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

"After some conversation with Mr. Munro relative to Mrs. Smith, I said, 'No matter, it was a bunder I might have made had I been acting for you, but she has bamboozled us,' or you'—Leannot say which. Upon which Mr. Munro, in a wery loud voice, said, 'This is four aimes you have seemsed me of allowing you to be imposed on?' No, Munro, I have never said or hought 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 cuter it again; 'on which I stood up, and, ringing the kell, desired the servant to upen the door for Mr. Munro. Mr. Munro said the would not leave the house. I said, 'The hall door remains open until you do.' Mr. Munro, after remaining about five minutes and finishing his tea, left the house.

"He returned soon after; he said, to apologie to Mrs. Fawcett for having left without wishing her good night. He then addressed me; 'Do not suppose I left the house bocause you desired me. I would stay here all night in pite of you; and if it was not for the conexion at the family, I should, on your ordering me to reave 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 our family connexion, I beg you may cease to think of it.' During this intrusion Mr. Munro continued to swagger his cane, and kept his hat on.

"If pledge my honor to the above being the furth of what passed between us, to the best of my recollection; and when he had left, my wile was surprised at my forbearance in not calling in the valies." " After some conversation with Mr. Munro

my recollection; and when he had left, my wife was surprised at my forbearance in not calling

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

"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 expressly insulting many than the most distant intention of insulting him any way;

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—and 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 within gun-shot of the Town-Hall, where the manitates were sitting as if to show their

allarm had been occasioned by an unfaworable change in the weather, just at the most critical moment for the harvest. Cold rains of

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 a sad account of the destitution prevailing in that neighborhood. The writer

ays:
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 said to live. They were completely wasting off the earth for want of food; they were daily 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 labot.—Mr. Alderman Muntz said the description just given of the men was true.

A few down soid to they could hardly which had joined the revolutionary party.—Should Espartero retreat to that city, there fore, 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 Mandana them, from the London Spectator:

When Narva z first made signs of beginning the commanders of which had joined the revolutionary party.—Should Espartero retreat to that city, therefore, his condition would not be much improved.

A structure of the was obliged to order them food. If he had not done so, they could drive the revolutionary party.—Should Espartero retreat to that city, therefore, his condition would not be much improved.

A structure of the was obliged to order them food. If he had not done so, they could not be much improved.

A structure of the mandana structure of the men which had joined the revolutionary party.—Should Espartero retreat to that city, therefore, his condition would not be much improved.

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A structure of the mandana structure of the men which had joined the revolutionary to the should not be much improved.

When the st

A few days ago a poor fellow was (from more humanity) set to work in his (Mr. Muntz'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's frame 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 he regretted to say, was the condition of too many of their people.

Liberal Subscriptions.—If the division of property is too unequal in England—if the ex-

heavy losers—was brought up at the Guildhall £500; the Archbishop of York, £500; the for re-examination on the 4th instant, but was Bishop of London, £500; the Earl of Harrow-

for re-examination on the 4th instant, but was again remanded until the 18th.

A very serious disaster occurred at the coal mine of Mr. Pitzgerald, in Pendleton, mear Manchester, on the 1st instant. The accumulation of water broke in the metallic size and deluged the mine, which was 469 yards deep. The loss is estimated at £50,000 or more, and 1000 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 wth 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 dashed to pieces.

The coroner's jury empannelled to investigate the causes of the death of Col. Fawcett returned a verilict of wifful murder against Lieut. Munro, D. T. Grant and Wm. H. Cuddy, as principals in the second degree—the jury believing that he was present only as medical attendant.

Some papers found in Col. Fawcett's portfulio

The Dublin correspondent of the Marning Chronicle rays:

"I have learned that the money transmitted to the Repeal Association is periodically invested in the Repeal Association is periodically invested in the Government Securities. Last week the eum of £6000 was invested in the new Three-and-a-half per Cents, by the broker of the Repeal Association. If the repealers had 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; the number of the institutions is forty-nice; their contributions amount in the aggregate to more than £820,000.

The distraints upon the Society of Friends this years chiefly for ecclesiastical purposes, are about £10,000.

From the Loudon Shipping Gazette, Aug. 4.

From the Loudon 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 the very income and the statement of the very income and the very i From the Loudon Shipping Gazette, Aug. 4. respecting the very indifferent appearance of the wheat plant; still we are ready to admit that wheat plant, still we are really to admit that the nearer we approach harvest, the more mani-fest does it become that extensive mischief was done to the plant by the rain in May and June, followed, as it frequently was, by sharp night

Within these few weeks the tone of the re-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 new be inevitably inferior. Thus there seems little probability of the decline which has taken place in prices at most of the leading provincial markets held during the week being followed by a farther abatement; indeed the trade may already be said to have recovered from the temporary depression causedby large supplies.

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 The position of the averages, and the probable of fluctuations of duty, have now become of much importance to all engaged in the corn trade.

Yesterday's general weekly return for the kingdon was 57s 7d; the agregate of the six weeks, by which the duty is regulated, consequently rose to 52s per quarter, and wheat is therefore now admissible at 18s per quarter. At this point the duty will probably remain for three outrages of "Rebecca and her children," and their movements exhibit a unity of purpose and a procession of accurate information which are come what have dable. The dragoons are kept continually on the alert, but they are always too late. By the time they reach the point of attack the mischief is dene, and the perpetrators have disappeared. In some instances gaics and

its varue — approached that of free, within 15s per quarter showing in general opinion to be that the deficiency extended the military were actually close at hand—but the military were actually close at hand—but the information. On the contrary their whereabout is always accurately known to the rioters.

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

At Swansea the magistrates held the exam—by, and as yet there is no probability of a lower to the services of Mr. Russell, our Chief of Proposition of the clined making any deduction, although he had occular demonstration that the deficiency extended the duty will recede at least as per quarter the duty will recede at least as per quarter checked 6 per cent—simply because the Tare was mentioned at the sale, and (producing a document) satisfied me that the tare allowed was actually Invoice Tare.

Now to prevent similar fraud being practised for the future, I would recommend the trade, in all cases, to insist or getting actual or Custom House fare.—[Mon. Herald, where the deficiency extended to per cent—simply because the Tare decided 6 per cent—simply because the Tare that the deficiency extended the sale, and (producing a document) satisfied me that the tare allowed was mentioned at the sale, and (producing a document) satisfied me that the tare allowed was mentioned at the sale, and (producing a document) satisfied me that the deficiency extended to per cent—simply because the Tare decountry has any increase taken place in the supplies of barlow as actually Invoice Tare.

Now to prevent similar fraud being practised to the future, I would recommend the trade, in all cases, to insist or getting actual or Custom that the deficiency extended to the the duty will recede at least &s per quarter could be occular demonstration that the deficiency extended to producing a document satisfied me that the deficiency extended to producing a documen

duty than 6s per quarter. From the London Times, Aug. 5. Money Marker.—The English stocks clo barely the shade better. Business continued very restricted, and appears to have no decided 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 allarm had been occasioned by an unfa
Some allarm had been occasioned by an unfa
3-4.

SPAIN.

There appears to be no truth in the report co pied by almost all our papers from some of the Liverpool journals, that Espartero had retired into Portugal. On the contrary he was still, at the date of the intest telegraphic advices from Bayonne—August 1, given in the London napers of the 5th-earrying on the bombardment of Seville, in ignorance, apparently, of the events that had taken place at Madrid, where the revolutionary provisional government was quietly es-

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 brave-

Cadiz was blockaded by a frigate, three steam

When Narvanz first made signs of besieging the capital, and Mendizabal spoke valiantly of making an obstinate defence, these gentlements sent a kind of round-robin to the Minister, resent a kind of round-robin to the Minister, requesting that the Queen should be placed in their kapping till the fight was over. In other words, they addressed the Government de jure and de jucto—the Government to which they were accredited—to this effect: "An insurrectionary army is resolved to force you to abandon the reins of power; you are resolved to fight in devaire of power; you are resolved to fight in dereins of power; you are resolved to fight in de-fence of them; let us hold the stakes, which we

LIBERAL SUBSCEIPTIONS.—If the division of property is too unequal in England—if the extremes of Wealth and poverty are too glaring—it must be admitted, nevertheless, that the royalty and eristocracy of the kingdom are most magnificent in testowing. 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 additional churches for the peorer classes. Among the subscribers to this benevolent scheme are the following:—Her Majesty the Queen, £1000; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, £500; the Duke of Northumberland, £1,000; the Duke of Portland, £1000; Sir Robert Peel, £4000; the Archbishop of Canterbury,

Colonial.

Generous to a fault!—A few days since, an American gentlems lost in the public street the large sum of eight hundred dollars, which was found by a young man in the emoley of Messes. Moss & Bothers, clothiers, St. Paul street, and was immediately placed in the hands of his employers for proper disposal. An advertisement appeared it 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, whereupon he thanked the Messra. Moss in themost formal manner,—handed them the price of the advertisement (the exact amount of whichhe had previously ascertained) and requestivithat it should be forthwith paid to the proprietor of the Gazette, and the advertisement discentined. 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 wo shillings and sixpence!—a liberal recompene truly for such signal honcesty.—[Mont. Times.

Certificates for Wolves Scales.—Alias Ground Hogs & Squrels.—The above glaring fraud has at length ben fully investigated, after a patient trial of threslays, at the Court House in this city, before Sa'l G. Lynn, L. J. Perrin, M. J. O'Bierne, R. Cthcart, and T. Bell, Esgrs. The facts are as follow: —Five persons from the neighborhood of Eat & willimbury, who are now fully committed fo trial at the next Assizes, have been realizing very handsome sum of money by merely scaling squirrels and ground hogs and imposing the on L. O'Brien and C. Gapper, Esgrs. as realwolves. It appears that these unsuspecting J. 's without in some cases, swearing the parties, granted certificates that wolves scalps were produced, thereby authorizing those persons to receive the bounty offered ty Act of Parliamens. Upon evidence it appeared that Mr. Gapper ladsworn all the parties to whom he gave certificates, and when called upon to give his evidere, stated very casedidly that he was entirely inorant 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 excusableas he stated he did not swear the parties he gave certificates to, nor did he require the scalps tobe proved otherwise than by the mere assertion f the prisoners.—He also was quite ignorant d the appearance of a wolf's scalp. The sum the obtained exceeds than by the mere assertion the prisoners.—He also was quite ignorant othe appearance of a wolf's scalp. The sum the obtained exceeds £230 10s. which the Distict at present must be content to lose,—we sayat present, because it may be in the power of he District Council to have the whole amount pfuncted. Mr. Mortison was relatively a council for the District. to have the whole amount plunced. A. Morrison was retained as council for the District, and Mr. Geo. Duggan for he prisoners, who received the following sums etween the 6th Juno and 11th July last:—Jamo Weddle, £16 10s; Augustus Page, £40 10s; Jacob Hollingshead, £28 10s; William Page £28 10s; George Hollingshead, £25 10s.—Examiner.

The immense breach in he St. Lawrence Canal, which had the effect of interrupting the navigation of the Long Saul rapids opward, has been completely repaired, as well as several other portions of the emankment puddled, and rende, ed apparently stron and watertight. The guard lock at the upper ed, will be opened tomorrow for the purpose of filling the canal, and by Monday next, it is exected that the Gildersleeve will pass through o Kingston. We sincerely trust that the maygation will sustain no further obstruction from any inefficiency in the canal.—[Cornwall Obsever.

A YANKEE TRICK IN CEAS.—We have received a communication from "A dealer in Teas," respecting the unjust system some of the New York Houses have adopted of "Invoicing the tare of packages at coniderably less than the actual weight; in one instance "A dealer" mentions the difference exceeds 6 per cent, which of itself would be a hantsome profit. And as we do not see why the grocer should pay the price of tea for wood,—in a place where wood 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 "Hilling Lagrands."——ampute the Tare allowed on several boxes (half chests) of tea purchased at auction few days ago, the seller declined making any deduction, although he had cocular 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 actually Invoice Tare.

The services of Mr. Russell, our Chief of Passice, were, on Saturday last, sought by an officer of the United States Courts to discover a forger who had been tracked bither 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 \$15,000. He was discovered in one of the hotels, and forced to discorge such of his ill-gotten wealth as he had yet menaining; which however we are told hardly exceeded \$1,400. A trifle was left with him to neet the expenses he had incurred in Quebec, and the American officer immediately returned o the United States. The robber, or forger, has suce decamped, and well he did so, as two other persons arrived here on Tuesday in search of the fugitive, on a similar errand;—it may therefore he presumed that further discoveries of his illainy have been made.

[Quebec Mercury.] The services of Mr. Russell, our Chief of Pa-[Quebec Mercury.

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1843.

me papers in the Province have charged the formers with inconsistency in opposing the ap-intment of tories to office now, while formerly, t is said, when the tories were in power, the re-ormers censured them for appointing uone but heir own party to office. The case is not stated it is said, when the tories were in power, the reformers censured them for appointing none but their own party to office. The case is not stated correctly. What the reformers censured formerly 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 geople's representatives. There was no fault found with the tories 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 nought the declaration of the people's will, and showing them that they had no influence over the government. The people might and did change the character of their representatives, but that effected no change in the pilicy of the government. The same exclusive sutem was still pursued, administered by the same exclusive party, owning no responsibility in the people, and caring very little whether they were vexed or pleased, thwarted or obeyed. Successive Assemblies strove to alter this monstitutional state of things—streve to threat the tories from their seats, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the teries from their seats, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the teries from their seats, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the teries from their seats, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the teries from their seats, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the teries from their seats, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the teries from their seats, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the seates. seate, and pass such neasures as would be acceptable to the people but the tories defied all their efforts, stuck to heir places like pitch, and by retaining control of the Legislative Council, frustrated all the effort of the Assemblies to pass laws founded on principles of semblies to pass laws founded on principles of equal justice and British freedom. It as this unconstitutional, exclusive, irresponsible, and unjust system that was consured, and centured with such effect that the system is overthrown, and can never be rethe system is overtheore, and can never be rebuilt again. The government must conform itself to the people's wil, expressed through their representatives, and clices ought to be filled in accordance therewith. The reformers, then, did not censure the tories for filling offices from their own party alone when in a majority in the Assembly, but for doing so when in the minority, and hanging on to the government like an incu-

bus on the land when the people would have

bus on the land when the people would have thrown them off, and did in a constitutional marner dismiss them from office. In other words, the tories were all along the people's masters, instead of their sor ants, and made their yoke so heavy and galling that a few strove to gain by force what they had been so long denied in the constitutional mcde—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 thus be popular and strong. They therefore object to the appointment of tories to office, because it contravenes this principle, and the tories still continue to hold five-sixths of all offices in the Province. The strict application of the British rule effends the tories, but they should be the last to complain. They beld office exclusively many years in defiance of the people and the constitution. Is it much if the reformers claim to hold 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 Neilson, 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, do, puted two of their number, James Nickalls, 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

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT-That they proceeded from Kingston to Ro-ster, and on their arrival they sought and ob-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 lear ed from these centlemen that there was no House of Industry actually in operation; the funds provided by assessment for that purpose having been mainly actually in the purpose of a site and the build.

actually in operation; the funds provided by assessment for that purpose having been mainly expended in the jurchase of a site, and the buildings commenced, which have been for the present suspended, from 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. This establishment is placed upon 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 cut, 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 more economical maintenance of the persons enumerated, and who were herctofore a charge upon the public funds. The numbers relieved during the last fiscal year were 302. The monthly average 485, and the present number 180. Among these are five lunatics, (two of whom were in confinement, and one at large in fetters,) several idiots and cripples, and 46 children under ten years of age. There is a school for these children under the care of a female. The progress made by them is highly creditable to her zeal and attention; they were healthy, orderly, and well behaved. This part of the institution bids fair to yield the most useful results. The children are snatched from a course of depravity and trained in good habits. The officers find no difficulty in placing them out as results. The children are snatched from a course 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 ageare bound for their proper treatment, and ascertaining that they are persons of good character. Very few of the inmates can contribute by their labor any thing towards their maintenance; and a difficulty seems to be found in procuring them employment such as they are able to person of the contributions.

that they are to be corred and compelled to week, they generally quit the place for some other locality. Of the numbers there kept few instances occur of their running away; it is considered in the light of a charity, and being well fed & cared for they have no motive to leave it; they are, however, kept there no longer than whilst they are sick and unable to support themselves. The superintendent we found a very shrewd, intelligent man, who has an almost unlimited control in the management of the concern; his annual salary has been \$900, \$1000, and for the three last years \$1300 cash. three last years \$1200 each. One and some-times two hired men are employed in the cultitimes two hired men are employed in the culti-vation of the farm, in raising wheat, oats, corn, hay, and garden stuff. Fourteen cows are kept, whose milk forms a large proportion of the diet of the aged, and children particularly. The heaf and pork are prepared on the farm, but they raise no stock. The cows are purchased young, and are always kept in the best order, fit for beef when dry. An account as kept of the whole expense of the institution, and an average struck. This amount has been reduced from 82 to 47 cents no ways. cents per week each-a reduction mainly owing cents per week each—a reduction mainly owing to the farm being rendered more productive, and a better system of management. This average price becomes a charge as against each particular place sending the pauper to the poor-house as a special charge, the hability to which is fixed by its having been the stated residence of the individual for twelve months; and as a matter of course the city of the pauper of the contract of the course the city of Rochester furnishes the great-est number of the poor. A-medical man attends the institution daily. There is no fixed scale of diet; it is, however, varied from day to day, at all times good and sufficient, and adapted to their several conditions; and the number of deaths have been much below the ordinary average con-sidering the usual state of health of those who

come its inmates.

Tobacco is allowed in small quantities, at the discretion of the superintendent, but every practicable attempt is made to discountenance its

se.
A similar institution is established in the vici-

A similar institution is established in the vicinity of Syracuse, conducted in a similar manner, but the numbers have never been se great. The average expense of this latter has never been below 60 cents per week each.

The undersigned, as a result of their inquiries, are induced to offer as their opinion, that, considering the number of aged, infirm, and indigent poor and orphans, now a charge upon the District funds, (apart from those already supported from various charitable sources,) and for whose support the law makes no provision, and who cannot be left to perish, that it is necessary for their more economical maintenance and safe-keeping, that a poor-house should be connected with the house of industry, and which, perhaps, to carry more fully into effect would require an amended law, the same to be kept up by an annual assessment to be fairly apportioned as between the Town of Kingston and he several Townships of the District; but under no circumstances can they be induced to believe that such institutions can be reached. stances can they be induced to believe that such institutions can be made to yield their own support, setting aside the cost of the site, the erection of the buildings, and the salaries of the officers having charge of them; and the person having the principal charge and control of such establishment would require to be possessed of a tablishment would require to be possessed of a judgment, skill, and temper not easily to be met with.

The following remarks on the projecte House of Industry, were addressed to John Mowit, Esq. by one of the Committee of the Distric Council, and are published for the information of the

I. 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 etection and maintenance of such Houses of Industry, it were better not to commence the founding of so very important an institution, in this infant but rapidly growing country, until more mature information is arrived at than as yet seems to prevail in Canada.

The the Act of Parliament passed in 1837, employed for criterion for such a House in the act in question; since in the for comment is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the period of confinement is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the period of confinement is so long that the learn trades to great degree of period of confinement is so long that the period of confinement is so long that th 1. That the Act of Parliament passed in 1837, criterion for such

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, are but few mendicant poor to be met with; there are but few mendicant poor to be met with; therefore the rural population of Canada are not so strongly impressed with the necessity of institutions for the poor as are the inhabitants of the towns and cities. The result is, that while the promptation (especially the wealthing poor) of the population (especially the wealthier part,) of the towns and cities are anxious to have poorhouses in operation at the general or public ex-pense, to relieve them from the many appeals to their charity, the inhabitants of the back town-

their charity, the inhabitants of the back townships are not in favor of the erection or maintenance of such institutions; while they are not by any means unwilling that each township should support its own poor.

The manifest difference in this respect between the population of the cities and that of the back townships, renders it necessary that in passing laws for the assessment of poor rates, due regard should be had to the importance of laying the burden of supporting the poor as equitably on all classes of the population as possible.

The Act of the Upper Canada Legislature passed in 1837, authorizing the erection of Housco of Industry, has been now in force at least five years, and of its inappropriateness to the present

years, and of its inappropriateness to the present condition of this country, it is sufficient proof that no District in the Province has, as yet, availed themselves of its authority to provide publicly

for the poor.

It is very probable that the inhabitants of towns and cities have less objection to the mode of assessment authorized in that Act than the people of the townships have, as it directs the people of the townships have, as it directs he poor rates to be assessed by the same valuation, and in the same way, as other District assessments are. Yet the latter contend that the principle thus laid down is unfair towards them, by reason that there is a far greater portion of poor in the cities than in the country; and with this view of the subject there is explicitly exploited. view of the subject there is very little probability that, while District Councils have the sole power of assessing for District purposes, they will raise money for the purposes specified in the Act of Parliament alluded to.

It is, on the other hand, contended by the instances of the purposes are proposed to the parliament alluded to.

poration and District assessments, they are already overburdened, and that they pay more towards the District funds than their fair share.

As to what the inhabitants of an incorporate and a dimentity seems to be found in procuring them employment such as they are able to perfere, and which is of the lightest description, and which is of the lightest description in picking hair, spinning wool, and in making, mending, washing, and attending the sick and invalids. Such as are able to work are employed in the garder, or on the farm, but this description of persons, and the property disliking compulsory labor, can seldom be retained; so soon as they find that they are to be correed and compelled to wall attend of property as the other inhabitants of an incorporated city pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown aside from the argument, it being an act of their own consenions can interest, not forced on them now any other property; and as to the other point of their argument, that they already pay more towards the District funds than their proper share, if may be replied they pay the same rate on the valuation of property as the other inhabitants of an incorporated city pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown aside from the argument, it being an act of their own consenions can district the city pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown aside from the argument, it being an act of their own consenions can district the city pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown aside from the argument, it being an act of their own consenions can district the city pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown aside from the argument, it being an act of their own consenions can district the city pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown aside from the argument, it being an act of their own consenions can district the city pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown aside from the argument, that they are consenions consenions can descript an act of their own consenions can descript an act of their argument. ity pay as corporation dues, that must be thrown remay 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 a very new one; and why it should be otherwise they as yet have shown no good rea-

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 ous & beloved Queen, the tribute of our si hat the law on these two items of assessme wrong, is no reason why another law regulating 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 main-tenance of the poor, they have so much deviated from the practice of other countries in which poor laws are in force, but that reason, I appreheno, is very little understood throughout the country; indeed so intie understood that most people have concluded there is no consistency whatever in its provisions, neither with the pecu-iar circumstances of Canada, nor with the pracice of those who have given much consideration this subject as one of very great importance.

Perhaps it would be difficult to propose a be a than that which is in farmain rates for Canaan that which is in force in the State of Ne 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; and each city, or township, or parish, pays into the general fund of such institution the amount chargeable—reckoning, first, the amousl expense of the whole establishment, the rate for 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, what the amount is to be raised, as poor rates, in each city, township, or parish—a period of six, sine, or twelve months' residence being required to determine the home of the pauper.

determine the none of the pauper.

Besides paupers belonging to particular cities, townships, or parishes, there are many wandering poor, the maintenance of which class is chargeable to the general fund. And here it is necessary to observe, that to prevent the people of the back portion of the country from bearing any tayation without representation in this item. of the back portion of the country from bearing any taxation without representation in this item, no pauper is taken on the expense of the county, in the State above named, but by canction and authority, in writing, of the county overseer of poor, who requires to be very zealous and discriminating in the discharge of this part of his duty, so that he may neither turn away the needy, nor undeservedly shelter the idle and dissolute.—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 panpers shall be sent to the county poor house, and who, if any, deserve and require some partial aid in 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.

That the act of 1837, on the subject of Houses of Industry, is unsuitable for Canada, appears from the system of assessment alone: yet it is

We cannot omit the opportunity of rearking upon the kindness and liberality with wich our inquiries were met by the various offices with whom we had intercourse, and which we would hope will be reciprecated by our autorities, should any occasion offer for its exercise.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Sigued) JAMES NICKALS, (Sigued) JAMES NICKALS, ANGUS CAME ON.

Kingston, August 9, 1843. tl ing new, and is more easily tendere in theory than put successfully into p. The treatment of the disorderly, we punishment and coercion, must rece of different from that of the indigen disposed, that preparations and build ferent are required for their reception finement, that it may be looked upor tinct establishment, and from the at the inmates could with more proprie a house of correction than a House

DEAR SIR.—At your request I beg tolay before you and the public, if you fancy they deserve public a tention, the following remark on the subject of a House of Industry.

Being one of a Committee of the District Council appointed to confer with the Magistates on the selection of a site, &c., and also of a Committee who preceded 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 I have come to the following conclusions:

I That the Act of District Council was a controlled, and punished at the District Country to establish this mongrel Institute who preceded 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 I have come to the following conclusions: wards their own support, such

persons, containing as it must coercive labour, cannot be got u greater cutlay than is authorized assessment by the act of 1837. It assessment by the act of 1837. It commence so important an Institute without precedent or example, we cuniary means to erect and put it into on the illusory hope that the labour de on the illusory nope that the labour do an Institution would, in any degree quence, defray its annual expense; or one thousand pounds, authorized by the be raised by assessment, would be a amount, to purchase a site, and erect the sary building. Without presuming to gio opinion, it may be remarked that there is eral prejudice in the minds of the Inhabita the Townships in this District against the tion of a House of Industry at their experience. while no other establishment of a sim acter exists in the Province, as some likely that there must be many indiger within its limits, who would find their other Districts to the only one maintain house, and that, consequently, the Midlan trict would have to bear more than its sh the distresses of the poor. And many that if the authorities of a District are in thus assessing for the support of the particular District, it were much more ed hat the Provincial authorities should ed, containing provisions suitable to the Country, imposing the burden of the Inhabitants of the Townships of the M District would cheerfully bear their share

JOHN MOWAT, Eso.

His Excellency the Governor General arr t Montreal, on Monday week, but so late in evening that the citizens who had asset and waited some hours had mostly retired when His Excellency arrived. Next day ollowing address was presented by the M and Corporation.

To His Excellency SIR CHARLES THEOL MERCALES, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross the Most Honourable order of the Bath, On Her Majesty's Most Honourable Pricy Co cil, Governor in Chief and Captain General and over the Province of British North Am-ca, and Vice Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, Her Majesty's devoted and loyal subjet the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montrobeg leave most respectfully to approach y The fame of your Excellency's distingment and eminent public services preced visit to Montreal, and prepared us to en for you personally the most unfeigned add

and dutiful respect Whilst we sincerely regret the brief delay which your Excellency's devotion to publifairs has circumscribed your sojourn in Mal, we earnestly hope the occasion will be ductive of unalloyed gratification to Your Ex lency, by affording you satisfactory evidenthe rapidly increasing prosperity of our cit the augmenting welfare of its inhabitants. (Signed,)

Montreal, Province of Canada, August 21, 1843.

To the above His Excellency was grack pleased in reply, to thank his Worship Council and Citizens of Montreal, for the tering attentions shown him; to expr deep regret that untoward events bey control, had not permitted him to arrive sterday, to have witnessed the very flatte monstrations intended to be made; and to resterday, to have witnes press a hope that he would ere long have in his power to pay Moutreal, which he design as the hancomest and most important city he yet seen in British North America, a less is

The office-bearers of the Mercantile Libra Association waited on His Excellency the vernor General yesterday afternoon, and sented the following Address:-

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sie Charl
T. Metcalfe, Bart., Knight Grand Cross
the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,
of Her Migesty's Most Honourable Pr
Council, Governor General of British No
America, Gc. Gc. Gc.
May it please Your Excellency,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,
We, the undersigned, President and Dintors of the Mercantile Library Association, the name and on behalf of its Members, leave to address your Excellency, presenting respectful congratulations on your arrival in the commercial metropolis of Canada.
We possess, in common with our fellow dizens generally, respect for your Excellenchigh character and position, and would expreour humble confidence that those principles enlightened policy by which you have be hitherto guided, will be yet more fully applie and result in extensive good to the people of whom, in the providence of God, your Excellency is appointed to rule.
We feel assured that the interests of Eduction and Religion, and their connection with

tion and Religion, and their connec true greatness, the true happiness, of a peop are by your Excellency duly appreciated; a that, therefore, any effort to promote mental a moral improvement will not be denied your Eccllency's approbation.

We would represent that the Association composed chiefly of young more engaged in measurements.

composed chiefly of young men, engaged in me cantile pursuits as cierks, who are associal for the purpose of forming a Library and Realing Room, and organizing a system of instaction, by means of loctures and classes, in the composition of t

such an education should an acquaintance with the iterature and science. abeliance in the control of the control of the consideration and trust to be advantaged by your averable consideration and the hope that amed the multiple consideration and the control of the control o or specials of the hope that and the multispecial seems and the multispecial seems and the multimicro constantly claiming your Emicro constantly overlooked.
They were most graciously redefellowy replied verbally, expressir
believy replied verbally, expressir
believy replied verbally, expressir
believy replied verbally, expressir
believy replied verbally, expressir
believe with the verbally signify.

The was pleased to signify,
seems the request of the deputations with the request of the deputations with the request of the deputations with the Rooms of the Associal
special control of the seems of the

On Thursday afternoon His Exce at Quebec, and wastreceived wi a under salutes from the citadel at by the Military, the National So ens generally, of which we take account from the Mercury.

coions generally account from the Mercury.

The strongs through which the produced planted with boughs, and whe road well coated with fresh as the road well coated with fresh as the road well coated with fresh as formed an agreeable path for the trust the road, flags of ail descriptions are gay folds, and spread their varies are gay folds, and spread their varies the gentle wind:—from every sement, high and low, eager faces with to gaze upon the illustrious who cheers uninterruptedly repeate saving of kerchiefs by the gentler stined the welcome given him. At the standard the standard the welcome given him. At the standard be entrance to the case of the procession, moved round the sight drew up in front of the Howard of Honor, of the Sist Regime Segmental Colours, and the Band, we see the receive His Excellency. To the Saint George's Society whose darks is, were ranged with their tages, facing the building;—the laner waved over the entrance, an sere stationed at either side of it companies were stationed at interval egues, within the ring, and presumsing appearance. His Excellency having alighted, t

address was presented him by the Malf of the citizens of Quebec:— To His Excellency the Right H CHARLES METCALFE, Baronet, K. THE ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS May it please Your Excellency, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, lagistrates, and other Citizens of suebec, mest respectfully welcom-llency on your arrival in this part

oment.

Our duty to our Sovereign requished honor the representative of I amongst us, and it adds greatly to the in the discharge of this duty, the Your Excellency's person a Government important part of the doming and your tributed to the peace, god government of the color y countributed.

harge. It is our most earnest desire, that mongst us may be personally agree Excellency, and we indulge a hope god feeling which has generally Quebec, Your Excellency may find surance that no divisions amongs r prevent us from living in peace ther, and co-operating for the com While roading this address the b While reading this address the beseral Societies, intermingled, we mid His Honor the Mayor, in the midrie, producing an effect at an experiment of the St. George's and those of the supporters, and his lack from the gorgeous trappings of the selves, and the rich official insteading the selves, and the rich official insteading the selves, and the rich official insteading the selves of the Society were beautin the strong sun-light, and expeous than those of the former, to leak upon.

to look upon. The following address was substanted by the St. George's Society His Excellency The Right Ho METCALFE, Baronet, &c., The Respectful Address of the

Society. May it please Your Excellency, We, the Members of the Sa Society, beg to approach Your Ex fer our congratulations, and expr are we derive at your arrival in the Capital of Canada. We rejoice in seeing amongst gushed a personage, who has a humble efforts of this Society, by Paron and a Life Member thereo

Our best wishes are also officed ellency for your successful admin Government of this Province, an amount of continued health.
Fur the Members of the St. Geo (Signed) WM. KEMBLE His Excellency would be

Rivers yesterday, and leave th the Eastern Townships this mo New BAY BOAT .- The Mess

placed their new Steamer Fronte of Quintie, to run in place of which is withdrawn from the rout which is withdrawn from the rout lenac is very diegantly fitted up, to have first rate speed. She is Capt. George Ives, who pays ever assengers. The proceeds of t trip were given towards the crect copal Church at Consecon, and letter of acknowledgement therefored by the Church Wardon to Con-

CARRYING PLACE, A fun.—The undersigned, the Comending the erection of a Prote Clurch at the village of Consecuted of Prince Edward, beg leather sincer. their sincere thanks for the very her in which you handed over to Wilkins the sum of Five Pounds whikins the sum of Five Pounds being the proceeds of your first of Quinte, in the steamer Front day last, in aid of the funds for h Church. Impressed with a stroit landness and generosity on this Committee feel it but due to yelves thus publicly to record a ment of their gratitude.

Putter Grange PHILIT GEORGI

ROBERT C. W. JOSHUA M. C. JOHN YOUNG. To Capt. George Ives, of the steamer Frontenac.

We have received a communi We have received a community to have received a compregation assembled to he believer in Miller's doctrines, they told him he was a "lia without authority," and used christian remarks." However fulf's doctrines may be, that calling him hard names and worship; for the latter the offit to presecution.