tion, the circumstances was on the contrary a tge. It was an home to which he might sutty appre. But when he a ked me for my up. tion. I told him to pursue his own course, and to men appearing on a candidate, I said I would be ready to stand with him. Now, as to the other erstenent, that in consequence of that election i have undertaken to bring forward this mensore, the hon, and learned gentlemen is likewise erns. It so happens that, for a long series of years, whenever there has been a spreading of re-moving religious dissolution before Parliament. I tion of Jews waited upon me, to ask me if I were prepared to being in a measure relieving them from their remaining disabilities. I said I would not Police myself as in the terms of the measure I emdace, our as to the particular time; but Basemed them, if they would be content with my choosing the terms I thought most expedient, Associate by ready to declare at once that I would dartake such a measure. It was therefore, and becomequence of anything that happened at the lite charles that I beneght forward the normane. The high authority of the Recorder of London might have misked some persons as to the actual facts of the case, and it is only to present miseen. erotton that I have rentured at this length t The house then divided, when the number

were for the motion -- Ayes, 253; nors, 136; ma-seity, C7.

The House then went into committee, and the walktion proposed by Lord J. Bussell was agreed On the House restrong.

Sir R. Inglise considered that what the House had just door in committee was tentamental to present ene. He likewise inferred, from what had secured in the debate, that the House had no in-fention to divide on the fact reading of the bill.— No, therefore, suggested that Lord J Rossell. should fix an distant a day for the second reading ad it as to give a Christian country time to expresits sense of the outrage which this bell would in-

. Lard J. Rawell proposed, with the permissiof the House, to introduce his hill, and read it a first time on Monday, and to fix the second read-ing of it for the 7th of February. After the obbrotions of Sir R. Inglis, he was almost inclined and him whether he intended to expel the Jewhom England us the Mouseoes had been expelled

The report of the resolution in committee was

IRELAND.

The Lord Licutenant of Ireland beld Priey Council on Thursday afternoon, at which a proclamation was adopted declaring the Act for the prevention of Crime and Outrage to be in force, from and after the 29th December, in certain districts as a recified.

The proclamation includes the whole counties of Limerick and Tripperary.

Also baronies in several other counties, a

Clare-The batonics of Bunratty, Tulla

Islands Inchiquin, and Clouderlaw. Waterford-The baronies of Gleashiry and Upperthird.
King's County-The baronies of Chadis

Dallybrit, Eglish, and Garrycastle. Rescommon-The becomes of Athlene Ballintobbie, Roscommon, Ballymor, Boyle the parishes of Criev, Kilcansey, K.Inemanagh, and Kileola, in the barony of Frenchpack. Leitrim-The hatonies of Leitrin, Mohill, and Carrigallen.

Cavan-The haronies of Clonmation, Tuflybunes, and Upper Loughtee. Longford-The haronies of Longford, Granard, and Ardach.

According to the Limerick Chronicle, the Special Commission for Limerick will commence on the 4th January. The Judges are ment annuities to that amount for his life. to be Chief Justices Blackburn and Doherty. There are 121 prisoners for trial, of whom 100 are expected to come before the Special We have some addenda to the list of out-

Heunelly, a carman, was murdered near the Bridge at Castlebar on Monday, by some ruffiens, who beat him until they had broken several of his bones. Three men were sub-

present because the the townspeople on sup-On the 8th inst., Greer, a civil officer of Atmagh, was murdered by one Spears, on whom he came to serve a notice; Spears, aided by his wife beat the man to death with

bis own stick. The Tipperary Free Press recounts a case dation. "About four o'clock on Friday morning, as a servant boy of Mr. Charles Blackmore, Rathcoole, was about going to Clonnel from his farm at Ballintober, two men neknown met him at the gate; one of them stopped aside, whilst the other in mored if Frank Morris were within. He was old flo was looking after his master's sheep.

The man then handed him the following-"Take notice, Frank Morris, that if you don't give up mind Clearagh, that one month will not pass by until you may have your bearer. This is the last warning.

"A DETERMINED MURDERBR." The notice was rolled up and tied in brown

paper, and the boy was told to give it to Mor-ris, and that they would call again. No cause can be assigned for this outrage, except that Marris is considered a careful and faithful servant." On Sunday night last, as Major M'Lean

was returning in his gig from Shannon Harbor to his residence Blackwater Lodge, in King's County, some persons stationed behind a wall fired at him; the ball whistled past the Ma-Several notices have been posted up in dif-

ferent places in the parishes of Geashill and Newton, Toliamonre Union, threatening any person who would dare pay poor-rates. The notice also made reference to the collector. The secretary of a Relief Committee in the same union has also been threatened.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE COAST DEFENCES .- Orders have been received at the Royal Assenal, Woolwich, to expedite with all possible speed the armaments for the coast defences of the country and the colonies which are still incomplete, viz. Portsmouth, Gosport, Portsea, &c. Three 8 inch guns of 60 cwt, twelve 6 inch guns of 60 ewt, twenty-scren 32 pounder guns of 56 cwt, three 21 pounder guns of 50 cwt, and three 8 inch howitzers; total, 49. Gravesend-Fifteen 32 pounder guns. Tilbury Fort-Fifty 32 pounders. Medway District-Twenty six 32 pounder guns of 56 cwt. Guernsey-Eleven 24 pounders of 50 cwt, and one 18 pounder gun. Gibraltar-Fourteen 8 inch goes of 55 cut. Malta-Twelve 8 inch guns of 56 cat, and fifty four 32 pounder guns of 53 cwt. Halifax - Nineteen 32 pounder cuns of 55 cwt. Hong Kong --Fourteen 32 pounder gons of 56 cwt, and three 24 pounder guns of 50 cut. The whole of there guns (267 in number) are to be mounted on dwarf traversing platforms, and the Board of Ordnance have decided, on the recommendation of Lt. Col. Hardinge, K. H. direcfor of the Royal Laboratory department, that in all cases where the hatteries are sheltered, and the guns not directly exposed to the fire of an enemy's force, the platforms shall be constructed of imp. on account of its superior lightness and durability; but where the carriage is exposed then it is to be made of wood, astiron platforms are immediately dearroyed by a shot striking them. The platforms of the guas at Gravesend, Tilbury Hong Kong, the Medway district, &c., to the number of 140, are, therefore, to be construsted of spon, and the tempinder of wood.

Morning Chronicle.

last Smithfield Club Cattle Show, were pur- years after by the University of Oxford. chased by the purveyors to the Queen at Windsor, a splendid baron of heef weighing nearly 400 th., from an Ox fed by Mr. lieary Adams, butcher, of Windsor, at Cricklade, will form the principal dish at the Roya

hanquetting table at the Castle to-day. Royal Charities .- On Monday, Torotey and Wednesday her Majesty's Royal Charihave always given my vote, and several times ties were distributed at the Almonty in White-have apoken in f or r of the proposition. As soon half, to the aged and disabled poor, according as I come into office, in the year 1816, a depute to the usual custom, under the immediate dito the usual custom, under the immediate ditection of the Lord Bisho, of Oxford, High able to say what he is, we can easily say Almoner; and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Sah-Almoner and assistants. The number of persons exceeded 1900, who received a crown each, and the Royal Gate Alms were at the same time distributed to 186 coor, aged, blind, and persons who received 13s, each.

ENTRADED NARY SUPERSTRICK .- On Fri day, Salurday, and Sunday week, two men, one of them named Baxter, confined themselves in a room at Rochdale, obstinately totwing to take anything but water, saying that they should be tracslated to another world on Monday. When the day arrived, Lowever, they found themselves yet temaining in this lower world, where they still are. One of them, it is said, gave up a good situation at a foundly, a few weeks ago, to prepare himself for the journey. The deladed men founded their convictions on the 12th chapter of St. Luke's Gospei .- Blackburn's Standard. Mr. Syme, of Edinburgh, has been invited unanimously to fill the late Mr. Liston's place as clinical lectures at the London University

The number of heet root sugar manufactories in France on the 1st ult, was 368, or ten more than at the corresponding period of 1846.

Lord Normanby, the British ambassador, returned to Paris on the 15th ult., and had a long interview with the King, at the Palace of St. Cloud, on the following day. At a late meeting of the Scotch Antiqua-

rian Society, there was exhibited the original death-warrant of Mary Queen of Scots, and an antograph letter of her stern monitor,

The money-order department of the Post Office throughout the United Kingdom has been placed under the control of Rowland Hill. We believe that Mr. Hill contemplates introducing several needful reforms into this E-partment of the public service.

The Government of the states forming the Zollverein are said to intend establishing a commercial university, at which young men destined to become merchants, manufacturers, or commercial lawyers, may receive or complete their education. Some shipowners of Dunkirk have peti-

tioned the French ministry to prohibit the mamifacture of beet root sugar, on the ground that bread is rendered dearer by the growth the Whige always seek shoals and quicksands of heet roots on lands which would otherwise e sown with com. His Belgian Majesty is apprehensive of a

radical movement in his own states. He dames his ministers for their comity to the Catholies, and contends that, as it was they who effected the revolution which placed him on the throne, they were entitled to the special protection of his Government. The death of the Marquis d'Alegre, who was reputed to be one of the greatest niggards

and the wealthiest man in France, will relieve England from the payment of £50,000 n year, as he had expended half a million sterling in the purchase of England Govern-The Mining Journal announces that 'Prince

Albert has, with a view to advance the mining interests of the county of Cornwall, determined on working the South Towan, United Hills, and Wheal Charles mines being parallel lodes." The exportation of rye and other grain

from Poland has been interdicted from the 13th of January next. The hour of want of wan quarquety to

Rome by the discharge of a 24 pounder from the Castle of St. Angelo. The good service-pension, at the disposal of he Admiralty, has been given to Captain

It is said that the Duke de Montehello will succeed the Dake de Broglie in the English

More than fifty slave vessels have been aken on the coast of Africa within the last welve months.

The expenses of the late civil war witzerland are 5,000,000 francs. Louis Philippe and the royal family took

up their residence at the Tuilleries, for the winter, on the 21st ult-The number of men who deserted from the British army during the year ending on the

1st of April, 1846, was 2665. DR. HAMPDEN.

From the New York Albion. The contest with regard to this gentleman and his numination to the eLe of Hereford, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Musgrave to the Archbishopric of York, has ended in his election by the Dean and Chapter. The in-Anence of the crown has prevailed, as it always does whenever the minister of the day thinks proper to ally it with popular clamour

Lord John Russell then has carried his point a spite of all remonstrances; but victories are sometimes too dearly purchased, and Lord John will find that such bas been the case in this instance. Neither of his appointments in the present case have been popular with the church party, Dr. Mosgrave baving little to recommend him but his radical politic. We | bostile and dangerous character. The fol will let the reader see what Bell's Messenger, one of the best informed and most moderate conservative journals in the Kingdom, says: " As we have reached that happy season of Christmas in which all Englishmen more peculiarly devote themselves to the enjoyment of their homes and their families, and to the delightful intercourse of social and domestic life, in a word, as all around us is breathing of peace, happiness, and mutual kindiiness,-as half the churches of the great metropolis are ringing forth their merry peaks,

whilst the remoter towns and cities are all receiving their coming relatives and friends with that hearty affection and English welcome which becomes us as a Christian community,-we really cannot induce ourselves to drop an unwelcome word which may interrupt the general contentment and introduce political discord and dissension in a scene of o much cheerfulness and natural enjoyment. Let us be allowed, therefore, for the present, to dismiss Lord John Russell to become the Christmas visitor of the Baron Rothschild, or at least to share the coming holidays between the Baron and Dr. Hampden, with perhaps a day or two to spare for Dr. Musgrave, the new archbishop, who, a few months only since, so zealously led the Radical politics of the university to which he belongs. Let us wish even Lord John that peace which he himself seems so little to desire and pursue, who in the midst of general good will almost approaching partiality for his person and ad-

every christian in the community." As to Dr. Hampden himself, we will give the sentiments of another Conservative Jansnal, equally able, moderate and constitutional, The Britannia, edited by the Rev. G. Croly, themselves, in their future course, without

ministration, he has come forward with a set

of measures, which must unite against him

The appearance of the new Bishop's name HER MAJESTY'S NEW YEAR'S CIPTS TO in the rescript from Whitehall settles all queswill be as beneficial to New York and New York and New Horse Poor.—Her Majesty has commanded tions as to Lord John Russell's determination England, in manufacturing and commercial Interest quantity of provisions is to be given wholly baffle us. Are they the talent, the half a century agr. The manufacturers of the world interesting in the periodes of Windsor and Clewer; the rewhich of those points is Dr. Hampden more will be mute benefitted by holding possession to the superiod of the world which of those points is Dr. Hampden more will be mute benefitted by holding possession to the superiod of the speedy complement work, the only link from amongst the most deserving of the needy and distressed, by the Hon, and Rev. C. L. Contensy ther Majesty's domestic chaplain. such distressed, by the Hon, and Rev. C. L. Courtensy ther Majerty's domestic chaplain, the Rev. I. Governors, the Rev. M. Gould, and the Rev. S. Hawtey, swisted by the church wardens and overnores and ladies of the visiting committee.

The Rev. M. Hawtey and the Rev. M. Gould, and the wardens and overnores and ladies of the visiting committee.

The Rev. M. Hawtey and the Rev. M. Gould, and the country—

The has been long in a position are, therefore in favor of holding on to Mexical and the Rev. M. Gould, and the winds are, therefore in favor of holding on to Mexical and the Rev. M. Gould, and the whole of the public under circumstances which it whatever shillify necessary for him to exhibit and in all probability be has done so; and yet to what the collected, and let the whole of that ignomant people he set to work, in

HER MAJESTY'S CHRISTMAS BARON OF publishing "unsound doctrine" in his Bamplexe .- As none of the prize beasts exhibited den lecture sermons fifteen years ago, and by his Royal Highness Prince Albert at the bis being consured for those doctrines four

> In these observations we have avoided give ing any decided opinion of the nature of Dr. Hampslen's theology. Our reason is, the extreme difficulty which we find in discovering his actual sentiments. Itis language is so cloudy, his notions are so vague, and his desions so contradictory, mystical and elusive, that we might as well grasp a shadow. We doubt whether he is fully aware of the nature of his own conceptiors. But, without being what an English Bishop ought to be, pure, true and faithful, in that high and primary declaration-" In the beginning was the Word. and the Word was with Gad, and the Word

was God." Now to these remarks which are in the bouths of nearly all zealous churchmen-to the elequent remonstrances of the Dean of Hereford to the Queen, given in our present number-and to the protest of a large portion of the Bench of Bishops given in our last, Lord John turns a deaf car. Throughout the whole affair he has sought to gain an inglorious popularity, by writing insulting answers to these high dignities of the church who addressed him. Here is another of his letters; it is addressed to the Dean of Hereford, above

" Woburn Abbey, Dec. 25. Sin,-I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 221d inst., in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the

" I have the honor to be, your humble servant,

"J. RUSSELL The very Rev. Dean of Hereford." The Dean in his letter had merely defended s right to elect a Bishop in accordance with Congé a' elire. Wohurn Abbey was a

fitting place from which to write such an epistle, since it was once church property, and njustly sirzed by an unscrupulous monarch, and given to his Lordship's ancestors. Harry VIII. could hardly have issued a rescript more domineering and insulting.

But the practical evils arising from all this

will be, that Lord John Russell will alienate from himself a large body of good and influential men, who felt pre-disposed to become attached to his person and government. The treason and treachery of Peel to his party would have brought thousands under the banner of Russell, if that Russell had acted with wisdem and discretion. It was a capital error to take up Dr. Hampden, or any man as a histon, against whom aught could be urged, since there were, as Dr. Croly remarks, 500 or 5000 in the church, as estimable as Dr. Hampilen, and against whom no elijection did exist. It shows a great lack of judgment in the Premier, but it at the same time proves the truth of the remark of Sheridan-that on which to shipwreck themselves.

Dr. Hampden at the eleventh hour made his defence and confession of faith. A movement in his favor was also made in the University of Oxford, fifteen of the heads of houses having spoken in his behalf, and the Deter moves sullenly and silently into his hishoprick. But Lord John will feel the effects of it for many a day to come.

GENERAL PAREDES AND THE STEAMER TEVIOT.

From the New York Albion. It will be in the recollection of our readers censure for giving conveyance to General

that Capt. May of the Teriot incurred much Paredes, from Cuba to Vera Cruz, and secretly landing him at the latter place. The matter became a subject of cumplaint from the American to the British Government, and among the documents lately published at Washington. we find the result of that complaint in the following despatch from Lord Palmerston to Mr. Bancroft :--

Farrier Office Loudon } Sta :- In answer to your letter of the 8th nstant (nlt.,) complaining of the conduct of Captain, of the British mail steamer Teviot. in having conveyed General Paredes from the Havana to Vera Cruz in the month of August last. I have the honor to state to you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admirally, having investigated the circumstances of the affair, her Majesty's government have informed the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, to whom the steamer Teviot belongs, that the directors are hound to testify in a marked manner, their disapproval of Capt. May's conduct, in having thus abused the indulgence afforded to the company's vessels by the government of the United States; and the directors of the company have accordingly stated to her Majesty's government that they will immediately suspend Captain May from his command; and that they publicly and distinctly condemn any action on the part of their officers which may be regarded as a breach of faith towards the government of the United States, or as an infringement or invasion of regula tions established by the United States offi-

cers in those ports of Mexico which are occupied by the forces of the United States. I have the honor to be, &c., PALMERSTON. George Baneroft, &c. &c. &c.

We are glad to see an improper act so compily disaround and punished, but we annot but feel the singularity of the displeasure of the American cahinet on this abject, when compared with a similar act of ts own on giving free admission to Santa Anna, another Mexican general of a far more lowing short letter from Mr. Bancroft, when at Washington as Secretary of the Navy, appears in jux's-position to Lord Palmerston's-

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,) May 13, 1846. Commodore :- If Sania Anna etaleavors to

enter the Mexican ports you will allow him to pass freely. Respectfully yours, Geo. Bancroft. Commodore David Conner,

Commanding Home Squadron. RUMORS OF PEACE WITH MEXICO .- The umors of peace with Mexico are again reived by the last intelligence from that quarer, and seem to have some form and pressure These rumors seem to be mixed up with British diplomacy and British anxiety for settlement of our affairs with Mexico, and were conveyed in a British ship of war to

New Orleans. We have no doubt that the British Government is very anxious for any kind of a prace between the United States and Mexico, se that the American army may be withdrawn from that country. The possession, or holdng, or annexation of Mexico, would be a terrible blow to British supremacy and British capitalists in this hemisphere. The moment out army receded to a defensive lien, would see the British government taking steps to take porsession of Mexico. For this reason, we trust that no treaty may be made between the United States and Mexico, but that annexation may become the permanent result of the present anomalous condition of things. We want no prace with Mexico- no termination of hostilities—no withdrawal of our troops. Our Mexican relations are in an excellent condition, and may be permitted to shape any difficulty or trouble. In our view, the will agree to no treaty, and that all Aimors n regard to peace are idle and baseless England wants Mexico-France maj want but we want no such thing as a treaty with Mexico .- N. Y. Herold.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

RUMORS OF PEACE-Despatches British Courier - Santa Anna embarad for San Blus-Defeat of Guerillas-Expedition ogainst Cholula-Restoration of Aggrican

Prisoners. Peressycon, Va., Jan 20. The overland express from New Oleans eached here with papers of the 14th from the city. There had been several from Vera Cruz on the 14th and touched at Tampro.

The most important intelligence is that bere were indefinite but current rumors of ecret negotiations being in progress which promise to result in a treaty of peace. Despitches were received at Vera Cruz on the neht of the 31st, by the arrival of a confier from Mr. Boyle, the British Charge. They wee immediately forwarded to New Orleans a the British brig-of-war Daring. Nothing postive was known concerning the contents of these despatches, but it is supposed they reised to negotiations for peace formed at Vera timz. from sending them in a vessel of war intead of waiting for a steamer.

Col. Miles, with 1,500 men, left VeraCiaz for the Capital. Gen. Marshall was awiting the arrival of this train at Jalapa. () the 20th Mr. Reynolds, attached to compay D. of the 8th regiment of infantry, was bug at Jalapa, for the murder of some Meman

It is reported in the Mexican paper- that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulce for the port of San Blas.

A letter from Querelaro states that thecovernment was doing all in its power to gt the new members of Congress together, ad it was believed that body would assemble bout the middle of January. Advices have been received from Maztlan to the 20th ult. The guerillas under Mieres

had made an attack upon the Cape, but

were completely touted, and Migares and many other Mexicans killed. An expedition was dispatched on the ight of the 21st against Cholulu, to appresent some Mexican officers. A skirmish look place-three Mexicans were killed and bree

wounded. A number of American prisoners wh had been taken at various times by the Mexians had been sent to Col. Childs from Zacatla by Izunzia, the former Mexican Governt-of Puebla, asking an exchange for Col. Pror. If not admissable, an equal number of Maicans was requested, and if neither proposing should be anopted, they might be consisted voluntarily restored. Col. Childs replied hat he could not comply with either proposition and that the Mexicans were indebted of a great number of prisoners released duringhe war. He returned sincere thanks for kindess | vast and fertile regions called Canada. shown to the prisoners now voluntarily released, and would with pleasure emulatable enemy's kindness toward all Mexicanscho might become prisoners.

MEXICAN OPINIONS OF THE AMERICANS The Star translates the following pavage of a letter written in the city of Mexico, and sublished in the Moneliano of the 16th ulf "The Americans who have been expected have arrived, after committing a thousand xesses in every place through which they are passed; in this city they have occupied by see he Convent de las Vascaines, the house of avenging their brethern killed in 1838, are ommitting all kinds of evils and excessfamily, to go and live in the woods, for't is will never be forgotten." much preferable living among wild beastehan with such fellows. The tiger Scott opposite the experience because he supposes they in the manual apears. have neither time nor temper to tell you all that our illustrious conquerors are doing here. Pray God this rabble may not go to your place.

f they do, don't wait for them." The Star then comments with great werer ty upon the letter, and upon the representations of Mexicans generally in regardto the

deportment of our troops in mexico. THE MEXICAN PRISONERS. From the American Star, Dec. 24. We alluded yesterday to the liberation, by order of the American Commander-irrchief, of the Mexican soldiers who have men in confinement since they were taken arioners of war in the battles before the capital. The five hundred. They all bear with item a semistice, was of a momentary character. paper, signed by the Arch-bishop of Statico, and the president of the Ayuntiamento, certilying that they have bound themselves by an oath not again to take up arms in the eisting war, until they have been duly exchanged. It will be seen, therefore, that the church has ent its sanction to this step, and that these soldiers go forth under its protection and authority. Of course no attempt will be made to impress them again into the Mexicon service. They cannot themselves be too Areful that they do nothing at variance with he obligations which they and their spiritual father have contracted. We have noticed many of the liberated prisoners in the streets anishops asking alms, with their certificates in their handr. Whether worthy objects of diarity or not, we are not advised. Being abla hodied their confinement, those who are industrious

can no doubt find employment, and this support themselves and their families. QUERETARD.

From the American Star; of Der. 9. Seventeen deputies were at Quaetaro, eady for the assembling of the new Congress The Monitor publishes a list of those who were present at a preliminary meeting. The revolutionists are brought to a stand, public minion being too strong for them. Many of the chiefs had given in their adhesion to the Government, and avoved their determnation to aid it to the best of their means and wility. They think it the best and surest course to leave the General Government and the State at liberty to form their own opinions in regard o prace or war-thus submitting to the xigencies of the time and to the will of the majority. The Monitor's correspondent thinks the members of the new Coughts will readily and efficiently work together inasnuch as they will cast aside every thing like the gratification of personal interest or wavvorthy prejudices.

NIAGARA FALLS SCAPENSION BRIPGE .-We have been informed that Mr. Elist, the Engineer and Contractor of the Ningara Falls suspension Bridge, has arrived at the Falls by the first of June next, and moving the unterials required for the more expensive structure. The public will then have an opportunity of forming an opinion of the nature f the work, as it will be sufficiently wide to allow stone cars and carriages to pass. The whole structure is to be finished com dete by the 1st June, 1849, and judging tom the high character, both in Europe and America, which Mr. Ellet commands in his profession, we do not hezzard too much in saying, that this Bridge as a stupendons work of art, will be worthy of its magnificent site. We are happy also to hear, that the Great Western Railroad, in that neighborhood, goes that on the morning of New Year's Day a on the subject. The reasons of the choice respects, as the amenation of Louislana was been at work for the last two results a which been at work for the last two months; which

The inundation which caused so much dis-

From the Toronto Herald

dom of British tyranny, through the patriotic efforts of an hostile invasion by armed brigands, calling themselves "sympathisers," is now content to "hide his time," in the hope that, what with the blundering policy of England towards her Trans-atlantic possession and the onward progress of the reform, or in plainer words revolutionary, movement within the Colonies themselves, the Canadas will have no choice, under the force of circumstances, but to quietly amalgamate with the great Republic. Acting upon this expectation, we are therefore not surprised to find the American papers indulging in, to them, the deasing articipations, which, according to their political views, bave been called forth by the results of the recent general election. To the thorough-going republican, British Canada is a continual thorn in his side : for. so long as monarchical institution exists in the North American Colonies, so much longer will be deferred that democratic millenium, when the "sovereign people" shall prevail, and democracy extend its outstretched wings over the whole continent of America, from the icebergs of Greenland to the modely deltas of the Mississippi. Brother Jonathan has beconer or later, Canada most yield itself captive to republican influences, that the grea majority of the loco-foco party actually look upon the British provinces as withheld from the States only by the arbitrary presence of British bayonets, and every now and then, as occasion offers, congratulate themselves upon the era of Canadian redemption being so much nearer band. The success at the hustings which has attended the movement party in Opper Canada, headed by Robert Buldwin and the anti-British party in Lower Canada with Lafontaine as its leader, has greatly stimulated these democratic hopes of Bruther Jonathan; and the republican enlogies heaped by Mone. Papineau upon that "classic land of liberty, the powerful confederation of the United States," has actually put our " neighhor" into a ferment of delight at the prospect of annexation thereby opened to his vision .-By way of illustrating the matter we shall lay before the resider a few "notions" on the subject gathered from the United States Journals. The New York Tribune, with which the gallows-bred McKenzie is connected, liscourses in the following strain, viz:

"What a series of ups and downs the olitician's life is composed of! In 1836 Mr. Papinean was speaker, at Quebec, with a majority of twenty to one at his back. In 1847, he was an ontlaw, with £1,000 on his head. In 1838, he was to be put to death untried, if found in Canada. In 1817, he is fulminating once more his anathemas against Colonial role, refusing office and elected to it. In 1848, he will be the successor of Sir Allan McNah, the hero of Fort Schlosser, as Speaker of the third United Parliament of those

"The approaching session of the New Parliament, the remarkable characters about to reappear on the political theatre, and the inevitable changes demanded by existing circumstances, will tender Canada affairs more interesting to the American reader than they have been since the revolt."

The Buffalo Express comes out more deadly hut cantiously nevertheless, and offers the following opinions on the state of affairs in Canada:-

"Several public journals have expressed the opinion that the Canadas were on the eve Echeverria and Teran, who, they say are of another outbreak. We discover no such agents of the government. A body of Teans | indications. The rising must eventually as arrived, who flattered with the ida of come. The seed has been sown but ther are no evidences of early germination,-When time arrives, the Imperial Government This is no longer to be borne, and it went be | will manifest no such indignation and resentfar better to have a legion of demons fre ment at American sympathy as was exhibited than these criminal ferocious men. For y- ten years ago. The Mexican war has laught self, I intend to leave immediately, withiny | England, and the test of Europe a lesson that

The Writer, it will be seen, notwithstanding the effected moderation of his tone, fully believes that the time will arrive when these Provinces must eventually become part and parcel of the Union. But the Rochester Democrat disdains to misce the matter at all, and openly arow its expectation that " another rebellion is ripening in Canada." As the remarks of the Democrat may fairly be taken as representing the general sentiments of the American people with regard to Canada, we

shall quote them as follows, viz :--"We have watched with much interest the growing discontent in Canada for the past year. Every thing betokens another political struggle at hand. Ever since the late rebellion, the seeds then sown have gradually germinated. The return of Mr. Papineau to Lower Canada has given fresh hopes of an ultimate release from thraldom. The attemptnumber liberated, we are told, is not in from ed union of the French and Loyalist, after the

"The movers in the plot nove going on are the leading men of the French origin in the Lower Province. Several of the most wealthy gentlemen in Quebec and Montreal are active and bold in their determination. An organization of an Association has been made the head-quarters being at the former city, for Progress and Reform in Canada. A copy of a secret circular has been discovered by the Government recommending auxiliary societies in every Parish, with the names of the officers to be forwarded to the Presidential Board at Quebec. The discovery has caused much

uneasiness with the Cown party. "An Election for Parliament is now i progress and conducted with great spirit. Reform candidates are up in almost every district, even where there is the least hope, in Upmen, however, who have fared well since | per Canada. The object is a thorough organization of the party. Mr. Papineau has issued an address of six columns, setting forth their grievances. Like O'Connell, in his Irish proceedings, he is for Reform and Progress is a lawful manner, and discourages overt acts. in order that the Government can take no advantage of the move. He says the Union the Provinces is a failure, accomplished t keep down the French populace, and re-agitate all the measures that were raised when he was obliged to become a (ngitive. He i tor a legislative council to be elective; esponses Republicanism, and desires a dissolution of the Union. The Royal party denomi-

nate him a Robespierre and Marat, ready to wade in English blood. He lectures at large on the advantages of Republican government, and the mischief and disadvantage of English connection. He

desires a Lower Canadian Republic. Sir Robert Peel lately affirmed in a speech that Canada was of but little use to England Lord Sydenham in his correspondence has said the same thing. If they will force themselves upon us we certainly shall un object to the 222,700,000 acres which they

The opinions, or rather the hopes, of Brother Jonathan, so far as political tenden cies are concerned, are very little likely to be and commenced this truly noble work. It is realized. Beyond doubt the combined ultra his intention to suspend a temporary Bridge radical influence of Lower and Upper Canada would venture in 1848 upon the same fevolutionary attempt made in 1836-7 were there any chance of success. But as "another rebellion in Canada," can only originate where the former one first presented itself our neighbor" may rest contented that the party cautioned by the last will not hastily experience another. It is true that several persons who distinguished themselves as rebels" in the out-break of 1837-8, are now elected to the Provincial Logislature, among most prominent leaders; but these men, like quarantine, or visitation by him, and to make for a man must pustain some loss to entitle him thing like indepthilence about their personal safety is arrant cowards, when their personal safety is arrant cowards, when their personal safety is fixed by law, and the commissioners state concerned, and like the rest of their party, that his accumulation during five months character for honesty and integrity is so firmly

ter how favorable may have been the issue to appeal to the people, we have no apprehension in regard to " another rehellion in Canatress on Saturday and Sunday, has almost en-tirely subsided from Griffintown, although the da." However much radication may for river still remains nearly on a level with Com- the time being, chance to have the accordency. missioner Street. Considerable anxioty was there is an extensive, and a powerful enough has the exhibition amounted? He has pub- rant and malignant people he set to work, in felt during the last day or two, for the willage British feeling in the Province-notwithstandthe juddieled a pumphlet, in which he states lished sermone, an inaugural lecture and a proper way, under North American superinthe one of the self-lede of Scinde contains some similar matters; yet who knows more tendence, and there is no doubt, that in less tressing remours were in circulation, from the alliance with the heroes of St Enstache—to tendence, and there is no doubt, that in less tendence, and there is no doubt, that in less tendence, and there is no doubt, that in less the strength of lie. Hampdon now than they know of him fallow years, the apposition of Now England will sink into nothing, and that that parties of the free years ago?

In fact, the only celebrity of Dr. Hampdon portion of the same time tendence, and there is no doubt, that in less then twelve years, the apposition of Now England will sink into nothing, and that that parties of the free done, and the steamheast Prince every has been done, and the steamheast Prince every has been done, and the steamheast Prince every has been done, and the steamheast time the Colony by an appeal to a meet the Colony by an appeal to a meet the Colony by an appeal to a meet the from the less, is quite safe. — Mont. Similar the same time we thus refer the law in the less the colony by an appeal to a meet the from the less, is quite safe. — Mont. Similar the same time we thus refer the from the less, is quite safe.

of the British population of Canada, we cannot venture to deny that the unhappy policy of Great Britain towards he North American Brother Ionathan, having failed in his at-tempt to redeem the Conadas from the thraiparent state and its colonial dependenciesthe score of disaffection.

THE EMIGRATION OF 1847.

From the Quebec Mercury. We have received two interesting docunexts on the subject of the immigration of are, respectively, the "Report of the Comissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, to the Legislature of the State," and the "Report of the Emigration Society of Montreal,"

The New York Commissioners appear to ave encountered difficulties in the discharge of their duty, sufficiently harrassing to have intimidated any but the most persevering of men. At the period of their assumption of contained a larger number of patients than t had ever before received, and the Commissioners of idealth had, in consequence, to in length, calculated to receive 128 patients. As even at that early period of the season the number of destitute and the sick arriving had crowded all the available hospital, an immediate arrangement was entered into for all the spare mom in the hospitals and alms houses belonging to the city, at the rate of \$1 per week for the destitute, and \$1 50c. per week for the sick. Owing to the continued increase of sick i

was found needful to remove convalencents, to

the Alms Houses, to make room in the Qua-

rantine Hospital, and which necessitated the

erection of another huilding of 600 feet in

ength. The charge for the sick sent to the Alms Houses was raised 50 per cent, within week, from the same cause, and the Comnissioners forced to lease three large buildings known as the Long Island Farms .-Every arrangement had been made to open hem when the neighborhood became alarmed for the spread of fever, and on the 27th May these premises were burnt to the ground, -an act of incondiarism it is believed; at the same time the further use of the building occupied by the Commissioners as an office at which applications for the relief of the sick and nestitute were made, was forbidden. Other institutions simultuneously closed their dones gainst these distressed treatures. A Dr Wilson and the governors of the New York hospital happily stepped in at the moment in aid of the tortured commissioners, and received orgent cases, surgical and fever, at \$2 per week. About the same time two large govsick had hitherto been sent to the Quarantine Hospital in carriages, in the Staten Island to the decision of the House; or whether they would be unable to appreciate the subliment Ferry Boats, except one case of small pox, quence of the refusal of all other means of conveyance. On the 4th June the proprietors of the Ferry Boats gave notice that sick persons would not be taken in the boats after that day. It had then become very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to procure carriages, as the drivers were in dread of the fever, and carriages and horses were purchased to convey the sick to the hospitale. Emcontact with the infected paupers gradually multiplied, and it is stated, even, that "patients sent to the steamboats hired to convey them to the Quarantine Hospital, when seen by the crews, were refused admittance on hoard-the boats in some instances leaving the wharf, and in some cases the crew leaving the steamboats!" This state of things had gradually become truly appalling; - the Health Officer stated that he could not receive any more into the Hospital; admittance could not be obtained for either sick or destitute in the Alms House; the City Hospital and Dr. Wilson's Hospital were full, and the outbuildings at the old Alms House were constantly occupied by the sick duily brought in, whilst cases of ship-fever appeared in many parts of the city. The crection or tents at the Quarantine was then suggested, but obected to by the Health Officer. This refusal, coupled with the then excited state of the sublic mind, created fresh embarrassment.-A large vacant edifice, distant six miles from the city, was the next place taken and fitted up. Again the Commissioners were required to remove their patients from the yard adjoining the Alms House, which necessitated them

to purchase a covered barge of 100 tons. which was fitted up, and officered, and a steamboat expressly chartered to transport hither the sick. From that time matters appear to have pro ceded more smoothly, and an infinite amount of assistance and aid, in various ways, was afforded to the destitute and wretched beings which during the whole of this warm winter who thus depended upon the charity and generosity of strangers. As with 42, many of the emigrants were entirely destitute of clothand hedding required in hospital that, in addition to the clothing purchased and made at Ward Island, the Commissioners, up to the ust mentioned, 10,308 articles of clothing and

The number of passengers arrived at New York from the 5th May to 30th September in- taken of the transaction. Perhaps the anclusive, and for whom commutation money thorities are not aware of it. When the life was paid, or hands given, was 101,516, of whom only 25 were bonded.

Of said passengers there were natives of-Germany 43,203 England & Wales 6.541 Holland 2,966 France Scotland Switzerland Norway Relgion West Indies Italy Sweden.... Sprin. Denmark..... Portugal..... Poland.... East Indica..... South America....

Total101,516 The synopsis of the Report indicates in the nost ample terms the difficulties the commissioners had to struggle with, and appendices added furnish sufficient proof of the efficiency of their exections. We are not informed of the remoneration, if any, received by these | belief. Mr. Joshua Terratt has commenced, gentlemen, but it is stated that one officer, at east, possessed himself of a flou's share of the spoils. The Health Officer, who is re- If done with a view of obtaining heary dam-

ciety is a diffuse affair, but painfully exple-On the score of politics, therefore, no matthe reform or movement party of the recent tion of the British North American province. In its general assertions it is strikingly descriptive of the emigration during the season when the services of this invaluable society were in full play, and its truthful statements. general tenor:

> Probably there are few cases on record where and pholesale sickness and sufferinge buildings.

Grosse Isle-indeed we might go farther back, possessions has been so disastrous, so levelling, and say, from the time they got on ship board, so utterly fogotful of that reciprocity of oblieation which ought to prevail between the ed supply of water-its damaged provisionsand its utter want of ventilation, commenced and has carried on the face of it the almost the process of decimating their numbers .distinctly perceptible arowal that her own How was it with the Lord Ashburton, with Colonies, their trade and their products are of its 470 souls-one hundred and twenty died no more, if perhaps so much value in their before they reached Montreal, although all eyes as the trade and the products of foreign despatch was seed in forwarding them on and perhaps hostile countries—that the Colonies would be almost justified in thinking the time was about to arrive when their annexatranspired after landing here. Probably not tion to the "powerful confederation of the one half of the whole number were living to United States" would become our necessity, usher in the new year-and the sickness on not our choice, and a result, countenanced board this vessel was principally dysentery, more by the Mother Country acting under arising from badness of food. There is noththe baneful influences of free trade, than ac- ing singular in the fact which we learn by quiesced in by the Colonies themselves on the recent mails, that landlords in Ireland are becoming the subjects of signal vengeance with the peasantry, if all that is told of them by those who have been sent out by the landlords be true. Takens a sample of their humanity, one of her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Palmerston. His tenants, if we may believe what they have asserted on arriving here, the past season, which supply additional were taken from their little homesteads, where proof of the melancholy character of that most had been been and where they expected most had been born, and where they expected influx of human beings and of the exertions to have ended their days, under the positive made to relieve and provide for them, both assurance that they should be supplied with here and in the United States:—these papers suitable clothing on their passage and on suitable clothing on their passage, and on their landing here, they should receive a certain sum of money to supply their immediate necessities, and assist them to reach their places of location, -neither of which did they et, agreeably to promise. They came out in e Robert Watson. Carments were, indeed, given out by the Captain; but in such slinted measure, that it seemed but solemn mockery -for how did they land here in the month of November? Men without coats, and with office, the 5th May last, the Matine Hospital but partial representatives for pantaloons .--Women without shawls, or cloaks, or bennets, or stockings, or shoes-and children with erect temporary wooden buildings 228 feet say nothing of their bare heads, and arms, and hardly a whole covering to their backs ; to fert. One woman was in such a state of nudity on arriving here, that a sheet was thrown These were the tenants of a man who sits in Her Majesty's Cabinet, of a sovereign whose dominions encirele the globe, upon some portions of which the sun never sets, and over which the drum-beat is heard in one continu-

have been experienced as among the Immi-

grants of 1847. From their first landing at

ous sound throughout the 24 hours."

There is, however, "balm in Gilead" and we have pleasure in predicting, upon onre au-thority, that it is the intention of the Imperial government to amend the Passenger Act so as assimulate it to that now in force in the United States, one of the provisions of which will be that every adult shall be entitled to 12 superficial fret; and it is pretty well ascertained that if an addition to the poll tax be sanctioned by our House of Assembly it will be confirmed in England.

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1849.

A Telegraphic Report from Montreal received yesterday, assures as that the Governor General will assemble the new Parliament as soon as he can ascertain from his Council, whether they intend to meet the country as will resign instanter, and allow his Excellency the Parliament will be called together by the beginning of March.

ANOTHER SOLDIER SAVED .- Three months ago the British Whig recorded a singular case of personal intrepidity, evinced by Mr. Wm. Medley, one of the Cate Receives on the Cataragni, Bridge, in saving, at the extreme peril of his own, the life of one of the Queen's Rifles, who in one of the darkest nights of the year, had fallen over the balustrades of the Draw Bridge iato the water. And it was hinted at the time, that the proper mode to mark a due sense of such conduct, was for the man's commanding officer to report the same to the Commandant, in order that the service rendered be officially acknowledged. But, like many other acts of the kind, the affair passed over without notice ; the captain Monday morning last another case of the same kind occurred, and another soldier's life was saved; but the saver of life, on this occasion, was Mr. John Davidson, another Gate Keeper on the same bridge. A soldier of the XX Regiment, being slightly intoxicated, on his way home to barracks, had wandered on the ice and lost himself. This happened between three and four o'clock in the morning. Although within a few yards of his home, he light in the Toll House, and soon fell into the deep water through the treacherons ice, has been unable to bear the weight of a man. His cries alarmed the Gate Keeper, ing; and so frequently was a change of beds who immediately hostened to his assistance; with the help of a ladder and other aids, 17th July, had caused to be made up and sent succeeded in rescuing the poor man from to the Marine Haspital and the the island his dangerous position. This happened on to this time, no official notice has been of any of Her Majesty's subjects is saved at sea, by any foreign ressel, one of the Queen's Principal Secretaries of State is commissioned to acknowledge the service by letter, often accompanied by a Gold Medal or some other equally substantial token. But when the lives of any of Her Majesty's soldiers are saved, the actions are not deemed worthy of the same mode of acknowledgment. Drawing public attention to these matters may possibly have the effect of clusing some enquiry into their merits; and we may yet have

merely modding-not asleep. THE LATE FIRE .- Mr. Robert Jackson in a published letter denies having accused or suspected Mr. Joshua Terratt, of having set fire to his premises. The matter therefore rests upon credibility; whether Messys. Simpson and Alexander's joint testimony, or Mr. light. Jacksons's denial, is the most worthy of a Civil Action against Mr. Robert Jackson. will be executed to avoid any such course as will bring them into collision with the government.

that his accumulation during five months character for honesty and integrity is so firmly will be executed to avoid any such course as amounted to appeared of £2,500! A sating costablished, that had the accumulation been simple voter, and without writing to sating them into collision with the government.

The Report of the Montreal Emigrant Soperance in Kingston would have believed it. person in Kingston would have believed it. Person in Kingston would have believed it.
The same thing may be said of the other indivise; then "The Church!" would derive Later. vidual accused.

it in our power to say, that the authorities are

dual accused.

All I demand of you aren of it The Potential Another Price. On Wednesday no partially or favor tigm any of your rening, shout eight n'clock, an alarm of fire the proceeded from a house its. evening, shout eight n'clock, an alarm of fire was heard. It proceeded from a house in will bring home to meny an oristocratic and wealthy proprietor of goodly acres in the old country a charge of selfish inhumanity. We was soon consumed, as was also an editioning cannot do better than extract the following shed. The Fire Brigade were specific outside colborus Street, or cupied by lodgers, which was soon consumed, as was also an adjoining shed. The Fire Brigade were speedily queste to the tirties like as in the spet, and by their excitions, the fire was prevented from extending itself to the adjoining to death many the Doubtful whether he will excite buildings. portion of the Report, which expresses its spot, and by their exettions, the fire was pre-

VEST THE COMMERCIAL BARE-On Friday morning, a run of a couple of honrs occusted at the Parent Institution in Kingston. It was occasioned by a singular, though Indicross misapprehension. An Auctioneer in town find to pay a draft from New York in specie on Thursday, which draft lay at the British North American Bank. In looking up the money the payer had about, \$30 in Commercial Bank Bills, which, although as good as specie here, he feared would not-be received as specie by the Teller. In this dilemma, the Auctioneer sent to the Commercial Bank the \$30 in notes for specie, which obtaining, he took up his draft, and that affair was at an end. But by some accident, or design, we know not which, the transaction was mistated; and before night, the most ludicrous reports were affoat. All the small holders were alarmed, and by all kinds of schemes and tricks, some positively disbonest, endeavored to pass away their Commercial Bank Bills. Next morning, as sonn as the Bank doors were opened, every thing became right. All who came for specie got it -not in Euglish silver, but in Spanish or American money; and as we before said, by twelve o'clock the ran was quite over; and many persons who had carried away silver in the morning, came of their own accord, and returned it in the afternoon. The Commercial Bank does not stand in need of our good word. It is one of the safest and soundest institutions in Canada; having cautious, canny people at its head; and while the Province remains attached to Great Britair, no fear need be entertained of its solvency. Should this idle report spread abroad, we caution our distant readers not to place the smallest credit in it.

CY NOT REPORM BUT FACTION .- " And when the scrutinies are decided, and McLean s turned out of Stormont-Cameron out of Cornwall-Stevenson out of Prince Edward -and Webster out of Waterloo -as there is every probability of their being." We clip the above from the Clobe. The Reformers. complain that the Conservatives unseated their opponents unjustly and illegally .-Whether they did or not, it would now appear that the Reformers intend (if the Globe may be credited,) to follow the example. This may he retaliation, but not equity. If the Reformers wish to retain the Government in their own bands long, they must be exceedingly careful to eschew the errors of their pre-

PHYSICAL VERSUS MORAL - Whether the Physical wants should be remedid through the Moral, or the Moral through the Physical, has been a question which has occupied the attention of philosophers and philanthepoisters for centuries. Without attempting to decide the question, there can be no doubt that when the Physical condition is impaired, it demands. the first attention. For idstance-a person Ministers of the Crown, and submit themselves | whilst suffering from a severe Bilious atlant, lessons of philosophy, even though enunciated to choose another Ministry. In either case, by the divine Plate. How much more wellcome to the sufferer would be a box of Dr. Backer's Laxative Pills, se efficacious in eradi. cating this distressing maledy.

On Thursday, the Hon. J. A. Meedonald left town for Montreal, to resume his dudier in the direction Conneil.

THE WEATHER still remains open, was seasonable, and disagrecable." No sleighing. F.7-M.A.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK. .. To the Editor of the British Whig

Sin,-A rumor was extensively affoat today, that the Commercial Bank of this City had suspended specie payments, and that I . was the originator of such calumnious remor. of the rescued man's company not even slop- I can only say, that such a charge is effireping at the gate, on his daily walk to town, to ly unfounded; though from what took place thank the young man for his courage. On in my store yesterday, it is propable took such

rumor originated there. I had a small note of \$120 due yesterday at the Bank of British North America and able in United States Currency, When sent my brother, Mr. Charles McMillan to. retire it, an addition of 45 per cent the present rate of Exchange between American New York, was demanded. This my-brother refused to pay, inasmuch as the notewin purpos? able in United States Currency. Whereupon made towards the Draw Bridge, seeing the he was told, to bring United States Currercy and pay the note. Being deficient in specie to the amount of about thirty dollars. I sent for that sum to the Commercial Banks in its own bills, which obtaining, I retired my note, and the affair was anded med it unluckily happened, that the boy suboand again, at the tisk of his own existence, went to the Commercial Bank for the? specie, on his return to the Store, made use of some observation, relative to the im possibility of obtaining any more specie that Monday, and it is now Saturday; but up day at the Commercial Bank; meaning, it understood him to say, that the Bank would be closed directly, it then wanting only times minutes to 3 o'clock. At this time severe persons were in my store, and I think it has unlikely, that entirely misundentanding what was said, the rumor arose from their. wrong statements. Certainly nothing was, said or done by me to justify any accusation or charge. I had yesterday, and I have such i a large sum by me in Commercial BaphaBills, none of which have I attempted to put into circulation.

Your obedient servant, WM. McMILLAN. Kingston, Jan. 28, 1848. To the Editor of the Church " . .

The Park Farm, Jan. 11, 1848 Sra,—In your paper of the The was that I proper to set me down as a "railing sobbital".

M. P. P. You are right so fay. I sm. "his i dependent," and, unlike begots, I vote seconding to my sense and conscience. Her having heard both sides of the position of a I have shares shares shared to be a line of the position of the position. argued. I have always shunord it Butty, and sharp shell; and therefore Long shell; and therefore why continue atterisk to my name, which showed. unopposed ? I'll tell you why; because were rastly alraid that from the fact of my

fons w