EMIGRATION. o the Right Honorable Earl Grey,

Loan,-In bringing to your notice any ests of Her Majesty's Government, and arenaciments which have been ordained for the bappiness and prosperity of the people of this Province, I am sure I but anticipate the anxious desire of your Lordship on this, as on all occasions, to give to such subjects your tions. But when to such inducements is superadded the fact that the subject of this letter involves the claims of a common humanity and the exercise of that " even-handed jutice" which metes out alike to every man the measure of its requirements, I am encouraged to hope that it will not only awaken your sympathies, but invoke the speedy interpretare the prominent attributes of your Lordship'

enlarged and liberal mind. The subject of Emigration, as connected with this Province, and the transfer of a large portion of the destitute population of the R i familiar to your Lordship; and the dangers and difficulties which have attended such an enterprise, cannot have escaped the penetration and discernment of your active and inquiring mind. In the rapid introduction, during the present year, of so large a portion of imporerished and helpless beings as were brought to our ports in crowded ships, and under circumstances in every way so unfavorable, fearful apprehensions were entertained that in such an assemblage of wretchedness and misery, disease and death, would speedily acquire an ample field for work of tion of these apprehensions, Canada, my Lord, has formuhed a "bill of mortality" which, is future history, will constitute an unwelcome and melancholy record of her wrongs, and furnish just cause of reproach to the name and memory of those at whose instance the inhuman sacrifice was accomplished. Fully sensible of the alarm which such a state of things had unavoidably created, and desirons that some suitable expression embodying the general views of the people of this Province should be made known to the Imperial Government, I had the honor, in my seat in the Legislative Conneil, on two occasions, to more an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty which, having been voted, was forthwith addressed and forwarded.

I do not desite to offer your Lordship, in the present communication, any views or opinion which I may have formed as to the policy o hose measures which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government in relation to those emigrants who have been sent to Canada nor is it my intention to impugn the motives I those familed proprietors of the Mother Country, who have sought, through the great stream of emigration, to rid themselves of the borden of a worn-net and unprofitable popuphysical exertion indispensable to useful labor and the success of honest industry. I am, my Lord, wholly averse to any vain

and aseless exhibition before the public eve which might bring me forward as a prominent actor in those scenes of human wretchedness and degradation which, in the performance of my official duties, it has been my misfortune to witness. Nothing short of that imperious sense of duty, which all faithful and love! subjects ove to the honor and interests of their Sovereign, and to the weightier responsibilities of an enlightened humanity, could have induced the present appeal to the justice and clemency of your Lordship. The public position in which, by the farm

been placed, as Chairman of their Lay Commission, and by the partiality of my fellow tizens, as Chairman of the annually chosen onigrant Committee, have enabled me, thro' experience of nearly twenty years, to unen adopted by the Home Government, and of our colonial policy terms and provisions of our colonial policy terms portion of that time has been devoted to the interests and comforts of those who have, through unviland political condition. es the utter destitution and e portion of these mirguided

people on their arrival, that the the ministrations of public charity and cases of private benevolence fell far ention which their immemiles so argently demanded. Of me handred thousand, men, women and been, who sailed from the various ports of and, Ireland, and Scotland, to Canada, water part were writted by the extensive of proper tion of Ireland and their agents. rank, I took occasion to question portion of them, particularly the families, as to the individuals under theirity and direction they had been to contact in such a defenceless and Feted condition. The answer invariawas, that it had been done by one or other the parties above mentioned. When blamed for going on board those vessels, in thich they sailed in such a state of debility and want, they gave for answer that they sere starving at home, and were induced to hat step by being pro nised many advantages. which they had never realised. For instance, here bare been this year about one thousand sons shipped off by the agents of Land waten, who not only promised the clothes. at they were assured that his Lordship had ments at Quebec, to whom instructions had en seat to pay them all from £2 to £6 each sily, according to their numbers. On their friral, however, no agents of his Louiship were to be found; and they were then thrown from the bounty of the Government here, and the charitable donations of private individuals, IL his Lordship was aware of this most horrihie and heartless conduct on the part of his Irish agents, and he one of the Ministers of the Crown, I dore not say what he would

penciple of humanity and every germ of beey had become totally extinct. Many thousands of these unhappy being re fallen victims to that cruel system ine imprisonment which, in crowded vesand the impure atmosphere of twist induces contagion and produces that mial disease which so rapidly spreads the mass of its congregated victims .multitudes have died on the passage while a still greater portion of them reached our shores in such a sickly and itated state as to dely the penetration of attentions and noising care of their see and faithful attendants. They landper shores only to find an early graveasylum for that hopeless serrow existence. Hundreds of them most eters of bad biscuit and oatmeal; and that s many cases both of these articles were in

charing in the honorable administration

ber Government, could not so far forget that

duty, duty which he owed to God, his Sore-

reign and his country; but that it was the

waston and unauthorised act of worthless and

-ldy and patrid condition. The quantity indiscriminate mass, be-

and disgusting scenes as just described should lance demands; and that the same ability, have been enacted under the very flag which wisdom and firmness which have been display. and throws a dark shade over the bright essitchenn of her well caused fame and glory. It would, in my opinion, have been more buname to have deprived them at once of life, han to have thus subjected them to those extreme sufferings and prifations which served only to increase the feats and magnify the

more of a painful dissolution. I cannot here refrain from ennmerating to our Lordship a few among the many instances where, in the shipment of these unfortunate beings, an utter disregard was had, not only to every principle of humanity, but even to those common decencies of life which Nature in the lowest depths of degradation and misfortune so scrupulously seeks to preserve. Those Emigrants from Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wicklow, and the estates of Virginia and Avon, of which Lords De-Vesci and Fitzwilliam, and Major Mahon, and Captain Wandersford are the several proprietors, were n a state of fearful destitution, as well as those from the estate of Lord Palmerston. In confirmation of this fact, I beg leave to late to your Lord-hip, that a public meeting

The citizens of St. Lihn, New Brunswick, has been tecently held, at which it was resolved " to ship back to Ireland the decrepit aged, and naked children and women brought to that port." These unfortunate beings contitute a part of the two shipments from Lord "...limetston's estate at Slign.

A copy of this Resolution has been transmitted in His Excellency the Governor Genetal, to be forwarded to Her Majesty's Govetument. Comment, my Lord is here unnecessary; and language would be wholly inaequale to express the measure of that just adignation which such a development is calculated to insuite.

The last cargo of human beings which was received from Lord Palmerston's estate was by the " Land A-blanton." the carda n of which but a few days since died of the prevailing fever, and consisted in all of one undred and seventy-four men, women, and youths; of which eighty-seven were almost a state of nudity. No time was lost in collecting from the military, who have on liament together at this present time;" but I his occasion, and throughout the season, been look in vain for the explanation. There is a most kind and liberal, and from other sources, sufficient articles of clothing for the males : while appared for the females was purchased from the pawnbrokers and other places. For- ments of trade?" "aggravated by so general a mustely they were generally in good health, feeling of distrust and alarm," which induced o that the Emigrant Commissioners were enabled to have them sent off without delay to

heir different places of destination. I feel gratified to be able to state to your ordship that the people of the Province enerally are disposed to welcome to the country all who may feel inclined to emi erate. They are willing to lead a helping hand to those incipient efforts of emigration which by industry and probity eventually ead to affluence and honor. They deisire to see among them a vigorous and healthy popolation, industriously employed in developing hose great resources so amply possessed by Canada, in the several departments of Agriulture, Commerce, and the Mechanical Arts. and they confidently believe that the honest riews, the moral improvement, and the imnediate comfort of thousands of their fellowcountrymen at home, who now pine in want and indigence might be eminently promoted, by a removal to this portion of British North America. While, however they would afford every facility to the Imperial Government in digrated system of emigration, they at the

same time most earnestly remonstrate. Nay, protest, against the introduction of such hordes | am far from thinking in the language of the ceremoniously thrust upon this young and thirdy populated country. They confidently rust, my Lord, that the known humanity of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and that of Her Advisers, will induce them, without delay, of discussion in the present session. Her Mato take all necessary steps within their power to take all necessary steps within their power to prevent a recurrence of the evils so justly omplained of, and which forms the subject

f this appeal. The fatality which has attended the course of emigration since the month of May last, cannot, my Lord, but he present to you mind : it presents a picture from which the Christian turns with affright, disgust, and horror. Of the one hundred thousand human beings who left the land of their nativity to find a home in Canada, it is estimated that and populous cities. Of the original one wards died on their passage to this country and of those who landed on our shores (so far as the returns have been collected,) upwards of twenty thousand have fallen victims to an insidious and fatal disease. The remnant now scattered over various portions of the Province have become dispirited in mind, and in many instances utterly reckless of their future condition and fortunes. Those orphans who have survived the memorable visitation, remain to be provided for and educated under the fostering care of those charitable associations already filled by the indigent children of the resident poor of the several lowns and cities of Canada. A large number of our humane, wealthy, and distinguished citizens, both of the Clergy and Laity, in various sections of the Province have sacrificed their useful and valuable fives in their efforts to relieve the distresses and comfort the last hours of the sick and the dying. Such, my Lord, has been the result of emigration during the present year; and, viewing the disastrons consequences which have followed in its train, I would respectfully demand of your Lordship, to what cause are we to attribute those evils which have been here so feebly depicted? How has it happened that whilst in former years, when no extraordinary distress existed, Parliament felt compelled to lay down regulations for vessels engaged in the husiness. of transporting emigrants, and Her Majesty's Government appointed Agents at all the Emigrant Ports; and nove, when emigration has ceased to be of a healthy character, and deserve. But that charity, my Lord, which thinketh no evil," would teach me to hope increased vigilance and more active meathat a pobleman of England, high in the consures are required both on the part of of Her Malence of Her Most Gracione Majesty, and Parliament of the Province, no such precau-

emigrants on board of those ships which are offered as a conveyance, is now left, it would seem, entirely to the capadity and despotic ernelty of the Captains in command, and the Ship Agents temporarily appointed. It is a fact which cannot be questioned, my Lord, that the Government Agents were, in various instances, sailly deceived, and grossly imposed on by the morcenary views and artful policy of the Ship Agents, and those immediately concerned in this inhuman traffic of flesh and blood. For days before the emigrants were admitted on board, the vessels destined to receive them were anchored in the stream, having been previously furnished with a large quantity of materials and workmen actively ical skill, and to find wholly unavailing employed for the express purpose of erecting tiers from deck to dock were added, into which Secretary opposed the amendment, and dwelt Queen is enceinte, and the Correspondent of all ages, seves, and conditions were indisetiminately forced. The pleadings of humanity were stiffed by the cannibal cravings of that rapacity which rejoiced in the anticipation that it was about to receive two pounds per

tions are deemed expedient? The necessary

instructions, and the terms for receiving the

head for every additional victim. From this overcrowding of the ships, and state not fit to feed swine, having become the absence of proper accommodation, it is easy to perceive that not only great inconvenience but much severe suffering must have George Bentinck in a long and earnest speech. food and water was much too small ensued to those who were compelled by pover- addressed the House on the subject of the state ty and destitution to place themselves in the of the country, confining himself chiefly to 6 eight hundred were had- hands of rapacious and unprincipled sharpers. To whatever causes the present defects in

nomber which the vessels the plan of emigration may be attributed, it is to be hoped, my Lord, that Her Majesty's expressing a hope that an improvement in our forest that men pre
mety. I must here, my Government will wisely profit by the sad condition was soon to be produced.

The accounts from the particular defects to reduction of the minimum rate of interest to reduction. The accounts from the particular defects to reduction of the minimum rate of interest to reduction of the minimum rate of interest to reduction of the minimum rate of interest to reduction. The accounts from the particular defects to reduction of the minimum rate of interest to reduction. istians, and especially that injudicious and arbitrary measures pursued by both the Landed Proprietors and their mercetrace of freeing them hary agents; and that they will avail them and has burden of active for their own to the claims of hard series of the Majesty's North American Colonia to series committed the majesty's North American Colonia to series of the Majesty's North American Colonia to secure a more humans, liberal and hence the comment of the Majesty's North American Colonia to secure a more humans, liberal and hence the comment of the Bank, which was established to the Bank, which was established to the Bank, which was established the secure a more humans, liberal and hence the comment of the Bank, which was established the secure a more humans, liberal and hence the comment of the Bank, which was established the secure a more humans, liberal and hence the comment of the Bank, which was established the secure a more humans, liberal and hence the Colonia to secure a more humans, liberal and hence the Colonia to secure a more humans, liberal and hence the Colonia to the Empire. Several foilures have, we were, the Colonia to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Drafts of the West India to taken place. The Union Bank of London. Her Majesty has thought place to appear to appear to a place to the Empire to appear to a place. The Drafts of the West India to the West India to the West India to the West India to taken place. The Union Bank of London to the Empire to appear to a place to a place to the Em

of her gallant Navy; but that such horrible earnest consideration which its high impor- than ends the evil. Martial law ought should be a protection to her unfortunate and en by your Lordship on other subjects not defenceless subjects, is unworthy of England, less important to the interests and prosperity of this infant Province, will be attached to the subject of this communication.

I have the honor to be, With the highest consideration, Your Lordship's Most obed't. humble serv't. ADAM FERRIE. Montreal, 1st December, 1847.

BRITISH WHIG.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1849. lotices of Birthe charged 2s. Gd. Marriages 5.



SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Lexpon, December 1, 1847. The public business of the first session of the fifteenth Imperial Parliament commenced on Tuesday, the 23rd November, and was opened by commission. The Royal Speech differs little from the general nothingness of such documents, except, perhaps, that it is more peculiarly barren in its character. It commences by stating that Her Majesty has ordered the Commissioners to declare the causes " which have induced her to call Parbrief allusion to the "distress which has for some time prevailed," and the "embarrassher Majesty to authorise her Ministers "to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England, a course of proceeding suited to such emergency." Not a word, however, is said as to the remedial measures; and her Majesty's Ministers console themselves with the satisfaction" that " the law has not been infringed, that the alarm has subsided," and that the pressure on the Banking and Commercial interests has been "mitigate. These are, no doubt, legitimate subjects of satisfaction, provided they are well founded; but I fear that though the storm may have cleared the Commercial atmosphere serenity is far from being restored. We have not yet received accounts of the effects which these disasters may have abroad-in our Indian empire-in the Colonies-among the Merchants in foreign ports. The effects on th carrying into successful operation a well Commercial community here have been serious-it has been alarming-and, therefore, I Speech, that " the alarm has subsided." B far the greater part of the Speech, however, is occupied with Ireland, and this subject already promises to be the most fruitful source issip "liment" the reconsecutive meredic-

tress in Ireland-" laments" the atrocious crimes which have been committed,-the spirit of insubordination which has been manifested,-and "recommends" to the consideration of Parliament, measures which, " with ve of the Statesman, the Patriot, and the due regard to the rights of property," may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty fifty thousand were common Paupers from the | as usual " looks with confidence to the mainye-lanes, Poor-houses, and purlieus of large tenance of the general peace of Europe ;" bu with the exception of a couple of lines devoted to the expression of "great concern" at the breaking out of the civil war in Switzer land, our foreign relations are passed over in comparative silence. We have no mention of France, Austria, Mexico, or Portugal, and it may in consequence be assumed that our relations with those countries are so satisfactory as a A to require comment. Her Majesty concludes with the hope, "that the time is not far distant when, under the blassing of Divine

> wonted activity." In the House of Lords, after the forma reading of the Queen's Speech, the Earl of Yarborough moved the Address in reply,

Providence, the commerce and industry of

the United Kingdom will have resumed their

which was seconded by Lord Elphinstone. Lord Stanley then delivered a very eloquent and argumentative speech. The noble Lord then described with great power the present state of the country. Having referred to the Bank Restriction Act, Lord Stanley then proceeded to the case of Ireland, so emphatically alluded to in the Speech from the throne, and after a vivid description of the crimes of the people, the noble lord implored protection for the lives of the landlords and their families. Lord Stanley referred also to the state of our foreign relations, and advised the government to profit by the consequence of their intervention in Portugal-remaining as neutral as possible, in the affairs of foreign countries. Lord Lansdowne defended the ministerial policy, and Lord Brougham spoke admirably on the state of Ireland, and urged that the supremacy of the law should there be vindicated, and not only the murderer but his instigators put down. The Earl of Roden referred to the necessity of disarming the peasantry-a measure urgently required-for it is certain that while they possess arms, they will be used for the most atrocious of purposes. The address was agreed to unanimously. In the Commons, the reply to the speech was moved by Mr. Heywood, seconded by Mr. S. Adair. Mr. Grattan moved an amendment to the address, which was supported by the Repealers, who numerated their grievances. The Home acquiring habits of self-dependence. The been aunounced to, and accepted by the French amendment was then withdrawn, and the ad-

21th November, the reply in answer to the satisfactory, and general quiet prevailed. Royal Speech came to be considered. Lord The Italian intelligence is uninteresting. commercial matters. Lord John Russell an-

the Irish Arms Bill. The measure will only nature. Several failures have, sowever, heavy imprisonment, against all those in capital of the Bank, which was enablished Her M jesty recommends to your estness at- step forward to protect the morals of the traffic of the same at the public has been attempted. I confidently entered the cannot be the cannot be called the cannot be called the cannot whose found that the subject of the present election. It is the cannot will receive at your hands that favorable and bit by bit legislation. It nibbles ut, rather because it is to much a sample of what may be called the subject of the present election. Surgent the favorable and bit by bit legislation. It nibbles ut, rather because a small the land better City, and to prevent the diagracerut scenes. City, and to prevent scenes.

proclaimed-nothing less will repress milder, and the frightful crimes which daily occur in reland.

In both Houses of Parliament, the Ministern have moved for a Committee of enquiry inte causes of the con.mercial distress. I House of Commons, the Chancellor f the Exchequer introduced the subject, and nights' debate has taken place, in white Mr. Baring, Mr. Unquhatt, Mr. Effice, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Masterman, we the principal speakers. On the motion of the Marquis of Granhy, the debate has on ad-

The Hon. C. P. Villiers has issued in adfress to the electors of Wolverhampt .. an nouncing his intention to take his seat I, that borough in preference to South Lancanirehaving been returned for both. Mr. Agyander Henry, an eminent American muchant of liberal principles, has offered himmy as a candidate for the representation of Sout Laneasiline. Mr. Coblen, elected both for the West Riding of Yorkshire and for Steckport, has declared himself member for the county The vacancy for Stockport thus vacates, will be contested with spirit by Alderman Kashaw. a liberal, and Major Marsland, a Concervative. Mr. Cowan has declined to the the oaths or his seat for Edinburgh, in consequence of a disqualification attaching in him. (of which he was not aware until aler the election) from his having been, at the time of the election, a party to a contract with Her Majesty's stationery office. Mr. latelay, (the head of one of the fallen houses) M. P. for Sunderland, is about to resign his eat by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundrets

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred upon Lord Normanhy the Grand Cro's of the Bath, vacant by the death of Sir R. Jordan, The Queen has also appoint d Samuel Wilbeforce, D. D., Bishop of Oxford, to be Her Miesty's High Almoner, in the room of the Artibishop of York, deceased.

It is now definitely settled that Shakpeare's house, and the Shakspeare remises adjoining, will, as soon as the moneyis subscribed, he made over to the Commissioners of the Woods & Forests.

It is intended in future to keep a permaent Naval force at New Zealand. It will onsist of a frigate, a sloop of war and a teamer. Orders have been sent oatto form paval depot at Auckland, and sub stores and provisions, as cannot be procured in the Colony, will be sent out from England. Such s the activity in preparing cannon for the guard-ships and coast batteries, that here are note men employed now than daing the heat of the war in 1814.

A circular has been issued from Howning St., instructing the authorities in thecolonies to address the Roman Catholic priates in such colonies by the title to which thir rank in their own church would appear to give them claim, officially styling then "Your Grace," or "Your Lordship," as the case

The December Magazines are wove the usual standard. Froser contains away other matters 35 unpublished letters of Oliver Cromwell, which will prove a substantial repast for the admirers of the Lord Stratector. Bentley teems with biographies, and the Bublin University contains, besides a clever article entitled "Fireside horrors of Christmas," some foreign poetry tastefully translated by Mr. Morgan. The Colonial Library for December comprises the first part of "Rixton's Wild Sports of the Prairie and the Bocky Mountains." Michael Angelo Titmarsi: has Christmas work in preparation, forming a omusation to " Mrs. Perkins' Ball." The Phrenological Journal, published in Edinburgh s, after an existence of 20 years, to begiven up, not being sufficiently patronised. Waanscript of Cervantes, entitled El Bucapie, has been discovered, and is about to be pub-

The adage, that might is not right, is once again confirmed. The war in Switzeland between the Sonderbund and the federlists, has been only a series of disasters to the Roman Catholic cantons; and, for the movent, necess has crowned the arms of the aggressors in this most unnatural contest. To the epitulation of Fribourg, must now he added to surrender of Zug and Schwytz and the vicerious storming of Luce.ne. The capture of ite later city was only effected at the price ofmuch bloudshed. One hattery was the scene of an obstinate condict for four hours. The Deemese fought desperately for their Churk and their homes; and according to one secont, four federal battalions were totally annihilated. This courage however, was of no avaipgainst the numerous forces and well served differy of the federalists. The latter storms the heights which command the city. these heights were once in possessionof the Radical" Army, Lucerne could el long hold out, and the government of this place asked leave to capitulate. The commander of the federalists replied that it was to late, and that he could only accept an uncoditional surrender. This was agreed to, you the federal troops entered the place on the 34th of November. At this juncture, the Gred Powers have renewed their efforts for the picification of the Swiss Republic. A Protool has been signed in London, by the Duc dellroglie and Lord Palmerston, with the concurrace of the Ministers of the other Powers, in parsuance of which Sir Stratford Canning has left this country for Berne, via Paris, for he purpose of areing the federal government of Switzerland to "suspend their violat proof both parties.

ceedings," and adopt the terms recommended by the European Cabinet to the construction The Spanish Cortes were opened on he 15th ult. by the Queen in person. It is believed in the highest circles in Madrid, that the emphatically upon the necessity of the people the Times states, that the "great first" has

The Overland Mail brings no news of any After the presentation of petitions on the importance. At Canton, affairs appealed more

from the shock that confidence has sortained, the exigencies of the public services. it cannot be otherwise than a slow one. The My Lords and Gentlemen, reduction of the minimum rate of interest to

in be Produce Brokers, have sexpended payments, with rather heavy liabilities.

The Corn Markets have been very doll, oth here and at Liverpool, and the prices of Wheat have undergone a decline of 2s. to 3:. per qr. American Flour may be quoted at 23s. to 27s. per brl.; the demand is very languid.

The suspension of Messes, W. Pemberton & Co., in the Canadian trade, was announced on the 2d inst. The liabilities are named at between £30,000 and £10,000. The house will pay a good dividend. OMEGA. Your's truly,

From William & Smith's European Times,

December, 4, 1817. Parliament assembled on the 18th ult. Me haw Lefevre was re-elected Speaker. Respecting Ireland, the Times says: " W. regret to state that crimes and outrages continue undiminished in Ireland. The state of Tipperary, Clare, Westmeath, Kings County ommon and Limerick is most deplorable. The offences perpetrated in these six counties bring a sad stain upon the history of Ireland. and render it absolute necessary, for the preservation of the peace, of the remaining parts of the country, that a rigor beyond the present laws should be exercised by the Government, for the protection of life and property. The details which daily reach us from ill-fated Ircland, are almost all written n the same unvarying fatal character of blood. The pressure of want amongst the people serious as it undoubtedly is, appears secondar in intensity, to the insane desire of destroying life. The lives of the best benefactors of the people, seem more peculiarly devoted to sacriice. A deputation of thirty-two frish members, headed by Mr. H. Grattan, waited upon Lord John Russell on the 25th ult, on the subject of Irish affairs. The deputation sub nitted 357 resolutions on Irish affairs, to his Lordship, and alluded with satisfaction to the Government having already adopted four of the recommendations suggested, viz :- An improvement of the Law between Landlord and Tenant. The establishment of food de- Fon MacDonald, 386; Fon McKenzie, 84 pots. Increased facilities for the transfer f incumbered estates, and the disposition to afford the people an opportunity of reclaiming waste lands, in preference to the Emigra-

the government to provide food for starring people," Of the Commercial affairs, the Times speaks as follows :- " It is gratifying to be able to announce that a marked improvement has taken place during the past fortnight, in the aspect of Commercial affairs. The value of public securities, has advanced and there has been less stringency in the market generally. The resolution of the Bank of England, reduce the rate of interest to 6 per cent. which was promulgated on the 2nd inst., will tend still farther to restore confidence, and enable holders of produce to sell their various commodities on more favorable terms. At present, however, the markets for Corn and Colonial produce are depressed, and this fact. coupled with the failures which occur in all parts of the country, throws a gloom over our prospects, which the ameliorations of the money market does not effectually remove. In the manufacturing districts, there is somewhat greater activity, with more hands emplayed; whilst on the other hand large bodies men are being discharged from the various Railway works, which have been suspended.' The Royal Bank of Liverpool has resumed

chiefly insisted upon its being the first duty of

business under favorable circumstances. The Asiatic Cholera has advanced to the

The " La Presse," (Paris paper) states that the United States Government has purchased the Island of Line from Greece, and will at once pay off the mortgage due.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On Thursday the 18th oit; the Unperial Parliament assembled at Westminster, Mr. Shaw Lefevre was re-elected Speaker, and the remainder of the week was occupied in wearing in the new members. On Tuesday the following Royal Speech was delivered

My Lords and Gentlemen. Her Majesty has ordered us to declare to you the causes which has induced her to call Parliament together, and at the present time. Her Majesty has seen with great concern, the distress which has for some time prevailed among the Commercial classes. The embarrasments of trade were at one period aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust, and alarm, that Her Majesty, for the purpose of restoring confidence, authorized her Ministers to recommend to the directors of the Bank of England the course of proceeding suited to such an emergency. This course might have led to an infingement of the law. Her Maesty has great satisfaction in being able to nform you that the law has not been infringed ; that the alarm has subsided, and that the pressure on the Banking and Commercial in-

rests has been mitigated. The ahundant harvest with which this country has been blessed, has alleviated the evils which always accompany the want of moloyment in the manufacturing Districts. Her Majesty has, however, to lament the recurrence of severe distress in some parts of Ireland, owing to the scarcity of the usual

food of the people. Her Majesty trusts that this distress will be materially relieved by the evertions which have been made to carry into effect the law of the last Session of Parliament, for the support of the destitute poor.

Her Majesty has learned with satisfaction that landed proprietors have tuken advantage of the means placed at their disposal by the liberality of Parliament, for the improvement

Her Midjesty laments that in some counties of Ireland, attrocious crimes have been committed, and a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself, leading to organized resistance to legal rights. The Lord Lient, has employed with vigor and energy, the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders and prevent the repetition of offend-

Her Majesty feels it, however, to be Her duty to her peaceable and well-disposed subects, to ask assistance of Parliament in takng further precautio: a against the perpetration of crime, in certain counties and districts ed Ireland.

Her Majesty views with the deepest anxie ly and interest the present condition of Ireand, and She recommends to the consideration of Parliament, measures, which, with due regard to the rights of property, may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has seen with great concern. the breaking out of civil war in Switzerland. Her Majesty is in communication with her allies on this subject, and has expressed Her teadiness to use, in concert with them, Her friendly influence for the purpose of restoring to the Swiss confederation, the blesssines o

Her Majesty looks with confidence to the maintenance of the general peace of Entope. Her Majesty has concluded with the Repub-lic of the Equador, a treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Her Majesty has given directions that this treaty should be laid before

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, Her Majesty has given directions that the Appearances are decidedly in favor of an for the purpose of being laid before you .-

Her Majesty recommends to the consideration of Parliament, the laws which regulate the Navigation of the United Kingdom, with a view to ascertain whether any changes can On Monday, Sir George Grey introduced turing Districts are also of a more tavorable be adopted, which, without danger to our maritime strength, may promote the Commer-

Her Majesty has thought purper to appoin Commission to report on the heat means of improving the health of the metropolis, and

in the Manufacturing Districts in Great Bri- indulge in acrimonious table talk. Mr. Counain, and in many parts of Ireland; and has observed with admiration, the patience with which these sufferings have been generally

The distress which has lately prevailed among the Commercial classes has affected many important branches of the Revenue. Her Majesty trusts that the time is not dis tant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the Commerce and Industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their conted activity.

MARKETS.

Best Western Canal flour 28c to 29c; Richmond and Alexandria, New Orleans and Ohio, 26s to 27s : Canadian, 27s to 29e ; Canadian sweet, 27s to 20s : U. States and Canada sour, 21. to 23.

Wheat-U. States and Canada white and mixed, per 70 lbs. 7s 6d to 8s 6d; red do. 6s departed and venerable family-the Cap-Indian Corn, per qr. 32s to 36s ; corn meal,

per libl. 15s to 15: 6d. Oatmeal, per 240 lbs. 25s to 27e.

Oats, per 45 lbs. 25 6d to 3e; do. per 60 lbs. Rye, per 90 lbs. 3s to 4s,

Pease, per 501 lbs. 30s to 40s. Since the departure of the last Steamship orn market depressed by slackened demand in the interior, which, with other causes, has considerbly reduced its activity.

Flour has fully receded, from 6d to 14 bbl. White Indian corn and corn meal, have been equally depressed; the latter in very singgish demand, and the London market vesterday, although the arrivals of English sheat for market were exceedingly light, the usiness transacted was scarce, save for some selected parcels which brought average pri-

Yesterday's quotations for money closed at Exchequer hills had risen to 5 prem., and bank stock to 884.

THE CITY ELECTION. This most momentous affair was brought to final close on Wenesday evening, the gross number for the two Candidates being-

Early on Wednesday morning Mr. Ken neth McKenzie made a formal protest against the legality of the election, on the grounds of corruption and bribery, on the part of the Goverement Candidate and his friends; and retired from the hopeless contest. As far as we can judge, very little bribery and corruption City by Mr. Macdonald or his friends .been the order of the day. Pope says-

"The devil was p'qued such seintship to behold, But Saten now is wiser than of yore,

And tempts by making tich, not making poor The above may be his Black Majesty's solern mode of operations; but it certainly was not adopted on this recent occasion by the modern Canadian Statesman and his friends. They preferred the ancient and patriarchal method of gently permading men to he consistent. Lawyer, as Mr. McKenzie is, little dreamed he of the rast potency of his serew for instance. No, no, Mr. Macdonald from making use of any bribery or corruption in gaining the huge victory they have won. Like his tirace of Newcastle, they merely did what they liked with their own-

And speaking seriously, we should say, that the winning Candidate and his friends have been much too eager to win a hattle, that was won-before the enemy took the field. A battle in which the forces arrayed on the maide natrick retired, that was the time for Mr. Macdonald and his friends to play the generous. Instead of which, they became ten times more active and clamorous; and if the result of the contest ever was in doubt, which we strenuously deny, it was through the very precautions used to ensure it. For instance, where was the benefit of parading the " yellow lads" in the City Hall? Those who had votes were sure to vote for Macdonald, and the presence of those who had none, by far the greater number, only exasperated the opposite faction, some of whom might have voted for the winning man. This exhibition did no mighty harm, as it turned out; but it might have done a deal of mischief.

While Mr. Macdonald continues to be the able and diligent Statesman; familiar and pleasant in his personal demeanour; easy of access to his constituents in his bureau at may test assured of the absolute safety of his tinne to maintain the large circulation of the parliamentary seat. The man lives not in British Whig. Kingston who can unseat him. The political existence of a Cabinet Minister is so precations, that he knows not how soon he may be called before his constituents. It must, therefore, be highly satisfactory to Mr. Macdonald to know, that he can always rely upon the people of Kingston to support him. But while his own position is so excellent, he should remember that other persons are not so favourably situated; and since he can afford so well to be generous, he should be so in reality.

CITY COUNCIL.

Present :- His Worship the Mayor ; Messrs. Anglen, Counter, Patterson, Rourk, Ford Crawford, Robison, Smyth, Linton, Hall and

McMalion. Treasurer's Accounts, brought up from the Finance Committee, read and adopted, and to he immediately published. The Harbor dues have paid the cost of creeting Light House & defraying its expenses, leaving a balance of omething over £30 in the Treasurer's hands.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr. Hopkirk, Collector of Customs, stating that the new Custom House was not yet ready for his removal thereto, and that the expiration of his time being up, he asked the Council to grant him the use of the present place for a few days. After a great deal of unnecessary discussion, it was agreed to let him retain the rooms as long as required at the yearly rent of £40 per annum. We fancy it would have heen better to have granted Mr. Hopkirk's request without appending the above terms; there was too much of the straining at a goat, in the uffair.

The Council Resolved itself into a Com-Chair.

Mr. Counter brought up for a second readging, vagrancy, indecent exposures of the person, and for punishing prostitutes. This Bill gave rise to a great deal of warm and rather angry discussion; indeed the principles Meeting. of the Bill seemed to have been lost sight of in legal quibbles and personal pique. It was a s'tame to find men wi e ought to be the first to tention, such measures as will be land before City, and to prevent the diagraceful scenes

ter is no lawyer, consequently could no mature the Bill in legal phraseology. It was brought for discussion, as he said, and it was for the Council to make any alterations necessary. Mr. Anglen, seemed to us to thoroughly understand its principles, and in supporting it contended strongly that as there was a House of Industry established, street begging should be put a stop to. Mr. Patterson made some sensible remarks in its favor, but was met by Mr. Rourk, who said that you could not jut down begging, therefore it was useless to make laws on the subject. It was moved to be referred to a Select Committee, which would be equivalent to consigning the objected clause about prostitution to the tomb of a certain ulets. The Bill was finally passed by the consent of the Mayor. We certainly would wish that a leetle more independence was im-

pregnated in the disposition of the Council. A motion was passed to summon before the Stipendiary Magistrate, the Carters that were absent from the late fire in Carson's buildings. We hope that this will be acted upon, for it was a full half-hour after the fire bells rung. that any of the Carters appeared. We should suppose not more than half a dozen attended altogether. Unless some stringent measures are adopted to ensure their attendance we are just as well without fire engines at all.

Mr. Linton moved that search be made short the premises of Mr. Williamson, for gunpowder; as he was informed that some was secreted in a bay loft. The Mayor and City Magistrate, after the Council adjourned, sent to see about it.

THE SOIREE OF THE HOOK & LADDER COMPANY.

On Thursday night, this Annual Festival a

one of the most neefel Fire Companies in Kinger ton, came off in the City Hall. The Company mustered somewhat less than two hundred in number, and the Entertainment was of a very varied nature. First of all, Ten and Coffee were served, with accompaniments. Then followed the Address of Mr. Boyle, the Captain of the Company, setting forth the present position and future prospects of the Company, if properly patronized have been practised on the electors of this good | by the inhabitante of the city, whom they aminted to save from the worst species of destruction. The Were we called for an opinion, we should say, The Address was well received, and after a speech that the very reverse of that sort of thing has of some length, a Vote of Thanks, on the part of those present, to the flook and Ladder Company was proposed by J. Williamson, Esq., which being And longed to tempt him, like good Job of old; duly seconded, was carried by acclamation, and three cheers given for their future grouperity. Gleen, Songs, Recitations, Dramatic Scanes, &c. then followed in quick succession; in the midst of which, " a Service of Fruit" as the programmo termed it, was placed on the long tables, and generally partaken of. By this time ten o'clock had come and gone, and the promised Bill of Fare being exhausted, at a signal from the Captain, the long tables and forms were instantly removed, and the room made ready for dancing, for which a nest excellent Quadrille Bend had been provided. craft. Talk of the power of the Fourth Es- This Rend, moder the direction of Mr. Fairtile, is tate, the Press! Bah! Compared with that of peatly a most admirable one. The instruments the Law, it is contemptibly weak and pitiful. are well selected, the players keep admirable time, Nay, the Press, in election times, has to yield and what is abused as much to the purpose, they pus to a mere mechanical power-the keep soler, so that the lost chord they struck was as much in tune as the first. We mention this and his friends can be completely exonerated particularly, because until now. Kingston has been indebted, for music at B Ils &c., to the kindness and consideration of the commanding officer of the regiment in garrison. With such a Quadrille Hameras Mr. Pairties, to be had for to fair tonuneration, there is really no occasion to trouble the Military, except for processions. But this is digressing. Dencing was continued with untiring energy until past one n'clock, during which time the Refreshment Room was open Every proprietty was as much observed, as at a were always five to one. When Mr. Kirk- Public Ball ; and to judge from the faces of all present, the pleasure was fully equal. The flatt was very testefully decorated; and no dirty flags were hung across the beautiful windows to disfig-

rated by wine or strong drink. In this latter respect, many of their betters might copy the ex-NEW-YEAR'S DAY .- To-day being the first of the New Year, we tender the congratulations of the season to our readers; to our subscribers our heartfelt thanks for their continued support; and to those best of Montreal; and remindful that he owes his friends, our advertisers, the assurance, that greatness to the people of his native town; he grateful for their many favors, we shall con-

THE CHAIRING OF THE MEMBER. On Thursday morning, Dr. Robison, the Rethrning Officer for Kingston, officially stated the result of the Election; and when a certain quantity of cheering had been performed, the Chairing was proceeded with. The Member elect, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, with his Proposer and Seconder, and some of his Committee, were seated in an oper Carriage, drawn by eight horses, which was followed by fifty other Carriages, of all kinds and descriptions; drawn by from six horses to one horse, in which were seated the Electors and their friends. In this state, the party went round the City, stopping and cheering at proper places. The whole concluded with Lunches, the Member elect entertaining as many as his house would hold.

D' Disastages Fine -On Wednesday last shout ten u'clock, P. M., a fire broke out in the wroden building, occupied by Mr. R. Carson, as Tovern and Grocery, and situated in Prince's Street, at the corner of Clergy Street, appealte the Sentch Church. The wind blowing very ficels from the South, there were no saving the house nor those immediately adjaining: but the Fire Department being on the spot, the Hook & Loubler Company soon tore down stone sheds, stables and other out-buildings, and the mischief was confined to the lowers to which the fire make out. Mr. Carson's house was burnt, so was a Bakery occupied by Mr. Richard Palmer ; and a two story wooden tenement filled with seyeral families, which have become suddenly houselers. The fire was put out hy twelve n'clock.

CATARAQUI WARD .- At a Public Meeting, held at Mr. J. Terrett's Inn, Catarage improvement in mercantile affairs, sithough They will be framed with a careful regard to mittee of the whole. Alderman Ford in the Ward, called by Mr. Oliver Mowat and his friends, for the purpose of selecting a fit and proper person to represent said Ward as Couning his fill for putting a stop to street beg- cillor, at the approaching election, Mr. William Simpson was proposed as a fit and proper person to represent Cutaragui Word as Couneillor, and carried by a large majority of the

DELENDO EST CARTHAGO. — Mr. Murney has lost his election for flastings, and Mr.
Billa Flint, of no particular politics, but a
mighty great Methodist, has been returned. —
This defeat of Mr. Murney is one of the most This defeat of Mr. Murney is one of the most

O' Ton Frequen Matter-Yesterday the Engish Mail, via Balifax, made ie welcome appearance, bringing the letters by the Hibernia, and a very few papers. The Mail Autorities are doing their atmost to accomposate the public. This Mail left Halifax on the 24th ult., and on the 31et was in Kingston; thus gaining three days on the time of the Irst Mail.

27 CHARITY BALL.-We have bee requested o state that the Itali in sid of the foods of the House of Industry has been postponed until the 10th of February next.

THE WESTHER-All traces of ice and new have disappeared from the made, which are now as middly as in mid spring, noting to the prevalence for some days past of a strong Souls nind. The harlost is quite open. The weather tremely precarious; and for want of a good Al manne, no dependance could be placed on it Furturately, for the coming year, there will be no such want; no Dr. Barker's Alenanae for 1848 can be bought in any store for Sixprace. The Almanac contains the Progressications of the rained Dictor Septimos Costello, which heng based upon Herschell's Tables, can be safely lied on. That is to say, more or less ; the day before or the day of er!

PROPOSED STEAM TUG AND FOR-WARDING COMPANY.

The Meeting which was called by public advertisement to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of establishing a Stram Tuz and Forwarding Company, took place on Monday at the City Hall, and was numerously and mest respectfully a tended .-We noticed several of our most respectable merchants and forwarders, and we have seldom seen a public meeting in Kingston conducted in a more business-like manner .-John Counter, Esq., was ealled to the Chair,

and Mr. Call requested to act as Secretary. The worthy Chairman, in introducing the business of the meeting, described the growing prosperity of Canada, its rapidly increasing wealth, emanating from the efforts and the energies of the farmer. He stated that a very few years ago, in 1839, the whole export of floor from Upper Canada was under 90,000 hbls, whereas last year it amounted to a million and a quarter, and that the amount of produce was still rapidly increasing. He had no doubt that next year, unless some extraordinary easualty occurred, the largest exportation of produce ever made would take place, and that it was the duty of merchants to proride for it. He had beard that it was the intention of some of the principal forwarders to remove their establishments from Kingston to Brechville and Prescott, and it especially behoved the inhabitants of Kingston to be up and doing, to take care of their own in-

It was then moved by Mr. Mowat, and seonded by Mr. Drummond.

"That a Steam-ing Company will prove highly beneficial to the Province in general, and to the vital interests of Kingston in partieular.

Mr Henderson entertained no doubt that if the requisitionists would guarantee the realization of the profits held out in their prospectus, persons fully competent to do so would be found to goarantee that the whole slock required should be taken up in a mouth. Mr. Walker said he was of opinion that

the stock already employed would be more than ample to do all the business which was required, and if the new company chose to purchase that which belonged to the firm of which he was a member, he was quite willing and ready to sell it to them. Mr. Thomas Wilson desired Mr. Honderson to inform the meeting whether or not it

was the intention of the principal forwarders and Prescott. Mr. Henderson would like to learn from Mr. Wilson in what quarter such a report

originated. The Chairman remarked that it was noto rions that a report had been eirenlated that erest birthad apparentinements add it desert or intended at no distant time to leave Kingston, but be did not believe it; for it would frequently be necessary to tow laden schoon-

ers down the stream and always up.
Mr. Jones said there was no doubt that the orwarders had contemplated a removal; that Mears Hooker & Henderson were the only forwarders who possessed real estate in Kingston, and they all had considerable property in

Brockville or Prescott. Mr. Henderson thought that persons were greatly mistaken in their estimate of the ure them, but the latter exposed to proper view as quantity of produce which would be brought the most charming ornaments of the magnificent loven, as the tightness of money matters would greatly limit the purchases of grain

chamber. The members of the Company were and that one company would be able to do all dressed in their new scarlet Uniform, and from the extreme attention the ludies paid them, they | the business. Mr. Cull said that he presumed although resped the full advantage of the color clauses. e had been requested to use his fingers so Not the slightess disturbance, noise, or disagree Secretary, he would not be precluded from ment occurred during the entire evening, and not using his tongue a little upon so important an one single person was in the slightest degree eleoccasion as the present; he rarely spoke at public meetings, for politics be had neither talent or taste, but he considered that on such subject as that which occupied the attention of the meeting, every man who had formed an opinion for himself should come forward

and state that opinion. He differed altogethfrom his friend Mr. Hender on-the increased and still increasing amount of agricultural produce could not be cleared. It was well known that during the spring vast quantities flour and wheat came down Lake Onlarin, something like fifty thousand barrels, before barvest; it was equally well known that we have had a very productive harvest. As it is not to be denied that very little indeed has gone to market since harvest, that produce then must be in the hands of the farmer, the merchant, or the manufacturer. No doubt the money market has been tight, as had been symarked, and great inconvenience was felt; yet that produce must be brought to market; and it was no small proof of the growing wealth of the country, that notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, probably a million of barrels of floor were still held by the parties he had named in bones of better prices; but, added he, you may as well attempt to dam the St. Lawrence as to stop the progress of agricultural produce towards a market; to market it must go; and what that market will be depends upon the cost of tran-sport. A great deal has been said about moropolies, and it was no common thing to hear absurd and unjust imputations against the monopolies in the forwarding business. No doubt mounpolies had existed, but he believed there was not a man in that room who would not gladly have been a monopolist if it had been in his power; he heartily confessed that be would. The fact was, that every man was or would be so more or less; and where, he would ack, is that person to be found who woold voluntarily give up such an all integer whilst be could continue to enjoy it, or would not make the most of it while it leated.— Nothing, however, continues for ever; and when monopolies of any kind cease to be heneficial, the voice of public opinion will, as in this case, put an end to them. It had always appeared to him that great mistakes had existed in regard to monopolica, they had been productive of great good as well as evil; nor could it be denied that our large forwarding establishments had been attended with advantages by the facilities which their large capiltals had afforded ; but he believed the time had

ment of such a company.
It was then moved by Mr. W. Wilson and seconded by Mr. Matthew Drummand-

arrives, when such monopolies were more pro-

pete with our neighbors, the cost of production as well as of transport must be reduced; if

not, our agriculture will be stunted and our commerce crippied; whatever causes such

reduction increases the wealth of the farmer,

and adde to the riches of the community. With

such views he was an advocate for the calab

That Mesars, Counter, Wm. Wilson, Thee, Wilson, H. Gilderstreve, John Mowet, John Watkins, and Wm. Craig, be a committee, with power to add to their number, to procure subscribers to the stock, to take the necessary meneu es to obtain a charter, and when and half the required stock shall be subserten

ceive the report of the semulties -