European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer. Landon, September 28, 1847. I was sorry to observe in the Intelligencer of the 13th ultimo, the following passage in a speech of the Hon. T. B. King, of Georgia, which he delivered at Chicago. This speech was strongly imbued with the liberality of scatiment and elevation of thought which always characterize the addresses of that gentleman; nor does the following sentence decinrocatine kindness, which it is to be hoped, mid:-"In our next contest with John Bull, and a contest must come, as sure as the great world rolls mund, the theatre of action will United States to create a large fleet, and pretheir harhors on the lakes for its reception. But is it certain that such an event in igavitable? The cause of this war is eviions to the north of the American frontier. Thanks to able and pacific negotiators, The boundary line has been adjusted, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There can be no dis

tract from these attributes any further than as it in thought to be founded in error, and does not allow enough for the operation of those feelings of liberality, forhearance, and of rethe future, will mark the conduct of both netwad and the United States, Mr. King be on these inland lakes." If a contest must ly, there will be nothing to be done but for the lently to be Canada and the other British Texas as respected Mexico. Why, then, pute in futnee about meum et tuum ; for exception to a general rule established among neither nation will be foolish or dishonest enand adhered to by all civilized nations. to encreach upon its neighbor. The days of border warfare, formerly so productive of dispute between nations having a conterthingur houndary, connot find a place in the cannals of the ninateenth century between the two most civilized people on the face of the earth. The evils and injurious effects of contraband traffic will not need the strong arm of war to put them down; and, besides, the con-'time! approach which both Governments seem intention making towards free trade will lessen the temptations to this illegal commerce and in time destroy it altogether. From what Bull" to brise? It is to have its birth in the Third States taking sides with the Colonies in some contest between the latter and the disther Country ? In the absence of any calber agricuable cause of year, let this he asstoned as the source from which that harrible scource is to take its birth, and examine first the probability of such a contest arising Bergeber Stret Britain and her Colonies, and into the danger there is of the United lates becoming a party in such embroilment. The dispute will arise, of course, from the than one-half of the sums advanced to the colonies wishing to throte off the government different electoral divisions under the Tempofid Bonfool of the Mother Country, and from rary Relief Act." The latter wishing to maintain and continue is it is thought probable, and the thought nigra eitizen, that the British Colonies isters, the United States, and declare themselves independent, and commence self-go-"weniment. If Great Britain was about to oppress and Isrannize over Canada and Nova Scotia, as the Ministry of George III. attempted to do over the colonies which have since became the United States, the former should do right in resisting such an attempt. and may God grant them success should suc! an event take place! But Kings and Minis-

a de ire? Her colonial system is essentially aternal, and, should the peace of Europe not be distarbed, it will continue to be in e water siv so. But it may be said that, let the course of Jozdand he as tonly protective and liberal as ed that the rate for Kilkenny division for inmay towards the Colonies, there will be a time in the bistory of these latter when they will nethrally wish to assume the privilege of dell'assessment, and the take their place showing the undependent mations of the carth; that this time is fast approaching; that it is treat at hand; that Bugland will resist this sparation; that het flects will be bosy on the Ther of America, and fier armies on the wof the United States; that the charter m Hearen by which the latter hold their perfice upon them to take sides with the fath aid them in the holy cause of described to tries? and hence the necessity ogeneot of the United States harby Direct. This is a good "od cop-bridge on but it is not considered as considering the use on conjunction with the conjunction. Wing address of favor of the conjunction of the conjunction of

tem are wiser in the days of Victoria and Rus-

sell; than they were in the reign of George

and North. England will never attempt to

govern any of her colonies as she was foolish

enough to altempt to govern the United

and during the purblind policy of Bute

is there any the least symptom of such

the rapidly in-the property of the West, and of for-along the immense agricultural products of the immense agricultural products of the products of the products of the remaining of second agent the new for the appelies of second the new for the appelies of second this year of the appelies of the appelies. Even this year of the appelies of the policy and the second the new forty and in case of continental war, appelies seen forbid, or of a year of the war, appelies seen forbid, or of a year of the war. will every year brooms tal war, per terms of or or a year that which may soon occur again, which may soon occur again, which was regions of gen also prevent, the vast regions of he lake ports, would be the store bound a I granaries of the old world. Here, then, are abundant reasons, founded upon neaceful, benevolent, and christian principles. premoting the great and good work which Mr. King so ably advocated, without breathing a word about such an (as it is hoped) improbable and horrible event of a war with

But this is quitting the point at issue, which was the probability of the present British North American Colonies entering into a contest for their national independence with the mother country, and the United States becoming an ally with, or at least getting mixed up with the former in strife.

There are three mints to be considered bere. The first is, the probability of the British North American Colonies entering into a struggle with the mother country for their po-litical independence; the second is, whether Great Britain would make any great opposition to such political independence if it could be accomplished with a fair chance of being maintained; and the third point is, if such coatest did take place through the Colonies contring their independence and the mother resisting it, would the United States consider it their duty or their interest to interfere? The negative of all these proposit -Closs appears to be the most probable.

West is those in the present position or the post bistory of Canada which manifests a wish on the part of any considerable portion of the people to throw off their alleriance to the mother country? The disturbance which took place a few years ago was a red rather than a rebellion. It was treated as a riot by the British Government, and was put down as such And the American Government looked such repayment, except as hereafter menupon it in the same light, although no doubt some mischief-loving people on your frontier de elsewhere, would have been pleased to magnily the affair of the Caroline and the fully of McLeed into a cause of war. Great Britain evidently regarded the offenders as felous and not as traitors, for the prisoners met a felon's fate, And what, since the quelling of this collected, patriolic as it was called, leads to

Counts are so dissatisfied with their colonial form of government as to be induced to throw of their allegiance ? It may be unbesitating-Is replied there is not even a shadow of a ground for such a supposition.

And again : admit that the time was come when the prople of Canada and Nova Sentia, in a firm and united voice, declared their intention to dissolve their political connexion with England. Are the advantages of that political connexion to England to great; are to the Executive the co-operation and support the differences between the expenditures and reactive, the mercantile and commercial pro- pect and obedience which it must be the obthe se pary enermore, as to induce England to ject of every wise Government to secure." onter into a long and expensive war for the mike of retaining them, and retaining them size of retaining them, and retaining them give against the will of the people? England from his vehicle and fractured his arm. It appears that when returning home, in the afternoon from a drive. We related passed into a hole, the The defection of description of desc

convinced that the majority of the people of any of her colonies are desirous of a change,

are able to maintain political independence, and to build up a name and a fame among the nations of the earth, and she would see, he convinced, and admit that what was best for them was best for her. It would be a short-sighted policy for any nation to prefer unwilling and rebellious subjects to attached and penceable allies; and such would not be the policy of England. When the time arrives-and arrive it will for all of them-for any of Great Britain's colonies to assume the privilege and the power of self-government, she will not deny it; on the contrary, she will help them in their undertaking, bid them God speed, and find her best interests and her tenest national honor and glory in so doing. Suppose that Canada insisted upon her politi-

But take the third point of the question :cal independence, and Great Braitain refused it, and sent her fleets and armies to corree her rebellious colonists. In such a juncture would right for them to do so; and what is not right cannot be a duty, nor, in the end an advantage. The United States did not do more than sympathize with the South American Spanish States until they had achieved independence. Nor did they adopt a different course with respect to Mexico as regarded Spain, nor with

THE "STRIKE" AGAINST THE POOR

should Canada, as respects England, be an

The Kilkenny board of gnardians, presided over by the Marquis of Ormonde, met on Thursday, when a communication was read from the commissioners, amounting their consent to having the repayment of any partion of the Government advances under the temporary Relief Act to the division of Kilkenny and Orlingford held back till a future rate .-This concession, however, gave but little satisfaction, as will be seen by the subsequent proceedings.

The reading of the above letter gave rise to much desultory conversation amongst the guardians, but no new topic was broached, all expressing the opinions which they had at previous meetings put forth upon the subject of the Government advances. The result of the discussion, was that Mr. Finn proposed

the following resolution :-"That we are of opinion that we are not bound, either in law or in equity, to pay more than one-half of the sums advanced to the

Mr. Sallivan seconded the motion, as it met

his approbation. Mr. Smithwick expressed his dissent from such a resolution, he being of opinion that

they certainly were bound in law to pay more than one-half-equity was quite another matter. The noble Chairman agreed with Mr Smithwick, and strongly protested against the

passing of a resolution in those words.

Mr. Wandesforde also protested against the Mr. Hackett intimated his dissent from the learned gentleman's motion, on account of its not stating any reason why the board should

come to such a resolution. Mr. Finn stated that he came to the conclusion as to the promises of the Government which had been come to by the entire of the newspaper press of England, with the Times

a. States. Where, in all her present colonial ple of Ireland. at its head, and the vast majority of the peo-The Chairman said that he relied more on the interpretation of the Act of Parliament, as conveyed in the commissioners' letter, than on the interpretation given to the enactment

by the press. After some discussion, Mr. Hackett suggestdoor and out-door relief be made at 3s 14d in the pound, as he had found that that would be sufficient, no instalment of a repayment to Giovenmentile ingrequired.

Some conversation having taken place, Mr. Sullivan ultimately proposed the following

" 1. Resolved, that having carefully considered the letter of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 1st inst., commenting upon the resolutions of the board of the 26th ult., we are not satisfied that any solid reasons have been urged by them to induce us to abandon or deviate from the principals and opinions deliberately expressed in those resolu-

We are still convinced that to make any attempt to levy a rate excessive in amount, would be unwise and unjust, and calculated to obstruct the operation and endanger the efficiency of the law which such rate was inconfed to maintain

"Our views with regard to the portion o the advance to the several relief committees such a result. The messenger sent to recall which ought to be repaid by the union, namely, one-half, are not changed by the observations of the commissioners; and whilst we agree with them that they have a legal right under the Temporary Relief Act ' to insist on the repayment of the whole amount advanced,' we respectfully urge that the act does not make it mandatory on them to do so, and that it leaves them ample and free discretion on

"The commissioners admit that the 18th section, which 'authorizes grants to be made in aid of the rates, as well as voluntary contributions, leaves entire discretion as to the proportion which may be made the subject of grant. Thus the act itself anthorizes grants in aid of rate. The Treasury minute from Mr. Trevelyan to the Temporaty Relief Commissioners further authorizes (and coming from that department of the Government it grants. Then the Relief Commissioners, in late to either the declaring rates or making volunta: v contributions.

"- It would, therefore, be repugnant to the intent and meaning of the act, entirely at vatiance with the assurance given by the said commissioners to the public, and subversive of all confidence in the Government, if it insistrd on the repayment of these advances. In the exercise of the discretion left to them as of all difficulties pending between Brazil and to the proportion of grant to be given, the the United States. Mr. Leal has already, commissioners have fixed one-half, or an amount equal to that, of the voluntary subscriptions -- thus establishing a precedent which is equally applicable to grants in aid of rates, and fortifying our criginal opinion that there was no just or rightful claims upon this unior to repay more than one-half of the advance under the Temporary Relief Act.

tion to evade the repayment of one-half the sum advanced to the several relief committees of this union; but it is imperative on us, for the eggent reasons put forward in our former rating making any rate for the purpose of

Mr. Kelly having seconded the adoption of these resolutions, they were put from the chair and passed, the only discutient voices being those of the Marquis of Ormonde and the Hon. Mr. Wancesford.

It was then proposed by Mr. Finn, seconded by Mr. Sultivan, and unanimously resolved

"That in accordance with the above resolution, declaratory of our opinion that we are hable only to one-half of the amount advanced by Government, we do for the rest of the electoral division strike the rate at one-third of such balf." It was proposed by Mr. Sullivan, seconded

by Mr. Kelly, and resolved. " That in thus differing from the views of the Poor Law Commissioners we are actuated by the conscientious belief that we thus give

Acceptar.-We regret to state that Licutement

MEXICO. The latest of Mr. Kendall's letters dated the 28th, mentions two rumors with regard to

Santa Anna, one of which is, " That he had other, " that he had been slain by Gen. Alraand the Congress of Puebla."

The following is one of the latest of Mr. Kendall's letters :even, and the men all looked free, and City of Mexico, Sept. 25, 1817.

Assassinations continue. No less than ten murdered soldiers were found this morning in the vicinity of the quarters of San Pueblo, and eight on the previous day. The fault lies partially with our own men, who straggle from their quarters, and get intoxicated at the first pulquerta, or grog shop; yet the first that is met, even in this state, is set upon by gangs of armed ruffians, which shows that a feeling of revenge and hatred prevails against us ; and the frequency of the murders would prove that a regular system of assassination has been organized. The wire-workers are very likely some of the priests and leading men.

In my last, I stated that Col. McIntosh was sinking under his wounds. That brave officer died last night, and is to be buried tomorrow with military honors. He fell pierced by two halfs, while gallantly leading his men to attack the Cass Mata, on the 8th September, and his system suffering under wounds received in former battles, was not able to overcome the shock.

G. W. K. Your's, &c. Gen. Santa Anna has been proclaimed, by Senor Gambos, as being a traitor to his country, intentionally allowing the Americans to defeat him in every battle; and finally, he secuses him of having destroyed the nationality of Mexico; the honor and glory of their unfortunate city; and of having compromised in the calamity, all classes of society.

REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONAL PALACE.

From the New Orleans Delta.

September 23 .- Gen. Quitman occupies the Palace, and it has been under the superintendence of Capt. Naylor, according to the following regulations :-1. Officers quartered in the Palace, or hav-

ing troops quartered in it, will report immediately to the Superintendent, the number and locality of the apartments occupied by them, or their troops respectively. 2. No apartment, in the Palace, can be

taken possession of or occupied, as quarters, for either officers or men, for any purpose, without having been first previously assigned by the Superintendent, upon proper application made to bim. 3. No book, record, paper, article of furni-

ture, or piece of property of any kind whatever, found in the Palace, will be permitted to be removed from the Palace, or from one apartment to the other, without the written Tiffany and Carroll, Directors of the Compapermission of the Superintendent, first bad, for 4. No burial will be allowed within the

Palace, or any of its grounds, or enclosures. 5. Troops quartered in the aparlments, containing any of the public records, or national archieves, will immediately vacate them and find quarters elsewhere. 6. Any interference with, or mutilation of

the Palace, is strictly forbidden; and all persons are most earnestly requested to observe and enforce a compliance with this regulation and to preserve, as far as possible, the Paluce itself, and all its furniture and contents, from injury or spoilation.

By order of Major Gen. Quitman, Military and Civil Governor. Capt. CHARLES NAYLOR.

Superintendent of the National Palace, and Custodian of the National Archives, &c. National Palace, Mexico, Sept. 21, 1847.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herold. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1817. A letter has been received this evening from the headquarters of the army in Mexi-

co, dated on the 28th of September, at a later hour than any before received. It states that ital announcing the fact that Pena y Pena had entered on the discharge of his duties as Provisional President, at Toluca, and was then on his way to Queretar. The letter is written by Luis de la Rosa, who has been appointed Secretary for Foreign affairs by Pena y Pena. De la Rosa is a prace man. It seems that the peace party has been entirely triumphant in the Legislature of Toluca.

Those who are in the interest of Paredes, and in favor of monarchy, endeavored to rid themselves of all federal connection with the other states; but the Governor had refused to publish their decree declaring the federal league broken, and they had been completely foiled in their efforts to prevent the swearing in of Pena y Pena as constitutional President. The writer adds, that there are the most flattering prospects of a peace; but unless a commission be sent there, I do not see any prospect of Mr. Trist will reach his destination before that gentleman can enter upon fresh negociation, even were the new government to make such a proposal. Should this not be the case, Mr. Trist can not abate anything of his former offers and when his letter of recall shall reach him he will be offerly without authority to negociate at all. In no case is it probable that such a treaty can be agreed upon between Mr. Trist and the Mexican government, under the present circumstances, as

the government would be willing to accept. I etters have been received from London in relation to the postal arrangements between this country and Great Britain. No adjustment has yet been made although from the progress made in the negociation there is a probability of an early arrangement. According as the time approaches for putting in execution the retaliatory measures adopted by amounts to a direction) the making of those this Government, the difficulties raised by the British Minister are becoming small by detheir normal instructions to committees, hold grees. In fact an official letter received here, out the inducement of those grants to stimu- states that there are now very few difficulties in the way of a satisfactory arrangement. This arrangement will be made just in time to escape the retaliation resorted to by our government; but not before.

Mr. Leal, the acting charge d'affaies o Brazil near this Government, has received from his own Government instructions of such a nature as promise a satisfactory adjustment since the receipt of his recent instructions. had one or two interviews with the Secretary of State, and there is every prospect that the lute unha py misunderstanding, brought about by the very disagreeable conduct of the Emperor's advisers, will receive such explanation at the hands of his present representative near this Government, as to lead to the happiest

GREAT FOOT RACE.

A foot race which excited a great deal of interest on the horder, took place in Buffalo, on Saturday afternoon. Most of the men are well known in the racing world; and one or two have been in Canada, where they have estonished the natives considerably by their and it might welt be believed to the felt fast travelling. The Buffalo Express says :-"We have never witnessed so large a object about to be commenced. The venerable concourse of people at the Trotting Course as the great foot race. It was known that Gildersleeve, the famous runner, had entered for that God would bless them in this and all their the purse, and it was also known that several undertakings, was his heartfelt aish. Col. Indians were determined to contest with him Talhot sat down amid loud and prolonged ple, which lands the powers that be to sickenand with each other. A short time before the cheering. time fixed for the race, it got whispered about had acquired a good deal of reputation on the Beacon Course, was not present, and the prevailing opinion seemed to be that Gildersleeve means to go on steadily with the work, but was sure to win, and to have an easy time at even should the state of the manry market up for the rights of the people in spite of the that. The odds were heavy on him against return their operations temporarily, they felt the field, with few takers. There were some no doubt that at the ensuing meeting of Par- the land-is " too extreme"-" so violent"among the crowd, however, good judges of liament, they would receive the aid of the " if he would only he more moderate!" Men thews and sinews, who had seen the perform- Legislature in carrying out a work of such read such journals in private—they wont subances of John Canada, a muscular, well proportioned Indian, from Cataraugus, on a previous occasion, and believed he had the foot

Canada unless it came condicity to the assistand bottom of the whirlwind, and were ready ance of this national undertaking and if the to back up their opinions in the customary mode. But the absence of Steeprock pro- to do their duty, the railroad would, before duced much disappointment, and the general many months clapsed, he in actual operation. expectation was that the run would be a slim The gallant Knight spoke at some length, and

Canada, John Atmstrong, and Charles Simon, pe of London for the good-will they had r Smoke, three Indians of the C hown to the company, and the cordiality and tribe, and two other Indians, whose hames we spirits with which this demonstration had been did not learn. They got off well of the word been taken prisoner by Col. Childs," and the and soon fell in, Indian file, Gilder leeve taother, "that he had been slain by Gen. Alea- king the lead. They kept well together stred that every exertion would be made to around, and made the first mile in 5 min. bing it to a satisfactory termination. Sir 25 sec. The second, third, and fourth miles Allan was loudly cheered. were a little slower, but the running was very E. Mathews, Esq., then addressed the meet-

which to found a conjecture of the fesuit.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

From the Toronto Globe

Daylight broke on the eventful morning is

all the splender of an October day in Canada,

and throughout the day the weathercontinued

the shops were decked out in their lest style

the sidewalks were thronged with my flags

and innumerable waggons loaded with the

At 12 o'clock the stores were cteed, and

Sir Atlan McNah, President, and Messrs.

ny, came on the ground, and Mr. Goodhue

having led them to their places in the proces-

sion, the Band struck up their joyni notes,

and the different bodies filed off the ground in

the following order, under the disction of

The Rifle Company.

Artillery. Band of Music.

The Temperance Society.

President of the Board of Police and Members

The Sheriff, Judge, District Council, and

Treasurer and Clerk of the Pace.

The President and Directors of the Company.

The Engineers and other Officer of the

The Contractors.

Colonel Talhot and other invited Guests.

The Committee

The Odd Fellows.

The National Societies.

Visitors, and inhabitants of the flown an

District, not included in the spove.

The cortree moved along Dunda Street to

Richmond Street, when it turned up to the

north, passing the garrison, and clasing the bridge on the Satura Hoad, (or thou Bire,)

and came to a halt on the left side othe road

were crowded with the fair daughtrs of Lon-

around, and stands erected for thesecommo

a spacious amphitheatre. The number pre-

drew a contrasted picture of what his coun

try was a few years ago, and the position it

Mr. Goodhue having concludes he inti-

Road had actually been commence"

gentleman concluded by thanking

people would only call upon the Jegisleture

rividly to the minds of all.

Magistrates.

The Free Masons.

Captain Wilson, marshal of the day:-

here and there-parties bent on enpyment-

within the hour.

out their views.

oured into town

og on the advantages which the country would good condition. For the next four miles the erive from the completion of the cuilroad. tunning was capital, and there was bothing in te showed the benefit it would confer in equathe speed or appearance of the men, upon lizing the markets, and by enabling the farmer to take his produce to market at any season of "On the first quarter of the eightly mile Sithe year; he showed the profitable nature of mon, alias Smoke, dashed ahead of Gilderthe transport trade which it would surely sleeve, at a great pace, and soon opened a create—the demand for and the enhancement large gap upon him. Armstrong any Canada in the value of labor which would attend itfollowed directly, and they came is 28 secs. and the great rise in the value of property ahead of the white man, doing the mile in which might certainly be expected. 5 minutes and 32 seconds. On the night Matthews earnestly urged on all who heard mile, it was observed that the Indians had it him to make strenuous efforts to promote the all to themselves, and the only strife was besuccess of the company-they should even tween Canada and Simon. They noth ran mortgage the profits of their industry for some heautifully, without fatigue or exection, and time to come, for out of the very benefits of when they started on the last mile here was the road they would receive in their business nothing to indicate that they had ye out forth the means of meeting the instalments. If met their power-and Armstrong was conse-upon of business were to receive no return for their them, tunning with great case and speed, investment in the way of dividends ,it would The tenth mile was made in 5 min. or sec .still he a good investment for them, for the in-Simon leading home about four yard: shead of crease of their business would much more Canada. Armstrong some six or sight rods than repay any sum they might contribute .behind. Gildersleeve came in 2 seconds But this was far from the care-there was no doubt that the stock would be most lucrative and when the road should be completed they COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT would be fortunate men who held it. Mi Mathews made an excellent speech, and some of the best points were warmly responded to by the assemblage.

On Saturday last the ceremony of breaking George S. Tiffany, Esq., followed next, and ground on this great national undertaking was was received with loud cheers. He spoke at celebrated at London. The Directors of the some length on the tendency which this road Company having previously intimated their would have in promoting friendly relations intention of commencing the work on that between this Province and the United States day, a meeting of the inhabitants of London He thee alluded to the astonishing growth and was immediately called, to considerthe proextent of the business now done on Lake Erie priety of making a grand public demnestration and concluded, by alluding to the benefits on the auspicious occasion. The meeting which the road would confer on the Province; resolved manimously that it was the duty of and said the value of the road to the farmers the inhabitants to give all possible reat to the ground be incalculable, and expressed a event, and a committee was appointed to carry belief that the road when finished would pay lividends of 15 per cent.

Charles B. Stuart, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Company, was then introduced to the audience, and be proceeded to give a brief sketch of the progress of the work, and favordelightful. From a very early hour the streets of London gave evidence of aboliday ; able adaptation of the country for the construction of a Railroad. He dwelt at some length, likewise on the great advantage which this line would be to Canada, and showed the certainty of a large portion of the hardy lords of the soil and their mermfamilies passenger and freight transport trade of the poured into town. it. Mr. Stuart wound up hy an energetic apshortly after the procession began a form in peal to the people of Canada to put their the Court House Savare. About our o'clock shoulders manfaily to the wheel, and the work the Court House Square. About on o'clock would soon be carried through.

The day was now well advanced, and Mr Goodhue having intimated that the proceedings were closed, the audience gave three hearly cheers for "The Queen," and the procession filed off the ground as before and returned to town where it broke up.

The whole demonstration passed off admiraly. The utmost order and good humour prevailed, and, with the exception of the breaking down of the stand for the Directors and guest (which only gave rise to some small jokes and prophesies-no bones being hurt,) not the slightest accident occurred to mar the general enjoyment. The spirit of the affair, and the good judgment which prevailed through all the arrangements were, altogether, creditable to the District and to the Managing Commit-

In the evening a public dinner was given casion. It was held in the Western Hotel at six o'clock about 120 gentlemen of the lown and neighborhood sat down. The spacious dining-toom of the Hotel was extended by throwing into it the large front room. Two ranges of tables ran the full length of the anariment, and a cross table was placed for the Chairman and guests at the top of the room. The tables were very elegantly laid out and ornamented, and the chamber being brilliantly lighted up, the whole presented very imposing spectacle.

THE PRESS.

about a mile from the Court Hose. The side-paths, and the windows of he bouses From the Toronto Globe. We make no apology to our readers for the don, and the procession moved on Though the large space devoted in this day's paper to the cheers and joyous salutations of thepretators. of our brethren of the Fourth Estate On the ground, preparations bad oen made on the Hamilton affair. The influence wieldfor the ceremony which was now tensue; a ed by the Press in free countries is so powerful wide space had been cleared in the forest -its power to do good or do harm is so great, the morality, the intelligence, the advancedation of the guests and spectators. The logs nent of the community are so dependant on gathered from the clearance were sied round t, that every well wisher to this country must the scene of action, and ere theprocession lesire to see it placed, as a national Instituhad reached the ground, these forst galleries tion, in the most efficient and respectable posiwere covered with people, and he ludies' Were this merely a question of courtesy stand was thronged with the beaut and the to Mr. A or Mr. B, we would be ashamed to fashion of the Metropolis of thefar West. occupy our Journal with such matter; but it The riflemen kept the ground elar in the s far otherwise. It may be that the present centre, and as the procession arrive the seveonductors of the Canadian Press do not possess ral bodies took up their stations mound and that high order of talent which distinguishes inside of the large circle, forming as it were their brethren in Great Britain-but sure we are, they are quite equal to the intelligence sent have been estimated at from 300 to 5000 for which they write, and in this community persons, and we feel certain that he smaller are entitled to every respect. Were a Journal started in Canada the Editorials of which were number is below the fact. The wole scene, in truth, was a splendid spectacle; the work written in the philosophic style, the high tone, which had drawn that mass of people logether the bold independence of the English news-- the thought that this was the firestlack on papers, we feel certain that its readers would the Canadian forest by the steam egine, that be few and far between. The fact is, there is mighty lever of civilization, and therowding speculations as to the wonders whilein a few Journalism; if there were it would soon arise years it might effect on what washut yesteramong us. A newspaper in Canada is looked day an unpeopled wildernesss-wie brought open as a thing you find a little English news n-to advertise your wares and merchandise The proceedings were opened by the Hou. n-and to puff great little men, and wonder-George J. Goodhue, who made arexcellent ful spectacles and private speculations. and feeling address to the asseminge. He

As a means of raising the moral sentiments of the people-of protecting the liberties of the people-and of ensuring the purity of the ow occupied, and the vast revolution which Beach and the integrity of public men-it is the introduction of the locumotive might he never thought of; such duties are not expectexpected to effect. He alluded with great feeling to the appearance of Coleel Talbot ed from the Press. We doubt whether many people in Canada care for such things; the among them-he was the father of the settlegeneral idea of perfect bliss seems to be, to nent-had cut his way half a catury ago through the dense forest, and had seed to see stip through life as revklessly as possible-find the land in the hands of his childen, thickly meat and clothes and lay past a little moneyand let public liberty, or morality, or improvesettled, crowned with prosperity, yelding the ment get along as they best can. Surely comforts and luxuries of old am wealthy there never was a country so destitute of pub lic spirit as Canada; -oh for some power to fire the servile mass with nobility of thought open the ground. The venerable centleman or feeling! oh that this mere animal content-then came forward amid the chers of the mated that Col. Talbot would not proceed to audience, and the Directors, Englicers, and ality which would ameliorate the unmitigated managers having proceeded to the silected spot personal selfishness which pervades the land Col. Talbot tock the spade and inflicted the Money is the standard of all good in this counfirst wound on Mother Earth in the great untry :- The man who serves the public honestdertaking. The spade and barrow were the y, has no gratitude, no credit given him for instruments chosen for the occasion and the -he is called a foot for his pains by the mausual ceremonies having been goiff, through, jority, if after 20 years labour he can bring the thundering applause of the criwd and a salute from the Artillery battery ; hoing far viction, that he has not been working purely and wide, told that the Great Watern Rail to serve his own private ends. We know we shall be told this is only human nature-that The meeting was then briefly actressed by t is the same in all countries. We don't be-Col. Talbot. He congratulated to in on the wonderful progress making three-thout thecountry, and especially in this, hi own Diswe know well; but there have always been trict. He had spent his life in the London redeeming points. If the public benefactor has not received bonours and rewards, he has deeply interested in the success of the great at least had the applause of the people-of he them for ces, he had at least the approval of the good. In Canada, the politician who sells himself for -his days of speech-making were over, but the highest price is the most honoured, and the oftener he sells, the higher he rises ;- the newspaper which pretends to no public crinci-Talbot, and ding as it is paid for it, is "the respectable," at the last criminal term on a charge of stab- Orangemen, a Ribbonman, a "Shonna- cannot in reality exist apart. that Steeprock, the Tunawanda Indian, who went at some length, but in general terms, into "the moderate" print which all men love to patronize; but the journal which speaks truth | that since the arrest of Carroll, he has made holdly-which call things by their right names -which denounces corruption-which stands

> caught reading them! It is clear to our minds that many of the public journals of Canada are far before the from the Press are of the lowest character, and was particularly well received when he al-luded to the selection of London by the Di-We fear there is small hope that the high im-

profession more, and make a common effect to body of men, he their calling ever so low, who get up; it was the people's cause the Direct-on were engaged in, and they might rest as-sured that every exertion would be made to the Provincial Association. And yet the Fourth Estate-"the Palludium of British liberty,"-pocketed the insult like whipt dogs, and ran and carried and barked for their masters. And yet we can all talk loud enough: read the pile of extracts given elsewhereand consider when you read that many of these very papers did the bidding of their insulters, and published their doingy! A enarl to make a show of independence-but a deliberate fastening on of the chains of their own servitude more firmly than ever. And the mly pretext offered for such silliness is " well

if I did not, another would." And to say the troth, there lays the diffinity. There are so many papers-all so dependent; each is afraid to retuse an offer or to take an independent stand, for fear that ; cotemporary will pursue the opposite and more popular course. And so the dignity and influence of the Press is too often sarrificed to this mercenery consideration. The cure rests with ourselves. If there was a spark of capril de corps among us, we would not be found sacrificing our profession become another might possibly do it.

We have long been of opinion that a Convention of the Provincial Press would be productive of immense benefit. A distinct understanding on many points in general inter-est might be arrived at—personal acquaint-ance would hodify our bickenings—and a community of interest would be better realized. Business matters might also with advantage be brought before such a convention—the extension of postal facilities to the Press-the rates of advertising and other topics of interest. The present is an excellent reason of the year for holding such a meeting, and Toronto r Kingston would be convenient points of assembling. An expression of uninion from action .- Globe.

MURDER!

From the Montreal Pilot. On Saturday night last, about half-past welve o'clock, a most atrocious murder was committed in Griffintown, and two of our praceful and respectable citizens, in the prime of life, with wives and young families dependent apon them, were cruelly shot down in our streets, without any provocation on their part. What could be the motive for the committal of so fiendish an act, it is impossible at present to conjecture; but it affords us some satisfaction to know that no party feeling either religions or political was mixed up with the melancholy affair. Both the murdered men were Irish, -nue a Protestant, the other a Catholic; both were pesceable and inoffensive men; and it was not known that either of them had an enemy in the world-we give the particulars of the murder as they were related to us, and, we believe, in all important particulars, as they were stated by one of the infortunate men himself before he expired on Sunday last.

On Saturday night, Mr. Luther Roberts and Mr. Patrick McShane, both cattle dealers, and the former holding a stall in the St. Ann's Market, in partnership with Mr. Brearey, were proceeding from the market to Roberts residence in Griffintown; and whilst passing along Wellington Street, they met with two boys driving several cows, some of which Roberts recognized as belonging to a poor widow with whom he was acquainted; and seeing they were being driven away from the widow's residence, he inquired of the hoys carry out his own principles of justice; or by the citizens of London in honour of the oc- where they were driving them to. They in a garden, where they had done considerab'e damage, and they were taking them the pound. Roberts advised the boys to let the cows go, telling them that he knew who they belonged to, and would himself be respossible for the payment of any damage they might have done. At this moment a tall and athletic man came up, & in an insolent manner demanded to know what business Roberts had to interfere about the cows. A slight alterescoming up at the time, it was at once terminated, Roberts giving his name and address to the policeman, but the other man refusing to give his. Roberts and McShane afterwards proceeded proceably on their way down George Street and along St. Gabriel Street. On arriving at the corner of St. Gabriel, near the English Church, they were met by a boy who stopped them and urged them not to proceed any further ; us he just saw a man with a gun in his hand and with an evident design of taking the life of some one. Roberts remarked that he knew no one would do him any harm-that he was too well known to have any fear of being shot. They both, therefore, passed on, but had not proceeded far when a man, dressed in a moleskin coat and trowsers, and a glazed bat, advanced from a recess in the sence of the English Church, to within about ten yards of them, and deliberately levelled a gun and fired at Roberts, who received the contents-a heavy charge of duck shot-in his breast. The unfortunate man fell to the ground, exclaiming, "Of ! am shot!"McShane immediately came up t his assistance; and whilst in the act of raising hun from the ground, the murderer deliberately walked up to within a few feet of them and fired a pistol at McShane. The shot no taste in Canada for first-rate, independent (which was not a bullet, but a square, or rather triangular, lump of lead) entered the lowerpart of the chest, passing through the lower lobe of the right lung, and coming out at ten inches distant, behind the angle of the lowest false rib. The murderous villain then drew a bayonet which he had on his person, and was proceeding to use it, when the approach of some one seemed to alarm him, and he suddenly decamped. Roberts, though

> and some hopes of his recovery; but he gradually sunk, and about seven o'clock on Sunday evening breathed his last. Both the unfortunate men were well known n Montreal: they were upright, peaceable and industrious citizens; and their untimely fate has created a general feeling of sorrow and indignation throughout the community .-Roberts was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

mortally wounded, can towards his residence

but not being able to reach it, he fell at the

door of Mrs. Cox's house about 200 yards

from where he was shot. Here he was taken

u, and expired about two hours afterward.

McShane, too, followed Roberts, and fell about

the same place. He was subsequently con-

veyed to his residence, in Nuzareth Street.

where he was promptly attended by Dr. Fra-

er, who succeeded in extracting the ball, and

Shane was about forty, and also leaves a widow and foor children. The above account of the melancholy affair s chiefly derived from the statement made by McShane himself on Sunday before his death. He was quite sensible to almost the latest mowho committed the murder, and said he knew him well, and could instantly identify him, but said he did not know, or rather, as is probable, he did not recollect the name of the man We are credibly informed that a little before his death, owing to some suspicions which attached to one James Carroll, he was asked it he knew such a man, and he instantly exclaimed, with great earnestness, " That is the

At a late hour on Sunday night, the Police succeeded in arresting James Carroll, who is a stone mason, residing in Grithntown, and who, bing a young man named Donlau. several admissions and confessions, which, it hoped, will lead to the successful tracing out with certainty the perpetrator of a deed so disgraceful to our city, and so revolting to bamanity.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of Roberts on Sunday morning, which was nation of a great number of witnessess, the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against James Carroll." The inquest on Mc-Shane is not yet concluded; but from the evidence to be adduced, there can be no doubt mass of the people - that the duties expected that the verdict will be the same as in the other case.

> The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser say, that the rot in the polate crop in that are endowed at the expense of the Netion ; ing a meeting, to petition the Queen in a neight-orisod, is worse than last year.

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor." SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1817.

Notices of Birthe charged 2s. 6J. Marriages 5 Reports gain ground that political affairs re at a crisis in Montreal; and a general breaking up of the Provincial Cabinet is seriously apprehended. Should a split really take place in the Administration, nothing less than a dissolution of Parliament may be expected. We confess we have no real ground for believing either or both these contingencies will occur; but they are the general talk about town, and we parrot-like repeat it.

In the existing temper of the people of Canada, a new House of Assembly would be composed of very much the same materials as the present. In Lower Canada, all the cities. towns and counties which the Executive now influence, will be again influenced; and all those that Messes. Lafontaine, Morin and Drummond can command, will again be comnanded. The change that can rationally be anticipated will be in the representation of the city of Montreal, which the Opposition will endeavor to wrench out of the hands of the sitting members. Unless indeed, the elder Mr. Papineau come to the rescue of the Government, as some persons confidently predict, when other changes may take place. In Upper Canada, the Reformers hoast that

seven Counties in the West will change the complexion of their representation. This may be true, but we hardly believe it. It is however more than possible, that Oxford and Middlesex will return opposition men: but this is all that can rationally be feared .-However difficult it may be to prognosticate the gain of the Reform party, it is still more difficult to imagine where the Government i to obtain new adherents. Prince Edward might return a Consevervative, if well managed; and so might Stormont and Glengarry ; but there is nothing sure about either. During the past three years there has been no revulsion of opinion in the minds of the people of Upper Canada. The concession of the principle of Responsible Government has satisfied all moderate Reformers, and silenced for a time the more unscrupulous.

Were the Government a little stronger, the Executive might be a little honester. There would be less trafficking for place in the House of Assembly; and less direct bribery in the carrying on of the Administration .-The principles of the present Government are pure enough in all conscience; but the Ex ecutive is much too weak to act up to such principles. If Mr. Baldwin really loves his ountry, as the leader of the Reform party he should do one of these two things. He should make a great rally and secure a preponderance of men of his own way of thinking in the next House of Assembly, and then he might failing this, be should add strength in the House to the present men in power, in order to lessen the present corruption. But our advice is much too Utopian for Mr. Baldwin to follow. We must be satisfied with things as they are for a while, and leave to another generation the emendation of our public morals

For the British Whig. "O Erin, the pilent tour O Erin, thy languid smile Ne'er shall increase, "Till like the Reinbow's light, Thy various tints unite. And form in Howen's sight, One Arch of Peace."

DEAK WHIO,-Erin's "silent lear" has been shed in sadess and in sorrow for twelve centuries and upwards, and her "various tints" are as far from forming an "arch of peace" at the present hour, as they were a thousand years ago, when, as History relates, having bravely expelled from their shores a horde of Danish invaders, their own fatal intestine commotions, partially abandoned for the occasion, at length rendered the Irish an easy prey in the hands of their ruthless enemies.

England has had her domestic broils Scotland her rebellions; revolutions bave hanged half the dynasties of Europe, dethroned Monarchs, struck off their heads, o comed them to perpetual exile; but it is only in Ireland and amongst Irishmen, that the seeds of mutual hatred and increasing discord gleaned in harbarous times, are religiously preserved, and handed down as heir-looms from father to son; it is only among those. misguided people that the infant tongue, before it can lisp the Lord's Prayer, is taught to utter imprecations against neighbors' children; that this unballowed feeling forms part of the young man's education and enters into all the relations of life; that the aged sire, tottering on the margin of the grave, bestows a benediction on his son, with a solemn injunction to live and die the implacable enemy of his fellow-men. Ireland is emphatically styled the Island of

Saints, but whoever takes the trouble to peruse her history and examine the conduct of her children, must have reason to conclude that those Ethereal Beings took their flight with land of mad men.

What can be more contemptible than the conduct of the Irishmen of Kingston on the occasion of His Excellency the Earl of El-National Saint, and no man took offence at the dress or religion of his neighbor; their tions who may be appointed for that purpose. greatest pride was to be called Englishmen, and to have an opportunity of testifying their Sovereign. The "Sons of Scotia" were there, unsevered by sectional distinctions; side by side moved the Highland Catholic means he shall employ; here he shall find and the Lowland Calvinist-Scotchman being | means of instilling principles of morality into the test-word. There is a tie stronger than the minds of the children. It is by forming the ties of Freemasonry among these people, them to habits of diligence, industry, veraciwhich the Irish have yet to learn. When ty, and honesty, and by instructing them in Scotchmen meet, they meet as friends; but useful knowledge, that he can best promote an Itishman must know that his own flesh their individual interest, and serve the country ing, and which tells truth or falsehood, accor- it will be recollected, was tried and acquitted and blood is a Catholic, a Protestant, an to which they belong-two purposes which vesth." or a "Caravath," before he consent to extend the right-hand of fellowship-On that occasion referred to, one Irishman appeared with a bit of green ribbon tied in his button-hole, another with a bit of purple, and these men for no other sufficient reason refused to unite, to join in procession, to bid adjourned to Monday ; when, after the exami- a cordial " Cheadh Milhe Failthe" to their distinguished visitor. There were times indeed when Catholies might consistently have refused to mix with Orangemen, but those times are past, and it were a blessing for Ireland and Irishmen, if all traces of them could be forgotten. The Catholic religion is now dow, have expressed their willingues to called for that purpose, and they contemplate to the c

Government for the hetruction of metholic Youth, and Catholic Clergymon paid for administering to the Catholic Soldiers of the Army. The doors of Parliament have been thrown open to Catholics. All the edious enactments against their religion have long since been removed, and if any temain, they are but a dead letter on the Statute Book. In all material respects, as regard the affairs of this world, the Catholic Religion and the Protestant Religion, are placed on an equal footing-where then is the humiliation, the indignity to Catholics, if all the men, women, and children in Kingston, were to turn out with Orange flags and Orange banners, or where the triumph to those if they were to shout "no Popery" for a month of Sundays? No man in his senses will say that there is any; and why then should Irishmen, on those silly grounds, separate, disunite, make themselves laughing stocks, tools in the hands of designing persons, who care not a fig if all freland were suck fifty fathom deep in the ocean, after their own ends are served? ! am well aware there are some out-and-out Orangemen, who will curse Pope and Popery to the end of the chapter, some out-and-out Catholics, who would regard no contamination greater than to inhale the odour of an Orange flag. What are those but out-andout blockheads, incapable of comprehending the elements of Christian duty, and possessed of no more reason or common sense for conto I 'ng their enimal pa s'ons, and pointing out proper course of action than Cats. But all Irishmen are not of this class; and if Orangemen and Catholics would calmly revise the bad opinion which circumstances, no longer existing, nor likely to recur, have compelled them to form of one another, they would become as the natives of the sister Isles, respected because united, and not, as now, contemped despised, ridiculed. sporned, and persecuted when the opportunity offers.

I remain, Dear Whig, your's truly, KILDARE.

October 29, 1847.

For the British Whig. To the Worshiptel, the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the Common Schools of the

City of Kingston.

GENTLEMEN, Having been trained at the Model School Duhlin, and having some experience of the system of Education how about to be diffused in this Province-induce me to lay before your serious consideration the present state of Common Schools in this City, with a view to give you a full idea of the little good derived from the said Common Schools in this caty heretofore, compared to the utility of such a highly dayoud ystem, should it be based on better principles ; and in compliance with the request of some of the most respectable inhabitants of this city, I hasten to lay before your Worshipful Body a sketch of the code of regulations with a short recital of the mode of teaching which ought to be practiced in this rising plainest terms the economy of this system, that the scheme of Education which bee been honored with the approbation of some of the most learned in this, our adopted country, may be so marked out as may enable your Worshipful Body in future to make such

use of it as may be thought most conducive

been carried on in this city, has been some

resulting in evil rather than tending to any

to the well being of the Institution.

The mode in which our Common Scho

good. The city has been divided into foo many School Sections, and the children wandering from one School to another and it commonly happened that their parentest-o lowed them so to wander agreeably to their own wishes. This liberty to children proved very ineffectual, as no system could best served when there were such a perperual succession of systems. And, moreover, the Trustees, and others interested, took the interest in the class of children attending those Schools. This was chiefly owing to the very great defect of the School Me. which rendered the Trustees unable to make provision for the Schools to enable there to meet the expenses attending them, spelien paying the Teachers, furnishing School with and keeping the Schools in order fit for the reception and comfort of the childrens by which the higher classes looked on the Coman encumbrance on themselves, and a hurder to the Constitution. This might be except remedied by leaving the city as one gomental School Section, providing a large and ample School House some place centrely, where it would be convenient to the respective inharbitants of the City, formishing with Statel flouse with Forms, Desks, and Fastures, from the different Section Schools now in Pront and supplying said School with a set of Maps, Class Rolls, Tablet Boards, Report Book and Registers, with a general set of Books, schirk scould enable the Teachers to according to the Chief Character and which get, according to the Chief Chief than tendent's Report to the City Council and be supplied free of charge; and forther, to appoint a sufficient number of qualified Teachers, and have an apartment set apart in said School House as the snakes and serpents, and left her an Is- a Model School for the Midland District, which would enable them to draw an additional grant from the general fund, which would greatly tend to lessen the School Tax of the city; and also to have a day in the week gin's recent visit to our city? Englishmen for religious instructions, where the several assembled under the floating Banner of their denominations may receive instruction from the clergymen, or others of their denomina-

Here will be a field for an active Teacher to animate his exertion and encourage- his respect for the Representative of their beloved diligence; here his success is certain, and will bear proportion to the shilly he shall discover, the labor he shall bestow, and the

Hoping that the subject of this sketch will meet your general approbation, and merit the good opinion of the Chief Superintendent of

Education, I remain, gentlemen, &c. &c. PATRICK J. MOONEY Teacher School Section No. 2, City Linguist

Kingston, 27th Oct., 1847. AN INSTI UNIGADE FOR HOME .- In cores quence of the allusions made, in Genetication IInli, Dublin, and the where, respecting the propriety of the Irieh farming a brigade, to the