

McNaughton, CIVIL SURVEYOR, River & its Tributaries, from actual Surveys.

# Kingston Herald

## A CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1841.

### BE KIND.

Be kind to thy father—for when thou wert young,  
Who loved thee so fondly as he?  
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,  
And joined in thine innocent glee.  
Be kind to thy mother—for now he is old,  
His locks intermingled with grey,  
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold;  
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother—for lo! on her brow  
May traces of sorrow be seen,  
Well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,  
For loving and kind hath she been.  
Remember thy mother—for she will be pray,  
As high as God giveth her breath,  
In accents of kindness, then, cheer her lone way,  
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother—his heart will have  
The smile of the love he withdrawn;  
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,  
If the dew of affliction be gone;  
Be kind to thy brother—wherever you are,  
The love of a brother shall be  
An ornament dearer and richer by far,  
Than pearls from the depths of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister—not many may know  
The depths of true sisterly love;  
The wealth of the Ocean lies fathoms below  
The surface that sparkles above.  
Be kind to thy sister—she is the many sweet  
Hours,  
And blessings thy pathway to crown,  
Whose precious shall weave thee a garland of flowers,  
More precious than wealth or renown.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE PESTILENCE OF BAGDAD.**  
The following account of the condition of the city of Bagdad, in the month of April, is given by an eye-witness, who has just returned from that city. It is a most interesting and alarming account, and is published for the benefit of the public.

The pestilence of Bagdad, which has been raging since the month of February, has now reached its height. The number of deaths daily exceeds a thousand, and the air is so impregnated with the miasmatic effluvia, that it is almost impossible to breathe. The streets are a scene of horror, and the houses are filled with the dead.

The pestilence has not only spread to the suburbs, but has also reached the neighboring cities. The people are in a state of panic, and many have fled to the mountains. The government has taken no effectual measures to stop the progress of the disease.

The pestilence has also reached the British colony in Kingston. Several cases have been reported, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent its further spread. The public is advised to avoid all communication with the infected regions.

The pestilence has also reached the United States. Several cases have been reported, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent its further spread. The public is advised to avoid all communication with the infected regions.

The pestilence has also reached the West Indies. Several cases have been reported, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent its further spread. The public is advised to avoid all communication with the infected regions.

The pestilence has also reached the Cape of Good Hope. Several cases have been reported, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent its further spread. The public is advised to avoid all communication with the infected regions.

The pestilence has also reached the South Sea Islands. Several cases have been reported, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent its further spread. The public is advised to avoid all communication with the infected regions.

The pestilence has also reached the Arctic regions. Several cases have been reported, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent its further spread. The public is advised to avoid all communication with the infected regions.

in his power of flying, while a possibility remained of so doing. His own bow, in which he and his family had come from Bassora, remained always moored beneath the walls of the distasteful. In a state of readiness for immediate departure, he resolved to embark; and one great advantage was, that being in a manner confined to the precincts of the Residency, and the river so much raised by the waters that the deck of the yacht was on a level with the postern-door of the house, its inmates without being subjected to any foreign contagion whatever. Matters being thus arranged, Colonel Taylor invited the Reverend Mr. Groves, a missionary, with his family, to accompany him to Bassora, where, in a house in the country, sanguine hopes were entertained that they might avoid the contagion.

Mr. Groves, however, on mature deliberation, declined availing himself of Colonel Taylor's offer. The Reverend gentleman had undertaken the care of a certain number of young persons, and motives of duty prevented him from taking a step which appeared to him like a desertion of his duty. He resolved to maintain his post, and putting his trust in that Almighty Power which he had seen the dreadful affliction, and who, shut up his house, could save as well as destroy, he, including an American schoolmaster and his family, and calmly awaited the issue. It is from this gentleman's journal that the best account of this dreadful period are to be collected; and from it, therefore, so far as the plague and inundation are concerned, I shall take the liberty of quoting occasionally in the following short account of the condition of Bagdad.

Colonel Taylor left Bagdad on the 12th of April. On the previous day, the number of deaths was reported to be twelve hundred, and on that day it was ascertained that one thousand and forty deaths had actually taken place on the east side of the river alone. Next day, Mr. Groves had the pain of becoming aware that the disease had entered the house of his next door neighbor, where thirty persons had congregated, as if for the very purpose of supplying it with victims. On the same day, the report of deaths varied from one thousand to fifteen hundred, and that exclusive of the multitudes who died beyond the walls. On the succeeding day, the deaths increased to eighteen hundred; and so terrified were the survivors, that they scarcely could be prevailed on to stay and bury their dead. Many prepared for the fate they anticipated, by providing sheets for themselves and family before the pestilence should consume the whole supply. Water also became scarce; for every water-carrier, who stopped, replied that he was taking his load to wash the body of some dead person. [Washing the body being considered an indispensable funeral rite in Mohammedan countries.]

For several days together about this time, that is, from the 16th to 20th or 21st of April, the mortality, so far as could be known, was astonishingly increasing. In the family of one of Mr. Groves's pupils, consisting of six persons, four were ill with the plague—the father and mother, a son and daughter, leaving but one son and a daughter untouched. Of the plague's ravages seven hundred men each, some had already lost five hundred; and the report from the neighborhood was still worse than in town. The water, too, in the swollen river was fast increasing, and the danger of a total inundation became every day more imminent.

On the 23d, a little girl of twelve years old was seen passing by with an infant in her arms; and on being asked where it was, she said she did not know, she had found it on the road, and heard that its parents were dead. This was a very common effect of charity, especially on the part of the females, and not unfrequently proved fatal to them. An Armenian woman, who had to beg for some sugar for an infant thus found, mentioned that a neighbour of hers had in the same manner rescued two, which she discovered thus abandoned in the street. Both these infants died, and were followed by their charitable protectress. Of all the painful incidents that attended the benevolent expeditions which Mr. Groves occasionally made from home, the sight of the number of infants thus exposed was the most distressing. (After mentioning a few more details equally harrowing, Mr. Frazer goes on to the 25th of the month.)

On the 25th, the fall of a wall in the Residency, from the sapping of the water, induced Mr. Groves again to visit that place. Not a soul did he meet in the streets, except those who carried dead bodies, and persons infected with the pestilence. One of the principal sellers of cotton for burying-clothes (who had taken advantage of the times to raise his prices exorbitantly) this day died himself. There was then no more of a place in the city. The price of rope, too, had become quadruple. Instead of formal burials, the bodies even of persons of considerable wealth were now just laid across the back of a mule or ass, and taken to a hole, attended, perhaps, by a single slave. Mr. Groves mentions the gestures of the few Arab women who he met in the way, as particularly striking; they seemed in demand of leave, why Frank and infidels like him were suffered to live, while so many of the faithful died. The effect upon his mind was peculiarly startling and painful; surrounded as he was by the dead and the dying, the growl of the dogs that were mauling the bodies (scarcely waiting till life was fled to begin their horrid feasts), united with the cries of the oppressed infants, formed a scene of horror he never—and no wonder—can ever be erased from his memory.

The mortality meanwhile increased. On the 26th, it was affirmed that the death had reached five thousand on one day—there seems no doubt that they exceeded four thousand, and this out of a population which at that time, did not exceed fifty or sixty thousand; and for at least one-third of the late inhabitants had, first and last, quitted the city. The water, too, had risen frightfully, and the anticipations, in cases of this kind, were fulfilled, were terrible. Dreadful as they were, however, they were more than realized on the two following days. That night a large portion of the wall fell, and the water rushed in full tide into the city. The quarter of the Jews was speedily inundated, and two hundred houses were swept away. A part, also, of the wall of the citadel fell; nor was there much hope that any house or wall which the water had reached could stand, owing to the very dissoluble nature of the cement with which the greater part was built. By the following night, the whole lower part of the city was under water; and seven thousand houses are said to have fallen at once, burying the sick, the dying, and the dead, with those still in health, all in one common grave.

The difficulty of obtaining provisions had now become extreme. Very respectable persons began to present themselves at the door to beg for some of the commonest necessaries. The number of the dead, too, left in the streets, had increased to a frightful degree; nor was

there a possibility of removing them. This extremity of distress was shared to the full by the ruler of the smitten city. The serai of the palace was at this time like the dwellings of most of his subjects—empty of ruins, where he himself remained in the utmost torpor and perplexity. He declared to a servant of mine, that he knew not where to sleep in safety. He staid every night being buried in the ruins of the remaining portion of his dwelling. He sent to request the assistant's remaining boat, that he might fly from the place; but of his crew, only one man was to be found alive; and even this pasha could not procure men to man here, for he had no money. Says Mr. Groves, "and love for him there is gone." Even in his own palace, he was without power; death had been full as busy there as elsewhere; and that authority which was absolute in times of peace, had shrunk into nothing before the effects of an Almighty mandate. Out of one hundred Georgians that were about him, four only remained alive. All that could be done was to throw the dead out of the windows into the river, that they might not sicken or poison living. The stables of the palace, like the palace itself, fell in pieces, and all the pasha's beautiful horses were caught by any one who could, and most of them were sold for their value.

During this frightful mortality around the house prospects of Mr. Groves and his family, although they had hitherto been providentially exempted from actual disease, were sufficiently gloomy and distressing. From the little passage opposite, they had seen twenty-five bodies carried out, and they knew of several persons who had died in one of the houses, which had contained eight inmates, only one remained alive; and in but one solitary individual survived. Nor were these by any means the only cases. Of eighteen servants and attendants of the pasha, only four remained, and of these two were affected, and afterwards died. There were with Mr. Groves's Arabic and Armenian connected of these died. Nor, with all the continued mortality, did the virulence of the disease abate, nor the number of daily deaths decrease. The remaining population, crowded into smaller and smaller compass by the increasing inundation, aimed to the shaft of pestilence, and the influx of fresh objects, that they remained in the air in all the courtyards and areas, and literally encumbered the streets.

Nor was this fearful destruction of human life unaccompanied by a large caravan for Dagestan, which left Bagdad at the commencement of the mortality, and which carried the deadly contagion along with it, and moreover, with an enemy scarcely less destructive than the plague. They gained a comparatively easy passage, where they remained, but for some time a caravan of two thousand persons, who left Bagdad for Harmandan, in Persia, carried off by the pestilence along with them, and lost more than half their numbers on the road. [The plague lasted till about the beginning of May, when clear weather set in, and on the 25th of that month it had disappeared. Melancholy was the scene to the survivors.] All the buildings of Bagdad, there remained standing but a small knot upon the banks of the river, where the ground was highest, with the few houses, walls and foundations of which had been more securely built than those of the others; and even of those that did remain, scarce one had escaped damage. Even after the waters had effect produced upon the materials, and from the sinking of the ground. Of the long lines of bazaars, many had shared the general wreck, and long it was before those that remained began to fill, and shops to open in any numbers. Most of the merchants, and almost all the artificers, were dead. Even now, if you require some article of manufacture for which the city was formerly celebrated, the answer is, "Ah! you can't get that now, for all those who made it are dead of the plague." Whole trades were swept away, and it was some time before the common necessities of life, food and clothing, were to be had for the surviving population.

**LEAVE OF MR. FOX—PRESENTATION OF MR. PAKENHAM.**  
At one o'clock to-day the ceremony of taking official leave, on the part of Mr. Fox, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the British Government at Washington, and the presentation of the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, the new Envoy and Minister, took place in the President's reception room. The President was attended by the members of his Cabinet, and by the gentlemen attached to the Mission.

The following is the ADDRESS OF MR. FOX.  
In presenting you this letter, the Queen my Sovereign, terminating my diplomatic functions as Her Majesty's Representative in the United States, it becomes a welcome part of my duty to express to you the sense I entertain of the kindness and courtesy which I have uniformly experienced from you, and from those who have preceded you in the high office of President of the Republic.

It has always been my wish, as it has been my duty, to labor for the preservation of peace, and for the establishment of a durable national friendship between the two countries; and while it has more than once fallen to my lot during the period of my service here, to treat with the United States of matters that involved very serious difference of opinion, I am happy in bearing testimony to the fact, that those controversies have been conducted on the part of the United States, as I hope that they have also been on my part, in the temperate and respectful form which best befits the official representatives of powerful and enlightened nations.

In taking my official leave of you, Mr. President, I hope you will allow me to add the assurance of the sincere interest that I shall always feel for your own personal happiness and welfare.

**THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.**  
It gives me great pleasure in this, our last official interview, to say that during your residence here, you have sedulously cultivated the friendly relations which subsist between the two Governments, and that your official intercourse has been highly agreeable to this Government. Although I cannot but regret the termination of your mission, it is yet a source of much satisfaction to believe that you are to be succeeded by one who will bring with him the same friendly dispositions which you have always manifested.

In bidding you adieu, I can only wish you a safe return to your native land, and many prospered days of health and happiness.

**MR. PAKENHAM'S ADDRESS.**  
I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letter of the Queen, my Sovereign, accrediting me as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Your Excellency is already aware of Her Majesty's earnest desire to cultivate and maintain the most friendly understanding with this country. It is my duty to express to you my personal satisfaction at the opportunity of accompanying you to the United States, and to contribute in as far as may be, to the fulfilment of her Majesty's friendly intentions toward the Government and people of the United States.

**THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO MR. PAKENHAM.**  
It affords me great pleasure to receive the assurance which you give me of the friendly dispositions of Her Britannic Majesty toward the Government and the people of the United States. I indulge the hope that your residence near the Government may be attended by the establishment of a firmer basis, of the relations of the two countries. I also trust, sir, that you will find your residence here every way personally agreeable to you. I give you the assurance, nothing on my part shall be wanting to make it so.

**STARVING TO DEATH.**—We hardly open a London paper, that does not contain an account of death by starvation. The last observed was the case of Maria Dillway and her infant child. The jury, which examined the case were appalled by the place presented. At the back of a lane, bounded upon the opposite side by tile-kilns, were a number of plots of garden ground, having scattered a few wretched looking hovels, the residence of some poverty-stricken creatures, who had there sought shelter. Among them, a body (as the depositions described it) which the body of the mother and infant lay. The place consisted of one apartment, five feet eight inches in width, twelve feet in length and eight feet in height. It was constructed of old bricks, boards, and other half perishing materials, without any chimney, and the floor was trodden here and there with the soft and clammy earth, being the only expedient resorted to for diminishing the cold and dampness arising from the soil, the wind and wet finding their way in various parts of the structure. In this place was confined the father, four children, and the mother and child upon whose bodies the inquest was held. The witnesses all agreed, that the death was accelerated by want of sleep. One testified that application for relief had been made to the parish, and refused because the man was not born in it. Another stated that the ground beneath the house was so saturated, that her husband had been out of work during the last twelve months. Daniel Dillway, the husband of the deceased, was then called, and appeared to be overcome by the melancholy circumstances. He left home on the morning of his wife's death for a short time, when she complained of severe pain, although nothing serious was apprehended. Had been out of work twelve months, during which time the only money he had obtained consisted of a few half pence, picked up from his former shopmates. [Boston Courier.]

**COULDN'T SEE HER OWN FACE.**—Suntley, in his *Omnia*, relates the following:—"When I was last at sea, a man made her escape from the Irish nursery. The first thing she asked for was to be secreted, and she was accordingly hidden in the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face.

**THE PARSON AND THE FARMER.**—An honest bluff farmer meeting the parson of the parish in a bye-lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him that "he was better fed than taught."

"Very true, indeed, sir," replied the farmer, "for you teach me, and I feed myself."

**HAVING HIS HANDS TOLERABLY FULL.**—A man may be supposed to have his hands tolerably full when he has a wife on one arm, a baby on the other, carrying a basket and a cane in his hands, a cigar in his mouth, and a hopeful heir holding on the skirts of his coat.

**TO HOUSEWIVES.**—A correspondent of the South Western Farmer gives the following recipe for removing grease-spots from clothes, &c. &c. "Will you allow a gentleman to come to you, to remove grease-spots from your cloths, &c. &c.?" Or the cuffs and collars of your husband's coats can also be cleaned in the same manner; in short, any article that may be defiled with grease, is more particularly applicable to a pat. Take the yolk of an egg, entirely free from water, and mix it with a little warm water, (be sure not to scald the egg), and with a soft brush apply the mixture, and rub it on the spot until the grease appears removed or loose. Wash the egg with moderately warm water, and finally rinse off the whole with clean cold water. Should not all the grease be removed, which may arise from being so long time, or not sufficiently washed, dry and repeat the operation."

**WORDS OF CATTLE.**—The most aggravated wounds; domestic animals are easily cured with a prion of the yolk of eggs mixed in the spirits turpentine. The part affected must be bathed several times with the mixture, until a perforation will be effected in 48 hours.

**VERY LATE FROM CHINA.**  
The late Mr. McKim, Capt. Vassier, arrived last evening from China, whence he sailed on the 11th of November, bringing advices twenty-five days later than those previously received via the Atlantic mail and England.

The principal news by this arrival, is intelligence that very large fire broke out in Canton, by which from 1200 to 1500 houses were destroyed, including some of the foreign consulates. There was fortunately stopped before it reached the American factories. Considerable quantities of goods were destroyed, but the whole cost of the goods appears to have been saved. The value of the goods destroyed, belonging to the Chinese, exclusive of the value of the buildings, is estimated at \$300,000. The following extract from the Hong Kong Press of Oct. 28, will give the particulars:—  
**FIRE AT CANTON.**—One of the destructive

fires which occur almost annually in Canton during the cold and dry season, occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and we regret to say, entirely destroyed the Danish and Spanish houses, and a portion of the French. The fire was extinguished from the factories, at between 6 and 7 o'clock of Tuesday evening; it was then at a considerable distance, in a north-westerly direction from that quarter, it was assumed a threatening appearance. The flames spread with great rapidity, and extended over a vast extent of the suburbs of the city. The foreign houses by about midnight were in imminent danger, and it was at one time feared that the whole of them would be destroyed.

A little after midnight the fire reached the north-western most factory, and soon spreading along the whole of the Danish and Spanish houses, and new China street, which were totally destroyed, and had the direction of the wind not most providentially changed to due north, little doubt can be entertained that all the other houses would have shared the same fate. The fire swept along, and destroyed everything in its way until exhausted from want of further fuel on the river's bank. At about six o'clock of Wednesday morning it was completely under its control. According to Chinese accounts, about twelve hundred houses were said to have been destroyed, with a vast amount of property. The ancient temple of Pak-tai-mien dedicated to the God of the North Pole, shared the fate of his humbler neighbors.

Fortunately the fire had given sufficiently timely warning to enable them to save their most valuable effects, and the night was spent by them in removing them to boats on the river, which was effected with little or no molestation, some sailing of course excepted. From the shipping at Whampoa the flames had been seen, and the boats of H. M. S. Diad, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Kappell, were with a loss of time sent to the scene of the disaster, containing about 160 men, including 23 marines, and the first of which fired forwardly the vessel reached Canton at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

The Diad's men and other ship's crews were employed in protecting the property that was shipping off; there were of course, as is always the case on such occasions in China, a great number of the confabulous, who tried to profit by a marine in carrying off of some plunder, but on being seized struck the marine with a dagger, slightly wounding him in the face, and was shot dead by the marine. The Chinese soldiery and punishment was also very strong, and summary a considerable number of offenders.

By this calamity the foreign community at Canton is to be hoped that a great portion of the ground which the fire will be bought by foreign merchants and their houses situated thereon, particularly that part where stood formerly the many eating houses, leading down to the river's edge, and which have all been destroyed. The British Consulate was burnt out, but the papers were saved.

A letter from Canton, dated Nov. 9, states that prices of new teas were very high. There was another fire at Canton on the 25th of October, some distance from the factories, by which about twenty buildings were destroyed. Its origin was imputed incendiary.

**HOPE KONG, Oct. 24.**—We are to-day enabled to present our readers with an abstract of the supplementary treaty recently concluded with the Imperial Commissioners. Most of the articles relate merely to arrangements necessary for carrying out the provision of the former treaty, and making the privileges thereby conferred extend to both parties.

The liberty granted in the seventh article of British subjects "to buy or rent ground on houses at fair and equitable rates" is a valuable privilege, and will be the more felt to be so after the present difficulties that have been experienced at Canton.

In like manner the provisions of the ninth article for the mutual surrender of criminals fleeing from justice, tells favorably for the Chinese diplomatists.

The liberty granted by the seventeenth article to small vessels, "cutters, schooners, and junks," carrying off passengers and baggage to pass to and from Canton, free of duty, and all port charges, as heretofore, will be felt as a greater privilege, and save the parties concerned some annoyance.

**HONG KONG, Oct. 31st.**—The Chinese authorities have issued a proclamation, declaring that the warehouses belonging to the new merchants; (outside men) and those which appertain to the old merchants, (i. e. Hong merchants) are now to be considered as identical, without any difference whatever. Its object is also to encourage and promote a wider extension of the trade, inasmuch as the merchants of all nations resort to the province of Canton.

**Colonist.**  
From the Chronicle.  
**MINUTES OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**  
February Session, 1841.  
Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1841.  
(Continued from our last.)  
Mr. Denke brought up the petition of Andrew Fraser and others, of the Township of Fredericksburgh, praying the Council to grant a certain sum of money for re-building two Bridges in said township, which was laid on the table.  
Mr. Seymour brought up the petition of William Mayers and others of the Township of Wilkes Township, praying relief for the support of an aged and infirm man, who cannot contribute in any way to support himself and helpless family. Also, of Benj. Ham, Esq., of said Township, praying the Council to alter a Bridge therein. Also of Frederick Keller and Ernest Town, Township, relating to a Bridge on the town line between Fredericksburgh and Ernest Town, crossing Big Creek, showing the propriety of the same, and praying the Council to grant a certain sum of money for the Township of Wilkes and the Council to direct Abraham Lish, Overseer, to open and improve a certain road in said Township. Also, of Isaac Fraser, Esq., and others, of said township, recommending the Council to appoint Mr. John Strachan of said township, to be the situation of County Superintendent of Common Schools. Also, of Edward Horsey of said township, praying for a reduction of taxes

on property situated therein. Also, of George Back and others, of said township, recommending Mr. James W. Brown of the Village of Waterloo, as a suitable person to fill the office of Township Superintendent of Common Schools. Also, a letter from Mr. George Clarke of said Township, Assessor for the Township of Kingston, soliciting remuneration for taking the Census for 1841, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Ferguson brought up the petition of William Kaverly and others, of the township of Bedford, praying the Council to have a road opened in said township, between the townships of Bedford and Pittsburg, retaining the School in said township. Also, of David Briggs and others, of said township, praying to have a road established between the 8th and 9th concessions in said township, which were laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. Seymour, seconded by Mr. Clarke.  
Ordered.—That the Council do on tomorrow go into committee of the whole on the subject of the communication received from David John Smith, Esq., Treasurer of the District, relating to the Assessment of the Town of Kingston. Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Ferguson.

Ordered.—That the letter of the Treasurer of the Corporation of the city of Kingston, addressed to the Council last Session, on the subject of arrears of District rates be referred to, and be instructed to communicate forthwith, with said Treasurer, with a view to ascertain the reason now existing for the non-payment of the District rates according to law.

The Chairman at a quarter past 2 o'clock, adjourned the Council till 4 o'clock. P. M.  
Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Ferguson.  
Mr. Cameron brought up the petition of John Horn, Township Clerk, Wilks Island, praying to be remunerated for services performed by him, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Spring brought up the petition of Wm. Duff and others, of East Loughborough, praying the Council to have an old road between the 4th and 5th concessions in the township of Loughborough re-opened; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Schermerhorn brought up the petition of William Kimmery, of Richmond, Chairman of School District Meeting, recommending Mr. John Strachan of Ernest Town, as a proper person to perform the duties of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and also George H. Dettler, Esq., of Richmond, to Act as Township Superintendent; which was laid on the table.

Moved by Mr. Douke, seconded by Mr. Amey.  
Ordered.—That the Treasurer be directed to pay over certain moneys at present in his hands for the purpose of building and repairing School Houses in the Midland District, to the order of the School Commissioners of such townships as may be directed by the Council.

Ordered.—That the appointment of the County and Township Superintendents of Education, be the first item on the order of the day for tomorrow.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., the Chairman adjourned the Council till 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow.

To the Editor of the Quebec Chronicle, 1841.  
Sir.—I have said that by this time this Parliament expires, the liabilities of the Province, in all probability, will not be short of £300,000, they do not even considerably exceed that. That is to say, they will have doubled in the short period of four years. This will be a rather burthenome legacy. But heavy as it will be, I prophesy, that it will be doubled before the expiration of the next Parliament, unless the people bestir themselves in time, and return to the general question—perhaps sooner at hand than generally imagined—a different class of appointments from those of Lord Sydenham's appointments to the present body. A million sterling per annum levied upon the people of Canada, if they stop till then, will be a strong inducement carefully to attend to the choice of their representatives. In fact, they are at the present moment, taking the count, salaries, fees and interest upon the public debt, paying a full half million.

How indeed can it be otherwise, when in this poor and impoverished country—The Siberia of America—where six months in the year, navigation is suspended, direct intercourse with the ocean and Europe cut off, and much of our industry paralysed, the expenses of our Civil List and Government exceed, nevertheless, those of any of the independent States in America, all of which have the advantage of us in soil, in climate and in position? How, I repeat, can it be otherwise? when our Governors, our Princes or Presidents, our Ministers and Provincial Secretaries, their Governments—our Secretaries and copyists than their Secretaries of State, and in some instances, their Governors are to be paid, out of our money, graciously parcelled out in this manner, under an act of the Imperial Parliament, among the officials of this Province, were at all consulted in the matter, constitutionally they ought to have been, and to be, such prodigality would be tolerated for a single hour?—Is it for the advantage, or the honor, or the credit of the Province, that a British Province be better paid than the most favored same class elsewhere? Truly, Sir, Canada pays rather dearly for the connection, as it is now fashionable to term our dependency upon England.

In addition to the statement of the public debt, I have already laid before your readers, I have now to add the figures expressive of the amount of fees levied in various shapes upon the subjects of the official class. These, by returns laid last Session before the Assembly, amount to £45,000 sterling, but which through true enough, is not the whole truth, many of the items in these returns being in blank, and many of them notoriously far under-rated. The amount levied upon the people of Canada in the shape of fees of office, legal and illegal, may in round terms be stated to £100,000 currency at least; and per Canada is detoured in this way by placemen, clerical and provincial, who seem willing to devour those of their comrades who are unwilling to extend the life blessings to Lower Canada.

The people will soon have it in their power to right themselves, and will be to blame if they do not. Let them bear in mind that retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure, have been but talked of, when the public purse has steadily gone on increasing, and in fact, are still on the increase. That new offices have been created, and new salaries imposed. That the salaries of the "responsible Government" have been enjoyed by the few who sit in the House of Assembly, and transferred to their own pockets from the people.