term of his natural life he should restrict himself to one—the hook-and-eye at the top. As I know, Mr. Edizor, you have a crowd of female readers I thought it a duty I owed to my sex to we readers. I thought the medium of your columns, of the cratines, and—I must say it—the selfishness of man. They will, I hope, take warning by my condition, and ere they enter into matrimony, stipulate for a due performance of toilette attention on the part of their husbands. Whilst in our pride, we women remember that marriage has its bonds, let not the men forget that it has also its Hooks and Eyes.

AMERICAN PAPER MONEY - A humorous illus-American Paper Monry — A humorous illustration of the virtuses of a paper currency is the following from the St. Louis Mound, American paper :—" It seems that a party of gentlemer were telling their 'experience,' while standing front of the Gas-light office, when a well, now mere telling their 'experience,' while standing front of the Gas-light office, when a well, now mere telling their 'experience,' while standing front of the Gas-light office, when a well, now mere the genius came along, and breaking into the party, teld his story something in the party, teld his story something in the wise:—

Hold your horses,' says he, 'and' if you want to did hear, just keep coel. I never have, in all my but a short time before the suspension of species 200 dollars of her bills, and at any one time; payment by the Miner's Paink of Dubuque, I had news of ber failure, I thought she would tice angain, so I held on to the money. After a few weeks I saw it was going to ruin, and I determined to get rid of it; so I took it to a broker's and exchanged it for Caire, at 50 per cent, discount. This I lecked on as paying pretty dear for a shave, a but the next thing I bessed was that the Cairo bank had blown up; and I goes off to a broker instanter, and off comes 25 per cent. more, and then I had the product of my speculations in the State Bank of Hilmois money. Next thing, away goes the Stale Bank of Hilmois money. Next thing, away goes the Stale Bank of Hilmois money; and then I thought I was safe with that little money I had got—but alas for all worthly affairs I down goes the Shawnectown Bank—refused all to pass it I was told that it was counterfeit. And now, whether you believe it or not, I tell you gentlemen, it is a fact, here is the whole remains of my 200 dollars.' Upon this he produced two tendollars bills or the Gaanga Bank of Paines-ville, exclaiming, 'Yes them two cured counterfeit notes on the Bank of Geauga are the whole remained to my money speculation.' tration of the virtues of a paper currency is the following from the St. Louis Mound, American

Observing in your paper an account of the death of a young girl, caused by her clothes taking fire, it recalled an incident which took place some time since in a friend's family, when the presence of mind of a little girls aved her sister's life. Two little girls, one eight and the other eleven, were alone in a room, on a very cold day; eleven, were alone in a room, on a very coldday : the younger warming herself, her apron caught the younger warming herself, her apron caught fire and blazed up; the first impulse of the oldest was to run for assistance, but her sister said — "Oh, do not leave me, or I shall be burnt to death." Unon this the addest returned to her and directing her to throw herself down on the rug, she immediately wrapped her up in it; in a little while she opened the rug, and seeing that the fire was not yet extinguished, again covered her over and pressed the rug down until the fire had entirely disappeared. The child was not veriously injured although her fook. her over and pressed the rug down until the fire had entirely disappeared. The child was not zeriously injured, although her frock was completely destroyed, and the rug was burned in holes. In this case, had it not been for the presence of mind and energy of the elder sister, and the confidence and decility of the year. the confidence and decility of the warger, in all probability she would have been turned to death. If you think the above worth publishing it may do some good, as teen the children said afterward that they had often read that the best way of putting out a fire was by wrapping up in a rug.

A. FRIEND.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We publish this communication, although the advice it gives has been repeated hundreds of times, in consideration of the fact that good advice cannot be too often offered. And we ble advantage of the opportunity to say that when accidents by fire do occur, the best application we know of is the ointment calle? "Dalley's pain extractor." We have had eccasion to use it several times, in our family and said to use reservation. We have had eccasion to use it several times, in our family and neighborhood, and its operation was indeed remarkably speedy and effectual. We are by no means prone to eulogize what are celled patent medicaments, but of this we can speak conscientiously and with entire confidence.

THE LOUNDARY.- Captain Talcott, of the THE LOUNDARY.—Captain Taicott, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, states in a recent letter to the Secretary of State, that the extent of the boundary line separating the United States and Territories from the British possessions, and lying between the monument of the St. Croix and the stony mountains, is esti-mated as follows for each adjacent State:

Maine (line as awarded by the King
460 miles New Hampshire. Vermont, New York, 90 420 " 30 " 200 " Pennsylvania, Ohio. Territory west of Lake Superior, 1,150 "

Total length of boundary line,

FAMOUS RECEIPT FOR PRESERVING BEEF, PORK AND HAMS.—The following is the receipt so fa-mous in this quarter as the Knickerbocker re-ceipt, and in New York as Admiral Pocock's TVe have often tasted its excellence, at the table, We have often tasted its excellence, at the table, and we do not believe it can be surpassed. It has been brought to notice at this time, by having been just inserted, with due commendation, in the New York American.

Admiral Pocock's, or Knickerbocker Receipt for Picking Beef, and Pork:

Take 6 gallows water.

Take 6 gollons water.
Nine lbs. salt, (half fine, half coarse.)
Three lbs. brown sugar. One quart molasses

Three oz salt petre,

Three oz. salt petre,
Ote oz. pearlash.
Boil and skim these materials well, and when cold pnt it to your beef; rub the beef with fine salt. Put the ingredients into a clean put for kettle, and let them boil, being careful to take off the scum as it rises, take the liquor off the fire, and let it stand until it is cold. Then having put the meat you want to preserve in the vessel you wish to keep it ic, pour the liquor over it and let it stand.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gaze Sir. The Journal of the Assembly for 1841. contains, as you way see by referring to it "a statement." in answer to an address of the House "of all monies paid to the Honorable Mr. Attacrey-General Ogner for official services ren"dered and for charges in the Administration of "Justice in the department of Attorney-General Court vasor." by which it and "al within the last four years" by which it appears that Mr. Ogden has touched £16 365 1s.
10d. sterling. It also appears by a vote subjoined to the same statement, that "the contingent ed to the same statement, that "the confingent accounts of the Attorney General for the half "year ending 10th December, 1840, are not yet "(then) finally audited nor paid."—What the amount of this contingent account we's, is not stated, but I shall incur the risk of suppos. In a process by the number of the stated of the stated, but I shall incur the risk of suppose me not less than £1500. It also appears by the public accounts in your paper of the 5th instant, that the same gentleman has, in addition to the above, also touched £1567 9s. 8d. sterling, for above, also touched £1567 9s. 8d. sterling, for balance of his account for legal services per"formed for Government between 11th October,
"1840 and 38th April 1841," besides £691 108.
2d. more for his salery to the 30th September,
1841, and what more yet, I know not—making,
at least, a total of upwards of twenty thousand
pounds sterling; in other words, about a hundred
thousand dallers. So that it may were failly be thousand dollars. So that is may very fairly be known to the Navy as one of our most exemplary doom.

said Mr. Ogden has during that time been poing officers, and to the literary world as the author of that, while on board the John Adams, on

EINSTON REALD—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1812

| Secretary of the secretary of Albary, and for or age of the control delivery personal control to the Dodes, her bower are of the secretary of the Secretary of Albary, and two most of the Indian secretary of the Secretary of Albary, and fact asserted (by some who do not think proper to give their names to the public) "that that sacrifice (i. e. his removal from office) has been "witnessed by the whole loyal British popula: "tion with indignant regret" or that the British population see any "secrifice" at all in the matter; nor indeed any thing more than the simple fact, that Mr. Ogden has been removed to make room for Mr. Lafontaine, and for public reasons, quite as good as were those for which Mr. Stuart was set aside to make place for Mr. Ogden. Man for man, whether in private life or professionally, Mr. Lafontaine is in all respects Mr. Ogden's equal, and as a public mar, of infinitely greater service to his Country and Government at the present juncture, than his predecessor, who, by the force of circumstances had become a dead weight upon the Executive, which accordingly let him go, as it might also to great advantage let go others who still hold

great advantage let go others who still hold While on this subject, I will observe that all the higher officers of the Government is any to any person.

Mr. Wales, not daring to communicate with Capt. Mackenzie, made all the circumstarces, as detailed by Midshipman Spencer, known to the depression of the times and treasury call for thing but fregality in the covernment; we shall cattle next section. In the mean time, I will, by your least section. In the mean time, I will, by your least section. While on this subject, I will observe that all thing but frugality in the Government: we shall see what the Representatives of the people will do at the next session. In the mean time, I will, by your leave, at my leisure, point out a few teems or the public accounts worthy of considtration, and may be of curtailment.

A CITIZEN. 9th December, 1842.

As the "Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace" takes effect from and after the first day of next month, a brief notice of its leading provisions will probably be found useful. Practising will probably be found useful. Practising Attornies, Solicitors and Proctors, and acting Sheriffs and Coroners, are declared acting as-magistrates.

No person is to act as a Justice of the Peace who has not unknown.

who has not in his actual possession, for his own use and benefit, "a real estate either in free and charges payable out of or affecting the same."

Nor is any person to act as a magistrate until he has taken an oath before some Justice of the Pleace for the District for which he intends to act, that he is duly qualified as above required, a certificate of which eath is to be forthwith deposited by the Justice who shall be a taken the posited by the Justice who shall have taken the same in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the District, an attested copy of which is to be given by the said Clerk of the Peace on demand to any person paying the sum of one shilling, such attested copy to have the same force and effect in any trial as the record of the path, itself such attested copy to have the same force and effect in any trial as the record of the oath itself.

Any person acting as a magistrate without having taken the cath, or without being duly qualified, shall for every offence forfeit £25 currency, one moiety to Her Majesty and the other moiety to the parties bringing the action, with full costs of suit; proof of qualification being upon the offender himself.

sons making false statements on oath are subject to all the pains and penalties of wilful and ons making the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury; that every action is to be brought within six calendar months after the fact upon which it is grounded; and that nothing in the last of December, the signal for execution was act contained extends to the members of the Leggiven by firing a gun to leeward, and the guilty men were run up. act contained extends to the irembers of the Leg-islative or Executive Councils, or to the Judges of King's or of Queen's Bench, or Vice Chan-cellor, District Judges, or Her Majesty's Law

It will be seen above, that from the date speci-It will be seen above, that from the date speci-fied, no person in the Commission of the Pence, though possessing the requisite property qualif-cation, can act as a magistrate until he has tak-en the oath before a Justice of the Peace. The oath can be taken at any time, and their worships will avoid the chance of rendering themselves flable to the pains and penalties of the bill, if they take care to qualify themselves before the first of January next.—[Niagera Chronicle.

Captain Richardson's new boat, the "Chief Justice," was tried on Saturday last between this port and Queenston. The machinery answered admirably, and she went up in 37 minutes. The result has given the greatest satisfaction to both owner and builders, and the impact of the content of the co faction to both owner and builders, and the im-pression is that she will be the fastest boat on the Lake. In consequence of the bay of Toron-to being frozen up, the "Chief Justice" will re-main here during the winter.—[ib.

MUTINY ON BOARD A UNITED STA-TES SLOOP OF WAR.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE SOMERS. Knowing the anxiety that is generally felt to possess all the facts connected with the astounding event on board the Somers, we copy from the Courier and Enquirer of this morning a minute and ample narrative, in which the details are so precisely given as leave no doubt that the ac-count was obtained from an authentic source. We have nothing to add, at present, except a cornect, no four previous statement as to the age of Mid-hipman Spencer. Instead of nine-teen we have a soon to believe that his age was

teen we have to be and twenty-five.

The comers soiled from this port about three months since, with a crew of eighty apprentices, eighteen ordinary seen en, and an orderly services to be a crew of eighty apprentices, and the crew of eighty apprentices. geant of marines, who acted as master at arms, he was commanded by Slidei. Mackenzie, well known to the Navy as one of our most exemplary

that the confederate is to be looked for the Texdiscriminately sunk; and if there chanced to be
any females, they were to be taken on board the
Sumers, violated, and retained so long as the pit
rates might desire, when they also were to be
cenimited to the deep! The arrangements for
the division of the spoils, the allotment of the femiles, the various effices on beard, &c. were all
completed, and drawn up in detail, in Spercet's
hand writing, and he assured Mr. Wales that
From the moment Spencer Pand the above
circumstances known to Mr. Wales, he was
wat hed with argus eyes by
Samuel Cromwell,
boatswain's mate, and Frisha Small, seeman,
who were the principal ringleaders with Spencer, and who the exit of the fem
there confederate is to be looked for the Texand war-schooner. San Antonic, which has been
missing since some time in October; but of this
missing since some time in October; but of this
that the confederate is to be looked for the Texand war-schooner. San Antonic, which has been
missing since some time in October; but of this
the atounding developement of this mutiny
gives imperiance to an incident which, at the
time, we do not think worth mentioning. Some
time we weeks ago, just as our paper was
going to press, two persons, having the appearance of military men, came into the publication
office and inquired whether we had received any
account of the loss of the Somers; saying that
they had heart such a report at the barge office,
which are time in October; but of this
time is little probability.

The astouding developement of this mutiny
gives imperiance to an incident which, at the
time, we did not think worth mentioning. Some
time, we do not the few
times where is into be looked for the Texan war-schooner. San Antonic, which has been
missing since some time in October; but of this
the atounding developement of this
time we did not think worth mentioning. Some
time we did not think worth mentioning. Some
time is little probability.

The astounding developement of this
the atounding deve

who were the principal ringleaders with Sp the noment they saw the least signs of defection in his, or had the least cause to suspect that he had nade, or intended to make, any disclosure

ed, and all the details of their plans, as narrated by Wales, were fully confirmed. Spencer, Cromwell and Small were then secured, and all hands being mustered on deck, Capt. Mackenzie addressed them on the subject of the proposed mutiny, apprising them that all the plans of the mutineers had been discovered and frustrated, and warning them of the consequence of any si-milar atternst. ilar attempt. Captain Mackenzie then addressed a circular

letter to each of the officers on board the vessel, except the acting midshipmen, requesting their opinion as to the course of conduct which shou d be pursued toward Spencer, and the two men who had been arrested with him. Each one re-turned an answer that they deserved immediate who has not in his actual possession, for his own use and benefit, "a real estate either in free and common soccage, or en fief or or noture, or en frace aleu, in absolute property, or for life, or by emphyteose, or lease for one or more lives, or originally created for a term not less than 2t years, or by usufractuary possession for his life in lands, tenements or other immovable property, lying and being in this Province, of or above the value of £300, currency, over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances affecting the same, and over and above all reals and charges payable out of or affecting the same."

pon the offender himself.

As, if the foregoing provisions are observed, o gentleman will have any suit brought against in, it is not necessary that we should enter in, the clauses regulating the manner of bringing the learner of the clauses regulating the manner of bringing.

Every thing being in readiness the noose was placed around the neck of each of the culprits, and the officers were stationed about the decks

men were run up.

After hanging about an hour the bodies were lowered down and delivered to their several messmates to be laid out and sewed up; and in he evening they were committed to the de Captain Mackenzie reading the service usual on the occasion of burials at sea. Small's last words were to invoke a b essing on the American flag, and to ask forgiveness for having so dishonored it; but the others died without any marks of penitence. Immediately after the execution all hands were called to cheer ship, and three hearty cheers were given for the American flag, which was then waving at the gaff, after which all hands were piped down and the usual duties of the vessel were resumed.

Four of the men, who appeared to be the most deeply implicated, were placed in irons immedibut the others suspected to be concerned, were permitted to go to duty until they reached this port, when they were also ironed and sent on board the North Carolina.

THE MUTINY OF THE SOMERS.—We con from a number of journals, published here and elsewhere, such additional facts as have came to light, or are reported in correction of previous

tt is now said that the prisoners were kept in rons three days before they were executed, commander Mackenzie hoping that it might be practicable and safe-to spare their lives i arrival of the brig within the waters of the United States; but it became evident that Spencer still continued to hold communication with his associates and that a rescue might be attempted. So long as the leaders in the plot were living there could be no assurance of safety, because there was no possibility of knowing where dethere was no possibility of knowing what de-pendance could be placed on the remainder of

the ciew.

Spencer when told that he must die, at first gave no sign of yielding, but after a time his firmness gave way and he made a full confession of his guint, acknowledging the justice of his

oom.

From his own confession it was ascertained

tom House and to other quarters in which such information might be looked for, if true, but we could not learn that the report had been received, or even heard of—By the following paragraph from the Albany Journal it seems that the rumor was heard of there also;

About two weeks since the rumor was rife in

About two weeks since the rumor was rife in this city that the U. S. brig Somers had founder-ed at sea and that all ou board were lost. This rumor was based upon a letter received in New York by a merchant vessel from St. Thoma n which it was mentioned that the Somers had been caught in a tremendous gale and had suf-ered so much that she was hourly expected to go to the bottom. It is now believed that the etter in question was written by one of the mu-ineers on board the Somers, in anticipation of he success of their plot, and with a view of acounting for the expected "disappearance"

turday, in regard to Mr. Spencer's age. A friend assures us that he could not be more than twenty years old, and we have reason to believe that he was not much more than nineteen. He was the third son of the Hon. John C. Spencer. Ambrose, the eldest, is now in Texas; John, the second, is at sea.

Of Phillip the Boston Mercantile Journal

Phillip Spencer was between nineteen twenty years of age. His character has ever been bad. He made himself notorious while at Geneva College, and was expelled from West Point for misconduct .- His warrant as midshir man was dated in October, 1841. He went out with Commodore Morris to the Brazil station, but quarrelled with and insulted an English midshipman in Rio, and disgraced himself to such a degree that Commodore Morris sent him home with the express understanding that he should retire from the service. Other counsels, however, prevailed and he was ordered to the So

ever occurred in the United States service shall give some details concerning these mutinies in a few days. Disaffection has sometimes been manifested among the crews, and on board frigate Brandywine, some half a dozen years, ago est a mutiny, and was quelled, prince

by the firmness and decision of Lieut. Slidell, now Commander Mackenzie.

By letters from Washington we learn that the blow has fallen with stunning force upon the unhappy parents and family of the culprit. Mrs. Spencer had just issued cards for a party when the dreadful tidiogs were received.

From the Commercial Advertiser Dec. 20. LATE FROM CANTON The ship Cincinnati, Wilson, of Bultimore, has this moment arrived from Canton, when she sailed on the 13th of August and from Macao the

We have files of the Canton Register to the 9th of August inclusive, about two weeks later than our advices by the overland mail.

By a division order, dated July 31st, and is-sued on board the Moire, at Hong Kong, it ap-pears that Major General Burrell has been pro-moted, and is succeeded in command at Hong Kong by Lieut. Col. Taylor. In resigning the Kong by Lieut. Col. Taylor. In resigning the command, General Burrell regrets that sickness has prevailed to a considerable extent, & strongly recommends the troops to avoid exposure to the sun and the use of the destructive spirit called shames.

The Register gives a translation of a Chinese rumor, stating that on the 10th of July a fleet of English ships and steamers appeared off the mouth of the Peiho and took possession of the forts, &c. That the Emperor had not gone to label the beautiful and the state of the control of the forts. Jehol, whore he usually passes the summer; and that the English were demanding an audience. This rumor is said to have reached Canton on the 21st of July, but no farther mention is made of it in the later papers. The Register expresubts of its truth.

The U. S. ships Constellation and Boston were still in the Chinese waters on the 5th of August.

From the Canton Register of Aug. 9.

TRANSLATION. Peking Gazettes-4th moon, 17th day

Yeking Gazettes—4th moon, 17th day—
Yeking and his colleagues have reported concerning the imminent danger of the provincial
city of the province of Chekeang (Hangchowfoo)
and the city of Keahing; and on reading the report, my grief and indignation are extreme.

According to the report Chapton is already lost;
and the barbarians are approaching the provincial cupital; the domain of the city is very extensive, and the rebellious barbarians have built
small vessels which enter every where among
the shallows. The two heen districts of Pinglows. The two been districts of Ping heo and Haeshang, in the Foo department of Keahing, are in the most imminent danger, One thousand men have been sent from the provinces of Shense and Kansuh, and are order-

ed to maintain those places. When the troops arrive from the provinces of Honan and Kwangse, they will be detained for the defence of those districts, and so forth.

and thence upon Nanking, to which large and ancient city a clear passage had been found up the Yantszekeang. On the 27-h of June a large fleet of richly laden junks, which had attempted to pass by the British fleet. for Nanking, was captured, but not until several shots had been fired to bring them to.

The troops left the city of Changhae as they captured it without taking massession of any pro-

entered it, without taking presession of any properly, which was left—some rich jewellery it is said—to be plundered by Chinese robbers.

On the same day an officer of the rank of cap-On the same day an officer of the rank of cap-tair, and Corporal White, brought a letter from Ke and Elepoc, the high commissioners, con-taining overtures for peace, but we have already learned from H. M.'s plenipotentiary's circular, that as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they could be listened to, they were not by a notification to that, effect." hey were met by an intimation to that effect. The loss of the hon, co's, armed steamer, A-riadne, J. Roberts, r. n., we omitted to report last week. She had been sent in search of a sunken rock in the Yangtszekcang, and struck

upon it, and damaged herself so much that it was expected she would there founder.

She was towed to Chuan by the Sessotris, and hauled up on a dry bank; but being secured to the rhore by a three inch rope only, she slipped off the bank, and went down in 11 fathoms; the crew saved their lives with difficulty. he crew saved their lives with difficulty; it is said an attempt to weigh her has failed.

hingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1842.

rom the pillery in which we placed him last week, but his struggles are vain. The few pleas that he offers why he should not suffer further ounishment, are so destitute of reason as to be hardly worth a reply. We neither "cunningly hinted" nor "insinuated" any thing, and all his assertions on this head are his own inventions. cil. What we said of a few rash men who had sought separation, he, with his usual honesty, applies ourselves, as if we were or had been indentical with them, or at least a defender of their conduct. His mind is so full of this notion, that our remark, the ground of opposition and sepaconstitutional opposition to the measure of the government, although any min not chained lown to one idea may see that it not chained own to one idea may see that it refers solely the ments of the case, and who to the opposition of the few separatists. Ilis gentle duliness must have been asleep when he supposed that we represented all ground of op- Fourth Ward was held last Thursday osition from him and his party to be done away! it having been ascertained that Mr. A. T

r was it a joke, good sir ? He attempts to leap out of the bottomless pit into which he plunged when saying that "oppodate for Alderman, John Mowa', Esq.

sition to the government constitutes in itself the inated as a candidate for Alderman, and efficient working of the responsible system," Burley for none. We quoted his language exactly, and gave it the only meaning it could have; for the it is probable that other changes will be responsible system" must mean the responsible government, because nothing else is respo sible. A responsible opposition is an absurdity for the opposition are responsible for nothing. It is the government, and the government alone, that is responsible on this "system." and therefore by it he meant the government, or he meant nothing. Besides this mis-statement of his, he tries to escape by shifting the question [an old pettifogging trick,] saying "that is to say, the fact of opposition under that system prevents gross misgovernment." He thus changes his terms, and gives a very different statement from his former one. But even this is not correct for the fact of opposition prevents nothing. It is the opposition that prevents. What he meant to say, had be known how, was, "opposition prevents gross misgovernment;" and we admit cil room, but no one being ir, he went that it has its use when kept within proper bounds.

grees with our statement that to oppose Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine is to oppose responsible | quantity of cider in a barrel, the farmer w government; but there is no disagreement at that the quantity was unlimited, and he s all; for the grounds of opposition in the two give up the cider, but if he could get away cases are different; if not its character also. out breaking the law, he might do it! We distinguished between the two, because in ceiving this information, the farmer ga this country the opposition is of a kind unknown cider, as he did not wish to break the law. in England; it is against the ministry being in Alderman, then, instead of saying he had n office at all, although they do command a large thority, took authority, told the farmer to majority, and no man can thus oppose them with- up his cider, but, as the law was against h out opposing responsible government. The break it if he could! Query: what law News has not touched this distinction at all. he have broken had he driven off without From another part of his paper it would appear up his cider? Ans. the law of "our that he is inclined to admit the principle of re- tions," by which a member of the Corp sponsible government. If so, why does he not | declared some time ago, they acted say so plainly, and we shall then know what is the ground of his opposition; for he must then but the Alderman, instead of acting as he conform himself to British practice, and oppose ought to have gone with the farmer to the the ministry-not to drive them from office while and reproved the latter for his illegal P they command a working majority, as is the cry ings. of the opposition in general,-but to reduce them to a minority, and then drive them from As to the men who compose the ministry, they

are as open to attack as their measures may be. We have said nothing again opposing both men and measures, only that they must be opposed as a ministry holding office rightfully, so long as they possess the confidence of the people's re-This important and pressing despatch has been brought at the rate of 600 to a day. Now the said General and his colleagues have consulted and determined that one of their number and unconstitutional. At the same time the

This subject has also been taken Toronto Corporation, and not without will be seen by the following extract fro port in the Colon'st.

Some important information was the course of the discuss on. One that the present system of Leens to make an investigation as a veru-keepers had the accomm law, actually found that more than licensed houses had not what the I as indispen ille!* And that not with any former year. It was stated the these miserable places had no stablin and that a traveler could not expectent bed, or food of any sort, and there was nothing to be had in the grog and worse company. These were confirmed by other members of it. Altegether the disclours a country to the results of the country to the country of the co enough to rouse the feeling

not having resided seven years in the t dates are in the field on their own acco before the election comes on.

The News has denied our statement of week, respecting the interference of an man with the sale of some cider, and sa account was put out for "electionce poses." Now, the Alderman in ques a candidate for re-election, and therefor could not be any electioneering in the n Our statement is correct, with the excosts having been charged and paid. Th er's horses were seized by the Clerk market, and he was told that he should move them until he had given up the cide man who had bought it. After some al the farmer left his team and went to the tesidence of the Alderman, who did not tel as the News says he did, that he "had no thority in the premises;" but after making inquisy, not about his authority, but ab The clerk of the market was most to bi

We hoped that the monkeyism which t

pleasure in wanton mischief had become ex in Kingston, but we were mistaken. One last week, three or four young men comma several outroges, breaking windows, pur down signe, carrying away stalls, &c.; but police were put on their track, and they captured. Next day they were brought up fined five pounds each. We wish these equival gentlemen would consider that by their duct they degrade themselves to the level of robber and incendiary; for what is the differe between picking a man's pocket of four dol

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—The town was shock-Thursday by an account that John Me-Thursday by an account that John Mc-D, forwarding merchants, had expired by his ind. The deceased had labored under erable depression of spirits, arising from mercantile failures, but appeared to have ered, and had made arrangements to leave a that day with one of his partners, on a coltour to the west. He made some purin the market in the morning, and returnhenc, when he was observed to be greatly and was asked by his wife what was muler. He made no reply, but soon after tinto the stable, and shot himself through bead with a pistol. The Coroner's Jury reand a redict of " Temporary Insan 'y." Mr.

Gibben was a young man greatly respected, this untimely end has thrown a gloom over Les Thursday the weather sat in cold, and ometer on Friday morning was down The ice took across the harbor, and ver to the island, leaving only the river open. A west wind on Saturday parily the ice, and the weather has become

Ceap as provisions are now in Canada, they sarly as cheap in the north of Scotland ar John O'Groats Journal of Nov. 11, we that the 4 lb. loaf was sold at 7d, houseust beef 3d to 5d per lb. mutton 21d to 31d. per cwt. 14s to 15s, Geese 1s 6 to 2s 13 to 5d, flour per stone 2s 6d to 3s, new

seempanion to the above, we copy the foling from the New York Commercial Adverthe 16th, giving a list of present price

r Anold subscriber, a farmer in Illin wrote to have his paper discontinued. He dit, he said, with pleasure, for years, and shed it, he said, with pleasure, for years, and its with the utmost reluctance that he should sresse to peruse it, but he was depenpent the produce of his farm for subsistence, what else could he do than to lop off all his ed as the current rates at the place o

bush. 25 cts | Reef per lb. 2 cts bush. 25 cts.

" 5a3" | Pork. " 1 "

" 6" | Stock hogs per lb.\frac{1}{2}" "

" 5" | Butter, " 6" "

" 50" | Steers, each \$2a5

have received the first number of the Pe Chronicle, which is to be neutral in poli-We wish it success. ter containing a one hundred dollar note, in taken from the Quebec post office, and buy Post-master General has offered a

of £100 for the discovery and conviction iament is prorogued to the 7th of Feb'y, tailed then for the despatch of business.

Sig.—In perusing the journal of the Council of the Midland District, I no-petition from that body addressed to the e of this Province, proposing amend-he Municipal Council & School Acts. at "limiting the ordinary assessment o in the pound is by no means desi-id convey the idea that they had a less the inhabitants of the District to issess the inhabitants of the District to assemble in one year than the ordinary at of two-pence in the pound; and as in stated of the hustings, at the late election, that the government were a bill to alter and amend the Municipal and School Acts, and as such hill then brought before the house, perceptature may to fulfil the wishes of a supposed to be expressed through act Council, provide and make it remore taxation than the "ordinary assistance that the pound."

two-pence in the pound."
the Township Meetings are soon to
when the inhabitant householders
ders of this and other Districts, will holders of this and other Districts, win-send together for the purpose of transac-ir Township business, and could at the usegive an expression upon the amend-imposed by the District Council, if they that had been proposed; and it may be that the inhabitants of the several Dis-monally known in thing of the petition

generally knew nothing of the petition it to, it might be a great favour conferred graph by you, to meet, grant by you, to meet, grant by circulated paper. by you, to insert it in your valuable Meicksburgh, Dec., 6, 1542. upliance with this request, we here the Memorial of the District Council to

gislature.1

mal ou Municipal Act & Common Schools. EABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ROVINCE OF CANADA IN PARLIAMENT wrial of the District Council of the Memorialists entertaining an an-

stitutions, and that their operations indered as beneficial as possible by enactment; and having in the ree Sessions of their own body, had rience of the practical working of the which they have been assembled; are ral alterations which they conceive peral alterations which they conceive action the said Act, viz:

British Trick Tourish the powers and District Councils be more distinctly death the control which they are, or are not with reference to the general expendential administration of instice; as a the administration of justice; as to the especially the Treasurer; and the which such efficers are to be remuis to the proper channel for the pre-the District Assessments; and the

and particular business of the Distric other recommend that, for the sake of the mode and duration of elections of ors. he election of District Clerk should streetly from the Council, subject to the of the Governor General, with a power ison for misconduct, or incompetency, the Councils should be empowered to dis written obligations for loans of mo-

certain managing committees of the should be authorized to sit during the of the Sessions; and the Chairman of the Sessions; and the Chairman of the Council, and the committees during the sitting of the Council, and before such Committees. fore such Committees. h reference to the 47th clause of the ouncil Act, By-Laws passed by the ould, if repugnant to law, be declarg the thirty days after the passing not be liable to become subsequent-

ch repugnancy. ollection, and disbursement of the de, and the amount of wages—aland salaries of all Officers and Serut of such for the

at sanaries of all Olacess ut of such funds.

e your Memorialists do not object 3.
of the wild land tax, they think it Kea

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