tion in Jamaica. They gratefully acknowledge his undeviating adherence to those just and liberal principles on which the government of Jamaica had been administered, should be adopted in the administration of their governments. Shortly after Lord Metcalfe's return from Jamaica, a numerous and influential body interested in the other colonies, presented him with an address, expressing "the sentiments of gratitude and admiration with which they appreciated the ability, the impartiality, and the success of his administration of the government of Jamaica. They gratefully acknowledged his undeviating adherence to those just and liberal principles by which alone the relations between the parent state and the colonies can be maintained with the feelings essential to their mutual honour and welfare; and they expressed their conviction, that, as his administration must be the unerring guide for that of every other colony, so its benefits will extend to the whole colonial empire of Great Britain. Thus, by his administration of the government of one colony, during only the short space of two years, he laid the foundation for that permanent union of this and all the other colonies with the parent state, which would secure the welfare and happiness of the millions to whom they are inhabited, and add to the strength, the power and splendour of the British empire.

Such is a faint record of only two years of the distinguished public life of this great good man.—How few statesmen have ever furnished materials for such a record? What greater good can be desired for our country, than that the excellent Metcalfe, and his administration of Jamaica, may ever be the 'guide-post and land-mark' in her councils for the government of all colonies, and may ever exercise a predominant influence in the relations between them and the parent state?

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Prince Edward Island papers received by the last mail, contains a long letter from the Hon. Joseph Pope to His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley. Mr. Pope was Speaker of the Assembly and a Member besides of the Executive Council—and His Excellency suspended him from the latter body on the 1st of April last, which Mr. Pope calls "a low and contemptible joke." The public and alleged causes of difference are stated in the Letter as follows:—

"Had your Excellency stated that they originated in my having refused, as a member of the House of Assembly, to take £500 per annum from the pockets of the people of this Island, for your private advantage, you would have stated the true cause. But your Excellency with your characteristic "*tact*" displayed too much cunning to make this the ground of your accusation to Her Majesty's Government—the experience of the past having doubtless taught your Excellency, that the subject was rather too dangerous to open up—and has therefore relieved me from an imputation, plausible in itself, and consequently credited by some, not acquainted with the public affairs of this Colony: but with a short-sightedness equally characteristic of your Excellency, you have attributed my opposition to causes, which are of all others the most easily refuted. You state to the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone, that "as for any "support from Mr. Pope, I am quite satisfied "that in all his private actions, since the time "of my persuading in reading the speech res-"pecting the debt he had accumulated, at the "opening of the Session of 1845, he has been "my concealed enemy." And also in your Despatch of the 27th of April last, you state "the simple fact is, that Mr. Pope has, in his "four years' direction of the financial affairs of "the Colony, accumulated a debt of £30,000, "or rather more (for I have things before me "tending to show an enlarged debt), and "looked to this £30,000 as a relief."

It does not appear from the above extract, that Mr. Pope is inclined to observe the decorum proper to his office. His ascription of private motives, and his use of words and phrases, having a tendency to insult Her Majesty's Representative, are highly indecorous and many parts of the letter are in these respects frivolous, and couched in bad taste—the whole appearing to be dictated under the influence of feelings of extreme irritability. The following extract is curious:

"If public opinion, as expressed by the Representatives of the People in the last House of Assembly, be any certain criterion of your Excellency's popularity, a want of confidence in your administration has already been pronounced. It is true that many new Members have been returned to the present House of Assembly, but none have been returned pledged to support your Excellency's Government, if I may except Mr. Whelan, formerly paid by your Excellency as an Editor. The voice of the country has been pronounced in favor of a Responsible Government, as the only means of destroying that system of Colonial misrule which now happily has found almost its last-lurking place in Prince Edward Island—not that undefined bug-bear which, in some of the Colonies, has for a time tended to render insecure the tenure of office of every public servant above the grade of constable—keep alive petty feuds, and engendered personal animosities—but a just and constitutional responsibility, such as has been laid down by the late Governor General Lord Metcalfe, by Sir John Harvey and other enlightened Governors, and has been approved of by Her Majesty's Ministers as the basis of good Government, and which every loyal British subject has a right to demand and enjoy. Such a measure was that unanimously prayed for by the late House of Assembly. Attempts, it is stated, have been made by your Excellency to persuade some of the new members that your Excellency is favorably disposed towards such a measure, and that your influence would be exerted to procure its extension to this Colony. Those who know more of your Excellency, would as soon believe that the Ethiopian would change his skin or the Leopard his spots, as that Sir Henry V. Huntley would ever be the advocate of a measure that would confine within constitutional bounds the exercise of his delegated authority. Let those of the new members who have suffered themselves to be led into such an error, attend to the following statements made by your Excellency in your Despatch to the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, of the 27th April last, on the subject of my suspension. You state that, "in a former address, on the subject of Respon-"sible Government, it will be seen that the "House of Assembly require also an alteration "in the Executive Council, which, when "carried into effect, would leave the entire "management of the Island Government in "the hands of the Assembly altogether, for "the power of the other branches would be nominated," and then I think your Excellency, and those who may have the hardihood to attempt to carry out your policy, will be unsupported by the Representatives of the People in the present House of Assembly.

Mr. Pope concludes his lengthy epistle of two broad columns and a half by the following tender of resignation:

"From a review therefore of the circumstances recapitulated in this letter, and in deference to what I consider to be the public opinion of the people of this Island as regards your Excellency's Administration of your Government, I feel it my duty to tender to your Excellency my resignation, of my seat as a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of this Island."

The despatches which follow are also appended, and Mr. Pope in his Note to the Editor of the *Islander* respecting them, states—"That portion of the Despatch of the 30th May, marked in *italics* was suppressed by His Excellency from the Council as well as myself, until ordered to be furnished to both by Earl Grey." That portion embraces all the paragraphs of the despatch except the last.

[(No. 14.)] Downing Street,
SIR: 30th May, 1846.

I have received your Despatches, dated the 7th April last (Nos. 18, 19 and the 27th of the same month (No. 24,) and I have laid before the Queen the Memorial from Mr. Joseph Pope which accompanies the last of those Despatches.

It has not, however, been in my power to submit to Her Majesty, any advice as to the decision which it may be proper that Her Majesty should ultimately adopt, on the subject of Mr. Pope's complaints. For the present, the single question is, whether Mr. Pope ought to have been suspended from his seat in the Executive Council, without an exact observance of all the forms prescribed in your instructions, as necessary to precede any such suspension?

The ground you have assigned for dispensing with these forms is, that you had learnt from good private sources that the Council, if consulted, would have disuaded the suspension of Mr. Pope, and would have recommended you to commence your proceeding against him by referring the question to Her Majesty's Government.

Whether such advice, if sought and given, would really have been bad advice, is a point on which I do not think it convenient to touch in the present state of the question.

I confine myself to the remark that the anticipation of bad or unwelcome advice is not a sufficient reason for setting aside the general Instruction, that the removal of any member of the Executive Council should first be made the subject of a reference to the Board, and of deliberation by the other members of it.

In the terms of the Royal Instructions, it could not be justly said that the case of Mr. Pope of "a nature unfit to be made known to the Council," as that gentleman has himself observed, it was, in point of fact, already known, and to every other member of the Colonial society taking any interest in the public affairs of Prince Edward Island.

Under these circumstances it becomes my duty to desire that, in obedience to the Royal Instructions, the case of Mr. Pope be now brought before the executive Council—that he be reinstated in his office there—and if they should advise his suspension, then, but not otherwise, he be suspended from his office as an Executive Councillor, until Her Majesty's pleasure is known; and that all the proceedings of the Council on the subject, whatever may be the issue of those proceedings, be transmitted to me, for the information of Her Majesty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob'dt humble ser't.
(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut. Governor, Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c.
Examined,
T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

[No. 18.] Downing Street,
16th June, 1846.

SIR:

In my despatch of the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the suspension of Mr. Pope from his seat in the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island, I omitted to state, what it was fully my intention to have mentioned, namely: that although the restoration of that gentleman to the Council is the inevitable consequence of a strict observance of the Royal Instructions, yet that Her Majesty expects that, until her final decision shall be made known upon the proceedings about to be taken before the Executive Council, Mr. Pope will abstain from acting in the capacity of a Councillor. By this arrangement Mr. Pope and yourself will be relieved, not only from some embarrassment towards each other, but from a serious obstacle to the successful conduct of the affairs committed to you respectively by the Queen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob'dt humble serv't,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lieut. Governor, Sir H. V. Huntley, &c. &c.
Examined.
T. H. HAVILAND, Secretary.

The resignation of Mr. Pope, as will be seen by the following answer of His Excellency, has been graciously accepted:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Charlottetown, December 15, 1846.

SIR:

I am directed by His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, tendering your seat in the Executive Council of this Island.

I am further directed to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to accept such resignation; and that your communication relative thereto, will be forwarded with the least delay to the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob'dt humble serv't,
T. H. HAVILAND,
To Joseph Pope, Esq. Secretary.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

The State of Ohio has recently been visited by one of the most destructive floods, experienced in that section of our country for a long series of years. The destruction of property is very great. The city of Dayton has suffered exceedingly. The Miama river overflowed its banks, rising at the rate of eighteen inches to the hour until it had attained a height of two feet above the memorable flood of 1832. It carried away eighty rods of the embankment, the aqueduct and all the bridges in vicinity of that city. The city itself was pretty much inundated, and as the water arose in the night, according to the description given by the Dayton *Journal*, the inhabitants were driven from their beds and their houses, to seek safety by an escape to the more elevated portions of the town. The damage is estimated from 100,000, to $1,000,000, but the extent was not sufficiently understood at the last dates to estimate the amount correctly. The public works in the Miami Valley suffered much.

The flood in the Scioto valley was also very great. The Ohio *Statesman* gives an account of the destruction of several pork packing establishments. Added to these are mills, bridges, fences, crops, &c., to an unprecedented extent. It says:—"The dam that supplied the Columbus feeder of the main canal has been in great danger, and all possible exertion has been used to-day to save the abutment on the west Scioto. One person has estimated the amount of fencing carried away on the Scioto alone at a *thousand miles in length*. We have heard the probable amount of corn lost, if the flood was as severe below as above, estimated at from one to three millions of bushels. By a mark made by Mr. Ridgway in the warehouse at the west of the bridge, at the great flood of 1832, the present flood was just 19 inches higher than that and perhaps the highest known since the settlement of the country."

The Cincinnati papers give an account of the rising of the waters in the great Miami which caused much damage along its valley.

The Vernon River carried away mill dams, bridges, &c. One farmer, in the valley, lost a large number of sheep, estimated at from $3,000 to $4,000.

The streams in northern Ohio were also much swelled by the protracted rains that nigh flooded that portion of the earth again, but the damage is inconsiderable, compared with that of the more southern portions of the state.

☞The citizens of New Orleans have opened a subscription for swords, to be presented to the French and English officers, who so nobly exerted themselves in the face of most imminent danger, to save the crew of the U. S. brig Somers, capsized in a sudden squall off the city of Vera Cruz. The names of the officers are Mr. Wood, first lieutenant of the British frigate Erdymion, and Midshipman Satis, of the French brig Pylades.

FROM MEXICO.

From the New York Tribune.

The steamship Alabama has arrived at New Orleans. She left Brazos on the 3d inst. No especial news of interest from Saltillo, from which it is inferred that the danger of attack was not as imminent as at first supposed, when Gen. Worth's express was dispatched for reinforcements.

The remains of Watson, Ridgely and others, Baltimoreans, arrived at New Orleans in the Alabama. Lieut. Boyle, of Washington, died on the passage.

Dates from Matamoras to the 1st inst. have come to hand. Since last advices, there have been rumors of battles, marches, and countermarches—that Gen. Wool's column was cut off—Gen. Worth's division driven back to Monterey from Saltillo, and that Gen. Taylor was shut up at Monterey.

Gen. Scott and staff left two days previous in haste for Camargo. Going up the river they met a steamer with the mail bringing intelligence that part of the corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's army had been seen near Parras, where Gen. Wool's army was encamped, and that Gen. Wool had joined Gen. Worth at Saltillo, as had General Twiggs and Quitman, as per previous accounts.

Gen. Patterson's division had crossed the river at San Fernando five days previous, and would soon reach Victoria, its destination.

Gen. Taylor, it was thought, would, no doubt, return home as soon as Scott took command.

When Gen. Patterson reaches Victoria, all the passes to San Luis will be shut up.

Advices from Tampico to the 30th ult. report everything quiet and orderly. The bark Ivanona, from New York, had arrived at Tampico with the company of artillery under Capt. Magruder. They were at once marched to camp. Mr. Chase, former United States Consul, has been appointed Collector of the Customs at Tampico. Rumors of a meditated attack on Tampico were circulated, but were considered mere Mexican tales. Trade and commerce were very brisk. Great competition exists among the pilots, whose rates are now five dollars per foot in, and four dollars out.—There are two associations of pilots, one American, and the other Mexican.

A slip from Norfolk, of yesterday's date, received here by steamboat Osceola, reports that the steamship Mississippi had just arrived from Anton Lizardo, 29th. On the 20th Dec., Commodore Perry, with several vessels, took possession of Laguna, and destroyed all the enemy's guns and munitions of war found in the forts and in the town.

Com. Sands, with two vessels, was left in charge off Alvarado.

The Mississippi captured a Mexican schooner called the Amelia, and sent her to New Orleans for sale.

Gen. Santa Anna is declared by the new Congress duly elected President of the Republic of Mexico.

From an examination of farther files of Mexican papers, no direct action appears to have been had upon the subject of the war by the Mexican Congress. The Mexican papers convey the impression that San Luis is to be the great battle ground of the war.

Official Mexican account have been received of events at Los Angelos, on the Pacific. In the action of the 21th Sept. at that place, 27 Americans were made prisoners, and 3 wounded; one Mexican was killed, but no Americans. The conquerers then laid siege to the City of Angelos, and on the 30th September the town capitulated to Flores. The terms of surrender are drawn up with as much deliberation as those of Monterey, and are detailed at length in the New Orleans papers.

General Jessup and Staff, and 240 sick and discharged soldiers came passengers in the Alabama.

A TALE OF CRUELTY.

The New York Sun says that a few days since an emigrant ship arrived at that port, the Captain of which was guilty of many cruelties:—

"The vessel was 65 days from Liverpool. Her provisions failed, sickness was on board, and 20 persons died. But for the interference of the only cabin passenger on board many of the passengers would have lost their lives. The Captain would not allow water to be drawn from the sea for the passengers to wash their utensils with; when a pail was drawn up, he lashed the passengers that did it, with a rope. He was continually inflicting blows with a rope's end or his fist. The steerage passengers numbering over a hundred and thirty, dared not come on deck. The scurvy prevailed, 40 were attacked, and many died with it. A dying man contrived to get to the tank for some water; the Captain saw him, kicked him away from it without it, and the poor wretch died in two hours after. The sailors were told to roll up the body in a bag and pitch it over, not giving any opportunity to ascertain the cause of his death. The steward was brutally struck by the mate, and when a passenger called the attention of the captain to it, he assisted the mate in his brutal work, and but for the passengers presenting pistols, the poor wretch would have been killed. He is now in the hospital, the captain having given him $50 to say nothing about it. An inquest is to be called to examine the facts."

If half these outrages were committed, the name of the ship and its brutal Captain should be known, that if no other punishment is inflicted upon the wretch, the whole community may have the satisfaction of knowing who the monster is?

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR.—The U. S. Gazette published an abstract of the bill reported on Saturday for appropriations for the Army, Naval Service, and for the expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending 30th June, 1848; the total amount of which is $39,638,232 74. This sum does not probably include the expenses of the 10,000 new troops to be raised under the authority of the bill now before the House, which will most likely become a law in a few days. The amount asked for the regular Army is..... $6,813,373 25
For Volunteers..... 17,932,331 00
To supply deficiencies in former appropriations for pay of Volunteers, transportation of supplies, &c..... 4,793,030 00
Total for Army..... $21,538,704 25
For the Naval service..... 8,920,204 49
For the Indian Department..... 1,179,324 00
Grand total..... $39,638,232 74

We copy from the "Royal Gazette" the accompanying animated description of "Life in Halifax" at the present season:

Unusual gaiety is the characteristic of society in Halifax during the close of the present year. The approaching "season" will open with remarkable spirit. Our Legislative wisdom will be drawn off somewhat from the angry discussion of Provincial Politics to the more pleasing interchange of kind words and gallant rivalries in the "Assemblies," and the usual Highland Ball—to the celebration of St. George and St. Patrick—and the visiting of our little Thespian Temple, where the sons of Mars, "strut their brief hour on the stage," most creditable. It will be a glad change, indeed, if those temptations to good humour shall soothe down the austerity of past sessions, and infuse more brotherly feeling into our Senate Halls.

Besides the channels of amusement we have mentioned, the usual winter pastimes are enthusiastically entered into. We have had sleighing and skating alternately for the last three weeks. Three or four tandem sleighs have appeared; but the officers of the Garrison do not appear to have formed a "Club," as in the days of Yore. The Theatricals no doubt command too much of their attention; but the Assemblies will no doubt pave the way for parties to Fultz's before the winter is half over—and the end whereof we pretend not to foretel—otherwise than by surmising that Beauty may win some visits to the Altar.

The skating around the city is only tolerable on Maynard's Lake. Chocolate Lake, and the First Lake at Dartmouth, are both rough.—Maynard's rejoices every afternoon in Skating Parties, intensely engaged in the animated game of "ricket." The ice on Tuesday presented a scene worthy of an artist's pencil, and to-day bids fair to be equally spread over with skaters.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROCHESTER.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IRELAND.

The following letter appears in the *Cork Examiner* of the 2nd:—

"CLOGHEEN, Nov. 29.—On Wednesday last upward of 1200 wretched beings were thrown out of employment, regardless of every consequence. On the following Friday, they poured into our little town, and rushed indiscriminately into all the bread shops, breaking windows, and, in some instances resorting to other commodities wholly unconnected with food. The house of a much respected townsman, Mr. James Atkins, was entered among the rest, though he (on the occasion of the previous week's payment being given at night, owing to the late hour the pay clerk arrived) humanely, in conjunction with Mr. J. O'Brien, kept open his establishment till morning, to accomodate a starving multitude."

Notwithstanding the writer's gloomy predictions for the future, it is satisfactory to know that at present matters are, if not better, at least no worse than they were four months back, and before the potato crop had been totally exhausted as an article of human food. The last advices from America, too, have had a beneficial effect here, and a further reduction in the prices of all kinds of provisions is confidently anticipated.

FRENCE.

THE CORN QUESTION IN FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday, publishes the following letter, dated Odessa, 12th ult:—"I have the satisfaction fully to confirm that which I have already announced several times, that the force of production and the extent and fertility of the lands which supply the Odessa are such that it may be asserted that it is impossible to exhaust them, and that the greater the demand, the greater will be the supply from them of wheat and other descriptions of grain. Notwithstanding the enormous shipments made in August, September and October last, there still exists in the stores of Odessa from 2,300,000 to 2,400,000 hectolitres of wheat, and about 400,000 of barley. The price of wheat varies according to the quality, from six to eight silver rubles the chetwert, which, at the present rate of exchange, is equal to from 12f. 5c. to 16f. 7c. the hectolitre in the stores. The price of rye is from 7½f. to 8½f. the hectolitre. Two-thirds of the wheat and rye in the stores are in the hands of export merchants, and are already sold.—But we receive daily supplies in consequence of the superabundant quantity and magnificent quality of the last harvest in the three Polish provinces. We expect 500,000 hectolitres of wheat from the Dniester. The north-east wind still prevails, nevertheless the sea is not frozen, and the cold is moderate, but the ships find a difficulty in arriving, and there are a number waiting at Constantinople to proceed to the Black Sea. The same want of means of conveyance is felt in the Danube. There are from 800,000 to 900,000 hectolitres of wheat at Galatz, and as much at Braila, which wait shipping." The same journal publishes a letter from Marseilles, which states that on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult., that there arrived in that port 16 ships laden with 53,400 hectolitres of corn, and a 17th with 2,500 barrels of flour from New York, being the first cargo of that nature received from the United States.

The *Siècle*, in commenting on the extraordinary credit again opened to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, asks "And what have we bought with all this money? The contempt of England, and outrages from the northern powers, which our diplomacy has not foreseen, and against which it has not had the courage to protest."

It would appear, from an article in the *Courier Français*, that the Ministerial cries is [illegible] in office. According to the *Courier*, the choice was only between M. Guizot and Count Molé, between whom there is scarcely any perceptible difference. M. Guizot is said to be exceedingly cool on the subject of the annexation of Cracow. It is said that he has protested, but will do no more. It is further said that he has not protested, and does not intend to do so.

A protest against the annexation from the Central Polish Committee of Paris, signed by Count de Lasteyrie, the president, and by M. Vavin, the secretary, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is published in the *Courier Français*.

Provision riots are taking place in the French provinces. The distress consequent on the scarcity of food is becoming general, and in many of the departments, is driving the people to desperation. At Chateauroux a mob of 600 persons took forcible possession of the market place, notwithstanding the presence of a brigade of gendarmerie, and forced the farmers to sell their corn at two francs a bushel, and in many cases carried it off without paying for it at all. They also took possession of the grain stores, and sold all the wheat they contained.

In the political salons of Paris, it is openly stated that Louis Phillippe and M. Guizot were both perfectly cognizant of the intention to annex Cracow; that, in fact, Cracow was a part of the price agreed by Louis Philippe, to be paid to Austria to purchase her support to the Montpensier marriage, but that it was only part of the price.

The *Constitutionnel* states that the King of the Belgians is expected to return to Paris by the 15th inst., and that his visit will be followed by one to London, with the intent of endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between the two cabinets of France and England.

The drain for bullion on the Bank of France still continues. It was stated on Monday that there was only £3,200,000 left in their coffers. The withdrawal of the deposits from the Savings' Bank of Paris also continues. The amount of withdrawals during last week exceeded the amount of depoitss by £17,000.

SPAIN.

According to a letter from Mareza, published in the *Emancipation*, of Toulouse, a band of 200 Carlists, under the command of a son of the celebrated Pextot, waxed Navarrellas on the 10th ult., completely armed, and with plenty of money. They paid for everything they consumed.

Madrid papers of the 3d ult., confirm the intelligence of the defeat of Sa da Bandeira, by Cazal near Chaves. They also publish a letter from Lisbon, which states that Col. Wylde had gone to Oporto to mediate between the Junta and the Queen, and that there was every prospect of his efforts being crowned with success.

The *Clamor Publico* publishes a letter from Manreza, of the 13th, stating that a Carlist band of 200 men had appeared in Catalonia. Their war cry is, "Carlos VI. The constitution of 1837! Death to the tributary system!"

The principles of free trade are making rapid progress throughout Spain. According to the *Espanol*, a free trade association was formed at Cadiz during the stay of Mr. Cobden in that city. Mr. Cobden was at Malaga on the 29th ult.

As might have been expected, the Anfrancesado Ministers have dismissed the judge who dared to give a decision against Count Bresson, in his affair with the *Tiempo*.

It is rumored in Madrid that serious differences have taken place between the Queen and her mother, and that Christina will most probably retire into France. It is said that a reconciliation will shortly take place between Queen Isabella and the Progressista party.

COMMERCIAL.

From the Liverpool Albion, Dec. 7.

The most striking feature that has exhibited itself during the past week in the mercantile transactions of Liverpool, is an advance in the prices of both corn and cotton, the two markets which exercise the most important influence on the prosperity of the country.

In regard to corn, the supplies of all kinds of grain have been light during the week, in part owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, and purchasers for Ireland operating pretty freely, whom has advanced 2d. to 3d. per 70lbs., and Indian corn to 64s. per quarter, a most exorbitant price, and entirely occasioned by the temporary scarcity of this article. It is asserted in Brunswick Street, that the sales made to Irish dealers go immediately into consumption, while others believe that they merely tend to fill the stores and shops in Ireland, instead of the warehouses in Liverpool, a large number of "middle men" having all at once sprung into existence in the Irish towns in consequence of the corn excitement. There are some parties, even, who believe that many of the purchases nominally for Ireland are on account of speculators, and still remain on this side of the channel. Those who are more experienced in the Liverpool corn trade, have the least confidence in present prices being maintained for any length of time.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Optifer per Orbem Discor."

KINGSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1847.

Our kind contributors have again spared us the labor of writing for to-day's Whig. Our friend, "the Irishman," takes his leave of the public, until a fresh occasion—some new proscription of his countrymen—shall draw forth the powerful energies of his quill. A letter from "Truth-Teller," defends Mr. Henry Smith, the Member for Frontenac, from the attacks of his Hamilton assailant. "One of the 'B'hoys'" belonging to that Juvenile Fire Company, the "Great Western," generously and manfully steps in to the rescue of Mr. W. Gunn, from some unmerited censure, in his capacity as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department. And last, though perhaps not least, "A Mechanic" expatiates at length upon the advantage of encouraging Ship Building in this good City of Kingston. These four Letters make the Whig.

CITY ELECTIONS.

NO. V.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR WHIG,—

On returning from the country yesterday evening, I was glad to find on my table several numbers of the Whig, published during my absence, some of which, I am happy to observe, contain intelligence that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction to all parties, while others are not free from certain allusions by no means calculated to flatter my own vanity.

In the first place, all lovers of peace and good order, must derive comfort from the reflection, that the great storm which frowned ominously for some time on our peaceful City, has swept quietly past, unattended by any of the direful events which those benevolent individuals who could perceive nothing but "bloodshed," "arson," and wholesale "murder" in any attempt to harmonise the Irish, were kindly pleased to predict. I entertain, however, a higher opinion of their humanity, than to believe that they feel the slightest mortification or disappointment, because their charitable prophecies have not, in this instance, been literally fulfilled.

It is not my intention to pursue this subject just now, neither shall I recur to it hereafter: sufficient to remark that those acute "logicians," who, in the vain hope of disguising stubborn facts, base their reasoning upon false premises, must expect to arrive at erroneous conclusions.

I confess that I am more pleased than chagrined to learn, that I have been "barking up the wrong tree," while endeavoring to unmask your Anti-Irish correspondent, "Rory O'More." Having no bad feeling to gratify, in repelling the unprovoked attack of that magnanimous personage, no wounds to cure as the result of his furious assault, he assured me I endure no manner of uneasiness or pain, from the unsuccessful issue: at the same time, I must declare that it fairly "bothers" me to discover by what process of the art Cabilistic, you have traced my steps through a dense forest, and discovered me "barking up" any particular tree, in the midst of a thickness where I found it difficult to grope my way: on this part of the subject, I have only to observe, that if you can find a head, within a nearer distance than 60 miles of Kingston, to fit exactly inside my ill shaped caps, you are a better hand at "guessing" than I pretend to be.

As I mean to deal candidly with all men, permit me to inform you, that I am not over and above well pleased with the "note" appended to my last letter. Your Editor, it seems to me, might have exonerated whom he pleased from all connexion with those letters, without directing public attention to the palpable difference between the "easy, quietness of the Doctor's writings," metaphorical style," of 'An Irishman.'" From the days of Oliver Cromwell, until very recently, the British nation took little interest, either in the moral or intellectual improvement of the Irish people, and considering the *encouragement* given to education in Ireland, during the reign of that cruel Usurper, and subsequently, the wonder ought to be not so much, that Irishmen cannot write well, as that they should be able to write at all. Of course, I am understood to speak of the peasantry, the "mere Irish," as they were designated in ancient Acts of the British Parliament. Those who possessed means of providing for the education of their sons, and were interdicted by *just* laws, from sending them to schools, either at home or in foreign countries, gave to the public service some very fair writers, speakers, and actors too—men upon whom dependance wrs placed, and betrayed no trust. To enumerate a tithe of these would take up more space than you possibly can afford, and answer no purpose, seeing that the names are familiar to many of your readers. For myself, I do not pretend to be anything but a plain, common Irishman, incapable of smoothing down my style of writing to suit the refined taste of educated men; all I aim at is to make myself understood; but if, on another occasion, people choose to be so careless as to mistake me for some great scholar, have the kindness to leave them in the "clouds;" by pointing out the error you put their vanity, no less than mine, since in matters of judgement, no one ever likes to be reminded of his ignorance.—I know full well how extremely difficult it is for an Englishman to speak favorably of the Irish. Books and other publications, to be rendered saleable at one time, must contain some degrading notices of Irishmen. In many instances our women were not spared—their ignorance, their impudence, their love of finery, all but their *virtue* have been raked up from the dregs of Irish society, to excite ridicule or provoke mirth; and if you, Mr. Editor, by any misfortune should fall into the like error, you would not be surprised to find an Irish newspaper started in Kingston, under the tutelage of some "Terence O'Shaughnessy," one, who if he could not sign his name, might be able to leave his mark, and answer impertinent questions, by exhibiting the clumsy end of his "black thorn." Jesting apart, the idea of starting an Irish paper in Kingston, is not quite so visionary as may be imagined,—and I now throw out this hint, possibly to take up the subject at some future period.

Another "town sheet" informs its readers that ten of the Irish members of the present Council, owe their election to Scotch and Englishmen. I rejoice to hear this, as it proves to me, that that those honest men are possessed of more sterling good sense than many of their (mis) leaders. They will find that the "Irish" do not deserve the unenviable reputation bestowed upon them by means of printed placards, in the streets of Kingston, and that on some future occasion the independence of those men, if we can believe the source from which the information proceeds, will be requited by the Irish with more than compound interest.

The election which must soon take place for the representation of the Town of Kingston in Provincial Parliament, will prove that Irishmen are the last people on the earth to dream of "nationality," if not absolutely forced upon them, and that they will be found ready to support an honest Scotchman, of acknowledged talent, character and worth,—who would disdain to treat them with obloquy or contempt, who has it in his power to confer a benefit on this City, as well as on the surrounding country at large. That man will be borne to his seat in the House on the shoulders of Irishmen, in preference to one of their own, fully competent in their opinion for the important trust he has to fulfil; but let even him insult the Irish—which of course they well know he is incapable of doing—and he too, would soon find out his mistake.

The Editor of the paper just referred to, in treating of this subject, has indulged in epithets which with great propriety he might have avoided. Low abusive language gives no strength to argument,—confers no dignity on the party using it. In my poor country, a scolding woman is despised throughout the village in which she resides. And I cannot conceive why the Editor of a newspaper, a man eminently entitled to respectability of character, provided he make no bad use of the powerful engine placed in his hands, should for the like offence, be exempted from the like punishment.

I have been as long in Canada as this young man, and I do not know that very many in the Town of Kingston, can enquire by way of disparagement to others, "from whom does this charge proceed?" He styles me "a runner of the Corporation." Now I will not return this foul language, because I think it possible he may not know me, and I would depart from the practice of every generous Irishman, were I to take an unfair advantage.

I did not expect, when leaving town for a few days, that I should again have occasion to address the *Whig* on this thread-bare subject; a great deal too much has already been said and written. And now that the Elections are over, and no "blood" shed, no "house-burnings" perpetrated, no "murders" committed, the best thing that all parties can do, is to take up the last *Chronicle & Gazette* but one, read it attentively, pull amicably together, as good neighbors ought to do, talk no more about "step-fathers," about "bad accountants," about "Corporation Reform," no more of "drunken" Councillors, of "milkmens' accounts unpaid," no more of making "lights," or driving the "City in harness," but let every man endeavor to reform his own conduct and life in harmony and good will with his fellow townsmen, without distinction of country or creed. This, I beg to assure you, will be the endeavor of

AN IRISHMAN.

January 21st, 1846.

THE MEMBER FOR FRONTENAC.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—

I observe in your last paper, an article copied from the *Hamilton Spectator*, remarking upon the recent appointments of Queen's Counsel, which so far as Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. McDonald are concerned, is perfectly correct, but which seem directed by a strange spirit of prejudice towards the Member for Frontenac. That gentlemen is accused of "grasping at everything that could be made to contribute to his own advantage or that of his friends." If this is to be made the serious ground of imputation upon his character, I am sure it will stand at least as fair in the eyes of the public, as that of any other Member of the House.—Who is it, I would ask, either in the House or out of it, who is not every day guilty of the same offence? If it be a crime in a Member to use his most strenuous exertions to contribute to the advantage of his friends, Mr. Smith may well be proud of it, and glory in it. So far from his having derived any pecuniary emolument from government, I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that the appointment of Queen's Counsel was the reward of a bold and uncompromising support of a government which has not distinguished itself in the way of remunerating its friends, and that is the only mark of Executive favor which he has received, and that he is entitled by his standing at the Bar, to this professional advancement. Unless the *Spectator* can bring more grave and serious charges against that gentleman's character, the Electors of Frontenac are not likely to lose that confidence which they have hitherto reposed in him, one which he has not betrayed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
TRUTH-TELLER.

Kingston, 20th Jan., 1847.

☞ PROSPECTS OF A NEW ELECTION!—The notorious Col. Gugy has been up the Ottawa as far as Hull and Aylmer, canvassing the Electors of the County of Ottawa. We have not learned what political ticket Colonel Gugy comes out upon, but it is rumored that he is invited forward by R. Wright, Esq., of Hull, and Mr. Symmes of Aylmer.—*Bytown Packet.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—

I perceive in one of the town prints, a communication from Mr. W. J. Martin, Captain of No. I Fire Company, in which he appears to make out, and by which way I do not know, that our late Asst. Engineer, Mr. Wm. Gunn, has not, during his time of being in office, done his duty. The case, to the best of my knowledge, stands thus: No. 1 Engine has been lying in Mr. Collar's yard for a considerable length of time, in an almost useless state; the Corporation at that time were exceedingly "apathetic," and did nothing towards remedying its dilapidated state, (and to do which, by the way, they were never asked until long after Capt. Martin "had the honor to command" No. 1 Company.) What could Mr. Gunn do in the matter?—he could report it to the Chief Engineer, of course—the Chief Engineer might report it to the Corporation—the Corporation would answer "we have no funds," and thus the matter would have rested.

This winter coming on (which, thanks to a kind Providence, has not been a laborious one for my Mr. Gunn, finding that he had much more work to do than he expected, petitioned the Corporation for an increase of salary, and, I think, with good reason. Some one of No. 1 Company, thinking to get the office, induced Capt. Martin to write a letter to the Corporation, stating that Mr. Gunn had not done his duty towards No. 1 Company, and at the same time put in a good word for the would-be Assistant Engineer. This he did, as has been shewn, and in a very nice ship-shape style indeed.—On the other hand, Mr. Gunn went to the two other Companies, and from them received certificates as to his capability; and although one of them should consist of but *Boys*, I would beg leave to remind Capt. Martin, that it is not long since he exchanged the "shinty" and satchel for the "goose-neck" and speaking-trumpet.

The certificates of the Hook and Ladder Company, that of his former 1st Lieutenant, of the *good-natured* (?) Chief Engineer, and last, though perhaps not least, of the Great Western *Boys* (whom he appears to despise, or why italicise the word,) should weigh as well in the balance as that of the Resolution of Capt. Martin's Company.

As to the eligibility of Capt. Gunn to have command of a Fire Company, from his holding the office of Assistant Engineer, I think that Capt. Martin, if he attends to the duties of his office as Agent to an Insurance Company, is in quite as bad a predicament.

The remarks of Capt. Martin relative to attending to one Company more than another, I can answer for ours (would that I were Captain, that I might say *mine*) and the certificates before mentioned, show that there has been very little partiality in the case; and I would further beg leave to mention for the information of Capt. Martin and the members of No. 1 Company, that the Victoria Company, which is an ornament to the Fire Department of Kingston, never would have been in existence had it not been for the exertions of Capt. Gunn.

He is not now Assistant Engineer, so he be a fit and competent person: but it would be as well, I think, for Capt. Martin to state in what part of his duty Mr. Gunn has failed, and for the present I remain,

ONE OF THE "B'HOYS."

January 21, 1847.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR WHIG,—

Now, that the "wars are over, and peace proclaimed," after the recent City Elections, permit me to call attention to the state of our shipping trade, and particularly to that of ship-building. While every obscure village and town, fronting our inland seas, are busily engaged in building craft of various kinds and dimensions, Kingston remains at a shameful stand-still. Where is the town or city in the Province, that has better facilities for ship-building than Kingston? And where is the town or city that has in its power to build, but is before-hand with Kingston? And how happens this—is it because they cannot be built at Kingston? The question is a very simple one. It requires no profound calculations, no remote abstractions; but a small degree of patient reflection and sober thought is required to measure the evil of the present system, and the benefit, such as it might be, attended on its destruction. It is a well known fact, that several of our Merchants and Forwarders are having built at other places, vessels intended for the trade of Kingston, and have for a number of years practised the same. From whence, then, arise this evil—a serious evil to the experienced Mechanic? Is it because they cannot be built as cheap? No, there is some other reason, best known to those persons, from which, at present, I shall abstain. Surely, while we have such a Shipyard as the Marine Railway, and three most excellent ones at Portsmouth, we cannot lack of competency to build any class of Lake or River craft. Take, for instance, the "Lila." built at the Shipyard of Messrs. Collins and Power, last winter—there is not in fact, a better sailing or fast-built vessel on our Lakes, but instances of such are useless.

I merely mention the above facts as