THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

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BRITISH WHIG.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT., 15, '49.

HEALTH OF KINGSTON.—We are happy to inform our country friends and strangers, who are, no doubt, anxious to visit the Provincial Fair, to be held in this city next week, that they need be under no apprehension whatever of any danger from Cholera. The disease may be said to have died out among the resident inhabitants; for the very few cases which have occurred during the last three days have been entirely among emigrants or poor travellers.

We hope, therefore, that no one will be deterred from visiting the Fair from fear of disease; for we can assert with confidence, that there is no danger whatever, from such a cause.

☞ THE FAIR.—It will be perceived by the Mayor's address, in case there is not sufficient room at the taverns, &c., for strangers visiting the city during the Fair, the citizens are requested to accommodate as many persons as possible, by receiving them into their own houses. Of course if parties can be accommodated at the inns, boarding houses, &c. the demand on private hospitality will not be made; but if, as is generally supposed, the public houses will not hold the people, it is thought that, for the credit of the town, no one will be sent away destitute of bed and board, on such a public occasion.

To the Inhabitants of Kingston.

I am informed by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Agricultural Association, that the places of public entertainment in this City will not afford sufficient room for the large and unusual number of strangers who are expected here next week to attend the PROVINCIAL FAIR. I therefore take the liberty, under such circumstances, to request that the inhabitants of the city will, so far as the are able, open their houses for the accommodation of such strangers.

The occasion being a public one, and intended to promote the interests of the community at large, I am confident that the people of Kingston will show every attention in their power to visitors at the Fair.

Each householder will be waited on, with the request that he will state the number of persons he can accommodate, in case it becomes necessary to ask the favor; and every care will be taken to make the arrangements agreeable to both parties.

FRANCIS M. HILL,
Mayor.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

☞ ARREST.—John Doyle was arrested by the Police near Kingston Mills, for Robbery. He has been three times in the Penitentiary, six months in goal, for stabbing a man, and is now fully committed to stand his trial.

For the British Whig.

ONE OF THE PROSCRIBED TO THE PEOPLE OF KINGSTON.

Three or four months will bring us up to the time of the new elections, and we shall then see whether you think it necessary that any change should take place in the working of the Corporation; or if you are satisfied to let things go on after the same devil-may-care manner in which the affairs of the city have been administered during the last eleven years. The most careless observer among you cannot fail to be of opinion that there must be something very wrong at the bottom; else, how is it possible that so large a sum as £100,000, more than £9000 a year, could have disappeared in so short a space of time, while, with the exception of the market building, there is scarcely a thing above ground, and but little under ground, to account for a tythe of this immense outlay! The books now in use appear to be well kept; but with reference to former periods, I have it from one of the best accountants in Kingston, to whose ban le the books were placed for examination, that he was unable—to use his own words—"to make head or tail of them;" and for part of the time no books are forthcoming. Extraordinary things have been mentioned to me by this gentleman, elicited from the Collectors of the city taxes, in the course of his fruitless attempt to audit the accounts of the Corporation, but I forbear to repeat them, lest the information might be incorrect, as in the case of "rotten beams," although in this instance, my authority happens to be a little better than the ipse dixit of an Alderman. Let any one of you ask himself what possible object a man can have in pushing himself forward, year after year, to procure a seat in the Council, at a sacrifice of time which everybody knows cannot be spared without serious detriment to his business; at a sacrifice of money in the payment of lawyers at disputed elections, in the hire of carriages to bring up voters, and other incidental expenses, when palpably unable "to keep the wolf from the door." When he considers that it cannot be for the good of the city, seeing that so very little good has been done for the city, he may be constrained to look round for a strong motive, unless he finds it in the pleasure of wasting one's time and means to obtain the privileges of keeping late hours, and being bullied and scolded, and scolding and bullying in return. Should the curious enquirer fancy that he has discovered any motive than this, let him think what he pleases but say nothing.

These remarks, having reference to former periods, do not, of course, apply to the present Council, the best we have had, perhaps, for many years—no great eulogy, you will say, upon the real—individually, it would be difficult to find better members of society, generally of independent means, all of high moral rectitude and respectability in their several stations, disdaining aught that is mean or low; but as a body, no great shakes. The party, though tolerably good in themselves, are not well adapted for making a good whole. Some are clever, some clear sighted, some kind and *pliable*, some see nothing, if diverged from a straight line; and these two last, unintentionally, it may be fair to presume, strengthen the hands of crafty men. Individually, they would seem to take a farthing of your money without returning full value for the amount; but, as a body, they squander hundreds upon hundreds, for purposes worse than useless, which comes to the same thing, in the end, so far as you are concerned. It must be indifferent to you whether your money is put into his own pocket by a dishonest servant, or by a careless one, suffered to pass into the pockets of others. Your loss in either case is the same, and it is your duty in both, to guard against its recurrence. "But how is this to be done?"—very simply—The remedy is in the hands of every man who has a vote to give, and who thinks that the money, which many of you can but ill afford to pay, in the shape of heavy taxes, ought to be applied, if not *all*, the greater portion, at least, to the purpose intended—namely, improving the city and paying off a little of its debt. Had the plan I mean to propose been adopted ten years ago, you would now have a flourishing, not a bankrupt City to boast of; you would now be in a condition to lend money, not crossing the seas to borrow and your guardian angels afraid to make known the failure, lest the disclosure might injure the City. It is not yet too late, provided you make a determined stand at the forthcoming elections, and demand specific pledges from every man who sets up as a candidate for civic honors. This is an unusual proceeding I admit, but it is likewise unusual to hear of £100,000 spent in a small city within a brief space of time, and no one able to tell how, by what means, or what became of the money. It is not usual for a small community, groaning beneath the pressure of a large public debt, to have that debt increased for a purpose of which none of you speak dubiously. These things are very unusual, and you must be aware, that extreme cases call for extreme cures. Pledges then, and nothing else, if you desire to have a good Council to get the City on its legs, and to effect a gradual reduction in taxes. Several of the Council are willing to subscribe to these pledges—they perceive their utility, and admit the strong necessity there exists for demanding them; but others declare they will give no pledges. In the first place, those obstinate straight seeing men do not imagine that they have a life estate in the Council, they forget that their tenure depends entirely upon your good will, and that the business of the City may possibly be very well conducted without them, and secondly they always give pledges. Every candidate in his address, engages to "use his best exertions for the benefit of the City in general and this ward in particular," which if faithfully kept is all that is needful. But seeing how very soon these stereotyped pledges are lost sight of and forgotten, no honest man can object to make them—somewhat less general, and a little more binding; and unless you get honest men to serve in Council, believe me, that it were far more advantageous to have no Council at all. Considering how shamefully your confidence has hitherto been abused, you are not justified in believing him an honest man, who shall refuse to give reasonable security for future good conduct. This is not an affair of nationality; not a design to set man against man, or country against country, but an attempt to unite all in a laudable effort for the general good. It is not a base conspiracy against any member of the present Council, for I desire no change, but a change of system, and even from the imperfect materials at hand, if containing one man of real independence, I promise with your aid to make a good Council.

Next week, a specimen of the proposed pledge shall be submitted for your consideration, meanwhile,

Believe me
Your Faithful Servant,
ONE OF THE PROSCRIBED.

Kingston Sept, 14th.

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF THE LEAGUE

We copy the following article on the League from the London *Times* of the 22d August:

The opinions which we recently expressed concerning the state of political feeling in Canada are substantially confirmed by the intelligence now received from that province. The British American League has held its first meeting, has discussed the great questions now debated in those parts and addressed an address to the inhabitants of Canada upon their present situation and duties. Considering the circumstances under which this convention assembled, the position of the delegates who composed it, and the character of the resolutions submitted to its judgment, it is not too much to say that the proceedings upon the whole redound to the signal credit of the parties concerned, and supply a remarkable testimony to the sterling sense of the colonists. The avowed object of the league was to take into consideration the distressed state of Upper Canada, to trace to their source the evils which afflicted the country, and to report thereon to their constituencies and fellow citizens. It is unnecessary to state that in the formation and appointment of this league regard was especially, and, indeed almost exclusively, had to the recent legislation of the Imperial Government on the subjects of Free Trade and the Bill of Indemnity, to which measures the commercial difficulties and the political humiliation of the province have been respectively imputed. Notwithstanding, however, the manifest temptations to high words and violent resolutions, a general sentiment of moderation and prudence prevailed the assembly; they recorded by a large majority their "firm allegiance to the British Crown," their "devoted attachment to the principles of monarchical government," their "reverence for the mixed forms of government established by the British Constitution," and their desire that Canada should still remain in a dependency of the British Empire." With a difference in their own judgment unparalleled under such circumstances they promise that being "for the most part new to the discussion of public affairs, and not invested with the legislative powers," they can only suggest questions for the mature deliberations of their constituents. This duty they then proceed to discharge in a series of three propositions which they commend to the earnest attention of all whose interests are involved in the decision.

The first of these propositions relates to the most expedient and practicable method of restoring to the Anglo Saxon-portion of the population that position in the Colonial Legislature which has been disturbed by the union of the Canadas, and the consequent introduction of a compact and indissoluble party of French extraction into the general Parliament. The two great parties formerly existing in the State were so balanced that the accession to either of them of a steady phalanx of voters would at once confer a preponderance, and this has recently been the case to the serious prejudice of that party which had previously enjoyed a long continuance of power, and which entertained a proportionate reluctance to part with the monopoly. The gravamen of the case lies in the French extraction of the influential element, nor would the circumstances admit of remonstrances if all the inhabitants of the united provinces were English born alike.—Inasmuch, however, as a section of the British population, in itself perhaps a minority, has been converted into a majority by the accession of the old French settlers, the result is described, as the establishment of French supremacy, and is bewailed with corresponding bitterness by our sturdy brethren, though nothing can be clearer than that where all are alike British subjects, with an equal voice in the Legislature of the province, the decision of the general Parliament must necessarily, unless the entire Constitution is a farce, be taken as fairly binding on the whole. To the neutralization, however, of the obnoxious element the attention of the Anglo-Saxon Canadians is now directed, and it is with this view that the several propositions of federation, annexation, and repeal have been suggested and discussed.

The last of these—the *repeal* of the special union of the two Canadas—although it would restore to the constituency of Upper Canada a considerable portion of that power which it desires to regain, would at the same time consign the British population of Lower Canada to a far more disadvantageous relationship, and would even jeopardise the tenure of this province by the revival of those evils against which the scheme of union was devised. This project accordingly has not found much favour with any selection of malcontents. "Annexation" to the United States was a far more captivating proposal, and as it not only offered a seeming solution of the political difficulty, but carried with it in the renunciation of allegiance, a retributive protest against the acts of the mother country, it enjoyed a noisy popularity in the first moments of exasperation which followed upon defeat. The result, however, of quiet reflection and an impartial comparison of opinions has been entirely confirmatory of our own conclusions, that such a measure finds, as yet, no numerous or influential advocates in any political party of Upper Canada. Both by direct and indirect resolutions it was unhesitatingly repudiated, and if it hereafter rises in favour, it must be under conditions not yet determinable. What is very remarkable is, that opinion is seriously divided upon the project in the States themselves. The fatal institution of slavery, which already teems with such mighty consequences, enters with most ambiguous effect into all questions of territorial aggrandisement or national union. The southern states would resolutely oppose any such accession of strength to their northern antagonists as must result from the junction of the Canadian provinces, and if the abolitionists, in any such contingency, should carry the day against them, it is shrewdly and circumstantiated that the weight thus thrown upon the northern extremity of the Union would precipitate the catastrophe so long foreboded, and snap asunder the mighty fabric at its centre.

The third scheme, and that which has been recommended by the League for consideration comprises a "federation" of all the British provinces in North America, including ultimately even the dominions over which the Hudson's Bay Company exercise so anomalous a sovereignty. Since the French element is preponderant in Lower Canada alone, it is conceived that it may be effectually, though constitutionally, neutralized by an extension of the principle of union already adopted. In the Parliament of the two Canadas its influence, by reason of the conditions we have already described, is powerfully felt; but if the legislative contingents of all the British provinces in these quarters could be collected in a single assembly, it is reasonably argued that the objectionable element would be lost in the mass, and that the French Canadians would enjoy no greater power than that fairly due to their numerical strength. Such is the principle on which federation is immediately advocated, though other arguments in its favour will probably be developed by the discussion. The two remaining propositions agreed upon by the League are of inferior importance, having reference respectively to the reduction of the colonial expenditure and the protection of colonial produce. Our ancient commercial system, by securing artificial prices to the spontaneous produce of Canada—timber discouraged, of course any application of industry or capital to the more troublesome and uncertain branches of commercial enterprise, and such legislation is now bearing its natural fruits in the inevitable dissatisfaction of the Canadians at the loss of a preferential market. Time and experience can alone solve the difficulties of the general question; but as long as the good sense of the colonists remain such as it was shown in the late Convention we shall never despair of an ultimate result advantageous to both countries and discreditable to neither.

BROCKVILLE STEAM MILLS.

We have lately visited the new Steam Mill, erected in this Town, by Ormond Jones, Esq. The Mill contains two run of Stones. The machinery was put up under the immediate direction of Mr. William Vetsen, of this place, and is, we are assured not surpassed by the machinery employed in any similar establishment in the Province.—While we were there, the Mill was working at the rate of 20 bushels per hour, and it was remarkable how smoothly all things went on. The Engines employed in the establishment, were erected by Mr. Alexander Main, of Kingston. They are two vertical Engines, of ten horse power each, connected at right angles. We believe for their class they are second to none in the Province, either for power, compactness or economy in fuel. As this is the first job of the kind Mr Main has been employed upon in this District, and as he has succeeded so well, we trust may be an encouragement to other proprietors to patronize him. He is, we believe, a native of Scotland, but has been for some years a resident of Kingston. When the drought or other causes may render other Mills in the country useless, the farmers will always find themselves "at home," at the Brockville Steam Mills.—*Statesman.*

MACAO.—A most distressing and painful incident has disturbed the tranquility of the Portuguese possessions. The following on the subject, is from a supplement of the *Overland Friend of China*, dated June 23:—"The evening of the 7th there was a procession of the Corpus Christi. A crowd was in the Senate square to see the procession, armed with their hats in their hands except the Protestant missionar, Mr. Summers, who kept his hat on his head. The people began to show their displeasure at such an act of irreverence and scorn for the religion of the country, and His Excellency on this occasion commanded one of his attendants to warn the missionary to take off his hat, which he refused to do. Seeing this, his Excellency gave him in custody to the Principal guard. In the evening a few of the seamen of the ships of war of her British Majesty lying in the roads at Macao, landed about 4 o'clock by order of Captain Keppel, their commander, went towards the guard of the Senate, fired upon the soldiers who were unarmed, and consequently unprepared to resist, and who could by no means expect English soldiers or seamen to come and attack them. One soldier was killed on the spot, the soldier commanding the guard and two other soldiers were wounded. They then ran to the jail, surprised the sentinel, broke open the jail and carried off the prisoner, Mr. Summers, who was in custody there in an apartment, and marched back.

THE EFFECTS OF CHOLERA ON THE BRANDY MARKET.—By reference to the Custom bills of entry for the months of July last, it will be found that the increased quantity of 29,000 gallons, or nearly 1000 gallons per diem beyond the average of former years. This extraordinary increase is owing to the substitution, by a large number of the public, of brandy diluted with water with their meals, in the place of malt liquors. The French growers have already taken advantage of the increase, and simultaneously raised their prices 10 francs per hectolitre, or about 5d. per gallon English.—*London Paper.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A serious accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the lower end of Yonge street, between three and four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. A heavy waggon with two powerful horses, had been left standing at the door of a public house, opposite the store of Hayes, Bothers, whilst the owner was transacting his business somewhere in the neighbourhood, and the animals becoming alarmed at the movements of a restive horse on the opposite side of the street, set off at a smart pace up Yonge street to the great alarm and dismay of the by-standers; a young man named Hunter, shopman to Mr. Gordon, seedsman, ran after the team and endeavoured to seize the horses' heads, but he was immediately knocked down, the waggon passed over his bowels causing almost instantaneous death. The horses continued on their way with increased speed across King st. and were ultimately stopped nearly opposite the *Patriot* office, by coming in collision with a water cart that was drawn up across the road, the driver of which was thrown from his seat, not escaped unhurt. We hope this will be a caution to drivers from the country not to leave their teams standing in the streets without some one to look after them.—*Globe.*

THE CUBA MOVEMENT.

There is very little reason to doubt that our vessels for the invasion of Cuba are actively proceeding in this city. We have already announced the sailing of the New Orleans Packet, Union, with men on board destined, as is believed, on this expedition. The case of the Sea Gull has also been mentioned.

We stated yesterday that the Sea Gull has gone to sea, no evidence having been discovered sufficient to warrant her detention. Private information from Washington leads us to believe that facts in regard to her have been made known there, which have not transpired here. We were assured that orders had been given for her detention, by letter from the Department in that city—but by whom they were received we are not aware. The Sea Gull, it seems, has been lying in quarantine since Saturday last. Yesterday afternoon the steamer Duncan C. Pell, with the Marshall and a company of U. S. marines from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, went down and seized her and towed her to the Navy Yard where she now lies under the guns of the North Carolina.

A meeting of four or five hundred persons—mostly young men and many more ladies was held last evening at Lafayette Hall. It was private, none being allowed to enter "whose names were not on the roll." It seemed to be understood, however, that the persons enrolled, were enlisted in the Cuba expedition. We were told also that the company was full, that no more would be received, and that those listed would leave this city within a few days.—*N. Y. Herald.*

We hear the following rumours as to the new ministerial arrangements consequent on the retirement of Mr Price. We do not vouch for their truth; but they are probable in themselves. It is said that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron is to have the place vacated by Mr. Price; the Hon. Mr. Taché to be President of the Council; and the Hon. W. Merritt, the present President of the Council, to take the place now occupied by Mr. Taché at the head of the Board of Works. The vacancy thus created in the Cabinet, being in the line of engineering and mechanics, is of course, as usual to be filled up by a lawyer, according to your information. Mr. Cameron is to be succeeded by Mr. Cleveregu.

BRITISH WHIG.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1849.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The cholera having ceased its ravages, and the public health of Kingston being excellent, we shall discontinue our daily bulletins, heartily trusting to have no occasion to resume them.

A PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

On Tuesday, the Regatta.

On Tuesday Evening, Mr. Oliver's Concert at the City Hall.

On Wednesday Afternoon, the Provincial Show opens.

On Wednesday Afternoon the Procession of the Fire Companies.

On Wednesday Evening, the Procession of Paisiogs.

On Wednesday Evening, Professor Johnston's Lecture at the City Hall.

On Thursday Morning, a Field Day of the Troops in Garrison.

On Thursday Noon, the Provincial Show.

On Thursday Evening, the Agricultural Dinner. (This is the day on which the Americans visit the city.)

On Thursday Night, a Torch Light Procession of the Fire Companies.

On Friday Morning, the declaration of the Premiums at the Show.

On Friday Afternoon, the Annual Address by the President of the Association, and the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, and naming the place of next year's Show.

On Friday Evening, Mr. Arthurson's Concert at the Court House.

On Saturday, the Kingston Races.

During the whole week the Theatre Royal will be open.

MADAME LAFONTAINE'S POODLE.

Among the numerous arguments which are daily made use of in favor of the Seat of Government's returning to Kingston, one trifling, though not unimportant matter has been lost sight of. It will be recollected by all the constant readers of the *British Whig*, that the ill health of Madame Lafontaine's poodle was the originating cause of the loss to Kingston of the Seat of Government. The air of our good old city did not agree with this interesting little animal, which is not to the liking of the ladies of Montreal—hence the fatal removal. Now, from some inquiries made, and information received (private of course,) we learn that the sanatory condition of the sweet poodle still remains precarious—that the affection which Madame retains for her canine favorite will not allow her to risk any further derangement of its health, and consequently, that any Removal of the Seat of Government is wholly out of the question. The condition of the poodle will not allow Madame Lafontaine to leave it—Madame Lafontaine will not allow Mons. Lafontaine to quit her—Mons. Lafontaine will not allow the Governor General to go without him; and therefore it follows that the Seat of Government remains at Montreal.

☞ AN EXPECTED BOON.—It would be an immense treat to the large numbers of American visitors to the Provincial Show, if the Commandant of Kingston, would on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, look at the Troops in Garrison. A public hunt of this kind to so obliging an officer as Major General Gore, cannot possibly be taken amiss. Nothing would contribute so much to the gratification of American People as a Review or Marching Past of a body of British Soldiers, like those in town.

☞ THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.—We commence to-day the publication of the ex-parte statement in the *Globe* of Mr. Commissioner Brown, respecting the Commission of Enquiry into the management of the Provincial Penitentiary. Whether the Ex-Warden will institute any legal proceedings against us for the re-publication of so many infamous libels against him and other gentlemen, remains to be seen. We hope he will not: for when the public see a Commissioner making himself a partizan they will pay very little attention to anything he may say.

☞ MR. ARTHURSON'S CONCERT.—Among the expected delights of the present week, the latest but not the least, is a Ballad Concert at the Court House, on Friday Evening, by that delightful Artist, Mr. Arthurson.—Mr. Arthurson is a vocalist of extraordinary merit, and all lovers of pure melody will be delighted with him. Mr. Arthurson would have given his long promised Concert earlier in the week, but other professional gentlemen had pre engaged the evenings.

☞ We have been requested to direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement in our columns of to-day, of a Sale of Stores at Montreal on Wednesday next.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.

The following letter was received on Saturday night, and we take the liberty of making it public. *See Advertisement.*

Office of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Co.
Oswego, Sept. 14, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—

For the purpose of favouring our citizens of the States with the pleasure of a visit to your city, and your Provincial Exhibition and Fair, next week, this company have advertised one of their best steamers, the *Ontario*, for an extra trip from this city, via Sackets Harbor, to Kingston, and return. Should the weather be favorable, we flatter ourselves that a large number will avail themselves of the trip.

The several steamers of this company will take passengers wishing to attend your Fair, from the different ports to which they run, to Kingston, and return, as well as stock or articles to be exhibited, on the same terms as they have done to the State Fair at Syracuse.

Yours truly,
J. MUNSON, Jen'k

Edw. John Barker, M. D.

☞ Mr Lafontaine returned to town yesterday, from Halifax. A telegraph notice in some of the United States papers says that the delegates had hit upon a scheme, which they thought likely to attain the object of their meeting—reciprocal free trade in raw produce with the United States. We have great doubt of this.—*Montreal Herald.*

NOTE.—How little the *Montreal Herald* knows of the movements of its great men. On the 12th September, Mr. Lafontaine was at the State Fair at Syracuse; on the 13th, he was at Oswego; on the 14th he was at Kingston; on the 15th he went down the St. Lawrence; and on the 15th he got home to Montreal.

For the British Whig.

DEAR WHIG:—

Is it true that at the Great American Gathering, alias the Provincial Agricultural, horse race, regatta, cattle show, and scientific and fine arts Exhibition, the Governor General intends to make a show of himself, Since I believe it is so, I feel it my duty to publish the following Address:—

TO THE BULLS OF UPPER CANADA!

GENTLEMEN:—

I beg your pardon for beginning with a bull? though you have as good a right to be called gentlemen as many "gents," still I must apologise, for I have no right to throw one of yourselves in your faces O Bulls then of Upper Canada! I address you on a momentous occasion. Near to your Anglo-Saxon hoofs, within reach of your Anglo-Saxon horns, easily to be switched by your Anglo-Saxon tails; or to be tossed aloft by the force of your Anglo-Saxon necks, within, to him a dangerous—to you a pleasant proximity, will stand at the approaching Show, when your Anglo-Saxon lumps are to be exhibited to the devouring elves of a mob of Anglo-Saxons, tied like their remote forefathers to the *stook*, Elgin, that French herdsman with a French Yoke on his hands, wherewith to shackle your Anglo-Saxon necks!!

By the blood of all the Bulls that ever fell victorious amid the waving of ten thousand sombreros, and the flashing eyes of the daughters of Old Castile—by the glorious and immortal memory of him, who, noblest of your species, that never trod an Anglo-Saxon Jail, lately trashed the Bengal Tiger in the arena of Madrid, by the Prize Bull of Prince Albert, by all the sweetly breathing heifers that were ever raised by the gentry and nobility of England, by the memory of your forefathers who have nobly died for the commonweal, since the times of turning again Whittington, to the last Lord Mayor's feast—roasted whole, and like poor Sir John Franklin martyrs to the pole, by the glories of your stalwart barons from "Front de Boeuf to the deep chested and long necked prize Bull of this exhibition. Stain not the scutcheon of *John Bull*, the finest felon of you all, by dreed of gore; do not have the noble Earl of Elgin, he has only obeyed the voice of the showman and "walked up to see the Cattle Show."

Do you tell me that you despise him? Silent contempt is better than noisy disapprobation. Do not play "pitch and toss" in his presence, to show your disrespect! the same is vulgar; when it is only the toss up of a coronet, it might be amusing, though if it were to eventuate in the toss up of a Crown!

Do not trample upon him with your hoofs, for if you declare he has betrayed "the cloven foot," he might reply, "a fellow feeling made me wondrous kind." Do you think any one in Canada knows what a "barren of beef is? Alas, no, we have no hereditary nobility, even in our Beeves. In fine, ye Bulls, if he told a Baller, that would not justify you in bullying; on the contrary, you must treat with light consideration of "the hero of "dignified neutrality."

Yours respectfully,
TORERO.

The Governor-General passed through this place *en route* to Foot Hill, on Tuesday last. A number of persons assembled to receive him. His Excellency proceeded to the new mills of Jacob Krofer, Esq, where he remained about half an hour, examining the machinery. Several gentlemen were presented to Lord Elgin before he left for Foot Hill.—*Thorold Advocate, September 13.*

☞ THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is extremely doubtful whether Lord Elgin will visit the Provincial Show. The *British Colonist* of Friday thus discourses:—"Lord Elgin was to dine yesterday at Indiana, on the Grand River, with David Thompson, Esq., M.P.P. for Haldimand; and to-day his Lordship will be at Dundas, to pay his long-talked of visit, to William Nounan, Esq., the Radical member for Middlesex. He will probably go from Dundas to Hamilton, and from thence to London and other places westward. It is not likely that Lord Elgin will be at Kingston during the Fair. Letters from the Falls, during his Excellency's stay there, intimate that, from his intention of going to the west, he would most likely be unable to be at Kingston at that time."

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO TORONTO.

A meeting of about forty gentlemen, of all political parties, was held in Shaw's Hotel, on Thursday afternoon, William Proudfoot Esquire in the chair, to adopt a non-political congratulatory address to the Governor General for presentation on the arrival of His Excellency in this city. The meeting was adjourned to yesterday afternoon, until the result of the special meeting of the City Council, on Thursday night, should be known.

At the adjourned meeting, an address to His Excellency was adopted, and a Committee of Conservatives and Reformers appointed to present it to their fellow-citizens for signature, with instructions to merge it in the proceedings of the City Council, should that body as anticipated adopt a loyal address to His Excellency on Monday night.

The address is, as it ought to be, entirely non-political, and will undoubtedly meet the approval of every respectable citizens. The persons from whom it emanates assume no right to speak for the people of Toronto. They merely speak their own individual sentiments and ask such of their fellow townsmen as agree with them to join in the address.—*Globe.*

From the Toronto Globe.

THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY!

NO. I.

We now commence the *expose* of the affairs of the Penitentiary, which we promised in our last; and we think the whole case will be brought more intelligibly before our readers by our giving an introductory sketch of the early history of the Institution.

The first notice found of the Penitentiary in the public Records appears in the journals of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, on the 11th July, 1832. One hundred pounds was on that day recommended to be appropriated for procuring plans and estimates of a Penitentiary to be erected in Upper Canada, and on the 28th January, a Bill for that purpose received the royal assent. The manner in which this Act was carried through is thus stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry:

"The Honorable John Macaulay and Hugh C. Thompson, Esquire, (now deceased) were appointed Commissioners, under the Act, and they appear to have executed the task committed to them with energy and ability. In the month of June following their appointment, the Commissioners visited the Penitentiaries at Auburn, Sing-Sing, and Blackwell's Island, in the State of New York, and Wethersfield, in the State of Connecticut, all which prisons are conducted on the Auburn, or congregated system. While at Auburn they met Mr. William Powers, then Deputy-Keeper of that Institution, and received much valuable information from him; and a correspondence was then opened, which finally resulted in the removal of that gentleman to Kingston as the Superintendent of the Prison Works.—The Commissioners, on the 12th November, 1832, reported to the Head of the Government as the result of their inquiries, that 'the Auburn system is that which it is wise to act on in this Province,' and they recommended its adoption by the Legislature. Accompanying their Report were Plans of the proposed Penitentiary, and a letter explaining the system of discipline and government recommended to be adopted, with [illegible] the probable expense of building and maintenance, and the returns from Convict labor, all very ably executed, and from the pen of Mr. Powers."

The report of the Commissioners was approved of, and a Bill for the erection of the Penitentiary received the royal assent on the 13th Feb, 1833. Under this Act, John Macaulay, Hugh C. Thomson, and Henry Smith, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners for building the Prison, and £12,500 was appropriated to carry on the works.

The Building Commissioners commenced operations by purchasing the lot of land, (100 acres,) which forms the site of the present Penitentiary. They brought from the States, Mr. Wm. Powers, deputy-keeper of Auburn Penitentiary, to superintend the building operations, and agreed to allow him £350 per annum, for two years, with the appointment of deputy warden, when the Penitentiary went into operation. They likewise engaged Mr. John Mills, also of Auburn, to act as master builder and general foreman of the works, at a salary of £250 per annum; and they hired mechanics by the day, conducting the works at the expense of the government. On the 25th November, 1833, the Commissioners made their first report to the Head of the Government, in which they gave an estimate of the total cost of the prison and works proposed to be erected, as follows:—

"Estimate of the probable cost of erecting the Penitentiary near the Town of Kingston, made by William Powers, Superintendent, and John Mills, Master Builder:—

No. 1.—Cost of South Wing.....	£10,000	0	0
2.—This Wing cannot be furnished without building the Rotunda, in which there will form a part of the east and west Wings, the cost of which was.....	7250	0	0
3.—North Wing, to contain Offices, Keeper's Hall, Dining Hall, Chapel, Hospital, Kitchen, &c.....	6250	0	0
4.—To finish the East Wing.	5750	0	0
5.—To finish the West Wing.	5750	0	0
6.—Warden's and Deputy's Houses.....	2625	0	0
7.—Female Department.....	2875	0	0
8.—For Shops and Avenues,	2750	0	0
9.—For levelling and paving Yard, and blasting, &c....	5000	0	0
10.—For Yard Walls to enclose nine acres.....	7500	0	0
11.—For Temporary Shops, Tools, Machinery, &c.....	1300	0	0
	£56,850	0	0

"NOTE.—The above Estimate is made upon the supposition that the labor will be done by hired men, but should it be done by convicts, it will lessen the expense (with the exception of the three first items) one half."

In 1834 Mr. Commissioner Thomson died. This gentleman took the lead in the movement for establishing the Penitentiary, and the intention was that he should receive the appointment as Warden when the prison was completed. In consequence of his death, Mr. Henry Smith in July 1834, received the appointment with a salary attached of £200 per annum.

On 1st December 1834, the two surviving Building Commissioners made their final report. In it they gave a detailed statement of the expenditure of the £12,500 voted by Parliament; they also intimated that the buildings were so far serviceable, and that whenever funds were provided for clothing, bedding, &c., they would be prepared to receive prisoners. The further erection of buildings was recommenced to be carried on by convict labour; and it was suggested that the duties of the Building Commissioners should be transferred to the Board of Inspectors, then recently appointed.

Mr. Bickerton was appointed clerk to the Penitentiary; and Mr. Mills, the master-

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