THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,
Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER & SON,
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.
TERMS.—One Pound per Annum, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Six lines and under, 2s 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; six lines to ten lines, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
The British Whig being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no discount will be allowed on advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.
All Letters to be post-paid.
JOHN LOVE, PRINTER.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1848. NO. 25.

The Athenæum Book Store,
IN BAGOT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE LAMBTON HOUSE.
AT this well known Establishment are sold all kinds of Stationery & Blank Books, School Books, including those of the Irish National Education Society, Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer, Catholic Books of Prayer, and Methodist Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New York Cheap Publications, together with stereotyped English editions of Standard Works; and all Richard Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern Works on Fine Mosaic. English Newspapers procured.
BOOK-BINDING & RULING done to order.
Deeds and Law Blanks, Court of Requests Blanks, always kept for Sale.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL Descriptions of JOB PRINTING executed at the Auroa Sun Patriot Establishment, with despatch and moderate prices.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Bills of Lading, Steam'ers' Bills, Blanks of all kinds, Funeral Cards, &c. &c.
Printing in Colours neatly executed.
☞ The assortment of Job Type is entirely new and of the very best description.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MESSRS. HILL & PARKE,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE NEXT THE MONTREAL BANK.
FRANCIS M. HILL,
THOS. PARKE, Jr.
Kingston, Feb. 16, 1848. 1m

MR. CAMERON,
(LATE DEPUTY REGISTRAR,)
LAND & GENERAL AGENT,
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND AGENT FOR THE
Canada Life Assurance Company.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Petitions, &c. &c.
Drawn at Reduced Rates.
☞ Office next door to Mr. Jackson's Store, open from 9, A. M. to 4, P. M.
Cobourg, Newcastle District, 29th January, 1848. tf.

T. BRADLEY,
(LATE OF DUBLIN AND LONDON,)
HATTER & FURRIER.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, (C. W.)
Directly opposite Mr Cunniffe's Chequered Store.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs
Cleaned and Altered.
GAUNTLETS MADE IN A SUPERIOR STYLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. A. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. 50

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICE TO LET.
A VERY comfortable Office for an Attorney, Notary, or Land Agent, to be let. Apply at the Atheneum Book Store.
February 18th, 1848.

FORWARDING.

1848.
PEOPLE'S OTTAWA & RIDEAU FORWARDING LINE.
VIA OTTAWA AND RIDEAU CANAL.
THE Subscribers beg to notify the public generally, that they intend establishing a line of first class Steamers and Barges, to ply on the Ottawa and Rideau route, and they will be prepared, upon the opening of the navigation next Spring, to forward property confided to their care, with promptitude and despatch.
The necessity for the organization of such an establishment, having in view the performance more particularly of freightage to and from places on the Ottawa and Rideau route, becomes apparent from the fact, that in consequence of the great transit of the West being diverted from these waters (to those of the St. Lawrence,) many Houses have vacated this channel altogether, thereby reducing the means of transport, quite inadequately to the requirements of this section of the country.
The Subscribers would beg to remark that a daily departure from Montreal may at all times be depended upon, and that the greatest care will be taken in landing property at the various stations upon the route, agreeably with instructions and direction, and that produce received upon the upward passage destined for Montreal, will not be unloaded till after its arrival at that Market, a practice not hitherto attended to.
Tariff of freights &c., will be published at a subsequent period.
CLEMOW, JONES & CO.,
Montreal and Kingston.
FRS. CLEMOW & CO.,
Bytown.
February 23, 1848. 18.tf

CLIFTON'S HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
THE Undersigned having removed from the Caledonia Springs to Montreal, takes leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has made arrangements with the Proprietor of that
SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT
So well known to the Travelling Community as
RASCO'S HOTEL,
(AND LATE DALEY'S,)
For opening the same. The house is now being thoroughly cleaned, and put in the best state of repair, and will be ready for the reception of Visitors by the 21st instant.
The high reputation enjoyed by this Hotel for so many years, renders it unnecessary to say anything relative to its situation, internal decorations and comforts; and the Subscriber pledges himself that the BILLS OF FARE, WINES, and ATTENDANCE, shall not be behind any seen in this Hotel before, and that his whole attention shall be given to render those who may honor him with their patronage in every way comfortable.
H. CLIFTON,
Late of the "Canada House," Caledonia Springs.
Montreal, Feb. 10, 1848. 13-3m

VALUABLE MILL SITES
AT GANANOQUE.
THE Undersigned offer for sale the unemployed Water Power at Gananoque, and will afford every facility for the erection of Flour Mills, or any other kind of Machinery.
The situation is too well known to require particular description.
For terms, which will be liberal, and any further information, apply at Montreal, to Messrs. Anderson, Auldjo, Evans & Co., or Messrs. Perrin, Bockus & Co., and upon the premises to
C. & J. McDONALD & Co.
Gananoque, 1st December, 1847.

NOTICE.
CASH PAID AT THE
KINGSTON BREWERY & DISTILLERY
For the following articles of Produce

WHEAT, per 60 lbs.	3s. 6d.
RYE, per 56 lbs.	3s.
CORN, per 56 lbs.	3s.
BARLEY, per 48 lbs.	2s. 9d.
BUCKWHEAT, per 56 lbs.	2s. 3d.
OATS, per 34 lbs.	1s. 3d.

JAMES MORTON.
January 12, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE NORTH WESTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
OSWEGO, N. Y
THE Agent of this Company has removed his office to the EXCHANGE OFFICE, in Irons' Hotel, Ontario Street, where he is prepared to grant Insurance against loss or damage to Property, whether from Fire or danger of Inland Navigation.
M. T. HUNTER,
Agent.
November, 1847.

NOTICE.
THE GATHERING of Israel for the Redemption of the Natural Body, that enter into Life Eternal, will be Preached by
ROBERT COOK,
In the old "NEWS" ROOM, corner of Wellington and Johnston Streets, and directly opposite the British Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Kingston, every Sunday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock.
Kingston, Dec. 15, 1847.

Fall Importations.
OF
SUGARS, TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS
AND
Groceries,
BY
ROBERT ALLEN,
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Town and Country Customers, that he is now receiving his Winter Stock of
SUGARS.
Loaf and Muscovado.
TEAS, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c
Carefully selected by personal inspection in the Montreal and New York Markets.
His present Stock comprises among others, the following Articles:—
TEAS:
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Pekoe, Caper Souchong, Souchong, Congou and Bohea.
SUGARS:
Muscovado, Superior Moist, East India do., Double Refined, Crushed, Molasses.
COFFEE:
Green, Roasted and ground, Plantation, Havana, and Mocha—Cocoa.
CHOCOLATE:—Best Spanish, Plain & Prepared
WINES:
(IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.)
E. J. Madeira, I. P. do. Sherry, Pale and Brown, L. P. Teneriffe, Hunts' Port and Sherry, Beneearlo, Claret, Malaga, superior Old Port.
SPIRITS:
Old Jamaica, Long Island, Cognac Brandy, Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Common Gin, Canada Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Schiedam Gin in 1 doz. cases, Cherry, Peppermint, London Porter and Pale Ale in quarts Stoughton's Elixir, Marachino, Eau de Vie de Dantzic, Curaco, and other Liqueurs.
GROCERIES:
CHEESE.—Platt's Bay of Quinte, Jefferson County Dairy, Fresh Butter, Fine and Superfine Flour and Oatmeal, Plain Crackers, Pot and Pearl Barley, Best Carolina Rice.
PASTYS &c.—Vermicelli, Macaroni, Sago, Arrow Root, Patent Barley and Isinglass.
MUSTARD.—Wix's in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles, Durham in Jars.
SOAP.—Windsor, Castile, white and yellow.
CANDLES.—Wax Sperm, Wax Wicks, Mould.
OILS.—Spenn and Fine Olives.
SALT.—Onondaga, Liverpool, Fine and Basket, Refined and Paste Liquorice, Brown White and East India Sugar Candy
FRUITS.—Oranges and Lemons, Best Jordan soft shelled hard shelled and Bitter Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil, Walnut and Hazle Nuts, Malaga, Turkey, Valencia, and Muscatel Raisins, Best Zante Currants, Plums, Palermo Fig Figs—Bottle Orange and Lemon Peel, East India Ginger.
BOTTLED FRUITS.—Damsons, Greengages, And Peaches
PICKLES.—Mixed Onions, Walnuts, Piccalilla, Gherkins, Cauliflowers, Red Cabbage, Cucumbers, Hot Peppers.
SAUCES.—Mushroom Ketchup, Walnut do., Harvey, Universal King Oude, India Soy, Reading, Beefstonk, Essence Anchovies, Salad Oil, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, and Curry Powder.
SUNDRIES.—Starch, Blue, Glue, Chalk, Whiting, Liquid and Paste Blacking, Twine, Wafers, Wrapping and Writing Paper, Shoe Thread, Night lights, Bath Brick, Tobacco and Pipes, Castor Oil, (in quarts and pints,) Window Glass, Cordage, Fishing Lines, Beer and Wine Corks, Hair and Cocoa Brooms, Inkpowder, Indigo, Copperas, Alum, Saltpetre, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cream of Tartar, Sulphur, Brimstone, Rope Mats, all sizes.
The Subscriber assures the Public that the whole of the above Articles are of the very best quality, and will be sold for Cash or prompt pay, on the lowest possible terms.
ROBERT ALLEN.
Kingston, November, 1847.

FOR SALE,
Farms of Cultivated Land
AND IMPROVEMENTS.
LOTS No. 29, E½ 6th Con. of Pittsburgh, price £100—100 Acres.
No. 30, W½ 6th Con. do. do. £100—100 Acres.
No 30, E½ 6th Con. do. do. £100—100 Acres.
No. 32, W½ 6th Con. do. do. £100—100 Acres.
No. 32, East part 6th Con. do. do £75—75 Acres.
No. 38, S½ 6th Con. do. do. £100—100 Acres.
The above are desirable Purchases for small Capitalists.

Property on Lot No. 24.
The House, Lot and Premises on Colborne Street, (lately Harvey's) £200.
The House and Lot, (lately Goodall's,) on Hamilton Street. £50.
The House and Lot (lately Trowell's,) on Ellice Street, £45.
Apply to the Subscriber.
GEORGE OKILL STUART.
Kingston, January 17, 1848. 7-tf.

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

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

Fire! Fire! Fire!
OREGON SALOON,
KING STREET.
Opposite Mrs. Willard's Hardware Store.
THE Subscriber would most respectfully return his sincere thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them since his commencement in Business, and would beg leave to solicit a continuance thereof, which he hopes will be merited by strict attention on his part, to all who may favor him with a call.
JAMES ELDER.
Kingston, February 2, 1848.

J. E. would beg leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military, Firemen, and Public, for their vigorous exertions in saving a part of his property from the late Fire.
Also, to those philanthropic individuals for the liberal and disinterested manner in which they contributed sufficient funds to enable him to commence in Business again. J. E.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
ST. LAWRENCE MUTUAL FIRE
INURANCE,
Office at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
THIS old, well established, and popular Company, continues to ensure against loss or damage by fire at its usual cheap rates, and presents to the people of Canada the following synopsis of plans and reasons for their patronage.
IT EXCLUDES all extra hazardous property from its Insurance, such as "Cotton Factories, Blacksmith shops, Furnaces, Forges, Asheries, Ball Alleys, Powder Mills, Livery Stables, Buildings in Blocks, Breweries, Bakeries, Distilleries, &c., or buildings which might burn by them, by which, and the economy of conducting its affairs it is able to ensure isolated, and farm property
FOR FIVE YEARS ON A PREMIUM NOTE
of One and Three Quarters per Cent.,
On the amount ensured. *Example.* A Farmer insures $600, by which he gives his note to the Company *for ten dollars and a half*; ten dollars and ten cents of which he pays down, and receives a Policy for five years. This may emphatically be called the
FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
By the Policies, the insured is entitled to the FULL SUM INSURED in case of loss, if it do not exceed the cash value of the property; and they do not contain a
TWO THIRDS CLAUSE,
like the Policies of many companies, by which the insured gets but two-thirds of the value of his property, even if he paid insurance upon its full value.
The office is at Ogdensburgh on the St. Lawrence, if there any need to call at Brockville for a few hours, and is more conveniently situated for a large country, than any other office in New York or Canada, while its arrangements with the Canadian Post Office at Prescott, ensure regularity, safety, and despatch to Canadian members.
Losses are paid in money, Current in the Province or States, where the loss occurs; and with promptness. The following are gratuitous testimonials addressed to the Secretary from a large number in the office, to wit:—
"Having lost a large property insured by this "company, it was met and paid without delay, "and some two months before it became due; "and I cheerfully recommend the institution to "the farmers of Canada who desire a cheap and "safe insurance against fire"
GIDEON LEEHY.
Kitley, Johnstown District C. W., Nov. 3, 1847.
"The prompt and handsome manner by which "accidents by fire have been met by the Compa- "ny give great satisfaction and confidence here."
B. TETT.
Newboro, C. W., Oct. 21, 1847.
"On the 15th of February I became a member of the Company, on the 26th of March, five "days since, I lost my building and properly within, and having made my proofs this first day of "April, beg to bear testimony to the prompt and "liberal manner in which my loss has been settled "and paid."
LEWIS JOHNSTON.
Farmersville, C. W., April 1, 1847.
Brockville, Dec. 11, 1847.—We the undersigned hereby certify that we have been insured by the St. Lawrence Mutual Insurance Co. since about the time of its first operations in Canada; and that we have never been assessed on our premium notes, and can confidently recommend the Institution, to others as being in our opinion, the cheapest and one of the safest Insurance companies within our knowledge.—J. L. Schofield, John Byron, Chaffey & Brother, G. W. Armitd, Jas Weatherhead.
Testimonials might be given from the following insers: James Bryan of Bellamyville, C. W., John Easton, and Michael Kelly of Merrickville, C. W.; and from numerous others, both in New York and Canada. BUSINESS.—The soundness, health, and activity of the company may be known from the fact that its insurances are nearly
$200,000 Monthly,
and closed the year with upwards of three thousand dollars in favor of the Company: added during the same time, about forty thousand dollars to its capital of premium notes; and that it has nearly or quite a million and a half of dollars ensured in Canada within the last two years, on which an assessment has never been laid. N. B.—Agents have Written certificates of authority, which all applicants will please to inspect, and they will likewise take receipts for all moneys paid. The extent of the company, and the names of its Directors, render other references necessary.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
AMOS BACON, President.
Daniel Judson, David Crichton, Egbert N. Fairchild, Walter Wilson, Waddington, N. Y.
Royal Vilas, Erastus Villas, Benjamin Phillips, Morrens, N. Y.
IRA WHEELOCK, Vice President.
Samuel Partridge, Potsdam, N. Y.
Gustavus W. Kruger, Hon. J. G. Hopkins, John V. Kent, Morristown, N. Y.
Hon. S. S Brown, of St Albans.
Franklin Co. Vt., Chester Roberts, Esq., Henri Des Riveries, Esq. and Zebulon Cornell, Esq. of Missisquoi, Co., Thomas Barron, Esq. of the Seigniory of Argenteuil, Charles Benedict Esq. of St. Andrews, C. E., Hon. Phillip Van Koughnut, Cornwall, Elnathan Hubbell, M. D., Ormond Jones, Esq., Brockville. Aaron Merrick, Esq., Merrickville, C. W., Archibald Henderson, Esq., Godmanchester, Thomas Cantwell, Esq., Norton Creek, and Edward March, Esq., La Coil, C. E
CHARLES JOHNSTON,
J. A. FRENCH,
Agents for the Midland District.
HENRY G. FOOTE,
Secretary.
Ogdensburgh, Dec. 11, 1847.

CURRIERS' OIL
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
—ALSO,—
CURRIERS' Knives and Steels,
" Stones,
" Scouring Brushes, &c.
S. MORLEY & Co.,
General Hardware Merchants,
Princess Street.
Kingston, 1st January 1848

GARDENS.
GEORGE COOK,
THE SURVIVING FIRM OF ELY, SMITH & COOK, FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS, MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
Bartlett Cards,
WOULD inform the public and the patrons of the old Establishment, No. 71, Fulton Street, where he has always been employed, that he continues the manufacture of all the varieties of Playing, Visiting and Table Cards, heretofore furnished by the Establishment; and that any orders for various kinds will be faithfully and promptly executed on application to his sole Agents, Messrs. Ely, Latham, No. 71, Fulton Street, at the following prices, usual discount off, for cash, or those who buy to sell again, viz:—

Gilt Neble and White backs,	$36	per gross
Half Gilt 8	do	30
Mercantors	do	24
Plain Enamelled, Ivory and Pearl surface Cards,		

per following scale:
Embossed Enamelled Cards, tinted plain, beautifully polished with elegant designs as borders, Printers' blank cards,
Small blanks (Playing card size,) No. 1 $15 per gross
do do do 2 12
Large do do 1 51
do do do 2 21
Double size of the small 1 30
do do 2 24
Double size of the large 1 62
do do 2 62
—ALSO,—
All the above sizes of every color to order. Other sizes cut to order of either of the foregoing qualities.
Mourning cards of various sizes made to order.
Gold bordered cards do do
Gilt edge do do
Enamelled sheet cap size & 20 by 20 inch.
Ivory Surface do do
Pearl do do do
Blank sheets do do
Also, Railroad and Steamboat Tickets made to order of any color, or of different colors, as may be desired.
The Subscriber invites all editors of the United States and Canada, who are disposed to take their pay in cards, and who will send him a copy of their papers containing the advertisement and insert it for three months.
New York, Feb. 1848 12-3m

For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
18 HDDS. Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars
25 Barrels ditto.
129 Chests and half Chests choice Tea, Hyson, Young Hyson and Twankay.
50 Hf. Chests and Caddies Black do. Souchong and Pouchong.
30 Bags Laguayra, Rio and Sumatra Coffee,
50 Boxes and half boxes Honeydew and Cavendish Tobacco, 5's, 8's and 16's
65 Jars Rose Scented Maccaboy Snuff,
5 Barrels Malaga Raisins,
16 Bbls. Pot Barley,
50 doz. Corn Brooms,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted,
25 Reams Fine Bank Post, plain and ruled.
40 Boxes London Starch,
20 Boxes Soap and Candles,
15 Boxes Pipes,
30 doz. Bar Tumblers—fluted and plain.
14 doz. Pints Warren's Liquid Blacking,
5 " " Black Ink.
4 doz. Pickled Onions and Gherkins, Oyster Sauce, &c.
5 doz. Stoughton Bitters, (quarts.)
3 Holes Grocer's Cotton Twine, &c.
—ALSO,—
30 bbls No. 1 North Shore split Herrings (first quality,)
50 " No. 1 Bay St. George do unsplit, inspected
50 " Uninspected do.
25 " Salmon, Whitefish, and Mackerel.
—LIKEWISE,—
Pale and Sherry Wines, Cognac Brandy, Genevra Gin, } hhds and qr. casks.
10 bbls. Western Whiskey.
—AND,—
60 bbls Mess and Prime Mess Pork, corn fed—packed by Scobell,
Onondaga Salt, Fine Flour, Oatmeal, Water Lime, } by the bbl. or larger quantities
OLIPHANT & WATT.
N.B.—Cash paid for Barley, Oats, and Potatoes.
Kingston, January 27, 1848.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Farmers, and others resorting to Kingston Market, and the Public generally, that he has just received a Prime assortment of
GOOD TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS, FRUITS, &c.,
AT HIS
GENERAL GROCERY
AND PROVISION STORE
IN PRINCESS STREET,
A few doors above Dr. Dickson's, and next door to Forsyth's Blacksmith Shop.
He would earnestly draw the attention of those wanting a good, sound, well-flavored article of TEA, and a delicious COFFEE, to his present Stock; and would request them to call and examine for themselves, and if, after trial, they do not find he can give them a better article, at a cheaper price, than they have hitherto been accustomed to get, he will let them have the Goods for nothing. This is not what people call *flummery*, but downright *fact*, which any one calling will be able to find out. All articles in the Grocery Line will be sold as low as possible.
Produce of every description will be taken in exchange at *Cash* prices.
The call is solicited.
C. W. P. DE L'ARMITAGE.
Kingston, Dec. 29, 1847. 3m*.

CIRCULAR.
POMEROY'S PERIODICAL & BOOK DEPOT,
Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1848.
L. D. POMEROY will furnish for Canadian Subscribers, any of the Quarterly, Monthly, or Semi-monthly publications of the United States, at the publishers' prices, free of the United States *Postage*, and receive Canada Bills at par in payment, sent by mail, post paid to the lines.
REFERENCES.
Rev. T. Machin, Brockville.
—Stevenson, Esq., Bank Montreal, Brockville.
W. Buel, Bookseller, do.
Jas. Allen, Perth, do.
Books to be bound, sent to Mr. Merill, Printer, Telegraph Office, will be bound to order, and delivered at the same place.
LOUIS D. POMEROY.

THE POST OFFICE.
REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE NEW COLONIAL POST ARRANGEMENT.
To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Earl of Elgin and Kinkardin, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.
We the undersigned in obedience to the instructions of Your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, to inquire into and report upon the practicability of establishing an uniform efficient Post Office system throughout the British North American Colonies, based upon the views entertained by their Lordships Earl Grey and Lord Clanricarde, and communicated to Your Excellency by despatch, dated 31st December, 1846, have given our best consideration to the various important points embraced in the subject of inquiry, and have now the honor to submit that Report.
On entering upon the duty assigned to us, we directed our attention to the representations and addresses which had, from time to time been presented to the Imperial Government by the several Colonial Legislatures, in reference to the subject of the Post Office, as well for the reason assigned by Lord Clanricarde, that the appeals had induced his Lordship to make the suggestions contained in his letter of the 18th August, 1846, as from the fact that these representations set forth in a prominent light, the various disadvantages under which the British North American Colonies labored and for which a remedy is now to be sought.
A very cursory examination was sufficient to satisfy us, that the Provinces in their remonstrances against the transfer of assumed surplus receipts to the Imperial Government were not actuated by any desire to convert the Postal Imposts into a source of revenue, or to call in question the prudent management of the Imperial Government, but were prompted by a growing conviction that the social and commercial interests of the Colonies were intimately connected with the extention of their Postal intercourse, and that they truly regarded it, as Lord Clanricarde has justly observed, as the means, in a new country, of extending civilization. The elaborate report, drawn up by the Canadian Commissioners in 1841—The address from the Legislature of that Province, dated the 2nd of June, 1846, in which it is prayed that if a reduction of the rate of postage to the extent enjoyed by the Mother Country could not be conceded, at least the rates now obtained in the United States might be adopted—the joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of New Brunswick, dated 11th April, 1845—the Report of a select Committee of the latter, dated 11th April, 1846—and more recently still, the Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, of the 29th March, 1847, in which are contained pledges for defraying any deficiency that might be created in the Post Office Revenues, from the establishment of a low and uniform rate of Colonial and inter-Colonial Postage;—those and the other representations from the other Provinces, clearly indicate the unanimous desire entertained by the British possessions in North America to have extended to them a share of those benefits, intellectual, social and commercial, which have in so large a measure been conferred on the Mother country, by the establishment of a Penny Postage.
No Reform in the increasing expenditure has attended one which was not at the time more characterized by its boldness than it has subsequently been by its success.
The example of cheap Postage thus set in Great Britain, has recently been followed by the United States, in a modified form, adapted to a more widely scattered population and extended limits.
The success which has attended these reductions, has relieved the experiment of much that appeared hazardous in a financial point of view, and promises to support the Commissioners in the assumption of any serious diminution in the Post Office Revenues, arising from an effective reduction in rates, would prove of but short duration, and would be more than balanced by the attainment of the many advantages so ardently sought for by the Provinces, and which such reduction would confessedly confer.
In this view we have more particularly directed our attention to that branch of the subject adverted to in the Post Master General's letter, which refers to the establishment of an independent management with the Provinces, and the several conditions considered by his Lordship as essential to the efficient working of any well digested scheme; and we have engaged in the duties committed to us, under a deep sense of the importance, as well as the delicacy of the task of presenting to your Excellency a plan, which it may be hoped will meet the approval of the Legislatures of the four Provinces.
How we have aimed to adapt our suggestions to the attainment of that concurring Legislative agreement through which alone the people of these Colonies can hope to enjoy the great benefits of cheap and extended Postal communication, rather than to frame an organization which, however promising in theory, should contain elements of uncertainty, hesitation or disagreement, endangering its adoption by any of the Provinces
At the threshold of our enquiry, lay the consideration of the relative advantages of a system of United Revenue and management for the four Provinces, or one that would leave the Postal arrangements in the hands of the local Government of each Province, as suggested by Lord Clanricarde, with no greater central control than shall be necessary for securing the inter-Colonial Postal interest.
We have decided on recommending the latter system although we have not been insensible to arguments that might be urged in favor of the former.
The objection that his Lordship, the Post Master General, has anticipated, would result from the control being continued in England, after the Provinces shall have assumed the pecuniary responsibilities of the Department, may in a great part, be applied against a control of equally extended authority and junctions established in any one of the Colonies.
To these may be added the fact that the most efficient practical security against an imprudent excess in Postal accommodation, will be found in the consideration that undue encroachments on the general revenue for that service, would abridge the means of other and not less valuable benefits; but this motive, powerful when confined within the limits of a single Province, might lose much of its force were the Postal revenues of the four Provinces gathered into one fund, and the Post accommodations were dispensed from one common centre, subjecting the Province to a rateable contribution for making good the general excess of expenditure over the receipts. Such an arrangement would afford room for jealous comparisons, and in the apprehension that might arise in one Province, that economical forbearance in its past, would not find kindred practice in others, new incentives would not unnaturally be presented, for seeking the utmost benefit not of the common fund, by urging an excessive extension of Postal accommodation, and the most effectual check against extravagant expenditure be thus expressed, by weakening the influencement for economy to which we have alluded.
Independently, however, of the arguments to be advanced on the merits of either side of the question, we believe the scheme by which each Province will be left to the disposition of its own revenues and the extension of its Postal benefits, to be that which is most likely to secure the acquiescence of all the Provinces.
It presents, especially to the smaller colonies, the aspect of less hazard as regards finance, and less uncertainty as regards Postal accommodation; and, therefore, at a first step, we conceive it will prove the more practicable and attainable measure, nor will it close the future against a more enlarged and combined system, should experience warrant the extension.
The conditions and views suggested by his Lordship the Post Master General, in his letter of the 18th August, 1846, as necessary and valuable under any system of Provincial management, next demanded and have received our careful consideration. The following propositions combine everything his Lordship has deemed necessary:—
Concurring in their appropriateness, and believing they will meet the approval of the Provincial Legislatures, we adopt them as a part of the scheme we have the honor to recommend in this report, subject to some explanation which we have subjoined.
1. That the British principle of weight, and the scale by which additional rates are calculated, should in no case be abandoned. We also recommend that the system of Accounts, Checks, and Audits, as now used, should be preserved unaltered as far as practicable.
2. That there should be maintained throughout the British North American Provinces, one uniform system and rate of Postage, with no greater modification than the circumstances may demand.
3. That no transit Postage should be chargeable on letters forwarded between these Provinces for the cost of conveyance through any of them.
4. That the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence sterling the half ounce should remain in operation as regards letters transmitted in the British mails between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, to be extended to countries having Postal conventions with Great Britain, as suggested by Lord Clanricarde.
5. That the pre payment of Postage, as well between the Provinces as between the United Kingdom and the Provinces, shall remain optional.
6. That to avoid complicated accounts, each Province shall retain the amount of Postage it collects; a stipulation that involves the understanding of unrestricted freedom and uniformity of principles in respect to the prepayment of Postage.
7. The Packet Postage of one shilling sterling per half ounce, we understand will be collected in the four enumerated Provinces, and be remitted to the Post Master General in England, after the deduction of any just claim on behalf of the Provincial Postal departments.
The internal Colonial rate of two pence sterling, chargeable on letters by the British or other packet mails, stands on a different footing, and will, we assume, remain at the credit of the respective Province where it may be collected, while in the case of pre-payment in England it will be passed to the credit of the Province to which the letters shall be addressed for delivery.
It is also understood that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not chargeable out of their several postage funds for the transmission through either of these Provinces, of the Packet Mails passing to Colonies lying beyond them respectively.
While this stipulation is advanced by these Provinces as just in itself it is not calculated to induce practical difficulties; as the Packet Mails referred to are not required to be opened while in transit to their destination, and the service may be (and is understood to be now chiefly, if not solely,) performed under distinct contracts, leading to no complication of accounts.
This service we assume will be provided for, out of the shilling sterling—Packet Postage—and that Her Majesty's Government, out of that fund, will continue to transport the Packet Mails to the Provinces for which they are destined, as formerly was done by the Uniecom to Quebec, and subsequently through the territory of the United States.
To select the rate of postage best adopted to promote the objects in view, with proper regard to the effect of the change on the revenues of the Colonies, was not the least important part of our duty. We are happily, however, not without guides for our direction in its performance.
We have agreed to recommend three pence as suggesting no restriction to distances of three hundred miles, and an additional rate to be superadded for distances beyond that limit, we have been alone actuated by considerations of revenue as influencing the probable concurrency of the several Legislatures
Your Excellency will perceive that we have followed the scale adopted in the United States of America, to which reference was made in the address of the Canadian Legislature, 2nd June, 1846 [quoted in an early part of the Report,] and which while it strictly coincides with the rates selected by the Assembly of Nova Scotia, promises to meet the views expressed on the 11th April, 1845, by New Brunswick; much that now complicates the post office system would be removed and the benefit of postal intercourse more widely diffused, were this single rate made applicable to all distances within the four Provinces.
Lest, however, any of the Colonial Legislatures should conceive a higher charge for greater distance to be necessary for the increase of the postal revenue, we would suggest that the scale we have quoted should again be followed, and the rate of six pence per half ounce imposed for all distances over three hundred miles.
It only remains that we should state the leading provisions, which we think may be requisite or convenient in preparing a system under which the management of the Post Office Departments may be transferred from the Post Master General to the Provincial Authorities.
These are comprised in the following suggestions which (subject to our previous explanation) we offer for your Excellency's consideration.
1st. That there should be an office of Central Audit in Canada, of which the Post Master General of that Province shall be at the head. The duties of this office shall be to audit the accounts quarterly to the several Provinces, returns of which shall be annually presented to the different Legislatures; to collect and transmit to England the balance due from the four provinces on the Packet Postage; and the concert with the chief officer of the Post Office department in each Province, to enter