THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West,
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,
Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER & SON,
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.
TERMS.—One Pound per Annum, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; six lines to ten lines, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
The British Whig being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no discount will be allowed on advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.
All Letters to be post-paid.
JOHN LOVE, PRINTER.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1847. NO. 81.

The Athenæum Book Store,

IN BAGOT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE LAMBTON HOUSE,

AT this well known Establishment are sold all kinds of *Stationery & Blank Books, School Books*, including those of the *Irish National Education Society*, Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer, Catholic Books of Prayer, and Methodist Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New York Cheap Publications, together with stereotyped English editions of Standard Works; and all Richard Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern Works on Free Masonry. English Newspapers procured.

BOOK-BINDING & RULING done to order, Deeds and Law Blanks, Court of Requests Blanks, always kept for Sale.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL Descriptions of JOB PRINTING tastefully executed at the ATHENÆUM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, with despatch and moderate prices

Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Bills of Lading, Steamboat Bills, Blanks of all kinds, Funeral Cards, &c. &c.

Printing in Colours neatly executed.

☞ The assortment of Job Type is entirely new and of the very best description.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, Princess Street, Kingston, Dealer in Native and spanish Sole Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Morocco and Linings. Boot Makers' Findings of every description.

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c &c., Kingston.
JAMES O'REILLY, GEORGE E. HENDERSON. } 69-6m*

James Powell, Ironmonger & Tin Ware Manufacturer, Princess Street, Kingston.

The British American Hotel, (Late Daley's) by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57-z

J.A.McDowall, Furrier & Hatter Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

W. Neden, Tailor, &c. (opposite Mr. William Wilson's,) Wellington Street. All Work in his line, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's,) Kingston, C. W.

F. & B. Kayler, Coach Builders, and Carriage Makers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Princess Street, Kingston.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. }

James McMillan, Teacher of Music. Piano Fortes Tuned. Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Importing and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

A CARD.
CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW.

Orlando Ware, Commission Merchant, and General Agent, No. 105, Water Street, New York.

Macdonald's Hotel, late Stone's, opposite the City Baths, King Street, Toronto.

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

Edward Stacey, Merchant Tailor, nearly opposite the Montreal Bank, King Street, Kingston.

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker, No. 4, Hanly's Buildings, Ontario Street.

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Rideau Street, Kingston.

E. & A. Chown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Doctor Harvey's Surgery, Clarence Street, one door below the Bank of British North America.
Kingston, July 10, 1847. 1m

T. O. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. 60

LAND FOR SALE.

400 ACRES OF LAND for Sale, in the Township of Seymour, Newcastle District, being Lots Nos. 17 and 18, in the 9th Concession; 40 Acres of which are cleared, and has a Log House, and a Frame Barn, 40 by 30; Outhouses &c., and well fenced. It will be sold in one Block, or in lots, to suit purchasers.
Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at this office, (if by letter, post-paid.)
J. B. GEARY.
Kingston, June 16, 1847. 49.1wtf

CANADA AND NEW YORK EXPRESS.

T. ALLEN & Co.

WILL despatch one of the Firm, to New York, every week, making the trip between Kingston and New York, as regularly as circumstances will permit. All Parcels, Commissions and Messages are to be left with the Subscriber, at Greer's Wharf.
EDWARD HARVEY, Agent.
Kingston, June 18, 1847. 49-3m

English Stationery, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
ATHENEUM BOOK STORE.
Bagot Street Kingston.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English Stationery of the best quality, consisting of,
Medium, Demy and Folio Post, Laid Paper, Foolscap and Quarto Post Writing Paper.
Small Post and Satin Note ditto.
Large and Small Cartridge Paper.
Memorandum Books of all sizes.
Playing and Visiting Cards, various kinds—Printers' Cards, from 6 inches by 4 inches, in size, to the smallest card in use; together with several other articles in the Stationary Line.
July 7, 1847

FOR SALE.

THE North half of Lot No. 13 in the 2d Con. of Portland. Apply to
CHARLES STUART.
Kingston, July 27, 1847.

FRESH GROCERIES
AT THE CITY STORE,
CORNER OF KING & PRINCESS STREETS,
KINGSTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from Montreal and New York, their Spring supply of fresh

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits,
Liquors, Wines, &c.

all of which are of this Spring's Importation, and on inspection, will be found equal in quality, and lower in price, than any yet offered in this Market. The following comprises part of their new Goods, viz:—

TEAS:
100 boxes Young Hyson, various qualities,
60 " Twankay do
5 " Old Hyson, very fine,
20 caddies Ex. 6th do do
5 boxes Gunpowder do
20 caddies Ex. 6th do do
5 chests Souchong, good,
20 caddies Oolong Souchong, fine flavour,

SUGARS:
10 hhds Bright Porto Rico,
10 barrels Re-l Crushed,
10 " Yellow Havanah,
4 hhds. Refined Loaf.

COFFEES:
25 bags Laguyra,
4 " Java,
3 " Mocha.

TOBACCOS:
20 boxes Cavendish, 16's
10 " Honeydew, 5's, superior,
10 " do 8's,
5 " do 5's, chewing,
50 doz. Cut Honeydew, pressed for chewing,
20 jars Superior Maccaboy Snuff,
2 kegs Scotch.

MOLASSES:
14 hhds. Cuba.

LIQUORS.
2 hhds. Cognac, 'Martell's,'
2 do Bordeaux Brandy,
2 do Hollands, 'De Kuypor,'
2 do Gin,
20 bbls. 'Smart's' Port Hope Whiskey,
2 hhds. 'Hunt's' Port,
5 Cases do do in bottles,
1 hhd. 'Taylor's' Madeira,
5 cases do do in bottles,
2 pipes Benecarlo Wine,
2 hhds. White Wine,
4 cases Claret, 'St. Julian Medoc.

FRUIT.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
50 drums Figs, (in fine order.)
50 Fancy Boxes Prunes,
5 bags Filberts, (fresh.)
5 do Walnuts,
5 do Soft Shell Almonds.

SUNDRIES.
4 Tierces Rice,
10 bbls. Pot Barley,
10 boxes Starch,
10 do Fig Blue,
1 Case Indigo,
1 Chest Cassia,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
4 Bags Pepper,
2 " Pimento,
2 Bbls. Jamaica Ginger,
1 Box Common do,
19 Boxes Lemon Syrup,
2 " Sarsaparilla, do,
6 " Pepper Sauce,
6 " Pickles,
4 Baskets Salad Oil,
20 Jars Mustard,
20 Doz. Corn Brooms,
10 " " Whisks,
4 Kegs Saleratus,
10 Boxes Fancy Soap
With a variety of articles in the Grocery line too numerous to mention.
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.
Kingston, June 11, 1847.

FOR SALE,
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, FRUIT AND OTHER
STAPLE GROCERIES,
Liquors, Glassware, &c. &c. &c.

THE subscribers are receiving and offer for sale,
5 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bbls. do do
1 hhd. Refined Loaf do
5 hhds. Cuba Molasses,
75 half chests Young Hyson Tea, fine and middling,
5 chests Old Hyson do
30 half chests superior Twanky do
80 packages Black Tea, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo,
20 bags Raw Coffee,
10 bbls. fresh roasted do
140 boxes Malaga Bunch Raisins, in prime order,
70 boxes Tobacco, Aromatic, Honeydew, Cavendish —2's, 5's, 8's, & 16's, and Nailrod,
15 Jars Maccoboy Snuff,
5 M Principe and Havanna Cigars,
40 matts Cassia and 3 bags Alspice,
12 doz assorted Pickles, and Oysters and Pepper Sauce,
20 boxes London Starch,
10 " Sperm Candles,
50 doz Corn Brooms,
20 boxes 7 x 9 German Sheet Glass,
200 doz pressed flute and plain Tumblers,
40 bottles Japan Ink,
45 bbls. No. 1 Herrings, in good condition,
Manilla Bed Cords, Cotton Twine, Hemp do Taper and Lucifer Matches, Logwood, Venetian Red, and sundry other articles.
ALSO,
20 casks good Vinegar,
30 kegs Morton's Saleratus,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Hollands Gin, by the hhd or quarter cask.
AND
150 bbls. Plaster Manure,
60 do fresh ground Water Lime,
Onondaga Salt, constantly on hand,
500 doz. Hay Rakes.
OLIPHANT & WATT,
Auction & Commission Merchants
Kingston, June 16, 1847.

NOTICE.

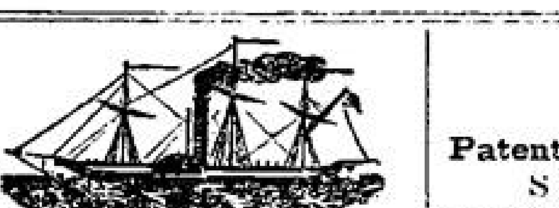
THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out License as an

Auctioneer,

takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public, that he will be most happy to attend all calls in that line; and they may be assured of strict attention to all Orders, and punctuality in handing over the Proceeds of Sales entrusted to him.
All Orders left at the Office of Mr. Hugh Calder, corner of Ontario and Brock Streets, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
JOHN S. CLUTE,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, 1st June, 1847. tf.

Bed Bug Poison.

A CERTAIN and effectual remedy for destroying Bed Bugs; one application will destroy all their Eggs, and prevent any return of these disagreeable visitors.
Prepared and Sold by
ROBERT BARKER, *Druggist,*
Brock Street, Kingston.
Price 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. per Bottle.



Forwarding Notice.

THE *Union Forwarding Company* hereby give notice that their new and fast sailing Iron Steamers
EMERALD AND OREGON,
WITH THE
UNION RAIL-ROAD,
Are now in operation, and plying as under:
STEAMER EMERALD,
CAPT T. CUMING,
UPWARDS—Leaves Aylmer every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
DOWNWARDS—Leaves the Rail-Road immediately after the arrival of the Cars from the steamer Oregon, and arrives at Aylmer at 4 o'clock, P. M.
STEAMER OREGON,
CAPT. M. HILLIARD.
DOWNWARDS—Leaves Portage du Fort every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at half-past 6 o'clock, A. M.; returning leaves Union Village immediately after the arrival of the Cars from the steamer Emerald.
Both Boats touch at all stopping places *en route* each way.

They also give notice that no Freight will be received on board their Steamers if not properly Marked and Way-Billed; and not after eleven o'clock, P. M., at Aylmer, on the night previous to sailing—any coming to hand after that time must remain in store until the ensuing trip. They do this to prevent property being loosely and carelessly thrown on Board by owners without Bill or Mark—consequently not entered.
They will not be responsible for any property without being duly entered, and a receipt granted.
THOS. CUMING,
Agent Union Forwarding Company.
Aylmer, 1st July, 1847.

LAKE ONTARIO.

The Royal Mail Line of Steamers

WILL LEAVE KINGSTON for TORONTO, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE o'clock precisely, touching at Cobourg, Port Hope, (weather permitting); and returning, will Leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at intermediate Ports, EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at ONE o'clock, P. M., precisely, until the 10th September, and from the 10th September to the close of the Season, at Twelve, Noon.
N. B.—Cabin or Deck Passengers will be entirely free from contact with Sick Emigrants, as none are allowed on board the Mail Line.
Royal Mail Office, Toronto, July 6, 1847. }

JUST RECEIVED
FROM NEW YORK,

AND FOR SALE by the subscriber, at his Store in Princess Street, a choice assortment of

Groceries, &c.,

Consisting in part of
50 hhds. Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
300 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
200 do. Assorted Teas.
50 do do. Tobacco,
100 doz. Corn Brooms,
500 reams Wrapping Paper,
25 bbls. Rosin,
10 do. Turpentine,
10 do. Tar,
20 nests Tubs,
10 doz. Grass Matts,
50 gross Matches.
1200 sides Spanish Sole Leather, New York Tannage.
With various other articles not here enumerated.
MATTHEW ROURK.
Kingston, August, 1847. 62tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, where he now resides, next door to Mr. Harkes' Crockery Store, King Street, Kingston, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate prices, to meet a share of public patronage.
JOHN FOSTER.
July 20, 1847.

FRESH TEAS.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at his Store, where *Choice Family Groceries*, may be obtained at low Prices. Amongst the Teas are—
Fine Imperial, Old and Young Hyson,
Twankay, Souchong,
Pouchong, Pekoe,
Gunpowder, &c., in chests, half-chests, and caddies.
With a variety of Sugars, Pickles, Sauces, Brooms, and other Articles, in this line, innumerable.
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
Market Square.
Kingston, June 23, 1847.

Lands for Sale.

THE Subscribers have the following Lands in the MIDLAND DISTRICT for Sale:
South ½ Lot No. 1 in the 3d Con. Pittsburgh, 50 acres.
No. 10 in the 7th Con. Richmond, 200 acres.
South ½ Lot No. 39, in the 7th Con. Camden, 100 acres.
West ½ Lot No. 15, in the 4th Con. Kennebec, 100 acres.
Lot No. 9, 5th Con. Olden, 200 acres,
Lot No. 18, 6th Con, " 200 acres.
CUMMING & MACDONELL,
Solicitors &c.
Kingston, June 29th, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
ATHENEUM BOOK STORE,
A SUPPLY OF
Ede's Marking Ink,
Hockin's do. do.
Todd's Copying Ink,
Cowan's Red do.,
Moinier's do. do.,
Stephens' Blue.
And a superior quality of Black Office Ink.
Kingston, Aug. 11, 1847.

Patent Anti-Combustible
SOLUTION,
For the Prevention and Extinction of Fires.

THE Subscriber, Inventor of the above named Liquid, hereby notifies the Public, that he is now prepared to saturate all Frame Houses and Building Materials, with his Patent Anti-Combustible Solution, which after many years' trial and experience, has been proved to be fully adequate to the purpose for which it was invented.
The Patent Anti-Combustible Solution is Sold in barrels, by the gallon, and can be used by any person who will give himself the trouble to follow the directions of the Inventor; or it will be applied by the Subscriber in person, to all Houses, Sheds, Stables, Fences, &c. where it may be needed, at the expense of 4d. per square yard.
For further particulars, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Subscriber, at the Old Brewery, Green Bay—near Kingston; or at the Atheneum Book Store.
JOHN MONTGOMERY.
Kingston, July 1847. 57-3m

ON HAND FOR SALE,
300 Casks Superior
HOME MANUFACTURED
PALE VINEGAR,
At 1s. per Gallon—3s. 9d. for Casks.

AT the Warehouse of Messrs. Oliphant & Watt, Kingston, and at the *Kingston Brewery and Distillery.*

SALERATUS,
Of choice quality, at $6 per 100 lbs.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.
20,000 feet of various dimensions, that is,
Boards ½ inch and 1 inch,
Plank 1½, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch,
Scantling of Sundry Lengths—5×5, 4×4, and 3×3.
The above Lumber will be disposed of at $25 per M.
JAMES MORTON.
Kingston Brewery & Distillery, July 17, 1847. }

THE NEW NOVELS.

JUST RECEIVED, per Express, from New York—
Russell, a Tale of the Reign of Charles II, the new Novel, by G. P. R. James, Esq.
The Night of Gwynne, a Tale of the time of the Union, by Charles Lever—complete
O'Sullivan's Love, a Legend of Edenmore, and the History of Paddy-go-Easy and his wife Nancy, by Wm. Carlton.
Shakspeare and his friends.
The Life of Mrs. Godolphin, by John Evelyn
The Courtier of the Days of Charles II, with other Tales, by Mrs Gore.
R. & C. CHALMERS,
8, Great St. James Street
Montreal, August 2, 1847.

COMMERCIAL MART.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,
Three Elegant and very
SUPERB TONED PIANO FORTES,
made by the very best Makers of New York and Boston.
WILLIAM WARE.
July 20, 1847.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
Of Wines, Liquors, &c,
Comprising an assortment of Fine and Common Wines & Liquors, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AT the Stores of the Subscriber, North Corner of the Market Square, Kingston.
WINES.
Fine Old Port,
Hunt's & Sandiman's Port,
Blackburn's Madeira,
Lewis & Co's Madeira,
Pale, Gold, Brown } Sherries
L. P. Teneriffe,
Chateau de Roycherville Claret,
"Grape" & Keg Brandy-Champagne, very fine.
—ALSO,—
Old Cognac, Pale Brandy,
Hollands, Scheidam,
Jamaica Spirits,
Fine Pale Brandy, in bottles.
Rum,
Genuine Scotch Whiskey,
Canadian Whiskey.
With a variety of Liquors, suitable for the season, such as
Pine Apple Syrup,
Raspberry Syrup,
Strawberry Syrup,
Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.
For Sale by
WILLIAM J. MARTIN
Market Square, Kingston, June 1847. }

TO FARMERS!!

ALBERT YOUNG'S
METALIC COIL SPRING-TOOTH
HORSE RAKE,

Commends itself not only to Farmers who have level farms, but to those who cultivate the rugged hills, because it will rake clean on rough, uneven and stony surface, that cannot be raked by any other Horse Rake in use. It saves a great proportion of the most fatiguing labor necessary in securing hay. It also saves much of the time usually devoted to raking, which may be used in mowing. By the ordinary exertion used at the approach of a shower, an acre of made hay can be secured in 15 minutes. It enables them with their accustomed number of hands to a cure their hay crop in much less time, and much more of it from rains.
The Subscriber having purchased the Patent, and become the *sole owner of the right to use and vend* the above Rakes, so far as relates to the Midland and Prince Edward Districts, begs to inform the Public and especially the *Farmers* of said Districts that he is now having from 500 to 1,000 of said Rakes manufactured by Messrs. Baker and Detlor, at Napanee, which will be ready for delivery in time for the ensuing harvest. *Price $10.*—A sample of said Rake will be forwarded to the Different Towns and Villages in both Districts, before the end of May, when persons will have an opportunity to examine and leave their order for the same.
JOHN B. PRINGLE
Belleville, July, 1847.
P. S.—All orders left with the Proprietor in Belleville, or the Manufacturers in Napanee, will be strictly attended to.

Selected Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY GEORGE W. DEWEY.

'Tis midnight and the snow-flakes fall,
Noiseless as drops the summer dew;
Wide and far the glistening pall
Of winter whitens all the view;
The whistling winds their wavelets write,
In wreathing wrinkles o'er the snow,
While tombward toll the chimes of night,
As onward to the Past they flow.

Within a room where want, and cold,
Chase far away the smile of joy,
A mother's arms with love unfold
Her shivering little infant boy;
Feebly flickers the taper's light,
Decking the wall in shadow dread,
While sadly, all the cheerless night,
She listens, grief-ear'd for *his* tread—

—For his tread? Aye, with childless tongue,
Would she yet welcome *his* return,
For fondly ever had she clung
Around the wreck which others spurn,—
The wasted, faded form of one,
Who in the smiling morn of life,—
When cloudless rose her nuptial sun,
Had proudly call'd her "dearest wife!"

How sadly now is changed the dream
That o'er her pass'd in rosy youth.
When launching on life's flowing stream,—
Her heart all hope—her thought all truth—
She saw the roseate sky above,
Cloudless, save with sanguine hue,
Nor dream'd at all, of blighted love,
Beneath the over-arching blue.

But where's the maid of mystic mind,
That can the future fate foretell;
That 'mid the leaves which circling bind,
The goblet with its lurking spell—
Can see the deep, absorbing power,
That lies beneath its ruby flow,
And sparkling cheers the festive hour,
To herald in an age of woe?

But hark! she hears a distant tread,
Which hope had bid her think *his* own—
'Tis gone! and even hope hath fled,
To leave her in her love alone.
That love, which like the ivy green,
The ruin hides to which it clings,
Is with her yet and smiles, serene,
While even hope hath taken wings.

The night is past, the morn hath come,
Yet lonely waits that mother there;
Though desolate, that once sweet home
Is still a shrine of earnest prayer—
For kneeling down beside her boy,
With faith she looks to God above,
And withered, though, her earthly joy,
She hath yet left—her woman's Love!

ON THE LEGISLATIVE UNION OF IRELAND.

From the London Standard.

It is a drama not unfrequently exhibited in private life, that of two young married persons, untaught by experience that lesson which experience only can teach—the necessity of "bearing and forbearing," to live happily in any social union—who make themselves miserable by quarrelling upon the most trifling grounds, and stand upon the eve of separation. We might extend our reports of the drama by detailing the arts of dependents and ill disposed acquaintances, or even relations, to foment and exasperate the differences of the unlucky pair, but the remembrance of most readers will supply these incidents. At length some sincere and prudent friend interposes, points out to the misled husband and wife the folly of living in perpetual discord on one side, and the scandal of an angry separation on the other, advises reciprocal forbearance for a time, if only to avoid making themselves odious and ridiculous to children, servants, and even the public, and holds out to them this probation as the proper preliminary to a decent separation, if upon final separation they are resolved. In nine cases out of ten, where this prudent advice is taken, a wish to separate is the last wish which the late quarrellers will admit into their hearts; they have tasted the comfort of domestic peace, and ascertained experimentally the small amount of the sacrifice at which it can be purchased. This, as our readers, if they have had any experience of life, know is by no means an unfrequent drama of private life, and it has more than once been brought upon the stage in lively fiction—an attestation of the general influence of the principle which it inculcates.

The influence of that principle prevails, indeed, to a great extent in all the affairs of life; whether the affairs of individuals or of nations, or separate districts of a nation, it is the same. Let the divided parties take a resolution that if they are to separate finally, their final separation shall be just and decent, and it is a million to one they will not separate at all. These reflections are suggested to us by the speech of the new member for Mayo, to which we alluded on Saturday. Mr. Moore, whether he contemplates repeal of the legislative union between his country and Great Britain as an inevitable end, or does not contemplate it, offers the advice which, if adopted, must render the repeal impossible, by teaching to the Irish people all the benefits that they may derive (though now assuredly they do not derive them) from the existing political relations of the two islands. Whatever his purpose, and we have no doubt that it is an honorable one, viz.: to obtain justice, or to prepare for repeal, Mr. Moore's is the most useful speech that we have heard from an Irish gentleman for many years.

We have more than once told the Irish nobility and gentry that they have now in their own hands the fate, not only of their own country, but of the empire. Let them insist upon a just impartiality in applying the national wealth, and a due and equal protection to the national industry, and Ireland as the poorer and least protected portion of the United Kingdom, must be the first and greatest gainer; but all the impoverished and unprotected classes, of the empire will share the blessing in proportion to their wants. In this way Ireland will become on equal terms, a partner in all the wealth and greatness of Great Britain, while the industrious classes in this country will look upon Ireland as their bulwark. On which side, then, can a desire for repeal possibly exist? The *Times* to-day, in a long notice of Mr. Moore's speech, tauntingly remarks that—

"No legislative body that we ever heard of, certainly none that exists in these realms, can pass an act and declare that from and after such a date there shall be a Liverpool in Connemara, a Leeds in Donegal, and that a Sheffield, a Birmingham, a Manchester, a Stockport, shall be propped at such points in Ireland as Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Smith O'Brien, and a committee of young Irish barristers shall appoint."

An act of parliament cannot by itself create ports or cities, but an act of parliament can, we presume, where the hand of Providence has laid the foundations, and in raising the superstructure. There are in Connemara far better natural ports than Liverpool; better still in neighboring Mayo; and in Donegal there are all the natural facilities for raising up a Leeds, were it not that greater facilities may be found in the neighboring counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. When the *Times* would intimate that it is an inherent defect in the character of the population which has prevented the growth of a Liverpool in Conemara or a Leeds in Donegal, it forgets how great a portion of the population of Liverpool (including all who do the more laborious work) is Irish. Why, we ask, might not these men work as effectually in the Liverpool of Connemara as in the Liverpool of Lancashire? And when a Leeds in Donegal is asked for, we require to have pointed out to us the Leeds of the English Donegal, Cumberland. This foolish manner of speaking irritates, but it proves nothing. We may insult Ireland with her poverty, the effect of our own earlier enterprise, and, we must add, of our own grasping cupidity, but we do not by the insult prove that Ireland has not suffered injustice, or that we have no reparation to make her. The allusion to the "Donegal Leeds," by the *Times* is unfortunate. Leeds has grown to its present magnitude by the woollen trade—a trade extinguished in Ireland—all but forcibly extinguished, by act, or rather acts, of Parliament, which seems to prove that though an act of Parliament cannot create a Leeds, it may prevent the creation of one.

That the woollen manufacture existed in Ireland so early as in 1673, we know by an essay of Sir William Temple's written in that year, recommending the encouragement of the linnen manufacture as better adapted to circumstances of Ireland. Temple's advice was adopted by the British Parliament in 1698, and the King, William the Third, was required to give a pledge that he would discourage the woollen trade of Ireland. This pledge has been often represented as a grievance by Irish agitators, but really it was not either harsh or unjust; and if both conditions of the pledge, one of which was "to give all possible encouragement to the linnen and hempen manufacture in Ireland, without restrictions or limitation whatever," had been faithfully and effectually fulfilled, Ireland would have nothing to complain of. The arrangement, [illegible] observed, was a fair one, like that of the patriarchs:—"If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." England was to take the woollen trade, and Ireland the linnen trade. So far, we repeat it, all was fair, and if the bargain had been as fairly observed as it was made, Ireland would have been the gainer. About a century after Sir William Temple recommended the arrangements in question, namely in 1775 certain manufactures in Lancashire begun to steal the linnen trade from Ireland, and to throw every possible obstruction in the way of maintaining that trade. These manufacturers were, as we find in the state papers of the time (see "Letter of Mr. Under Secretary Knox to Sir Robert Heron, p. 212,") the cotton mill-owners of Manchester. Thus England has kept the woollen manufacture, but the plunder of the Irish linnen manufacture has been connived at.

The following complaint was made on this subject by a man of English family and birth, but who living in Ireland, felt that Ireland was the sphere of his duties, so early as in 1778. We have lighted upon it, in some family papers, but as we see by a memorandum inscribed upon the printed copy, that it was unanimously adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin, no doubt some public record of the remarkable declaration will be found to exist:—

Resolved—That the unjust, illiberal, and impolitic opposition given by many self-interested people of Great Britain to the proposed encouragement of the trade and commerce of this kingdom, originated in avarice and ingratitude.

Resolved—That we will not directly or indirectly, import or use any goods or wares, the produce or manufactures of Great Britain, which can be produced or manufactured in this kingdom 'till an enlightened policy, founded on principles of justice, shall appear to actuate the inhabitants of certain manufacturing towns of Great Britain, who have taken so active a part in opposing the regulations proposed in favor of the trade of Ireland; and till they appear to entertain sentiments of respect and affection for their fellow subjects of this kingdom.

We have called this a remarkable declaration, and remarkable it is as showing how early the man of true sagacity and of truth pointed out the real enemy of Irish industry, and taught the Irish the lesson which they ought to have learned long since—the distinction between the people of England and the money-jobbers and mill-owners, who are as much the enemies of England as they are of Ireland.

If the Irish now, though late, learn this lesson—and we think that the fate of Lord George Bentinck's bill ought to have inculcated it before this—they and the "country party" in England will act as one for the good of Ireland, because the good of Ireland is the good of England, and the Repeal question will be condemned to perpetual sleep. Some of the worst disposed of the Irish will no doubt take the opposite course, they will aid the mill owner and money-jobber interest, in order to render repeal indispensable by continuing the misery of their unfortunate country; but these persons will be soon exposed, if only the well disposed act with energy and courage. We see by the following estimate of the late returns given to the *Freeman's Journal* (a repeal journal) that the highest estimate of the repealers in the Irish representation scarcely raises their number to above one third of the whole, viz:

From this table it appears that Ireland has returned 37 pledged Repealers, 17 Whigs, 30 Conservatives, and 12 Gentlemen, who either are in the procurer stage, or are avowed federalists, but all of whom would be prepared to vote for a committee of inquiry to investigate the effects of the legislative union upon this country, and to advocate such alterations, whether as to a repeal or modification of that union, as the result of the inquiry might suggest. It is perhaps not improbable that the first motion in the new parliament on the subject of the legislative union will assume a form somewhat of the character we allude to.

The numbers, we presume, are fairly stated; we are sure that they do not underrate the repealers, and it is even satisfactory to see that so small, comparatively, is the number prepared for the final plunge.

As to the motion suggested by our Irish contemporary we see in it nothing alarming. Let the question be fairly canvassed, and it will be found that it is not the union that has rendered Ireland poor and miserable but the money and mill-owner power which had, in fact, rendered the misery of Ireland intolerable seventy years ago, and is now spreading misery through England. Take the provision trade of two or three millions a year, sacrificed indirectly to Manchester and the linen trade, which that insatiable gulf has directly swallowed up. The home consumption of cotton is about thirty-seven millions a year—this would be linen, if faith had been kept with Ireland, linen a better, and in the end a cheaper article than cotton. Within twenty-four years we have paid 261 millions sterling to the United States for cotton wool, the substitute for flax, every stalk of which might have been grown in the United Kingdom. What has the union to do with this? If the union were repealed to-morrow, would not the chances of obtaining justice be as much the worse; better than they are they cannot be, if only the Irish representatives do their duty. Let them insist upon protection to their provision trade, and to their linen trade, the latter they can easily obtain by a good smart duty upon cotton wool imported from the United States, which even if it fail in giving to Ireland the twenty millions of linen trade to which Ireland is by compact entitled, will reflect to the benefit of our East India possessions; but Ireland would be a great gainer by the restoration of the duty upon cotton wool—a greater gainer still by a tax upon steam power employed in the cotton, linen, woollen and silk manufactures, and by such a tax all the industrious classes of Englishmen would be no less gainers. And why should not steam power in factories be taxed? A Steam engine of 20 horse power does the work of 120 men, supporting families on the lowest average of three each, that is 480 persons. These 480 persons are taxed, one with the other £1 10s. a head, that is the man power is taxed at £720 per annum, the steam-power at nothing. And yet we are told that if men in Ireland or England, are poor, it is their own fault. We must however, often return to this subject, and in the mean time we tell the *Times*—that Ireland may at no distant day have its Connemara Liverpool, without damage to the Queen of the Mersey, and that Ireland may have her Leeds without a shilling loss to Yorkshire. [illegible] necessary to give justice to Ireland, and fair play to all other colonies.

THE LATE MR WALTER, AND PRINTING BY STEAM.

The greatest change wrought by Mr. Walter, of the London Times, was one that is an era in the history of the world, an improvement in importance second only to the invention of printing itself. He was the first who applied the power of steam to the operations of the Press. The circulation of the *Times* became more than could be supplied by hand labor, and a more rapid process was imperatively necessary.

As early as the year 1804, an ingenious compositor, named Thomas Martyn, had invented a self-acting machine for working the press, and had produced a model, which satisfied Mr. Walter, of the feasibility of the scheme. Being assisted with the necessary funds, he made considerable progress towards the completion of his work, in the course of which he was exposed to much personal danger from the hostility of the pressmen who vowed vengeance against the man whose innovations threatened destruction to their craft. To such a length was their opposition carried that it was necessary to introduce the various pieces of machinery into the premises with the utmost possible secrecy while Martyn was obliged to shelter himself under various disguises in order to escape their fury.—Mr. Walter, however, was not yet permitted to reap the fruits of his enterprise. On the very eve of success he was doomed to bitter disappointment. He had exhausted his own funds in the attempt, and his father, who had hitherto assisted him, became disheartened, and refused him any further aid. The project was, therefore, for the time, abandoned.

Mr. Walter, however, was not the man to be deterred from what he had once resolved to do.—He gave his mind incessantly to the subject, and courted aid from all quarters, with his usual munificence. In the year 1814, he was induced by a clerical friend in whose judgment he confided to make a fresh experiment; and, accordingly, the machinery of the amiable and ingenious Koenig, assisted by his young friend Bauer, was introduced—not, indeed at first into the Times office, but into the adjoining premises, such caution being thought necessary, from the threatened violence of pressmen. Here the work advanced, under the frequent inspection and advice of the friend alluded to. At one period these two able mechanics suspended their anxious toil and left the premises in disgust. After the lapse however, of about three days, the gentleman discovered their retreat, induced them to return, showed them to their surprise their difficulty conquered, and the work still in progress.

The night on which this curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any whose inventions might suspend their employment—"destruction to him and his traps." They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter, went into the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the Times was already printed by steam! That, if they attempted violence, there was a force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured"—a promise which was, no doubt, faithfully performed; and having so said he distributed several copies among them. Thus was this most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam, on an almost gigantic scale, given to the world.

Mr. Walter died in the midst of the General Election on the 28th of July last, and the respect in which his memory is held was shown by a circumstance almost without a parallel in Parliamentary history. The electors of Nottingham, on the day after the decease without canvass or preparation, returned his son Mr. J. Walter, to the House of Commons, by an immense majority.

O'CONNELL'S RELIGION.—His heart to Rome, his body to Ireland! This was his dying wish. The old man died on his way to receive the benediction of the Pope. We observe with a wondering pleasure, the admissions which the journals which reviled him most make, when writing under the impression of his death. He was, says the *Standard*, a sincere and consistent Romanist of the sixteenth century. In fact, his Romanism was not so modern. It was thoroughly mediæval of. His mind was haunted by the memory of St. Thomas a Becket. Of this champion of Romanism, civilisation, and the conquered Saxons, the writer of this article has published a life. Though a Protestant of no lukewarm sort, he cherishes an admiration for the saint and hero of the twelfth century. This was a common enthusiasm with the writer and Mr. O'Connell. He would talk for hours, while delight made his face radiant, about St. Thomas a Becket. With a twinkle of humor in his eyes, and a tone of it in his voice he said, "I make a pilgrimage, a post-chaise pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas every year. Once when the woman was showing me the tombs of the cathedral, I said 'All these people were papists.' 'Eh!' cried the woman, with a start, 'were they really papists?' It is curious it had never occurred to her before, that they were papists." We met Mr. O'Connell immediately on his return to London from Birmingham, where a splendid demonstration was made in his behalf, in reference to the outrage on constitutional liberty on his person, in the State trials. But, on clasping hands, his first joyful exclamations were, "I have been to Oscot, and I have had on the robe and mitre of St. Thomas a Becket—he must have been a man about my bright." The reverence of Mr. O'Connell was profound for Christianity. At dinner, once a gentleman was guilty of an irreligious joke. "My dear sir, you pain me—you distress me; my dear friend I must talk with you about this to-morrow," said he. On rising from dinner, the joker asked an Irish member, "Was Dan serious? will he really give me a rowing to-morrow." "Faith, that he will!" was the reply; "as severe a lecture as ever you had in your life." Accordingly, at the hour named, Mr. O'Connell sought the offender, from whom we have the anecdote. We urged him to tell us what O'Connell said in his admonition. We were seated over a tumbler of whiskey toddy—a state in which we are not usually soft-headed—but all the reply we received was, "Oh, he was very serious!" and the eyes of the joker filled with tears. The death bed of Mr. O'Connell is described as one of serenity and peace, amid the last rites of religion, and in this was only in accordance with the devout observances which occupied much of the later years of his stormy life.

Eclectic Review.

COAST DEFENCE.—The London Times publishes some important information as to the measures adopting by the Government for the defence of the coast. This embraces the erection of great guns at particular spots, and which the Coast Guard are to be trained to work, under the instruction of warranted gunners from the Excellent, who are to receive 4s. a day in addition to their present pay; and the men who are brought to the guns for instruction are to receive 1s. a day for six days, during which time they are excused from all other duty.

It is proposed to instruct the Coast Guard by means of ship platform batteries of one gun each, constructed exactly similar to the ports of a man of-war, placed in a position in each district convenient for the drill of 50 men, and in a situation in which it may be rendered available for defence, as well as affording a range to aim for practice.

The first day's drill of 99 men commenced on the 23rd of July, and they have been since trained at three guns. But two more guns commenced last Monday at Deal, another at Littlehampton, and one at Hurst Castle, on platforms similar to those now in use. Two more construction platforms are constructed for the Brighton district, one of which is to be placed at Blatchington Fort, between Newhaven and Seaford; the other at Hove, near Brighton.

Capt. Houston Stewart, C. B. has promised to have 600 men ready for further inspection by the 10th of October, as well trained as those their Lordships have witnessed; and next year it is in contemplation to extend the instruction generally, and 2,000 have been promised as efficient gunners by the 10th of Oct. 1848.

It is further in contemplation to dispense with the services of the gunners from the navy next year, and to establish district gunners from the Coast Guard. These men will be selected from the service for their intelligence and good conduct, and be sent to the *Excellent* for instruction, when, after passing a strict examination as gunners, they will, on receiving their certificates, be appointed to districts as district gunners with increase of pay. This, however, is not to disqualify them from doing their duty to the revenue, as provision will be made for that. Indeed, in the whole arrangement, the protection of the revenue is made the primary object. The whole Coast Guard force in cruisers and ashore, consists of 6,000 men, 2,500 of whom are stationed from the mouth of the Thames to the Land's End. They are a remarkably fine body of men, both in appearance and in conduct; and whilst they remain under the command of the present active and popular Controller General there is little doubt but the valuable services of this very fine and intelligent corps will be appreciated by the country, and fully answer the expectation, should England ever call on every man to do his duty.

☞ THE DISINFECTING FLUID AND THE POTATO ROT.—The Hon. Adam Fergusson, of Woodhill, Gore District, writing to the Hamilton *Journal & Express*, observes:—"There is perhaps some ground for indulging hope that the disease so fatal to our potato crop, and which baffled the skill of scientific agriculturalists and of farmers, in all parts of the world, which in truth be denominated *Vegetable Cholera*, may by adventure meet with an antidote in this useful application. At all events it will merit an anxious and careful trial, and should be promoted by liberal encouragement to the agriculturists who are willing to experiment and report.