THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West,
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,
Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER & SON,
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
Ontario-Street, next door to the Lambton House.
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ADVERTISEMENTS—Six lines and under, 3s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; Six lines to ten lines, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
The British Whig being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no discount will be allowed on advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever
All Letters to be post-paid.
JOHN LOVE, PRINTER.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1848. NO. 4.

The Athenæum Book-Store,
IN BAGOT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE LAMBTON HOUSE.
AT this well known Establishment, all kinds of Stationery & Blank Books, including those of the Irish Education Society, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer, Catholic Books of Prayer, and Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New Publications, together with standard editions of Standard Works; and Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern on Fire Masonry. English Newspapers.
BOOK-BINDING & RULING done. Deeds and Law Blanks, Court of Requests always kept for Sale.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL Descriptions of JOB PRINTING fully executed at the ATHENÆUM ESTABLISHMENT, with despatch and moderate charges.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars,
Bill Heads, Cards, Blanks,
Steamboat Bills, Books of all kinds,
Funeral Cards, &c. &c.
Printing in Colours neatly executed.
The assortment of Job Type is entirely new and of the very best description.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. V. CLARKE,
GROCER,
WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER,
LAMBTON BUILDINGS,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

MONTREAL & CO'S EXPRESS.
WILLIAM WARE—*Agent*,
KINGSTON.

C. W. P. De L'Armitage, GENERAL GROCER, Princess Street, Kingston, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's. Produce taken in exchange.

George Howe, *Painter, Gilder, and Glazier,* Bagot St. Kingston, (near Mr. Phippen's Candle Factory.)—Sign Painting, Wood and Marble Imitations, and Decorated Work in general. z

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

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, Princess Street, Kingston, Dealer in Native and Spanish Sole Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Morocco's and Linings, Boot Makers' Findings of every description.

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c &c., Kingston.
JAMES O'REILLY,
GEORGE E. HENDERSON. } 69-6m*

James Powell, Ironmonger & Tin Ware Manufacturer, Princess Street, Kingston.

The British American Hotel, (Late Daley's) by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57-z

J. A. McDowall, Furrier & Hatter Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's.) Kingston, C. W.

F & B. Kayler, Coach Builders, and Carriage Makers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Princess Street, Kingston.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

James McMillan, Teacher of Music. Piano Fortes Tuned. Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Importing and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

William Ware, General Commission Agent, Broker and Auctioneer, Kingston, C. W

Macdonald's Hotel, late Stone's, opposite the City Baths, King Street, Toronto.

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

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

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street. z

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Princess Street, Kingston.

E. & A. Chown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Princess Street, Kingston.

T. O. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. 60

NOTICE.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF OSWEGO, N. Y

THE Agent of this Company has removed his office to the EXCHANGE OFFICE, in Irons' Hotel, Ontario Street, where he is prepared to grant Insurance against loss or damage to Property, whether from Fire or danger of Inland Navigation.

M. T. HUNTER,
Agent.

November, 1847.

Lands for Sale.

THE Subscribers have the following Lands in the MIDLAND DISTRICT for Sale:
South ½ Lot No. 1 in the 3d Con. Pittsburgh, 50 acres.
No 10 in the 7th Con. Richmond, 200 acres.
South ½ Lot No. 39, in the 7th Con. Camden, 100 acres.
West ½ Lot No. 15, in the 4th Con. Kennebec, 100 acres.
Lot No. 9, 5th Con. Olden, 200 acres.
Lot No. 18, 6th Con. " 200 acres.
CUMMING & MACDONELL,
Solicitors &c.
Kingston, June 29th, 1847.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS which were of JOHN HAESLIP, deceased, at the time of his death, to satisfy JOHN CARRUTHERS, a certain sum in said writ mentioned, which the said JOHN CARRUTHERS had lately recovered against James Williamson and William Ferguson, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOHN HAESLIP, deceased. I have seized and taken in Execution part of Lot 24, in 1st Concession Township of Kingston, purchased from Hilary Dupuy, Esquire, by the said JOHN HAESLIP, formerly in the occupation of one Thomas Cornet.—Part of Lot 24, in 1st Concession Township of Kingston, conveyed by one Thomas Howe, to the said JOHN HAESLIP. Part of Lot 24, in 1st Concession Township of Kingston, conveyed by one Louis Laporte, to the said JOHN HAESLIP. West half Lot No. 30, in 2nd Concession of Camden East, 100 Acres. Part Lot No. 46, in 7th Concession of Camden East, 150 Acres.—Part of Lot No. 43, in 9th Concession of Camden East, 80 Acres; and part of the East-half of Lot No. 41, in 1st Concession of Camden East.

All which LANDS and TENEMENTS, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on SATURDAY, the FOURTH day of MARCH NEXT, at 12 o'clock, noon.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Mid. Dist., November 25, 1847. }

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1848, will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, the undermentioned Lands and Tenements, seized by virtue of several Writs of Fiera Facias, issued out of the Court of the Midland District, and to me directed, viz:—

JOHN OLIPHANT, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
GEORGE YARKER, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of Defendant in Lot No. 13, 6th Concession Loborough—

JOHN CARRUTHERS, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
ANGUS McVICAR, *Defendant,*

AND THE BANK OF CANADA, *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
ANGUS McVICAR, *Defendant.*

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in Town Lot No. 393 and also part of Lot No. 22, 1st Concession Kingston, and Village Lot in Portsmouth, being part of Lot No. 19, 1st Concession Township of Kingston.

Sale at 12 o'clock, Noon.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, Oct. 8, 1847. }

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of JAMES FRASER, at the suit of HOSEA B. SMITH, I have seized and taken the Northerly half Number 4, and North-Easterly quarter of Number 3, in the 4th Concession of Ernestown; also, the West-half of Number 24, in the 5th Concession Fredericksburgh, Midland District.—All which Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House, in Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff Midland District.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Midland District, November 30, 1847. }

ATTACHMENT.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of two writs of Attachment issued out of the District Court of the Midland District, and to me directed, against the Estate, real as well as personal, of DAVID McGRATTAN, an absconding or concealed Debtor, at the suit of NATHANIEL HAEGANS, for the sum of Eleven pounds, One shilling and seven pence-half-penny; and also at the suit of JOHN MILLER, JAMES MILLER, and THOMAS MILLER, for the sum of Nineteen pounds, Eighteen shillings and one penny. I have seized and taken all the Estate real, as well as personal of the said DAVID McGRATTAN, and unless the said DAVID McGRATTAN return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and cause the same to be discharged within three calender months, the said Schooner will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Midland District, Nov. 4, 1847. }

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A SUPPLY of "Jules Hauel's" celebrated Depilatory Powder, for removing hair without injury to the skin.
"Patey's" Old Brown Windsor Soap,
"Williams's" fine Almond Soap,
"Ede's" Indelible Ink, for marking Linen, &c.
Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.,
And a general assortment of English Perfumery.

ROBT. BARKER,
Druggist & Apothecary,
Brock Street.

Kingston, Oct. 6, 1847.

Fall Importations.
OF
SUGARS, TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS
AND
Groceries,
BY
ROBERT ALLEN,
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Town and Country Customers, that he is now receiving his Winter Stock of

SUGARS.
Loaf and Muscovado.
TEAS, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c
Carefully selected by personal inspection in the Montreal and New York Markets.
His present Stock comprises among others, the following Articles:—

TEAS:
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Pekoe, Caper Souchong, Souchong, Congou and Bohea.

SUGARS:
Muscovado, Superior Mount. East India do., Double Refined, Crushed, Molasses.

COFFEE:
Green, Roasted and ground, Plantation, Havana, and Mocha—Cocoa.
CHOCOLATE:—Best Spanish, Plain & Prepared

WINES:
(IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.)
E. J. Madeira, L. P. do. Sherry, Pale and Brown, L. P. Teneriffe, Hunts' Port and Sherry, Bonearalo, Claret, Malaga, superior Old Port.

SPIRITS:
Old Jamaica, Long Island, Cognac Brandy, Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Common Gin, Canada Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Scheidam Gin in 1 doz. cases, Cherry, Peppermint, London Porter and Pale Ale in quarts Stoughton's Elixir, Maraschino, Eau de Vie de Dantzic, Curaoa, and other Liqueurs.

GROCERIES:
CHEESE.—Platt's Bay of Quinte, Jefferson County Dairy, Fresh Butter, Fine and Superfine Flour and Oatmeal, Plain Crackers, Pot and Pearl Barley, Best Carolina Rice.
PASTES &c.—Vermicelli, Macaroni, Sago, Arrow Root, Patent Barley and Isinglass.
MUSTARD.—Wix's in 1 lb and ½ lb. bottles, Durham in Jars.
SOAP.—Windsor, Castile, white and yellow
CANDLES.—Wax Sperm, Wax Wicks, Mould.
OILS.—Sperm and Fine Olives.
SALT.—Onondaga, Liverpool, Fine and Basket Refined and Paste Liquorice, Brown White and East India Sugar Candy
FRUITS.—Oranges and Lemons, Best Jordan nut shelled and shelled and Bitter Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil, Walnut and Hazle Nuts, Malaga, Turkey, Valencia, and Muscatel Raisins, Best Zante Currants, Plums, Best Turkey Figs, best fresh Plums in Jars.
PRESERVED FRUITS.—Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, East India Ginger.
BOTTLED FRUITS.—Damsons, Greengages,
PICKLES.—Mixed Onions, Walnuts, Pineadilla, Gerkins, Cauliflowers, Red Cabbage, Cucumbers, Hot Peppers.
SAUCES.—Mushroom Ketchup, Walnut do., Harvey, Universal King Oude, India Soy, Reading, Beefsteak, Essence Anchovies, Salad Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, and Currie Powder.
SUNDRIES.—Starch, Blue, Glue, Chalk, Whiting, Liquid and Paste Blacking, Twine, Wafers, Wrapping and Writing Paper, Shoe Thread, Night lights, Bath Brick, Tobacco and Pipes, Castor Oil, (in quarts and pints.) Window Glass, Cordage, Fishing Lines, Beer and Wine Corks, Hair and Cloth Brooms, Inkpowder, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Saltpetre, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cream of Tartar, Sulphur, Brimstone, Rope Mats, all sizes.
The Subscriber assures the Public that the whole of the above Articles are of the very best quality, and will be sold for Cash or prompt pay, on the lowest possible terms.

ROBERT ALLEN.

Kingston, November, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE new Schooner RACHAEL, of between 1800 and 1900 Bbls. Flour burthen.
She will be sold on advantageous terms.
Apply to
M. T. HUNTER, or,
R. R. YOUNG.

Kingston, Oct. 18, 1847. 85 tf

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, at his Ship Chandlery Store, No. 1, Hardy's Buildings, **Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Tarred Rope, Manilla,** and everything in the Ship Chandlery Line.

WM. DONALDSON.

Oct. 23, 1847. 87

FOR SALE.

PORT and SHERRY WINE, GIN, BRANDY, &c., in Hogsheads Quarter Casks, and Octaves; Teas, Sugars, Fruit, &c. &c., very low for cash.

CHARLES HALES.

Oct. 26, 1847.

CALEDONIA WATER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of the above excellent Water, which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

M. T. HUNTER,
Exchange and Insurance Office,
Ontario Street.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, where he now resides, next door to Mr. Harkes' Crockery Store, King Street, Kingston, where he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate prices, to meet a share of public patronage.

JOHN FOSTER.

July 20, 1847.

FOR SALE.

AN ERIOR Lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS—very excellent.

J. HILLIARD.

Market Place, Oct. 1847.

REMOVAL.

J. D. BRYCE & Co., have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, Corner of KING AND PRINCESS STREETS.

Kingston, Nov. 12, 1847.

SAMUEL MORLEY & Co.
GENERAL IMPORTERS
OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Hardware,

WOULD intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they have received an Extensive and well Assorted Stock of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c. &c.,
COMPRISING PARTLY,
English Banks, Swedes & low moor Bar Iron, Hoop and Band Iron, Cast, Spring and Blister Steel, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron and Tin, Blacksmiths' Anvils, Vices, and Bellows Deck Spikes, Wrought and Cut Nails, Coil, Logging, and Trace Chains, Sheet Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc, Window Glass, Paints and Oils, Hair Seating and Curled Hair, Ship Carpenters', Joiners', and Coopers' Tools, Double and Single Fowling Pieces.
An elegant Assortment of Silver Plated And Britannia Metal Ware, Fine Cutlery, &c.
Hot Water Dishes and Plates, and Dish Covers,
COOKING, BOX, AND FANCY STOVES,
Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Dogs, &c. &c.
Sign of the Crosscut Saw, Princess Street.
Kingston, Nov. 5, 1847.

FOR SALE,

600 BUSHELS OATS, by the Subscriber, Corner of Queen and Wellington Streets.

P. J. BUCKLEY.

Kingston, 30th November, 1847. 90-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of JOHN MOWAT and GEORGE LEVACH MOWAT, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of RICHARD LOGAN, deceased, in the hands of JANE ANN LOGAN, Administratrix of the said Richard Logan, I have seized and taken in Execution part of the broken front of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, in the Midland District, aforesaid, which Lot of Land I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Saturday the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon,

THOMAS A. CORBETT.
Sheriff Midland District.

Sheriff's Office, Midland District, 14th December, 1847. }

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced Business as a Commission Merchant, in the Stone Buildings at the foot of Princess Street, in this City, is now prepared to receive consignments, and transact business generally in the

COMMISSION LINE.

His extensive Stores and Cellars are suitable for the Storage of any description of Goods, and are considered quite safe from external risk of fire.
From his long experience in the trade of this City, the Subscriber flatters himself that with assiduous attention to the interests of those who may employ him, he will be able to give satisfaction.

CHARLES HALES.

Kingston, Oct. 13, 1847.

W. L. STEWART,
PROPRIETOR OF
Head Quarters,
SAINT DENIS STREET,
OPPOSITE DONEGANA'S HOTEL,
MONTREAL,

BEGS leave to intimate to the Public, that with a view to Comfort, and with a total disregard of Expense, he has FITTED UP his ESTABLISHMENT in the most LUXURIOUS STYLE. His extensive travel and experience in the business has enabled him to judge of every thing that can add to the comfort of his friends, and no exertion will be spared to secure them every luxury.
The Proprietor also begs leave to add that he has attached to the above Establishment
A LADIES' SALOON,
For the accommodation of PRIVATE PARTIES.

November, 1847. 93-3m.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the large stock of
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Recently imported direct, and for sale at the Store of
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
Corner of Market Square, Kingston.
They consist in part as follows, and are genuine and free from adulteration:—
Fine old Pale Port,
Hunt's Sardinian's and other Port,
Blackburns, Lewis, and Welsh's Madeiras,
Fine Pale and Gold Sherries,
D. G. and B. Pale and Brown Sherries,
Medium "three grade" Sherry,
St. Julian,
Château de Beychevelle, Château Margeaux, } Clarets,
Champagne of various brands,
Martell, Otard, and Hennessey's Brandy,
Superior Old Brandy, in Bottles,
Fine Pale Brandy,
Geneva and Hollands Gin,
Genuine Scotch Whiskey,
Jamaica and Leward Rum,
Canadian Whiskey, &c.
Kingston, Nov. 20, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the

COLUMBUS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now prepared to take Marine Risks of every description, at moderate rates of Premium.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Junr.,
Agent.

OFFICE—Princess Street, Kingston. } 82-tf

Selected Poetry.

GENERAL JACK KETCH.

A SONG IN HONOR OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

To be sung to all American Mess-Rooms.

Mix all around, for you'll approbate, I guess,
The toast I'm a goin' to propose to the Mess:
Here's General Twigges; here's his health with nine times nine,
Drink to General Twigge, and to discip-line.
Laurel crowns are warrior's wigs;
Twine with rope a wreath for Twigs;
When the deed of Twigge are sung.
Ever let the harp with hemp be strung.
Chorus—Laurel crowns, &c.

Oh! what a sight was the General's hanging-match;
Sixteen deserters at St. Angel, in a batch:
Four hanged next morn at Mixcoac by the neck;
Thirty other fellers at Chepultepec!
Chorus—Laurel crowns, &c.

Twelve more he branded, and had cow-hided too,
And I expect that them critters had their due.
Oh, yes! I reckon the General well may brag,
He larnt'em what it was to desert their flag.
Chorus—Laurel crowns, &c.

Russians and Prussians, and Britishers may talk;
We beat 'em all by considerable chalk;
We go ahead of 'em, I realize, by far,
In survin' out deserters by the laws of war.
Chorus—Laurel crowns, &c.

Despots of Europe, we'd have you for to know,
We understand how a sogerin' to go;
We too are able the conqueror's game to play,
With a Twigge to teach our gallant bands the way.
Chorus—Laurel crowns, &c.

Free and enlighten'd!—our war-cry "Never tire!"
Onward to Mexico carry sword and fire;
Twigge for our leader, our forces to combine,
Keeping them in order with his discip-line.
Chorus.
Laurel crowns are warrior's wigs,
Twine with rope a wreath for Twigge;
When the deeds of Twigge are sung,
Ever let the harp with hemp be strung.
Punch.

THE LAMENT OF ERIN.

Alas! for the mournful eclipse of my glory,
The loss of the name that I formerly bore,
For which I was famous in song and in story:
Her ancient renown is poor Erin's no more!

The land of the gallant, warm-hearted and grateful,
I once was esteem'd by the nations to be;
Malignant, unthankful, cold-blooded, and hateful,
Were words never breathed with the mention of me.

And where-or hath my light thus disastrously faded?
To whom must I say that I owe my disgrace?
Not Saxon invaders have I to degraded;
[illegible] native race.

The children, by graceless declaimers imbruted,
And maddened'd, have learned to do evil for good;
The months of my sons are with slander polluted,
With slander cast back in requital for food.

My fields are ensanguined with slaughter unsparing;
By murder the noble and bountiful die,
The crime unredeem'd e'en by ruffianly daring—
Deliberate, dastardly, sneaking, and sly.

With sorrow and shame I behold, broken-hearted,
My once verdant shamrock now reddend'd with gore;
My fair fame is tarnish'd my glory departed;
Oh! call me, my children, Mavourneen no more
Punch.

Imperial Parliament.

THE NEW IRISH COERCION BILL.

House of Commons, Nov. 29.

On the motion of Sir G. Grey, so much of Her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne as referred to the affairs of Ireland was read by the clerk at the table.

Thereupon, at 12 minutes to 5 o'clock, Sir G. Grey arose, with feelings of deep regret, in accordance with the recommendation of Her Majesty's speech, and in discharge of an imperative duty, to ask permission to lay on the table a bill for the better prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland. After a brief recital of the measures which Parliament had taken during the last session to relieve the distress of Ireland, and to arrest the progress of famine and disease in the country, he stated that he had hoped that those measures, and especially the New Poor Law, would have drawn together the different classes of Irishmen in one common bond of unity, and would have taught them the value of mutual cooperation in promoting the peace, order, and prosperity of their common country. He was not yet prepared to abandon the hope that the expectation would yet be realized; for the core which he had to lay before the House that evening applied only to a part of Ireland; and he was happy to state that in the greater portion of it crime had diminished, and life and property were as safe as in England. The general result of the tabular statistics of crime received from the Irish constabulary showed that the amount of crime generally throughout Ireland had decreased nearly one-third during the year ending last October as compared with the year ending the 1st of January last, although in some parts of the country offences had increased in rapid succession. For instance, the number of offences during the year 1846 was 2,855, and up to the end of October, 1847, did not exceed 1,935. Such a fact showed that he was bringing in no general bill of indictment against the people of Ireland, and that there was no truth in the accusation that Ireland was throughout a country of assassins. In some districts of Ireland, however, a secret conspiracy had been entered into by lawless individuals against the rights of property—a conspiracy which had spread such intense terror and dismay within the narrow compass over which it prevailed, that it became a duty incumbent on the Government to arrest the hand of the assassin, and to give that security to life and property which the legal and a right to expect from his hands. He replied to the objection, that in proposing a bill of this nature he was resorting to the vulgar expedient of coercion, and was leaving the causes of the crime, which he wished to put down, unexamined and untouched. He maintained that this bill was only a just measure of prevention, and was necessary to give due strength and effect to the law, and stated that, whilst Government was calling on the landed proprietors of Ireland to cooperate with the Executive, and on the Poor Law guardians to administer and superintend the relief of the poor, those parties had in turn a right to call on the Government to provide security for their lives during their efforts to carry into effect the commands of the Legislature. He then proceeded to lay before the house a statement as to the four classes of crimes which in the four last months had so materially increased in certain parts of Ireland. The number of homicides, which in the six months ending October 1846, was 68, in the six months ending October, 1847, was 96. The number of attempts on life by firing at the person, which was in six months of 1846, 55, was in the same six months of 1847, 126; the number of robberies of arms, which was in six months of 1846, 207, in the same six months of 1847, was 530; and the number of firings of dwellings, which in six months of 1846 was 51, was in the same six months of 1847, 116. Even this statement gave an inadequate idea of the increase of those offences in districts which were now particularly infested by crime.

The total number of offences of the four classes which he had just mentioned amounted last month to 195 in the whole of Ireland, but the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, furnished 139 of them, the amount of offences in those counties being 71 per cent on the whole amount of offences in Ireland, and the population being only 13 per cent. on the whole population of Ireland. It was principally to those counties that his observations applied; but as the tendency of crime was to spread, they must be applied in some degree also to King's County, Roscommon, and part of Fermanagh. The crimes which he wished to repress were not directed against the landlord class alone, but against every class and description of landowners. Their ordinary object was the commission of wilful and deliberate assassination, not in dark or desolate places, but in broad daylight—of assassination, too, encouraged by the entire impunity with which it was perpetrated; for it was notorious that none but the police would lend a hand to arrest the flight or capture the person of the assassin. He referred with pride to the different spirit which pervaded the population of England in case of the perpetration of any act of violence; and reminded the house that on a recent occasion when Dr Bowring and his brother were robbed in South Wales by two Irishmen, after the true fashion of certain parts of Ireland, in open day with loaded firearms, the whole population of the district turned out, and lodged them in jail before midnight. Oh, that he could rise a similar spirit in Ireland!—for then one object of his bill—which was to encourage the population of Ireland to detect crime and to render the withholding of assistance in detecting it penal—would be already accomplished. He then proceeded to read to the house a long and [illegible] of murders which had been committed in the south of Ireland since the 16th of September down to the 23d of November, dwelling with particular energy on those of Mr. Rowe, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Reid, Major Mahon, and Mr. Hayly. He then adverted to the numerous instances of violence which had occurred in the attempt to procure arms by robbery, and to the numerous threatening letters which had been sent to various landowners, menacing them with immediate death if they did not comply with certain terms contained in them. If threatening letters were sent to a number of individuals, and if one on the list were singled out and made a victim of, it was hoped that it would induce all the rest to waive those rights of property which a secret conspiracy in Ireland was formed to frustrate. No sooner was Major Mahon shot than a letter was sent to the wife of another landed proprietor in the neighbourhood, informing her that unless her husband gave a remittance of all arrears of rent to his tenants, two men would be sent to dispatch him, as a resolution had been taken by the men of Connaught to put down all tyrannising landlords, as they had already put down the demon "Mahon." Having thus laid before the house an enumeration of the outrages committed chiefly at Tipperary and Limerick, but partly also in the adjacent counties of Clare, Roscommon, and Fermanagh, and having called the attention of the house to the address of Mr. Hartley to the grand jury of Tipperary, and to the memorial of the magistrates in Nenagh, as important documents in support of the appalling statements which he had very reluctantly collected to their notice, he expressed a hope that Parliament, whether it approved or not of the remedies which he now recommended it to adopt, would be convinced that there was a system of terror kept alive in that unfortunate country, by which individuals were exposed to assassination and outrage that must defeat all attempts to benefit Ireland, and must ultimately lead to the entire disorganisation of society within it.

He then proceeded to describe to the house the powers which the Government now possessed, and the manner in which they were applied. No charge had been brought against the executive Government for neglecting the means of detecting and depressing crime: on the contrary, all parties admitted the vigor and the efficiency with which the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had administered, and was administering the law. He had employed the military and police, on all occasions in which it was necessary to overawe offenders and to show them that they could gain no advantage by persisting in outrage. In all cases where he was not bound by law, the Lord Lieutenant was determined to use that confidence in the maintenance of the law. In proof of this he read a proclamation issued by his Lordship, in which he made known his intention of increasing the constabulary, of stationing military detachments in the rural districts, and of instituting daily and nightly patrols to prevent commission of murders in those districts with impunity. The Lord Lieutenant would also issue a special commission into the disturbed districts as soon as the Attorney General should inform him that there were sufficient persons in custody upon sworn informations to warrant such a measure. He was happy to say that he had not to lay before the House any cases in which justice had shrunk from the performance of their duties. What might be the case hereafter, he could not say; but, judging from the past, he believed there would be no reluctance in witnesses to give evidence. He, therefore, did not ask to create any new or extraordinary tribunals; for he was convinced that by the ordinary law offenders might be brought to prompt trial, conviction and punishment. Before stating the provisions of the bill which he wished the House to sanction, he thought it right to observe that the Lord Lieutenant having actually exercised all the powers of the law confided to him, and being determined to exercise them in all cases where it could be done for the repression of crime, and apprehension of offenders, had represented to Her Majesty's Ministers that he concurred in the resolution of the magistrates at Nenagh, that his powers were insufficient for the protection of life and property. Her Majesty's Ministers had therefore determined to introduce a bill, not applicable, indeed, to the whole of Ireland, but applicable to all such districts of it as the Lord Lieutenant, upon his discretion should proclaim disturbed. The first clause of that bill would give power to the Lord Lieutenant, with consent of his Privy Council, wherever, in his opinion, it might be necessary to repress crime and outrage, to issue a proclamation that the powers of this act should be applied to that district. The next clause would authorise the Lord Lieutenant to proclaim the provisions of this act to be necessary in any county or city, barony or half barony, or in any district of less extent. Another clause would provide that copies of the proclamation should be posted in the proclaimed district with an abstract of the provisions of this act. The Lord Lieutenant would also be empowered to increase the constabulary force of any district to any extent which he might think fit out of the reserve force at Dublin, which would be increased from 400 to 600 men. The increased force sent into a disturbed district would be under the same control as the ordinary constabulary. It would be paid, in the first instance, out of the consolidated fund, but ultimately, out of the district which it was to protect.

He next described the police regulations which he intended to introduce for the purpose of restraining the use of fire arms by those who had shown themselves unworthy to exercise the privilege which had been given them to carry them. The first provision upon this point would be a general prohibition within a proclaimed district, from a day mentioned in the proclamation, on all persons, with some exceptions, to carry or retain in the district specified, elsewhere than in their own houses, any fire-arms; and any person carrying arms after proclamation was made would be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. The exceptions—for this disarming would not be universal—would include all justices of peace in the district, all persons in the army, navy, revenue, coast guard, police or constabulary, all special constables, and all parties licensed to kill game, or licensed as he should hereafter mention. It had been thought that there were cases where the exceptions should be carried further, as, for instance, the cases of the Poor Law guardians and the poor rate collectors, who had recently become the object of attack to these secret conspirators. The government had, therefore, deemed it right to place under the discretion of the Lord Lieutenant and not under that of the magistrates, the power of granting licenses to individuals to carry arms for their own defence.—Another series of the bills would give the power to apprehend all parties carrying arms against its provisions, and to search all persons suspected of so carrying them, and of taking their arms away from them in case they were found, and of forfeiting them at once to the Crown. He showed that if this had been the case at present the life of Major Mahon might have been saved, and his assassins, who had been lurking all day round the place where he had been subsequently murdered, might have been taken into custody. The provisions of the bill, as far as he had now described them, did not extend to parties retaining arms in their own houses. Arms had been obtained to defend private houses against nocturnal attacks; but at the same time it was evident that the indiscriminate possession of arms in private houses within proclaimed districts could not be allowed. He, therefore, proposed to give to the Lord Lieutenant power to issue a notice calling upon all persons in a proclaimed district, not included within the enumerated exceptions, and not licensed to carry arms, to deliver them up by a day named at the nearest police station or other place therein mentioned. All persons knowingly retaining arms in their houses after such a notice would be guilty of a misdemeanor; and the Lord Lieutenant, under his own warrant, or warrant of his Secretary, might order in the day time a search for arms, to be made in any house in the district, and the seizure of arms found therein, and their forfeiture to the Crown. Such were the provisions which the government proposed with respect to arms; and they were the means by which the Lord Lieutenant, with the additional police force which this bill would give him, and with the efficient aid of the military and police, thought that he would be able to guard against the recurrence of those crimes which are now disorganizing society in Ireland.

After describing in detail certain minor clauses of the bill, he stated that he had forgotten to mention one clause which he deemed very important. He proposed that the justices and constables of any district in which a murder was committed should be empowered to arrest all males between the ages of 16 and 60 to assist in the pursuit of the murderers; and further he proposed, that Parliament should enact that it should be the duty of all persons so called upon to assist in the pursuit of such offenders, and that any one refusing to assist should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding two years. He hoped that no objection would be made to lay on the table this bill, which was framed rather with a view of preventing the penetration of crime than of subjecting a whole people to a privation of the ordinary privileges of the law.—Whatever might be the opinion of the house as to the efficiency of the measure which he had just described, he hoped that Parliament would unanimously agree to this principle, that it was its duty to take immediate measures to prevent the repetition of such crimes as those to whose enormity its attention had been so painfully called. He concluded a speech which lasted for more than two hours and a half, by moving, amid loud cheers, for leave to bring in his bill.

Mr. J. O'Connell had been agreeably disappointed by the bill which Sir G Grey had just brought in for, from the accounts which had been very rife out doors, he had expected a much severer measure. He would not, however, pledge himself to the acceptance of it, but there was in his opinion no reason for opposing its introduction. When such outrages were perpetrated in Ireland, it was a grave step to incur the responsibility of objecting to such a bill in its first stage.

Mr. F. O'Connor was placed in a position of great difficulty after the humble adulation which had just been offered to Ministers by Mr. J. O'Connell. He was, however, determined to oppose his bill, even in its first stage, because he was convinced in it more cruelty than any which Ministers intended to repress. If he stood alone, he would divide against this measure in every stage of it.

Lord Jocelyn regretted that this measure was not of a more stringent character; for he was certain that its provisions were not calculated to cope with the state of society now existing in Ireland, nor to put down that system of assassination which disgraced that country in the eyes of every civilized nation in the world.

Sir Robert Peel supported the measure, and said he disclaimed party reparation, or he might vote against this Coercion Bill as the present ministers did against his.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, would not offer any active opposition to this bill, because it trenched so little on the constitution.

The house divided on the motion, when the numbers were—Ayes, 233—Noes, 20—majority in its favor, 213.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

THE ELEPHANT AT LARGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

It appears that at 1 o'clock P. M. William Kelly, the keeper of the *Columbus*, the large elephant of Raymond & Waring's Circus, was cleaning him and preparing him for the afternoon performance, in the recess where he is kept, when being unchained, he started towards the ring. The keeper spoke to him, and he did not stop, but soon as he caught to have done, the keeper struck him with his spear.

This exasperated the animal, and he made a pass at the keeper with his tusks, throwing him up twice in succession, to a considerable height. The keeper fell in front of a cage, and as he fell, the elephant made a third pass at him, but passing him, struck the cage, which contained small docile animals, and also capsizing a stove filled with fire, that stood in front of it. The cage fell with Mr. Kelly under it, and when he was rescued it was found that the unfortunate man had received ser