ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs Cleaned and Altered. CAUNTEETS MADE IN A SUPERIOR STYL

J. V. CLARKE. WE THE CO CO BE BER WINE AND SPIRIT DEALER, LAMBTON BUILDINGS,

MEDICEN STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA WEST. VIRGIL & CO'S EXPRESS. WILLIAM WARE-Agent, KINGSTON.

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

George Howe, Painter, Gilder, and Glazier, Bagot St. Kingston, his death, to satisfy John CARRUTHERS. (near Mr. Phippen's Candle Factory.) his death, to satisfy John Carruthers, a certain sum in said writ mentioned, which the said for Carruthers. tions, and Decorated Work in general. 2

John S. Clute, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.corner of Ontario of John Harstip, deceased. I have and Brock Steets. All orders thankfully soized and taken in Execution part received and punctually attended to.

Thomas Penney's Wholesale Hilary Dupuy, Esquire, by the said and Retail LEATHER STORE, Prin. JOHN HARSLIP, formerly in the occoasStreet, Kingston, Dealer in Native cupation of one Thomas Cornet .and spanish Sale Leather, Uppers, Kips Part of Lat 24, in 1st Concession Townand Calf Skins, Moroccus and Linings, ship of Kingston, conveyed by one Bus Makers' Findings of every descrip- Thomas Howe, to the said John HAES-

Mesers, 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, of Camden East, 80 Acres; and part Kingelon.

The British American Hotel, (Late Daley's by J. PATTERSON, King MENTS, I shall offer for Sale at the 57-z Court House, in the City of Kingston. sten. Canada West.

J.A. MoDowall, Furrier & Hatter of MAHOH NEXT, at 18 o'chick. Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to noon. rder on the shortest notice. Furs of very description, Bought and Sold.

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

Kingeton, C. W. P. & 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, Auctioncer.

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

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

Macdenald's Hotel, late Stone's, epposite the City Boths, King Street,

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Vergueheur, &c. &c., New-

burgh, Camilen East. Edward Stacev, Merchant Tai-

loc. 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, Kingeton, 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 Purniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms.

NOTICE.

THE NORTH WESTERN ISSURANCE COMPANY.

OSWEGO, N. Y FERE Agent of this Company has removed his office to the Exchange Ortes, in Irans' Hotel, Ontario Street. where he is prepared to grant Insurance against loss or damage to Property, whether from Pire or danger of Inlaud Navigation,

M. T. HUNTER,

November, 1847. BEANES of every description may be had a

Whig. British

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST,

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII.

SHERIFFS SALE OF LANDS.

Facius, 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, Ad-

ministratrix of the said Richard Logan.

I have beized and token in Execution

part of the broken front of Lot No. 19, in

the First Concession of the Township of

Kingston, in the Midland District, afore-

said, which Lot of Land I shall offer for

Sale at the Court House, in the City of

March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.
THOMAS A. CURBETT,
Sheriff Midland District.
Sheriff's Office, Midland District, }

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, BY virtue of To Wit:

Fieri Facius, issued out of Her Majes-

ty's Court of Queen's Bonch, and to

me directed, against the LANDS and

TENEMENTS which were of JOHN

HAESLIP, deceased, at the time of

lately recovered against James William-

son and William Ferguson, Execu-

tors of the last Will and Testament

of Lat 24, in 1st Consession Town-

ship of Kingston, purchased from

LIP. Part of Lot 24, in 1st Concession

Township of Kingston, conveyed by

one Louis Laporte, to the said John

HARSLIP. West-half Lot No. 30, in

2nd Concession of Camden East, 100

Acres. Part Lot No. 46, in 7th Con-

cession of Camden East, 150 Acres .-

Part of Lot No. 43, in 9th Concession

of the East-half of Lot No. 41, in lat

All which LANDS and TENE-

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, BY virtue of a

ditioni Exponus, 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 Hoseo B. SMITH, I have

seized and taken the Northerly half

Number 4, and North-Easterly quarter

Ernestown; also, the West-half of

of Number 3, in the 4th Concession 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, (ON SATUR-

centle day of April next, at Twelve

n'clock noon, will be sold at the Court

House, in the City of Kingston, the undermentioned Lot of LAND, wil the

TENEMENTS thereon, Seized by vir-

me of a Writ of Fieri Facius, issued

WILLIAM C. CLARK,

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

LONDON STEEL PENS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

ATHENEUM BOOK STORE,

A LARGE assertment of Steel Pens, by

A ratious makers, including Gillot's Cele-brated Magnum Bonums; the New York Ladies' Pens, and several other new articles.

". A Liberal allowance to the Trade.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A Depilatory Powder, for removing bair

" Ede's" Indelible lnk, for marking

And a general assortment of English Per-

NOTICE.

FITHE Undersigned having been ap-

COLUMBES MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now prepared to take Marine Risks

of every description, at moderate rates

THOMAS BRIGGS, JUNA.,

ROBT. BARKER,

Druggist & Apothecary,

Brock Street.

Agcol.

82:-IE

without injury to the skin. "Patey's" (Md Brown Windsor Soap,

" Williams's" fine Almond Soap,

Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.,

Linen, &cc.

Kingston, Oct. 8, 1847.

pointed Agent for the

Orrien-Princess Street,

Kingston.

of Premium.

SUPPLY of " Inles Hauel's" celebrated

Sheriff's Office, Midland District,

Kingston January 11, 1848.

Lot number 167, in the City of King-

T. A. CORBETT.

Sheriff's Office,

City of Kingston, Midland District,

November 30, 1847.

following suit, viz:

T. A. CORBETT, Sheriff Midland District.

T. A. CORBETT,

Sheriff M. D.

Concession of Camilen East.

Sheriff's Office,

City of Kingston, Mid. Dist.,

November 25, 1847.

14th December, 1847.

KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1848.

Groceries.

Fall Importations.

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 SE UL CA AL ER SE.

Loaf and Muscovado. TEAS. GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. Kingston, on Saturday the 18th day of Carefully selected by personal inspection in the Montreal and New York Markets. His present Stock comprises among others, the following Articles:-

TEAS: Gunpowder, Hysun, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Pekor, Caper Southong, Southong, Congou and Bohea. SUGARS:

Museovado, Superior Moist, East India do., Double Refined, Crushed, Molances. COFFEE:

Green, Roasted and ground, Plantation, Havans, and Mochs - Cocos. Conscipling: 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, Benevarlo, Claret, Molaga, superior Old Port. SPIRITS: Old Jameien, Long Island, Course Brendy, Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Common Gin, Canada Whiskey, Soutch Whiskey,

Sabeidam Gin in I duz. cases, Cherry Peppermint, Lunden Porter and Pale Ale in quarte Stoughton's Elixie. Marachino, Esu de Vie de Dantzie, Curaço, and other Liqueurs.

GROCERIES: CHERKE, - Platt's Bay of Quinte, Jefferson County Dairy, Fresh Butter, Fine and Superfine Flour and Ostment, Plain Creckers, Pot and Pearl Barley, Best Carolina Ric. Arrow Root, Patent Barley and Isinglass.

Mestann. - Wig's in 1 lb and 4 lb. bottles, Durbam in Jars. Soan.-Window, Custile, white and yellow. Caxbiga,-Wag Sperm, Wag Wick-, Mould . Orla -Sperm and Fine Ohves. SALT .- Onandaga, Liverpool, Fine and Baske 1

Refined and Paste Liquerice, Brown White and East India Sugar Candy Faults.—Oranges and Lemons,
Best Jordan sait shelled hard shelled and Bitter Atmonds, Barcelone, Brazil, Walnut and Hazle Note, Malaga, Turkey, Valencia, and Musentel Russine, Best Zante Currents, Plums,

Best Turkey Figs, best fresh Plans in Jars, status of heart party and Lemon Peel, East India Ginger. BOTTLED FRITTS .- Dammons, Greengages, Pickurs - Mixed Onions, Walouts, Piccalille,

Girkins, Cauliflowers, Rod Cabbago,
Cucumbers, Hot Peppers.
Sauces.— Mushmem Ketchup, Walnut da.,
Harvey, Universal King Onde, India Say,
Reading, Reef steak, Essence Anchovies, Salad Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, and Currie Pawder

Suxpares - Starch. Blue, Gler, Chalk, Whiting Liquid and Poste Blacking, Twine, Wafers Wrapping and Writing Paper, Slore Thread, Night lights, Bath Brick, Tobacco and Pipes, Castor Oil, (in quarts and pints.) Window Gluss, Cordage, Fishing Lines, Beer and Wine Corks, Hair and Corn Brooms Inkpowder, Indigo, Copperes, Alum, Saltpetre, Epenin and Glauber Salts, Cream of Tartar, mr. Brimetone Rope Mute, ell 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.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PHE attention of the public is respectfully to quested to the large stock of WINEN AND LIQUORS. imported direct, and for sale at the

WILLIAM J MARTIN

Corner of Market Square, Kingston. They evereist in part as follows, and are genuine and free from adulteration ; -Fine old Pale Port.

Hunt's Strdimen's and other Port, Blackhuns, Lews, and Welsh's Madeiras, Fine Pole and field Sherries, D. G. and B. Pale and Brown Sherrice. Medium "three grade" Sherry, St. Julian, Chateau de Beycherville, Clarets,

Chateau Margeaux, Champagne of various brands, Martell, Otard, and Honnesey's Brandy, Superior (Ild Brandy, in Bottles, Fine Pule Brandy, Geneva and Ilulianda Gin, Genuine Scotch Whitey, Januard and Lowerd Rum, Canadian Whiskey, &c. Kingston, Nov. 20, 1847.

FOR SALE. THE new Schooner RACHAEL, of between 1800 and 19(0 Bbls. Flour burthen. She will be sold on advantageous terms.

Apply to M. T. HUNTER. Kingston, Oct. 18, 1847.

FOR SALE, I Y the Subscriber, at his Ship Chand-lery Store, No. 1, Hardy's Buildings, Tar. Pitch, Rosin, Tarred Rope. Manilla, and everything in the Strip Chandlery Line. WM. DONALDSON.

Oct. 23, 1847.

FOR SALE. PORT and SHERRY WINE, GIN, Quarer Casks, and Octaves; Toas, Sugars, Fruit, &c. &c., very low for CHARLES HALES,

Oct. 26, 1847. CALEDONIA WATER. THE Subscriber has received a consignment of the above excellent Water, which he will sell in quantities

Water, which to suit purchasers.
M. T. HUNTER, Exchange and Insurance Office. Ontatio Street.

JOHN HORSEY. MIDLAND DISTRICT. BY virtue of a SUGARS, TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS IRON AND TIN PLATE WORKER, BRAZIER, COPPERSMITH,

Wire Worker, &c. &c., EGS respectfully to inform his 1 Priends and the Public in general, that he has opened an Establishment in

the above line, in BAGOT STREET, Opposite the Atheneum Book Store, Where he has on hand a large assort-

Copper, Block Tin, Japanned Sheet Iron, and Pluin Tin Wares. -- ALSO,-

COOKING AND BOX STOVES, DUMB STOVES. Which he will sell at exceedingly low All kinds of BATHS, such as Shower.

Slipper, Hip, and Foot Baths, &c. CHIMNEY TOPS of various descriptions, &c., &c.

received and punctually attended to. P. S .- From .t. H's long experience Manufacturing Towns in England, he flatters himself that by good workmanship and moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. Kingston, Dec. 15, 1847.

SAMUEL MORLEY & Co. GENERAL IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Hardware.

Extensive and well Assorted Stock of Goods, Sec. Sec. COMPRISING PARTLY, English Banks, Swedes & lowmoor Bar Iron,

loop 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 Itair, Ship Carpenters', Joiners', and Coopers' Tools, Double and Single Fowling Pieces.

An elegant Assortment of Silver Plated And Britannia Metal Ware, Fine Cuttery, &c. tet Water Hicker and Plates, and Dish COOKING, BOX, AND FANCY STOVES. enders, Fire Irons, Fire Dogs, &c. &c.

Kingston, Nov. 5, 1847. W. L. STEWART.

SAINT DENIS STREET.

Sign of the Crossent Saw, Princees Street.

PROPRIETOR OF

OPPOSITE DO'NEGANA'. HOTEL. MONTREAL,

EGS leave to intimate to the Public, that with a view to Comfort, nation of his fancy. and with a total disregary of Expense, he has FITTED UP his ESTAB-.ISHMENT in the most LUXURI-OUS STYLE. His extensive travel and experience in the business has epabled him to judge of every thing that any ember could take his seat in Perlament. can add to the comfort of his friends, and no exertion will be spared to secure hem overy luxury.

The Proprietor also begs leave to aild that he has attached to the above Establishment

A LADIES' SALOON. For the accommodation of PRIVATE

November, 1847.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform to Kingston Market, and the Public sections, and intended to vote against the prin. not a few persons maintain that they are could to generally, that he has just received a cipidar which he had formerly voted, he never men in all enpacities. Who knows but we may Prime assortment of GOOD TEAS, COFFEES,

SUGARS, FRUITS, &c., AT HIS GENERAL GROCERY

AND PROVISION STORIE IN PHINCESS STREET, A few doors above Dr. Dickson's, and next door to Forsyth's Blucksmith Shop.

He would carnestly draw the attention of those wanting a good, sound, wellflavored article of Tex, and a delicious doos not was confined simply to the removal of After that the nonconformists were let in, and Corper, to his present Stock; and would Jewh disabilities. Not that he shrank from fol. Parliament coared to be a Church of England request them to call and examine for lowis not the principle of equality before the law Legislature, but still it was Protestant. After themselves, and if, after trial, they do to it utlest extent, from any fear of an irruption that you admitted the Roman Catholics, and the not find he can give them a better arti- of Prec candidates into Great Britain or their Legislature was no longer Protestant, but still i cle, at a cheaper price, than they have accurance by a British constituency. He then was Chiletian. He asserted that this was not hitherto been accustomed to get, he will apply himself to a consideration of the motives now a Church of England House of Commons let them have the Goods for nothing. of openition to this measure, both in the House Hon, members all had their own private opinions This is not what people call flummery, and the country -- motives which in his opinion. The Hatter member for the University of University but downright fact, which any one calling were funded on religious views alone. He then (Sir R. Inglis) had his private opinions, and other will be able to find out. All articles in denis that Lord John Russell had ever asserted honorable gentlemen had theirs but in that house the Grocery Line will be sold as low as that Rigina had nothing to do with politics. On they all had one common mouth piece and organ

taken in exchange at Cash prices. One call is solicited. C. W. P. DE L'ARMITAGE. Kingston, Dec. 29, 1847.

Produce of every description will be

NOTICE. I the GROCERY BUSINESS, where he service in Cassar's household, so neither would non the Speaker to the House of Lords, and to now resides, next door to Mr. Harkes' Crockery Store, King Street, Kingston, share of public patronage. JOHN FOSTER.

July 20, 1847. FOR SALE. FOR SALE.

sider icon. in the scattered and fallon states, like but what was fixeralism to the translational but what was fixeralism to The antegonist and CURED HAM'S - very excellent very take which had caused its ruin. He had proposed of religion. Loud cries of "No no," a change in his opinions as that which he had re- carried before and entertain ng a wish again to are J. HILLIARD. Mark t Place, Oct. 1517.

THE DEBATE IN THE DRITISH PAR-LIAMENT ON JEWISH DISA-BILITIES.

to the 17th of December, the adjourned debate

lewish disabilities was resumed by Mr. Law, who insisted that this measure, which andred the question whether religious tests should any longer be administered to membra of pallament before their admission into that House straik at the vitais of our Christian nationality, and was an infringement of the Christian characer of our legislature. He admitted that religious littly was a principle of the constitution : but it was one of those principles in which individual sizets must be limited, like all other rights in specin cases. He terminded the House that the admision of every Jew into Parliament would disphic a Christian, and would make room for an infile) or an atheist. He then entered into a vers characte and ponderius refutation of the various arginients urged by Lord John Rossell last night. and based it, for the most part, on the dogmas lait down in the last number of the Quarterly Re-GARDEN ENGINES, of different pier. He reminded Lord J. Russell that the getforment which had passed the bill for the naturilization of the Jews in 1752, had been compettd by the voice of an outraged people to repeal All orders in the above line, thankfully it hathe next year in trembling haste, and warned him that if a similar reaction should take place now which is not improbable, the people might n Business in several of the principal demand annothing more than the repeal of this meaure, supposing that it should be carried. He the attacked Mr. Gladetone with weepone bor. resed from the same amony from which he lead drain his missiles against Lord J. Russell, assertinglish the conscience of that gentleman might welfer pricked, after all he had said and written to the University of Oxford, at seeing the word oristianity" withdrawn from the portals of the considution. Taking leave of Mr. Gladstone wit the passing remark, that his speech was a strang illustration of Talleyrand's saying, that Isomoge was given to man to conceal his WOULD intimate to their Friends and the bagings was given to man to conceal his Public, that they have received an threatis, he next ventured to break a lance with Mr. Dieroc's, whose nation of contended Jews in Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Fancy Chin. eager to support the cetablished religion of set country, he treated with no slight ridicule. Heben returned to his original denunciations of thismeasure, which he considered as more subanymeasure ever yet proposed to Parliament. It this country, nor in one condition, but in every miet obtain the approbation of both Houses of the Rejelature: The hour of victory might give Missters the pleasure of triumph; but the hour of triulation would come, and they might depend uponit that the people of England would not

cened to be wholly or professedly Christian. Tie Fart of Arundel and Surrey supported the sensure on the general grounds of religious l'attore disabilities; but he well remembered the strang feelings of indignation which his father, be carried, he could not help thinking that the and sie grandfather experienced, uwing to their having been excluded by them from Parhament. It was therefore, not wonderful that he should sympthise with the Jews, who were suffering unde the same galling exclusion. He was of oninon that the church always suffered from restrictors imposed on the laity; and no better Head Quarters, periformely be adduced than the condition of Some at the present moment. He then wandered | The hon, member for Oldham said truly enough, for away from the question-enjoyed a vision of that if we refuse the Jews this measure, we shall oligetigion-and literally chanted a " Cloria in | London, who would return him again, and thus

exceeds Den" in the house over that vein halluoi. Mr. A. Hope opposed the measure, on the grounds that there was no pre-eminence or super- | age find one Christian to represent them. Doubt exceence in the Jewish race which would justify the buse in relaxing the " fag ends" of those nathawhich were necessary to be taken before Mr Newgate followed on the same side, but con. told un lest night how very different was the tendd that in apposing the emancipation of the treatment which the Jews now received from the Jewshe was not influenced as Mr. Disraeli sup- citizens of London from that in which they were peerdby any remnant of the " dark superstitions subjected many years back. Perhaps it is more of thedarkest ages." The admission of every imappearance than in reality. In former times

ty. If it had been known in the University of Oxthe Farmers, and others resorting fordillat Mr. Gladstone entertained his present receitly been conferred on him by that university. of the house?" The hon member proceeded to the site required from any class of citizens the excluse from any right, dignity, or privilege combed it at once. After the Reformation Ling withrits gift. On that principle he supported Henry VIII, knocked down papiets on one hand this sensure, which he reminded Sir R. Inglis Nonconformists on the other; but still the Parliewas M intended to emancipate Parrece and Him ment was of the fulth of the established church. the Chitrary his Lordship had distinctly declared As a private gentleman, the speaker had, of adultion of Jews into Parliament, and he, Lord in the some preition as a lady who was asked by from the contest, and which subsequently consunnit other reasons, that if the religion of the "No particular age; the same as other people,"

few Jes into our Senate. The Jews were new gentlemen must answer-not as a private indi

of the country than at the present moment. He the noble lord's metion would to apite it e triumph

called upon the House to treat the Jews with sime of file ration—that it would remove the last some

ilar !... lenges, tenderness, and justice, and to con- court of legatry from the statute book. 'Host,

Turkey, advising him to place all classes of his was that which set him feet from all obligation to subjects as to civil rights and privileges on the God. [Renewed shouts of "No no" and inter same feating. He had no doubt that the same ad- ruption.] Liberalisen left a man at liberty to vice had also been tendered to the Sultan by the make, from his own imagination, his own God, King of France, and it was good advice to be and taught him to despise the dogmants of the ctan hily. It could be tendered with perfect just berelism taught a man to deny what the clurch tice by France but not by Great Britain, if it per- told him-that everything that was called God, sisted in this exclusion of the Jews. We should! in such a case, give the Sultan the means of erice of "No no" and confusion. Liberation muking a good a pointer. He might tell us "I was just egutisen; it led every man to seek his have classes of men of different religions in my own interest, and that of no other person. That dominions. I have turbulent Albanians, Greeks | was the religion of France. | Cries of " Order. always ready for new insurrections, and Maron | order," and " Oh ") This country had gone a ites perpetually disturbing the pence of Mount long way in the same direction. It had been Lebanon : but I am told you have a race among yourselves remarkable for their peace, loyalty and charity,-conversant in affairs, adding large contributions to your national wealth, and that mee consists of but a handful of men. I am told that the men of this race are the men whom you pertinaciously exclude from all shere in your national representation, and you obstinutely debar from all the lingers and rewards which you confer on your other citizens" He larged that by the vote of that

rapported, the motion before the house.

evening the apportunity would be taken away from the Solian of returting upon us that we had no right to advise him to adopt the maxima of liberty and toleration, or of telling us when we next pressed on him our advice, that we ought to act upon it nurselves. Lord Drumlanrig opposed, and Sir H. Verney Mr. II Drummond hoped the house would excuse him if he ventured to offer a few observations upon this occasion, although he was not presumptious enough to suppose he could place the question in a new point of view. Before proceedng further, however, he must take the liberty of denying the motive--as far as any one could deny motive-attributed to the opponents of the pro- ciple. [Hear, hear.] The only mode in which committee of the whole house. The right honoral position before the house by the hon, member for Buckinghamshire, for he could sincerely disclaim; as we understood the honorable gentleman, who last night the notion I intended to make, asked. being actuated by old prejudices or any unworthy | was occasionally very indistinctly heard, was to | me what was the precise measure that I maint to projudices towards the Jews. Many persons who require certificates from the elergy that the can propose? The right honorable gentlemen stated heard him knew that he was not saying what was didates were purtakers of the sacraments, and at the same time that he conceived it word only untrue, though private reasons induced him not to were in connection with the church. [" Oh, vh," to the ad nissure of J. we and to se eving them state mare; but he might add, that few members | and " heat."] He maintained that the elergy from the obligation of sweeting " on the time of that house had taken more pains than he had were alone the competent judges of the Chris- faith of a Christian;" while it would not exempt country of the world (hear, hear,) and he could declare that en far from being actuated by hostility to them, he admired Sid-nis almost as much as the elegent member for Buckinghamshire and "Oh."] It would be great hypocrisy on the not occur. What I should meself promps is to himself. (Laughter.) But in considering this part of a Jew to join in the prayers which were leave the Protestants to take the degleration that angenece in the measures of the Legislature, if it question it was necessary to take herd of the duly read in that floure; and if this measure spirit which was abound. When he remembered the petition of Archdescon Wilberforce-the petitions for the abolition of promunize-when, too, frecom and religious truth. He was not old he had heard a Cabinet Minister declare that he enough to have suffered himself from the Roman was prepared to go to the full length to which the principle involved in the progressed measure could hon baronet who closed the debate last night hit the right pail on the head when he said that the intense interest which the discussion of this guestion exeited did not regard the Jews, but the established church. (Hear, hear.) "This ours. tion," continued the hop, member, must be carried. No matter what the division may be to night, moner or later the question must be sarried, the enversation of England to the Roman Cuth- back Batton Rothschild on the constituency of

the contest which occurred in Wilker's would be revived. that was undoubtedly true. The unhappy electors of London could not a few months less they are in that unfortunate preition still, unless a vast influx of Christianity has poured in I have not heard (Laughter.) The noble lard infidt and atheist into Parliament was inevitable they extracted gold from the Jews by means of if wonce admitted the Jews, who knew most of the thumbserew; now they extract it in a more the dine revolution given to us, and who never- tender, but on less efficacious manner - by means their had rejected it. He then controverted the of a contested election. (Much laughter and arguments of Mr. Gladstone and censured him in cheering) I agree with the mobile bed that there very strong language for voting in favor of . is no law against the introduction of Jews into the means of which he clearly foresaw the difficul- Legislature ; neither is there any law against the introduction of Turks or women. We hear of many lectures about the rights of women, and would have enjoyed the high honor which had have a Mory Walstoneraft to adorn the benchman Let Marpeth adopted the principle that, when say that the reason why there was no law to prevent the admission of the Jews or other unbeliev. performance of any acts or the payment of any ets in Purliament was because in ancient times dutw which the claim of citizenship imposed, no the church and state were one. (Rear, hear)difference of creed which did not lead to practices | Whenever any hostility was displayed towards signature to the community should operate as an the church before the Reformation, the civil power

but the God incornate, was a false god. [Loud made a matter of boost that there were no longer parties in this country. So much the worse -There was much that was enoughing in a party, but they were now divided into little miserable factions, which could only pretend to a mockers of the noble party warfare of old. [" Hear, hear," and a laugh] There was no man who dared take the lead, because no man knew where he was to lead to. (Laughter) The French revolution was the triumph of liberalism' [Hear.] The liberale, because they had been tyrannised over by their King rose up and destrayed him; and because they had been duped by priesteralt, they were not content till they had nught to consider how far his opinions and his lise that body? they could secure a really Christian Legislature. He gentlem in who app wed with ruth good ald by inpity of every member of their flocks. [Rewere adopted he considered that, from that time forward, no man should over dure, in the British Parliament, progrance the name of Christ.

NO. 9.

Lord G Bentinck said, that he should be elinking from his duty if he did nothing more then register his vote in favor of this measure. It was with deep pain he felt himself called upon to separate himself from his friends, and to inflict what might perhaps prove an injury to his party ; hat he was actuated by a solemn sense of duty, to which all other considerations must give way. He had supported, along with the friends of Mr. Canning, the first motion which the whige had made un this subject in 1833, and the conduct of the Jews since that time, had not been such as to metify him in reseinding, in 1847 the vote in favor of the Jews which he had given in 1933. If he could bring himself to believe that by wating in favor of this measure he was either impairing Christianity or unchristianising Parliament, he would be the last man to rote in favor of raising the Jews to a political equality with the rest of thrir fellow subjects. He reminded the house that when the bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was passed in the Commons, it was persed in such a shape as would have at once enabled Jows to become members of the Legislature, and that it was not till the bill reached the which was thenreforward to be taken by all canof admitting Jews into the Legislature? They must be returned by a Christian constituency, and if they were to attempt to make laws destructive of Christianity and promoting Judeism, they would have little chance, when they laid down it again restored to them. Besides, the danger itself was almost visionary; for there was no spirit of procelytism in the Jewish religion. He then seked how the house could refuse the Jews the measure of justice now proposed to be awarded to them, after it had rendered them capable of filling all magisterial and municipal offices? A Jew might now be elected Lord Mayor of London. Acting in that capacity he might become a meniher of the Privy Council; for there was nuthing mid in the neth of a Privy Councillor-which he read at length-about the " true faith of a Christian." If, then, he could qualify himself under the existing law to become a Privy Councillor, why should be be prevented from becoming also a member of the Senate ? He then-adverted to the arguments of Mr. Goulbarn, and observed that that gentleman had formerly opposed the admission of Roman Catholics into Patliament on precisely the same grounds upon which he now opposed the admission of the Jews. But when in the liman Catholic and Protestant population had been said that the adoption by that house of Jamaica, to concent to the admission of the Jews shall have no less than four candidates, and you into the local legislature of that island. If he shall be one of the four." I had then to choose

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existent, Josep Christ had implored his Dising Parent to forgive the Jews, because they know not what they were dong. We were now within right days of the nativity of our Lord; and we doubt be wretched instature of his divine exertthe if we should withhold from the Jown the privigre which they were now claiming.

Mr. O'Circum Midson, in reply to Mr. House Drawmand, desired that liberalism was the obence of victor, pirty, and religion; it was the danger of all religious actionary and intolerance it was the absence of persecution and pertaging bigutry - it was the absence of all three selfah and vindictive feelings which denied to man the right of worshipping God as he pleased. He enincided in the propriety and justice of the proposition of Led J. Rosell-namely, that from the person hour everything like a disqualification consequent on conscirutious belief should be removed from the statute back. He entered into a description of the combination by which he had secured the return of the late Mr O'Connell for Clare, and of the gentle radence by which, after one repulse, be is described his entrance into the House of Comstruck down the prierituod itself. He argeed Catholica were it at admirted into Parliament, that with the noble laid (Lord J. Russell,) that nothing they would unpresent this the empire. Some 23 was so contemptible as to pretend to take interpret or 35 had since been ad usted and the country

mone. He called on the House to reflect that fear had then exterted for the Roman Catholics of Ireland that been which justice required that they should now great to the quive borg Jews of this country. It had been said when the Roosa tations of prophety as a guide in politice; but was no Protest at an ever. Had they any justice there was such a thing as national apostacy men- grounds, then, for execting that four or fite tioned in scripture (hear, hear,) and every man J. we admitted into Parliament would enchristized conduct were calculated to lead to such a result | Lord J Russell said - I wish, before the debate [Hear, hear.] He also egreed in opinion with class, to say a few words as to the precise method the noble lord, that the fug end of an oath was I am about to make, and the resolution that I not the means by which to secure religious prist, should propose in committee of the house went into ther and Christian members form of newed erics of " On, oh." Ho might say, bow. which they now make. "The nuble load the many ever, that this country was yet Christian, but if ber for King's Lynn by mentioned to ni ht tral this measure passed, the Jews were admitted into the Roman Catholic makes a declaration in which Parliament, that could be no longer. [Hear, bear the words " on the true faith of a Christian" de they now take, ending with the words " on the true faith of a Christian;" to leave alm the Ro. man Cathulic outh in the shape in which it al present stande; and to propose for the Jews nearly as persuble the words of the outh subscribed to by the Roman Cathelie. To that ther de total I maderdand, object; if the Romen Catholic wath he proposed, a Jow would be ready at once to take it. This would be the general outh I would ropose, leaving out some of the declarations with regard to the proyer of the Pope, to which certainly is not necessary to ask their consent. The resolution that I should propose, would be, when committee, that " it is expedient to remove all

vil disthilities at present existing, affecting Her dajesty's subjects of the Jewish religion, with he like exceptions as are provided for Her Major. y's subjects professing the Roman Catholic relie inn," The bill would be founded on that resolution. The resolution is in the same words es that resolution proposed by Sir R. Grant ja 1833, and which was agreed to by the house without a division. I think it necessary to my a few words in reference to some of the observations of he right hon, gentleman the member for the Univ. versity of Oxford. I see quite ready (the qubbe lord was understood to say) to retain the words of the present outh and declaration so for an they are a senction. The objection offered to those words. as not conveying an obligation, prime entirely House of Lords that the words" on the true faith from the distinction made between using an eath of a Christian" were inserted in the declaration as a sanction, and using an oath as a test. In the courts of justice we ask a Christian to swear on didates for admission into office and into Parlia- the New Testament, and a Jew to sweet on the ment. When the bill was returned to the House Old Testament. We make such a man take that of Commune, the regret was universal that those with which is most obligatory on his commingen. words had been inserted. No one then saw any and we then use the cath as a sanction by which danger in the emission of those words-nor did he will be bound. But it is quite diff-rent when any person defend their insertion on the ground you use an oath as a test by which you intend to that they would exclude Jews from the Legisla. exclude persons from the House of Com name. ture. But where, he would sek, was the danger (Hear, hear.) I would not trugble the House longer if I were not called upon to correct a misconception of the honorable and learned guntleman the Recorder for London, (Mr. Lim) The honorable and learned gentleman might be suppreed to speak with some knowledge on this sobtheir trust as members of Parliament, of having ject, and in professing to snawer my speechcourse to which I do not object, for each portion of t was open to his criticism—he took the openitue nity of making a statement in relation to the late election for the city of London, in which he was most grievously in error. He supposes that my election was carried in consequence of my autociation with Baron Rothschild on that occusion : and again, that in consequence of the honor which was done me by that election, I was induced to bring in a hill for the connecipation of the Jews .-The honorable and learned gentleman is mistaken n both these inferences. The fact was, as he night have seen by the public advertisements. that those gentlemen who were my opponents in 1841, declared they were not inclined to oppose my re election—that they would be satisfied if the entleman who was my colleague in the last Parliament, and who is my cullergue now, were proposed; if they, on the opposite side were allowed to name two other gentlemed adopting their own views. To my election, therefore, they had no objection whatever; and so on my part, I must con-Mr. O'Connell was returned for the enunty of fees-knowing the trouble, the difficulty, and the that / signon ought to perside and influence every course, his own opinions; but as speaker he could Clare, and knocked at the door of the house for risk of a coctest, knowing likewise that with my thiogue did. He said, however, that the seru. not have any. A lough | Indeed it appeared to admission with millions at his back, Mr. Good- official position it is very inconvenient to be the

tity "christianity would not be impaired by the him (Mr. Drummond) that the Speaker was much burn was a member of the cabinet which shrunk piece to the cannity of a political party whom I Mortill, was of the same opinion; and for this her enumed what her age was, and who replied eeded all the privileges which they saked. If been very well satisfied if there had been no such hoped that it would not be necessary for Mr. severe contest as that which I had to undergo -BRANDY, &c., in Hogsheads, FTHE Subscriber has commenced first Subscriber has commenced by their taking He conceived that if Her Majesty were to sumof resistance at one time and humiliation at in 1841, and which asked me to stand again. mid our frigion be endangered by the admission of a ask what was his religious creed, the right hon. snother, in the case of the Jews. He then called as a political party is apt to say in the case of an upon Mr Goulburn for an explanation of the rea- election, " We are much stronger than our oppose where he hopes by strict attention to in the precision of all the privileges of citizens in violat, but as the mouth piece of the house. "No some which had induced him, not only as a mem- ; nents; we will not be countert with having two of husiness and moderate prices, to meet a France, and never had there been more vital piety particular exced, but the same as the rest." It ber of the government, but also as a planter in our own and two of the other side returned; we

entertained at that time his present opinions, he between reliquishing the high boson of representing

sught not to have consented to quelitationize the the city of London, which I was not willing to day

legislature of Jamoica; and if he did not, he or entering upon a seven-contest. I thought I was

night to explain what had caused so extraordinary bound to accept the latter alternative, having been

ich struck by a despatch which Lord Pul- and " order." Religion was the principle which cently exhibited. He reminded the house that present the city But so fa- from Baroo Ro h chitas

most a had recently addressed to the Sultan of thought men to reserve fied; while himseliam shortly before the equification of our Lord and coming forward being an advantage to me in that