of these trades, to evils arising for want of exer-cise, are added others caused by a bad position.— The spine is curved; the abdomen is compressed, the head bowed forward, and free respiration hin-dered. Such is the position of the tailor, shocma-ker, seamstress, engraver, &c. The evils arising from this state of things could readily be prevented by the artizan himself, if during his leisure hours, he would early commence taking exercise, and regularly persevere in it. Unfortunately, he too often becomes aware of the necessity of exertion, ften becomes aware of the necessity of exertion, ally when he is deprived of the ability or inclination to exert himself, and he then has recourse t quack remedies for a renovation of that health which can only be restored by a change of habits. But want of exercise, though destructive to ful health, is not in healthy constitutions, incompatible with longevity. In the case of artizans, it is combined with a deteriorated atmosphere, intemperate habits, and occasional exposure; and it is this com-bination that produces fatal disease, and premature

death. From the habits of artizans and laborers in parrion the author then turns to those of society in general, and his remarks on the latter are such as cannot be too strongly inpressed on every mind. We give these and must then stop for this time; —but our next will be found well worthy the attention of the city authorities, to whom we would most earnestly press the subject in the hope that the consideration may produce useful practical re-

Every one has seen immense fortunes made in a short time by successful speculation, and a rage for such speculation has infected all classes of the for such speculation has infected an classes of the community. From these causes, and perhaps from the nature of our political institutions, and the effects arising from them, we are an anxious, care worn people. Now, however favourable this may be to our industry and enterprize, it cannot but be deleterious to health. How far these injurious efdeleterious to health. How for these injurious effects may extend it is impossible to determine; but we may observe that when causes act thus generally, however trifling their consequences may seem with respect to individuals, when they regard the mass they cannot fail to be very conregard the mass they cannot fail to be very considerable; and when we reflect that the deterioration of the general health of the parent is transmitted to their offspring, the subject becomes one of great importance. For my own part I have little doubt that the pale and unhealthy appearance of our population, is in a measure owing to the very causes which have contributed to the rapid rise and unexampled prosperity of our country. "The same constant attention to business gives rise to a rapid manner of dispatching our meals.

rise to a rapid manner of dispatching our meals, injurious and even destructive to the digestive powers; and this prevails not only amongst the poor who are compelled by the necessity of labour to devote as short a time as possible to their principal meal, but likewise among the richer classes, in whom the habit, more destructive, is polliated by no such excuse. The food being swallowed half maswhom the habit, more destructive, is penaltice of as-such excuse. The food being swallowed half mas-ticated, and the mind being devoted immediately afterward to the business of the day, the stomach is compelled, with diminishing powers, to perform an increased task. Hence we can easily account for the general prevalence of dyspepsia. Here we must revert to a position which cannot too ofbefore they entail so dreadful a malady upon their offspring, and thus partially check the progress of a disease, which threatens to be more fatal to our race than all the other maladies combined."

## The Wevald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCT'R. 31, 1837.

Several meetings have been held by the reformers in the upper part of the Province, in order to should produce nothing but smoke -- that the broadexpress their opinions on the existing state of af- side of these great guns should injure none but the fairs, and their sympathy with the malcontents of doughty warriors who fire them. the Lower Province. The constitutionalists also generally attended these meetings, and in some that m several cases the parties went to them arminstances out-voted their opponents; but in some other cases, political excitement between the opposing parties produced bitter personal quarrels, left the ground they fired a feu de joie. There sult. It is impossible at this distance, to know what actually occurred at each meeting, or even tice. Is it not enough that bodies of men differing to understand correctly the relative strength of the respective parties; because the accounts that have discuss a question that is sure to excite some ill appeared of the meetings and the proceedings at feeling, but they must come armed for sooth? If one account could be relied on as the truth, the in the world, and their dire effects pervade so wide conservatives were the aggressors in acts of violence, and richly deserved a "sound drubbing"; but if the other account be accepted as a correct statement of facts, the radicals first resorted to "club law", and endeavoured to sustain a "rotten, sinking cause" by blows. Equally contradictory are the accounts of the result in these attempts to superscede reason by an appeal to brute force, both parties claiming the victory, and describing their opponents as being entirely routed and disgraced-To which side the truth may incline we shall not pretend to decide, but the contradictions serve to shew how much men may be misled by partial, disto ted and prejudiced statements, for we do not suppose that either party would deliberately pen and publish a wilful falsehood.

And as many of the facts are so much involved in doubt, we shall not pretend to give an abstract of them; but we may remark that we see no sufficient reason for the anxiety that seems to have been felt by the constitutional party to be present at the meetings called by the radicals, whether the former could outnumber the latter or not. It seems to have been apprehended that if the latter were allowed to meet and pass resolutions without any opposition being offered, those resolutions would be taken at a distance as expressing the sentiments of the whole people of the county or place to which they referred; but this apprehension was groundless. The radical resolutions would every where among all persons at all acquainted with the Province or the parties, be taken for what they were worth, and no more. They would be taken as the ons of certain persons on certain subjects; out that the whole people, or even a majority of them, entertained similar opinions, would be quite a different question, and would not be generally believed. The acts and opinions of the radicals would be taken as theirs only, without at all compromising either the country as a whole, or those particular sections in which the radicals move and have their being. We should think that the best course for the constitutionalists to have pursued would have been to treat the proceedings of their opponents with silent contempt. But if they thought otherwise, and living on the spot, and being fully acquainted with all the circumstances, they are the best judges; if they thought it necessary-to vindicate the character and honour of their counties from the reproach of radicalism, they could have called a meeting of their own, and by superior numbers and better arguments than the radicals, have maintained the truth and the right. their flocks against the rebelious tendency of the Such meetings would have answered every requiling and actions of the disaffected party.— Such meetings would have auswered every requisite purpose, and would have avoided all occasion site purpose, and would have avoided all occasion and healthy state, must be great—very great; for of any acts of violence by a collision of parties.—
The Sheriff of the London District has had a requisition sent to him, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex, and has complied with the request. This is certainly has complied with the request. This is certainly the only proper course to pursue, if the proceedings

of these trades, to evils arising for want of exercise, are added others caused by a bad position.—
The spine is curved; the abdomen is compressed,

The spine is curved; the abdomen course. There is a good deal of sound and fury, and pointless wordy censure in these resolutions of the grievance-mongers; but the whole will pass the grievance-mongers; but the whole which harmlessly away, and leave no trace behind, if their antagonists do not fan and feed the flame. A merindical chullition of spleen against the govern-to which Mr. Pepineau and his followers would be the specific of the specific or the specific dicals, and to form one link in the chain of their existence. If they were deprived of this pleasure, they would really think that there was some truth in part of their statements, and that they were in very deed and sober fact living under a tyrannical government. The best refutation of their words is their unrestrained license. The simple fact that they can freely and constantly promulgate such violent and unscrupulous censures against their rulers, proves of itself that part of the censure is unt:ue, or they would not be suffered to make and continue it from time to time. A despotic power would make short work of them. The reformers of Howard, in the Western District, declare in one of their resolutions: "That, in short, we are living under the worst description of despotism", while the fact that they are living at all proves their assertion to be palpably false. The same sagacious owls also characterize the proceedings of the British Government with respect to Lower Canada, as the most base and detestable despotism ever attempted to be perpetrated on a civilized people." That is, the British Government have paid their just debts, and to do this, these radicals say, is "the most base and detestable despotism ever perpetrated"! The British Government owed a certain amount of money to its servants in Lower Canada, and paid this amount from British Funds,not Colonial, for the money of Lower Canada at Quebec is still untouched,-and this act of common justice our uncommon and unjust reformers stigmatize as "the most base and detestable despotism ever perpetrated"; Is it true that these reformers are afraid of the Sheriff-afraid that the formers are afraid of the Sheriff—afraid that the British Government will make them pay their just debts? Some feeling of this kind is necessary to be understood in order to explain what otherwise is unaccountable. To pay just debts is, it appears, a very unpopular thing with many persons who a very unpopular thing with many persons who style themselves-reformers; but if the Government exercise no other despotism than this, the groaning

gainst the masters who pay their servants' wages. From these specimens of the reckless violencethe utter disregard of truth, and even of probabili the utter disregard of tuth, and even of probabili-ten be insisted on, Permanent functional derange-ment of the stomach in the parent is productive of scrofulous tendency in the offspring. It is to be hoped that our citizens, however they may disre-gard their own present convenience, will hesitate ty (if we suppose them to understand the language ly be left to sink into oblivion. The poison car-ties its own antidote with it. Their blind fury spends its aimless efforts to no purpose. Their stereotyped language is so inapplicable to the objects of their impotent wrath, that it rebounds from them, and in its recoil overturns the projectors of the missiles. Many a reforming skull must have been split by the mere effort of enunciating the terrible words—"tyrannical government?"
—"detestable despotism." It is a thousand pities that the discharge of these mighty batteries should produce nothing but smoke—that the broadside of these great guns should injure none but the This leads to another remark on these meetings,

radicals lament in vain. The world is not so much

imbued with a radical antipathy against justice and

equity, as to sympathise with these outcrics a-

and regular battles on a small scale were the re- could not be less than five hundred guns and pistols discharged." This is a most reprehensible pracwidely in their opinions are brought together to them are so flatly contradictory, that they can if they were come together to fight a pitched bathardly be supposed to relate to the same events. the! There is plenty of anger, hatred and malice ly every community, that no sober man could think of supplying them with arms. Whoever originated this kind of display, or this mode of enforcing persuasion, call it which they will, the "detestable" act should never be repeated .-Talk, scold, argue, censure, denounce, if they will, for these things operate on the moral consti tution of some men, like the letting of blood on the physical; but let them beware how they make any approach to the law of brute force, lest they degenerate into tigers, wolves and bears. If arms are to be taken to public meetlngs, it will not be long before arms are carried by individuals as a part of their ordinary equipment, and this country will in the end resemble the southern States where private quarrels so generally terminate in murder RE-UNION OF THE CANADIAN PROVINCES

## HI.

The opponents of the Re-union found all their arguments upon the certainty of there being no change in the political character of Lower Canada. Their position would imply, that the acclaim to au, like that of the monarch of Babylon, i forget that our sister Province was not always as she is now; that the rule of a demagogie is at best but transient; and that when it pases (as it soon must pass) away, people, naturally quiet and loyal, will have become sick of agitation, and its recomitants of selfishness and disorder, and will gladly settle down to the allegiance of their fa thers. This, I contend, must and will be the case. We cannot, in truth, say of our Galo-Canadian brethren, as a class of Her Majesty's ubjects, that they are, of themselves, disaffected or rebellious. From the character of their representation, they appear so, and in any other county, we shoul feel ourselves warranted in relying upon the infe rence as correct; but, with them we know, that though their natural docility of chracter may be guided to co-operate with the pressions of their designing countrymen, it cannot be perverted to the practice of rebellion. Indifferent as they have hitherto been to the conduct of their representa-tives, they cannot remain long whout seeing the precise position into which they are been forced. precise position into which they fave been forced. It will not be necessary to rener the scenes of a conquest, or to pour upon the contry the accumulated horrors of civil war. Not the habitant will cling to the enjoyment of the leasures of his fire-side, and leave those turbulat "spirits," who have misused his name, to make their peace, as they best can, with that pover whose kindness they have abused, and whise vengeance they

have well nigh awakened.

I mentioned in my last number, that the Clergy of Lower Canada had lelt their duty to warn Their influence in restoring the country to a sor bers—it is not to be presented that such a people will violently dissever tiese ties which bind them of the radicals are to have that importance attach- to a paternal government, when the injunction to

whose commands from infancy they have always been accustomed to obey with the alacrity of friendship, and all the confidence of faith. I rely firmly upon the loyalty and integrity of the Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada, and I am too well aware of their influence with their people—an influence secured by imitating the life of their Master—not feel savared that they will successfully contact. lead them, and in gradually bringing about the destruction of the democratic cabal, and the resto-

ration of good order.

There is another class who are deeply concerned in preserving the constitution and Braish supremacy; and next to the clergy I look to them as aux iliaries in restoring their province to peace and prosperity. I allude to the landed proprietors, or seigneurs. The influence which these gentlemen exert over their fellow countrymen is great, and from the relation in which they stand with respect to the tenure of the soil, partakes much of the character of feudal times. The most of them have hitherto supported Papincau, and they have been powerful assistants to him in maintaining his opposition to the government. Now, however, they egin to see that reform is but another na revolution, and they stop: they are undeceived. There have been recently several conspicuous instances of such disavowals of the designs of the revolutionalists, and withdrawal from their ranks. Among them is the Hon. Mr. Debartzch. As Almong dreif is the tribe the explanation of the conduct of this gentleman, which is given in the *Populaire*, (a loyal paper printed in Montreal in the French language,) will

serve for others, I shall copy it.
"Mr. D. was for a long time the intimate friend and admirer of Papineau, and this man maintained over him the influence he exerts over many others. The power is not bestowed upon every one of disengaging himself from the influence of habits which he has contracted, and of accorded confidence—the deceitful halo does not always fall just dence—the deceitul naio does not always fail just at the tight time. Without going further, we have heard well informed, influential and very brave men of the British party speaking of Papineau in a manner which proved that they were little acquainted with his true character; that they were blinded themselves as to his merit; and his well itself alparts. How can we expect that others political talents. How can we expect that others should be more penetrating—that Mr. D. should have quitted long ago the car of the Despot, to tions were not immutable; circumstantes might alter their spirit and these circumstances could onevery effort to convince the representatives of the people of the necessity of carrying on the government, advised them to trust the professions of the Imperial Parliament, and to labour assiduously at the great work of reforming the laws. Since that

untry-to recommend fidelity to the Kirg and the Constitution. There is no one good reason to suppose that the Canadians will long continue to bear the political character they do at present. The motives which naturally induce men to be discontented with their lot cannot influence them. It is not their naterest without dignity in the scale of nations, or annity to protect their rights; and would present to the world the humiliating spectacle of a people who, after laving gained what they termed their freedom, had enslaved themselves with the most deing bondage that ever was, or can be inflicted, that of an OLIGARCHY, to be composed in their case

of men who, professing patriotism, practise tyranny.

The mask has at length fallen from the face of

## Non si male nunc et o'im sic erit. CHANG-ENG

ROAD MAKING .- We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the following interesting letter, on the important subject of road making—and we have to express our thanks to the Honourable Member who has sent it to us for publication.—
We feel persuaded that the time is not distant,

when Macadamized roads will come into common Indeed, we are happy to learn, that the tion hitherto shewn by some of our farmers, opiosition intuerto suewa by some tothe construction of the Napanee Road, is graduto the construction of the Napaneo sounds to all dying away; and when that road becomes to be generally used, and its real value properly appearance of a stieffed that the system will be uiversally adopted, at least in this end of the Povince.—[Chronicle & Gazette.]

NY DEAR SIR-Ir eadily comply with the wish expressed i your letter of the 1st inst., to give you in writing, my views upon road making. It is my arent wish, that the principles upon which permanently good roads can be made, were familiar with every person, and more especially, with every far-mer in the Province. Good roads would be then aly appreciated, and the hopelessness would be ade apparent, of our ever having roads with the h of Babylon, is
They appear to as not always as lemagogie is at en it pases (as it trutally quiet and agitation, and its is demended in the pases (as it many, if not most cases, do real mischief; that is, make the roads werse, rather than better. I am agitation, and its informed by most respectable persons, that more money has been spent on the line of road which I m now constructing, than the road now making will cost : and I believe it will be found to be so, i have often remarked, both in this and the old coun try, that almost every man believes he knows how to make a good road; as an illustration of this fact, I have understood that when the Trustees lately advertised for an Engineer, the applications exceedingly numerous, and scarcely one of the applications had ever seen a Macadamized Road.—
One of them, a very respectable and influential farmer, offered to undertake the entire management of the Road, if the Trustees would omit the Engineer, in the required qualification. That person has already, I have no doubt, discovered that road making is roally a branch of Engineering. But to riply to your letter.—After taking a view of the like of road intended to be made, and ascertaining its elevation &c., my first object is to look out for materials. An acquaintance with Geology will frequently lead an Engineer to search for stone, when common cheargeners. or stone, where common observers would overlook hem. I have known cases, where persons have for many years sent 7 or 8 miles for stone, when they have been travelling the whole distance over they have been travelling the whole distance over a bed of it, lying a few feet beneath them. I carefully make an examination of ridges, ravines, and beds of rives.

Having discovered where the best materials are to be most readily procured, my next object is draining, this is of two kinds—carrying off gatural springs and dispusing of surface water.

There are fewsubjects more interesting, or more intricate than that of springs; and to dispuse of

tricate than that of springs; and to dispose of them in the construction of roads, an intimate acquaintance with the stratification of the adjoining land is indispensible. It frequently happens that a spring breaks up in a road whose source is at a very considerable distance; in such a case it is

The next object is, to dispose of the surface water, or that which falls from the clouds, or comes

from occasional overflowing of rivers &c. A Macadamized road is essentially different from a Rail road; in the latter, a perfect level is sought, not so in the former. I do not believe I shall have fifty yards of perfectly level road in the whole fifty yards of perfectly level road in the whole distance between Kingston and Napanee. In order to dispose of the surface water, therefore, what is called floor ditches must be made, and here again is called floor ditches must be made, and here again a long list of articles, where on the average 200 to section of the road, which is a section of the road, which is a section of is called floor ditches must be made, and here again the Theodolite is indispensible. I take by the instrument, a section of a certain distance, a mile for instance, and lay it down on paper,—I then run through the section, lines which will best carry off the water, and which will require the removal of as little earth as is consistent with the formation of a handsome, and permanent road. This, in new countries, where the surface is as Nature has left it, is frequently a difficult & expensive op-eration, but it must be done. It is also necessary to find outlets for this water; and to do this, reires the Engineer to diverge from the line of ad, and either take advantage of natural outlets, or in their absence, to make new ones for this pur-pose. Connected with this part of the undertaking, is the draining of swamps.—Swamps usually occupy (though not always,) low situations, but scarcely ever so low that a natural outlet cannot be found, by which they can be completely drained, and at no very heavy expense. I believe I shall drain during the progress of this Road some thousand acres of swamp, which, though not now worth 5s. per acre, will immediately become worth £10. Indeed, the increased value of the land which will be accorded with the state of the land which will be accorded with the state of the land which will be accorded with the state of the land which will be accorded with the state of the land with the state of the land will be accorded with the state of the land with the state of the land with the state of the land will be accorded with the state of the land with the state of the land with the state of the land will be accorded with the state of the land with the land with the state of the land with which will be drained, will, I am quite sure be equal to the whole cost of the road. There is one stance, about 9 miles from Kingston, on a far called Badgeley's, a drain was cut about 60 or rods in length, which cost probably about £25, which has not only laid the road dry for a considerable distance, but has made a very extensive and pernicious bog, the best of dry meadow land. I do not know how many acres there are, but I believe this drain has added £150 to the value of the farm, and if the farmer avails himself of the advantage it offers, of cutting latteral drains into the The state of the second of the period he has not ceased to support the administra-tion—to maintain the connection with the nother quickly; at the same time care ought to be taken hat though the water be taken off quickly, it must not be by a rush, which washes away the soil, and does great injury. The character of a Macadamized road should be that of a very gently undulating surface, so much so, as not in any case tobe a dead level, and so little otherwise, as in no case to

Having laid out the drains, the next operation is form the road. The public roads in Canada, differ in their width, some old roads are only forty feet wide, others are sixty; but latterly, all roads are laid out a chain or 66 feet in width. A road to be well laid out, consists of the metal bed, the abutments to the metal bed, the surface drains, taxes to satisfy the greedy demagogues who would prey upon the substance of the people. Defence-less, divided, without the "sinews of war," or the stronger resources of quiet industry, they would be without dignity in the scale of nations of the stronger resources of quiet industry, they would be without dignity in the scale of nations or will occupy from four to six feet, and the foot paths the remainder. This read is a surface drains, location of the substance of the people. Defence-less, divided, without the "sinews of war," or the stronger resources of quiet industry, they would be without dignity in the scale of nations or will occupy from four to six feet, and the foot paths the remainder. This read is a surface drains, location of make these roads immediately acceptable to travellers, and add greatly to their durability. A great deal has been said about paying the bottom of the road with stones, and laying a thinner coat of metal on the top. Experience as well are the substance of the people. Defence-less, divided, without the "sinews of war," or the stronger resources of quiet industry, they would be without dignity in the scale of nations. feet, sufficiently wide for the wants of the country.
The metal bed is made with great care, and by

create a rush of surface water.

xpert workmen; it is a true convex, rising 4 inchs in the centre, made perfectly firm and dry; 2 nch plank, 9 or 10 inches wide, (the depth of the metal) are placed on their edges, for a given distance, at the required width of 16 or 20 feet, as the case may be, backed up by the natural soil, which forms a continuation of the curve, and serves The mask has at length fallen from the race of the aich demagogue, and his countrymen cannot fail to see his treasonable designs. We believe as a firm abutment to the metal when it is laid on: (the plank are removed when the metal is laid,) the metal is 10 inches deep throughout the entire width of the road, which-forms, by its angles, and the uniformity of the sizes of the stones, a perfect and solid arch; which, the more it is used, become the more compact and firm—and which, if proper ly made, with suitable abutments, will support any weight which can be put upon it, even should the oil be removed from underneath it; so muc does this principle apply, that even under a piece of road newly made, I have removed the stone after a heavily loaded waggon has passed over it, when, notwithstanding, a considerable indentation was made by the wheels, on the broken stone, yet the weight was so divided by the materials, that not a mark was left on the bed.

The metal bed being formed, and the abutments roperly secured, the next operation is the laying the metal.

The size of the stone will depend upon its nature and quality, as well as the probable weights which the road will have to carry, in general; the lighter the carriages the smaller should be the meal. In this country the carriages are light, and it s not usual to drive more than two horses. Sto o broken as to pass through a 1 inch ring wo form a pleasanter road than materials of larger diwhilst it would settle down quicker, but the road would wear faster and be less permanent; and when it is recollected that in England it is not unusual to use waggons weighing five or six tons, and drawn by eight or ten horses, it may reasonably be expected that ere long the same thing will take place here; stones, therefore, which will pass through a two-inch ring, are considered as best adapted to the present circumstances of the country. I have no doubt that they will ere long be broken by machinery; it is, how-ever, yet done by manual labour, and cost for breaking 1d. per cubic foot, or 18s. per toise of 216 cubic feet. The stones are laid on as evenly as possible, so as not to make the road lumpy, and neatly and expeditiously spread by expert work-men, who will sometimes make 80 yards, being a good day's work, without scarcely showing up the mould board, (a board cut to the exact pattern of the road, and which, if laid on across the road, will mmediately prove whether the proper curve is upported.) So soon as all the foregoing particu-ars have been carefully attended to, the plank is taken up, and the road is completed; a heavy roler passing over it will cause the stones to settle hemselves, and greatly facilitate the amalgamaion of the materials. You ask the particulars of the cost of a road .-

This will necessarily depend upon circumstances. In parts of the country like this, where limestone mations abound, the cost of the stone is little or nothing; sometimes, however, proprietors demand 1s. per toise, and where the quarry is near, and the stone good, it is better to give it. The quarrying on the average will cost 6s. per toise, the breaking 18s., and the hauling into the road will of course depend on the distance, averaging from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per toise.

A road 16 feet wide and 10 inches deep, will

equire 349 toise of stone.

Purchase, 0 1 0

Querrying, 0 6 0

Breaking, 0 18 0

Hauling, 0 8 0

1 13 0-- £566 0 0 Grading, i. e. levelling, forming, ditching, drains, abutments, laying metal, 1760 yards at 5s.

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.

bridges, or lowering hills. The wide road made near Toronto, cost £2,300 per mile, including all

The tools, consisting of quarrying and blasting section of the road, where on the average section of the road, where on the loss by thieving, itself prevent any outbreak of Mr. Papir and wear and tear, is very considerable, so as to require being renewed once in making 12 miles of frenzy. He wishes to frighten the Home 6 road; this, however, is included in the above ment if he can, and he will go to the v statement, and, of course, will lessen the expense rebellion in order to do so, but there he will of the next year.

The amount of compensation depends entirely on circumstances. I believe there was scarcely on circumstances. I believe there was scarcely any thing paid near Toronto, because the roads are 66 feet wide, but in places where they are only 40 feet wide, and where 60 feet are taken by the feet wide, and where 60 feet are taken by the trustees, the expense of setting back fences and trustees. One of the complaints in a addresses is, that the British Government opposite them "in a time of peace." So long as Eagle is at peace there will be no attempt to obtain a occasionally removing buildings, is considerable, even where nothing is demanded for the value of

ng session of Parliament to make the necessary

A great deal has been said of the difficulty of A requisition which is already no

medy the evil. If I could obtain, at a cheap rate, a clean, pure If I could obtain, at a cheap rate, a clean, pure sand, such as is often found on the lake shore, composed of decomposed granite, I would not hesitate to strew it over the road, because I know it would unite mechanically with the pulverized limestone, and form a very adhesive mass; but I am persuaded that although I admit that strewing earth or clay will make a good road quicker than by allowing the stone to settle itself, yet it will make a more muddy and less permanent road; more muddy, because the clay is always working inght being very dark he stepped off the work of the stepped of the work of the work of the stepped of the work of the stepped of the work of the work of the stepped of the work of the work of the stepped of the work of the more muddy, because the clay is always working about between the stones, and coming up or going down,—and less permanent because by this action the materials are prevented from obtaining a state of rest, and of consequence compacting and indu-rating, and above all, in a cold climate such as this, it is well known that whenever clay is to be found within reach of the frost it is sensibly affected by it, and as the frost goes three or four feet shirt nicely plaited, a bottle green coat with classe deep in this country, every particle of clay which finds its way between the interstices of the stones through it, a pair of brown trough it, a pair of brown trough it. becomes ice and expands accordingly, with a force quite sufficient to disunite every stone so circumstanced, so that when the frost goes off the intervals between the stones are thrown open and ready to receive any substance which can find its way between them,—the consequence is that the road, instead of being a dvy, arched, compact body of limestone, is acted upon during the frost between its parts, with a power equal to drive even its abutments asunder, and thus weaken if not destroy

We learn from a passenger by the Steam But United States from Rochester, that last weak gentleman, a merchant of Batavia, was kilked at the road. I am aware that various substances have been used and intended to act as a cement, and al-though as far as I know none have proved effectual, either on account of the expense, or from other causes, yet I think there is to be found in this causes, yet I think there is to be found in this country a remedy, which will prove unobjectionable, and make these roads immediately acceptable

coat of metal on the top. Experience as well as theory has convinced me that a dry, well made convex bed of the natural soil is preferable, with a metal bed of sufficient thickness. In the first place the latter is less expensive, and in some cases stones for the former cannot be obtained at any Secondly, the principle of the arch is d, because four or five inches of metal al lowing for inevitable indentations, will be too weak to be depended upon, and will invariably let the water through to the clay on which these stones rest, the bed then becomes a mass of ice, and lifts the stones of which it is composed, the whole becomes, instead of a dry, compact body, a wet, pulpy mass, and when it does so, the large stone come up and let the smaller ones down, and the experience of the trustees of the Yonge Street road fully demonstrated this last winter, as was plain enough to be seen by any casual observer; indeed so bad (rotten) were parts of the Macadamized road that it was necessary in many places to cover them with plank to prevent waggons from sinking up to their axletrees. It is true that that road was very imperfectly drained, so much so that the following laughable conversation took place between myself and the acting trustee :—I see Mr.

that you must after all have my assistance

in completing your Macadamized road. I'll be hanged if we do, sir, said he. You will be drowned if you don't was my reply, and although the worthy gentleman escaped drowning, yet many parts of his Macadamized road met with a watery, and very deep grave too. You will easily perceive, if you have never done so before, from reading these remarks, that however simple a thing road making is, two in-

gredients are necessary, namely, science and com-mon sense; in the absence of either a good road cannot be expected, and in the absence of both mud holes and deep ruts are inevitable. I shall be happy in giving you any other information which you may require, and with requesting that you will make the proper excuses for this hasty production.

Believe me to be Your sincere Friend

JAMES CULL.

o \_\_\_\_, Esq. M. P. P. Blake's Tavern, Oct. 5, 1837.

A correspondent of the Chronicle has noticed the shameful forestalling practised in the market by the hucksters. We mentioned this abuse several months ago, and for a short time the nuisance was abated, but it has now reached a higher head than ever. No sooner does a farmer enter the marern of ket with his waggon, than half a dozen or half a score hucksters pounce on it as their prey, and if it contains any thing but potatoes and oats, which are very plentiful, they buy it up, and leave the town purchaser to bny of them at an advance of 30 or 40 per cent. Indeed no man can now buy what he wants at the market unless he stops there for hours, and watches the waggons as they enter, and even then the hucksters will run him a hard race. We should have brought the matter forward

again some weeks since, but we thought fit to wait

Place of meeting, and the enthusiastic cheening

again some weeks since, but we thought fit to wait

with which the crond greeted the Wards as they

with band and see if others were as much annoyed as we have been, and now that the complaints are general we hope an effectual remedy will be applied .-But this should not be temporary. The hucksters require to be constantly looked after.

The hucksters back, the leader bearing a magnificent key back, the leader bearing a magnificent key. Standard. This Ward, as well as the rest carry.

only say or quote-" Hope told a flattering tale."

440 0 0 than a week ago, and has reached up as high as

£1006 0 0 than a week ago, and has reached up as high as

Brockville where the roofs of the buildings were not an Elective one." "Our two grand of perfect of the snow Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Abolition of Festive Company of the Registry Offices, and the Registry Offices, a

snow has yet appeared here, though the wei

the water is carried on a bed of clay, or on the surface of a rock, a drain must be cut across the stratum, so as to cut off the supply from the road, and cause it to discharge itself where it can do no injury. This is the only remedy, and the cases and the cures are almost alike various in their application. Sometimes underground drains are indispensible, and the expense must be encountered, let it be what it may: and here the Theodolite becomes indispensable, as the eye, however well practised, can never, with sufficient accuracy, point out the shortest or most certain direction, in which a sufficient fall can be obtained.

The next object is, to dispose of the surface walls are almost a before to a maile of the stone itself will cost \$8 per toise, being at once an addition of \$2600 the cost of a mile of 16 foot road, and would be on a mile of road 20 feet wide nearly \$2820; the cost of breaking granite bolders is half as much more than that of breaking limestone, which would be on the narrow road £153, and on the 20 foot road £183.

So that if a road in a limestone country cost and the eye, however well practised, can never, with sufficient accuracy, point out the shortest or most certain direction, in which a sufficient fall can be obtained.

The next object is, to dispose of the surface walls are to do not include either bridges, or lowering hills. The wide road made There have been sundry movements of the ercise their discretion, and not allow themselves be hoaxed and gulled by the thousand and one near Toronto, cost £2,300 per mile, including all these items, There are, however, two important items to be considered in this calculation. These are too's, and compensation, where it is from any measures of precaution on the part of the Gove ment. No one expects that there will be any He and his train know well how utterly he every attempt at rebellion must be under pendence in Lower Canada. bluster and gasconade there will be, as they to the land, crops, each to the land to the land to the land, crops, each to the land to the tion, and kill the man who fired it. Such "man are terrible only on paper.

respectably signed, is in circulation through the Town, requesting the High Sheriff, Richard lock, Esqr., to call a public meeting for the m

A young man named Alexander Sharp, was a fortunately drowned last Tuesday night. Hera going with some letters to the Steam boat at Ottawa and Rideau Company's wharf, and night being very dark he stepped off the want into the water.

An inquest was held on the 21st, by Same Shaw, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a man from on the beach two miles below the Point. Sile was of low stature, with black hair, had on all through it, a pair of brown trousers, pepper salt coloured stockings, and shoes." were found that could identify him, and these per ticulars are given in the hope that they may ke to the discovery. Verdict, "Found drowned

United States from Rochester, that last week a the rail-road near Rochester. He was standing with a foot on each of two cars when they sepan ted, the unfortunate man fell on the rail-way, a the remaining thirteen cars passed over his just below the loins. He was taken to Roches lingered a few hours, and died.

Mr. wm. Lyman a "peaceable," worthy a industrious" citizen of Rochester, was shot nearly cations, having received that day about \$5000. To obtain this money is supposed to have been to motive to the murder, but the Discreants his their booty, as it was found in his hat, which we found with it near the body. The occurrence he created a great sensation in Rochester, and slim reward have been offered for the discovery as guilty. That a neighbour and friend shoo hot down in the heart of a populous city i well awaken the citizens to look after their w safety. Several black-legs and other suspicion persons have been apprehended on suspicion, a rom the facts disclosed there is every probab that the murderers will be discovered.

We have foreign news one day later than it counts given last week, but there is nothing the least importance.

The Americans were thrown into consideral onsternation in the beginning of last week by report that the packet ship Susquehanna had be aptured by pirates off the Capes of Delaware, after proceeding to sea. She had about \$10,00 in specie on board, and to obtain this seems to he been the pirates' object, doubtless expecting in ger sum. Besides the crew they were 20 can passengers and 30 or 40 in the steerage, and the pates would probably lay them all under contribution to increase his booty. The whole affair is however, supposed by some persons to be a mirtake, and that no such capture has taken place-Two or three revenue cutters and sloops of WE have been sent in pursuit of the robbers, and ther will hardly escape if the reported capture bet

Momer Canada,

MONTREAL CONSTITUTIONAL MEET

From the Montreal Gazette When we arrived at the Place d' Arms, in scene was no less cheering than imposing front stood the hustings, decorated with many elements. blems of England's glory, and surmound large piece of canvass, having the elelarge piece of canvass, "Our Country" painted upon it. er side, from the hus form the extreme northwestern wings of the d'Armes were suspended high in air flags of raine, descriptions, with the Union flag at certain into vals. Immediately after twelve o'clock, a grat concourse of people began to pour info the square from every direction. The day was beautiful. from every direction. The day was beaumand nothing could be more animating to the finels of loyalty and good government, than the alsenty of loyalty and good government, than the alsenty of the country with which each man took up his station successively wheeled into the square, with of music, pipers, and flags and banners ble. The Quebec Ward was the first a great number of flags, having various Eng. Its purport is, that a considerable change may be expected among the Canadians of the Lower Province, on which expectation we shall an Irish Haip, surmounted by a Crown, Shamrocks in the corners, with the words at Shamrocks in the corners, with the words at the same of ma Vourneen," underneath. "Draw in Scotland!" No Sinecures—no Plura

Tenures. The St. Anne's an were the next to march to the in a similar order and array-bearer, with the BRITISH and College are the mottons and the mottons with the motton bearer, with the BRITISH at following are the mottoes we eral of the smaller banners: divided we fall." "The old lant 32d—"Up Guards and Land we live in." "Civil ty." "God and my Right. establishment of Registry Laurence and St. Louis Ward near upon the field, but in any pear upon the field, but in su uch an imposing display, the hese wards. In front, and t ent band playing the "Briti heared their Iraders and chief ne of them carrying a Royal lags we observed, among of mottoes:—"For God, our Que Our two grand objects—Resolition of the Feudal Tenur pholition of the Feudal Tenun not—shall not be given away every man to do his duty," of that is the question," " ( Queen—who would not follow Queen—who would not told tish Empire, upon which the nada is part of it—Huzza la dreadful effects of rebellion— murder," "The British Con

> British Constitution must be expense of our lives and proto all men." At nearly one o'clock the zed, Samuel Gerrard, Esq. Auldjo, Esq. proposed the Chairman of the meeting, wacclamation, Mr. M'Gill oplained the object of the meeting that the control of Fellow-Citizens and Friend

> re," "O'Connell's cry—the land!" "The peace and has the object of our meeting, "Faugh a ballach," "Unsprise, then Lower Canada or Canada "O'Connell's cry-

> be an affectation of diffidence and a piece of hypocricy for I hesitated a moment in acc has just been made by my fu side over your deliberation this highly interesting, im occasion—the more especial been so unanimously, and eved of by yourselves. W gether, my friends, in the to "to take into our serious cares which, in the present ecessary to adopt, to mai rotection of life and propo ow happily existing between British Kingdom, at presen machinations of a disorgani faction within this Provinc their destruction." Know our time, and of your ger ne proceedings, the "say of arty to which allusion he which I regret to say strength, and consequence sed, ill-judged, and, to born the flags which I see before policy, which has for some zed the Colonial Departmen ntlemen, much better au plain to you in detail the You are well aware. t those differences of oni

ng for some years past sembly and the other bra assembly and the other bra slature, and between that Soverament, pervading to ent the whole population of the property of the state of A number of indivi ion, and other evil n ore conspicuous for their om their actions and opi principles, either rel ch they can be neither iots—all of them appa be their pride and their ous plea of Reform, and oppression, which ex eated imaginations, are eringly endeavouring to s weaken the confidence erto peacably disposed, ernment, and, if I most absurd misreprese ids, against all those wh

opposed to their own ne ejudiced, and I am sorry ith reform on their lips, b on in their hearts; by e most inflammatory speed tar, the Throne, and an eir command a venal and gating with impunity doe and disorderly nature, uttenty and respect which the uty and respect which the onstituted authorities of treat excitement in the pund enflamed the vicious processes a sections of the laws. Sometiment of the laws. empt of the laws, & en instances. This excite es, particularly in our ow live assembled and parace and of night—and if the r any of them armed. En as—they have openly on cted in considerable num ance of learning. ance of learning and praces, and—judging from the their organs,—all this is yal, or legal purpose, but waches of the peace, riot, neral rising against th ss of the population—stil holy religion which in creign, and obedience to no grounds for alarm,— ices, and from the caus re being reason to appre-it seems necessary.

re being reason to appre it seems necessary, at all loyal and well dis ins and all creeds, who ernment, law, and goo pose unite and form the lional Committees of viorganization, and concepted to put down, or a thing and every thing and every thing and every the been deadly to be endangered. I do not be to be understood, the measures to be adopted. r messures to be adopte a moment, encourage ith of any other than it towards the great bod-rench or other origins, or acts of the Governor of acts of the Governor olonial. We must add to meet and discuss stion and remonstrate agincy themselves aggree may no oversten the beautiful or of the street o sem who overstep the bein doing so, who out and well disposed citize to rebellion, ought to such conduct cannot be unity. We are, all call of loyalty and of d

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