EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS PER SIM'R WASHINGTON

COMMERCIAL REVIEW

From Williamer & Smith's European Times. Since the publication of our paper by th Caledonia a complete paralysis has seized atmost every branch of trade. The carnest application of the Liverpool commercial hody for relief from the Government has been met with the most earnest expression of sympathy but up to this moment, the chief members of the administration seem either inexorable to all complaint or totally appequal-to the task of providing a remedy. Every day the mischief is spreading. 'Afths are stopped, thon-sands thrown out of employ, and the total absence of all dealings in trade render the sale of goods to any extent althorether impossible In this state of things all our reports mus nocessarily be of one unvarying tone of a men

melanchaty and desponding character. The Corn market since the 19th instant has remained without any striking fact to report The arrivals of all kinds of grain have been moderate, but the demand has also been but triffing, and to have effectual sales of any but choice qualities of both English and foreign a reduction of prices must have been submitted to. Holders, however, show no disposition to force sales. All clammur about the potato disease appears to have subsided for the present. The accounts from the Mediterranean and from the Black Sea describe the markets generally as tolerably studened. Several railures of considerable extent have been reported at Venice arising from transactions in grain, but the names have not reached us .-In Liverpool our corn market yesterday for the qualities of Wheat and Flour was steady, whilst the inferior descriptions receded from

our last quotations. In Cured Provisions there is very little doing both here and in London, so that the quotations last given remain unaltered ; but we must advise that they can be considered Jother light than nominal, the late transone being limited to a very few retail may be considered at a complete stand. The accounts from all the manufacturing tricts continue as g'onny as ever, and dur-The week some failures have taken place Manchester, which tend to keep the manuactorers in a state of great suspense. Resewed efforts have been made during the last few days by various parties to purchase cheap lots for present cash; but, we believe, with very little success, the manufacturers being

generally very firm in prices, notwithstanding the decline in cotton. The mills at Ashtonunder-Lyne are all, or nearly all, standing, the men having refused to submit to the reduction of wages proposed by their employers. Some additional mills have also stopped, or are about to stop, at Blackbarn; but we do not hear anything to induce us to believe that a general suspension of labor in all the factuties of the district is probable. Equally discouraging are the reports from Bradford, Leicestenhire, Nottingham, &c. The money market since Triesday last has

fontinged in the same agitated state, without however any futber material decline in prices. Corsole for money opened on that day at about 794, and having declined about one-half per cent., rallied again to 793, and finally left off at 79% to 4. This range of prices, allowing for the usual effects of any momentary intelligence has been the daily course of the proceedings throughout the week. After the heavy fall of Public Securities the tendency is now apparently unwards owing to the numerous small depositors who have been tempted by the low prices to make their investments in Government securities. The Bank, however, having rendered assisto several mercantile houses in loans of stock, which has been immediately thrown upon the market, these sales account for the striking fall of prices which has taken place. Notwithstanding this course the Bank accounts still exhibit an unfavorable appearance. The bullion in both departments has decreased about £21,950; the paper circulation has increased £759,632; the rest has decreased £592,120, whilst the "other secunine bave decreased \$2.474.1717. Owasta

private discounts yesterday as greater than at any former period. Stocks, however, did not fluctuate so much as on previous days. Consols opened at 79 to 1 for money being a slight decline upon the closing price of yesterday, advanced to 80;, receded again to 794, and closed at 795 to 3. For the ac-count the first price was 797 to 805, and, after ascending to 805, they left off at 805 to 5. The beginness in the Foreign Stock Market

vices from London represent the pressure for

still continues limited. Some rise took place a day or two ago in Mexican Stock, but prices have again subsided to 17%. In other Stocks no alteration.

From the Mercontile Journal, Oct. 23. We have only space to-day to direct the attention of our readers to the minions of the several morning papers, which we have quoted doewhere, on the course pursued by the Government in the present monetary crisis. It will be seen that the whole of them-the ministerial papers in particular—condemn the apathy of the Minister, and significantly warn him of the consequences. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we learn, has been in the city this atternoon. The strong opinions now expressed on the subject cannot fail, we think, to lead to some course of action. We find this morning that the following petition has been printed at Liverpool, and that should the Government not decide speedily on some measure of relief, a public meeting will be called to consider the adoption of this or some other

deci-ive measure :-TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and others, Inhabitants of Liverpool, Sheweth,

"That your petitioners humbly beg to represent to your Majesty the rain with which commerce, manufactures, and industry, of the Country are threatened-trade is paralysed, manufactures to a great extent stopped, and the laboring classes thrown out of employ-

assistance of Your Majesty's ministers to restore confidence and allay the universal alarm which prevails, and they now venture to ap-Majesty's solicitude for the welfare of your people, and praying that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to summon the Legislature to meet, for the purpose of deliberating on the alarming condition of the country, and of derising measures for restoring confidence.

"Your petitioners feel assured that, unless remedial measures be speedily adopted, the social condition of your Majesty's subjects will be impaired to such an extent as to jenpard the national credit, and lead to scenes of Within the last fortnight they mave been on unbeard of calamity and disorganisation.

"The revenue of the country, from cus-

"The ruin of these classes on which the labor of the country depends must inevitably lead to lawless means of obtaining that food which can no longer be procured by honest industry, necessitating the service of the military force to repress the excesses of a mass of

Prom the London Britannia, of October 23. The progress of destitution is frightful in the extreme. In Laurashire alone it is computed that 50,000 work people with their famiincreased by 1,200 and the number on short fame has increased by 3,500. The report of Manchester market state that "it was the described market-day ever experienced in Manchester, not a single sale having been in Liverpool, of whom, with the exception of the Manchester, not a single sale having been impossible. Since the 15th of January, Western Canada. But still, the best thing the Canada. But still, the best thing the Province could do in their Legislature. We have been informed that not one of the steurage passengers owned as have arrived in Manchester, not a single sale having been the few who have proceeded to America, and the few who have returned at our expense to their determination is known in England, and the few who have returned at our expense to their determination is known in England, and urging forward the much stake of the few who have returned at our expense to their determination is known in England, and urging forward the much stake of the few who have returned at our expense to their determination is known in England, and urging forward the much stake of the few who have returned at our expense to their determination is known in England, and urging forward the much stake of the few who have returned at our expense to their determination is known in England, and urging forward the much stake of the few who have returned at our expense to their determination is known in England, and urging forward the much stake of the tailor's work, their shreds being tied to-determination of the lione Governments upon the failure. British and American Governments upon the failure work, their shreds being tied to-determination of the lione Government to forward the Province of a misunowistanting formation of the tailor's work, their shreds being tied to-determination of the lione Government to forward the forward that the postal matters.

The determination of the lione Government to forward the forward that the capital returns to the few work, their shreds to forward the few work, their determination of the l Manchesier for the last three wreks will show the rapid increase in the number of operatives

now on short time or entirely out of employmeni: Operatives in the Mills in Marchester. For Time. Mont Time. Oct 6 .... 24317-7,956

The state of the manufacturing districts is alarming that Government, though it refuses all measures of relief, is providing a strong military force to keep the peace. Carlisle the local authorities have received watrants from Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, authorizing them to call out and curol the pensioners of the district, and a strong force of cavalry is now stationed at Newbridge. No one supposes that the winter can be got through, should the distress not be mitigated, without some desperate rioling.

The Morning Chronicle of Thursday says: "We are sorry to learn that serious appreensions are entertained of an outhreak on the part of the operatives, of whom so many are now out of employment in consequence of the stoppage of the mills at work, and people employed in them last week, shows that scarcely more than half the usual number of mills are working full time; the diminution in one week having been no less than fifteen. The number of unemployed hands is upward of 10,000, and there are more than 12,000 working short time. The total number in full work is only about 15,000, no less than 5,000 having been placed on short time, or thrown altogether out of employment, during the course of last week."

THE GRAIN TRADE .- Willmer's Times of the 21th says :- All clamor about the potatoe discuse appears to have subsided for the present. In Liverpool our com market yesterday for the better qualities of wheat and flour was steady, while the inferior descriptions slightly receded from our last quotations.

From the London Spectator of Nov. 23. The extent of the pressure on the mercantile world is shown in many untoward signs this week. There are more failures; and among them, an important bank at Liverpool has stopped while another has suspended payments. From the colton-factory districts come the gloomiest accounts of general stagnation. The occasion has brought furth a swarm of demands and projects of remedy, not only in the shape of the usual currence schemes, which now bask in the sunshine of notice, but complaints and cries for help from practical men; not only does the anti-gold law league continue its select meetings, but a deputation of substantial merchants comes to Government with a variety of suggestions.

Ministers, it is understood, will stand firm on the acts of 1844.

The sections of the general public that are moved to offer plactical suggestions appear to be quite at sea; their remedies are proposed with the earnest laith and vague reasoning of thuse who urge nostrums - with more hope than knowledge. No facts are adduced to show that there is really a deficiency of circulating medium, or that the act of 1844 really comes into question. The facts that are stated concur in proving that the deficiency is one not of money or circulating medium, but of credit. Hosts of speculators, notably in railways and corn, have gone too far in anticipating probable returns and probable resources; there is therefore a redundance of debt to be paid; many are bankrupt, no one knows who will go next, and the monied classes withhold "accommodation " - decline to lend or advance on discount; while there is a very general disposition to hourd money, in order to meet

shall have become still greater. All this difficulty was foreseen. It had repeatedly been shown that the reckless speculations must lead precisely to such troubles as those that now press upon the mercantile world; but the warnings were unbeeded by those who were in the fever of commercial gambling; and now that the day The relaxation of the act of 1841 might have | ever, and by his exhortations induced them to postponed the pressure for a time, by giving surrender the houty. apparent and temporary suspension to credit; but it could not have prevented the day of

impending demands on the hoarders, or to

make a profit of the heard when the pressure

the difficulty which it deferred. For although the want of credit is, as it were, a sentiment, it is not unfounded; there 15.25 TOWNER WITHIN THE CLE WHERE OF BELEED BY commercial undertakings, an actual deficiency of ready capital-of avilable materials of produce. Not only was capital wasted in the most multifarious and lavish expenditure -in speculation and luxurious living-but the probable resources of the future were auticipated, and were over estimated; credit was discounted, and has for the time been used up. The merchant class has on the whole been the one to farnish the most distinguished victims-a class which conducts its affairs, private as well as commercial,

upon a system of credit. The merchants of our day, ahandoning the homely trading exactness of their forefathers, with east and complicated operations, seldom know, out of any specific receipts, what is gross income and what net profit; their incomes are reinvested; they pay their way, both in business and household affairs, by "drawing;" and an escertained surplus perhaps a phenomenon which they only know shout retrospectively, if at all. This has belved to make great establishments and servatives."

princely" merchants plunge into princely mounts of debt without knowing it. But if the pressure was not unforeseen, not without signs of reaction. Bad as it is, sent and coming distress in Ireland, and its it is not yet so bad as the misery crisis of 1825 was, although the immense scale of mercantile operations magnifies the present aspect of disaster; there has been no universal panic among the banks, because the act of 1844 has kept them generally out of specula-tion; and, in spite of the railway calls, insolvency has not maile an irruption into every section of the community, as it did in 1825. The failures have probably weeded the commercial world of its weaker and unsound

The "depreciation" of property and stock which is observed is only the tangible evi- to get the 1,000 increased to 12,000 tons of dence of that retrenchment which necessarily | meal. Rent £10. follows upon lavish expenditure: the bankrapt, or the man who foresees bankruptey, to he averted only by retrenchment, is obliged to sell off; he sells and gluts the market; prices fall; the inevitable sacrifice restores a more healthful condition of finance; the public begin to purchase again and prices rise. Such is the circle, of which we have reached proach the Throne with full confidence in your the depreciation stage; and from that stage we are likely to advance ere long.

Inisit Pauren Instignation .- The stream of Irish immigration in Liverpool has again set in against us at a fearful rate ; and unless something be done to arrest it, we are at a toss to know how its pressure can be borne .-Last month, we learn from the record kept by the High-constable, Mr. Dowling, the total number of arrivals was 10,369 persons .the increase; the numbers arrived being 8,639 persons landed up to the 17th instant, or 511 toms, excise and income tax, is threatened with | per day, against 315, in the previous month. We learn as an aggravation of the fact of there being such an increase, that the parties ed paupers and mendicants, the first inquiry of most of whom on setting footing upon our quays is, " Which is the way to the parish office ?" Some of them, we are told, know people driven to desperation by impending the way tolerably well without asking, having been there before, and having had a passage, at the capense of the parish, to their own country. There is too much reason to believe that the bolk of them have not found of the monetary affairs at home, that I do not their way here now entirely at their own expense. That a tenth part of these people their own country, the bulk are scattered supposing the money market to be in a differ- from Halifax to Quebec; and w understand versel sailed for Quebec, on the 27th Ser-

we are to find room for more it is not easy to see. It is clear that we shall not be able in the approaching winter to find employment for our own people. It is quite as difficult to device a plan for stopping the invasion, if the '8,736 Irish landlords and boards of guardians persist 

IRELAND.

The Roman Catholic Prelates have assenbled in Dublin to deliberate on the state of the country. The Pilot reports the proceeding thus far :--"Their Lordships have unanimously agreed upon a memorial, whether to her Majesty or

to the Government has not been, we believe

lieve, entirely a matter of detail i

agement of the affairs of the bank,

so contracted by the recent law

taining. To this the Free Trade r-

materially contribute, as tending

change in our operations with the

world. I do not believe there is

which they have no means of p

but by the sale of the shares th,

really unsound in the state of the propers af-

country, except that a very large umber of

people-not mercantile people only but more

measure of Sir Robert Peel's, wheh is in

most respects an admirable one, and founded

upon absolute truth, should, by its bringency

and want of any kind of facilitie to meet

MEXICO.

WALKER KILLED.

New York, 12th Nov. 1847.

MORE FIGHTING AND MORE VICTORY CAPTAIN

Orleans on the 7th inst., with dees from

of an amicable adjustment. Littlefoubt but

that a force of 400 Americans had occupied

Orizaba. Several officers have hadeave of

absence from our army to the Unite States,

some to recruit their regiments. New paper

published in Mexico city, called the North

American"-W. C. Toby of Philadelhia pub-

Gen Lane arrived at Perote, and we joined

there by Capt. Walker and his emmand.

who took march to Huanautla. A anguina-

ry engagement took place in its seets, be-

1600. Resulted in the total expulsin of the

three pieces of artillery. American after-

wards evacuated the place, and websowards

Pinal, on the Puebla route. No oposition :

state of insurrection. Had to fightin pla-

tonns, and drove the Mexicans lick, and

last at Chacan de los Grenadas. W tronps

had described him, except 200. Sever shocks

considerably-10 to 15 per cent. icn. Per-

of Archives. Generals Shields and Quitman

on 31st October, on way to U. S. . No Osrian,

some Cavalry, under the command of Col.

Harney. Gen. Scott and staff has lately

Mexican Congress now sitting will-betinate-

ly maintain the present obstinate poition of

the country. The publishers of the Republi-

can were summoned to appear befer Gover-

Capt. Donly, Midshipman Roger and Mr.

Cruz on the 30th ult., and was recived with

TRANS-ATLANTIC POSTIGE.

From the New York Commercial Idvertiser.

We regret to learn that the Bitish Go-

remment has not withdrawn its quest order

the Washington. The Postmaste General

Post Office Department, Nov.5, 1847.

The British Government having cen fit to

sifer Smith succeeded Quitman as Geernor of

lisher. Affairs in the city in a quientale.

Vera Cruz to Nov. 1st.

likely to be so minous in its effect as to

s of the

and continue an unfavorable state

decided, setting forth the condition of the Irish poor, particularly in the South and West, They point to the prospect of coming famine, as well as to the suffering induced by present destitution. They represent the necessity of prompt measures of relief, to provide against the future, as well as to prevent the spread of the distress which at present exists. We believe the memorial will also refer to the relations subsisting between landlord and tenant and also probably, allude to the effects of the Gregory quarter-acre clause; which in the North especially, is depriving and will deprive of his land every small holder compelled to apply for relief under the poor-law. Their Lordships, we understand, have the important subject still under consideration.

"Their Lordships have unanimously decided on an address to his Holmess the Pope, expressive of their thankfulness for his favourtowards Ireland, and his liberal sympathy for the Irish people in their distress. Their smooth, and yet, from the want of al, likely lordships also, we understand, congratulate to go all to pieces. his Holiness on the windom at those allocutions in which he has enunciated to the world his comprehensive principles of reform and liberty, based upon religion and sustained by morality and peace. Their Lordships too. concur unanimously in the wise policy of which his Holiness has given example in his own states, and expresses an equal unanimons desire for the success of the great Pon-

tiff's reforms." Destitution of an appalling kind has shown itself on the Western coast of Clare, particularly in Millown Malbay. Eight hundred families are said to be without any means of getting food, except the precarious one of digging the potato fields a second time. The whole country is posted with notices that corn is not to be taken to market on the pain of death. Yet the harvest and potato crop have been unusually abundant. Terry Alt law prescribes that the produce of the soil is to be given to the people at their own prices and upon credit.

The Tipperery Free Press mentions that fourteen hundred incresses and thirty ejectments have been entered for hearing at the present Quarter-Sessions. The Limerick papers contain accounts of

two open air meetings held by the peasantry,

to make known their demand for relief. The first was held on Tuesday the 12th at Garryfine. The people assembled to the number of two thousand : and after some deliberation, they decided to apply to Mr. Featherstone, at Bruree, for his friendly aid to get food or employment. On their way, they stopped to listen to an address from the Rev. Mr. Meany, who exhorted them to be peaceable and respect property. On arriving at Bruree, they surrounded Mr. Featherstone's house and urged their clamorous demands. Mr. Featherstone addressed them, and was listened to with patience, until he told them that the new poor-law provided that the able bodied paupers of the country could enter the workhouse of each union, and the aged, the infirm, and the decrepit, be supported by out-door

and the people declared that they would not starve while Mr. Featherstone and others had plenty of fet bullocks. They immediately drove off his cattle, adding to the spoil several brasts belonging to the Rev. Mr. Massy. On arriving at Rockhill with their plunder, the Rev. Mr. Ryan remonstrated with ing comes, there is a painful ontery for help. to his cattle. Mr. Ryan followed them, how-

On the following day a similar meeting was held at Ballyagrane. Here the people took reckuning, and would only have increased from Father O'Flanngan, their parish priest, eight barrels of potatoes, and stole from a Mr. Drew some wheat and carrots. Several sheep which they drove off they restored. As similar ridemonstrations as Straditors the

were on the alert and prevented the meeting. Active measures have at once been taken by the government to put down this summary mode of conveyance. According to a statement in the Dublin Evening Post, " a large reinforcement of cavalry and infantry has been sent to Charleville and Bruces, and other places will also be occupied with tooops."

The anti-poor rate movement has extended nor Quitman, to prove an alleged ortrage by to Ulster; and "Tommy Downshire," the the Americans in the capital. 'eseph D. Northern "Captain Rock," has come out, forbidding the payment of more than 10d. in the pound, under pain of being burned to the at Ventara. The supreme goverment orground." The objection seems to be that the dered Paredes to remain at Teltoapen, in produce of the larger rate struck will go to Perote. repay advances.

In the Nenagh Union, the poor-rate collectors have been hunted off, and, in some in-

stances, compelled to cut the notices. The following portentous notice is posted in certain parts of Tipperary :- " Several gentlemen in the county of Tipperary are marked out for assassination - Liberals as well as Con-

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday; Mr. Scully in the chair. The chief subject was the preremedy. Mr. John O'Connell demanded an military honors. Mr. Marshall was ill at additional advance of treelee millions from the Vera Cruz. Imperial Treasury, to preserve the lives of the people. He insisted that England could find no difficulty in advancing this amount; for she expended, in 1813, upon a useless war, £147,000,000; and in 1815, in the presecution of the same mischievous war, £174,000, 000. Mr. Scully, M. P., stated the important fact that Covernment had forwarded to the West of Ireland already 1,200 tons of meal. When the Irish Representatives should meet in Duhlin, he hoped they would seek

From the Torento Patriot . Onr readers will recollect that on the 21s September we alluded to the Railway proposed to be formed between St. Andrews and Woodstock, N. B. We then suggested the advantages that might be expected if the Provincial Legislature, backed by the Imperial Government, would guarantee a minimum rate of interest, for a grand line of Railway which we presumed might be carried on under the direction of the Imperial Government, and its general interests not to be warped by any sectional bias. We find that this article has met with much attention in England, and by the steamer Washington we have received letter from a very intelligent correspondent whose attention has been closely drawn to this subject; the extracts from this letter will be found very interesting, and our readers may consider the opinions therein expressed as fully to be depended upon.

From our London Correspondent.

(Received per steamer 'Washington.') Loynon, October 22, 1817. The article in the Patriot of the 21st Sept. a very good one, and precisely in accordance with the views and opinions of many of the well-informed here, upon the subject of Railway affairs in Canada. It is just the course which the Authorities of the Province had better adopt. Such is the present state believe the issue of Debentures, a guarantee of Interest, or anything else, by the Governraise the capital necessary for a milway thro' about the country as clamorous beggars. How ent state from what it now is, immediate that a report has already been towarded to TKANIA! steps may be taken by the Company here, or | England by the Surveyors, as tile practicaby the other friends of Caunda, to make use hility of the undertaking. W. have not lish Government it possible, so that no time | Kempt or Metis road.

CAVE JOHNON. NEW BRUNSWICK We publish to-day an official totice from he Post Office Department, annouging that after the 16th of November no Lettis or News-Foreign postage has not been paintail be revince; and we understand that too the same

of the present month.

viously fully paid.

far as this Province is concerned, as our Legduce all the inconvenience we are to proleficiency in the necessary revenue, upon Staining control of the Department; and we produce should certainly expect that the Legislatures of the other Provinces will make a similar of exproposal, and thus secure from the Home Goest of the vernment a most desirable boon.

St. John, N. B. Courier, Oct. 30. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

particularly gentlemen out of busin of eveimprovement be any test of prosperity, Canada must be prosperous. A list of the notices ry class and description-have involved themselves in engagements in railway shates. of applications for charters from the Canada Gazette will be found not uninteresting :which are, however, now almost in alleable at any price, and will most probab! continue

"Take notice that an application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislaso. It is greatly to be regretted that this " For an extension of the Charter of the Coburg and Grafton Company, to enable them

to make a branch Plank, Gravel or Macada-

mized Road to Percy and Semonr." "To obtain a Charter for the purpose o such a state of things as the present he very constructing a bridge across the St. Lawrence, say from the south side of the said river, to a universally scouted and repealed. It is, in fact, a beautiful piece of machiney, requirpoint on St. Paul's Island, (Isle St. Paul) and from said Island to the north bank, with right ing nothing but a little oil to make it work of way neross said Island, and from the north bank of the river to a convenient terminus on the Canal, or should it be found that this site is not so well adapted as others, then in this case, at such other point between Lachine and Montreal as may be deemed best, with a view to safety and permanency."

"To obtain a Charter for the purpose constructing a Canal to connect the St. Law-The Steamer New Orleans arrive at New rence River with Lake Champlain, at the most convenient points for the purpose, with a view to the general interests of the Trade of the Province.

The following is from the Genius f Liberty :- Gen. Patterson was to leave Vra Cruz "That the Directors of the Canada Life on the 31st, whole number of tree escort Assurance Company, established in Hamilton, 5000 men and 200 wagous. Las advices | will apply at the next Session of the Provinthat Atlisco had been taken possesson of by cial Parliament for an Act of Incorporation 1000 American troops. No resistance. Santa to enable them with greater facility to carry Anna superseded by Rincon, but is loudly on the business of Life Assurance and grantprotests and refuses obedience to the govern- ing annuities, in its various branches, now ment. The city was filled with amours of conducted under a Deed of Settlement." peace. It was said a quorum offlongress " For a Charter to Incorporate an Associamet at Querataro. Majority decide in favor tion, by the name and style of The Connadian

Family Endowment, Annuity, and Life Assurance Company. "FREDERIC WIDDER." "To make or construct a Plank or Macadamized Road, from the Village of Smith's Falls, on the Ridean Canal, to the Town of Perth, in the County of Lanark, and District

of Bathurst. "To incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing and establishing new Gas ight Works in the City of Toronto," " For a Charter to construct a Rail Road tween Walker's force, 250 and the Mixicans,

from Port Sarnia to London." " To incorporate a Company to construct a enemy, and occupation of the townby our Rail Road from the Town of Brantford to the troops, who only lost six men-among them shore of the Niagara River, opposite Buffalo. Walker, killed by a father enraged the loss under the name and style of the Buffolo and Brantford Rail Road Company." of his son. Mexicans lost 200 mm, and

For the Charter of a Company, to be called The Canada Land, and Rail, and Plank Road and Harbor Company, from Port Burwell, on and there meeting Gen. Lane, bottmarched Lake Eric, to Goderich, on Lake Huron, with together for Paebla, which they fund in a power to issue their own Notes, payable on time, on the responsibility of the Provincial Government, retaining security on all the order was restored. Gen. Rea theriftd, with Books of the Conpuny, with a capital of 100 guerillas, towards Atlisco. Sala Anna £500,000.

"To incorporate a Company by the name and style of The Canada Insurance Company, of earthquakes at the Capital. Heath of our | with power to carry on business as a Marine army far from being good-climatenneonge-nial to Southerners. Effective forciteduced Canada West."

"To construct a Railroad from the City of Montreal to the River Ottawa, at such point Mexico, Capt. Naylor, of Pennsylvaia Vol- or place at the Pout-de-Plsle, in the parish unteers, Governor of the Palace, and Keeper of Pointe-Aux-Trombles, as shall be convenient and appropriate for the will come down with a train for Via Cruz, same. " For an Act to construct a Rail Road from

from New York, with troops arrivent Vera the Township of Bertie, on the river Niagara, Cruz, Oct. 20. Escort for protectin of this Upper Canada, opposite to Black Rock; near Buffalo, in the State of New York, in the train, four or five companies of Inffity and Township of Sandwich, on the river Detroit," "For an Act to amend the Act incorporating The Ningara and Ten Mile Creek Plank Road visited the city of Guadaloupe. Geeral Almente has succeded in reaching Questaso .- | Company, by reducing the amount of Street The New Year regiment in Administra water to communer upon, nuttimising branching place at Broadford, Clare; but the authorities | command of Capt. A. W. Taylor have pre- | terminus at each end, and also as to extend to sented swords to their Cant. and Livet, J. E. Thorold or St. Catherines, or both, and also the imposition of Tolls on the portions as The North American, publishes at the finished from time to time, also to gravel or capital says, that prominent members of the macadamize any portion thereof, and other

FLAGRANT INHUMANITY.

amendments.

From the Quebec Mercury. But too frequently this season, the press Bacon died on the 12th. It was amored at Canada has been called upon to expose acts the capital that a severe fight had then place of wanton heartlessness connected with the expatriation of the hosts sent from Great Britain to this colony, starving, fever-stricken and dying. The exposure of these facts ha been unheeded at home; and this disregard Cols. Williams and Roberts of the Pennsylvania Regiments, died at the captal on the of a justifiable appeal-not always made i 2nd of Oct. of typhus fever. The lexicans direct terms, but over-implied by the public have decreed a curious wrought sear to the cation of countless cases of misery and the appaling list of mortality consequent upo man who killed Capt. Walker. Lin. Quitsuch indiscriminate transportation-has reman had refused to join Cen. Tator. Bustamente was expected to be appointed Comsulted not only in the sacrifice of an immense mander-in-Chief. Maj. Gaines, Gpt. Casnumber of emigrants, but the deprivation to the several cities and towns throughout Bri sius M. Clay, Capt. Heady, Maj Borland, tish North America of some-nay many-of the most valuable members of their respective Kendall, are coming home again. Mr. Bankhead, the British Ministers, arrive at Vera

This proceeding-this reckless waste of life must be checked; and if the public authorities in Great Britain charged with the super intendence of emigration will not or cannot ensure the requisite precautions for the safety and welfare of all parties concerned, it becomes the imperative duty of our colonial legislature to bestir themselves to protect those whose interests they are appointed t

n reference to the trans-Atlantic ostage by guard. That the expectation of the poverty-stricker has, therefore, issued the followin order :of Great Britain has been systemized and most zealously carried out is beyond dispute; and that mercenary motives, alone, have dictated their admission hither is equally certain. In support of our assertions we have only to refer to the Lord Ashburton, a vessel which sailed charge with full postage across te Atlantic the mail matter which was actally con- from Liverpool on the 13th of September with veyed across it by the United tates mail passengers. But we have yet a more striking and a more melancholy proof to record, -it is steamer Washington, it became pressary, as that of the Richard Watson, from Sligo, with a measure of self-protection, this this Go-169 passengers, which (after a quick run) arvernment should take the stepsherein au-

thorised for terminating the substing arrived here on Sunday last. rangement between the two couries, in re-We must premise our sad narrative his lation as well to British mails in transit stating that these poor creatures were tenants of Lord Palmerston, and sent out by his agent, through this country for their t'onial Pos-Mr. Smith. The tenants already sent out sessions on this continent, as the ordinary mail intercourse between those essessions this year from this nobleman's state had almost and the United States. This wasccordingbecome a by-word for wretchedness. Of ly done; and those arrangemen will in these passengers, about one-fourth were males the remainder women and children; and we derstanding was complete, the St. Patrick's consequence terminate on the siteenth day have been assured by a certain gentleman who saw them when they arrived in port that a The necessary result will be, 12t on and after the sixteenth instant, no ail matter more destitute and helpless set have not come destined for any of the British Poessions on out this year. They were penniless and in rags, without shoes or stockings, and lying this continent, will be permitted cleave the United States unless postage theren is preupon the bare boards-not having even straw When the Health Officer visited them he saw among other visible instances of destitu-Postmeter General. tion, three poor children-infants we might say, from their age-sitting on the bare deck, perfectly naked, huddled together shivering; the only covering for the three being a scant piece of blanket thrown over the group! The mother is a widow, and in rags-not possessed papers from the United States, pon which of a farthing, and, as we understand, not knowing where to get one. Her youngest child is about two years old. One poor girl (who was sent to the Marine Hospital,date the British Mails for Canadavill be sent where seven from the vessel were sent) was by way of land from Halifax, 'stough this so naked she had to be supplied with a gar-Province as farmerly, instead only way of ment made from a hiscuit bag! and we have

Boston, as has lately been the practice .- heard from a gentleman who saw her land The horrowing interest of our too sad nar- temptible.

These are facts which speak for themsolves. They need no comment. The date of such Resolutions to found upon them a plan | heard with cortainty the route seemmended, of sailing itself is sufficiently expressive; as, of proceeding, with the support of the Eng- but have reason to believe thatit is by the in the generality of seasons, the St. Lawrence at the period of their arrival might possibly We have also learned that title recent have been filled with ice, and these poor crea-The present state of our money market is meeting in Montreal of Delegate from Caua- tures been subjected to all the misery of inso fully described in our newspapers, that it do, Nova Scotia, and New Beanwick, upon tense cold, not to speak of the chances of

reduction in Colonial Postage taking place, so example. In the morth of September last out during to mention them? to thus covertly terms the ridiculous prejudices which present when the frost of the season was apparentslature is already pledged to make up any an emigrant who had been employed in the country parts had both legs frozen; the one he has lost below the knee, and the other has been saved with the sacrifice of his toes .-This is sufficiently demonstrative of the fate which awaits the multitude which will gradually be discharged from hospital this win-

If, therefore, we have the sick and the convalescents to provide for, during the winter If the number of proposed schemes for public season, who is to succour the paupers thrown

Can it be supposed that our fellow colonists will submit to this wholesale and iniquitous transfer of an obligation only to be met in the shape of a tax-voluntary or otherwise as circumstances may determine. No. And this monosylable must be expressive.

## BRITISH WHIG

Oolfer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1817. Notices of Births charged 2s. 6d. Marriages 5

COUNTRY LETTERS SINCK OUR LAST . R. B., W. D., and R. C., Montreal; W. J. F. Beth : A. T., Reuch,

We have nothing fresh on the subject of th coming Elections, save that all doubts are at an end, as to the fact of a Dissolution of the existing Parliament. The Proclamation will appear very soon, but when, is not yet ascertained. Meanwhile Candidates of all parties and all shades of parties, are canvassing with might and main.

Although the circulation of the British Whig extends far beyond the limits of the Midland District, and is almost as current in the Victoria, Prince Edward, and Newcastle Districts, as it is in its District proper, yet, we shall show "a clear stage and no favor," we telligible. trust we shall pass through the contest without the melancoly assurance of having made many enemies, without gaining one single friend.

MR. RODGERS.

This popular Lecturer on Mesmerism inished his Third Course of Lectures in Kingeton, and will leave for Picton this evening. Dur ing the four nights of his last Course, he was exceedingly well patronized, and has won " golden pinions from all sorts of people." The following letter, uddressed to Mr. Alderman Hall, bas been placed in our hands for publication :-

Kingston, November 19, 1847.

You will recollect that I called upon you shortly after the Lecture which was given for the berefit of the Poor, and informed you that the receipts of the evening amounted to £8 6s. 3d.; and in note to account for the disparity between the numbers of the nutience and the proceeds, it should be admitted at helf price; which, treether with a lice tickets, admitting Editors, Printers and others. would, as a matter of contact treduce the necessari lower than might from appearance be reasonably expected. From £8 for 3d, declact £3 1s, 3d, for expenses -being lower than the actual amount of the occusion-leaving a balance of £5 5s, which is one losed for the benefit of the poor, to be disposed of an year may reg fit. The \$4 mentioned to you. with which I obtained boots and socks for orphan boys, I have not deducted from the amount,

Your's respectfully. W. IL RODGERS. J. B. HALL, Erq. Kingetin .

For the British Whig. KILDARE vs. KAPPA.

Nature is stronger than philosophy, and pawing than reason. No man ever was governed b resson. It is a pilot, but the pilot is not the

frishmen in general make bad philosophers; they jump at conclusions without any precious emoning, and grapple with effects without ever investigating causes. The impulses of nature, anguided by reason, are to them the chief motives for action, and the best grounds for argument. Experience is to them like the light in the stern of a ship; 'it illumines the track passed over, but serves as, no guide for that you are to travel. Soch being a few of the peculiar characteristics, if I may upe the expression, of my countrymen, it is no easy matter for them to coolly argue opon a given subject, especially when that subject

intimately concerns themselves. I acknowledge that in the recent discussion between "Kildare" and myself, rather to much of nature's impulses have been mistaken for reasoning, and conclusions have been arrived at without much research. But be this as it may, we have hit upon the truth ofter much circumlocution, for he and I are, in the main, of our mind. And were it not that I wish to prove to him how much he misunderstood his own position and mine, and reply to a few of his unjust aspersions, I would not tire the readers of the Whig with, what to them must be, a dry and uninteresting subject. A brief recurrence to the matter of dispute

On the occasion of the Governor General' visit to this city, a Committee of the St. Patrick's Society waited upon the Orangemen to make arrangements as to the manner they were to march in procession. The Orangemen promised to appear without their banner and rosettes, and the St. Patrick's Society without their rosettes. Satisfied that the unwound an orange ribbon round their national banner. On appearing in procession the St. Patrick's perceived with some astonishment, the Orange flag unfurled, and the greater part of the Orangemen wearing their rosettes. This to them was unacconstable; they felt, and justly, that their feelings were insulted, and that as the first step was taken towards dence of a suburhan friend. A gentle rap ill-feeling, it could not be told how soon others at the door and its hinges creaked like a Orangemen were all men of intelligence, this was extended, and closed upon his diminuquence of a misunderstanding three of the men's attire were no semblance excesses might be committed, and it was proon which shore forth conspicuously the toper
of tailor's work, their shreds being tied tochester, during the last week, the number of come against us with any prospect, or inten- ment, either in the colony or at home, would These alterations have been counted in conse- that this appeared to be her only covering. - persons, therefore, it was difficult to tell what things of this life was in the back ground; saw this and acted a very landable part; but | there, was"-but the weary traveller was

by formard so that there is a prospect of greatour heavy infliction thus far with tolerable of the contents of the postage allass, a fact of three-party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage allass, a fact of three party to awen upon it here in postage

and insidiously attack a respectable Society such as the St. Patrick's, and when brought to public account for doing so, and to bring forward his proofs, to coolly tell us, I did not mention them. Kildare, Kildare!

But the candid expression of his sentiments, nvoked the wrath of some poor writer, who bad the temerity to call in question their correctness. This person foolishly thought that the affair had subsided, but no: Irishmen never forgive, never mourn over past misgivings, (sufficient reasons methinks for a writer to abstain from excitable topics) never hear the voice of reason or common sense, therefore, they are to be held up to public execration. What strange men these Irish must be what imperious minds they must possess, when

they have never been convinced by the logical reasonings, or fervid outpourings of gifted Kildare! Mark how zealously he labors to convince Catholics that they ought to give the Orange a gentle hug, and view it with benign complacency. What fools not to be nstructed by his voice of reason and common

I do not find fault with the honest avowa of "Kildare's" sentiments, but I find fault with the time and occasion taken to arow them, and the manner in which they were conveyed. This firing from neutral ground ! detest, this depreciating acts, without examin ing into motives, I must condemn.

"Kappa" under another name has been making some blasphemous comparisons between processions of the Host and Orange Demonstrations. Attention is drawn to this by three notes of exclamation. This comparison. "Kildare" says, might be mentioned in two words. Now considering his volubility, it is shall restrict its usefulness, during the ap- strange he did not mention them; but probably proaching struggle, to the latter, viz, to the his ideas of honor may have induced him City of Kingston, and the Counties of Fron- have pity upon a prostrate for. Not exactly: tenac and Lenox & Addington. The several "Kappa" knows why he did not: he could candidates for these places and their friends not, and his three notes of wonder serve only will find our columns open to their literary to point out clearly the impossibility, nor will labors, under certain restrictions; and as we any effort of imagination make the thing in- such. This I firmly assert, and whoever as-"Kildare" asks was it from the St. Pat-

rick's Society a riot was to be apprehended?

In truth not. But if it were, the means they adopted to prevent one were the most likely to bring one about. No doubt, if I see a man coming towards me, laboring under excited by keeping them asunder; he wishes, ardentfeelings, and if I walk into the next street to I wishes, to see them united as one man, to avoid him, according to Kildare, I am adopting | throw aside sectatian views and party feelthe best means to make him injure me. If the S'. Patrick's So lety had emained, and an altereation ensued, "Kildare's" consistent countrymen, he wishes to see them respected, voice of reason and common sense, would have told them, you saw a likelihood of a disturbance, you knew the angry and hard feelings | unity and friendship, he calls upon Orangewhich Orange Insignia create towards Cathuties, you, therefore, ought to have acted prudently and resired, until such accidental feelings would cool down. "Kildare" is a versatile genius, this riot would only have been a bi remembered that a large number were children, of fun, exactly-for those who occupy neutral class of thirty-five-each having the privilege of grounds: you see "Kildare" your armor is not taking in with him two ladies and many other so compact that I cannot had a joint to thruin my tiny lance.

> induce him to wield his talented pen again on this subject. But to ! the lion is roused from his lair, and forth he comes in all the power and might of insignificance and imbecility. "Kappa's" rabid effusion gets only a glance on pesson!. He asks what continue if more sacred than the United Irishman's or the Masonic? I assute you, "Kildare," I do not understand your question; it is to me something unintellible. He cannot mean that "Kappa" has done anything ungentlemanly; that should be more of a private affair than would be at all pleasant. For while willing to go any length to conciliate a public writer, on public grounds, I would certain ly treat differently, an offence involving such

"Kildare" assures us no provocation can

reprehensible consequences as he alludes to "Kappa" can still find no parallel between the cases of the different Societies; and the sixth paragraph of his first letter sufficiently proves such, and is reply equugh to the strange mode of argument adopted by "Kil-

"Kildare" ventures to ask if I am a sincere lover of his Holiness. I am indeed. As man, and as an enlightened, liberal Sovereign, I sincerely love him. But his religious faith finds no favor in my eyes: And here rests the main difficulty with " Kildare." I am not a Catholic, but a sound orthodox Pretestant. But I draw a distinction between men and things I must respect the feelings of my Catholic fellow-countrymen. Because I hold the Catholic religion as erroneous, am to despise its believers? I consider that I have no right to trifle with their religious feelings; the law of nature and of Goil gives me no right, and to no other law to prevent their feelings from being wantonly excited have I adverted; and it is unjust and untrue for "Kildare" to assert the contrary. But of this by and by.

I evinced no sagacity in discovering "Kildate" to be an frishman; his peculiar racy style asserts it in every line. Kildare is generous in yielding to me the palm of superiority. This is a happy omen, prognosticating the "stupid anecdote" which follows in his

"Ouce upon a time ?!-a very fair begin ning; but Kildare must allow me to pursue to show how far they would go to conciliate, the story-by correcting his mistakes. Of course I cannot clothe the narrative with such poetic beauty as my friend. But no matter. invented by the latter gentleman, and who-"Once upon a time," an unlocky wight of expired last night, shortly before seven an triskman might be seen wending his way across a bleak and dreary "commons," in a raw, cold and moist day in the month of covery, as a mitigant of disease, and a pre-March, 1847, towards the hospitable resimight follow, and to what extent; they, there- welcome in his ear, while the globular counfore, quietly withdrew. I ask any reflecting, I counce of his friend peered out beaming with intelligent man, did they not do right? If the joy and hospitality; the broad sinewy hand would not have occurred; for no banner would tive palm with a true Afilesian squeeze. The have been exhibited; the bringing of it there | weary traveller was scated by a crackling was the act of some imprudent hot-headed fire, while a table grouning with the good their conduct on that occasion is called con- courteonsly asked to something else, and considering its being "Good Friday," he did "Kildare" lenies having mentioned the ample justice to the richness of the visuals St. Patrick's Society. This is a poor, pitiful and to his friend's hospitality. The suby and unmanly way to defend himself. Who coloured wine was pressed upon his notice. did he mean? Not the Orange party, for it but, unfortunately-or fortunately, rather,was the withdrawing from the procession he the traveller was an abstainer. A private found fault with; it was the St. Patrick's interview disclosed the object of the travelwithdrew, consequently he must have meant them. A writer that prides himself upon his candid sentiments ought not to resort to this subterfuge; it is paltry and cowardly. Lethis Church of those finy frall beings of mortality exploded and lodged the contents (the subterfuge).

trishmen from being united; and any Catholic would have taken his oath that and veller was an bonest Irishmon in condension the guilty party, no matter who they were-My patient reader, "Kappa" is the travele ler, " Kildare" the host. But the Kildare of those days, cannot be the Kildare of thest. He may be in the body, but, on my word, and in the spirit. My "classic quill" has aided me in this investigation. I require it now for one of another sort.

"Kildare" says I have entered into a learned disquisition to prove the evils of Orangeism. and having done so, I holdly call upon the Government to put down Orange Demonstrations. Now I boldly call upon " Kildare" to substantiate his gratuitous assertion. The truth is exactly the reverse, and this I can

In my first letter I say, " A law, custom.

or demonstration which produces no sensible good effects, ought to be repealed or discontinued." I here argue on general grounds. In saying " law " I cannot mean the Orango exhibitions, for there is no law authorising then, therefore no law could be repealed. I have there endeavored to show that they are neither expedient or useful, therefore they ought to be discontinued. I have shewn that the British Government has acted in a liberal spirit, and that Orangeism ought not to nullify its good intentions. I have asked Orangemen to throw aside their demonstrations, and " merge useless display of irritating zeal in one great bond of National Brother bood." I have under " another name" asked them to let the events of the past serve as beacon lights for their guidance through the future; being perfectly convinced that if they did so, they would act in accordance with the spirit of this enlightened age. I have appealed to the good sense and wisdom of Orangemen to discontinue those time-worn displays, but upon no occasion have I ever appealed to "my government" to put down serts the contrary, asserts what is not fact. Kildare has entirely mistaken my language.

Kappa is not one of those politicians who recommend the point of the bayongt, nor one of those reasoners who impose upon thereselves the strange task of uniting Irishmen ings, when they tend to disunion and disorder. As an Irishman he loves his country and his; and as a means he proposes unity; and as the means of promoting and cementing that men to give up their yearly Demonstrations.

"Kappa's" defence may be "lame," but it is candid; he has spoken out without fear or affection, probably with severity; for though willing he is to make any concessions to calm feelings and secure a lusting friendship, he will never shrink from a position when coninced of its rectitude, nor refrain from using language, no matter bow unpalatuble or severe, when necessary to support such.

Having now brought this discussion to a close, (at least so far as I am concerned) I feel it due to myself to say, that I regret exceedingly that any bitterness should bave sprung up in the discussion, and as theonly amountle thousandle Heavymake Jletterianthe can expect when I have violated some tie true spirit of friendship, to Kildare my sincere respects, as an advance, nay as a bles of reconciliation.

> Township of Kingston, Nov. 16, 1947.

. For the British Whig. KILDARE'S DEFENCE.

MY DEAR WHIG,-Perceiving that you ile not object to an interoletine, or after thought, thrown in with the yield softening a course expression, rounding a period completing the sense, may I request you will. make the following correction in the concluding

portion of my Defense. - . If conceded to a public accuser, distorting every sylluble and feature of the case in the hope. of obtaining a verdiet of "Guilty, followed by ectionee of doub without benefit of clerent Proper unfortunate l'exerces, standing appaied and terrified before a packed Jury, cannot legally be

Immediately succeeding the clever, pathetio-apil witty ancedute of "the Saint on Good Friday," let the sentence run thus :- Now what Catholic; would reuse to take his cath that this person was on Orangeman, or very near the mark; and wind rould be think, wone time after, to find the mme! erson battling against yonder Orange Flog, ad. program to the feelings of Catholica ?" would be out say "theat you, my small friend, to diduct rather want your assistance; return to the other side if you please, for though you imitate my

espect that you are a wolf." Those trifling " corrections of the Press' may e of little consequence to the junior devil of the Whig, but they are of vast importance to the ommunity ; for it would demn the reputation of an Author to all eternity, Mesmeride the St. Patrick's Society, set the Orangemen to snote out the winter, and cause the Chief Saperintendent of Education to apply a repor to his throat, if in plenetic yelpings, a la Kuppa, every word were not dove-tailed—every period made as mond as an KILDARE. Your's,

ANOTHER VICTIM TO TYPHUS .- The last ictim of note is Colonel Calvert, who accompanied M. Ledoyen to this country, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the Fluid o'clock. Colonel Calvert hat fallen a vietim to his energetic and untiring perseveranceon endeavoring to prove the value of this disbe actuated by philanthropic motives, purely, and if self-exposure in a cause of danger be any guarantee tof integrity of purpose that justice must be accorded to his memory. Early, morning, noon, night, and midnight he was in attendance at the hospital, and while he essays the virtues of the Fluid, he studionsly sought to promote the comforts of the patients, and did secure to them every necessary-nay even to delicacies-which their case seemed to them to require. He not only pampered them-if we may use the expresothers, he may have had his faults, but in Quebec, at deast, note of copdness along p-mind us of his lave. He believed in the value of the discovery to which he devoted his entire time, and perished in the cause had so generously undertaken and so faltafully fulfilled to the last. We speak from personal and intimale acquelatence with the deceased .- Quelex Mercury.