties of our Country in the unfathorn-I know how a periodical will wear down one's lable abyes of bloodshed, desolation and Naexistence. In itself, it appears nothing : the tional guilt. Where sleeps the judgment, labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour, it what has stupified the conscience of the Ameis the continual attention which it requires, rican People? There ought to be an instant and general untiving of all who have apprehension beyond the beasts that perish, to demand an entire abandonment of invasion and

the yeare compelled to do the severest drud- between the western line of the city and To write for a paper is very well, but New York. The route is now all under con- to war-nor would she be permitted to make. On the 13th of August, Col. D. he there- and the whole work is progressing with their territories the base of warling had been and production of bundler, for the last two Morryall. | great tapidity.

FEDERAL UNION OF THE PROVINCES

From the Hulifox Temes. A Federal Union under the circumstances we have supposed, would imply-commercial relations with foreign powers-the developement of internal resources-encouragement to projects of internal improvementand as a necessary consequence an extensive enigration, which in addition to the natural increase of population, would soon give the country millions of intrabilants. All these

under the anspices of the British Government. But with the Federal Union would have to be retained the connection of the fabric as a Colony with the Parent State. And what would form the bond of union? All the progress enumerated above, would when in oper- Iy with the Mother Country, become a ortion tion be viewed as nothing more than the natural development consequent upon the intriusic value of the country,-its ability within itself to sustain itself,-thus it would Colonists. It does not enter no their calenrather militate against than ratify the con- lations to advocate a measur which may nection. Besides this, however, we know of I lead to the future dismemberant of the Ennothing but the premoutive held by the Sovereign of appointing Executive Officers-of Federal Union deserves the seous consideranominating to the Legislative Council-and of tion of all who are in any wa desiron that maintaining a force within the Colony and the permanency of that connetion should be upon its Coasts to assist in its defence, or as- secured, that its tendency my be examed sert the Imperial supremacy. This preroga- | and the mischief frustrated. We done a tive acts safely enough while it is exercised more intimate rather than a are loss conwisely in the present little important and divided state of British America-but we con-tend that under a Federal Union, centralising tative scheme, would most escapadi the General Government of the Provinces, and endowing them with a national importance, according to all maxims of human poliry, it would not be permitted to act at all. While, therefore, a Federal Union of the

Provinces would present on these terms, a form of Government so incomplete, as to cause in a short time a general wish for its removal, or as general an agitation for an addition to its powers, it may be as well, having just glanced at its imperfect development, to bestow a passing notice upon what it is likely to arrive at under an organization more complete. Let us suppose that it will exercise other powers than those which are merely administrative. It may be the intention of the British Government to give a national character to the country, in everything except the nominal protection of the Parent State. The repeal of all differential duties with regard to foreign conntries, implies also a concession of the right of the Colonies to make treaties of commerce with all such countries, which, again seems to imply diplomatic relations in a limited sease. This is the concession of a national privilege, that may well be expected to increase their wealth, and develope their resources; that will make them strong, and tend to isolate their interests from those of the mother country, and connect them more intimately with other powers. Couple with this the opening up of the country by the extension of public improvement, construction of railroads, &c., and to these add the inevitable influx of emigration, and the natural increase of population, through a period of twenty years-and there will be a rich and populous country, its growing energies in full activity, feeling its own importance, possessing under a Federal superintendence, all the elements of national strength, and more inclined to elect a President who understand its wants, than to submit the control of its interests to a new man every ix years, who might very imperfectly understand them, though nominated by the Sover-

eign of Great Bitain. With a regularly organised government-a full treasury-a country growing in prosperity -it may be no imager expected that the peaple of what is now British America, would of this description is largely discounated submit to rank among nations in the subordi- through the vein, and upon blasting 'wo feet try, containing the copper and zine plates, his own child was seized, bound, and taken of attachment to a parent state would vanish quantity. I traced this vein more that half before the magistrates, who committed him to prison to take his trial for his atrocious ment privileges would be resented-every modification of imperial policy affecting their commerce or its wide relations, would be treated as a grievance-the whole sentiment of allegiance, in fact would be transferred from the Mother Country to the Federation. nation would be the first party to pave the way for a concession of independence. The ty. But the two countries cannot maintain Mother Country has already called upon these Dependencies to pay the whole amount of their civil lists—they have acceled to the

reasonableness of the request, but demur to sustaining the honor of the Crown in its agreement with its servants-the Mother Country would then demand that they should pay for their defence from foreign aggression and internal commotion, and for protection to their commerce. And nothing could be more reasonable. On the part of the Federation it would be the least they could do in acknowledgment what they were; but it would be deemed a payment of the deht in full. With swelling patriotism two French Canadian regiments, at Provincial expense, would take possession of the citadel of Quehec-a regiment of sympathisers would garrison the citadel of Kingston -and the citadel of Halifax would be garrisoned by a regiment of bluenoses, upon whose standards would be inscribed that precocious plant the Mayflower, embroidered by the hands of some fair daughter of Acadia .-A few Colonial Stramships, upon the model of the Cunard line, (for they would then be able to construct steam' engines and Jocomotives.) would look after their commerce, protect their fisheries, and be prepared for any emergency that might happen in their diplomatic relations or otherwise. But like as Nova Scotia legislation on the Civil List, there would be one grave cause of appre-hension with this mutual relief and concession. Should a rupture take place between the Mother Country and a foreign power of corresponding magnitude, the Federal Provircial government, with its national attributes, might be inclined to weigh in the balance its relations with the enemy, against the obligation to defend itself from his aggressions. The Provincial Federal Government might express a decided wish to remain neutral-it might not care to have its coasts endangered, its relations disturbed, its prosperity copardised, its treasury emptied, in a quarrel which it might have done nothing to provoke, and in which it had no earthly concern. An expression of this decided character would be infringement of the compact, and the Mother Country must then yield her claims with a good grace. If she resents it, the

Government, balancing the advantages of the onacction again t the freedom of national incentre of the vein. Zine blende and hiphurett dependence, might assert the latter, and to of iton are also observed accompany 12. From sustain it might even declare war against the quandum parent, and assist the enemy. It is not reasonable to suppose, that a country in a condition to exercise these powers. will not avail itself of them. If the Federal ers, why should it not officer them. This conceded, how much longer would it be before the claim would be made to elect all the Executive department and Sen de, irrespective Crowr. There could be no reason to reject the demand upon the ground of their want of ability. By this time able men and wealthy, and therefore greedy of distinction, would be found in the country, whose competence to desirable; two miles above eccunot be questioned; and if debarred from them a series of terraces composed of drid sand and by an absolute act of authority, or if they be produced—a state of things which it would good farms, and susceptible of cultivation. imagined that their ment and popularity would not be worth the while of the Mother Country, with only a nominal retention of the allegiance of the Provinces, to contend against. danger to be apprehended by the Mother presents mineral indications of the first order." Country from a Federal Union of the Provinces, is the certainty that through its means to which the take is subject, are she would lose them altogether. This event worst of the difficulties with which it opera- discussed, and correct information of the forwould probably be consummated within a too have to contend. The Says . period of fifty years. In the meantine, and in his Report, refers to the weather for the reasons above stated, it does not appear calculated to be advantageous to the Mother

danger would be that the Federal Provincial

Country, upon the following considerations : Second .- In their growing and united man was drenched by the comba . of the

against any power with which she might go tion, &c." - except in their wan behalf.

These we take to be only thratural equences of a Federal Unit of the prote spraks as follows : 4 This change is proposed in consequence of rivers. If to bring about a scatation the object of Great Britain, wich the targe discovery made subsequent to the former expenditure in the Provinces 6 various jureport, of a promising vein opposite a small wees, the contemplated treets for their

with reference to the influencel Great Bri

MINING ON LAKE SUPERIO.

REPORT OF THE SCREENIENDENT (THE

UPPER CANADA MINING COMPAN-

(Abridged for the Hamilton Spector.)

of a location which he had secured, seaks

" This location was made July 17th 1817.

ning interior in an easterly direction; rather

increasing in width, and joined by minerot

feeders or strings, which if added to be sold

width of the vein before mentioned, would

increase its thickness in many pices o

five and a half feet. Much of the re-

seems composed of a granular quart, wi

well defined walls. fined with a teatife

mineral. Bears white pyralorus amiarseri-

cal iron abundantly in the form i large

chrystals; the cavities thus occured are

frequently coated sulphurett of siler, and

of great richness. From a specime of re-

duced lead about the size of a small kernal

of wheat, I produced a button of silver,

as its per centage in the large way.

a mile, taking several specimens with

results as to the product of silver. (a taking

its direction across the bay, a similar vein

was discovered running in a welerly di-

tection. Several, other veins of smaller

location, from nearly all of which I took

"The bay upon which this becation fronts,

forms a safe and commodious bashor; the

mountains on the rear densely covered with

timber though near the shore it has been

In the letter above quoted we fad still

another location secured. The Superintendent

speaks quite enthusiastically of it. We an-

" This location was made July 19, 1817 .-

The front exhibits an array of versa seldom

seen upon the lake; are generally com-

posed of quartz cutting a light gree granite,

which is the predominant rock of the loca-

tion and neighborhood. On the fist point

upon the easterly front occurs a large number

of veins of various widths, generally ex-

eceding six inches, running northerly, bearing

grey and yellow sulphuretts of corper, and

at times associated together. In the small

hav west of this point, occurs a vein if quartz,

in many places ten feet in width, and seldom

narrowing less than five. In this I dis-

covered stains of copper, and evely fissure

of the quartz seemed charged with a mineral

which I believe to be black sulphuref. I was

able to trace this one hundred wirds in a

direct line interior, bearing north 12.3 west

where it was covered with rubbish and soil

to a considerable depth. A few rals to the

west I discovered numerous reim tending

to the large veins, generally of a width

maposed of Fluor Spar of a deep purple

rolor, bearing copper stains; others of quartz,

from which good specimens of vitreous

and yellow sulphuretts of copper wife taken.

About three hundred yards to the wist occur

one of the largest metal bearing veils I have

yet met in the granitic rocks, belig at the

water's edge fifteen feet in thickmiss, solid,

and running interior with searcely dimished thickness for one hundred feet, while a fault

occurs, beyond which the vein contigues about

six feet in width, solid also, adjoined by a net

work of smaller veins tending to a cosolida-

tion. The direction of this vein is with, 35°

west, and was traced interior a discince of a

quarter of a mile, where it is covered by soil

quantities, and is exhibited in a clef crossing

the lode to the depth of twelve feet and dis-

each side this vein is united by

feeders, in which was observed

grey sulphutetts of copper, and a fi

n considerable abundance, accom-

the east runs a vein of purple that

inches in width, nearly parallel, he

towards the large vein. On the w

the location empties Black Rive:

bar at the mouth, six feet may be ear

discharges large volumes of wat-

month; and in view from the take a

with little expense almost any wa

fall. Bordering the river on the e.,

From the lake this location rises ?

the timber common to this latitude, v

birch and fir of small size. The

seminated two feet in width, occurying the

yellow sulphurett of copper. A fee yards to

vegetable mould, of the character seretofore

finally attaining the ordinary height of recun

tains seen along the coast, and is vered by

exceeding six inches, most of which were

nex his description :

dimensions occur on the west portice of this

which is herewith enclosed; much was wasted

appoint.

of it as follows:

benefit, and the important status they occupy on the shore, is eight inches in width, is joined the public. by a large number of droppers, so called by siners, all very rich in double yellow sulpho tain usen the American coment, ils not tett of enguer from which some of the best waterant us in supposing, such measure a sull preimens of that variety of ore have been return of a healthy state of the market, the taken yet discovered. I have traced a vein undersigned, individually and collectively, to doubt be the best that cou be desired. But why should it be necessar to adopt such about one mile in a direction N. 150 East. It hereby agree, that they will as far as it is pos spicidal policy? Have were far lue the occurs in a bluff fifty feet in height, and has sible, and within their influence and control feelings of British subjects, ato desire that been distinctly traced into a mountain ridge, half a century hence this coury shoul be rising more than three hundred feet above the separated from the British Cown? Would lake. The gauge is white quartz and com- year pact, the walls lined with a black steatie mineral. Accompanying the yellow copper, so manifestly inferior, that w should take s seen graphite of very pure quality. Two rank as a fifth or sixth rate over? "hese days' work with three men have been spent can never be the sentiments cloval Lough at excavation in opening it, and five barrels ing season, excellent specimens of ore taken. Since my previous report I have surveyed the veins; appeared open and crossing the river, and the pire, and therefore it is that in subject of a stanishing number of twenty-two well deserving notice have been found, and a much greater number of small feeders or droppers oining the larger veins. These are found within a distance of one and a half miles from he lake shore in a direct line, to which point the banks are rocky, and the river bed a deep nection with Great Britain, an hoorptim into gorge from one to three hundred feet. Above that point the banks are sandy, but little rock

appearing. Among these veins are two of large size, beating the same direction. Ore and other external characteristics observable in those upon the shore. I have no doubt they are the same, and shall so consider them, tho' nearly two miles distant; in confirmation of Col. Dibble, the Superintendant, witing point within a few feet of the vein upon the n the 27th July, in giving the boularies river. This variance may easily be accounted next session for a charter of said harbour, and for in the irregularity of the ground and a alight deviation from our course. The vein crosses the river above the high falls and Joon the front occufts a large penincia of passes into the opposite bank. Other coincicreen-stone, and is succeeded by a manite, dences of the same kind were discovered. bout two miles towards the north, which . "I have been opening a fine vein near the rock is predominant upon the balance of the gh falls, one-and-a-half miles interior direct, location, and is thrown up into wanded fith most satisfactory results. The vein was knolls and ranges. Near the pinction with discovered in the river gorge, traced up the the green-tone occurring upon the pennsula sluff eighty feet high, across it to a heavy before mentioned, occur several quait, veius dyke which heaves the vein about fifty feet contains yellow sulphurett of copyer, but to the north, where it was discovered of ingenerally of small dimensions, solden ex-tereased size, bearing the same ore, and carrycoeding six inches in width, running ratering ing its course in an easterly direction. I have at nea ly right angles to the shore were octraced it across the river into a high rooky bluff curring. In a small bay or nook mar the neck of the peninsula. I discovered a ven as at the place of discovery. I opend the vein two feet in width at the water's ede, run-

cutting its face, preserving the northerly dip Thus on the 1st October, there was in Hospital upon the top of the bluff on the east side of the river; on sinking two feet, which was done with two blasts, the vein increased to five and a half inches, solid, and disclosed three droppers, each more than an inch in thickness and highly charged with beautiful grey ore; and a better show in the large vein, four feet has been reached to-day. The vein has become eight inches in thickness and increased in richness. I have already got out seven barrels of specimens of excellent quality, and any quantity may be obtained by the proper excavations. This vein must make a the chrystals considerably mingled with mine. I canno! but think our prospects most galena. Accompanying these are yellow cheering, and this as a location second to sulphurett of copper and orgiliferous galena, none upon the lake shore. The large vein upon the shore is also turning out beautiful specimens, which may from this be obtained in a quantity far too great to think of removing with any boats. Several fine veins of yellow and grey copper are have been opened at the per cent, of silver may be safely calculated lower falls. Also a vein, at first supposed graphite, but on testing, it was found invitreous copper."

THE LATE PROVINCIAL SHOW.

From the Hamilton Spectator. The list of prizes, and proceedings at the linner, took up so much space in our last number, that we had little room for any reflections of our own, either upon the exhibition, the management, or the satisfaction experieneed by visitors. We shall, therefore, briefly at the moment, and which require remark even at this late period. As a Provincial exhibition, the superiority over that of last year is universally conceded. Indeed, we may take a more extended range, and assert, specimens taken from the silver veia, marked on the authority of more than one American gentlemen present, that the great State Fair at Saratoga last month was immeasurably show of grain was really magnificent. Gentlemen of experience admitted that the wheat clonging to Mr. Freeman, the produce of the Gore District, was quite equal to the best samples which have been produced from the celebrated grain-growing counties of England. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that under a proper system of cultivation Canadian

soil cannot be surpassed in the world. The show of fruit, although not very exensive, could not fail to have struck all who observed it. The apples and grapes were much superior to any we had before cast eyes ipon. The productions of the dairy were among the most attractive articles on the ground. The butter and cheese which we tasted was excellent. Of the former some

Stiltons" were universally admired. Of the live stock, we could not speak in too high terms. The show of horses, was very extensive, and a number of the animals hore unmistakehle evidence of high breeding. The same thing might be said of a great por-tion of the horned cattle and sheep. The implement department we were quite unable o get over, and therefore quote the British Canadian. Our contemporary, being farther away from home, had more leisure on his hands, and appears to have made a very minute examination. He says:

"There were improved harrows and cultichines-and machines for all manner of uses: and amongst them all we were as much pleased with the numerous admirably-constructed ploughs as with many other articles. The iron Scotch ploughs were beautiful pieces of workmanship, and some wonden ones of imilar make were well deserving of notice. There was a wary full assortment of this pri-mary and implement in the farmer's list. Among the inventions in mechanics was while the later prints distinct Roman letters a cleverly constructed mortising machine and rubbish. This vein earties villow and grey sulphuretts of copper in coniderable some newly-invented chaff-cutters-one, the attern of which has been lately imported rom England; and several varieties of threshing-markines. A good deal of attention was attracted by the stump-extricators. One of these useful implements, constructed with a wooden screw, was put into operation; but, infortunately for the owner, the much was attempted. The stump was fixed hard and ed firm in the ground, almost green, and the in otter defiance, it remained where it grew. It would be impossible for us to enumerate a fifth of the wonderful things in this department, but must refer our readers to the prize list, which we shall insert before our paper goes to press, if we can possibly obtain it in time, which however, at the present writing, seems rather doubtful. The horses of waters falling over rocky strata creating were among the most popular attractions on the ground. The supply was large. There were some half-dozen blood horses, and of the other kinds, we should suppose nearly tweate. Two three year old colts, from the well-known horse Cadanas, were beauties, described, sufficient in extent to no ve several and there were the heavy Clydesdale, and

THE TIMBER TRADE.

At a public meeting of the manufacturers of lumber, held at the Ottawa Hotel in the City The uncertain weather and set of squalls of Quebec, on Saturday the 17th September, intendent, mer stock of lumber, together with the quantity having arrived, and yet to arrive for the season, was submitted to the meeting-where-

"The weather for several day has been exceedingly impropitions, subject i, most vio- upon it was resolved: be not the source of wealth to the country, both for locatered.—

It consumption and exportation of lumber, if you have and lavish production of that his perpected internet began to talk pushing and economically managed. But have sold this property, and have not dispensable article, which can never be reliaved and which no other country can so sign of a extensively supply,—and forced oway with a exhibite the talk of the extensively supply,—and forced oway with and exhibite the talk of the extensively supply,—and forced oway with and cashibite vegeta—

It is not the source of wealth to the country, both for location of lumber, if you have sold this property, and have been described in front of his premises and offer the same articles for sale. How would he feel? Would have been described in front of his premises and offer the same articles for sale. How would he feel? Would have been only other placed, and which no other country can so extensively supply,—and forced oway with and exhibite the history of a he located with should very unfariored that the keep him off? I am inclined to think I should be keep him off? I am inclined to think I should. Yes, Sir, and had it been any other person than friend McMillan, I am thinking person than friend McMillan, I am thinking person than friend McMillan, I am thinking the vegeta—

It is not to be a consumption and exportation of lumber, if the box, when the "consumption and a person to talk paying a heavy rent, and a person to come in front of his premises and offer the same articles for sale. How would he feel? Would have been described in this city yeterax, and the like in front of his premises and offer the same articles for sale. How would he feel? Would have been any other person than friend monage in front of his premises and offer the same articles for sale. How would he feel? Would have been any other person than friend monage in front of his premises and offer the same articles for sale. How would he feel? Would have been any other person than friend monage in fr lent squalls and sudden changes. (extenday, 1.1.- That the forests of Canada are a First.—Circat Pritain by the freedom of for six hours, we were opposed to the source of wealth to the country, both for locommerce she has guaranteed to them, will worst white squalls I ever encountered.— enterous impliciously and economically managed. But in twelve years lose two-thirds of their trade. While making a traverse of ten only special publiciously and economically managed. But strength, she will furfeit their allegiance, sea, and our boat took in water me her how indispensable article, which can never be re-which would be transferred to the Federal and quarter in backets full, but he waved ad-Government, an authority within themselves mirably. For two weeks, every sign of a extensively supply, and forced away withthey will be laught to book upon as supreme. tempestuous and early fall have be exhibite out getting an equivalent for its intrinsic Thirdly. - She would lose their co-operation ed. Firsts have nipped much of the vegeta- value and cost of production, is attended with tion, Sec. Do the 13th of August, Cel. D. the again the general interest of the province at large. loss that another location had been "Associated ant production of lumber, for the last two

and a change made in its boundaries, of which years, having caused a reduction of price much elow the actual cost of its delivery at the port of Queber, has hail a most injurious effect upon the prosperity of the producers, without heing, in their opinion, of any advantage to linter of islands in Terrace Bay. This vein the Shipping Merchants, or of any portion of

3:dly .- Resolved that with a view to remedy the griffyous depression of trade under which they now suffer, and to accelerate the curtail the manufacture of all lamber intended for the Quebec market for the ensuing

4thly-Resolved,-That the thanks of the undersigned are due to the Provincial Government, for allowing them to retain their timber limits without actual operation for the ensu-

Signed by Alex. McDonell and thirty six

NEW PIERS AND HARBOUR AT COLE'S Cove .- Mr. Samuel S. Cole has put out nine good substantial piers, 365 feet in length and feet in water, well loaded with stone and now ready for planking. He intends opening out a road direct to Colborne and building storehouses sufficient to store all the flour and othproduce required for shipment. Next year e intends adding one hundred feet more pier which will give from 12 to 13 feet of water a the end of pier when completed. There is now eight feet of water at end of pier, with good anchorage and shelter for ressels from South, South-west and North-west winds The Pier runs out nearly East into the lake. this is the fact, that in running a line from the Mr. Grover's Schooner Isabella delivered part there upon the course of the largest, it cut a of a cargo on it a few days since. It is Mr. Cole's intention to apply to Parliament at its also for £250, a small sum, to enable him to complete his piers &c., next year. Mr. Cole certainly deserves great credit for his enterprising spirit, and we trust that Government will not only grant Mr. Cole the

make Colhorne a port of entry, and give Mr.

Cole the Collectorship .- Coburg Star. THE EMIGRANTS .- The rapid closing of the season of course diminishes the number of arri vals of emigrants, and thus the hospitals and asylums are less crowded than they have been at earlier periods in the year. The statements are however, still extremely distressing at Grosse Isle, 1152, of whom 368 were discharged, and eleven died that day, leaving 733; of these about 700 were fever patients and the rest, in general, afflicted with small pox. At the Marine Hospital, Quebec, there were on the same day, 443 patients. At the Sheds, Montreal, on the 8th, there were 776 emigrants, and eight deaths during the day .-An assertion has been made in the Common Council, and is generally believed to be true. that considerable sums have been brought here to the proper quarter, requesting the establishby some of these people, and consigned by them, in their last moments, to persons who have, in many instances appropriated the money to their own use. An Alderman named Tully, who is known to have the means of information, calculates the average of the sums brought to Canada by emigrants at £10 each-we suppose heads of families. This does not prevent them from applying to the public for relief. The whole number of emigrants arrived here this year, to the 9th Octoher, is 91,892, against 31,073 last year. The

Montreal Herold.

Emigrant Agent has information of 1270 more,

who sailed from England in August.

HOME MANUFACTURES. always bright," and " a prany seved is a penny gained." Whatever we are expable of ding for practice we should do with assiduity, and whatshe we live wit should be excelled of, and thus endeavour to make ourselves as making privilegely there as possible. What we have stated as applicaale to individuals, is equally so to a nation at large. To attain true greatness, and develope & increase is resources is the imperative duty of a nation It is for its prosperity and independence to encour age every kind of useful home manufacture. The ation which neglects that and bestows its counwire. I: discourages and enfeebles itself and own manufacturers and mechanics and bestown its patronage on foreigners than Canada. Canadians expend more money on articles mann-factured in the United States-articles which could be as well made in Canada and the money cept among ourselves-than what is received by our own mechanics all put together. It is an uncontrover:able fact that Canada supports the Ame. ican manufacturer and mechanic better than her own. Every brave in Counda is swept by an American manufactured brown. Simple us this article is, it costs us thousands of dollars in cash, which never returns. The corn for this article can be mised in Consda where the article itself

could and ought to be made. Our lay is cut, made and taked, with scythes, locks and rakes of American unanufacture .-Scythe-anniths, hoes, and almost every implement of husbandry used by our farmers, come from the States. And stoves (autil of late) of every desoription, and even the shoemaker's last, must be ought from the other side. For all of which we pay hundreds of thousands of dollars, Conada, back to yourself,-encourage your manufecturers and mechanics-climit the genius of your sons, and strengthen and enrich your territories. · Port Hope Advertiser.

MAGNETIC TRIEGRAPH. - It appears that a very important and novel employment has recently been perfected in the operative action of the Magnetic Telegraph by means of which communicaions can be made in actual letters, instead of unrks representing them, so that in feet, " he who runs may read." An American paper gives the d'owing account of the invention which is called House's Recording Telegraph," viz,-

"The great practical difference between Mr. Morse's and House's male of telegraphing, is that the former uses a new pamplelet of dats and lines, all of which are made by a single strel point Only the initiated can read the former, while the latter is legible to all who can read at all. In addiion, it has two other safe-guards of accuracy While the operator is, for instance, sitting at printed slip issues from the machine directly be fore him, which is exactly the same as the one that issues at the same time from the machine at Louisvalla. 2. A letter index is before him, upor which a pointer indicates every letter as it is print-

The appearance of the machine is comething like a pianes. It has keys labelled with the letters of the alphabet, by touching which the printing is done. Upon the top of this box is a small horizental steel wheel, upon the edge of which every letter is cut Around a perpendicular cylinder seturated with ink, and between it and the wheel parce also a narrow slap of paper; upon touching key, M for instance, the little wheel revolves quickly as thought until M is presented to the eviand thus the supression is taken.

As Auermanea Prazino.-The other evening

an auctioneer well known in Nottingh un was de hghted to find " an excellent enstrance" occupying his arm chair upon returning home rather late several more of the strong and useful farmer's nor old he welcome him with less warmth when he found that his wife had provided the stranger with some of his best tobacco and very best brandy. The man of the beamner baving inquired his guest's busine a was delighted to find that it was The general state of the trade was fully Nottingham. The clerk was called, and both the stranger meanwhile dictating the particulars smaking his pipe, and signing his braidy. The work was about completed, the lettle was nearly and great constemnion was then soil : this man

BRITISH WHIG "Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

The Committee appointed at the Public

Meeting to arrange matters for the proper re-

erption of the Governor General, when his.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1847.

Excellency visits Kingston, have adjourned sine die. At the first meeting of the Committee, Mr. Robt. Jackson was appointed Chief Marshal of the day, and the appointment was duly accepted; but it would appear that this apointment gave general dissatisfaction to the arious Public Bodies and Societies of the city; and a kind of Round Robin was signed and sent to the Committee, expressive of their determination not to allow themselves to be marshalled by Mr. Robt. Jackson. This document placed the Committee in a peculiar position; they knew of no reason why the appointment should be rescinded, more particularly as it had been accepted; and if they did not rescind it, there would be no public procession, and no proper reception of the Governor General. The Committee therefore became divided in opinion, but the majority, nevertheless, passed a resolution leaving the whole superintendence of the Public Procession to T. A. Corbett, Esq., the Sheriff of the District, and leaving each Society to arrange itself as it may think proper, under his direction The affair therefore stands thus -the Mayor, at the head of the Corporation, will probably receive his Excellency and escort bim to the City Hall, where the Address will be presented; and the Precession will be formed by the various Societies and public bodies as above mentioned. necessary assistance to complete his piers, but

It is not known precisely when his Excellency will visit Kingston, but it is expected that Monday or Tuesday next will be the day. The man-of-war steamer Cherokee, Captain to take his Lordship and Suite thence to Toconto, and will in all probability bring him doven to Kingston.

POST OFFICE AT SHEFFIELD. We are assured that Mr. Dewe has for the last 18 months arged the establishment of a Post Office in Sheffield, but has not thus far been met by the chief of the department, We hope, however, that this notice will attract the attention of the Deputy Post Master General, and lead to the desired convenience. We would recommend the inhabitants of that townsihp to get up a petition and forward it Corner, and there is no doubt their request will be at once acceded to .- Chronicle & News. From the above paragraph, it will appear

that the Chronicle & News has taken up the

endgels in favor of this much-neglected portion of the country, and has exonerated the Post Office Surveyor from any neglect in the matter. The whole Press of the city should equally esponse the same cause. The Township of Sheffield lies in the rear of Camden, and a large portion of it is extremely well him liberty and "a chance." The village settled. Six miles from the Post Office at numbers about 200 inhabitants; has a Post-Camden is a large clump of houses, in the Office, Store, &c., and is fast improving. It midst of a fine settlement, called "Whalen's Corner," where a Post Office is loudly called They are trite for; and nine miles farther in the rear are "Wheeler's Mills," in the middle of another well settled tract of land. It is through this neighborhood that the new road to the Ottawa, Martin an entire that and it is singular that while public attention is so much directed towards the contemplated road, that none should be exhibited towards developing the resources of the country already opened out It is now more than two years since the Post course of a foreign country in preference to its own is tion of the inhabitants of Sheffield for a Post Office Surveyor forwarded to Montreal a petiultimately must work its own min. There is not Office, with other documents; but from that time to the present, no attention has been paid to the subject. The Mail already goes to Camden and Newburgh twice a-week, and the expense of sending the Mail on to Whalen's Corner and Wheeler's Mills, has been estimated at £30 per annum; and yet, for the want of this trifling expenditure, a large population is seriously inconvenienced. We

> For the British Whig. TICKLER FOR THE EVAPORATING GENTLEMEN OF KINGSTON.

have been assured, that during the lumber

season, the letters of the lumbermen alone would

exceed the whole expense of the year's mail.

Surely the Deputy Post Master General will

direct the Post Office Surveyor, to make a

special report on the matter.

OUESTION ON EVAPORATION. Admitting that Lake Ontario, from Niagara o Kingston, is 180 miles, and depth 600 feet in the Channel; depth decreasing gradually from Channel, say 20 feet to every mile, in the Summer season, what time will it require for the whole of this body of water to evaporate. It is found by experiment, that 233 grains is raised on a circle whose diameter is 7 inches. and depth 4 inches in 2 hours. It is required to know the time, and the quantity of water evaporated; also, the weight of the same, and of water, its length not to exceed 600 miles.

Kingston, October 12, 1817. To the Editor of the firitish Whig.

Will you permit me, through the columns your valuable journal, to ask of our worthy City Council, or those of it that have the management of the market affairs, whether it is the law, if law, is it justice to the person who is paying a heavy rent-I ask, is it justice to allow another of the same business to come within a few feet of his shop, put up a stand, as the person says, in opposition, shutting him out entirely from business? I am speaking of the person, who, for the last four weeks has driving the paper and robben against the ktter, been selling opposite McMillan's, stopping up the public side-walk of the Market Square, and committing other nuisances. I am apt to think that those gentlemen that form the Murket Committee, should put a stap to such misiness without delay. I understand the person that is roaring every other day like a bull, has a shop on Brock Street for the purpose of carrying on the Auction Business; whether by give him une of the most "catenaive sales" of or not, that is none of my business. Mr. Me- relief putposes \$302,943 41, of which \$927,-"valuable property" over offered competition in Millan rented the shop he now occupies, fitted 850 67 were for the relief of 16764 sick and it expressly for that business, cetablished him- distressed members; \$31,184 70 for relief at he and his master were engaged till after midnight at expressly for that business, and the Corporation ought to propreparing a catalogue of the donned property. self there, and the Corporation ought to protect him against such persons, who, for seven- deceased manders, and \$36,385 68 on the peace halfpenny per day can shut out a man burial of 896 deceased members during the from business. Let any man that is carrying year. - Com. Aduptiver, 25th alt. empty, and the quantity of selt in the spit soon from business. Let any man that is earlying showed that there could not be much tubocco on husiness for one moment imagine himself

Your's truly. A MERCHANT. Kingdon, Och 14, 1847.

For the British Whig. A TOUR TO THE WEST.

LETTER NO. VII.

Of the many village retreats which have prung up in the backwoods, and which I have. visited, none has pleased me half so well as happy, flourishing

GEORGETOWN. Sweet and enchanting location! frequently have your beautiful associations recurred to my memory, and made me wish to see you again. For whether it is that you meet with such peaceful quiet so unexpectedly, or that you are tired of travelling through the gloomy forest, certain it is that this village calls up pleasing emotions. You seem suddenly transplanted into another clime. Emerging from the interminable forest you

come by a short turn upon a beautiful verdent slope; another turn and you come in full view of the village, its end reposing in a valley, and laved by the chrystal waters of the Credit. Its top climbs the opposite hill. which is crowned with a luxuriant merple grove. The Credit here takes the form of a semi-circle, and nearly encloses the end of the village in an island. The whole village is enclosed by a thick bush, through which & white cottage now and then peeps. The houses are neatly built, and serve to assure you of the comfort of the inmates. The village numbers about 700 inhabitants. It contains two Methodist and one Congregational Churches; a Post-Office, three Stores and two Taverns; one Furniture Manufactory, by Travis, employing thirty hands; one Tannery, by Dayfoot, with fifty workmen ; two Saw Mills, and a Grist Mill, with three run of Stones; an Iron Foundry, and extensive Woolen Factory, by Kennedy, the manufacture of which, took the highest premium at the "Show," in Tomato. And well the enterprising proprietor. Fowell, went up to Queenston a few days ago | deserves such a mark of merit. His establishment is well worth a day's journey to see The building is large and well built, the owner is obliging and affable, the workinen are the best that can be procured, and the cloth the best manufactured. The machines ry is all in good working order, and nearly stuns you by its ceaseless whine. There are fourteen power looms, and two spinning jennies, which "run off" 260 and 270 threads. Indeed, from what I have seen, I can say there are few such establishments in the Province. Success I say to the enterprising owner, and may the shadow of "Kennedy's Woollen Factory" never be less. A drive of a few miles over a hilly and

sictoresque country brought us to the vil-

This village is the centre of an Irish settlement, and is well situated for internal trade. The land adjacent is fertile and in a high state of cultivation; the houses are next and bespeak happiness, and fully attest to the traveller what " Patt " can do when you give is a pitty that the village itself is located on such a rocky piece of ground. I do not know the Anglican translation of Ballinafad, but from the locality one would suppose it meant something rocky, hilly, uneven and grotesque. It has one great advantage, however, in the anantity of limestone in its neighborhood."

K-h, he told me be was the first man that cut a log in the place, and gave me graphic description of life in the backwoods. H heart warmed, he said, at seeing one from his part of the " mild country." Mine did ton. That word home has a magical charm potent as the magician's wand. What monrafully pleasing associations will it not conjure up .-From the immost cells of the beart, where memory conceals her most precious gene thought, life, being, will start forth at the ound. Scenes nearly forgotten will rush thick as autumnal leaves which strew the brooks in Valambrosa." Before the significant phantoms of laughing beauty and graceful mien will flit and dance before your biene wrought imaginations. Fancy will paint in all the reseate hue of beauty, the realities of a distant land. The variegated landscape, the shady grove, the moss-covered grotto, the not shut his eyes to these facts, but will vy-clad Abbey, the village Church, the cotlage encased in fragrant boney-suckle, the pratting brothers and sisters, the fond and affectionate parents, the flowning rock or'sbanging the crested wave, where the artless tale of first-love was first lisped; all these, and more will crowd upon the mind, but only for a moment. Only for a moment are you allowed to revel in the delicious agony which sets your brain whirling. The next,-" why you're dreaming." Just so-the vision . departed, and I find mysolf jolting over a rough road under a broiling sun in the forests of Canada.

> Township of Kingston, Oct. 13, 18471 We yesterday received the Supplement to the last number of the Odd Follows records. The Supplement consists of a statistical report of the state of the Order during the year 1846 A great postion of it is devoted to subjects, which are to hitle importance to the ordinary reader, but the following terms, offerding insight into the spread of Oldd F. thouship, and the objects of its varies may be of more general interest. It is taken to a table countrinuing a statement of affairs of the

> Salerdinate Ladger to the R W. Grand Labge of British North America 1. O. O. F. for the print ending June, 1817. There are twenty-two Ledges throughout Canada, of which four ore in Mostrees two at Quebron, and two at Toronto. The initia been six bundred and filters and the number of contributing members actually on the books two crars recense was £3,086 fs 4d; the number of members relieved 130, of wid wed families 7, and of members wives buried 8. The amount of relef for members was £362 9s 5-1; fer femilies 200 15a 0d; und for burinte £103 le 1d. £341 15a 5d .- Montreal Herald, Sep. 1366 A

E-1. O. or O. F .- The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. of O. F., is says if session at Baltimore. From a report may J. L. Ridgely, Esq., grand secretary, it apthe order, on the 38th of June last, was 1392. of which 309 were in the State of New York The number of members was 118,961 whom 30,296 were in the State of York. The revenue of the Lodges for the year was \$388,605, and the expenditure for and \$6,722 46 for the education of orphans of

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAS SOof Agricultural Implements was the uncompried for .- Thronto Gibbo