THE IRISH TRIALS. From the Times.

The Irish special commission has been opened at Limerick. The charge of the Lord Chief Justice to the grand jury will be read with the greatest interest, as it informs the public of the deliberate conviction of a ma gistrate who enjoys the greatest advantages freen age, frem office, and frem opportunity, of arriving at same conclusions on the subject of which he speke. Much weight is, no doubt, due to such authority. We humbly wish we could acquiesce in the learned Judge's kepes for the future as completely as we ments laid before the Legislature in February agree in his description of the present. The and June, 1817, and extend over a period Lord Chief Justice would have us believe that a stern and vigorous administration of the criminal law for a short time will have the effect of restoring order in the disturbed districts of Ireland. It always has been so, he argues, therefore, it must be so again .-The law has always been found too strong for will-doers in the end. That is true. The period must elapse before obedience to law will be the rule, and the violation of it the exception. There are certain considerations wommerated by the Chief Justice in another portion of his address which would lead us to the conclusion the interval between disorder and prace will not be so short as he antici-

The learned Judge then, with ample means of information before him, is of opinion that the actual number of persons leagued together for the commission of murder, is but small. The absolute assaysins may be few, but terror multiplies their numbers, and gives them nbiquity. The population is subjugated by the tyranny of a few. This is not known to have been the case in the most horrible days of the first French Revolution, when the blood of the innecent flowed like water on the seaffold. Whatever difference there may he between the two cases, is in favor of the Irish awassin. The Barreres and Marats, of Thurgee, are nameless men. The mysters which shrouds their quality adds power to their decrees. They will end their wretched and wicked career, no doubt, by the hands of the public executioner. On the scaffold we the field their influence is upon all men. No amounting to 479. one dates to lift his hand against their emissatirs as they fly from the execution of their bloody work. The first that did so would fall wiclim to the secret vengeance of the clubs. Termy, then, is one-reason why the peaceful population of Ireland acquiesce in this tyran-DV. There is yet another still more potent .-The language and counsels of those who misrepresent the acts of the Government and of the opper classes. To the elemal disgrace of Ireland be it snoken, her political agitators, ecclesiastical and civil, still persevere in the instigation of crime. It is they, more than any others, who are the cause that innocent men have been murdered unawates. Until they are sileneed, by any means the

voice of indignant humanity can suggest, there will be no peace throughout Ireland, nor any cresation of those dastardly outrages which have made her name a proverb thro'-Justice, "if there he any, who disseminate epinions, or who give advice to others to act opposition to such a simple truth, as that enflerings may be aggravated, they can never be alleviated or redressed, by the violation of the law of the land, incur in my mind a most that responsibility and the danger of that advice is not the less pernicions when crime is of as an object aggriced and injured, and so held up to the commiseration of the public." It is this portion of the Lord Chief Justice's sperch which leads us to hesitate before admitting his conclusion, that the rigorous administration of the criminal law will speedily restore order in Ireland, Conciliation-hall and Tuam are two perennial sources of mixery and bloodshed to the Irish peasant. Until a public opinion, strong enough and enlightened enough to reduce them to their proper proportion in the eyes of the people, shall have sprang up in Ireland, or the law shall have stepped forth to comir the shortcomings of public opinion, we have little confidence in any permanent restoration of order. Peace will continue to be, what it has been for many a long day in that country, an armed truce between the assassin and the law. It is far from impossible that one of the hest

methods to form this public opinion will be the speedy trial and speedier execution of all persons concerned in the outrages. The scalfold will show them in their real colors. Order will be restored for a period. During that short period much may be done. The Peacentry will not be slow to discern that employment and wages, the conditions on which their future existence must depend, naturally spring up in the time of civil tranquility, and dwindle down to zero when the public peace is disturbed. The assassin is now regarded in the light of an equitable judge who secures to the tenant the possession of his potate ground. Then he will be rethe employer, robe the labourer of his employment. The state of things contemplated by the chief Justice in his charges to the Grand Jury at Limerick, will then be called into existence. The law will not remain a dead letter. Law and Government will be able to afford assistance to the distressed people, hecause every man will assist in the preservat'en of the public prace.

The recital of the Whiteboy Acts, from 1776 downwards, affords a melancholy rettospect of the precantions rendered necessary by the character of the people whom they were intended to hind. Mystification on the nature of Irish crime has gone out with the late Mr. O'Connell. Who can deny that quite recently every effort has been made by the Legislature, as well as by the beneficent exertions of private charity, to do the ntmost that could be done for Ireland ? Crime, however, still prevails as before. It is as necessary to have recourse to the extraordinary powers of the whiteboy Acts at the present moment, as it has been at any period during the last 20 years. The fair inference from this is, that the Irish murderer at no time has deserved the poetical and patriotic character which the late Mr. O'Connell attributed to nim. Is it not true now, as in 1776, that Whitebors-or no matter for the precise style of the assassin clubs-have seconfiled and injured the property of many of Her and have never been convicted of any other Majesty's subjects? Have they not now, as then, "compelled the owners of property to entrender up and quit their habitations ? Have they not, by threats and violence, bound such persons by illegal oaths, and sent threatening letters, and induced many of Her Majesty's subjects to jour them, to the fear and dread of the well-disposed?" All this has been done in 1847, as in 1776. We know the precise circumstances under which he present autrages have been committed; the character, of the murdered men : the nature and objects of the murders, and that the guilty parties are a set of as dastandly rollians as ever disgraced human toture. Is, then, the conclusion unjust, that this code of laws, poculiar to Ireland, has heen uncalled for by the circumstances of the

Justice called the attention of the Grand Jury, the enforcement of which by the magistrates if all we have heard be true, will be attend- Camargo, 16th ult., reports the troops in good ference to the Colony. ed with the most salutary effect. It is very health, generally reported that the assauinations in say peculiar country are committed by sulfians Mexico Lith, had been received at Matamoras, was are surgmoned or despatched pro her and Captain Chapman, upon its receipt, at ore from a distant part of the country. A once sent but a circular requiring that all your Excellency for our consideration, we acce. To enforce it properly will no doubt threw great obstacles in the way of the pergoy to said that this is, in effect, pretty quiring merchants to exhibit their invoices; your Excellency the harmonious co-operation and a failure to comply with the regulation of the Assembly."

There is one statute to which the Court of

trors at Limerick to enforce to their utmost by their decisions, a due obedience to the

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH NORTH

From the London Globe, January 11, Evening. There have been just presented to the House of Parliament, by command of her Majesty. certain papers relative to emigration to the British provinces in North America. They are in continuation of similar official docu-

from the latter month to December. The Governor General of Canada, in a despatch to Earl Grey, reported on the 29th of October, that an extensive tour through the province enabled him to bear testimony to to the Province Building, where His Excel- upon their opponents that while they beasted its steady and satisfactory progress and sebstantial prosperity; but, he added, that the 23rd Regiment, and a salute of artiflety was their actions were a decided visibation of it. disastrous consequences of the emigration of question, however, arises, of how long a that year had been severely felt, and he urged thining the approach to the Council Chamber on the British government the necessity of another quard of honor of the 46th Regt, was speech of the mover of the amendment, as making still farther and greater advances to assist in meeting the emergency.

To this suggestion the noble Secretary for the Colonies replied that he should reserve for future deliberation what portion of the expense incurred, ought to be borne by the Imperial Treasury, and that if, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it should appear that the grant already made for this ment for farther assistance; nor did they doubt that Parliament would be ready to vote | confirmed by His Excellency - why imme- even charged this upon them. He adverted such an addition to the sum already granted as might prove to be justly due to the

province. The great bulk of the emigration agents' letters, in the despatches, represent the emigrants, especially from Ireland, as arriving in a state of unparalleled destitution, starration, and disease. During the quarter, ending 30th of June, 1817, it appears that 31 vessels arrived at New Brunswick, the number of emigrants, male and female, being 5,293, no less than 437 of whom dies on board, in quarantine, or at the lazasetto after landing. There shall know how rile were the ruffians of was a considerable increase of emigrants du--hom a whole population stood in fear .- Fring the quarter, ending September, 1847, the Meanwhile in the lonely form-house and in total number being 9,976, and the deaths

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO. From the N. Y. Herald.

We are in receipts of dates from Queretarn to the 29th December. We find a proc'amation by General Anaya, the President, ad interim of Mexico, regarding the reinforcement of the army, and accordingly translate it in full, as in the present state of affairs it shows the spirit abroad in Mexico.

Pedro Maria Anava, Brigadier General and President ad Interim of the Republic of Mexien, to the inhabitants of the said Republic greeting. Considering the condition in which from the ferocities of the savage Indians and for promoting so great a national undertakthe frequent incursions which they now so ing.

The frequent incursions which incursions have brought down so many miseries which I regard as one of very great importserious responsibility; and, in my opinion. on these States; seeing the necessity and ance to the future interests of this Province, thy with his sufferings, urgently justified the utility of maintaining an army whose organi- namely: that of the surrender of the Crown employment of so valuable and certain an and the Managers and Stewards of course Zation was provided for by law some time Estatesin Neva Scotia to the control and mansince. I have seen fit, by virtue of the extrafullowing, which has been confirmed at a full meeting of my constitutional advisers:

Art: 1. The States of the confederation who in consequence of the war, are in duty bound to furnish their quats of men for the organization of the army, will each give the

following number, viz :--Mexico, whose population is 1,000,000 gives 3562 ** 1525 Puebla 513.0HO 500,000 en Lois Potosi Zacalceas, innascyhentes,

Total number of men .. Art. 2 .- The State of Vera Cruz will furaish all the men necessary to complete and all up the 6th Battalion of the line, which up to the present time has been the 2nd; it will ! also furnish militia companies for its scaboard. mentioned in the decree of the 1st of the present month, and the Battalion of Tempico will e refilled up to its former organization. Art. 4 .- The State of Durango will com-

dete, arm, and pay its rural squadrons, so that they may be fit to serve against the Indians, and the same State will also assist the State of Chihuahua in equipping her troops. Art. 5.—The States of Chihuahua, Coshuia. Nenvo, Leon, Sonoro and Tamaulipas, will fill up, arm and pay their respective presidial companies, who will remain as national guards. The State of Sinalao will assist my congratulations upon the comparative exthose of Jalisco and Sonoro, if necessary.

Art. 6 .- The State of Chiapas will for the present guard the frontier of Guatamala, with tent of calamity by which the neighboring tion) fully establishes its efficacy and its the troops it can pay, and these troops, notwithstanding these circumstances, will be under the order of the general commandant; the same is to be understood, when the national troops shall operate against the Indians that distress to a very considerable extent exor foreign enemies.

Art. 7 .- The number of reinforcements mentioned in article 1, are to be delivered by the States within forty-five days from the date of this decree, at the place in those States which may be hereafter designated by the general government.

Art. 10 .- All men who in accordance with this decree enter the army, must be of the class most fitted for warfare-convicts of all classes, bad characters, those in bag health. those below five feet in stature, and over furty years of age, are absolutely excluded. In consequence of the present contingencies, the States are allowed to admit in their enlistments those who have previously descrited from the army or militia, provided these men are of sufficient stature and in good health,

Art. 13 .- All persons who in virtue of this decree enter the national army, will be obliged to carry arms and follow their standard for three years, at the end of which period they will be entitled to their discharge, if they wish it, and the various States will then be required to fill the vacencies that will thus

PEDRO MARIA ANAYA. Q :eretaro, 16th December, 1847.

LATER.

Petersburgh, February 6, 1849. The overland express of this morning brings to news of importance. Yesterday morning t brought later advices from the valley of the Rio Grande, Monterey, and Saltillo. The latest papers from New Otleans are of the afternoon of the 30th alt.

States army, arrived at Matamoras from government had in contemptation with re- fifteen, were similarly attacked. The younger

General Scott's order, issued at the city of

lector's office. General Wool issued an order from Montemeaning, with all its attendant inconver will subject their goods to seight and confis-

will be the duty of the special commission and | received from Saltillo, stating that a report | they should have resigned when they found had reached there from Colonel Hamstromack to the effect that 10,000 Mexicons, under the Council. He had always beein suspicious General Bustamente, were marching upon Sentillo. Very little credit was attached to the report. Our forces were in good condiion, and willing to be attacked whenever the

OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Holifax Times, Jun. 25 to the scene of attraction probably by the ment, and ably expected their soph stry. fineness of the day, were assembled on the

outside of the Building. His Excellency being scated on the Throne, return and make choice of a Speaker. After diately proceeded to read the following

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the

Legislative Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of

I have pleasure in meeting the Legislature this ancient and loyal Colony at the first Session of its Eighteenth General Assembly. It will be my duty, at an early period, to

some important particulars.

These principles cannot fail to exercise nowerful influence over the future prosperity f Nova Scotia; and I am happy to encourage the belief that you will justly appreciate the enlightened and liberal sentiments of the linperial Government which pervade this Despatch; and that his Londship's expectation of mot in this country, will not be disappointed.

Next in interest and importance is the fact which I am enabled to announce to you, that a good and practical Line for the projected Rail Road between this Port and Quebec, has heen ascertained by the Officers to whom that the nation is at the present time, in conse- Exploration was confided. I am prepared to quence of the war with the United States of | concur with you in making the necessary pro-America, the necessity of resorting to all visions for the payment, by this Province, of patrintic means to resist this war and to pro- the proportion of the expenses which have atvide for the efficacions defence of the Repub- tended that Exploration; and I shall be gratiic; considering moreover, the necessity of fied to afford my aid in forwarding such mearesisting the foreign enemy, and the urgent sures as may be proper consistently with the need there is of freeing the frontier states varied interests and wants of this Province,

agrment of the Local Legislature, in exchange

This question was presented for emsideration in a Despatch of the Secretary of State. dated 17th November, 1816, which, at the last Session, was communicated to the Legis- a drachm (or teaspoonful) of chlorofem droplature, and in which the views of Her Majes- ped upon it. The funnel was insuntly aply's Government are fully explained. It will be the occasion of much gratification

and satisfactory adjustment of this long pendng negotiation. I trust before the close of this Session to be American Provinces, and the regulation of the

the Crops; but I have reason to believe that plication of the chloroform (abok half a the Fisheries have in general, during the last drachen) was made, but kept to his muth and season, reached their ordinary productiveness; onse but a few moments. He recoved his ly most dreaded. Art. 3 .- The States of Mexico and Oajaca, and it is gratifying to know that the Revenue will fill up the companies in active service, paid and secured during 1847equals in amount

that of the preceding year. Mr. Speaker, and Gertlemen of the House of

The accounts of the Public Receipts and before you at the earliest practicable period, and although some considerable expenses have attended with much sickness, yet I do not, on that account, abstain from tendering to you emplion which has been experienced by Nova performed in Canada-and surgick records Scotia during the past year, from that sad ex- furnish but few cases of that extrem descrip-Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick superiority over other. The effects more have been, and still continue to be afflicted; immediate, less exciting, and its phaidence but although our visitation in this respect has been comparatively slight, yet I regret to say any after unpleasantness.

In these cases, relief has been afforded, under such precautions for the ultimate protection of the Revenue as were in my power, vesterday informed us that he was ot aware to a moderate, and it is believed, a sufficient extent, to guard against absolute destitution. to his hed from the operation ! The effect Mr. President, and honoruble Gentlemen of the

Legislative Council; Mr. Spenker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

Before I leave you to your deliberations, I reew to you the assurance of my readiness at all to promote the true interests, prosperity, and suffering, and perhaps contribute of only to happiness of her Majesty's loyal subjects of

Nova Scotia. His Excellency then returned to Government House, attended by his suite.

The House met yesterday at 12 o'clock, and took up the Address in answer to the the last ten days, by the death of our childonening Speech. Mr. Uniacke moved in amendment - a motion of want of confidence a great number of painful runner about the in the present Administration, which he in- occasion of their death, to which we cannot troduced by a long speech, the pusport of give currency. The following pareculars we which was, that the country was called upon have received from a gentleman who is well in the view of the important measures recom- acquainted with the facts :membed in his Excellency's speech, and upon a review of the last proceedings of the Administration, to change the persons in office, and appoint a new and strong Administration passessing public emblence, which should be able to advance those great schemes of Coloni-Major Price, Paymaster of the United zation and Railway communication which the

AMENDMENT. "While we are fully sensible of the importance of the various subjects submitted by power was needed to arrest any suspicious duties levied upon animals, goods, wares, or feel that in the course it may be mivisable in the juries on the three first cases, merchandize, entering the city from any part pursue, with reference to measures so inti
fie country without a definite and satisfac
republic of Mexico, should immediately ceases:

prople, it is essential to the ratisfactory result the result of a chemical analysis of the the extract of which will be found in the Chief Instice's speech, meets this particular tion of the certificate of payment at the collive Council should enjoy the confidence of The jury on the fourth case, (Joseph,) has reduty respectfully to state, that the present ceased came to his death from the effects of P. M. des are committed by persons actually resistant themselves to the governor, and fidence so executial to the promoting of the to this jury unknown." there to report themselves to the governor, and fidence so executial to the promoting of the to this jury unknown."

Mr. Henry seconded the Amendment, and

themselves mable to fill up the vecane es it with regard to them, and had n confidence

now any more than before, in their intentions.

The Hon. Attorney General: ofter the

speeches that had fallen from the Honorable enemy thought proper to make the experi- Members, had good reason to feed that he could congratulate himself and his, colleagues in the course they had pursued; while administering the government. He at least expected that some objections would, have been urged against the policy of their measures. He called upon the new members by be guided The first Session of the new Assembly was by facts and not to suffer their judgements to be opened on Saturday last, with rather more misted. There was nothing in the amendhan usual celat. Attwo, P. M., His Excel- ment which should lead any unprejudiced lency the Lientenant Governor, attended by a mind to adopt it. He courted the strictest numerous suite, formed a procession and pro- scruting into the actions of himself and his creded on horseback from Government House friends during the past four years, and charged lency was received by a guard of honor of the of a desire to be guided by English practice. fired from Citadel Hall. Within the Hall and The hon, and learned gentleman then touched upon the various topics referred to in the stationed. Alarge concourse of persons, led constituting a reason for a change of governthen reviewed the various changes since Lord Glenele's Despatch in 1837, which recommended that all the interests of the Province commanded the attendance of the lower should be represented in the Council, and the Branch, which coming before him be directed of gradual progres s of the country in political knowledge, contending that the principles of a little delay the Assembly again appeared Government as propounded by Lord Syden-before His Excellency with Wm. Young, E-q. ham, and upon which some of his opponents purpose was insufficient. Her Majesty's gov- before His Excellency with Wm. Young, E.q. ham, and upon which some of his opponents eroment would be prepared to apply to Parlia- at their head, who was presented to His Ex- had also taken office, had never been deviated cellency by Mr. Huntington, and the choice from or abandoned. Their opponents had not to the Colonization and Emigration scheme of the Government in connection with the railroad-the first being a question upon which a dispassionate opinion must be passed-and contrasted the measures of the Government with regard to the Railway, with those purroud by Mr. Unincke and Mr. Young-the prodence of the former having led to a firm cope that the undertaking would be commesced, while had the schemes of the latter taken effect, the Government would have Canada, and as universally respected. ay before you a Desputch from Her Majesty's taken no interest in the und-rtaking, and it Principal Secretary for the Colonies, explana- never would have been prosecuted. He contory of His Lordship's views of the principles | cluded an argumentative and excellent speech, affecting the Administration of Colonial Go- by the assertion that if the administration verment, as applicable to this P.ovince, in were displaced it would be wholly epon party grounds, and that they would have the conscionsness that they would leave the affairs of the Colony in a much more prosperous state was a failure. By this we do not mean to than they were when they took the administration in 1841.

By a later date we learn that the Amend ment was passed by a rate of 28 m 21. Sir the spirit in which these sentiments will be lature are engaged in a correspondence on the new Council to be formed.

CHLOROFORM IN QUEBEC.

From the Quebec Mercury. We yesterday attended an operation at the farine Hospital, upon a man placed under the influence of this newly discovered and invaluable substitute for ether, in probleing insensibility to pain.

We shall endeavour to explain the operation and effects of the letheon in as melligible terms as possible. The individual is be operated upon was a sailor, from Haven, we believe, and has had both feet frozen. He had had fever during the summer. It was judged necessary to remove both hige, below know what was due to themselves, and to the ship-Carried. the knees, and his case was looked upon as one which from feelings of humanity and sympaagent temporarily annihilative of conscious- were present and received the company. The ess, and consequently of pain.

When ready for the services of the sur genns, the chloroform was applied in the was placed in a funnel of tea lead, and about plied to his face, and inhalation at once took | professional men, a very slight sprinkling .place. The influence was perceptale in a me if your deliberations shall lead to a final few seconds, when spasmodic actim of the arms was evinced, the pupil of the eye gradually dilated, and that organ neumed a glassy appearance; their was slight dectorous prepared to lay before you for consideration, a breathing, but the latter quickly and and reportal for the future management of the the pulse did not diminish in quieness but ost Office Department throughout the North rather increased in fulness. The enet being perceptibly produced, the operationcommenostage payable on the transmission of Letters | ced, and the two legs were simultanually re--a proposal which I confidently expect will moved by Doctors James Donglas an Sewell, he found conducive to the convenience and which, including the tying of the arties, and the social and intellectual advancement of the embarrassment arising from the double the people, and the general interests of the operation, occupied about four mintes !-During that interval the poor flow was happily unconscious of pain. A scond apconsciousness just as the last needs for the ligature to one of the stumps was held inserted, and remarked " the needles atdainful" (les niguilles sont dures.) When ased by us power to say much in favor of those who had if he had felt any pain, he replied -I felt nothing at all, nor did I see any one any head was in a whirl (like a winch hand) but I Expenditure during the last year will be laid now feel light and free from suffering. I have no sensation of nausea, nor have I by headache." His eye at the time was britant, and been unavoidably incurred in consequence of the expression of his countenance, which, an unexpected influx of Pauper Emigration, prior to the operation, had been full and

anxious, was that of extreme cheefulness. The complete and perfect success of the new letheon in this operation (the hird ever more prompt and unattended or flowed by

Dr. James Douglas was the first of try it in ists among our own settlers, and Indians in Quebec, and made three successfe applicaseveral parts of the Province, especially in tions of it in the following operators; the Cape Breton, in consequence of the failure of drawing of a tooth, and the remoel of the cops generally, but particularly of that of toes of two sailors. In the first amed the abstraction was unknown to the lamatil after his recovery from the influence of se chloraform, and in one of the two latter, the man of his mutilation until after be had gen taken upon these three individuals was bat of a quiet and tranquil doze; the spasmilic effects upon the Harre man are attribushle to a peculiar temperament, and the nerves excitement pre-induced by the dread of he sad extremity in which he was about to " placed. We have been thus explicit became we are times freely to communicate, and cordially to fully impressed with the importance of this co-operate with you for the advancement of discovery, which in judicious an sterling any object which may appear to us calculated hands is destined to alleviate most human

> materially aid the advancement of wience. DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE, - I'msiderable excitement has been occasional during ren of a man named Sprarman. Abere were

> the preservation of many valuable fives

among the timid and nervous, but indirectly

"On Sunday evening, 23rd Jan. Elzina, nged seven, and James, aged four, whildren of Simna Spearman, were suddenly spixed with vomiting and convulsion. Elgas died in about half an hour, and James died on the following day. On Tuesday 25th January. ---- aged about five, and Mary \une, aged irl is still alive, but very ill. died on Saturday, 29th January. On Wedin the same way and died on Tuesday, 1st lows :just. Inquests have been held on such of the stomache and contrute, now making by Professor Croft of Toronto, should be known .-

Evan. Pioneer, Landon, C. W. The learned Selden, spraking of marings and its expenses said, "It is let teason The Session of Parliament!

ON-SUBSCRIBERS to the British Waig may have that newspaper regularly nailed to their address, during the whole of the ensuing Section of the Provincial Parlianent, commencing with the number which ontains the Speech from the Throne, and nding with the Prorogation Speech, and no onger, for the sum of one Dollar, remitted to the Editor, postage paid. Kingston, Feb. 4, 1848.

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1818.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. Yesterday morning, the Hon, J. Hamilton eceived a Telegraphic Despatch from Monreal, stating that the Eastern Mail, which left Kingston for Montreal on Wednesday Master of the XX Regiment bought his vening, had unfortunately been lost in the ce between the Cascades and Point Claire, deigh, four horses, driver, one passenger, and the Mail Bags. This sad accident occurred some time during the night of Thursday .-What makes this loss of life more distressing s, that James Russell, Eaq., formerly of Kingston, but late of Hamilton, is supposed to be the unfortunate passenger lost. He left Kingston with the Eastern Mail on Wednesday, and was booked through. One passenger, a Mr. Ogden, is said to have been the only life saved, and it is on his information the facts are founded. The particulars of this melancholy affair are probably not wholly correct; but we have no reason to hope that the chief incidents are misstated. Mr Russel was a gentleman universally known in

THE CHARITY BALL.

The Parsons who preached down the Char rity Ball had a glorious triumph over decency and propriety on Thursday night. The Ball assert that it was unattended; but, compared with other Public Balls, given in the same splendid chamber, that it was not patronised John Harvey and the Liberals of the Legis- as it ought to have been, and as many persons taking into consideration the propriety of expected it would have been. The low price altering the present Post route through the Kingston, its suburbs or vicinity, who come of the tickets, putting it within every person's aforesaid Townships, Edwin Mallory, Esq., means to go who pleased, it was fondly hoped, would have filled the room ; but proffered Clapp requested to act as Secretary. services are rarely received with kindness; and of the class of people to whom the price of the tickets was a consideration, scarcely one was to be seen. The persons who did attend, with some few exceptions, almost entirely consisted of what it is too much the fashion to call the aristocracy of the place ; but who on the present occasion showed, that one in Adolphustown, and that one situated they were almost the only gentry in it who in the most Southern part of the said Town-

> occasion which brought them together. The Lady Patronesses named in the card, merchants of the city, bardly one was to be seen; of Forwarders, not one; and of the When the room was at its fullest, rather more than a hundred persons might be visible; but the number of those who came to dance and remained to dance, was less than sixty, and they setts of quadrilles were the most that could be formed at one time. As we before observed, the parsons gained a complete victory. They had so successfully represented ried. the heinous wickedness of dancing, even when the proceeds of the Ball were to save from famine and wretchedness the poor and houseless, that few ladies had the hardihood to brave the ecclesiastical censure of those, whom if they did not most love, they certain-

It is much pleasanter to praise than to censure; and we are happy to have it in our the management of this ill-attended Ball. In the first place, the arrangements were admirable, and had the room been fuller, nothing could have gone off hetter. This was owing to the untiring industry of Mr. Edward Bower, the M. C. of the evening, who had arranged every thing beforehand. Great credit is also due to the Lady Patronesses, who divided the task among themselves, and at their own homes, and at their own cost, provided the cakes and other refreshments, of a quality rarely seen at public assemblies, not merely for the small number who partook of them, but for all who were expected; and that, in the atmost profusion. And then the music, -- that was really magnificent. Other regimental Bands have been lauded by us before; and we may have exhausted our stock of expletives in speaking of their performances; but none of their Bands ever approached within a hundred degrees the excellence of that of the 20th Regiment. It is very much the best that has ever been heard in Upper Canada, and its ball room music is worth a long journey alone to listen to. The orchestra is partly string and partly wind, led by Mr. Oliver, the Band Master, on the French Flageolet; and Colinet's farfamed Quadrille Band could hardly be superior in its effect. The Refreshments and the Music were decidedly the best parts of the Ball. While speaking of the Band, we ought not forget to make mention, that with a generosity, worthy of having been imitated more at large, the members one and all, refused to accept the customary donation of \$20. but insisted that the money he added to the

Charitable proceeds. To make an end of a tedious account at this gay and festive scene, oh ! sad misnomer! we shall merely add, that the company hegan to assemble about nine o'clock; at halfeleven it began fearfully to thing; and at one o'clock four gentlemen along remained to Scotch Reel.

the Kingston Branch of the Wesleyan Methonesday, 26th January, Joseph was attacked dist Missionary Society, will be held as fol-

SCADAY, FRANCIARY 20 .- The Rev. M. Richey, D.D., will preach in the Church on Wellington Street, at 104 o'clock, A. M., and in the Church on Bay Street, at 6 o'clock,

The Rev. T. Beritt will preach in the Church on Wellington Street, at 6 o'clock, Province. - Sentinel. And the Rev. W. Squires will preach in

the Church on Bay Street, at 101 o'clock, A.M. THE ARRUAL MERTING will be held in the that a man who will have a wife, should be at | 21st instant, when the above named Ministers, The state of the country is the cation for the benefit of the United States, and although the cation for the benefit of the United States, and other gentlem in will deliver addresses, and other gentlem in white of the course of his observations expressed a the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who wit have a wife, and of the course of his observations expressed a the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who wit have a wife, and of the course of his observations expressed a the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who wit have a wife, and of the course of his observations expressed a the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who wit have a wife, and of the course of his observations expressed a the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who wit have a wife, and of the course of his observations expressed a the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who wit have a wife, and of the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in the course of his observations expressed a the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who with near trinkels, and the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in when a man who with near trinkels, and the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in the course of his observations expressed a the charge of the trinkels, and the charge of her trinkels, and other gentlem in the course of his observations expressed a the charge of t

A Collection will be taken up at the close feach Service to aid the funds of the Society.

A TEA MEETING, in connection with the delivered, and some select pieces of music sung hp the Choir.

Tickets may be had from Messrs. James Frager, C. W. Jenkins, S. W. Brady, and S.

Perrs Diarce.-It is doubtless the luty of all prodect newspaper proprietors to pull their good customers; it is a custom we ometimes follow, and so do most others in the trade. But this kind of thing should be done fairly and impartially, or not done at all .-For instance, the Kingston Herald very re cently puffed Messis. McKay & Wade, of the Cunton T Warehouse, because the Quarter-Groceries at their shop. This was very right and proper; and all that the Kingston Herold said about the enterprise and industry of that respectable Firm, we should be very happy to endorse, the they don't patronise us in the least. But the Herald knew, that the Quarter Master of the same regiment hought his potators of Messrs. Oliphant & Watt, who are also enterprising and industrious, and moreover, exceeding good customers of our contemporary; and yet they have not been pulled at

feel the neglect sorely. No, no, Mr. Herald, he just as well as generous, or you may chance to overshoot the mark. Pull fair, or taste not the Pierian Spring;

A little puffing is a dangerous thing. The Weather is most delightful, clear old, bracing and sunshing, with excellent

ce, and tolerable sleighing.

For the British Whig. At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants Frederickshurgh and Adolphustown, held at the Inn of Mr. Robert Catch, on Saturday the 22nd January, 1848, for the purpose of was called to the Chair, and Dorland L

It was moved by Richard Ham, Esq.

seconded by John H. Clapp, and Resolved, That this Meeting views, with deep regret, the situation of the Townships of | ment. Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown, in respect to the postal arrangements; that there is no Post Office in Fredericksburgh, nor but

Moved by Mr. Dorland L. Clapp, seconder

by Wm. Diamond, Eq., and Resolved, That, in consequence of the resent Post Office arrangement, a large mamade a point of attendance; as did also and Adolphustown are deprived of the privifollowing manner :- a small portion of lint some leading official gentlemen. But of the lege of holding correspondence and receiving the news of the day, which is a serious drawback upon the intellectual improvement of the said Townships-Carried.

> Moved by Bellyatt Outwater, Esq., second ed by Samuel Casey, Esq., and

Resolved, That, in order to obviate th exils complained of in the formering results tions, that steps he taken to have the Post Route so altered that it will better accommodate the inhabitants of said Townships-Car-

Moved by Wm. Diamond, Eaq., seconded by Mr. John Clapp, sen'r., and

Resolved, That a Committee he appointed consisting of the following gentlemen, viz : Samuel Casey, Win. Diamond, Edwin Mallary, Esquires, Wm. Vallow and Dorland L. Clapp, to draft a Petition to the Deputy Postmaster General, founded upon the foregoing Resolutions, and that the same be cirulated for signatures immediately throughout the

aforesaid Townships-Carried. Several addresses were delivered on the occasion, which were listened to with great attention, showing a decided interest in intel-

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Wm. Diamond, Eq., having been called thereto it, was moved by Mr. Dorland L. Clapp, seconded by Bellyatt Outwater, E-q.,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Edwin Mallory, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair-Carried.

DORLAND L. CLAPP.

ENGLISH MAIL-VIA BOSTON. The difficulty arranged between England and the United States! - Our Montreal Telegraphic Report of last night contains the

following important announcement :-" We learn that his Excellency the Governor General has received a despatch from the Home Government, announcing that a new and satisfactory postal arrangement has been effected with the United States of America. to come into oper tion in April next. The Colonial despaiches forwarded to his Excellency by the last mail, were permitted to pass unobstructed through the United States.

PEACE WITH MEXICO. Our New York Telegraphic Report of last

It is reported now, and apparently from the most reliable sources, that a peace with Mexico is at hand. This is predicted with confidence by those whose opportunities of knowing are judged to be most favorable at Washington and elsewhere."- Ib.

Accipent.-On Sunday morning last about

3 o'clock, the driver of the mail stage from Toronto to Hamilton, when about 8 miles from this city, alighted from the vehicle, for the purpose of warming himself by walking. The horses immediately took fright-ran of and the wheels of the coach passed over one of the young man's legs, fracturing it dreadpast ten, the room was at its fullest; at fully. The horses stopped at Kennedy's Tavern, where they were usually watered. and after remaining there for a short time, they took the road to Humilton, where they top off the delights of the evening with a arrived in due time safe and sound. There were no passengers in the stage, consequently the absence of the driver was not discovered THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY SERVICES Of antil the horses arrived at the stage office .a search was immediately nothing could be discovered respecting the driver until about 8 n'clock. The poor fellow had lain on the road with his leg boken, for five hours, and when found by Mr. Davis, he was almost dead from cold and exhaustion. Immediately after his arrival in the city, medical aid was procured, and every attention that humanity could suggest, was paid to him at the house of his employer. He is a young man of steady habits and good chargeter, and has no relatives we believe in the

A native of "down cast," describing with characteristic exaggeration, the remarkable jects for the charity of the Society; they qualities of guano as a promotor of vegetation, said that soon ofter planting encumber seeds, City Hall, on the Evening of Monday the the dirt begon to fly and the rines came up

thove, will be held in the City Hall, on the . Charitari Club," for the benefit of the of Management upon all such cases as may Evening of Tuesday 22nd inst., to commence | Poor of this Town, - which is being distribut- come under their notice. at ho'clock, when several Spreches will be ed according to request .- Coburg Star. The total liabilities of all the houses that have recently failed in England, are said to be one hundred and seventeen millions and

a half of duliars .- Ib.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY. TABLISHED IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON,

CANADA, 6th DECEMBER, 1817. To furnish all Canadians the occasion and opportunity of publicly testifying their pride in, and attachment to Canada, and to foster and one wrage a Canadian feeling. o prevent in every way in the power of the Members of the Society, the religious and

political animosities of the Mother Comtries, and the abuse of National distinction from bein's unnecessarily introduced and prejudicially continued in Canada. to encourage and coment, by furnishing the occasion of general intercourse, that friendly union which ought to exist in a British Colony, amongst British subjects of every origin.

To form, by means of annual subscriptions, fund, to be employed in encouraging native talent, in rewarding humane efforts, and in succoring Canadians and Members of the Society, when laboring under poverty or disease. The name of the Society shall be "The

ANADIAN SUCIETY," and shall have for its emblem, a Maple Sapling, which shall be worn by each Member on the Anniversary of all. This was unkind indeed; and what is the Society. The ARMORIAL BEAUTSES of the Society

more to the purpose, Messrs. Oliphant & Watt Shamrock-surmounted by a Maple Sapling: Supporters, The Moose :- Motto-" Ducit mor Patrize."

The Fixu of the Society shall be of bright Crimson Silk, with the arms of the Society n the centre The Canadian Society shall consist of-

I .- Canadians by birth, or other resident British Colonists, of the age of sixteen years and unwards.

2. - British subjects of any origin, who shall have resided in Canada three years, or who shall have resided therein one year, and acquired Real Estate therein. 3 .- Denizens of Canada, who shall have been so for seven years, and shall have be-

come British subjects. 4 .- All persons residing in the City of within the above description, to be eligible for Members.

5 .- All Members of this Society shall be chosen at a regular Meeting, composed of at least sixteen Members, the votes of threefourths of whom shall be necessary to a choice; and no person shall be elected unless recommended by the Committee of Manage-

6 .- The Society shall assemble every three months, viz :- on the second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December, in

each year. 7. - The ANNUAL FESTIVAL shall be held under the direction of the Committee of Management, on the Anniversary of St. John the Bantist. 8 .- The Officers of the Society shall be a

President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary,

a Treasurer, a Surgeon, two Anditors of Accounts, and ten Members of Committee ; form- been framed. They may be thought by some ing, with the Officers named, a Committee of | unlikely to be realised, and the scheme too Military, from the Major General downwards, jority of the inhabitants of Frederickshuigh Management, who shall be elected at the regular meeting of the Society on the second Tuesday in December in each year. 9 .- Every Member, on admission, shall pay to the Treasurer a Fee of five shillings, and

> afterwards a quarterly subscription of one shilling and three pence entrency. 10 .- The President, or in his absence Vice-President, shall have power to call Special Meetings of the Society on the Secretary's giving not less than three nor more than seven days' public notice to the members; stating

place at which the same is intended to be held. 11 .- Honorary Members and Life Members may be elected by a majority of two-thirds of any regular quartely meeting, without reference to their place of residence. Honorary Members shall, upon election, pay to the Treasurer a fee of twenty-five shillings, and

Life Members one hundred shillings. 12 .- Should any six members of this Society desire to have a Branch Society established in the Ward, or Suburb, in which they reside, and present a memorial to that efferto any general meeting of the Society, it shall he thed may of the President or one of the Vier-Presidents, upon the vote of a majority present at such regular quarterly meetings, to issue to such six members a Warrant for the erection of a Branch Society, in accordance with their Memorial.

13 .- Any such Branch shall be presided

over by an officer, who shall be called the

President, elected by the members of such B auch at an annual meeting thereof, to be held on the first Tuesday in December in every year. Provided, that the elections in Branch Societies for the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, may take place at any time ; and officers then elected shall hold office until the first Tuesday in December, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and in addition to being the chief officer of his section, shall ex officio, be a Vice President of the General Society, and entitled to sit and vote as such. That in addition to the Vice-President, each sectional Branch shall annually, on the day beforementioned, elect a Secretary and three Committee men, who shall govern such Branch. The Vice-President of each Branch, or in his absence, the Secretary shall have power to convene the Branch Society for transaction of its affairs, the election of members, or mon the written summons of the President or Vice-President, and two members of the Committee of Management of the General Society. The General Society, in addition, are to inspect the accounts of the Branch Society every three months, and transfer the funds to the Treasurer of the General Society. The accounts of each Branch, and of the General Society, shall be submitted to the Auditors in time to be laid before the Annual Meeting, or the second Tuesday in December.

14 .- The Branch Societies to choose their own days for their quarterly meetings, but no two Branch Societies to meet on the same day, or on the same day of the quarterly meeting of the Parent Society. The annual meeting day of all the Branch Societies to be the first Tuesday in December. That the admission and other fees and dues of members of sectional Branches of the Society shall be paid to the Secretary of such Branch, and shall every quarter pay the same to the Treasurer of the General Society, by whom the same shall be credited to such Branch Society that the contingent expenses of each sectional Branch shall be paid upon the Warrant of its Vice-President, countersigned by one of the Auditors of the General Society, and charged to such Branch upon payment. A member duly elected at any meeting of the Branch Society, shall thereby become a member of the General Society, and entitled to vote as such. No member shall be entitled to speak or vote whose dues are in arrear. Branch Societies shall collect the dues from each upon uneasiness in the detail of expenditure member of such Branch, paying into the hands of the Treasurer of the General Society, quarterly, the amount so received.

than upon any one degree's difference in the scale.

Guard against false associations of pleasurer ciety, quarterly, the amount so received. 13 .- Any afterations to be made in this quarterly inceting; no number of members foremoney cannot be spent without enjoy-

be made unless three-fourths of the members present agree to it.

16 - That a Sub-Committee, consisting of vide against it, you are mute assured that it is three members, shall be appointed from time to time, as occusion may require, to report to the Committee of Management proper obshall be called the Charitable Committee, and all questions on that subject shall come up

from them by Hepott.

The ALL CLERGYMEN ARE NOT ALIER .- I whom will be referred all cases when the The Rectot of Cobing begs to acknowledge action of the Society is deemed advisable the receipt of Five Pounds from an unknown " to encourage talent or reward humane hand ; stated to be a donation from the efforts," and also shall report to the Committee

Officers of the Canadian Society, appointed at a Meeting, Dec. 7th, 1947.

Hoo, Jons Macachay, President. John R. Forsyth, Esq., | Vice Pres'te. Jour Courres, Esq., 1 C. J. MACDONALD, Secretary. MAXWELL STRANGE, Treasurer, GEO. A. Commisc. | Auditors. J. A. WILKER,

Dr. A. C. Rostnson, Surgeon. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. Airx. Campbell, W. G. Chambers, F. Henderson. F. Muttlebury. C. W. Jenkins, F. L'Estage. G. M. Wilkinson, Dr. T.W. Rehisone

CANADIAN SOCIETY-INTRODUCTO-

R. Deacon.

RY NOTICE. The Constitution of the Canadian Society, nere presented to its friends, sets forth in die tinct terms the objects for which it has been called into existence, namely :- the cultivation of patriotic sentiments, and the promotion of concord and mutual good will among all classes and degeminations of people. Such objects may be said to plead for themselves, and are calculated spontaneously to conviliate favor,

With regard to other Societies of a kindred character already existing in this City, the founders of the Canadian Society avail themselves of this occasion to express the most cordial respect for them all. They think that it is well to cherish a fond recollection of shallthe, a White Shield, with a Maple Leaf the land of our fathers. Such a feeling will thereon, surrounded by the Rose, Thistle, and naturally grow in all manly hearts. But while this is fully acknowledged, we should not overlook the claims of the land we live n; and Canada, this fair country of our residence, - which, if not the native land of all, is at least the land in which we hope to live and die, -which is to be the inheritance of our children, and to contain at no remote period a great community, as enlightened perhaps, and prosperous as any of which the round world may boast. This fair country be it remembered, claims the first consideration and chief care of its inhabitants .--To the advancement of its happiness and welfare, their best efforts are due. But how can success crown their labors in any enterprise directed to such ends, unless they act together, and cultivate a spirit of unity and concord ? There is wanting a common ground upon which the people of various origins compoour mixed population may meet and fraternise; and that common ground must be Canadian. Hence, then, arises the propriety, under present circumstances, of creating an Institution, into which persons of all varieties of race and country may be gathered, upon simple yet equal principles,-an Institution which by steadily endeavoring to fuse into a inmugeneous mass, the discordant prejudices. antipathies and jealousies, now actively conflicting upon our soil, may have an important effect (if generally sustained), in producing an elevated tone of Canadian feeling, and tendering us in teality as well as in name, out PROPLE, - a people essentially British in their Institutions and attachment to the parent state, but otherwise Canadian on the soil of Canada.

Such are the views and hopes with which the Constitution of the Canadian Society has wide to secure its permanency, and its harmonious and efficient action, But even so, and under the most discouraging circumstances, it should be remembered that the Society could not shripk into less dimensions than those in which other Societies of the respective national denominations preserve their vitality The Canadian Society would, in such a contingency, merely cover the narrow ground of a Native Association. Its founders, however, seek a wider field for the operation of its present enlarged and bene-virgh plantification. Junits, because its these desire the full realization of such hopes, must ever bear in mind that the agitation of religious and political questions is rigidly prohibited at all their Meetings.

questions relating to the encouragement of native talent, the reward of humane exertions, and the exercise of charity. It will thus occupy a field sufficiently ample; and will tolerate no proceeding which may lend to lower its aims, or mar its generous purposes. Is it then wrong to invite and anticipate for the Canadian Society the concurrent support of the mass of the population resident within its sphere of action? Will not the Canadian people, that is the inhabitants generally, join as a loving brotherhood in furthering the common Canadian cause? Is it not every man's duty, as well as interest, to adopt this cause? Can it he doubted that if, as Members of the Canadian Society, we cast away all peculiarities of national origin, and without reference to party distinctions, act heartily according to the principles of our constitution, we shall do much towards the

promotion of public happiness, and the exalta-

The Society will confine its disgussions to

tion of our sucial state? Kingston, February, 1848.

Syoan RATES .- It is clear that some relief for the West Indies is in contemplation. The Times, the great organ of free trade, has written two or three articles to prove that the British West India sugar islands should he excepted from the category of free trade, It is a pity the great " leading journal" did not find this out before so much rain was brought upon these devoted colonies. We suppose that the Times, as well as Sir Robert Peel, and "the man of unadorned eloquence, will bye-and-bye discover that free trade in grain will be as disastrous to British interests in Canada as that of sugar in the West Indies, The suppression of the slave trade, by blockading the African ports is now admitted to be a hopeless task, and that the treasure and lives expended in the attempt is an abourd waste of national wealth and of human life, In the course of the present session then, we may look for a measure, brought forward by the cabinet, having for its object the rehet of the West Indies, either by employing the African squadron in transporting free laborers, or withdrawing that squadron, and expending its present cost on protective duties. Something will certainly be done, for all parties now see the necessity of it, and the people have at last their eyes open to the follies so long pursued by "king Stephen" of the Colonial Office, Fowell Buxton, and the Exeter Hall fanatics. There is a scorching article on these gentry in the number of the Quarterly Review just issued .- N. Y. Albion,

Advice of any kind, says the Toronto Herald, is seldom or ever valued, but now when the "times" are hard, to offer advice, in regard to money matters, would seem to be egprecially out of season; but the following exis really so well worth preserving, that we cannot help transferring it to our columns :-

MAXIN: ON MONEY. The art of living easily, as to money, is to pitch yourself one degree b low your meens. Comfort and enjoyment ate more dependant

with expenditure-the notion that, because Constitution shall be proposed at a previous pleasure can be purchased with money, thereless than twenty-four, including the President ment. What a thing costs a man is no put or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall form a measure of what it is worth to him; and yet meeting for the purpose of altering the Conhow often is his appreciation governed by no stitution or Bye-Laws, nor shall any alteration other standard, as it there were pleasure in

a real want ; and it is worth while to feel it a little in order to feel the relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of two courses you would like heat, choose the cheapest. This tule will not only save

money, but sine a good deal of trifling bods. the log of his speed, the vines overtook him. of three members and one of the Vice-Presi-