

THE BRITISH WHIG.
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.
Published Semi-Weekly,
EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY.
BY
EDWARD JOHN BAKER, M. D.
AT THE ATHENEUM,
In Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 1s. 6d. for each subsequent insertion; all other advertisements, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 1s. 6d. for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, will be inserted on the usual terms. Orders for discontinuance to be given to the publisher, or left in writing at the office.
Yearly Advertisers are charged SEVEN POUNDS PER ANNUM, per annum—in all cases payable in advance.

THE BRITISH WHIG being a Journal of the largest Circulation, NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on Advertisements. The Whig will be received by most of the Post Offices in the United Provinces, and will be sent to them with the greatest care, as paid to the Publisher. Produce received in payment.
All Letters (except from Agents) to be post paid.

ROBERT R. SMILEY, PRINTER.
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.
Orders executed in the best style, on reasonable terms. Blank Books, Memorials, Law Books, Court of Requests Forms, Sheriff's Forms, and other Printed Papers, kept for Sale.

D. S. GOLDEY,
DECEASED.
IS now at the Lambton House, and prepared to attend to professional calls.
Col. McLaughlin and Dr. Sampson have kindly permitted D. S. Goldey to refer to them.
Kingston, 10th Nov., 1843.

DR. HOWARD,
PRINCESS STREET,
(Directly opposite Mr. O'Leary's Boarding House.)
KINGSTON.

DR. A. C. ROBINSON
HAS removed to the Residence over Urquhart & MacIver's Store, West side of King Street, between Brock and Princess Streets, where he may be consulted as usual.
Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1843. \$4-4m

Messrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.
CLARENCE STREET, KINGSTON.
A few doors above Daley's Hotel, at the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Burns & Mowat.
August, 1843.

DOUGLAS FRASER,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery &c.,
Office in Mr. James Fraser's Dwelling, Ontario Street.
Kingston, 29th Nov., 1842.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street, KINGSTON.
IMPORTER OF PATENT CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN.
NAVAL STORES
Of every description. Boiled Lined Oil, and Paints.
Kingston, March 28, 1843.

PAINTING.
DAVID MARTIN,
(From Scotland)
PAINTER, GLAZIER, &
PAPER HANGER.
3 doors above the Scotch Church, Princess Street, Kingston.
N. B.—Whitewashing and Coloring.
Kingston, Feb. 10, 1843.

CITY STORE.
J. CARRUTHERS begs leave to inform the public that he has bought the CHEESE DAIRY of Mr. DAVID HAYEN, of Gananoque, well known as the best in the country.
The Cheese made this Season amounted to 15,000 lbs.,—and will be kept constantly on hand, and for Sale.
Kingston, Dec. 22d., 1843.

H. GILLESPIE & CO.
HAVE Received this day, their Superior Stock of English and French Merinoes, Cobourg and Princetta Cloths, Jubbahed Figures, Versailles Stripes, Single and two Colours, Persian Cloths, and China Chasun Dresses, all at very low prices.

JUST OPENED.
AT H. GILLESPIE & Co's., Lambton Buildings, Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets, their Rich Stock of Bonnet Ribbons, French Bonnet and Cap Flowers, Black and Colored Ostrich Feathers, Evening do., Evening Flowers, and Head Dresses.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having leased the premises at the foot of Princess Street, lately occupied by Mr. Hugh Calder, will have constantly on hand a general Assortment of Groceries which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any in the trade.
D. F. CAMPBELL,
Commercial Wharf,
Kingston, June 16th, 1843.

FOR SALE,
LOTS No. 18 & 19, in the 10th Con., Township of Rawdon, Victoria District.
Lot No. 14, in the 2d Con., Township of Georgina, Home District.
Lot No. 19 in the 10th Con., Richmond, Midland District. Together with 3 several parcels of Lot No. 17, broken Front, first Con. on second Range of the Township of Richmond, Midland District. Apply to
Messrs. FOSVYTH & MUTTERBURY,
Solicitors, Kingston.
Kingston, Dec. 9th, 1843.

WHITE FISH.
A FEW Barrels of this very Superior Article on hand.
—ALSO—
A few Barrels Pale Seal Oil, for Sale
M. T. HUNTER,
Ship Chandler, Ontario Street,
Kingston, Dec. 12th, 1843.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1844. NO. 22.

PROSPECTUS OF SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

ON the 1st, January, 1844, was published, to be continued monthly, at the price of 2s. 6d. the first number of SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE, a Journal of Literature, Art, Science, Commerce and Finance; Edited by P. L. SIMMONDS,
Fellow of the Statistical Society, Secretary of the Meteorological Society, Member of the Royal Agricultural and Ethnological Societies of London, Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, of the Literary Association of Barbadoes, of the Agricultural Societies of Montreal, Philadelphia, Massachusetts, Königsberg, &c. &c. &c.

In submitting a New Periodical to the Public, it is customary to state in few words, the object with which it has been set on foot, and as far as possible, the mode in which it will be conducted.
Much consideration has been bestowed on the plan of our publication, and every part has been duly weighed.
We have ever maintained the opinion, that the interests of Great Britain and her Colonies can never be permanently at variance, or at least that it is always practicable by sound legislation, to render the prosperity of the mother country the cause and consequence of that of her children. We shall therefore endeavour to enforce and illustrate these views by showing, in the minutest detail, the mutual dependence of every part of our vast empire, and by pointing out the methods by which apparently conflicting interests may be conciliated.

Any further statement of our views and theories is unnecessary in this place. The Public must judge whether we redeem the pledge here given, that we shall be consistent and persevering in the advocacy of British and Colonial interests.
It is necessary, however, to say something of the means we have at our disposal, for treating in a fitting manner the subject of the Colonies—under which term we include the whole of our daily increasing empire exterior to the mother country.

In the first place we propose, by a high rate of remuneration, to secure as contributors, some of the ablest writers on the subjects which it is our province to discuss; and we invite gentlemen, whose studies have been directed to the Colonies, to forward us papers, directed to Great Britain and her Colonies, which will receive the most attentive consideration. We shall not only discuss the most interesting questions connected with our foreign possessions, but shall labour to furnish our readers with a complete description of the manners and customs of the various people over whom our sway extends, of the countries they inhabit, their productions and capabilities of supporting emigrants. In short, we shall strive to make our publication useful and interesting to the Statesman, the Merchant, the Geographer, the Ethnologist, the Literary Man, and the General Reader. Its contents will embrace every subject connected with Commerce and Navigation, Agriculture and Manufactures, Marine Insurance, the Laws and Regulations of Trade, and the Treaties and Commercial Treaties of various nations; thus forming a repository for full and authentic Statistical Tables of the Trade, Navigation, Resources, and Population of Great Britain and her Colonies.
We afford unhesitatingly that we shall be enabled to offer to the Public a more comprehensive, original, and carefully condensed summary of Colonial Intelligence, than has hitherto appeared in any publication. To those interested in particular Colonies, we shall afford a complete synopsis of the occurrences there taking place, together with many of those minor incidents never noticed in the London Papers, but which give a local colouring and peculiar charm to narratives, that deprived of them, are considered dry and uninteresting.

The resources at the disposal of the Proprietor of Simmonds's Colonial Magazine, for the attainment of these objects, are extensive and peculiar. His office has for years been the centre of a widely developed system of Colonial transactions, and he has been for the same period in the regular receipt of every newspaper issued in our dependencies, from the largest to the smallest, as well as all the proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures, the Colonial Almanacs, Directories, Meteorological Registers, and such Statistical Works as serve to show the progress and improvement of our possessions beyond the seas. Active and intelligent correspondents have been secured in all our Colonies, whose communications cannot fail to furnish correct, ample, and early information on Colonial matters. By their assistance we shall be enabled to offer from time to time, suggestions as to the best methods of improving and extending the natural and local advantages possessed by our numerous settlements and colonies.

Supporting, as we shall do, Colonization on an enlarged scale, in opposition to popular prejudice; looking to no adventitious sources of success, and determining to advocate through equi and thorough good report, the interests of Great Britain, her Colonies, and her Commerce, we venture before the Public. That we shall meet their support we feel assured, not only from the Literary resources at our command, from our extensive and well-organized connections, and the encouragement held out to those Colonies where our proposed undertaking is already known; but because the subjects to which our pages will be devoted are daily increasing in importance, and exciting a corresponding interest in the public mind.

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
THE APARTMENTS situated over the Auction Rooms of THOMAS GREEN, Esq., King Street, together with the privilege of the Yard in rear.—The whole is well adapted for the Residence of a Private Family.
For particulars, apply to THOMAS GREEN Esq., on the Premises, or to the Proprietor.
JAMES MORTON.
Kingston, 21st Nov., 1843.

WHEAT, FLOUR, PORK & POTASH.
THE Subscribers will pay the highest Market Price in Cash, for any quantity of Wheat, Flour, Pork and Potash, delivered at their Warehouse, Ontario Street. The Wheat will be taken in at the "City Mills."
R. H. & T. RAE.
Kingston, 22d July 23d, 1844

BY PRIVATE SALE,
A FIRST RATE BILLIARD TABLE, full size, with Balls and Cues complete—price £25.
WILLIAM WARE,
Agnt.
Corner, Commercial Mart Buildings,
Kingston, 13th Feb. 1844.

TO AGRICULTURISTS. FORWARDING, &c.

200,000 BUSHELS OF COARSE GRAIN WANTED ANNUALLY.
THE Subscriber having now completed, and ready for operation, his new and extensive Distilling Establishment, which is intended to consume FIVE HUNDRED Bushels of Grain daily—together in connection with his existing Establishment, will require TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Bushels of Grain annually, and wishes to acquaint the Farmers generally, that they can now depend on at all times a steady market for the Sale of Coarse Grain of every description, at the highest Cash prices, and trusts that this new and extensive opening for the consumption of Produce, which has hitherto been but limited, will meet with a spirit of enterprise on the part of each Farmer to supply the desired quantity, thereby securing to the Country the circulation of a large amount of Cash, which no doubt our American neighbours would like very well to pocket.

JAMES MORTON.
Kingston Brewery & Distillery, }
January 3d, 1844.

The following Papers to copy the above until further notice.—Freeton Sun, Belleville Intelligencer, Cobourg Star, Brockville Recorder, and Bytown Gazette.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
STEAMBOAT TRANSPORT ON LAKE ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1844.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until noon on MONDAY the 11th March, next, from any person or persons desirous of entering into Contracts for the following services, namely:—
For the Transport of Troops, Baggage, and Government Stores from and to the various stations on Lake Ontario, from Kingston upwards, during the season of navigation of 1844.
For the Transport of do, do, do, from and to the various stations on the Bay of Quinte during do.

Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will be required, and the real Signatures of two responsible persons willing to enter into a bond with the principal, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be given in the Tender.
Payment will be made in Mexican or United States Dollars, at 5s. 1d. currency each, or by Check on a Chartered Bank, at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer.
Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office, where any further information may be obtained.
Commissariat, Kingston, }
22d January, 1844.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
THE Subscriber respectfully notifies Families, who are in the habit of using the best Teas, that he has now on hand, an assortment of Black and Green Teas imported direct from China, not to be equalled in the Province for strength and flavor; an sold for Cash, on moderate terms.
JAMES WILLIAMSON.

N. B. The Subscriber having made his arrangements is now able to supply Country Merchants by the Chest or Half Chest at Montreal prices.
Princess Street, Jan., 1844.

SUPERIOR ALE & BEER AT THE CITY BREWERY.
THE CITY BREWERY COMPANY have now in their Cellars a large Stock of BOTTLED ALE, which they recommend to Innkeepers and Private Families, for its quality and cheapness. The quality being nothing inferior to that of Allowa or Edinburgh Ale, and the price but 6s. 3d. per dozen, exclusive of Bottles. A discount of 10 per cent. being allowed on purchases exceeding 3 dozen.
Their BEER is so generally and favorably received, that they deem it unnecessary to say anything in commendation of it, and any quantity over 5 gallons is now sold by them at the reduced price of 10d. per gallon; the 5 gallon Cask held at the usual price of 1s.
Kingston, 20th January, 1844.
From the Anglo American, 9th Dec., 1843.
"The new City Brewery well deserves notice. They are following hard, this Establishment, on our Celebrated Allowa Brewery in the manufacture of a very superior article of Ale."

STORE TO LET,
The Retail part of the premises lately occupied by Mr GEORGE ROSS, Corner of Bagot and Princess Streets, and directly opposite the Lambton House, being a first rate Stand for any Retail Business. Rent moderate, enquire of
ROD. ROSS.
Kingston, 19th Dec., 1843.

BY PRIVATE SALE,
A FIRST RATE BILLIARD TABLE, full size, with Balls and Cues complete—price £25.
WILLIAM WARE,
Agnt.
Corner, Commercial Mart Buildings,
Kingston, 13th Feb. 1844.

THE BEAUTIES OF WAR.

The deadly animosity which existed between the French and the Prussians during the occupation of France by the allied army, can hardly be conceived by any but those who were spectators of it: it showed itself in a thousand modes,—not merely in contest in the field in the serious antagonism of war, but in the most trivial and insignificant actions of ordinary life. The hatred was reciprocal. I have seen a Prussian officer when his load of wood came to his quarters, make the carrier wait an hour to his own inconvenience, before he would allow it to be unloaded; the man standing all the while in the rain, swearing with the peculiar grace and volubility of that period,—a fashion so extraordinary, that those who have only visited France within the last twenty years cannot form to themselves an idea of the extent to which the accomplishment may be cultivated. The man in his turn would contrive to place all the worst pieces of wood to come out first, so as to give the impression that the whole was of inferior quality; and when the Prussian had exhausted himself with complaints and exclamations, and the Frenchman with oaths and exclamations, (that the worst wood in the world was too good for a Prussian,) he would ostentatiously place all the fine pieces uppermost, with a snirk which seemed to say:—"Now, you can't make a complaint to the authorities, for the wood is better than average, and I have had my revenge by worrying you."

A row of the largest pieces of artillery was placed along the Quai Voltaire, and all that side of the river down to the Chamber of Deputies. Night and day stood by the side of each a man with a lighted match, and it was understood that they were loaded to the muzzle with grape shot. Directly in front of them, across the river, were booths, swings, stalls for fruit and confectionery, printing-presses (not the most decent) rope-dancers, mount-banks, and all other contrivances for the public amusement; while enormous crowds of grown men and women were amusing themselves with all the enthusiasm of children, apparently unconscious of the existence of the deadly weapons of war.

The indifference to danger generated by habits of warfare is inconceivable by those who have never seen it. Every individual of the motley throng knew that on any sudden "craque" he might be blown to atoms before he could reach a place of safety, but he trusted it would not happen, like the dwellers on Vesuvius; and if the guns were fired, perhaps he might be able to get out of the way in time—"If not, not," and so he continued his amusement.

With those whose patriotism was too powerful for restraint, and who felt the utter impossibility of open resistance by arms, it was some consolation to walk behind the row of cannon, just out of the reach of the bayonets of the sentinels, and empty their hearts in execrations, I was often tempted to go and listen to them, from the extraordinary energy and eloquence of their vituperation, which was curiously composed of words (not sentences) without the slightest meaning; occasionally, however, the orators would break out into threats of reviving Prussia, and wreaking their vengeance; but as these threats were unintelligible to the soldiers, they excited no more attention than the preliminary oaths. The Prussians knew that the words were intended for insult, because the pantomime was so perfect that it did not require the aid of language to make itself understood; but they generally bore it with the most philosophical indifference. I was always apprehensive, however, that the patience of some one individual soldier might be unable to last out the succession of execrations, and that the human overcoming the military feeling, might vent itself in an explosion, and I might thus come in for a stray shot, which would have been a disagreeable reward for my anxiety to complete my vocabulary of French.

It was really a very extraordinary exhibition, and such as I verily believe could exist only in Paris. The crowds of swearers and threateners gave way at the approach of the large patrols (necessarily travelling all parts of the town,) and vanished—how or where, used to astonish me, for the moment the patrol had passed they made their appearance again like a swarm of gnats, and resumed their occupation. The thing seemed to give them great relief; and if so, as it did nobody any harm, it would have been a pity to interrupt their expectation. A Parisian man is, perhaps, the only collection of human beings in the world which could feel consoled by the process.

In remote parts of the country, however, the animosity was less lively and more deadly, and assassinations were frequent; they should occasionally exercise the spirit of retaliation, and in the small bodies of their troops dispersed in the villages personal conflicts were common in spite of military discipline. A large part of their troops were landwehr (militia) and even landsturm (levy en masse,) so that discipline was necessarily imperfect. I was at this time quartered in the house of a gentleman who was secretary to a branch of the municipal government, and he often showed me petitions from towns and districts, entreating to be relieved from the presence of the Prussian troops, and to be allowed English in lieu of them; still more frequently came petitions for English in-

Miscellaneous Extracts.

stead of French, whose tyranny and actions were intolerable. Defeat had exasperated them to madness, and they wreaked their vengeance indiscriminately on friends and foes. The state of demoralization of the French army was complete.

Occasionally a Prussian officer would take care to let the hosts feel that France was not safe for a experiencing some of the miseries she had inflicted on other nations; and the hatred of Blucher was so intense for everything connected with Frenchmen, that offenders were pretty sure of impunity when complaints were carried to head-quarters. The Duke of Wellington's general orders at this period show his great anxiety to establish better discipline, and his fears lest the severity of the Prussians should excite a general revolt, and jeopardize all the fruits of his hard-earned victory and arduous negotiations.

One of the instances of this tyranny and resistance will show that it is not always safe to indulge a spirit of retaliation in an enemy's country, however completely it may seem subdued. There was no part of France where there appeared less chance of collision between the foreign troops and the peasantry than in the Province of Normandy. Prussian troops took up their quarters in the towns and villages of that country with as much tranquility and composure as in their own, and they no more contemplated opposition from the inhabitants, than an English regiment would expect in Scotland. Being in very small bodies, the officers were enabled to exercise a close surveillance over their men, and whatever license they might allow to themselves, they maintained strict discipline among the private soldiers.

A Prussian officer, with whose friends I am acquainted, was quartered in the house of a widow, who, since the death of her husband continued to conduct a large establishment for the manufacture of crockery (Payence) at B—. This hard and heavy substance requires the greatest possible heat for its vitification, and the furnaces are of gigantic magnitude and strength. The men employed in the manufactory lodged and boarded in the house, and like the miners in Cornwall, were not mere servants, but a sort of fellow-adventurers, whose gains depended in some measure on the success of the establishment. These men, whose laborious occupation was incompatible with any but great bodily strength, felt the honor of the head of the establishment to be in some sort their own, and that they were bound to maintain the cause of the widow and the fatherless. Madame L—'s family consisted of one son only, about fifteen years of age.

The servant of the officer, having seen the indulgence to others for similar freaks, determined to exercise a little of the pleasure of authority himself, and after his master was gone to bed was in the habit of keeping up the family to prepare his coffee, which he did not choose to take till two hours after the time, they usually retired to rest; he would sometimes take it into his head to be hungry at three o'clock in the morning, and insist on having something grilled for supper, which if not done to his taste he would throw into the fire, and command them to take more pains with the next. Madame L— at last determined to make a formal complaint to the officer.

Whether the mode of stating her grievances did not please him, or the narration excited recollections which awakened a dormant spirit of revenge, he received her remonstrances with haughtiness. "Madam," said he, "my servant shall call you all out of bed six times every night if I please, and you shall wait upon him yourself. I am sorry that you have no daughters, that you might learn how you infernal countrymen behaved to my sisters.—My mother was a widow with four daughters; six officers of your uncivilized nation were quartered in her house—she had lost her only other son in the battle of Jena, and I was far away. The conduct of your countrymen would have disgraced the lowest savages—my mother and sisters were subjected to loathsome indignities, and made to perform the most abject menial services for their brutal guests. My mother's heart was broken—she sank under the horrors she was compelled to witness; and while her corpse yet lay in the house the officers endeavored to dishonor my sisters; but I should go mad were I to begin a list of the atrocities committed by your army. You shall know a little of the miseries of war—to-morrow you shall have a couple more officers and half a dozen soldiers to maintain—see that you prepare for them. Take care to let me have a turkey dressed at half-past two in the morning, and coffee at four."

The lady shrunk away, terrified at the aspect of the infuriated Prussian, and retired to think of the best mode of pacifying him; she rightly conjectured that the attempt would be most likely to be successful after she should have prepared him a dinner with unusual care, and given him time to subside; set herself to the task with the determination to please him, if possible; and hoped that a more humble entreaty in the evening might avert the dreaded infliction with which she had been threatened.

Not so her son, who had been listening at the door, attracted by the loud voice of the officer. He heard all; but in his attempts to rouse the workmen to resistance did not think it at all necessary to repeat the officer's account of French cruelties in Prussia—he dwelt on the threats held out to his mother, and the tyranny of the servant—and he succeeded in inspiring

THE BEAUTIES OF WAR.

them with a determination to take a full revenge.

The lady went on with her preparations for the officer's dinner, and was deeply engaged in larding a fine fowl, when horrible screams assailed her ears. She rushed to the door of the kitchen—it was fastened; every outlet for escape closed; she screamed for her son, and was answered by him from the door, that there was no danger, and no cause for alarm. She entreated to be told what was the meaning of the screams, which now became fainter and fainter, as if retiring to a great distance—"Soyez tranquille, ma mere," said her son, "you will know it all presently. I will let you out directly; there is no danger—none whatever."

Presently the door was opened, and her son led her into the manufactory; but what was her horror to see the officer and his servant lying on the ground opposite the great furnace, each bound round with bandages from neck to foot like an Egyptian mummy. At the moment she entered, the door of the fiery furnace was thrown open, and cast its glare on the faces of the helpless beings; the servant had fainted from excess of terror, and the officer's bloodless countenance in vain assumed an air of firmness. "Save me, Madam, if possible, and I swear to you that this outrage shall never be betrayed. I and my servant will instantly remove, and you shall have no others quartered on you." The lady stood aghast and unable to utter a word. The men cried out, "Don't believe him, madam, let us make complaints impossible;" and they took up the helpless beings, and brought their feet near to the mouth of the furnace. Say but the word, and in three minutes there won't be a vestige of either of them. We can never be detected—there won't be an atom of bone left, and their buttons will be undistinguished in the cinders. Say the word madam—say the word—they will be senseless in three seconds—the furnace is in full glow, and they will be turned into steam and ashes in half a minute."

It was an awful moment! the men had not exaggerated the effect of the furnace, for the intense white heat, much greater than that of a glass-house, would have volatilized every particle of the hapless wretches in an instant. The men held both the bodies in the attitude of throwing them into the furnace, and as their mistress's terror deprived her of the power of speech, they took silence for consent, and were proceeding to put their threat into execution, when the son, who had only intended to frighten the offenders, and never contemplated the actual murder, screamed out his horror, and threw himself on his knees to intercede for them. The mother had by this time found her tongue, and joined her prayers with those of her son; but it was not till after very long and urgent entreaties that they succeeded in arresting the hands of the ruffians, who were glowing in anticipation of so complete and so safe a vengeance. Indeed, except by the confession of one of the parties, depicted would have been a splendid tragedy.

The officer and his servant were liberated, the latter placed in bed delirious, and the officer was in no frame of mind to do justice to Madame L—'s cooking. I venture to guess that the fowl went away unscathed.

The next day both officers and men were removed to fresh quarters; but the servant's delirium gave rise to suspicion; and although the officer contended that the whole was a fable, it is supposed that his fellow soldiers believed his story, for the manufactory was shortly afterwards burnt to the ground, and the men thrown out of employment for months.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.
A Special General Court, called by requisition, was held lately on the affairs of Scinde. Mr. John Cotton in the chair. The minutes of the quarterly meeting having been read,
The Chairman said the Court had been specially called, on the requisition of nine Proprietors, to consider certain resolutions relating to the affairs of Scinde. The Directors had, however, received a letter from Lord Ripon, dated the 5th ult., informing them that the papers which had been promised, would be laid before the Proprietors immediately after the meeting of Parliament, and it was for the Court to consider whether, under these circumstances, it would be advisable to proceed with the discussion.
A conversation then took place as to the expediency of postponing the discussion.
Mr. Sullivan said, that having read the papers, he conceived that he was in a position to judge of the merits of the question, and he would, therefore, proceed with his address. He said within the last few months the public had been startled by the intelligence that the Amcers of Scinde, who had been previously in amity with this country, had been dethroned and banished, their country wrested from them, and their persons imprisoned. Every man was bound to inquire into the history of the proceedings, and if they were unjust, to use his best endeavors to obtain redress. In order rightly to understand the subject, it was necessary to keep in mind that these unfortunate Amcers had formerly evinced the greatest repugnance to entering into such relations with us as would compel them to receive a body of British troops and a British resident into their territory, though they were anxious for our protection, if it could be retained without the sacrifice of their independence. Very different were the feelings of the Governor General of India; it was essential to the success of his political plans to establish a British influence permanently in Scinde.—With a view to carry out British designs, he instructed our political agent at Lahore to remonstrate with Runjeet Singh against his invasion of Scinde, and to offer to them our mediation in their quarrel. They treated the mission which was sent to them with marked respect. Colonel Pottinger at length reported that he had brought his negotiations to a successful issue, and that they had consented to receive a British establishment at Hyderabad. The Governor General refused, however, to carry out one of the conditions, which was that Runjeet Singh should be compelled to evacuate the Scinde Territory. The Honorable Proprietors then read the letter from Colonel Pot-

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