so 20 primoreis end 20 filends at the some mon

baring interriewe. So far as we were able to form an opinion from our risites the prison, it appeared to us that every arrangement is admirably ad-pird for the mainte-At the present it is extralated that the average of time that each prisoner will be in the prison, will be four days. The Middleses sersions are now held every fortnight; but should it be deternined. as it is about to be suggested, that it will be advisable to hold them every week, then, of course, the average of time will be proportionably diminished, and thus the expense of the county ronsiderably lessened. This average time is taken in respect of prisoners who have been committed for trial, and who take their trial in the regular course without any postponement.

## FURRTHER PARTICULARS PER ST BRITANNIA.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

LIVERTOOL, Nov. 18. FAILURES IN ADDITION TO PRINTED LIST .-Castellain, Sons & Co. ; Mariott & Co. ; Ricordy & Harding; Wm. Maury; Andrew E. Byrne & Co., Liverpool; F. H. Rong & Son, Amsterdam ; Anminster & Lyme, Regis

The Liverpool European Times, in a postscript dated one o'clock on the 19th says ;-The general appearance of business here. up to this hour, is anything but encouraging. The reported failure of other firms, together with the present state of the money market, has added to the gloom which still hangs over all commercial transactions.

The same paper says :- We refer to the list, in another column, of failures that have recorred since the departure of the packet. which, although containing a number of names, does not exhibit such a serious aspect as those previously published. In London the failure of the old and respectable West India House of Judab Cohen & Sons, oceasioned deep regret. Their liabilities are shout £52,000. Thurburn & Co , (formerly Briges, Thurhum & Co.) in the East India and Egyptian trade, have also stopped pay-Their liabilities are estimated at £120,000. They were for many years agents for the Viceroy of Egypt. The failure of Johnson, Cole & Co., East India merchants, has been also announced, with liabilities to the extent of £200,000-and Ryder. Weinholt & Co. in the same trade, with obligations to the amount of £60,000. On Monday last the extensive colonial brokers, Trueman & Cook, of Mincing-lane, whose transactions have been of late years second to come in London, auspended payment. Their liabilities are conjectured at about £350,000. Within these few months they have curtailed their business to a great extent. If the failare had occurred a few weeks ago, their liabilities would not have been much less than one million sterling. This failure is greatly to be deplored, so it must inevitably bring down other houses with which the house was connected, and it proves but too plainly that the mischief is not all over.

Mr. Robert Ferrand, an old respectable corn factor in Mark-lane, has also suspended payment. His business was considered very safe, and was at one time very extenrive. He set in the Honse of Commors during the the two first Patliaments after the passing of the R lorm Act, and was much res-We are happy to state that Meesrs. Boyd

& Thomas, whose suspension took place on the 2d of October, have been enabled to resume business. The trade of the house is chiefly with Ceylon. r failures continue to take blace

Co., and Campbell & Batty are the principal. The celebrated Campbell, of Islay, the great landowner of Argyleshire, has sunk under difficulties to the extent of £600,000: and the Right Hon. Adam Gordon, Viscount Kenmure. figures in the Scotch Gazette as a hankrupt. The following previncial banks bave ton Bank, (Flood and Lolt) and the Bridgeport ,Bank, (Gnodry's); they were both hanks of issue, but not to a great amount. Great endeavours are being made to resuscitate the Royal Bank of Liverpool, and it i confidently expected that the institution will resume husiness on the 1st of December next. The London Joint Stock Bank has undertaken the agency in the metropolis; and by an some of new shares, and a general remodelling of the deed of settlement, it is hoved that

- bank will be reinstated in public opinion, with 17 ample capital for the transaction of its future business. Measures are in further progress for the re-establishment of the North and South Wales Bank, and the Liverpool Banking Company, and we trust these instiluious will also be enabled to recommence in the price of sugar is now producing in Am-

We regret to state that the serious decline sterdem, the seat of the great sugar refineries of Europe, considerable embarrassment. Besides the failure of the house of N. Brebaart, recorded in our list, which is connected with Drake & Co. of Havans, and J. H. Rupe & Son, other houses, whose names we forhear to mention, have been in urgent difficulties. A sugar-house, beyond all comparison, the most extensive in the world, whose transactions are immense with Germany and the Mediterranean, and, indeed with every spo where sugar is consumed, has been compelled to seek "swistance from the Government, which has been accorded to a great amount

The old established house of Palengat & Co., of Bayonne, has slopped payment. Their engagements are estimated at about £32,000. The cause is attributed to extensive speculations in corn.

## IRELAND.

The accounts which have been received from Ireland during the past fortnight, continue to create, in the minds of all peaceably disposed people, serious alarm. The terrors of " Captain Rock " and the murderous mandates of "Lady Clare" are carried out to a greater extent than ever. Among the recent assessinations we have to record the following:-A poor inoffensive widow, named Keres, was barbarously murdered in a field adjoining her residence at Boherhee, near Borreshead, county of Tipperary, on the 2d inst. The ill-fated woman's head was frightfally fractured with stones-a portion of her brains protruded through the wounds inflicted. A Major Mahon was shot dead on the same evening near Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. A poor man, named Michael Walsh, steward and care-taker to Charles O'Callagban, Esq., of Ballynahinch, in the County of Clare, was murdered on the high road near Fort Anne, by a ball which carried away the roof of his skull. There are several other morders recorded, but we forbear the further augmentation of such an

A meeting of thirty-four Irish members, mostly repealers, termed the National Couneil, was opened at Dublin on the 3rd instant. proceedings were held with closed doors, but the following is the substance of the propositions egreed upon, and also of those discassed, which though not accorded to, yet were not prjected. In the first category stands a resolution, that the Government be called upon to finish the roadenndertaken under the Labour-rate Act, and now useless, the feads to be obtained from the unappropriated meseys of the grants to Ireland made by the authority of Parliament last year. Also that Government he called upon to employ new in progress. It was agreed nem, con. cased to, or some others manifestly more remagnous proposed by Government, an to the cover on the meeting of Parliament. Mr. J. O'Connell ashmitted a proposition that lectured should have the advantage of her fair ion of the national rapenditure upon the sery, the army, and the other depart-

ment, their male by public suction, in small

the state to afford remunerative employment n the development of the resources of Ireland the fisheries, mineral wealth, &c. It was also resolved to suggest to the Government the vatematic encouragement of all land improvenents. A resolution calling on Government eccede to all the recommendations made to it y the council, a systematic proposition should be offered to all their measures, whether high The council again met on Thursday, the 13th instant to continue the discussion on tenant compensation, and tenant-right. The atlendance was thinner than ever, the landords staying away almost to a man. A fresh resolution was adopted, setting forth the exlord and tenant, so as to ensure compensation

then adjourned sinc die. It appears that the resistance to the payment of rent has manifested itself in the north as well as the south. The county in Ubter thus noted for its illegal combination against the claims of landlords is Fermanagh.

There still continues a combined movement against the payments of rents and taxes. The Nenagh Guardian of a late date, has the ollowing :- Mr. James Simmon, poor-rate collector for the electoral divisions of Barrisekane, Cloughjordan, and Ardemney, was, or Friday week, assaulted at Garryand, while in the act of serving notices. Four persons are to abide their trial a the approaching Nenagh quarter sessions, charged with the assault.

Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ircand .- The subjoined important proclamation, published in the form of a circular, and addressed to the Lieutenants of counties, list just been issued, announcing the determination of the Executive to result by every means within the power of the Queen's Viceregent to suppress the wicked spirit which now disturbs the public peace, and retards the social improvement and prosperity of the coun-

The numerous outrages which have latetaken place, and the lawless spirit which has been exhibited by the people in the dislurbed districts, make it necessary that the Lord Lieutenant should announce his determination to exercise all the power with which he is invested by law, well as for the suppression of disturbances as for the prevention and detection of crime.

" His Excellency deeply deplores the destitute condition of a large number of the people; but aithough outrages have been committed on the plea of distress, yet it is notorious that the robberies of arms and the night attacks, so constantly occurring in the counties of Limerick and Clare, as well as the attrocious assassinations which have also disgraced Tipperary, King's County, and Roscommon, are not induced by the pressure of want, but are the acts of habitual disturbers of the public peace, who seek by the perpetration of such crimes to intimidate all other clas-

"The Lord Lieutenant, while affording to the well disposed the protection of the law and the support of the executive Government in their efforts to maintain order, earnestly asks for their co-operation in suppressing such violations of the public peace as have recentoccurred in the county of Limerick, and in ther places; and in endeavouring to detect and convict those who are engaged in the from the draining fund to employ sixty fami commission of similar offences.

"There is no class, save the guilty themselves, which is not interested in bringing was in danger of being closed, and exerted to punishment the highwayman, the burgler, himself there to keep open all the arrange-and the assassin, and the Lord Lieutenant ments for the benefit of the poor. On his retion on the part of those whose properties and Ogilvie, Clarke & Co., Cowans, Smith & lives may be sacrificed at the hands of these offenders will enable the authorities to carry out successfully the endeavors of the executive government to vindicate the law and protect her Majesty's peaceable subjects. " The Lord Lieutenant, therefore centing-

ally appeals not to the gentry alone, but to Shire who seek in earn their livelihood by honest labour, to aid his efforts in suppressing xercised by the few, but which may be overnany, whome it is intended to overawe.

st His Excellency hopes that the misquided rople who are often led into crime by a few ricked men, may be persuaded to listen to netter advice, and shon the companionship of the felon and the murderer, whose course which he has drawn upon those who bave

" His Excellency is resolved by every wans in his power to suppress the wicked spirit which now disturbs the public peace, and retards the social improvement and the rill be increased in all its disturbed districts (wherehy an additional burden will be thrown upon the rates,) military detachments will be stationed wherever necessary, in aid of the civil authorities, and efficient patrols naintained; liberal rewards will be given for nformation leading to the arrest of offenders, and ample protection for all who come forward and prosecute them; in short, no exerion shall be spared for signrously enforcing

the law against those by whom it is violated. "The Lord Lightenant, therefore, warns all who engage, either in resistance to legal authority, or in attacks upon life and properly, to abstain from such crimes, which will be followed by the severest punishment. He cautions the people not to join with the habitual perpetrators of outrage, not to listen to the evil counsels of men who encourage pposition to the law for their own ends, and who will leave those they have deluded into rime to suffer its panishment. Above all, he thinks it his duty to make known the penalties that will be incurred by accessories to crime, and that all persons afford them the means to escape-who aid in their disguise-

who mislead those who may be in search of them-or who harbor offenders in their houses. "The hand of every one should be against he perperator of crime, and the law will pursee with rigor, not alone the culprit himself. ont sentence to transportation or imprisonment

all who give him aid, shelter, or protection. 44 By his Excellency's command. W. M. SOMERVILLE. " Diblin Castle, Nov. 9."

From the New York Albion. 11th inst. We yesterday received our files by the Bri

lannia, which came down to the 19th ult. The commercial intelligence is upon the shole, more favorable, and inditates that we may presently look forward to a restoration of confidence. More failures bave taken place, but this we anticipated; and, in fact, we intimated, that as in all such cases the effects continue after the chuse is removed, the same might be expected now. The Bank of England has not, it seems, acted upon the suggestions of the government to increase their issues, to any great extent; and it is even doubtful if that institution has transcended the limits of Sir Robert Peel's act at all-the influx of bullion having enabled it to increase its issues without exceeding the law. Nevertheless, the permission given by the ministers, under their letter to the Bank of 25th October, shows how powerfully the mere moral influence of a supposed relaxation of restriction acted upon the public mind. Want of confidence, the great demolisher of credit, was to a greater extent removed, and as soon as the pressure was mitigated, the wheels of the people in constructing the earthworks of The Bank, by the late accounts, we see, is the monetary muchine were seen to move .somewhat censured for refraining to act more the construction of whose works is extensively on the permission given, especialthat these propositions be communicated to ly as the pledge of Lord John Russell to apply to Parliament for an act of indemnity was so to Parliament for an act of indemnity was so Stephen Whitney left the port of New York, full and complete. Imputations are not wanting to fasten on the Hank a desire to do all the safe business possible at the eight per 10th day of November inst., on which day, cent. rate of interest, without taking any risks. on or about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Others say, that from the uncertain state of ship was hove to, and soundings were had in

gences, and the encouragement of the location for an augmentation of manufacturing energy them agreed upon, nor have the further price us; on the contrary it proves the position taken by this journal for some time past, of clock. Considering we had sufficient offing, in Glengarry.

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In the position of manufacturing energy the contrary it proves the position taken by this journal for some time past, of clock. Considering we had sufficient offing, in Glengarry.

namely, that notwithstanding the large quanity of land sown with the cereal atticles of food, and the generally favorable results of the helm was pyt-port and on comin count the harvests, there will still be a deficiency in Ireland, from the want of the potatoe, and that that deficency must be made up, as far to establish graneties was also adopted; and as the people are able to buy them, by imports t was proposed that if the ministry should not of maize, wheat, floor, &c., from America .-If, however, the manufacturing interest is beginning to revive, as is indicated by the advance on cotton, the imports of corn may or otherwise. this, however was not accorded the counterpoised by the exports of manufactured goods.

that altogether the monetary pressure i omewhat abated and the general aspect of affairs exhibits mercantile improvement, we can say nothing consolatory as to the condition of Ireland. That famine begins again to pediency of an alteration in the law of land- stalk through the land is certain; and that outrages, murder, and discontent prevail in or permanent improvements. The meeting an augmented degree is equally certain. To such an extent, indeed, is the disorganization proceeding, that the government, as well as the friends of order everywhere, are becoming alarmed lest society itself should become dissolved, and man return to a state of nature. What renders the aspect of things so hideous is, that the major part of these outrages are not committed by persons in a destitute condition, but by those who are able to buy firearms and ammunition.

In addition to this alarming fact, we are compelled to admit that the victims sought for by the assessins are those landowners who remain on their properly and protect and cherish their tenants and dependental lo short. the best landlords seem to be the first victims! This remarkable phase in the extraordinary and tumultuous phenomena, now occurring in Ireland, has been in existence more or less since the murder of Lord Norbury, a nobleman of the highest character, while walking n his own shubbery. To the number of victims already recorded we have now to add that of Major Mahon, of Roscommon. The Times of the 6th ult., received yesterday, thus describes the appalling act.

Major Muhon, of Stokestown, a man of high family, and co meeted by intermarriages with the Duke of Wellington, succeeded about three years ago to an estate of £10,000 or £12,000 year, which had belonged to Lord Harland, Innatic. As the property was under the tender care of the Irish Court of Chancery, it had been very badly managed, with an immense population; and, it is said, £30,000 arrear of tent. The manager had for some time been threatened. The tenants refused either to pay rent, to till the land, or to give it up. It was the plain duty of a proprietor to check a state of things .fraught with misery and death to the still increasing, still impoverished mass. Accordingly Major Mahon last year assisted many to emigrate, leaving the coast clearer for those that remained. At the expense of £6,000 he chartered two vessels and sent out a number of his tenants to America. Many more wished to be so favored, but the Major's means were exhausted for that year. We are now told, however, that long before this he was "a doomed man."lis name stood first on a list of twelve gentlemen proscribed by the Carbonari of Roscommon, for refusing to continue the wasteful

and degrading conacre system. The failure of the potatoe crop saved them for a time. Last Toesday this gentleman drove into Strokestown, and called at his agent's office to lay out extensive plans of improvement, having just borrowed money lies for the winter. He proceeded to Roscommon, where for want funds, the poorhouse turn from this charitable duty he was mur dered on his own estate, and there is every reason to believe by his own people. A little after 6 o'clock in the evening two assassins marked him as he passed. One of their pieces took effect, lodging a heavily loaded lischarge in his breast, and killing him on the

This state of things has induced the Lore ment is well and energetically drawn up, and if Lord Clarenden adheres to his declaration, system of terror, which he feels satisfied is that he will send a sufficient force into the disturbed counties to preserve order and precome by the energy and determination of the vent crime, it will be a blessing to the peaceahle inhabitants of the country. We also learn that the Queen, in her speech when opening Parliament, will recommend a Coercion Bill and at the same time by way of counterpois we suppose, it is further said that some afteration in the law of tenants' rights will be rethrough life can often he traced by the misery commended. There can be no doubt that this lax state of things has been greatly increased by the inefficient manner in which the laws have been administered for some years past. Party spirit and the insufficient majorities in the House of Commons have deterred ministers from doing their duty and enforcing pubresperity of the country. The constabulary lic tranquility. To this effect we have often spoken in the Albion, and although we lament he necessity we are rejoiced that a cabinet has at last been found that will have the courage to do its date.

The Five Trade society at Berlin has been lissolved. The King of Sardinia has issued letters patent for the establishment of a national bank at Turin. It is stated that the Anstrian Government intends to impose as ncome tax. The Indian Government has despatched several active and scientific officers to explore the countries of Lassa and Thibet. The French Government has made present of books to the British House o ommons. A statue of the late Mr. Huskisson is about to be placed in the vestibule of Lloyd's room in London. The Good Service Pension vacant by the death of Captain Willes, has been given to Sir John Ross. I reported that Mr. George Rennie, formerly M. P. for Ipswirh, has been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands. The Queer Dowager of England arrived at Madeira on the 1st inst., and was received by the inhabilants of the island with every demonstration of respect. A criminal information has been filed by the new Bishop of Manchester against a surgeon of Birmingham, named Gutteridge, for a libel. Her Majesty's steamer Cormorant is daily expected at Portsmouth with 1,800,000 dollars from the western coast South America.

Mr. Bonham, who was formerly Governor Singapore, is to be the Governor of Hong Kong, in the place of Sir John Davis who has resigned. An Italian newspaper asserts that Napoleon's widow, the Archduchess Maria onisa of Parma, has been formally married Vienna to the Count de Bombelles, one of her ministers. It is said that Victor Consin atherto one of the Parisian arch-priests of infidelity, has embraced Christianity, and is about to become a mank of La Trappe. The Postmaster-General, the Marquis of Clanticarde, has gone over to Piris to arrange the details of improved postal communications between this country and France. It is said that searcely a single new railway scheme will be brought before Parliament next sexsion. What a blessing for over-worked mem-

LOSS OF THE STEPHEN WHITNEY

PACKET-SHIP. The recent arrival from England harought us the melancholy intelligence of the total destruction of the splendid packet-ship Stephen Whitney, which left this port on the 8th October. She was lost on the night of the 10th of November, about 10 o'clock, when a most awful loss of life took place. We have collected the following particulars from various sources.

First in importance is the protest drawn up the owners, which briefly and fully narrates

"On the 8th of October last past, the ship parties, the Bank entertained doubte if Lord fifty fathorns. The weather was particularly John Russell might be able to carry his Bill thick, and the wind blowing very hard. The of Indemnity, and therefore made all safe by keeping within the limits of the law, Corn and cotton have somewhat advanced.

If the advance of cotton have somewhat advanced. If the advance of cotton be well founded and made the land very close to the ship. After proves permanent, it is a favorable symptom, clearing off from the land, saw a fixed white

steered the channel course, east by Nath, a a quarter to ten the land was made owing to the heavy sea then rung e, the ship went ashore. In a few minub, out of one limited and ten human being passen gers and crew, timety-one perished whom were the captain and the second mate The persons who were saved lost it their property, and were left nearly naked. Even but melancholy. exertion was made, but owing to be wild cliff on which the vessel struck, and the darkness of the night, it was impessible to make any effort to save any part of see ship

THE HAMILTON SPECTATORS OPIN-

or cargo."

ION OF THE ELECTIONS In this City we have heard of no mostitic Sir Allan McNab, nor is it at at likely there will be any. The election wil proba-

dy take place on the 22nd instant. Hentworth .- Both the Candidates are now posily at work. The campaign may be said o have commenced at Brantford, in Wednesday, each party having a meeting in that time, a fact which we can annoused with certainty for the beacht of his numerous pa-

The Radicals look particularly blok, and above summer heat. Our friends a a distance may rely upon it, that Mr. Aikman will be the next Member for Westworth.

West Hulton .- Mr. Webster is in he field. and it is expected that Mr. Shade also will come forward on the Conservative interest. We have no fears of the result of the Riding, as they are perfectly awore that it will be useless to go to the polls with two cadidates. we do not entertain a doubt that on of the gentlemen will retire. Mr Fergaon, ex-Judge of the Wellington District Cort, is a Radical Caudidate, but he is not neared popular in the Township of Waterloo asour retired-on-a-pension-triend, "Jemmy (Jarand." East Hollon .- Mr. Chalmers the tie Mem-

her, will be the Conservative Canadate .-During the last Session, Mr. Chalmes proved imself one of the most industrious Members n the House, and his friends are saguine of success. He will be opposed by Mr Wetenhall, a deserter from the Conservative ranks, who was defeated at the last contest. It will e seen by a communication elsewhie, that some of the most independent Refemers in the Riding are dissatisfied with the Association" Candidate, and the unceremorous manner in which an old and tried repreentative has been treated.

Norfolk .- Henry John Boulton, Faq., will the Radical Candidate. His opponent is not yet announced. As, however, it is ten old predilections, it is possible that the Conservatives will allow him to walk the course. Of this, however, we have a knowedge. It is somewhat strange than majority of the Radical Candidates weiward are traitors to the Conservative cause. The Radicals of East Halton, Norfolk, Oford and Middlesex, will have the distinguised honor f roting for men who have decited the Conservative ranks, and who recedly were bitterly opposed to the very party to which now appeal for " a hoist," somewha different from that which traitors generally receive.

Oxford .- Mr. Hincks will be the Radical er Mr. Catrol or Col Whitehead retiof these gentlemen will see the abeinte necessity of doing so without delay. A strengous effort will be made for Mr. Hinds on the Free Church question, but the court parsu ed by that gentleman in Montreal, tall prove but a poor recommendation in Zorra London .- John Wilson, Esq. the conserva

"Maria Plantil Essland a frends are busily at work, as an article elsewhere will to But immediate steps must be taken, be show. The more independent Radicals are seriously annoyed at the attempt to foist Mr. Notman on the County, and many of their will vote for Mr. Ermatinger, whilst others will stay at home .- The late member was will propose the Right Hon. Charles Shaw never so popular as at the present moment, lifevre as Speaker of the House of Comand his residence in the locality will be a ons, and that Mr. John Abel Smith will powerful argument in his favor.

Essex .- Col. Prince, the great Western numbug, will go in without opposition! Nothing more degrading could be said of the of the Address in the House of Lords. Mr.

Kent, - Malcolm Cameron, Esq., the Cus tom House Inquisitor, will run on the Radical ticket, and the name of the iton. J. Hilvard Cameron has been mentioned as his opponent. We are without information of any description from this County, but we can be prelate took place on the 5th inst., at the scarcely believe that Malcolm is "the man blace, Dishopsthorp. He had entered his for Galway."

Huran .- It is said that the Inspector Geneal will meet with some opposition, but there Mr. Gwynne, of s no doubt of his return. Toronto and Lake Huron Railrroad memory, has been spoken of, and Mr. Galt, but they need not trouble themselves. They are not

Haldimond .- Two Radical Candidates are n the field, Mr. Thompson the late Member, Thomoson is miquestionably the most unpupulas man on the Grand River, and several intelligent electors have informed us that they his City, is spoken of as the Conservative Candidate, and we should be well pleased to

Welland .- We are not aware that the late Member will be opposed.

to his constituents, a determined effort will be made to defeat him. No less than three Con-Messes. Rykert, W. O. Clark, and Rolland cat. McDonald, but this is a perfect absurdity .-Mr. Rykert is the only man who can oppose be the Candidate. Nogara .- Mr. Dickson, the late Member,

Bethune, are in the field. The latter gentleman is a thorough-going Conservative, and

comes forward in opposition to the Free Trade Conservative has any chance of success. Radical Member, will be opposed by J. W. Gamble, Esq., a gentlemen highly estecined, and who is almost certain of success.

Doggan is again in the field, y Mr. Blake, the gentleman whose address xcited so much amusement, and doubtless imsatted new zeal to the Missionaries on the

cise, save in the law courts of Toronto. Fourth Riding of York .- Mr. Scobie is out in apposition to the Radical leader, and Ir of Glasgow was decided on the 15th inst, his friends are working most industriously .- when Col. Mure, M. P., defeated Lord John whose influence would have secured for his by the mate of the vessel for presentation to constituents almost any thing they could rea- veles. sonably expect, should have totally neglected | The Earl of Dalhousie, Jovernor General the locality, and left the people to effect their of India, has embarked on board H. M. Steam-

> Canadian friends will adopt the precaution of keeping Rimanski open. Simcor .- Mr. Robinson is quite certain of his election, and will probably meet with no opposition.

This outline embraces the various constituencies West of Toronto, Eastward we have not accounts which can be relied upon, nor can we give the names of the different Con-

Kingston will return the Receiver General.

On the whole the accounts are most cheering, and the Conservatives throughout the country are in the highest spirits possible. -With proper exertions, Upper Canada is safe and the Radicals as a party will be forever annihilated. The tie which binds the French Canadians to them must be severed, the moment the result in Western Canada is annonneed, and the parting will be anything

## BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor." SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1817. Notices of Births charged 24 6d. Marriages

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Henry Smith, Junt. Esq., was elected by echamation Member of Parliament for the County of Frontenac, yesterday afternoon, at Waterloo. The Sheriff, T. A. Corbett, Esq. town. Dr. Smith will be left at imme this opened the Meeting at one o'clock, when Tunis Snook, Esq. seconded by Mr. John Ovens, proposed Mr. Henry Smith; afterwards, Major Saddlier, seconded by Dr. Beamthe spirits of their opponents are considerably ish, proposed J. B. Marks, E.q. Upon the show of hands, the Sheriff declared the choice to be in Mr. Henry Smith's favor. The The election will probably, take plac on the late Member then addressed the Meeting at 8th proximo, but we cannot speak with cer- length, followed afterwards by Mr. Marks, who stating, that the election was in the hands of the Meeting, and that if they declared against him, he would decline the contest; considering it improper to bring the Freeholdprovided the Candidates act patriotically, and ets in such weather as the present, f om their homes to the polling places, unless some probability existed of a successful termination in his favor. Mr. Marks ended his speech by declaring his resignation. The Sheriff then declared the election to have fallen upon Henry Smith, Jun. Esquire, and the Meeting was dissolved. The new Member elect was then brought into town in triumphal procession. Thus ended the election for Frontenac. Mr. Henry Smith, probably is the first Member returned of the next House of Assembly.

## PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, November 18, 1847. Parliament was on Thursday prorogued t this day, when it meets for the dispatch of pusiness. The Speech from the Throne will not, however, be delivered before Taes day next, the 23rd November. It is rumored strongly suspected that Mr. B. has at forgot- that immediately after the election of Speak er, the House will proceed with the public business up to Christmas, and then there will he a very short recess of eight or ten days prior to the resumption of the business of the country. It is a very natural and interesting question, what business will first be entered upon? Ireland, we may be sure, will have very early attention. I am informed, upor good authority, that one of the earliest actof Ministers will be to place the most agita ted districts of Ireland under martial-law Candidate, and we have not yet hear wheth- while they attempt to pass for the whole ountry, a Coercion Bill, fat more stainger than the one they assisted to throw out on a former occasion. A considerable increase in the Income-Tax will be proposed. Meantime the present monetary crisis, as it is the most pressing, must demand the first consideration. It is not to be expected that in one ment, the hank Courter Act can be repeal-

> time steps of ever so temporary a character, trestore confidence and activity in commerof affairs. Lord Seymour, it is understood. rond the motion. The Earl of Yarhorough wi move, and the Earl of Beshorough secines Heywood, and Mr. A. Shafte Adair vil be respectively the mover and seconder ithe Commons.

I have to announce the death of the Archshop of York. The decease of the venerafit year on the 9th of October last. His shool education was received at Westmeath, thence, at a proper period, he removed to brist Church, Oxford. In 1791, on the mustation of Dr. Douglass from the See of brlisle to that of Salisbury, Dr. Harcourt ras consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, and held tit bishopric up to 1837, when, on the death and Mr. Douglas Fraser, of this City. Mr 6.Dr. Markham, he was translated to the Archbishoprick of York. Dr. Musgrove beones the new Archbi-linp of York. As would vote for almost any person who would Ethop of Hereford he was known as a prelate oppose him. Hamilton O'Reilly, Esq., of faolid attainments, without having any preensions to the elequence of the Bishop of beford, or to the profound learning of the es professor of Divinity at Oxford, succeeds Lincoln .- Mr. Merritt is the Radical Can- Dt. Musgrove as Bishop of Hereford. Dr. worthy of comment. idate, but his conduct with reference to the lete, first Bishop of Manchester, will there-Railways having given great dissatisfaction ore be entitled to a seat in the House of brds, and until another bishopric becomes servative Candidates have been spoken of, scant, Dr. Hampden will remain without a

A most melancholy shipwreck has taken Merritt successfully, and we trust that he will hace on the Irish coast. The New York acket-ship Stephen Whitney went ashore ear Scull, on the 10th inst. The loss of life cas deplorable, and consisted of 76 passen-Toronto. -- Messrs. Boulton, Sherwood, and tres and 14 of the ship's crew. The Stephen Whitney, which was one of the line of packto consigned to Messrs. Thomas and Joseph theories of the day. Of course none but a fands of Cork, was upwards of 1000 tons buren, and about seven years old; she left New First Riding of York . - Mr. Price, the late bork on the 18th utt., in company with the iea and Cambridge, both of which vessels mired in safety last week. To those ac-Second Rivling .- We understand that Mr. quainted with the bold rocky character of the anthern coast of Ireland, the almost imme-Third Riding .- Mr. Munro is to be opposed lighte demolition of the vessel will be matter I no surprise. She went to pieces in ten ainutes. All the female passengers are said Stave coast, as well as the laborers among the | a be drowned; the first, second & third mates | will run every week. benighted natives of New Zealand. It is fear- bared the same fate. Large quantities of ed, however, that the universal benevolence of the cargo and pieces of the wreck had been

The electionof Lord Rector of the Universi-

own improvements, whilst be was discussing frigate Sidon, for Alexandria, on route to Responsible Government. We hope that his Galcutta.

The Right Hon. R. M. O'Farrell, the new appointed Governor of Malta, proceeds wither in a day or two in H. M. Steamer Mr. George Rennie, formerly M. P. for

Halkland L.Lands. It is said that Mr. Cobden has decided on

Lord Grey has intimated to Sir Charles Grev. Governor of Jamaica, that the Governnent are anxious to remedy the deficient supply of labor, which has been one great source of the injury and loss sustained by the plan-

ers. The Government have agreed to aufrom the coast of Africa to the West Indian Colonies. They are to be treated, of course, tax, if introduced at the public expense .-The avowed object of this measure is to enable the Colonist to compete in the British market with the low priced slave-grown sugar, the ultivation of which has received so great a stimulus by our recent legislation on Freetrade principles. Some people assert, howout likely to prove not the less stringent.

Mr. James Stephen has resigned the under Colonial Secretaryship, and has been promoted to the rank of a Privy Councillor, with a rumour of his probable return hereafter to ome higher and more responsible official poition. Mr. Stephen was better known to the public than perhaps any other subordinate offcial. He has been the virtual ruler of the Colonies for many years, and has served under Colonial Secretaries whose politics were as wide as the poles asunder. He was experienced in official routine, and for this reason his superiors were generally in his power .-Cold, canning, and reserved, he was little esteemed by the representatives of Colonial interests, and his acute knowledge of Colonial Government enabled him to overthrow his antagonists and to reign supreme in the Colonial Office. Mr. Merivale of the Western Circuit succeeds to the vacant post. He was Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, and was otherwise much distinguished as a member of that University, and in his capacity of Professor, he has delivered and published some lectures on Colonization, which are supposed to have led to the present apointment.

The Bank returns for the last two weeks how a gradual return to commercial prosperi ty. The returns exhibit an increase in the reserve of notes. The latter indicating the improved condition of the Bank, and that the drain for gold had diminished. The rate of interest is still kept at a ruinous figure-advances are still cantiously made-but securities of every description are more negotiable and the general trade of the country shows symptoms of revival. There has been a further improvement in the value of public accurities, and a steady influx of bullion during the next few months may be safely calculated upon. The Wilberforce, which arrived on Tuesday week from St. Petersburgh, brought from £90,000 to £100,000 in specie. The Comorant from Rio de Janeiro, is announced to have sailed with bullion to the amount of \$1,500, 000; and the Rob Roy is expected to bring gold to the amount of about £700,000. Some of the large Houses which were compelled suspend payment during the panic have resumed business. The Bank of England have consented to assist Mr. Gardiner, of Manchester, and a resumption of that gentleman's extensive operations may be speedily looked for. The Rayal Bank, the Liverpool Banking each about to resume business. The only extensive failure which I have to report by this Packet is that of Mesers. Trueman & Cook, the Colonial Brokers of Mincing Lane. The liabilities are £350,000, but 20s. in the pound

will certainly be paid to the creditors. The foreign news is invested with more than usual interest. From France we have two more tragedies added to the list of events for which that country has been celebrated. Count Bresson, the great negotiator of the Spanish marriages, and who had just arrived as Ambassador at Naples, was found on the 2nd of the month, in bed, with his throat cut, and bathed in his blood. At present, whether he put an end to his existence, or whether he was assessinated, appears involved in a mystery which the French ministerial papers are indisposed to unravel. The other event has occurred in the person of Count Mortier, the son of the Marshal de Treviso, who was included in the number of Fieschi's victims. The Count was auddenly seized with insanity, and after attempting his own life, and 250,000 f. has been taken by M. De Roths-

Various changes are being made in the Spanish Ministry, and the Gaceta is full of dismissals-ministerial and military. The Session of the Belgian Chambers was opened Ishop of St. David's. Dr. Hampden, Re- at Brussels by King Leopold, on Tuesday, week. The Royal Speech contains nothing

By the Cape Intelligencer, I learn that Sir Henry Pollinger has issued a proclamation against one of the Kaffir chiefe, Sandilladenouncing him as a rebel, and ordering all cultivated minds and superior judgment, comclasses to arm, for the invasion of his territories. I am glad to find these indications of a proper spirit, on the part of the new Governor. Circumstanced as he is, hesitation, delay, or half measures, would be a crime, and it is only by determined conduct, that the settlers can be freed from the murderous attacks of

Switzerland is now in the midst of a civil war, General Dufour, the commander of the Federal forces, is laying siege to Priburg, garrisoned by the troops of the Sonderbund.

It appears that the Cunard Steamers are to run twice a month in the winter, and weekly in the summer-alternately running to Boston and New York. On the 3rd of January, the Cambria will sail for New York, and on the 15th of the same month, another steamer will start for Boston. After April, the steamers-

Lost Monday, the prices of Corn declined from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, in Mark Lane. Canadian Corn is now quoted at 50s, to 53s; Indian Corn from 28s. to 32s. American Flour is less enquired after, the prices vary from 24s. to 26s, per bel. Canada is from It is somewhat singular that a statesman Bossell in a majority of nations, and by 31 25s. to 27s; Barley, Beans, and Oats, are the ears are looking on with the greatest Particularly, when I saw the wholesale proeasier to buy.

been elected Speaker of the House of Com-

RAINING POTATOES FROM THE PEEL .-According to a letter published in the Glouceater Chronicle, it appears that several successful experiments have been made in the way of producing potatoes from the peel-The writer states that, after planting an equal Itpawich, has been appointed Governor of the number of whole potators to the same number of sets of the pred, the produce of the former was in no case equal to the latter, whether as It is said that Mr. Cobden has decided on regarded number, weight, or quality; neither taking his seat for the West Riding of York- was there the least indication of disease. In

For the British Whyg.

SOLUTION TO THE " ABSTRUSE PRO POSITION" OF THE WHIG.

Be it known to the Whig that a gennin Irishman never, or but very rarely, answers thorise the transport or immigration of negroes | a question without previously asking another. Following this rule, which the' apparently inconvenient, often saves trouble. Let as free laborers, under indenture, or subject to lit be supposed that a snail creeps up one of the posts of the Telegraph a given number of feet and inches each morning, and descends the same distance in the evening, for one month, it is required to know, without the aid of Trigonometry, the altitude of the Beast at the month's end ? The veriest Tyro in the mensuration of heights and distances, would ever, that the plan proposed by Ministers is say-"none." Precisely the answer to the nerely a form of legalised slavery, disguised, "abstruse problem" of the Mathematical Whig. Not one Scotchman would vote for Mr. Kirkpatrick. No, not one.

Another "Hibernian," in the person of Dr Beamish has been driven from the field, leaving the Frontenac Electors to nick and choose between Mr. Henry Smith, and J. B. Marks, Esq. Warden of the Midland District. In the City, two Scotchmen are pitted for the prize-in the County, two Englishmen while with characteristic devotion, a vast concourse of Irishmen, as bottle holders and seconds, crowd inside the ring, having previously chased their own country men from the scene and pitched "nationality" and sponsible Government to the d-1.

A Meeting of the Roman Catholic Electors of Kingston, convened by public advertisement, a few evenings ago, was numerously attended. The very Reverend, the Vicar General, was present, altho' he had no hand in calling the meeting. The Rev. gentleman read letters from the City Candidates, and appeared favorable to the pretensions of Mr. Macdonald, but not more than half a dozen individuals seemed disposed to sustain the views of the Clergy, and not one of these was permitted to open his lips. Many sincere Christians are of opinio

that all creeds are alike in the sight o

Omnipotence; while the great mass of man-

kind believe, or are taught to believe, that as there is but one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, so is there but one true Church, out of which no man can be saved. It is not my purpose to argue the question here, but simply o observe, that if this question be true, a sincere Catholic has, in all human probability the best chance of salvation. The subject is too mysterious and abstruse, too comprehenrive and difficult, for any one to approach it successfully, who has not made it the study of whole life; and it requires a larger amount f learning and dorp research, than can be brought to his aid by one layman out of five undred, even in the highest walks of literaure Hence the great hody of the Christian World must necessarily adopt, for proof, the estimony of their spiritual Teachers, and no man builds his taith on the assurance of his Pastor with greater submissiveness and humiderstanding, his reason, and his will, in humble obedience to the exposition of Christianity, declared to him from the altar and the pulpit. In all this, the Catholic is reasonable and consistent; but if unmindful of the high considerations which induce him to this extreme humility, he in the heat and clamor of popular excitement, offer violence to his own nature by rejecting the counsel of his Priest, spurning his admonitions, and setting his authority at naught, it is no sufficient excase to say that he submits to him in spiritual matters, but not in things political. Now the political question that causes the Catholics at the present moment to act so unseemly apart is a purely spiritual question, in which his Clergymen take a far deeper interest than any man can possibly do who claims his support to go into Parliament : for what is there spiritual that he has any certain knowledge of, if not the religious education of his children? It is to procure this in its present form, according to the doctrines of the Ro man Catholic Church, that the Priest interferes at all, and even in political matters, ! do not ennecive that he would be exceedingly wrong, before he committed himself, were he to consult his Pastor. By the time that a Clergyman arrives at the high Clerical station of Viear General, he must have acquired a fund of general information and knowledge. the lives of his children, was secured and which brings him in close familiarity with placed in confinement. The French loan of the most difficult questions of civil policy .-In studying Canon Law, he cannot exclude an acquaintance with the Laws of his Country, and in all matters connected with the Revenues of the Church, in which, as in the present case, it may be deemed advisable to require the interposition of the people, he unquestionably is the safest guide to follow.

It is a dangerous experiment to quarrel with the Pastors of the Church. If we consider the sanctity of their character and lives, the sacred office they are commissinned by Divine authority to execute, their pared with ours, we are constrained to admit they never can wilfully lead us into error .-How much safer to submit our limited understanding even in political questions, as we do in matters of far greater moment, to their discretion, than by opposing them to bring our Holy Religion into disrepute, and earn for ourselves the unamiable character of a refractory congregation ? Candidates for Parliamentary Elections,

we know, are fruitful of fine promises, but have we ever known the crop to be abundant? Do we not know that " the Chief Butler

very often remembereth not Joseph but forgets him." And knowing these things, we have the unheard of madness to set a most perniclons example in refusing, not only to be guided by the soher advice of the Clergy, but to admit their interference in a question, which if we took the trouble of examining as we ought to do, we would find to be strictly spiritual, and wherein we have no right to move one foot beyond the other, without their See again what trouble we take, how very

carnest we are, while those who set us by The Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefebre, has hour when the Cutholic Voters of Kingston allow themselves to be enjoied by sephishour, would have found the patriotic bones of called Hibetnia, to whom I return my sincers Wolfe, Tone, and young Emmett, rattling thanks, whilst I remain, Mr. Pelter, about his cars as " the worst enemy of religious toleration and freedom." See then, what great cause we common people, mere puppits in the drame, have to yex ounelyes bout the Elections. In the matter before us, it cannot be disputed that our Bishop and and four thousand delian in species of Vicar General, are by great order, the best judges. The terms offered by Mr. Macdonald New York.

are acceptable to them, they ought not, for that reason, to be regretted by us: but if we are determined to give a preference to Mr. Mckenzie, let it, in the name of common sense, he on some more rational grounds that a needless " Hurrah for equal rights."

A. CATHOLIC. December 18, 1817.

For the British Whig.

"When genoine merit claims the mures praise, The Bards entaptured time the grateful tage." MR. P.biron,-

Through the columns of your independnt Whig permit me to vindicate (not spologise) the many reasons why I humbly, but strenuously, advocated the return of Those Kirkpatrick, Esq., as a Member of the Prefincial Parliament. My first teason is simply. because I see the great necessity of an Irish party in this country, although I admit that national distinctions, as a general rule, are so pron ofice of evil, that they ought not to be encouraged; but if national exclusion is practiced, national resentment must follow; and the evil to be dreaded, can only be removed by national union, bursting the bands of national exclusion ; and, so, by the establishmant of impartial justice, leave no room for the continuance of the evil. If this he admitted (and who can deny it?) it, only, then remains to be shown that national exclusion exists. This I shall now do. Irishmen mark what follows :-

summary of Offices .-20 but 4 Irishmen Clerks of Peace ..... 20 do 3 do Wardens.....

Tresences..... 20 da 3 Crown Offlerts ...... 17 de 3 Officers of the Courts ..... 43 do 3 61 da 3 To be coneise, let it suffice to give an ag-

gregate account of the offices, which are no less than 428, of which, but 36 Irishmen are employed therein. This, I fearlessly assert, shows the great necessity of an Irish party .--We see that after all the duly acknowledged merit, talent, and integrity of Irishmen, in offices, they stand in the meagre ratio of I to 12. Who is the " slave, so learly," that will submit to the continuance of such a state of things? Are Irishmen only fit to be door keepers, police, and some such? Let Irishmen answer me that query. Any person doubting the verity of my statement can satisfy himself by having re-

course to the Canadian Directories, and there the whole facts will appear; and if these facts do not prove a wholesale proscription, then, I know not what does. I joined Mr. Kirkpatrick because I saw the wealth, the wisdom, the talent, the industry, and patriotism of the City join him. I like him because he is hated by the higotted and mean; I like him because he never slooped to pre ile meanness for popularity ; I like him because he was appeared and traduced for no other cause, for vituperation, than that, he did not convict without a prosecution; yes, convict men who did more to support the "dignity of the law," when in danger of being trampled under the font of democracy, than his vile traducers did with all their vannted braggadocia, I warmly clung to his cause as he intended to go to Parliament for the sole purpose of serving the served, toky : Writing own aggreed Hemnate. 11 joined his friends because he would annihilate ascendancy and intolerance, and perpetuate an everlasting amily between all classes and creeds, by advocating equal laws, equal grants and privileges, according to the nume. rical strength of the party; I like him because his character, from his Juvenile days to the present, is irreproachable, as was publicly declared by many opulent and independent men who have had upwards of 27 years' knowledge of his actions; I like him because be is a seion from an ancient stock of Ireland's best friends ; I like him because he was convicted for his meritorious acts of charity, in alleviating the deplorable prodicament of suffering humanity, occasioned by the tyrannical aristocracy of my native country, who assume the litle, but possess the wealth, of the genuine inhabitants of that once lovely and happy land. Permit me to say they are not Irish, they are aliens, the descendants of a savage. brutal soldiery, of out a year's standing, who prove themselves to be worthy sons of the parent stock of Cromwellians. I consider Mr. Kirkpatrick to be guided by a fixed principle of mind, which determines him to esteem nothing but what is honorable, and to abher whatever is base or unworthy in his moral as well as political conduct; he is said to be the true friend, the affectionate relation, the conscientions magistrate, the upright lawyer, and obliging, worthy citizen; possessed of a mind superior to fear, to selfish interest and corruption, governed by the principles of uniform reclitude and integrity, zealous for public interest and happiness, magnanimous without being proud, humble without being mean, Just without being barsh, simple in his manner. but manly in his feeling, and on his word you can entirely rely. . Such a man, sir, in my opinion, need not pledge himself to his constituency-his previous acts, the acts of his whole life are the best criterion to judge by. I would prefer such a man to one who would swear to one party, promise another, and flatter a third, if such be. It may be said that I have or had some pecuniary motive for advocating Mr. K's causa; this I fling back with deserved contumely and scorn. I have no motive but the establishment of good laws, and the prosperity of all classes, which would emanate from the aggrandisement of my countrymen; and thenever I see an Irishman deserving of role aid, there I am, there I will be, with the attraction of cohesion, supporting his cause with unflinching tenacity, which no bribery can seduce, no terror can deter. I have no personal reason to like Mr. K., as he was one of a Committee who refused accepting my proposal for a situation; yet, when I saw the good of my adopted country at stake, and his merits so deserving, I threw all personalities one side and stood by him whose entire sim would be to-" Make hoppy losers and Alters free."

composure and indifference. At the very scription of frishmen, who, I am serry to say, made the air to resound with the shouls of licated duplicity, although in time of danger "Hurrals for McKenzie and equal rights"— their sorvices are duly acknowledged and apthat gentleman and his fierce antagonist, were preciated. I cannot conclude without Seperhaps serted before the same tables knowledging that I derived a great deal of my eracking their jales over a cup of coffee- information from the ability and indefationalthough one of them pethaps the very next ble exertions of an equite contemporary

> Your's most respectfully, M. I. W.

Kingston, December 17, 1817.