sections and the production of the control of the production of th

lington.

This district constitutes also the County of Prince Edward, of which John P. Roblin a tried friend of the people, has long been the representative in Parliament. The district contains about 213,300 acres of land, of which about 91,139 are cultivated. The population of the district amounts to about 16,000. The amount of taxes paid annually to about £1793.

According to the last year's report of the Su-

nually to about £1793.

According to the last year's report of the Superintendent of Education for the district, he found in the district 3943 children over 5 years ald and under fifteen, of whom 62 were studying geography. 87 grammar, 138 arithmetic, 470 writing, 838 reading, besides those that were learning to spell. The average attendance of children throughout the district, he found to be 1405, a little over one-third of the whole number.

The productions of the district are wheat, rye, Indian corn, potatoes, peas, barley, buckwheat, &c., with a variety of fruit.

Among the resources of this district, the white fishery should not be forgotten. At the southwest side of the district, upon the banks of Lake Ontario, immense numbers of white fish are taken every fall. At certain favorable times, thousands have been taken at a draught.

There are no provincial works in this district.

and gued as I monthly passed that way. But is not the arm in the same direction, and as the first, called the Hay Bay, into which the water of saverail creaks is received. Havin which the water of saverail creaks is received. Havin which the water of saverail creaks is received. Havin which the water of saverail creaks is received. Havin which the interior, and received the waters of two or three districts; the Bay of Quinte navigable throughout proceeds eastward, different or actions miles, incher, there drawing uscare and nearer to the black, and they can be a supported the saverage of the saverag turns eastward, having previously thrown out and gazed as I monthly passed that way. But another arm in the same direction, and as the it is not the lake alone that captivates; it is the

SENTENCES AT THE GORE DISTRICT ASSIZES.

ASSIZES.

Patrick Danelly—Arson—Provincial Penitentiary, hard labour for life.

W. Cain, a coloured man—Larceny—3 years
Provincial Penitentiary, at hard labour.

Daniel McCarthy—Larceny, stealing money—3 years Provincial Penitentiary, at hard labour.

William Brady—Larceny—3 months is common Gaol at hard labor.

William Stoddart—Larceny, stealing money—6 months in common Gaol at hard labour.

John McDonald—Larceny, stealing a desk—3 months in common Gaol at hard labour.

John Sherrington—Larceny, stealing clothes—3 months in common Gaol at hard labour.

Thomas O'Hara—Larceny, stealing money and whiskey—6 six months in common Gaol at hard labour.

But was something degrading in petit Juror. If he is the did not hold the office he did, there is no situation he would feel it more his duty to fill than that of a petit Juror. It was a situation that required much more intelligence to discharge than that of a Grand Juror, for the latter have merely the. evidence. He stated further, that he had nined a few for non-attendance on some days, but as he found that they had attended with regularity, except on one or two occasions, he would remit the fines.—[Express.

A Home Turust.—Lyell, in his Travels in North America, says—"We shall never make any thing of Canada," observed an English colonist, "until we Anglicise and Protestantise it;" to which a French seigneur rejoined with bitterness, "Had you not better finish Iroland first?"

The Editor of the 'Montreal Times' made some observations recommending the exclusion of Ladies from the Legislative Assembly; a fair correspondent of the 'Courier' addresses a letter to the Editor of the 'Times,' from which the following is an extract :-

ter to the Editor of the 'Times,' from which the following is an extract:—

"For myself, I must say, that having sons, and hoping to gain a knowledge to enable me to bring them up to serve their country well, I went to where I weakly fancied the wisdom of the land had met in 'solenn diran,' to see, and hear, and learn something of the laws of my country, to teach my sons to honor and admire them,—something of forensic eloquence, and justice, and wise deliberation, to guide me in the task of training men for these high and glorious purposes,—something of the grave dignity of the elder, and the deferential deportments of the younger senators, whereon to form a model,—but what was it that met my astonished gaze, and struck upon my waiting ear? Why, an assemblage of unmannered, unlettered, beardless boys, whose conduct there would disgrace an ordinary schoolroom, and which would not be tolerated in the nurseries of any one of the matrons, whose minds you gentlemen complacently look down upon as being so far inferior to your own, with here and there a heary head wer crowned with glory—grown gray with 'potations pattle deep,' unfit to teach wisdom, or to inspire respect;—this, with a few bright exceptions, is the general aspect of that Legislative Assembly from which you would exclude us;—and you are wise to do so, for our minds would soen be filed with a contempt not easily surmounted."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, as Mr.

sisted by the military and citizens, to stop the progress of the fames.

Among the buildings destroyed, are the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the large edifice formerly used as a free Protestant Church, Mr. Wragg's extensive Nail Factory, Mrs. Speirs, large Joiners' Shop, and several large houses on the West side of Wellington Street. The Herald gives the following list of houses destroyed:

In Wellington Street—Trustees of Wesleyan Chapel, Wesleyan Parsonage, Wm. Spiers, 3 houses, Wm. Kerr, Robert Craik, (lost 8 or 9 cut stone houses,) estate Phillips, D. McDonald, (Mr. McD. owned a large blocks) Wm. Gibbon, G. Smith. In Nazareth Street—Robt. Morton,—Jackson, J. Bell, estate John M'Kee, Burrey, Mr. M'Dougal, Phillips, Larkin, Murray. In Gabriel Street—John Prinbull, Thos. Francis, T. B. Wragg's Nail Factory. In Prince's Street—R. Craik, A. Trudeau, Wm. Spiers, Mr. Donaldson, Geo. Horn In Queen Street—John Ryan, carpenter, — Buck, — Barkie. Wellington Street—Ms. Yang, (store-keeper,) Mr. Gault, (house danaget',) Patrick Murphy, Boon, Carr, Barry, Donas, Gleason, Carter, (grocer,) Brown, Morton. Prince's Street—Connoway, (grocer,) Wilson, McQuiggin, Powers, Doolan, Davis.

Insurances at he Montreal Insurance Compa-

ter nights, under a fresh gale, the destruction of property would have been very extensive. We hope no time will be lost in constructing numerous reservoirs in different parts of the city. Several of the engines now in use should be thrown, aside as inefficient, and new once on improved principles procured. The firemen ought to be better paid, they are the most useful class of men in our city, and undergo fatigue and labor for which the pittance doled out to them is nothing like compensation. Better pay would enable them to practise frequently at their engines, and thereby acquire dexterity and skill in the performance of their duty. The Corporation ought to establish a Fireman's Mutual Life Assurance Association, by which their widows and orphans would be made certain of some means of support Let it be the unanimores purpose of the citizent to do more for the firemen, and more to prevent the calamities of conflagration.—[Pilot. ter nights, under a fresh gale, the destructi

the calamities of configgration.—[Pilot.

A second configgration broke out in Griffintown, close to the breality of the late one, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, which, but for the speedy arrival and unremitting exertions of the Fire Companies, might have proved as destructive as that of Saturday last. The fire originated in a shed belonging to Mr. H. Allan, adjoining Mr. Kurczyn's tobacco and snuff manufactory, which, with several other wooden buildings, was burned to the ground. The houses in the vicinity were several times on fire, but the progress of the flames was fortunately checked by the vigilance of the Fire Companies. Mr. Kurczyn's premises were not insured. We regret to learn that a member of the Union Fire Company had his face and hands dreadfully scorched, whilst engaged in cutting down, with an axe, some wood work which would have formed a communication for the fire with some adjoining buildings.—[Montreal Gazette...

ness, that there is a great deal of truth in what the Canadien says in justification of the French Canadians adopting the principles of governing by means of the two majorities. We know and we have admitted that the votes of Upper Canada Reformers, such as Messrs. Roblin, Merritt, D. Æ. McDonnell, Prince, Smith of Wentworth, and perhaps others, have been such as to create intense disgust among the people of Lower Canada and their representatives. We shall not stop to discuss whether these gentlemen were right or wrong; it is sufficient to know that the Reform members from Upper Canada did not act unitedly as a party with the Lower Canadians. We have felt this, and we have deplored it, and we have since the Session had additional reason to admit that the Lower Canadians cannot rely on the co-operation of the Upper Canadian peoon the co-operation of the Upper Canadian peo

The Pilot says-

"Lower Canada is almost manimously for the principle of governing by the two majorities, the Upper Canada Tories are in favor of the same principle, and many of the Upper Canada Reformers have so acted as to leaf to the conviction that they will always be materially influenced in their conduct by local interests. We may regret such a state of things, but it is wholly out of qur power to contend against it. We have long since, therefore, been prepared to submit to what we believe inevitable, and that is a government consisting of men possessing the confidence of the parliamentary majorities in Lower and Upper Canada respectively. If our views are correct, the experiment will be a failure, but if on the contrary, we are wrong, and that the proposed system should turn out to be practicable, then we shall have much pleasure in acknowledging our error."

We agree with the Pilot entirely as to the "Lower Canada is almost manin

regarded as within the compass of probability. It might have done in the Cabinet of Oude, but will not do for a British Province.

Let us see how it would work. Mr. Attorney General Smith stands up in the House, and proposes a Bill for throwing poen McGill College. He dwells on the advantages of all Institutions being liberal, and that education should be open to all. His Bill and this arguments are addressed to the Liberal majority of Lower Canada. It meets their approbation, and with their consensity passes through its first etage. The Upper Canada Tories take no part in their consensity in passes through its first etage. The Upper Canada Tories take no part in the consensor in the control of Canada. The control of the house of the hous greater and the consensor in the house of the house greater and the control of the house of the house greater and the control of the Chareth of England. He thinks all such institutions should be under the Egiscopal Church. The Bill is received without a word from the Lower Canada Liberals, and the residue—buildings, ground and all—shall be under the Egiscopal Church. The Bill is received without a word from the Lower Canada Liberals, and the Pary mount of the Church of England. He thinks all such institutions should be under the Egiscopal Church. The Bill is received without a word from the control of the Church of England. He thinks all such institutions about house of the house of a Canadian Bouse of Assembly. Many of these men were carried away by the violence of their passions, and were to a certain extent sincere; but here, every man of the two majorities must have for consciences. He must have the consciences. He must have the consciences. He must have the word and the control of the two majorities must have for consciences. He must have the word of the two majorities must have for consciences. When they know that the control of the two majorities must have for consciences. He must have the consciences when they know that the control of the two majorities must have for c

the Lower Province will never proceed from the party in power. Do the Liberals really expect them from the dominant Tories of Lower Canadas them from the dominant Tories of Lower Canadas who late. After a few of their number have been drawn within the Government net, and so committed as to be unable to get out, they will share the fate of the credulous Upper Canadians who helped to carry in Tories, believing that they would support the opening up of King's College. Oh! no? If the Lower Canadians sallow the "old man of the mountain" to get upon their shoulders they will find, like Sinbad, that it will be no easy matter to get rid of him.

Again would we repeat that such a scheme must fall through.

There are no provincial vertex in the first age. He for the special person of the first age. The special person of the first age and there are no provincial vertex in the same at a standard works in this district, as far as I know, with the exception of two light. There are no provincial vertex in the same at a standard works in this district, as far as I know, with the exception of two light. There are no provincial vertex in the same at a standard works, with the exception of two light. There are no provincial vertex in the same at a standard works, with the exception of two light. The same at a standard works in this district, as far as I know, with the exception of two light. The same at a standard works in this district, as far as I know, with the exception of two light. The same at a standard works in the district. The same at a standard works in the same at a standard works were a standard works as the same at a standard works as the sam

law, and to take such steps as may be seen to carry out these resolutions."

Now, here is a lesson for the mass of its a angemen throughout Ireland! They make and therefore disloyal, set of conspirate, be sure, we did not require to be informed its by "the influential gentlemen from sevenibe ties of Ulster." The fact was previous is

onough known; and the Government, in the ter of dismissal sent to Mr. Watson, hadred ly proclaimed and proved it.

But, the Orangemen,—we mean the niss file of them—were assured, that the 6 ment law officers, by whom the letter successive prepared, were altogether weekly course prepared, were altogether wrong in law. Well, it was important, that this should be dissipated, and that the Orang should be made to feel themselves to be made. more nor less than an illegal and sedin federacy; now, this has been done in possible way. Their own leaders have way. Their own leaders have duit
What will be thought now of the new
have been making such a work, because the
vernment dismissed a Magistrate who cash
ward to give his aid for the revival of a nati
tion which is admitted by the Orangenesius
selves to be islegal.—[Pilot.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IRELAND.

The Times, as our readers are awar [The Times, as our readers are sun, a sent over a 'Commissioner' of its own him upon the condition of the Irish people; at a unit to week directly to the public. He is evine to week directly to the public. He is evine a gentleman of energy and ability; and when reason to doubt his anxiety to dischargally, the duty which he has undertake. In has been a disposition to carp and sner also Commission: but, for ourselves, we are reparated by the labours in a far different spirit. He ever we may think of the political changes. ever we may think of the political chards.

The Times, it is due to that might justiacknowledge, that, as the advocate of the it is deserving of honour. We must still clearly entitled to the high credit of mind the control of the c

rights of the poor paramount over all other siderations. ]--[ib. From "The Times" Commissi Gweedore, Donegall, Sep. 1

West Bill. The Attorney-General of Canada East relaxes his face, and makes signs to his friend of his error. But the elden spirit of liberalism is full upon the speaker; he advances in an irresistible course, and never stops till he has demolished the bill. O fatal mistake! Up starts the Attorney General of the West, and declares the compact broken, that a member of the Lower Canada majority has no right to interfere with an Upper Canada measure. What then can the poor liberal do, but say he had brought away his wrong conscience that morning, that he had believed that it was a Lower Canada measure, which needed a liberal speech, but if he had known it belonged to the Upper Province he would have been silent, or made a good humbug Tory speech in favour of it.

Does any man believe such a scheme to be practicable? Impossible. It is but a tub to the whale, a device to soften some of the Lower Canada majority. They want six or seven of the present Opposition to give them a working majority. If they can get them, they will pass away another session; but liberal measures to the Lower Province will never proceed from the party in power. Do the Liberals really expect them from the dominant Tories of Lower Canada at They will find their mistake when it is too late. After a few of their number have been drawn within the Government net, and so committed as to be unable to get out, they will share the fate of the credulous Upper Canadians who helped to carry in Tories, believing that they would support the opening up of King's College.

Oh! no! If the Lower Canadians allow the "old man of the mountain" to get upon their and houlders they will find, like Sinbad, that it will the second of the mountain to get upon their and the second of the mountain to get upon their and the property and remaining the second of the mountain to get upon their second of the second of the second of the mountain to get upon their and the property and remains a second of the mountain to get upon their and the second of the second of the mountain necessarily increases as their mea Every rude effort that they make to amount of produce, is followed im-raising their rents in proportion—ap-punish them for improving. They ly enough, as discontented and full

agons even part of his story meal on credit, in order to county cess. If the ten where he carried his mil and the common drink to an infusion of peppergraph more tasty than wate eso hard pushed for their a heter on credit for £6 he market price, and sell it to be able to pay the rent; it of local usurers (giving at 20s. a-barrel, and sell is to he able to pay the rent; it of local usurers (giving at 20s. a-barrel, and sell is surer, at the market price. 9s. or 10s. a-barrel. It fas to have milk te his pot buy a few sprats, he is whokey"—that is, in indepergraph with the seven cows producted, was the most "t district. The grazing is ear, these seven cows prod foutter, which he sold for for £5, and he could not up the rest of the rent fix and some poistons. The for half of this year, we and a ome postatoes. The and some postatoes. The at, for half of this year, we omit he had to subsist on a postatoes. He could not a Nota bit of bread have ern." said this man; "we had butter to give to the lagest farm in the district; than £3 to £5 rent, and I in the country." This mut did not wish it to be do him an injury with the assured me, that many no heds, and lie on a far or hay, on the ground, in ut a blanket or a rug to of family. "The people," he and to improve, but the land at they have not the shill are tenants-at-will; and it is raised accordingly, at the said they have not have a cobbler—

ked one man-a cobblersked one manto show me into one or twar. I entered that of Nelly
sys 30s. tent for her cor
reparing her dinner of potal
you 1-seawced. They ga
me twenty of them (and sa
of seaweed called "dillis
and boil as "kitchen" with
the salt in it, they say ma
palateable. In Winter
to seaweed which grows
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go ff the thin leaves at the
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re, however, I leave the
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KINGSTON HE

re has a right to complain, arge estate, that he produce in and misery, and disconter to make Ireland that seen

hedness, and disturbance, me and a source of weaking a pride and a source of str It is possible that the Ma

ay be ignorant of the con s; but " qui facit per alia who permits it, the odiu

the next Session of the P at the next Session of the P at approaches public specula e into the probable policy a agel government. What we es? On what principles wi ill they have any principles ry thing into the crucible veless under what name or y rule, so long as they do re own hands? Will they be professions and pledges, or all overboard at the first a assail them? Will they I erve their consistency that is, or will they readily sacr

udging from the past they
udging from the past they
ugh, for they have already
is rubber political conscient
t confounded their friends, a confounded their friends, a miss. It seems, however, seen all their capabilities head of Protean changes, lequins meditate other trace astonishing than all that the first prind Lower Canada inpramountain will not come it waddle to the mountain they first waddle to the mountain they purpose to surgoon ich they purpose to surmoun yy a virtual repeal of the u p parte of the Province by as o parts of the province by as do different principles, giving measures by a Tory majurada liberal measures, for would vote on condition of hair own way in this part of the there the Lower Canadian toncur in such a scheme of extremely doubtful, but if the volve the Government in sines, in fact render it a laughole world. The same ment is a liberal measure to a sure to-morrow, and square degree of longitude for dings so that if a member of ague were asked by what reald reply—I rote by Gedould then be more easy to fi sea than to find it in the cor an members of Parliament, fe one than to find it in the corn in members of Parliament, for yote that black was white, it they were Tories one day, jer—in short they would hat ck of lies. It would be far anly to propose a repeal of the do that boldly by day-light do like cowards and thieves it will be becaused.

do like cowards and thieves
It will be observed that the
own of appointments to office
at involves the whole econo
he Government, with the print
to exist, and carry on the
ablic affairs, while professe
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