

heavy losses—was brought up at the Guildhall for examination on the 4th instant, but was again remanded until the 18th.

A very serious disaster occurred at the coal mine of Mr. Fitzgerald, in Pendleton, near Manchester, on the 1st instant. The accumulation of water broke in the metallic shaft and deluged the mine, which was 460 yards deep. The loss is estimated at £50,000 or more, and 4000 persons are thrown out of employment.

On the same day four men were horribly killed at a coal-pit in Staffordshire. They were going down when by some accident or negligence the action of the engine was reversed; they were drawn up with frightful velocity and whirled over the roller at the top, being thrown to the distance of forty yards from the mouth of the pit. Their bodies were hurled to pieces.

The coroner's jury endeavored to investigate the cause of the death of Col. Fawcett returned a verdict of wilful murder against Lieut. Munro, Dr. T. Grant and Wm. H. Cuddy, as principals in the first degree, and against Dr. Gulliver as principal in the second degree—the jury believing that he was present only as medical attendant.

Some papers found in Col. Fawcett's portfolio were produced to the jury, from which it appears that he was much less blameable than his antagonists—contrary to the accounts first published. Two of these papers were in the words following:—

"After some conversation with Mr. Munro relative to Mrs. Smith, I said, 'No matter, it was a blunder I might have made had I been acting for you, but she has bamboozled us, or you'—I cannot say which. Upon which Mr. Munro, in a very loud voice, said, 'This is four times you have accused me of allowing you to be imposed on; No, Munro, I have never said or thought you allowed me to be imposed on; on the contrary, I said it was a blunder which I might have made toward you under similar circumstances.' Mr. Munro, in a most bullying manner, saying, 'I say you have four times.' On which I said, 'A flat contradiction I shall endure from no man. From this moment, Sir, we are strangers; and I desire you to leave my house, and never enter it again; on which I stood up, and, singing the lull, desired the servant to open the door for Mr. Munro. Mr. Munro said he would not leave the house. I said, 'The hall door remains open until you go.' Mr. Munro, after remaining about five minutes and finishing his tea, left the house.

He returned soon after; he said, to apologize to Mrs. Fawcett for having left without wishing her good night. He then addressed me; 'Do not suppose I left the house because you desired me to go; I was all night in spite of you; and if it was not for the concern of the family, I should, on your ordering me to leave the house—an insult such as I have never before received—I should have thrown you head over heels down stairs.' To this ruffianly threat I said, 'Mr. Munro, that is not the way gentlemen settle their differences; and as to your family connection, I may as well cease to think of it.' During this intrusion Mr. Munro continued to swagger his cane, and kept his hat on.

I pledge my honor to the above being the truth of what passed between us, to the best of my recollection; and when he had left, my wife was surprised at my forbearance in not calling in the police.

(Signed), "LYNAR FAWCETT," "30th June, 1843."

"My dear—(the name was here torn away from the letter)—You are fully authorized on my part to assure Mr. Munro that I never accused him of allowing me to be wronged wilfully. That I neither insulted him, nor had the most distant intention of insulting him any way; but that I turned him out of the house for most grossly insulting me."

Yours faithfully, "LYNAR FAWCETT."

WALLES. No check seems to have been given to the outrages of "Rebecca and her children," and their movements exhibit a unity of purpose and a possession of accurate information which are somewhat remarkable.

By the time they reach the point of attack the mischief is done, and the perpetrators have disappeared. In some instances gates and toll-houses have been destroyed while parties of the military were actually close at hand—but nobody gave them information. On the contrary their whereabouts is always accurately known to the rioters.

At Carnarvon, on the 1st, the magistrates assembled to swear in special constables; but 243 persons summoned only eight appeared, and six of these refused to take the oath.

At Swansea the magistrates held the examination of four men who had been arrested—among them the man to whom was addressed the box containing arms—after hearing evidence they were committed for trial. On the very same day Rebecca and her party actually destroyed three gates and broke in the doors and windows of a toll-house, at Swansea, and within gun-shot of the Town-Hall, where the magistrates were sitting; as if to show their contempt for the authorities and their strong confidence of impunity.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS—STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Some alarm had been occasioned by an unfavorable change in the weather, just at the most critical moment for the harvest. Cold rains of long duration had been experienced very extensively, and the effect upon the crops was looked to with anxiety.

A letter from Birmingham, in the London Chronicle, gives an account of the destitution prevailing in that neighborhood. The writer says:—

"With respect to the poor, in this district, their condition is hourly becoming more alarming. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last night, for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming state of the country, and particularly this District. The state of the iron and other trades in the surrounding country was adverted to and described as being in a ruinous condition; upon which Mr. Spooner asked, 'How are the poor maintained—how do they live?'"

Mr. Downing replied that they could hardly be maintained by any means—completely wanting of the earth for want of food, and they were becoming unable to work from excessive weakness. The day before he had occasion to employ some men to remove goods, and before they could commence work he was obliged to order them food. If he had not done so, they could not have performed the labor.—Mr. Alderman Mantz said the description just given of the men was true.

A few days ago a poor fellow was (from mere humanity) set to work in his (Mr. Mantz's) brother's establishment, but he had hardly commenced his labor he fell down from entire weakness, and died in two hours after. The truth was, the poor creature, who was emaciated and worn out for want of food, and it only required a moment's exertion to take him out of the world. Such is the degraded state, which is the condition of too many of their people.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—If the division of property is too unequal in England—if the extreme of wealth and poverty are too glaring—it must be admitted, nevertheless, that they are not additional to the kingdom, but the result of aristocracy of the kind, and the most magnificent in bestowing. For example:—

The National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established Church, has circulated a paper on the subject of the churches for the poorer classes. Among the following:—Her Majesty the Queen, £1000; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, £500; His Majesty the Queen Dowager, £500; the Duke of Northumberland, £1,000; the Duke of Portland, £1000; Sir Robert Peel, £4000; the Archbishop of Canterbury,

£2500; the Archbishop of York, £500; the Bishop of London, £500; the Earl of Harrowby, £500; the Dean and Chapter of Durham, £500; the Duke of Buccleuch, £500; Lord Francis Egerton, £500; the Hon. Sidney Herbert, £500; Mr. Abel Smith, M. P., £500; Mr. Holland, £500 &c. The total amount at present is nearly £38,000.

The value of British produce and manufactures exported to America for the last ten years exhibits a general decline in all branches, especially for the last five years, with a rapid jump downwards in 1842: the export of cotton manufactures (including yarn) decreased from 1,476,267 lb. in 1838 to 822,482 lb. in 1842; iron and cutlery, from 661,704 lb. to 295,340 lb. in 1838 to 234,551 lb. in 1842; linen manufactures (including yarn) from 954,589 lb. to 612,243 lb. in 1838 to 592,374 lb. in 1842; total exports decreased from 7,585,700 lb. in 1838 to 5,538,907 lb. in 1842. The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says:—

"I have learned that the money transmitted to the Royal Association is periodically invested in the Government Securities. Last week the sum of £2000 was invested in the new Three-and-a-half per Cent. bonds, by the order of the Royal Association. If the regular has any idea of rebellion, or contemplated any of the projects with which they have been charged by Lord Lyndhurst, it is not very likely that they would trust their money in the Government Securities."

The Christian Spectator enumerates several religious and benevolent institutions, with their contributions for the past year: 25 numbers of the institutions is forty-nine; their contributions amount in the aggregate to more than £280,000. The disbursements upon the Society of Friends this year chiefly for ecclesiastical purposes, are about £10,000.

From the London Shipping Gazette, Aug. 4.

The weather experienced of late has been of a character to give rise to apprehensions respecting the result of the harvest. We have scarcely had a single fine day this week, and the temperature has been so low as materially to retard the maturing of the outstanding crops. We are nevertheless, disposed to question, in some degree, the correctness of the statements which were recently reached us from different quarters, respecting the very imminent appearance of the wheat plant; still we are ready to admit that the nearer we approach harvest, the more manifest does it become that extensive mischief will be done to the plant by the rain in May and June, followed, as it frequently was, by sharp night frosts.

Within these few weeks the tone of the reports from the agricultural districts has undergone a complete change. A short month ago a plentiful harvest was confidently predicted; while at present it is much doubted whether a moderate average yield will be secured, notwithstanding the immense breadth of land under wheat; the quality must also now be inevitably inferior. Thus there seems little probability of the decline which has taken place in prices at the leading provincial markets held during the week being so largely as it has already been; indeed the trade may already be said to have recovered from the temporary depression caused by large supplies.

At Mark-lane to-day purchases of fresh threshed parcels of English wheat could not have been made within 1s. per quarter of Monday's quotations. The transactions in free foreign were likewise on a more extensive scale than in the beginning of the week, and at fully former rates.

The position of the averages, and the probable fluctuations of duty, have now become of much importance to all engaged in the corn trade. The weekly general weekly returns for the kingdom, which is the aggregate of the six counties, is 576,715 bushels, and what is therefore now admissible at 18s per quarter. At this point the duty will probably remain for three weeks, after which it is expected that the average will rise sufficiently to get past the first rate in Sicily, and should it be the case, the duty will fall to 15s per quarter, and should it be the case, the duty will fall to 15s per quarter, and should it be the case, the duty will fall to 15s per quarter.

While wheat has been brought forward freely by the farmers, in no part of the country has any increase taken place in the supplies of barley or oats, and there can be no doubt that the stocks of these articles in England are nearly exhausted. Barley is sure to be admissible at a moderate rate, but prices of oats rise very slowly, and as yet there is no probability of a lower duty than 6s per quarter.

From the London Times, Aug. 5. MONEY MARKET.—The English stocks closed barely the shade better. Business continued very restricted, and appears to have no decided tendency. Consols advanced, and the account were finally quoted 93 1/2 to 94; bank stock 150 1/2 to 151; Exchequer bills, 55s to 57s premium; India stock 232 to 233; India bonds, 68s to 70s premium; three per cent reduced, 64 1/2 to 65; three and a half per cent reduced, 40 1/2 to 41; and long annuities, 12 1/2 to 13.

SPAIN. There appears to be no truth in the report copied by almost all our papers from some of the Liverpool journals, that Espartero had retired to Portugal. On the contrary he was at Madrid on the 5th—on the 6th he left for Bayonne—August 1, given in the London papers of the 5th—on the 6th he left for Bayonne, in ignorance, apparently, of the events which had taken place at Madrid, where the revolutionary provisional government was quietly established.

General Concha had marched from Madrid to relieve Seville, and ought to have reached that city on the 25th of July, but had not. The destruction caused by the Regent's bombardment was very extensive, but the city held out bravely.

Cádiz was blockaded by a frigate, three steamers and some other vessels, the commanders of which had joined the revolutionary party. Should Espartero retreat to that city, therefore, his condition would not be much improved.

Most of the revolutionized cities had sent in their adhesion to the provisional government. A somewhat singular course of proceedings had been taken by the diplomatic corps at Madrid. We give the facts, and comment upon them, from the London Spectator:—

When Narvaez first made signs of besieging the capital, and Mendizabal spoke valiantly of making an obstinate defence, these gentlemen sent a kind of round-robin to the Minister, requesting that their keeping tight the fight should be placed in their hands, and that the Government should be accredited to this effect:—"An insurrectionary army is resolved to force you to abandon the defence of them; let us hold the stakes, which we will honestly give up to the conqueror."

The British Minister very properly objected to the original draft of this proposal, as prepared by Mr. Washington Irving under the direction of the French Minister, that it was levelled solely to the defence of Madrid, whereas the true source of the Queen's danger was the attack of the revolutionaries on the application of which it was ultimately modified, and it appeared to perceive that any application to the existing Government to intrust the keeping of the person of the constitutional head of the nation to revolutionaries, until arms had decided whether they were strong enough to keep their places, was tantamount to a request that she should recognize the insurgents as their equals—acknowledge the legitimacy of insurrection.

Colonial.

GENEROUS TO A FAULT.—A few days since, an American gentleman lost in the public street the large sum of eight hundred dollars, which was found by eight men in the employ of Messrs. Moss & Botherell, clothiers, St. Paul street, and was immediately placed in the hands of his employers for proper disposal. An advertisement appeared in the Gazette of the next day to the effect that the money had been found, and in the course of the same day the owner applied for, and received it, without any further trouble. Messrs. Moss in the most formal manner, handed them the price of the advertisement, and the exact amount of which had previously ascertained and requested, that it should be forthwith paid to the proprietor of the Gazette, and the advertisement discontinued. He then advanced to the young man to whom he was indebted for the restoration of his money, and politely tendered him the sum of two shillings and sixpence!—A liberal recompense truly for such signal honesty.—(Mont. Times.)

CERTIFICATES FOR WOLVES SCALPS.—Alias *the Hags of Syracuse*.—The above glaring fraud has at length been fully investigated, after a patient trial, thro' the Court House in this city, before Sp'g. J. Lyons, L. J. Penno, M. J. O'Brien, R. Cabaret, and T. Bell, Esqrs. The facts are as follow:—Five persons from the neighborhood of East Williambury, who are now appearing for trial at the next Assizes, have been realizing very handsome sums of money by merely selling squirrel and ground hog skins and imposing that they were wolf scalps, as resalves. It appears that these unscrupling J's without in some cases, swearing the parties, granted certificates of authority for those persons to receive the bounty offered by the Government. It was ascertained that Mr. Gapper had sworn all the parties to whom he gave certificates, and when called upon to give his evidence, stated very candidly that he was entirely ignorant as to the appearance of a wolf's scalp, and now believed he had been imposed on. Mr. O'Brien does not appear quite so anxious to give evidence, he did not swear the parties he granted certificates to, nor did he require the scalps to be proved otherwise than by the mere assertion of the prisoners.—He also was quite ignorant of the appearance of a wolf's scalp. The sum the obtained exceeds £230 10s. which the District at present must be content to lose.—We say at present, because it may be in the power of the District to have the whole amount refunded. The prisoners were retained as counsel for the District, and Mr. Geo. Duggan for the prisoners, who received the following sums between the 6th June and 11th July last:—James Weddle, £16 10s; Augustus Page, £40 10s; Jacob Hollingshead, £28 10s; William Page, £28 10s; George Hollingshead, £28 10s.—Examiner.

The immense breach into St. Lawrence Canal, which had the effect of interrupting the navigation of the Long Sals Rapids upwards, had been completely repaired, as well as several other portions of the embankment puddled, and rendered apparently strong and watertight. The grand lock at the upper end, will be opened to-morrow, and the canal will be navigable by Monday next, it is expected that the canal will pass thro' Kingston. We sincerely trust that the navigation will sustain no further obstruction from any inefficiency in the canal.—(Cornwall Observer.)

A YANKEE TRICK IN TRADE.—We have received a communication from a dealer in "Tare," respecting the unjust system of the New York Houses have adopted of "Invoicing the tare of packages at considerably less than the actual weight; in one instance a Dealer mentions the difference exceeds 6 per cent, which is not a trifling handsome profit. And as we do not see why the same should be allowed in the case of tea for wool, in a place where wool is so plenty, and cash so scarce, and as 'A Dealer' particularly requests us to insert the following caution for the protection of the honest dealer:—

"I have to inform you that the Tare allowed on several boxes (half chests) of tea purchased at auction a few days ago, the seller declined making any deduction for the tare, and a secular demonstration that the deficiency exceeded 6 per cent—simply because the Tare was mentioned at the sale, and (producing a document) satisfied me that the tare allowed was actuallyavier Tare.

Now to prevent similar fraud being practised for the future, I would recommend the trade, in all cases, to insist upon the actual or Custom House Tare.—(Mon. Herald.)

The services of Mr. Russell, our Chief of Police, were, on Saturday last, sought by a forger who had been tracked hither from Syracuse. The individual had forged the signatures of two of his relatives to notes which he had succeeded in circulating to the extent of about £1000. He was discovered in one of the hotels, and forced to disclose such of his ill-gotten wealth as he had yet expended £1,400. A trade was left with him to meet the expenses he had incurred in Quebec, and the American officer immediately returned to the United States. The forger, or forger, has since decamped, and well he did so, as he was on his way to Montreal Tuesday in search of his fugitive, on a similar errand—it may therefore be supposed that further discoveries of his shifty ways have been made.—(Quebec Mercury.)

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1843.

Some papers in the Province have charged the reformers with inconsistency in opposing the appointment of Tories to office now, while formerly, it is said, when the Tories were in power, the reformers were ready to appoint those to their own party to office. The case stated is correctly. What the reformers censured for merely was not that the Tories when in power filled all offices with their own party, but that they kept power when, according to the principles of the constitution, they ought not to have kept it, being in a minority of the people's representatives. There was no fault found with the filling office from their own party alone when they had a majority in the Assembly, but they were justly censured for holding on to office when in a minority, thereby setting at naught the declaration of the people's will, and showing their efforts with inconsistency in opposing the appointment of Tories to office now, while formerly, it is said, when the Tories were in power, the reformers were ready to appoint those to their own party to office. The case stated is correctly. What the reformers censured for merely was not that the Tories when in power filled all offices with their own party, but that they kept power when, according to the principles of the constitution, they ought not to have kept it, being in a minority of the people's representatives. There was no fault found with the filling office from their own party alone when they had a majority in the Assembly, but they were justly censured for holding on to office when in a minority, thereby setting at naught the declaration of the people's will, and showing their efforts with inconsistency in opposing the appointment of Tories to office now, while formerly, it is said, when the Tories were in power, the reformers were ready to appoint those to their own party to office.

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bus on the land when the people would have thrown them off, and did in a constitutional manner dismiss them from office. In other words, the Tories were all along the people's masters, instead of their servants, and made their yoke so heavy and so galling that a few strove to gain by force what they had been no longer denied in the constitutional mode—a change of the political principles on which the government should be conducted. This in Great Britain always follows a change in the House of Commons, but it never did in Canada until the late change.

The reformers are consistent with themselves and their principles. They require the faithful application of the British rule, that the government with its power and patronage, should be in harmony with the people's representatives, and that be popular and strong. They therefore object to the appointment of Tories to office, because they are not consistent with the principles, and they continue to hold fast to the principles of the Province. The strict application of the British rule offends the Tories, but they should be the last to complain. They held office exclusively many years in defiance of the people and the constitution. As it much if the reformers claim an office exclusively in their turn, being in agreement with the people and the constitution!

Some addition will be made to the Legislative Council, and the following persons have been mentioned as being of the number: Messrs. D. B. Viger, Joseph Masson, John Nelson, A. Berthelot, L. Massue, & Dr. Kimber.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Joint Committee of the District Council and the Magistrates, appointed to confer and act together on the projected House of Industry, deputed two of their number, James MacCall, Esq., on the part of the Magistrates, and Angus Cameron, Esq., on the part of the District Council, to proceed to the United States for information, and the following is their Report on the subject.

The undersigned, appointed at the Joint Meeting of the Committee on the subject of the House of Industry, and deputed to proceed to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of management of such institutions there, beg leave to report:—

That they proceeded from Kingston to Rochester, and on their arrival they sought and obtained an interview with the late and present Mayors of the City. They learned from these gentlemen that there was no House of Industry actually in operation; the funds provided by assessment for the purpose having been making money for the purchase of a site, and the building commenced. The undersigned, in consequence of the pecuniary difficulties of the country. The undersigned found that the public authorities have established a Poor House supported by a public charge, and where the aged, infirm, and destitute poor of both sexes, vagrants, orphans, lunatics, idiots, and blind, are maintained. The House of Industry occupies a farm lot of 120 acres, a few miles from the city, upon which there is erected an extensive brick building, and offices judiciously laid out, with a dwelling for the superintendent, and where the several inmates are well and comfortably lodged. This institution appears to have been established for the purpose of receiving the aged, infirm, and destitute poor of both sexes, vagrants, orphans, lunatics, idiots, and blind, are maintained. The children are snatched from the grasp of depravity and trained in good habits. The officers find no difficulty in placing them out as apprentices as soon as they arrive at fit age.

It is on the other hand, contended by the inhabitants of the District, that they are already overburdened, and that they pay more towards the District funds than their fair share.

As to what the inhabitants of an incorporated city pay as corporation rates, that must be thrown aside from the argument, it being a matter of their own seeking, a more local arrangement, of their own convenience and interest, not forced upon them by any other party; and as to the other part of their argument, that they already pay more towards the District funds than their proper share, it may be replied they pay the same rate on the valuation of property as the other inhabitants of the District, by the authority of a law by no means very new one; and why it should be otherwise they say yet have shown no good reason.

But, to return more directly to the question, it may be said that, however great may be the errors of Corporation or District rates, the poor rate is a different item, and the clearest proof of the law on these two items of assessment is the fact that the poor rate is levied on the basis of the assessment for poor rates should be so drawn up and enforced as also to bear unequally on any class of the people.

Perhaps those who framed the Act of 1837 can assign a reason why, in providing for the maintenance of the poor, they have so much deviated from the practice of other countries, in which the laws are in force, but that reason is which is, very little understood throughout the country; indeed so little understood that most people have concluded there is no consistency whatever in its provisions, neither with the peculiar circumstances of Canada, nor with the practice of those who have given much consideration to this subject as one of very great importance.

Perhaps it would be difficult to propose a better mode of assessment of poor rates for Canada, than that which is in force in the State of New York, in our immediate neighborhood. There, each parish or township supports its own poor; the cities support theirs. In each county there is a county poor house, in which the poor of all the townships and cities within such county may be supported out of the general fund of that poor house, as well as each city or township or parish, pays into the general fund of such institution the amount chargeable—reckoning, first, the annual expense of the whole establishment, the rate for each member per day, or per week, and so ascertaining from the number of persons and the length of time they may have been maintained, the amount to be raised, and poor rates shall be sent to the county poor house, and which, that in any manner turn away the needy, nor underservingly till the tide and disbursements, there is also an overseer of poor in the city, whose duty is similar. And besides the city and county overseers of poor, there is an overseer of poor for each township or parish, whose duty it is amongst others, to determine what papers shall be sent to the county poor house, and which, if any, deserve and require some partial aid in their own homes.

In applying the above outline of the poor-house system in the United States to Canada, it may be easier understood by using the word District instead of County.

We cannot omit the opportunity of remarking upon the kindness and liberality with which our inquiries were met by the various officers with whom we had intercourse, and which would have been repeated for our exertions.

All which is respectfully submitted. (Signed), JAMES NICKELS, ANGUS CAMERON.

Kingston, August 9, 1843.

The following remarks on the projected House of Industry, were addressed to John Mowat, Esq., by one of the Committee of the District Council, and are published for the information of the public.

DEAR SIR.—At your request I beg to lay before you and the public, if you fancy they deserve public attention, the following remarks on the subject of a House of Industry.

Being one of a Committee of the District Council appointed to confer with the Magistrates on the selection of a site, &c., and also of a Committee who proceeded to the United States to acquire information on the subject, I have, in the discharge of these public duties, given the subject all the consideration in my power, and on that consideration I have come to the following conclusions:—

1. That the Act of Parliament passed in 1837, empowering the Magistrates of any District to erect a House of Industry, is not applicable to the circumstances of this country, and that until an act be passed establishing a proper system for the erection and maintenance of such Houses of Industry, it were better not to commence the founding of so very important an institution, until more mature information is arrived at than as yet seems to prevail in Canada.

2. That the present mode of assessing the Poor Laws and Institutions; and the question of a country is better without than with any, and amongst those who approve of public assessment for the support of the poor, much difference of opinion also exists as to the most approved system.

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not without fault in other respects. The act in progress of making a House of Industry a place of punishment for petty offences is a thing new, and is more easily and more readily in theory than put successfully into practice.

The treatment of the disorderly, who are removed from their homes, and who are sent to a House of Industry, is a thing new, and is more easily and more readily in theory than put successfully into practice.

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