George Howe, Painter, Gilder, and Glazier, Bagot St. Kingston, .(mear Mr. Phippen's Candle Factory.)-Sign Pointing, Wood and Marble Imita. tions, and Decorated Work in general. z

KINGSTOK.

John S. Clute, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, corner of Ontario and Brock Steets. All orders thankfully ecsived and punctually attended to.

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, PrincessStreet, Kingston, Dealer in Native and spanish Sole Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Moroccos and Linings. But Makers' Findings of every descrip-

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorners at Law, &c &c., Kingston, JAMES O'REILLY. GEORGE E. HENDERSON. (69.6m.

James Powell, Ironmonger & Tin Ware Manufacturer, l'rincess Street, Kingston.

The British American Hotel, ston, Canada West.

Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to until the ensuing trip. They do this to precorder on the shortest notice. Furs of vent property being loosely and carelessly thrown on Board by owners without Billor every description, Bought and Sold.

W. Noden, 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 Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

Messrs, Macdonald & Campbell Bartisters & Attorneys at Law, Princess Street, Kingston. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL James McMillan, Teacher of

Wm, McMillan, Auctioneer. Thompson & Carey, General

Importing and Contmission Merchants, 51. Broad Stroot, New York.

A CARD. CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW.

Marchaut, and General Agent, No. 105,

Mardonald's Hotel, late Stone's, opposite the City Baths, King Street,

Trancis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., New-

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

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker. No. 4, Harde's Buildings, Ontario Street, 2 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 Barvey's Surgery. Clarence Street, one door below the The splendid, new and elegantly furnished

Bank of British North America. > Kingston, July 10, 1847. 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 ternis.

LAND FOR SALE. 400 ACRES OF LAND for Sule, 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 large Log House, and a Frame Barn, 50 feet by 30 : Outhouses &c., and well watered. 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.) B. GEARY. Kingston, June 16, 1847. 49.1wtf.

JUST RECEIVED

ATHENEUM BOOK STORF. Ragol Street Kingston.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English Stationery of the best quality, consist-Medium, Demy and Folio Post, Laid Paper,

Rostocap and Quarte Post Writing Paper. Small Past and Satin Note ditto. Large and Small Cartridge Paper. Memurandum Books of all sizes. Playing and Visiting Cards, various kinds .-Printen' Cards, from 6 inches by 4 inches, in size, so the smallest card in use; together with several other articles in the Stationary Line.

BLANKS of every description may be had at the Atheneum Book Store.

Whig, British

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

ORBEM DICOR." "OPIFER PER

VOL. XVI.

MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1847. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY

NO. 89.



Forwarding Notice.

THE Union Forwarding Company hereby give notice that their new and fast sailing

EMERALD AND OREGON, UNION RAIL-ROAD, Are now in operation, and plying as under

STEAMER EMERALD, CAPT T. CUMING, Urwands-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

> STEAMER OREGON, CAPT. M. HILLIARD.

Downwarms-Leaves Portage du Fort every Tuesday, Thursday and Suturday, 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 (Cate Daley's: by J. PATTERSON, King- be received on board their Steamers if not 57-z properly Marked and Way-Billed; and not after eleven o'cleck, P. M., at Aylmer, on the Kingston Brewery und Distillery. the night previous to sailing-any coming to A. MoDowall, Furrier & Hatter hand after that time must remain in store Mark-consequently not entered. They will not be responsible for any pro-perty without being duly entered, and a

receipt granted. THOS. CUMING. Agent Union Forwarding Company. Aylmer, 1st July, 1847.



LAKE ONTARIO.

and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas. The Royal Mail Line of Steamers WILL LEAVE KINGSTON for TORON-TO, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE o'clock precisely, touching at Cobing, 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

N. B .- 4 alim or Deck Bassengers will be entire y free from contact with Sick Emigrante, as none are allowed on board the Mail Line.

Royal Mail Office. Turauto, July 6, 1847.

KINGSTON & HAMILTON.



"MAGNET," WILL, until further notice, leave KINGS-

TON for HAMILTON, (calling at the intermediate Ports) ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY Afternoons, at 4 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Boats from Montreal;

and will leave HAMILTON for KINGSTON. On Monday and Thursday Mornings Kingston, Sept. 28, 1847.



Lake ontario And River St. Lawrence STEAM BOAT LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS. CATARACT,

Capt. J. Van Cleve. ROCHESTER. Capt. H.N. Throop. LADY OF THE LAKE. Capt. T. H. Hoag. NIAGARA.

Capt. R. F. Child connection with the New Upper Cabin English Steamers. BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Chamberlain. BRITISH EMPIRE,

Capt. Hawkins. FORMING a Duily Line from LEWISTON, to MONTREAL, via ROCHESTER, OS-WEGO, SACKETS HARBOR, KINGSTON, BROCKVILLE, and OGDENSBURGH, giving FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT, English Stationery, &c. &c. the unequalled Scenery of the River St. Lawrence, the 1000 Island, Long Smill, Colean Du Lac, and the Cascades Rapids. The Bosts forming the above Line are mostly new, fitted up and furnished and Boston, in the most modern and elegant manner with

Parties of Pleasure, and others wishing to visit the Cities of Montreal and Quebec with their many attractions, Saratoga, New York and Boston, will find this one of the most interesting and

pleasant routes in America. DOWNWARDS-Leave Kingston daily at 3 r. w UPWARDS-Leave n. w. d. Brewster.

General Agent. Buffalo, Sept., 1847.

FOR SALE AT CREDIT, A HANDSOME four year old CANADIAN PONEY, British Whig Office. Kingston, October 4, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK. ND FOR SALE by thesubscriber, at his Store in Princess Street, a

hoice assortment of Groceries, &c., Consisting in part of 50 hlids, Bright Porto Rico Sugar, 300 boxes [duscate] Raisius,

200 do. Assorted Teas. do. Tebacco. 100 dox. Corn Bruome. 500 reams Wrapping Paper, 25 bble. 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 onmerated.

MATTHEW ROURK. K ngston, Angust, 1847.

ON HAND FOR SALE, 300 Casks Superior HOME MANUFACTURED

PALE VINEGAR, At 1s. per Gallon-3s. 9d. for Casks. T the Warehouse of Measrs, Oli-A phant & Watt, Kingston, and at

SALERATUS,

Of choice quality, at \$6 per 100 lbs. BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.

20,000 feet of various dimensions, that is, Boards Linch and I inch. Plank 14, 2, 24, 3, and 4 inch, Scantling of Sundry Lengths-5x 5. 4×4, and 3×3.

The above Lumber will be disposed of JAMES MORTON. Kingston Brewery & Distillery, ?

July 17, 1847. 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 husiness and moderate prices, to meet a share of public patronage.

July 20, 1847.

FRE H TEAS. FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at his State, where Chance Funnity Grocerve, may be obtained at low Prices. Amongst the Tras are-Old and Young Hyson,

Gunpowder, &c., in chests, half-chests, and cants, can be seen. With a variety of Sugare, Pickles, Sauces,

WILLIAM J. MARTIN, Kingston, June 23, 1847.

Lands for Sale.

THE Subscribers have the following Lands In the MIDLAND DISTRICT for Sale South 1 Lot No. 1 in the 3d Con. Pittsburgh. 50 acres. No. 10 in the 7th Con. Richmond, 200 acres. South & Lot No. 39, in the 7th Con. Camden, West 4 Lot No. 15, in the 4th Con. Kenne-

bec, 100 acres. Lot No. 9, 5th Con. Olden, 200 seres. Lot No. 18, 6th Con. " 200 acres. CUMMING & MACDONELL.

Kingston, June 29th, 1847. FRESH IMPORTATIONS

Of Wines, Liquors, &c., Comprising an assortment of Fine and Common Wines & Liquors, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. A'T the Stores of the Subscriber, North Corner of the Market Square, Kingston.

WINES.

funt's & Sandiman's Port,

Fine Old Port.

Blackburn's Madeira, Lewis & Co's Madeira, Pale, Gold, Sherries L. P. Teneriffe. Chateau de Reveberville Claret. Grape" & Keg Brandy-Champagne, very finc. Old Cognec, Pale Brandy, Hollands, Scheidam, Jameica Spirite, Fine Pele Brandy, in bottles. Rum. Genuine Seatch Whiskey. Canadian Whiskey. ith a variety of Liquore, suitable fo sesson, such as Pine Apple Syrap.

Raspherry Syrup,
Strawberry Syrup,
Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.
For Sale by
WILLIAM J. MARTIN. Market Square, Kingston, June 1847.

COMMERCIAL MART.

Three Elegant and very SUPERB TONED PLANO PORTES. made by the very best Makers of New York

July 20, 1847. THE NEW NOVELS. JUNT RECEIVED, per Express, from New 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 the Union, by Charles Lover-complete

WILLIAM WARE.

8. Great St. James Street.

the History of Paddy-go-Easy and his wife Nancy, by Wm. Carlton Shakeprare and his friends. The Life of Mrs. Godolphia, by John Evelyn. The Courtier of the Days of Charles II, with other Teles, by Mrs. Gore. R. & C. CHALMERS,

Montreal, August 2, 1847.

O'Sullivan's Love, a Legend of Edenmore, and

MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS:

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS PASSPORT, HIGHLANDE and CANADA, will carry FREIGH! from Lachine to King-ton, and deliver, there in 26 hours; and when destined for Ports above, will be shipped immediately on board the Lake Ontario Steamboats: Mr. WM. GUNN, Agent at Lachine. will attend to the Receiving and Shipping of Goods. August 27, 1847.

HARDWARE. Sheffield Goods and Ironmongery.

THE Subscriber respectfully infortan his Town and Country Customers. that ae has just finished receiving his Sufimer supply of Goods in his line, consist ing of an excellent assortment of Haidware for Household and Building purposes, Sheffield and Birmingham Placed Goods, Shelf and Fancy Goods, Plates Japaned and Black Tin-ware, and all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Of the very best quality and manufacting. The Subscriber also respectfully 50. quests the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs and Indigo. He solicite the put 5c patronage, trusting that his prices. an quality of his Goods will sustain Mon more fully than any self recommendation-JAMES POWELL.

Plough Points. The highest price paid in Cash for old Brass, Copper, Pener Kingston, Princess Street, ? \$ 66.2m. August 18, 1947.

". Ploughs of various Patterns, and

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 1 PRINCES STREET BANK, LONDON,

Empowered by Act of Parliament. Capital £1,000,000 Sterl'g.

CHEAPEST RATES OF ANY OFFICE DOING BUSINESS IN CANADA. Medical Referee for Kingston,

DR. THOS. W. ROBISON. THE undersigned having been appointed to act as Agent for this Company, which has been doing business in Canada and this City since the year

IS39, respectfully requests persons repuiring Life Assurance, to call at his OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET. Kingston, where Prospectuses and all necessary information will be given- slavers probably carried about 208,000 slaves

cumstances and convenience of appli-The Rates of similar Tables in the Of-

as follows :-For an Assurance of £100 Colonial Life Assurance Co., age 30....£2 \$

Britannia Amurance Co., These moderate Rates, (fittle more han inflicient sufely to provide for losses,) put t in the power of most persons to assure ; and with reference to the present state of he health of the inhabitants of the Province general y, it may be thought necespry, should the prevailing sickness incroase, to decline taking any risks. It tives, and thus provide against the 19th of commissioners residing in those countries. But perhaps leaving those dependent upon all agree that the number is immense. their exertions or means, to suffer diffi-

culties, if not destitution. THOMAS BRIGGS, JA.,

Kingston, Aug. 21, 1847.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having obtained from the Court of Chancery, an Injunction restraining the Revd. Guage OKILL STUART from intermeddling in any manner with the real or personal Estate of the late CHARLES STORT. Esq., formerly Sheriff of the Midland District, either by Sale, or by the receipt of monies due by Bond or otherwise, on account of the said Estate; and having been compelled to file a Bill against the said George Okill Stuart. and Allan McLean, Esq., as Executors to the Will of the said late Charles Stuart, Esq., to obtain an Account, the Public are hereby CAUTIONED neither to accept any Deeds from the said George Okill Stuart, nor to pay him any money, as they will do so at their own loss and peril, the said George Okill Stuart having of General Valdes, " the cause must be ascribed hitherto refused, and still refuses to to the smaller demand for slaves, rather than to render a just and honest account of the diminished activity of the dealers, or prohibihis Executorablp to the said Estate, tory measures of the Government;" and he gives but on the contrary, asserts that he is it as his opinion that " if it suited their interests the Heir at Law thereto.

of which is, that the Power of Sale in said Suit in Chancery remains pending.

CHARLES STUART. Kingston, 5th August, 1847.

Extracts from late English Daperg. the year 1844, were 1,300,000 reals, or about these cases in which the cruisers have been suc. ment of their notes under any circumstances for CPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE. From the Daily News.

A communication of which the following is ortion, has been made by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society to the First Lord of the Treasury :-

After twenty-one years of active and laboriou forte the African Institution left it on record, ar he fruit of its experience, that " it is in elever that the playe-trade has its origin; it is the marke envided by the slave-holder which furnishes the direct incentive to all the crimes of a trade in slaves, to the murders and conflagrations which attend their capture, to the condensed horrors of he middle passage which follow it, and to the misery and desolation of a continent!" That fact, thus enunciated, indicates the true point of attack-slavery most be abolished before the slave-

rade can be suppressed. In conformity with this view of the subject, the constitution of the British and Foreign Antielevery Society lays it down as a fundamental principle, "That so long as slavery exists, there is no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the sleve-trade, and of extinguishing the sale and barter of human brings;" and, " that the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade will be attained most effectually by the employment of these means which are of a moral, religious, and pacific character." To the peaceful extinction of slavery, the efforts of its executive committee have been exclusively confined; and they now repeat their conviction, so often stated in memorials laid before government, that the attempt to suppress the slave-trade by an armed force is not only in

vain in itself, but mischievious in its results. In making this remark, the committee would not be understood to reflect, in the slightest degree on the present or any preceding Government. Strongly as many of them are opposed to the expediency, and others of them to the principle, of the Government have been actuated in all the measures they have adopted for the suppression of the slave-trade, by the most honorable intentions, has so long desolated Africa, and brought disgrace on the civilised world. They merely assert a melancholy truth, which the documents laid before Parliament for many years past incontestibly

With respect to the extent of the slave-trade.

appears from the year 1816 to 1843, both inclusive, the number of African negroes landed for the purpose of slavery, on the islands and on the continent of America, so far as the same could be made up from the official reports, was 657,187 of these, 18,042 were captured, and brought to, or driven on shore on the islands or coasts of America and there liberated. But it is clear, from the documents on which this statement is founded that a much larger number of slaves was landed then is here given. The number of vessels re stated, was 2,313, of which the number of slaves on board 545 could not be ascertained. These Also, a variety of Tables, to meet the cir- which, added to 657,000, will give a total o 865,000 victims for the 27 years. Yet this estinate, fearful as it is in the aggregate, does not approach the actual number of wretched Africans fices doing business in this Province, are who were torn from their homes, and securely landed in the transatlantic slave markets. It is highly probable that treble the number would scarcely approach the truth. At the present time t is believed, on good authority, that the number of Africans annually imported into the Spanish colonies and Brazil, amounts to from 80,000 to

The great secreey with which the slave-trade is now carried on, and the facilities which the extenrive coasts of Cuba and Brazil offer for the landing of slaves, together with the connivance and venality of the authorities, render it impossible to appears therefore to be a duty on those lobtain a correct estimate of the negmes imported, who have to provide for their families to or the places at which they are landed. This is take the timely precaution of assuring their admitted by her Majesty's consular agents and

Sierra Leone, in their report for 1844, say that, notwithstanding the augmentation of the cruisers. the addition of steam-versels, and the increased vigilance of the squadron, " We believe that the slave-trade is increasing, and that it is conducted perhaps more systematically than it ever has been hitherto;" and they add, " Nearly all the former noted slave haunts appear to be still frequented and in spite of the stringent measures adopted by the British commodore with the powerful force ander his command, there can be no question but that there has been a very large number of slaves ransported both to Cuba and Brazil." Her Majesty's commissary Judge at the Havannoh, in his report for the same yest, gives it as his opinion that 10,000 Africans had been brought into slavery during that period, and adds, " that the form exprosecd in the report of the 1st January, 1844, res pecting an active continuance of the trade, have been confirmed." This gentleman further states. that if the average of the importation of slaves does not equal at the present time the number annually introduced previously to the administration to send vessels," whether from Havannah or other All those persons who are in posses- parts of Cubs, he "doubts whether they would be sion of, or claim title to Land formerly deterred by the fear of the blocksding squadron." belonging to the said Charles Stuart. Her Majesty's commissioners at Rio de Janeiro, ander conveyances from the said George in their report, remark that "the importation of effected with the Subscriber; as all such that enjoying "the certain protection of their own Government on the shores and in the territorial Will, is given to all the Executors-five waters of the empire, they cannot but augment in number—and not to any one or two of their infamous transactions, stimulated by the of them, and therefore neither the said profits they have, and regardless of the horrors George Okill Stuart, nor the said Atlan | they occasion." These profits must be immense; McLean, Esq , nor either of them, were for we are told, on the same authority, " that the everauthorized to convey the Real Estate, capture of four remels would not subject them to one only of the remaining Executors loss, provided the fifth was encounful in landing having Renounced, and no valid Titles the slaves in Brazil." Among the instances given can be given by any one while the said of the successful prosecution of this detectable traffic, is that of Manuel Pinto de Fonacca, who, the commissioners state, " has publicly declared

£150,900 5

from the year 1829 to 1844, both inclusive, the number of slavers expensed and adjudiented in the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, Havannah, Rio de Janeiro, and other places, was 407, and the number of slaves liberated, 57,639. About 150 of the slavers were captured under the adjudication took place; so that the actual noneskilful arrangements, the during energy, and the be removed. personal impunity enjoyed by all parties engaged in the slave-trade, are found to be more than a match for the present, or, indeed, for any squadron of cruisers that can be employed on the coast of

Africa in the service. It is evident to the committe that, whilst vessel of all descriptions and sizes are employed in the slave trade, few comparatively of the larger size are captured; and, from facts which analysis o the returns line brought to light, it would appea that many of the slavers taken are used as decoys and that the principle business of the British cruis ers now is to recapture old slavers. This fact i strikingly exhibited in the return made by Com modure Jones of the stare vessels detained by the equadron under his command, from April, 1844 to Aug. 26, 1845. The captures were 75. Of these only 20 were detained for the first time; the others had persed the courts frequently, viz., 14 had been condemned twice; 12 thrice; 9 4 times 5 five times; 4 six times; 3 seven times; 1 eight times; I nine times; I ten times; and I eleven times. Of these 75 slavers, 15 only were capturthe system of armed cruisers, they believe that ed with slaves on board; the rest were detained under the equipment article. These facts prove two things: first that the losses of the slave traffickers are not very heavy, especially, as through and by a sincere desire to terminate an evil which their agents at Siera Leune and elsewhere, they have the nower of re-unreleasing the detail vessels and their stores at extremely low rates, and of sending them forth again and again on their detestable voyages; and secondly, that this country is put to heavy charges, in the shape of prize money, on vessels which are frequently captured

under circumstances which acarcely admit of a doubt of their having been used as decoys. It is impossible, perhaps, to give an exact esti mate of the sums of money which have been expended by this country in the attempt to suppres the slave trade. It is highly probable, however, that twenty millions of pounds sterling have been devoted, first and last, to this branch of the public service. There is not only the direct expense in curred by the cruisers which have been employed on the coasts of Africa, the West Indies and Brazil, but they which has been paid to foreign powers to recure their co-operation, the expenditure in and for Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Fernando Po, bounties paid to captors of slavers, calaries to the mixed commissions, pensions, &c. &c. According to the latest estimate, the charge for the suppression of the slave trade is stated a follows:-Vessels employed in the West Coast of Africa, £291,501; and for vessels not exclusively employed on the Coast, £414,953; total £706,454. exclusive of the same paid to captors, mixed commission courts, &c. Probably the amount actually expended is more than a million of pounds sterling per nonum. So vast an expenditure on ineffective efforts to suppress this hateful traffic clearly shows the impolicy of the measures hitherto adopted to secure that end,

But to this expenditure must be added the los of life sustained by the cruisers on the pestilential shores of Africa, from which the dangerous and the destructive character of the service to British officers and scaman becomes apparent. By returns made in 1841, it appears that, during the preceding II years, the number of deaths on the West African station amounted to 840, of whom 18 were killed in action with slavers. The num-The latest official reports indicate increased acber wounded is not given, nor the amount of the tivity in the slave trade. The commissioners at invalids sent home during the period, but they must have been considerable. The number of cruisers employed varied from year to year, from seven to nincteen, and the complement of men from 719 to 1,536. The deathe, &c , which took place on board of vessels employed in the same service in the West Indice, Bearil, &c., are not given. A more perfect return for 1845 has, how. ever, been laid before Parliament, from which is appears that the number of ships of war of all classes employed for the suppression of the slaverade was 56, mounting 886 guns, and manned by 9,289 men. The mortality and casualties, are stated as follows:-Number of deaths of officers and men in versels employed on the West Const of Africa, 166; and in those not exclusively employed on the coast, 93-total, 259; officers and men invalided, 271; making a grand total of 530, such a waste of life and health in a service which, it must be allowed, has failed in its object, is greatly to be deplored. But when it is found associate ed with other evils of a more aggravated characte, -that, in point of fact, it increases, rather than diminishes, the horrors of the traffic-it may be hoped that the Government will pause before it sanctions the continuance of the system, or recommends further grants of the public money for

The frightful misery and death to which the armed suppremion of the slave-trade gives rise on board the alsvers is most afflicting. Since the traffic has been declared contraband, it is an undoubted fact that the vessels employed in the transport of slaves from Africa to Cuba and Brazil, have been Okill Stuart, and Allan McLean Enq., African slaves during the year 1844 has not di- constructed rather for swift sailing than for slowor either of them, as Executors as minished;" that the slave-dealers have "managed age, and yet that on board of them incredible aforesaid, are also notified that all to obtain the cover of different flags, under which numbers of slaves are usually proked. The hisparties in possession will be ejected they place in Africa, without risk, the indispensa- tory of human suffering and crime presents no therefrom, unless an arrangement be ble means of pursuing their nefatious trade;"- picture so truly heart-rending and revolting as that which is frequently witnessed on board the slavers. In the list of captures furnished by Commodore Jones for 1844-5, we find a felucea of 10 tone landed with 40 slaves, another 81 tons with 312 slaves, a schooner of 94 tons with 444 slaves, a brigantine of 97 tone with 434 slaves, and another of 130 tons with G85 slaves, besides their crows and stures! Of course the most frightful misery, disease and death, results from this over-growding : of their voyage are usually in so discased and years, the Bank of England might have declined to his wife. His work at the forge requiring and the wretched victims who survive the perils emeciated a state as might justly fill with indig. paying them, and could have pleaded the statute nation and sorrow, the hearts of all not hardened of Limitations as a bar to an action for the recoby participation in this atrocious trade. Even in very; but as the Bank have never refused paytwo behind her.—Buffulo Express. that his grufits in the African trade alone, during

cessful for a time in driving the slavers from par-With respect to the incompetency of an armed licalus parts of the coast, the slaves accumulated force to suppress the slave-trade, the foregoing in the barracoons for shipment have suffered facts might be deemed sufficient, but the papers " much disease and mortality from the erowded laid before Parliament still further demonstrate state of those places, and a scorcity of ford," as this point. It appears from official returns that may be seen from the last official report of the commissioners at Sierra Leone. The Committee would add, that there are good grounds for believing that, in some of these cases, the slaves are

deliberately butchered, to avoid the cost of main tenance, and the trouble of securing them. It is then incontroverlible that the coersive equipment article. In two cases the prosecution principle as applied to the suppression of the slavewas abandoned by the captors, and in 20 cases no trade has feiled, that it costs this country an immense amount of treasure, that it wastes the health ber of slavers enndeumed amounted to 385. But and lives of British seamen-that it aggravates these captures were but few compared to the great | the horrors, without sensibly mitigating the extent number of cases which escaped the vigilance and of the traffic-and that some other means must activity of the British cruisers. The fact is, the be found if ever this scoarge of the human race

> RECOVERY OF THE NOTES &c. STOLEN FROM MESSRS. ROGERS & CO. IN 1844. As we have frequently had to recur to the subject of the rubbers of notes from Mesers. Rogers and Co's bank in 1844, we are now happy to state that the whole of the property has been recovered ander circumstances which we believe will be satefectory to the friends of the house, although the ecovery has been attended with much expense

As the subject is of more than ordinary interest a account of the large amount of property involved, it will perhaps be useful to revert briefly to some of the circumstance connected with it which, although well known to must of the enstomers of the firm, have not we believe, bren

hitherto made public. On Monday morning, the 25th of November, 1844, on opening the door of the strong room at the usual hour of commencing business it was discovered that one of the boxes placed in it on Saturday night containing all the Bank of England notes in hand at the close of business, and other valuable securities, had been removed together with £1200 in gold, contained in the usual canvas bags ; making in all, upwords of £48,000 in notes

had obtained access to the strong room. There at the moment but subsequent enquiries showed was no marks of violence on any of the doors or that the daughter and an Irish woman of nearly windows of the house, and the lock and door of a similar name lay in the hospital next bed to the strong room were to all appearance the same each other. Hence the mistake of the father, beas usual. It was evident, therefore that the lock ing misinformed as to the state of the daughter's had been picked either by false keys which was health; and when the Irtsh wom in died, her body almost impossible, or by copies of the key used was given to the supposed father, who is, we at the bank having by some means been obtained by the robbers. We believe the last suppreition now thought to be entrect. Suspicion did not mmediately attach to any one; all the persons engaged in the establishment gave a satisfactory ecount of themselves, and accounted for the maner in which they had respectively been engaged stranger.-Glasgow Examiner. in the Shinay, the his give of his the necessary of the robbery. The porter had who been out all the day by permission, and had been seen to leave the bank in the morning at the time he stated. We believe the partners were fully estisfied with the explanations of their clarks, and fully exonerated them from any participation in the rabbery. It would of course, be out of place for us to state whom they did suspect, no criminal proceedings bering been taken against any one from the abscence of all means of proving the crime; but we feel convinced, from the facts we know, that the robbery will not untimely go unpunished. There is at present a difficulty of obtaining legal proof of the erime, which may hereafter be supplied. A reward of £3000 was immediately offered by

Mesers. Rogers and Co. for " the apprehension of

the guilty party or parties," and restoration of the

property; and lists of nearly all the notes were nade out, and distributed throughout the kingdom and subsequently all over the would. By these mouns the negociation of the notes was offectually topped ; and as all the £1000 notes stolen were dated the 13th May, 1844, the Bank of England at the request of the firm, called in and cancelled all the outstanding notes of that date, excepting those stolen, and thus afforded a further means of detection. Subsequently, the Bank of England also allowed Mesors, Rogers and Co. the full ammount of the notes on their undertaking to guarantee the Bank against any claim which might be made upon them, and giving satisfactory security. In this state the matter remained until about a twelvementh ago, when, in consequence of infurmation received it was believed that the stolen property was secreted in a house at Islington. The grounds of suspicion did not however justify a search warrant being issued; but as other stolen property was beleived to be secreted there, a warrant was obtained, and £600 in sovereigns was band concealed. The money, however, avaid not be identified, and no proceedings were therefore taken. The theif or thieves had acted very judiciously at the time of the robbery, in not taking any of the eilver coin from the strong roum. In order to mye themselves the trouble of opening

the bage to see which contained gold, they had out

the sides of each bag with a knife, and so ascor-

In addition to the notes specified in the lists as tolen, about £400 more (chiefly in £5 notes) were taken; and as the numbers of some of them were known, it was hoped that if any of them were negociated, a clos might be obtained of the guilty parties. The thieres, however, were evidently masters of their craft; and instead of attempting to pass the notes, they entered into negociations for the return of the property. Amongst other ingenious modes of effecting this, one party undertook to find out by meannerism where the property was concealed; but Mesers. Rogers, any terms which should screen the guilty party or took up his abode in another family. On parties from justice, and hence the matter has Wednesday week, the husband suspecting, or stood until the present time. The whole of the having been informed, that things were not notes specified in the lists have been recovered, to. all right, went to his house in the afternoon, gether with the other valuable documents contain- and found, after some search, the young man ed in the stolen box. We are not awars of the precise manner in which this has been effected; confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ. but we believe it has cost the flem £2600, being He seized a carring knife, and the young man the amount of the reward offered during the pre-sent year for the recovery of the property, the original sum of £3000 having been reduced by Mesers Rogers, who intended to decesses the re- for his hair caught in the branches of a tree ward annually.

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such a reason, it is not probable that they would have adopted this course in the present case. If therefore, any of the larger notes had been prasented for payment by a party who could have shown the probability of his baying taken them without " gross negligence," he would no doubt have been paid by the Bank, and Mesers. Rogers and Co. most have borne the loss. The messures of Mr. Hubber, the solicitor, were, however, so well contrived, that it was scarcely possible for any of the larger notes to have been taken in igsorence of the robbery.

A BURIED WOMAN ALIVE AND WELL

the following story a not more extraordinary then

true. Two or three weeks ago the daughter of an

"Truth is strange, stranger than fletion," and

old soldier, who resides in Miller Street, in the north-costem part of the city, was siesed with forer, and was conveyed to one of the baspitale. The old man, of course, made frequent enquiries at the hospital as to the progress of the disease, and was pained to learn, on every visit, that his daughter was gradually getting worse. At last he received the melancholy information that she was dead. The necessary arrangements were made for the funeral and the bodyy was interred. n Slighthill Cometery, on Thursday of last week -On Tuesday last, while the mother of the buried woman was engaged in her usual household rocations, the door slowly opened, and, lo, there intered, pale and emaciated, the figure of her dead daughter, which attered the word " Mother !" "Ye canna get in here-ye canne get in here!" exclaimed the affrighted mother, " your father buried you last week." And having thus eadeavored to lay the ghost, fainted. On coming to her senses, and observing the unwelcome viaiter citting in the house, she rushed down stairs to the workshop of her husband, and exclaimed, in the same voice of extreme terror, "Oh, the daughter you buried last week is sitting up stain!" and she went off in another fit, while the husband in terror and surprise dropped the implement of his craft, with which at the time be was engaged. When the old couple recovered a little telf possession, neighbours were called in, the and gold, exclusive of bills of exchange, checks, | haunted brone was entered, and there sat - not an intrusive illbred ghost, but the varitable daugh-Attention was of course in the first place direct- ter, pole and thin, but truly in life as ever she ed to ascertain by what means the theif or thieves | was. Here was a mystery not easily to be edyed learn, a Scotchman; and from the circumstance of the disease, interred without identification. We have been informed that the father of the recovered daughter is about to instigate logal proceed. ings against the manager of the hospital for the expense incurred by him to the interment of a

MR JOHN O'CONNELL ON THE STATE

Mr. John O'Connell has published in the Dahin Pilot another address tracking the present comdition of the country. His argument is, that whereas the English press throws the busthous of Irriand upon the " landlerds, employment, and mor rates," the landlords most be orippled by the enants' inability to pay rents, much less can they pey rente and rates; there is no employment from manufactures, and "The absentees drain away more than the one third the employment fond from the land;" and with regard to the alternative that estate must be siezed," he reminds those who drocate this that before it is done, ". The sing! ste-prayers must be crushed down into the ranks of pauperism."-What thes is Mr. O'Connells

emedy ?-it is thus detailed : " Perliament should be called together all once. and some species of temporary relief measure (such as the completion of unfinished roads, or temporary re-opening of the food disons) passed to give us breathing time. Then if the experiment is to be made on Irish property. let the whole of That roperty, so far as possible, be rendered available by compelling the absentees to return bome, and not escape as now with the payment of more rates. but give the benefit of their personal and household expenditure by residence for at least the next six months in the localities whence they draw the revenues they now squander out of the country. Of enerse, it will be also of instant-perhaps the most instant necessity -- to stay the landlords' hand in their croel evictions of the people. Nay this is matter which alone would justify a calling toeether of a parliament in the very part week. Seizure of emps and exicting of tenants are progressing with fearful rapidity at this moment in various parts of Ireland; and most justant and urgent is the need of some shock to them, if we would have a hope of preserving the peace of the country. No mercy to the landlords if they don't show mercy to the people !"

Mr. O'Connell then proceeds to say, that the calamity ought to be considered un " Imperial" ealamity, and be dealt with accordingly; and on this ground he contends that as in 1842 the Spancial ability of Ireland was considered to be in proportion to Great Britain as one to mine, Ireland should only pay of the advances on account of the famine £1,112,000, instead of £5,555,500. Mr. O'Connell next enters into the question of ancredited taxation, and recommending the reclamation of waste lands, closes this, his first letter,

RAN AWAY WITH HIS AUST .- Mr. John Bennett, an estimable citizen of Canton Massachusetts, has been deprived of his wife, mother of three children, by a young nephew, named John Bennett, who ran away with ber. The young scamp boarded in the family, but the nucle, thinking he observed too much and nephew, forbid him his house, and he concealed in his wife's bed-room, rolled up in a coverlid. This was to his jeelous mind towards the river, his uncle running after him, and liked to have shered the fare of Absalom. on the river's bank. He disentangled his If the notes had remained unclaimed for five hair, swam the stream, and his uncle returned tillevening Meanwhile his wife and her para-