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THE HERALD

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at the U. C. Herald Office.

The following article, which we copy from the American Railroad Journal, a paper by the way worthy of extensive patronage, is perhaps as faithful a description of the Rideau Canal as could be furnished by any writer on this side of the St. Lawrence.—Ed. Her.

Rideau Canal.—The completion of the Rideau Canal, connecting Montreal with the Lower extremity of Lake Ontario, is another signal mark of the advance of mechanical science on this continent; and, as forming an important link in the great chain of internal communication between Halifax and the Gulf of Mexico, is sufficiently an object of common interest to render a brief account of this magnificent undertaking not altogether unaccceptable to the readers of your valuable Journal.

The difficulties which the British had to contend against during the late war with this country, in the transportation of stores, ammunition, and such articles as are requisite for carrying on an active campaign to advantage, first suggested the idea of a water communication between the provinces; and although at this early period the practibility of the undertaking bore rather a questionable aspect, its importance had been rendered so palpable as still to induce a number of distinguished individuals to direct their attention to the adoption of such measures as, with the aid of the mother country, would enable them to realize their wishes and place them on a more favorable footing in the event of a recurrence of hostile operations. That the project met with the consideration its importance merited from the British parliament, and that its political advantages were duly appreciated by that body, is mainly ascribable its happy and speedy termination:—indeed, without the pecuniary aid thence anticipated, the exertions of the Canadians, however enterprizing, in a work costing rising of six hundred thousand pounds, could have availed nothing, and must necessarily have been deferred to an indefinite period; and thus have left a vast tract of arable land in a wild state of uncultivation.

For, independent of the advantages resulting from this connexion in a political point of view, it claims additional interest for the facilities it holds forth both to the agricultural and commercial communities—by developing the natural resources of a large surface of country heretofore in a state of uncivilization—by promoting and giving a new spring to the trade of the provinces—and by affording means of employment to the thousands of emigrants that are almost daily arriving from the other side of the Atlantic. On this last account, it will indeed be an inestimable blessing to the mother country; not only in easing them of a large surplus population, but also in yielding a resource, from which, with ordinary exertion, the enterprise of the emigrant may extract its own reward and speedily place him on a comfortable and independent footing in the land of his adoption.

With these preliminary observations, and before following the line along its route, it will be necessary to delay a few moments to notice the works at Bytown and its vicinity, as far as the rapids on Rideau river, which are by far the most extensive and interesting on the whole line of the Canal. Its discharge into the Ottawa at this place, which is the lower extremity of the Canal, is marked by an extensive cove on the right bank of that river, in a gulley existing between the falls of the Chaudiere and Ridau. This point appears to have been reserved by nature for the purpose to which it is adapted; and, indeed, bears every characteristic, both as to its banks and valley, of having been formerly the bed of the Ridau. The elevation of the mouth of the Canal above the level of the sea is estimated at one hundred and ten feet, while it is considered two hundred and eighty-three below the summit level on "Rideau Lake," and one hundred and twenty-nine below the level of Lake Ontario, at Kingston. Its distance from Montreal is computed at one hundred and twenty miles, and from Kingston by water one hundred and sixty, and by land one hundred and thirty.

Directly above the mouth of the Canal, may be seen the beautiful and magnificent cataract of the Chaudiere. It consists of a series of falls more or less extensive, and amounting in all to thirty-one and a half feet perpendicular. But that which stands most prominent to view, and gives an appearance of grandeur to the whole, is at the broadest channel of the river, and known by the name of the *Grande Chaudiere, or Big Kettle*, from the peculiar formation of the cauldron into which the waters fall. This formation consists of a hard laminated lime-stone, in horizontal strata, and worn into its present horse-shoe shape by the constant abrasion of the rolling water over its surface. The depth of the cauldron is said to be over three hundred feet—at least, a sounding line of that length could not be made to touch bottom.

Next in interest to these may be mentioned the Cataract of the Rideau. It is situated at the mouth of the river, where its dark green waters falling from an eminence of thirty-seven feet, in a single unbroken sheet are not unlike the curtain from which the name is derived. They are neither so grand nor so extensive as those of the Chaudiere; but still are not wanting in natural beauties—indeed, the surrounding country is highly picturesque. The river finds its source in the Rideau Lake, eighty-five miles from the Ottawa, but is not occupied as the bed of the Canal till about six miles above its entrance, it having been found more expedient to make use of the natural valley and bay already alluded to.

At this point it became necessary, in consequence of the rugged and precipitate nature of the banks of the Ottawa, to overcome the difference of level between the river and canal, by the construction of a series of locks, eight in number, and each rising ten feet, giving an aggregate of eighty feet perpendicular rise; and to guard against the heavy floods, occasioned by the melting of the deep snows in the regions towards the northwest, a height of twenty-four feet, with a corresponding increase of thickness, was given to the wings and piers of the lowest one. At the head of the first four locks, which are contiguous, a basin is constructed of sufficient capacity to contain several boats, and intended at the same time to act as reservoir to meet the constant and heavy expenditure of water necessarily attendant thereon. Directly succeeding this basin are the remaining four locks, likewise contigious; and beyond a like basin is constructed for like purposes, over which a fine arch of cut stone is thrown to afford a medium of communication between Upper and Lower Bytown. These locks are one hundred and thirty-four feet in length and thirty-three feet in breadth, constructed in a liberal workmanlike manner, and present an elegant and commanding appearance. The estimated cost was £45,700.

The reason for adopting this large scale for the lock chambers was the necessity of opening a navigation for the admission of steam boats. About seventy miles of the route passes through either extensive lakes with bold and rocky shores, or soft swampy meadows, where good foundations were unattainable, save at great additional expense. Hence it became necessary to do away with the ordinary towing-path, and enlarge the Canal to a surface of forty-eight feet, with a depth of five throughout, to admit the passage of steam boats from one extremity to the other.

The towns of Upper and Lower By, so named after the commandant of engineers, Lieut. Col. John By, under whose superintendance the works were constructed, have already assumed a character and importance which, when their brief existence is taken in consideration, is truly marvellous The towns already contain, in addition to their numerous dwelling houses, two large store houses for the use of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments; three substantial buildings for the accommodation of the troops, erected on the highest eminence, so as to command both the river and canal; and at a short distance an excellent military hospital.

In the vicinity may also be seen, in the "Union Bridge," the execution of one of the most daring plans ever conceived. It connects Upper with Lower Canada, and is thrown directly over the falls of the Chaudiere, taking advantage of the numerous rocky islands embraced by the diverging branches of the river at this place; and forming altogether a most magnificent and imposing specimen of civil architecture. The bridge is composed of six distinct arches two of stone and four of wood, stretching from island to island with various spans, as circumstances required; and forming an aggregate length of bridge way of seven hundred and eighty-one feet. The arches across the *Grande Chaudiere* and the *Chanail Ecarte*, or *Suie-Caaty* as the boatmen have it, in consequence of the number of rafts wrecked in the channel, are by far the most interesting. These are both wooden truss-bridges—the first with a span of 210 feet, and the second with one of a 160. The manner in which these huge masses of timber were raised was to attach firmly to the rocks, on either side of the arch, strong and heavy chains; upon which chains, stretching across the stream, rested the string-pieces of the bridge; and at each point where the rest was effected, strong spars were lashed to hold all steady. From these spars proceeded strong ropes, placed on crabs, and which, when heaved, relieved the chains from bearing the extreme weight of the string pieces of the bridge between the abutments and spars, thus shortening the span and lessening the strain. In the centre of the stream a scow, securely anchored, contained a scaffolding, which was removed as soon as the three string-pieces were bolted and secured by a sufficient number of braces to prevent their sagging.

Now, taking leave of Bytown and its vicinity, and proceeding along the line until it strikes the river, little of interest occurs, saving a singular break in an interesting ridge of land, extending for several miles at an average depth of about thirty five feet. It is known under the name of the "Notch in the Mountain," and affords an opportune passage for the canal, which would otherwise, in order to pass it, have had to encounter a heavy excavation.

At the point where the canal enters the channel of the river are found strong rapids confined on one side by a high clay bank, and on the other by a rocky shore. To overcome the fall existing here, which is about thirty feet, it was necessary to drown the rapids by the erection of a large dam, and surmount the elevation by three tenfeet locks, raising the walls of the upper one three feet higher than those of the other, so as to act as a guard against the freshets. This dam backs the water as far as the "Black Rapids"—to which point, and indeed thence all the way to its source in "Rideau Lake," the channel of the river continues to be used. The Rideau, like other rivers in Canada, is a combination of rapids and long sheets of still water, alternately intervening, and to overcome which it is ever necessary to have recourse to locks and dams. There are fourteen rapids between Bytown and Rideau Lake, which are destroyed by as many dams, and twenty locks of various lifts, amounting in all to two hundred and eighty-three feet, and all constructed in a handsome, permanent manner, doing credit alike to the skill of the architect and the liberality of his employers.

The "Rideau Lake," which is the proper summit of the canal, is a beautiful expanse of clear green water, thirty miles long and twelve broad, surrounded on all sides by bold, rocky, and precipitous banks. The only interruptions which the navigation encounters across this lake are "Oliver's Ferry" and "Rideau Narrows," where considerable extra expense was incurred to overcome the currents there created by the contraction of the waters.

Continuing the use of the Rideau waters for the space of forty-five miles on the summit level of the route, its course finally bends towards the "Cataraqui River," which has an outlet in Lake Ontario near Kingston. An excavation of ten feet for the distance of a mile and a half across the isthmus, existing between "Rideau" and "Mud" lakes, was necessary to effect this object. The latter lake is three and a half feet below the level of the Rideau, and has a length of twelve miles, with an average breadth of ten, studded all over with innumerable small islands, which give it quite a picturesque appearance. It is intended eventually to raise the waters to the level of the summit lake.

Leaving this lake the canal enters the "Indian," and thence, instead of making the long detour of the river, encounters a cut of six feet, by which, in a more direct line, the distance is considerably shortened. Thence following the course of the "Cataraqui" to within fifty-five miles of Kingston, a dam is met with, backing the water as far as the last mentioned lake.—The rapids connecting this with "Davis' Lake," on the right side of the river, are surmounted by a dam stretching across just above the mill-dam now in use. This dam backs the water through a channel on the left side of a small island in the centre of the river, into the first lock, where the canal enters; and thence, at, say, eight hundred feet lower down the same rapids, a second dam on the right side of another island is erected, with a separate lock on the left channel, again, as before, discharging the canal into the river. By these works the rapids, which before were highly dangerous and difficult of accommodation, are entirely destroyed.

Again, following the course of the Cataraqui River for the further distance of eight miles, and successively passing "Davis" and "Opinicon" lakes, together with their intervening rapids, surmounted as usual by a dam and lock, you arrive at a point called "Jones' Falls," thirty-five miles from Kingston. These falls descend sixty-one feet within the mile, and connect "Opinicon Lake" with "Cranberry Marsh," where the river holds its course through a narrow rocky ravine. This fall is overcome by a dam and six locks. Thence, passing three more smaller rapids, with their customary works, the line at length reaches Kingston Mills, where the Cataraqui empties itself into Kingston Bay, a part of Lake Ontario, and five miles distant from Kingston. This is the upper extremity of the canal on the Canada side, and is terminated at its junction with Lake Ontario by the erection of four locks of nine feet each. These locks are built in a permanent manner, and like the others, are highly ornamental as well as creditable to the work.

This finishes a very general account of a work that, in its bearing, must have a highly important and beneficial effect on the future prosperity of our Canadian neighbors. It gives them access, through the medium of the lakes and the Welland Canal, to the whole trade of our western country; and, as a consequence in so doing, will afford to our enterprising fellow-citizens in that direction a wilder field of action, and a new resource for the disposal of their agricultural productions. For although, as before observed, the end of this work is entirely political, and in another war would much facilitate the operations of our enemies in that quarter, yet such an event must necessarily be too remote, where every thing is to be lost and nothing gained on their part, to encourage for a moment a single idea of apprehension on ours. The work can, therefore, only be regarded by us in its most favorable light, as perfecting the longest line of internal communication in the world, that from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; and as disseminating, in its progress over the thousands of miles of territory through which it courses, nothing save wealth, peace, and happiness. F.

New-York, February 2d, 1833.

For the information and guidance of Magistrates and Coroners, we publish the following Provincial Act, which has been in force since the 13th Febraury last.

Ed. Her.

An Act relating to the Bailing and Commitment, Removal and Trial of Prisoners in certain cases.

[Passed 13th February, 1833.]

Whereas it is expedient to define under what circumstances persons may be admitted to bail in cases of felony or misdemeanor, and to make better provision for taking examinations, informations, bailments and recognizances, and returning the same to the proper tribunals; and also, for obtaining evidence of prisoners confined in any prison upon the limits thereof, without the necessity of suing out a writ of habeas corpus:—*Be it therefore enacted* by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by authority of the same, that when any person shall be taken on a charge of felony, or suspicion of felony, before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, and the charge shall be supported by positive and credible evidence of the fact, or by such evidence as if not explained or contradicted shall in the opinion of the Justice or Justices raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the person charged, such person shall be committed to prison by such Justice or Justices, in manner hereinafter mentioned; but if there shall be only one Justice present, and the whole evidence given before him shall be such as neither to raise a strong presumption of guilt nor to warrant the dismissal of the charge, such Justice shall order the person charged to be detained in custody until he or they shall be taken before two Justices, at the least; and where any person so taken, or any person in the first instance, taken before two Justices of the Peace, shall be charged with felony, or on suspicion of felony, and the evidence given in support of the charge shall, in their opinion, not be such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the person charged, and to require his or her committal, or such evidence shall be adduced on behalf of the person charged, as shall in their opinion weaken the presumption of guilt, but there shall, notwithstanding, appear to them, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for Judicial inquiry into his or her guilt, the person charged shall be admitted to bail by such two Justices, in the manner hereinafter mentioned: *Provided always*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any Justice or Justices to hear evidence on behalf of any person or persons so charged as aforesaid, unless it shall appear to him or them to be meet, and conducive to the ends of Justice, to hear the same.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the two Justices of the Peace, before they shall admit the bail, and the Justice or Justices, before he or they shall commit to prison any person arrested for felony, or on suspicion of felony, shall take the examination of such person, and the information upon oath of those who shall know the facts and circumstances of the case, and the particular grounds of suspicion, in cases where direct proof is not adduced, and shall put the same into writing in the presence of the party accused, if he be in custody, who shall have full oportunity afforded him of cross-examining such witnesses, if he shall think proper so to do; and the two Justices shall thereupon certify such bailment in writing, and every such Justice shall have authority to bind by recognizance, all such persons as know, or declare any thing material touching any such felony, or suspicion of felony, to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, or Sessions of the peace at which the trial thereof is intended to be had, then and there to prosecute or give evidence against the party accused; and such Justice or Justices respectively, shall subscribe all such examinations, informations, bailments and recognizances, and deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, to the public prosecutor, before, or at the opening of the said Court.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Justice of the peace before whom any person shall be taken on a charge of Misdemeanor, or suspicion thereof, shall take the examination of the party charged, and the information, upon oath of those who shall know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same, or so much thereof as shall be material, into writing, before he shall commit to prison, or require bail from the person so charged; and in every case of bailment, shall certify the bailment in writing, and shall have authority to bind all persons by recognizance to appear to prosecute or give evidence, as in cases of felony, and shall subscribe all examinations, informations, bailments and recognizances, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the public prosecutor, or Clerk of the Court, in which the trial is to be, before or at the opening of the Court, as in cases of felony; and that no traverse, or other postponement of any trial to be thereupon had, shall be allowed, except upon special cause shewn to the satisfaction of the said Court, or by consent of his Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General conducting the prosecution thereof.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Coroner, upon any Inquisition before him taken, whereby any person shall be indicted for Manslaughter or murder, or as an accessory to murder before the fact, shall, in presence of the party accused, if he can be apprehended, put in writing the evidence given to the Jury before him, or so much thereof as shall be material, giving the party accused full opportunity of cross-examination; and shall have authority to bind by recognizance, all such persons as prove or declare any thing material touching the said Manslaughter or murder, or the offence of being accessory to murder, to appear at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol delivery at which the trial is to be, then and there to give evidence against the party charged; and every such Coroner shall certify and subscribe the same evidence, and all such recognizances, and also the Inquisition before him taken, and shall deliver the same to the Court at which the trial is to be, before or at the opening of the Court next ensuing the taking the same.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Justice or Coroner shall offend in any thing, contrary to the true intent and meaning of these provisions, the Court of Oyer and Terminer or general gaol delivery, or Sessions of the peace respectively holden within the District where any party accused shall be liable to be tried, shall, upon examination, and proof of the offence, in a summary way, set such fine upon every such Justice or Coroner, as the Court shall think meet.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when, and so often as any person shall be committed for trial by any Justice or Justices, or Coroner, as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for such prisoner, his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, to notify the said committing Justice or Justices, or Coroner, that he will, so soon as Counsel can be heard, move his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, or one of the Judges thereof, for an order to the Justices of the peace, or Coroner, for the District where such prisoner shall be confined, to admit such prisoner to bail, whereupon it shall be the duty of such committing Justice or Justices, or Coroner, to transmit to the office of the Clerk of the Crown, close under the Hand and Seal of one of them, a certified copy of all the informations, examinations and other evidences touching the offence wherewith such prisoner shall be charged, together with a copy of the warrant of commitment and that the packet containing the same shall be handed to the person applying therefore, in order to such transmission, and shall be certified on the outside thereof to contain the information, touching the case in question.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That upon any application to his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, or to any Judge thereof, the same order touching the prisoner being bailed or continued in custody, shall be made as if the the party were brought up upon a Habeas Corpus.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when, and so often as the attendance of any person confined in any gaol or prison in this Province, or upon the limits thereof, shall be required in any Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, or Oyer and Terminer, or general gaol delivery, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom such prisoners shall be required to attend, in its discretion, to make an order upon the Sheriff, gaoler, or other person having the custody of such prisoner, to deliver such prisoner to the person named in such order to receive him, which person shall thereupon instantly convey such prisoner to the place where the Court issuing such order shall be sitting, there to receive and obey such further order as to the said Court shall seem meet: *Provided always*, that no prisoner confined for any debt or damages in any civil suit, shall be thereby removed out of the District where he shall be confined.

From the Long Island Patriot.

Imprisonment for Debt.—Applications are making to the Legislature for a repeal of the law passed two winters ago, abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of gross fraud. We all remember how generally popular was the enactment of the present law—that it was demanded by the people from all quarters of the State, and that the then existing system was denounced as the relic of a barberous age, unworthy of our more enlightened times. In obedience to a feeling so general and loudly expressed, the Legislature took up the subject, and after much care and deliberation enacted the present law, by which they sought to shield the honest debtor from persecution, to punish dishonesty and fraud, and to preserve to the creditor all his just rights. This law, however, has been in existence scarcely two years, before the discovery is made, that it is inefficient in its operations, and fails to secure the creditor against the designs of the dishonest debtors. The spirit of philanthrophy which within so short a time seemed to warm the whole community, is superseded by cold calculations of expediency, and "the relic of a barberous age" is sought to be restored. It was perhaps unfortunate for the law in question, that it was enacted under the influence of a certain degree of popular excitement, and still more unfortunate that a certain degree of excitement, is generally necessary to ensure the enactment of laws like this. A re-action in such cases, strong in proportion to the strength of the excitement that caused it, is sure to follow, though we confess that we did not imagine that a re-action in this case would follow so soon. Laws sanctioning imprisonment for debt, had, previous to the passage of the present act, been in existence during a long series of years, and experience upon the question of their answering their proposed ends, was as perfect as time could make it; but scarcely has the present law gone fully into operation, before it has discovered that it fails to answer the intentions of its framers, and the old law, or one sanctioning imprisonment in cases of honest poverty and misfortune, and confouding debt with crime, is sought to be again imposed on the community.

There is a strong disposition to attribute to the defects of the law that which the law can never reach. The creditor who exhausts his remedies against the property of his debtor, is disposed to think that if he had but the power to deprive him of his liberty, he would recover his demand, and this, too, in face of his own experience, under the previous law; and from the language of some of the papers, it would seem that it was really a rare occurrence for creditors to fail collecting their debts previous to the passage of the present law and that dishonest men were now beginning, for the first time, to commit their depredations upon society. Several cases of gross fraud have been made public in the New-York papers, and from these cases the sweeping conclusion is drawn, that it is the fault of the present law that no remedy exists; whereas, as far as these cases are concerned, the rights and powers of creditors are precisely what they were under the previous act, and the law of the Hindoos has quite as much bearing upon them as the present non-imprisonment law. We refer to the cases of the Alabama and Connecticut merchants, reported in the New-York papers. These were palpable cases of gross fraud, and the injured parties have resorted to a higher tribunal then any imprisonment or non-imprisonment law, the tribunal of public opinion. The credit of these men is probably forever gone, not only in the New York market, but wherever the news of their dishonesty has spread.

In a despotic government and under a strict military discipline, where casualties are regarded and punished as crimes, they are seldom found to occur. Frederick, of Prussia, inflicted a severe punishment on one of his soldiers for losing his hat in a high wind—and no hats were afterwards lost. In the same manner, were a punishment more severe than even imprisonment to be inflicted on debtors, there is no doubt that their number would be very much diminished. But scarcely it cannot be pretended that even were the number of debtors to be diminished by such a course, that therefore it ought to be adopted. Something is due to humanity, and the distinction between debt and crime, and the inhumanity as well as impolicy of visiting them both with the same measure of punishment, will we trust, never be lost sight of.

The Chamber of Trade of the city of New-York, have appointed a commitee of examination, whose duty it is, to pass upon such cases of unfair dealing and deliberate intention to defraud, as the law does not reach.—We regard this course of the first step towards establishing a pure and healthy system of credit, as making the liabilities of honor take, in some measure, the place of the liabilities of law, and as establishing a tribunal even higher, in some respects, than that of regularly constituted courts. Men are generally disposed to be honourable in their business transactions in an inverse ratio with their feelings of legal liability, and where the latter can be kept entirely out of view, they negotiate with each other upon the higher ground of character and of responsibility—not alone to courts, or to each other—but to the community; and their dealings are characterized by fairness and honor. Such a feeling might surely prevail to a greater extent than it now does, and there is no surer way of making it prevail than by refusing that indiscriminate credit into which many are led by an anxiety to do a large pusiness.

We are going beyond our limits. The presented law, whether a good or a bad one, has been in existence for so short a period, that it seems to us next to impossible that its evils or its benefits should be fairly stated. The system that preceded it, sanctioned as it was by years, was found inoperative in some respects, and cruel in others.—Let the present law have a fair chance.—We were never very sanguine in our expectations of its success, but we are not for that reason less disposed to give it a trial.—If the present system should be done away, and the old one brought back, there it little hope that at any further day, the voice of humanity will be listned to, or any limitation imposed upon the power of creditors.—Experience will then be pointed to, and it will be said, "we have tried such a course and found it eneffectual." For the sake of consistency alove, it would be well for us to remain under our present system, at least for a short time longer. The rage for making and unmaking laws, which is the great evil of our Legislature, keeps us in a constant state of ferment, so much so, that the very laws which require coolness and deliberation, are generally originated in excitement, and passed in angry feeling.

Dreadful Calamity.—The Shetland Islands have been visited with an awful dispensation of Providence. The fishermen, while engaged in their usual occupation, at a great distance from land, were suddenly overtaken by a hurricane of unprecedented violence even in that tempestuous region. Some were fortunate enough to gain the shore, others were picked up at sea by passing vessels, and many were doomed to a watery grave. Nineteen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of one hundred and fourteen men who composed the crews, and had left their homes full of hope and joy, only three returned to tell the tale of their disaster. So completely has the male population been swept from some of the villages, that the women have been compelled to take the places of their deceased husbands at the oar, in order to earn the means of subsistence for their starving children. These ill fated mariners have left nearly eighty widows and several hundred children, exposed to all the evils of extreme poverty, aggravated by the rigors of a nothern winter. A subscription has been set on foot for the surviving sufferers in London. Lord Dundass has given £50, and several Bankers and merchants have contributed £10 each. The total amount subscribed is nearly £1500.

Theatrical Gratitude.—The company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, have subscribed no less a sum than 100 Guineas towards the monument of Sir Walter Scott. The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, adverting to this act of generosity, says—"The benefits conferred by the genius of that great man upon the Edinburgh Theatre were certainly very great; and the circumstance of his having patronised it so effectually at the Theatrical Fund Dinner in 1827, when he honoured the histrionic profession in general, by first publicly divulging his grand literary secret, was such, as to call for no small measure of gratitude.—But yet, when we consider the relapses made by the establishment since the days of Rob Roy; and the necessarily straitened salaries of at least the last session, we cannot but look upon the sum by which the theatre has expressed its feelings on this occasion, as noble in the extreme—outshining, indeed, the liberality of almost all the other individuals on the list, and most amply justifying (we can say nothing higher than this) the kindness and countenance which the deceased thought proper to extend on all occasions to the children of the sock and buskin."

Ministerial Maxims.

"Wisdom crieth out in the streets, and no man regards her." Shakespear.

I take a state to be truly in danger, both as to its religion and government, when a set of ambitious politicians, bred up in hatred to the constitution, and a contempt of all religion, are forced upon exerting those qualities to keep or increase their power.

Earl Grey.

Those who are always undervaluing the advantages of birth, and celebrating personal merit, have an eye only to their own, which they are fully satisfied with, and which nobody will dispute with them about

Lord Brougham.

It has often happened that those vere men who have pretended most to relieve the people from fancied grievances aud oppression, have, instead of restoring the old constitution, deluded the people into a worse and more ignominious tyranny.

Lord John Russell.

All great changes have the same effects upon commonwealths as thunder has upon liquors, making the dregs fly up to the top.

Lord Durham.

By a weak or corrupt administration the madness of the peoplo hath arisen to such a height as to break in pieces the whole frame of the best instituted governments.

Lord Holland.

They who take their measures of administration only with a view to popular applause, are called the governors, but are in fact only the slaves of the people.

Lord Althorp.

An immoderate passion for fame in all affairs is dangerous, and in political matters destructive. Lord Plunkett.

If a statesman suffers himself to be carried along with the erroneous notions of the people, the government will soon be in a tottering and ruinous condition.

Lord Palmerston.

The lowest plebians rise to the head of affairs, and there preserve themselves by representing the nobles and other friends to the old government, as enemies to the people. Poulett Thomson.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rebuilt his Brewery, Distilery, Malthouse and other buildings, which were unfortunately consumed by fire during his absence, is now ready to receive a large quantity of Rye, yellow Corn, Barley, Hops, &c. &c. for which he will pay cash on delivery at his Store And he begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for past favours; and again to solicit their further patronage, as he has on hand a quantity of Whiskey of superior quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest cash price; or take in exchange Grain, &c. at the Market price. He expects to have shortly on hand Malt Liquors. Merchants and Farmers from the United States, or elsewhere, will find safe and excellent wharfage, and sufficient water; for a vessel drawing 19 feet and upwards, can lay alongside of the wharf. THOMAS MOLSON.

Kingston, Feb. 6th, 1833.

Public Record Office Reference: C.O. 47/57

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