Solitional some required, and would, he imagined, a k the little triggant that slim. Mr. Bourton stated that he was in the Country in 1839, and aithough he was not in the Militia he subscribed \$10, which he paid into the hands of the hou, member for Huton. Sit A. McNau said no under was ever igned calling upon the Militia to subscribe to the monument, but a resolution was passed asking Militia Officers to subscribe and requesting them to lay the matter before their men. A days' pay, amounting with other subscriptions to unwatels of £2,700 was subscribed, and a Committee was appointed to carry the of ject into ricet.

Mr. Cavier said that the petition complained of delay and expressed a desire that he plan for the Monument should be altered. The hon, member for Hamiltan had stated the work would be begun in Spring, and the Conmittee alone had power to d cide about the

Mr. Meaniry regretted that the member for Hamilton had opposed the investigation, (Sir A. McNah, what investigation do you want?) He wanted information. (Sir A. quested that an open column be exected in- hear what step he takes. stead of an ob-lisk. It has been asked what basiness had the Ningara District Council interest in it than any other District, they any other, it was there that the Monument was to be erected; and the scene of action was there. They wished an open column to be elected. Obelicks were now obsolete .-None had been exected during the last two centuries and none were ever excited on high places but always on plaies. The people wanted an open Monnment from which they

could survey the Country round. Mr. J. H. CAMERON said the hon, memher stated that no obelish had been erected during the two last centuries (Mr. Merritt except one in Glasgow, one in Dublin and one in France) he would like to know if it was not an obelick that was erected on lineker's Hill. Was that a plain? Was not the Monument exected in the Core of Cook to Father Mathew an obeliek, or an obstacle as the pende there called it ? and was it not erected upon a commanding spot ? he could not see what business the House had to do tee for the relief of the destitute and suffering

After a few words from several other members, the motion was put and lost- Ayes 9; Nays 42

LATER FROM CHINA.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, March 15 The fast sailing ship Panama, Capt. Griswool, arrived on Saturday from Canton, having sailed from that port on the 11th of Deeember, thus making the passage in the very short time of righty-six days. This is one of the best vovages ever made.

The news is of startling interest. The Chinese had murd red six English merchants, in a horrible shocking manner; and in the excite neat to which this occurrence had given tise, there was reason to fear that Canton would be block ided and hostilities renewed with Great Britain. We give below the details of the news :-

Extrast of a letter, dated CANTON, Drc. 11th, 1817. On Sabhath afternoon last, (Dec. 5th.) six

tion. Sho ly after landing, they were attacked by the villagers, and every one of them inhumanly butchered. The cause of the attack is unknown, unless it he the dee;-rooted hasted of the people to foreigners. Some & Co. villages is ned a placard, declaring that they would kill any torrigo devil that landed there. This of course was considered as an ille threat, for the making of which the Chinese are so notorious, and foreigners continued to land there as before. The boalmen did not witness the onslaught, and the villagers at first denied that any foreigners had been there | ten o'clock, the body of poor Balkwill arrived, on the Sabbath. The bodies of all ric have however been found in a small stream of water in that neighburbond, most dreadfully muliloted; some of the hodies had unwards of

fifty wounds upon them, made by swords, spears, &c., and several of them were found tied hand and foot. It is thought that they may have been put to death by to:ture for the physicians who examined them on Thursday. he that they could have been dead more than 48 hours. The community here are of course in a state of great excitement, and it is nocertain what steps the English authorities will take to obtain redress. Sir John Davis, with the steamer "Vulute" and two men-of-war, have come to Whampoa. It is thought by some that he will demand at the bands of Keying, the borning of the villages in which the catastrophe occurred, and if this is refused.

Dr. Bridgeman in one of his late letters from Shanghai, states that six of the men engaged in the nurder of Mr. Lowric, have been arrested, and that it was confidently expected that the remaining thirteen would be discovered before long, as their names and residences have been made known to the au-

will blockede the port of Canton, until he re-

ceives additional troops from India, when be

will take such satisfaction as he pleases .-

Nothing however is known certainly.

From the Friend of China, De. 11th.

We regret to say that since our last issue all doubts as to the dreadful tragedy at Fasour countrymen. Messrs. Butter, Brown, Small Joose, Bellamy, Balkwill, and McCart, bave been barbaronsly munlered by the savage village s, whose threats have been neglected both by their own authorities and by the British Pleni-

The particulars are only known from the Cinese connected with foreign trade, and with slight variations, their story is the same. nese here are behaving very well-and, and their detestation of the deed is expressed though the excitement is great, there is no in strong language.

On the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th, the arty above named left the factories in a long boat, intending to proceed a short way up the river and then land for a walk, returning in time for dinner. They did not come back, and on Monday there was much exeitement and great alarm for their safety. A party was immediately formed to go in erarch of them, they returned in the exening, having ascertained that their missing friends landed near some village on the Paster Creek and that there had been a disturbance. one of the boatmen also came back on the evening of the 6th. He reported that after the foreigners landed, zongo were best at the | this. Nie John Davis, we hear, is on his way but of the fate of the passengers he was totally ignorant. An attempt was also made to Whampen this evening. The gloom which capture the Hone boat, though she escaped up the sight of the bodies has spread over us. the fiver after being a great deal battered

On the 7th, the Hong hoat returned; her erew could give no information. On board stones, and a gentleman being stock in the were fired, and it is said that from three to compelled them to give them up. fre were killed. Two of the foreigners were mardered at this place; it is supposed sed to-morrow morn.ne. the two were armed. The others fled inland and were hunted from village to village until This matter cannot be patched up ; the lives

the community to proceed to the villages such deeds are done. some', and demand their countrymen dead or ! stire. The countly however, interpresed his official authority in a riveniar dated the 6th

and send sampt un t'e 7th. As as year, intimating the and event, are should to have been engaged during his stay in fired at Hery Keng on the 7th, and It. begutiations with Keying; but us yet very When pro that fortune. The following day his demands, or how far, they are likely to be fell in with a vessel at anchor under flow

manded, the prisons of Canton would readily ford the supply; but would justice be satiswaste the fields (or if he did not we should) as | b tter security of British residents, ministers an example; but what security have we for must consider the contingencies before they

Captain Macdougall left his party at the actories as a guard lest the mob should make the Chinese Government. an attack, and returned to Hong Kong for having communicated with Sir John Davis have both been suggested, and are alluded to on hoard the Ozdalus on his way up the river. After embarking a company of H. M. 35th lency would reach Cauton on the morning of seems doubtful if they would benefit the na-McNah, you liave it all.) The petition re- the 10th; and we wait with some anxiety to lion at large, or distress the Chinese so much

There is some difference of opinion as to the conduct of the Chinese authorities on this with the Morument. They had a greater occasion, and from the imperfect knowledge of what has taken place, we do not feel warhad subscribed more in their County than in ranted in venturing one own. From Keying's despatch to Sir John Davis, published in another column, it will be observed that he does not attempt to screen the perpetrators of the crime, or throw the responsibility upon their victims. We also hear that he has offered a reward of \$200 each for the holies, and that two have been recovered by dragging the creek ; one ascertained to he Mr. Small, and the other said to be Mr. Brown. It is conjectured that they are the two killed on landing, and thrown into the water : the other four are probably buried inland, or cut to pieces and them was to be performed at Whampon on many of the foreign community as chose to

> The villagers gave notice of their intention by public placards, translations of which have appeared at different times in the Hong Kong

The imperfect account of what took place plan of destroying foreigners was carried into eff-ct. In each village a band of militia is organised; they turn out at the slarm of the gong, divide into parties, one to cut off a retreat the other to hunt the foreigners to death. All this was enacted a few days ago, and will he again unless an awful example is made.-This was not a sudden outburst of popular fury, or the insane action of a mere mob .-The scheme of operations was deliberately villages of the Shihwei-tang, and agricultural districts in the immediate vicinity of Canton. Not is this combination confined to one district; there is reason to believe that the system prevails at Honan, an attempt having been made to cut off a party of Englishmen there the same day that the murders were committed at the Fastee creek. The limits of such combinations are unknown; but when we consider that the government cannot suppares them, the conviction presses itself upor ne, that we must either abandon Canton entirely, or a Pottinger, or a Napier must scourge humbly sue for pardon. In continuation of details, we may mention that Mr. Ruttet-brother to the gentle-

young Englishmen, of great respectability. went up the river a few miles (three or four) man of that name murdered-passed through in a final health and landed exact of the village in quest of his brother's bady, and that the last and youngest seemed to make an __first one years it control to the humble and justificantly edufor the purpose of walking a little for recrea- met with no small, though misucessful in three per cont. fection, the people no doubt appreciated the fraternal love which heaved such danger. Mr. Rutter was in the employ of Dent

> CANTON, Dec. 9, 1847-Nonn. Our very worst fears are being fully realized; the holy of poor McCart was found yesterday, and arrived at the consulate during the night. He appeared to have been cut H. M. sloop, Scout and the Hon. Company's less than most of the others, and so was chosen as the one to send first. This morning about the East Coast of China: but was so cut and covered with mud as to be searcely recognizable. One more body is reported as found, but it is said that it is almost cut up in hits, so that the mandarins appear to he ashamed to send it down. doubt all the remainder are brutally dishgured and disgracefully mutilated, and there is but little doubt that the mandarine could have sent all the budies in on Monday if they had

The body of McCart was sent down to Whampos for interment just as the corps of Balkwill arrived down here.

At present there is no appearance of any rising near us. The stoppage of Hog Lane has effected wonders in keeping this place free from mobs-far beyond what you can 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. - has just returned from the inquest on poor Balkwill. It appears that there is full evidence (by the influmation) that be was tied up alive by cords round the arms, and behind, he must therefore have died of stood bound. Two other hadies are now being examined-one is decided to be Small's, the other is either Bown or Bellamy-but the fratures are so smushed and swollen, that till they get the clothes, the wounds, eyes, mouth &r., washed, they cannot determine which. Surgical evidence goes direct to prove that Balkwill died not before the evening of Monday, twenty-four hours after the attack. He was a powerful man, and in his writhings, it fired into. Finding it useless heating to windappears he must have severely chafed and ward any longer, the parates put about in ter have been completely dispelled. Six of inflamed his arms in endeavoring to get

The bodies spoken of as being so mutilated. have not yet been sent down. Those found are-1st., McCart; 2ad. Balkwill; 3rd, Small; 4th, Brown, or Bellamy. Missing one of the latter and Rutter. We have no reason to complain of any

want of furbearance yet; indeed, the Chi-

5 P. M .- The holy not identified at balfpast 3, now turns out to be Brown-so that Kutter and Bellumy are still missing. I do not like to gaze on the poor fellows as if they were a show, so I have not seen them; but the wounds are described as frightful, and in one case forty in number. The finishing the neighborhood the previous night, and were blow, execution, most probably, appears to have been on the top of the skull with a bai. The man volunteered to accompany the blunt axe. Poor Small appears to have been tied somewhere by one wrist. I am satisfied that the bodies of the two missing men will prove to be most shamefully in directed otherwise they would have been brought in ere

different villages and a disturbance ensured, up in the Da lalus; B-- 's hoat passed the Columbia at Chuempee, so that he will be in you can well imagine; both English and American flags are hanging half mast, of

The Chinese want to make out that the were two pi-tol cases with the flarks, &c. ; row commenced by one of our people knockhat the pistols had been taken on shore. It ing down a small boy who was pelling them ; was now reported by respectable Chinese that I that this brought down all the people, when on landing, the villagers surrounded their the aff ay commesced in earnest. Just fancy rictims, a strong party intercepting their re- the feeling here, when we hear by two meditreat to the boat. An attack was made with col men, two, if not three, of these men wern when the remaining twenty-right were mouth and severely injured, drew a portot the Pinto been off the factories, then we could and shot one of the assailants. More shots have ran her up, and, in all probability, have The three bodies now here are to be inter-

What will come of all this, God only knows. they were all declayed. Another report says of ten times the number of the weelched they wak refuze in a Joes house, and were comminate should not be accepted as an atone-taken out and deliberately desputation. A strong desire was extracted by a portion of such desire, and not to merely punish when

From the China Mail, Der. 23. Cavios, 21st D cember, 1847. Bir John Davis is still here, and is under-

renifer as to the money collected, and the to the villages and burn them down; but after- of our complaints; indeed I is Excellency wards the movement was stopped, at least until expressly states in his reply to the merchants Chinese authorities had shown what steps that any measures of redress on his part will they intended to take in the matter. We not debar the British government from further have no witnesses to prove the guilt of the measures of its own. It will depend, therevillagers, and, nor a Chinese will ever point fore, on the views taken by the government at out a command. Torture may extract confes- home, and whether they may regard the sions, but even if victims are specificed we horrible catastrophe as the trime of individuals cannot have confidence as to their bring the or chargeable against the Chinese nation. real culprits. Were a hundred heads de- what ulterior measures will be adopted. In either event the case is surrounded with difficulties; and though it cannot be doubted fied? Keying may raze the villages and lay that some guaranty will be exacted for the

> can ask Parliament to grant supplies for such an armament as would be necessary to coerce The withdrawal of the British Representatroops. He arrived on the morning of the 9th | tive at Canton, and the blockade of the port, in the correspondence between the merchants and the plenipotentiary; and the views of inegiment, the Vulture again sailed at half past | dividual members of the community on these P. M.; on the way she was to receive Sir measures are naturally hisssed by the effect John Davis from the Dudalus. His Excel- they would have on their interests; but it as ourselves. It has been surmised that the contemplation. Time will show what truth

> The only thing officially announced is the execution of four of the criminals, and the a:surance that others are underguing examina-Last evening two mandarins waited upon Sit John Davis to announce that four of the villagers had been convicted, and would be decay itated in the morning at Whang-chu kee. The Chinese were anxious that some other place should be fixed upon, and it is said, proposed the execution ground below Canton; but His Excellency resolved that the expiation should be made, and the example set, where destroyed. The two bodies were dreadfully the crime had been committed, and in the mutileted; and the sad duty of burying presence of persons deputed by himself, and as atte id. The If. C. steamer Pluto was ordered

to be in readiness at daybreak, for the purpose

of conveying the Secretary to the Superindent of Trade, the Vice Consul, and the interpreter to the Consulate, along with thirty men and three officers of the 95th Regiment. They with the matter more than with the Commit- on the 5th, shows how truly the diabolical arrived at Whang-chu-kee about half past o'clock, where the Chinese soldiers wer found drawn up on the level common before the Hall of Ancestors. Our own handful of soldiers, augmented by a few seamen, having landed and formed, and the mandarins, among whom were Tung, the Quag-chow-too, and others of importance, having received the deputation with every manifestation of confiali-, and conducted them to the Prefect's barge, Mr. Secretary Jonnston gave them to under devised and approved by the elders of the 48 stand that he could not then accept their proffered hospitality, as he came on important husiness, and the sooner it was proceeded with the netter; upon which Tung immewith startling rapidity, one of the number was run out from one of the boats. He seemed a stout, decently attired peasant. His hands were tied behind his back, and his mouth was garged. Having been shoved forward about thirty or forty yards from the shore, he fell, or was thrown on his knees in the open space between the English and Chinese soldiers. and his bound arms bring elevated so as to this headstrong, blood-thirsty race, until they cause him to stoop, the Executioner raised his long heary blade, and at one blow his

> was cone an quickly, that two gentlemen from the Pluto who followed the officials in another boat, did not arrive until the attendants were lifting the corpses into their collins.

head was rolling on the ground, the ghastly

trunk tumbling on the other side. The other

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

Hono Kong, Dec. 23. We have received from an authentic source, the following account of the proceedings of steamer Pluto, against the pirates that infest

The steamer, after making a successful passage to Ningpo against the N. E. monsoon, coaled there and proceeded to join the Scout, which was found at anchor under the White Dogs. The two vessels remained there some days through stress of weather, and on the 24th Nov., the wind moderating, proceeded south, anchoring under Lamyet Sound that night, and starting early next morning. At daylight, several piratical vessels were observed standing out to Meichow Sound; on getting sight of the Scout and Pluto they attempted to escape by brating into shallow water, and in this they all succeeded, with the exception of one, upon which the Scout opened fire. The villains seeing all prospect of escape impossible had the amlacity to run alongside of the sloop, fired into her, and threw stink-pots on board, to her imminent risk. wounding one marine slightly. At this timthe Scout gave the pirate a broadside, which riddled her bull, and set the vissel on fire. With the exception of the wounded, all hands jumped overboard, and tried to make for the shore, which most of them effected; but a his wounds, or been beaten to death as he number were drowned or shot in the water, and twenty-one were secured alive. A prize belonging to this vessel was recaptured by the S'out, her eargo consisting of tice and oil

> The Scout finding it impossible to follow the others into the Sound on account of the shoal water, the Pluto, from her light drought, was able to proceed in chase, and some came in range of a large piratical vessel, which she nider to run the vessel on shore, but a round shot cutting away her mainma-t, prevented her escape. The crew, upon this, jumped overboard, and made for the shore; but thirty-three of them were picked up by the hoats, and seven were shot. Night coming on, farther pursuit of the other vessels was abandoned for that day, and before next morning, they had all cleared out of the Sound. On the evening of the 26th the Scout started for the Northward, the steamer remaining at anchor till the 28th, when she weighed and stond out in the same direction. The same morning she fell in with a large fleet of merchant junks, under convoy of six Mandarin war vessels. Shortly afterward oformation was received from a fisherman that four vessels had plumlered a village in at anchor in a bay to the westward of Ping-

steamer and print them out. The Pluto steamed in, and found them at anchor in a line close to the beach. On sering her approach, great numbers of men left them. Two of the vessels got under way, one on each side of the bay. The Pluto pursued one, pouring grape and canister into leer, and the mandarins coming up at the time, joined the steamer in the attack. Spring the other pirates escaping (and not for a moment supposing that the war janks would allow the one they were attacking to crape,) the stramer put about in pursuit; opening fire with round, grape, and canister. At different times several of the crew jumped overheard, but were shot by small arms from the bridge and paddle loxes, to the number of fifty-two. At last the most of the junk was shot away, picked up by the heats on hearding her; the merchant junks cheering all the time, and throwing missiles at those in the water, apparently with great delight. The crew of this vessel consisted of 110 men; and it turned out to be the same which on a former occasion encountered the boats of the Scoul, wounding one officer. The steamer taking in tow the other two hoats, deserted by their crews, proceeded to her former anchorage in Meichow

On the 21 of December, both ships stood along the coast to the southward, and close in Care, Mackaget tot tot at the British Came complied with. We do not, however, appear From Point, in shoot water, near the land .-

believe she escaped.

round, all the time keeping up a continual fire of round shot at her, raking her fore and all the shot cutering her stern and pussing out at her bows. Seeing escape to freward impossible, the Scont lying to in the offing, the vessel was tun on shore, where most of haj erew landed and attempted to escape, but were set upon by the villagers, by whom numbers were seized and cut to pieces with hatchets. Fifteen were brought on hoard by cut up by the shot that no assistance could and promised some further political reforms. The whole of these junks were destroyed

hy fire ; on board of them had been found vast quantities of stink-pots, matchlocks, muss ketoons, sprais, pikes, axes, &c., with a very large supply of ammunition. On being hourd. ed, the gons were always found loaded, as 4 most instances having the matches ready other members of the hody, storwed above their decks, was fearful, and the greans of the wounded and dying appalling, the wretches soliciting on all hands to have an end pur to their sufferings. So determined were the rascals not to be taken alive, that many of them in the water were seen attempting to surrender and demolition of all the Bogue out their throats, others to drawn each other. Forts which we did not occupy may be in | One man was stabled in the attempt to blow up the magazine, when fortunately discovered; another, seeing it uscless to continue his flight any longer, was in the act of lowering the sail, to give himself up, when his heat was severed from his body by one of the pirate crew with an axe. Several attempte were made to fire the ship's boats, and many of the pirates were picked down with min ketry from the ship, when about to fire or them. Nothing but the provisions necessary for their crews, was found on board.

"CAMBRIA."

We have received Willmer & Smith's Time of the 26th February, which puts us in posession of full particulars respecting the recent outbreak in France. As the main features di this unhappy event have been forestalled through the Telegraphic Reports, and putished in the Doily Advertiser and Britis. Whig, we do not consider it necessary revesting to it again-suffice it to say that the neveheretofore published is sub-tantially correct. The following extracts will be found to

contain all the news of importance up to the time the Steamer left :-Lord John Russell propounded his Budge in the House of Commons on the evening & Friday, the 18th inst., and the excitement: which it created may be inferred from the fat: that all the approaches to the House were blocked up by crawds of well-dressed person hours before the customary time of beginning business. The attendance of members wa

occasions, mustered in great force. The melancholy calamity which has over taken Ireland during the fast two years, tirgreat failures which occurred last year, and the atter prostration of commercial enterprie consequent on both events, had so serious. interfered with the ordinary revenue of be country, that it became palpable the "screw" must be applied to the purse-strings of be people with rigor in some quarter; where was the question which interested every on-The mystery is now solved. The "winds to be raised" by increasing the income-fafrom three to five per cent, and that obnoxing three were but repetitions of the first, except impost is to be continued for five years long!

Never did a budget receive a less favorale

In its general principles, the income-th. noxious as any other tax. True, it is mit aquisitorial than other fiscal imposts, forit compels every man to lay hate his busines. of the Government agent. But, as the per ions who have most properly to protect ! most liberally to the necessities of the state store little of it, are consequently up in after not only at the renewal of the tax, with greter harshuess, by the Minister who stoutly resided t before he was clothed with official poors, but they contend with much truth, that the really wealthy do not pay in proportion to exir

The consideration of this subject forced he conviction on every inquirer that the wiple system of taxation in this country is fails. One of two things must take place at more mote day,-either the national creditors must unded owners of property, must contribte, according to their means, to the exigencia of of direct, in contradistinction to indirect, taxation, and as the interest on the national debt sweeps away twenty-right million, anmustly-half of the revenue-it is halily desirable to get rid, as speculity as possible of the locusts in the shape of excise, cuiffms, and other officers, who, under the gulta of protecting the revenue," live by the percent

icious system. The other parts of the Budget require little remark. The only remitted tax is the on foreign copper ore, which only produces the trifling sum of £41,000. The national deences are to be improved, for which persione the Minister asks for £150,000 to embedy a militia force : £215,000 for the erdnanet ile partment; £70,000 for the navy; and £43,-000, for the army; making a total under this read of something more than half a million terling. This portion of the figureial copose has been virulently assailed, because if reopens, with additional serimony, the chances f a collision with our French neighbors, Lord loka Rassell dwelt upon this put of his subset with singular emphasis. The girt of his observations was, that there was nothing to ustify a war with France ; but that we must be prepared for such a contingency. this will rankle in the minds of a sentitive people like the French, is undeniable; and they will proceed to imitate our example by placing themselves in a state of armed newtrabily. No time could have been solcefed by the British Minister more inopportune for the display of such jentonsy; as the present state of public feeling in France is like a smouldering volcano, the explosion of which may be mainly influenced by the fears or the outpicions of England. Matters among done neighbors have reached a crisis that well test all the ingenuity of the King, and all the fact and pliancy of his Alinister. What more casy, to stave off a collision with his saligate, than to direct their comity towards us, founded on the policy of Lord John Russell? A war with England,-although a generation has passed away since the great struggle at Waterion, - would, there is every reason to fear, be popular in France, and political k-savery could readily fon the flame where an object was to be served.

Ferdinand the constitution of 1812, the Par-Sound, where the Scout had returned after an liament to assemble at Pulerme. A presency claimed at Naples on the 12th instant. The Austrian troops and the studients of

been killed and wounded. In Rome, affairs went a favorida appet. -man. I was to the earth of the people are explained a head adjustment her cable and set and, passing through a dan. The people are explainly laborated as head adjustment her cable and set and, passing through a dan. The people are explainly laborated as here the

gerous reef of rocks, which the Pluto had to excitement produced by the great political changes around them, and desire to take a stirring part in the regeneration of their coun-They seem to be heartily sick of the Austrian yoke, whose blighting influence has been borre so long and so patiently .-Romors prevail that as Pius IX. would not march as quickly as his subjects desired on the road to improvement, they had deposed him. A short time will test the accuraev of the statement. He had secularised the heats, eight were killed, and a number on his Ministry by the admission of three laymen

Lord Palmerston made a declaration in the House of Commons the other evening, which gave much satisfaction, as it quiets all immedia'e apprehension of an European war. The Austrian had declared to the British Cabinet that it would not interfere with the political amelioration of which Italy was the scene,-This conclusion was arrived at by Prince lighted ; in all, the numerous legs, arms, and Metternich, it is tolerably clear, after a most unmistakalde hint from Lord Palmerston, that any such interference would meet with the strongest displeasure from the Cabinet, of which he is a member.

We have an arrival from India, to the 16th

I-muary. The political news from India is sat-

sfactory. Lord Hardinge was on the eve of

his departure for England. Addresses had

been persented to his lordship, and a subscription was on foot to raise a statue of him, and also to have his portrait taken. The distribution of the greater part of the Scinde prize money has been ordered to take place imme diately. The amount captured in Feb. 1813. was valued at £560,000; that realised at the time, amounted to £460.000; the amount to he distributed is £137,833. A riot had taken place at Hyderabad in the Deccan, where FURTHER INTELLIGENCE PER STU: great festival of the Mohustum hadpassed off in comparative tranquility .- With the execution of some disturbances at Goomsoor. the rest of India was tranquil .- Ragoire Rangria, the notorious bandit chief, has been captured, and is in Tanna ganl, awaiting his trial; no one doubts that it will terminate in his being sentenced to the last penalty of the law. A proclamation has just been issued by the Bengal Government, intimating that no fewer than 23 princes and chiefs had been induced by us to have suttee and female infanticide put down throughout their dominions. There is a rumor that Dost M-homed contemplates visiting our resident at Peshawar. It is said he is anxious to seture a place of refuge amongst us from the nactionations of his sons. In Nepeul order has been completely restored, and the country seems flourishing. The Earl of Dalliousie arrived at Madras on the 5th, and was expected to leave on the 9:h.

The commercial accounts by this mail both from India and China are very discouraging. Several other failures of mercantile unusually large, and peers' sons and other firms had occurred,-confidence seemed alfavored persons, who have the entide on said most entirely suspended. The Union Bank had been unable to meet its engagements.

> The measure of the Government, introduced into the House of Lords, for legalising diplomatic relations with Rome, has sustained a check, amounting virtually to a defeat,-There is nothing which stirs up an Englishman's hite so much as the mention of the Pope. Even the fine talents and firmness of Post IX, -one of the best rulers in Italy, and who possesses a higher intellectual capacity than any pontiff since the days of Leo the Touth,-cannot dispel the amiable horzer which exists in this country in reference to his office. The "no Popery" feeling is not

men in Parliament as amongst larmers at a county fair, and is made the chreul de batuile of every orthodox warrior who defairly and impartially levied, is as little to sires to tiltand fence wish the prejudices and passions of mankind.

Nothing but stern necessity could have induced the Government to rouse the strong and, if necessary, his books, to the prying eys feeling which exists on this subject. A man less firm than Sir Robert Perl would have stood appalled at the hurricane of execuation the persons who ought to be made to contrible | which raged through the land when he endowed Maynooth, two or three years back; the principle, as we have said, is unexce- and, subsequently, the bare mention of quarat the wrong end-at the base instead of te on the public purse, produced astonishment apex of the social column. The man with and indignation. A climpse of the "searlet in income of £150 per year, the clerk, te 1-dy" excited in John Bull a passion of struggling shop-keeper, or the small trace- mingled fear and fury, somewhat akin to man, is notoriously a poorer man, relativit those displayed by his four-fonted namesake. speaking, than the mechanic whose incomes at sight of the fluttering ted clock of the tathalf the amount. Any one of the forest tered mendicant. But necessity has no law : classes has to make an appearance in socily and the mission of Lord Minto to Rume clearwith which the laborer and the artificer en 'ly foreshowed the utility, pay, the imperative dispense. Besides, the income derived from necessity, of naming a regular necredited professional labor, from the sweat of the brin, agent at the Court of Rome, for the purpose so to speak, ought to be treated, if taxe of keeping in something like subjection the all, with far more tenderness than income e- fiery spirits of the Roman Catholic heirarchy. rived from real property. The middle class, - the priest and politicians who contribute to the bees that produce the honey, but unhapply swell the repeal rent, and keep alive the national animosity so onhappily prevalent on the other side of St. Grove's Channel. The first effect of this mission may be read in the Pope's scent rescript to the Irish hishops, which arted on some of them like a bombshell thrown into a citadel. In return, his Holiness required that he should have a representative at the Court of St. James', and hence the bill which the Lords have already

contrived to disfigure. The bill, as it stood, gave the Pope the title of the "Sovereign Pontiff," which the accept a compromise, or the great landed and Duke of Wellington required should be changed to that of " Sovereign of the Roman States." This was somewhat reluctantly acthe state. There is a growing feeling in grot | ceded to. Then the Earl of Eglintown p.oposed an amendment, prohibiting the reception of an occlesiastic as the Pope's representative in this country. The amendment was carried against the Government by 67 to 64a small majority, but quite sufficient to mark the animus of the Peers on the subject. The bill has passed through the committee with another amendment by the Duke of Wellington, which declares that the Sovereign of England is the sole and supreme head in all

matters, civil and ecclesiastical, in this realm. Considering that we send dislomatic reprecentatives to Turkey, to Ezypt, and to China. and to countries where Christianity is not scknowledged, and would receive their representatives in return, it seems thin-skinned nicety to reject so unceremuniously the overtures of the head of a church whose spiritual supremacy is acknowledged by such a large portion of our own subjects, and of the Christian world. It is easier, however to dilate on the folly of such proceedings, than to work a change in men's feelings. The Pope has no nower to create jealousy or cause uneasiness. He is poor, weak and needy-impotent for mischief, but capable of rendering incalculable service to the British Government, by restraining his clergy from embroiling themselves with the State in matters foreign to their spiritual functions; and as a stroke of -tate policy the Covernment acted wisely in bringing forward this measure Whether the Peers exhibited the like discretion in curta.ling it of its fair proportions, is a point upon which considerable difference of opinion naturally prevails.

Tur Ministry .- The present Minist y are vidently doomed, and betray all the racillation of lost men. Defeated in the Lords on the Diplomatic Relations Bill-defeated in the Commons on Mr. Ward's motion for money opposed on the budget, and oblige , to make explanation after explanation-having prcourse to a secret comm tire for the estimates and then giving that up as impracticabletheir reign scome of but short duration. Having first opposed the income lax when it was recommended in order to relieve the aprings of trade, and make up for the defalention of their own miserable addition to taxation in The work of am-liention in Italy core 1810, and now adopting it, and extending it, -baving advocated economy in opposition, and been nor compledly profuse of expenditure define, from whom there is every reason to tical offenders, save these engaged to the of- neither by precedent nor reason, and whatfairs of 1821. The constitution was pro- ever motives they might have for concent-Paden bate come interediction, and thee result bably know the true reasons for increasing the much to the influence of interested advisors, tirely self-factory.

Conveyance or Empires rs .- In the House of Compons on the 11th February. Mr. Lanvenene moved for leave to being h a bill to make further provision for the carriage of passengers by sea to North America .-The necessity of additional regulations on this subject, the right hon, gentleman observed would be evident from the fact that amongst 105,900 persons who had crossed the Atlantic to Canada and New Brunswick, the total mortality amounted to 17,445. The object of the bill was to make more effectual provision for preserving the health of the emigrants. After a short conversation, leave was given and the hill-was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

COUMERCIAL REPORT.

From Willmer & Smith's Times, Feb. 26. Although there has been only a slender iminvenient in the general aspect of commercia affairs during the past two weeks, there is, nevertheless, a gradual return of confidence, arising mainly from the abundance of money and the cast terms on which it can be obtained. The belief it general that no further failures of importance may he broked for, incompels so the value of nearly a excriptions of produce have touched the lones point. The produce markets are depressed, but odders generally manifest firmness and refrain from pressing large parcels upon the attention of buyers. In the manufacturing and mining parts of the country affairs continue to progerss farours. bly ; but home and foreign orders are on the increase, thus creating an improved demand for abor, and thereby causing wages to rule higher We notice a much bester dem and for goods susted for manufacturing pupose, and maly for home use but also for experiation. The demand for Imp has improved and better prices are paid.

The Corn trade has been in a dull and innetive state during the fortnight. The foreign arrivals continue on a very limited scale, nevertheless holders are not able to improve prices. At Warklane, on the 14th instant, English Wheat sold at the currency of the previous Monday, while foreign was a shade lower. Phior maintained our last quotations. In Indian Corn the truntae tions were of a triffing character. No feature worthy of notice in any article took place in the markets held in London on the 16th and 18th instant. At the provincial markets held during the week ending February 21, business was dul and prices tended downwirds. The advices from Soutland state, that, at Edinburgh and Glasgow the trade was very inactive, and that Wheat had received, during the period above noted, from Is to In 6d per quarter. Since the 21st, the marks to throughout the United Kingdom are rather fromer and, in a few instances, prices manifest an advancing tendency. It is worthy of remark, that Corn duties will egain be reimposed to a small extent, there is not much prospect at present of rices riving much beyond the rates now correct. This prices from two causes, manuely the absence of un Ireh domand for almost every article of eread stuffs, and the encouraging appearance of the Wheat plant.

At the prosent time the value of the best Western Canal Flour is about 27s. 6d. : Indian Corn. 26s. to 30s.; American Wheat, 60s. to 65s., and Cunnelium, 56s. to 62. Sd. per quarter.

We have alluded to the recimposition of the Corn dutes. It may therefore be describle to reinind our renders that the following is the scale for Wheat and Flour from and after the lot of March next :-

Under 48a pregron Wheat, 10s. On Four 5+5d

9.

7.

4424

SFo & under 43o

-9.

" 50a "

52. "

" 51s

53s and upwards " Looking at the present state of the imperial averages, it is probable that the duty on the lat of Murch will be about 54 perquater. Lemdon about 60,000 bla Flour & 100,000 qr Wheat Liverpool " 80,000 Basstol. Leith Glasgow Leeds and Wakefield " 12,000 Newcastle

Psymouth, Southampton and other places Total, about 147,000 bis. Flour & 611,000 qr When Cured Provisions, both of home and foreign po lure, find a ready sale, and prices, buts in the London and Liverpool markets, have rather an ndvancing tende ey, notwithstanding the good supplies which are beinght forward. The follow ing imports from the United States took place in and 2:3 beland Beet; 606 beland Pork; 494 ha-Breum; 3rd bas and 571 casks of Chever; 1533 bris and 246 kegs of Lord. From the fact that the rectut importations of American Illecon at Lumber is of gual sweet quality and well preserved, it has met an active demand. In the Liverpool market holders are backing for higher rates, although large quantities have recently urived. Cheese is in trquest, and brings 37s to 3% per ewt in Liverpool, and 40s, to 54s to Londua, according to quality Large arrivals of Beef and Pork are reported in London, still the demand continues strady. A demand heaspring up for Canadian Butter, of which the supplies are seastly. I'ment prices are about 55s to 67s per

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts does not possess any feature of sufficient importance which would warrant lengthened com ment. At Manchester the demand for Goods and Yarn continues very dull, and fittle business being. Helders, luwever, back for higher prices, which buyers are unwilling to pay. The latest returns of the state of employment among the speratives of Mani-hester shew, in the course of the week ending Feb 22, there were 1603 fewer sends on full time, 1025 of that mamber belong to the Cotton factories. In the Wordlen districts the moderate amount of business is doing, but without any improvement in prices. There has been considerable fluctuation in the

English Funds during the past fortnight. Stiff the tendency has been upwards, -the result of about dance of money sceking investment, combined with the fact that the Exchequer Bille des in March are to be renewed and not funded. Consals opened on the 12th instant at 804 to], and cheed at 81 to 1 During the course of the four of five fellowing days little change took place .-On the 18th there was considerable fluctuition .-The first quitations of Consols for Money was 894 to 90, whence they speedily declined to 894 at which time there were for a short period setters. A sight improvement subsequently occurred, and they left off at 89% to 2. The intentions of the Covernment, with respect to the income and exsendstore of the nation for the next twelve now the section known on the 19th. It gave ree to a ention teaction, owing to the unfavemble imprestion made on the public mind by the financial statement of the Premier. On that day Confor Money or the Account chord at 894 to 894. ned Eschequer Bills [March] 23s to 26s premium It has been remarked that, according to calculalations made, it appears that the iscome tax, as it applies to holders of Long Annuities, which have new only twelve years to run, will amount to an annual charge of 15 per cent. Such an unjus burthen on securities of that description has given tive to feelings of much dissatisfaction; so much we, that mouse of the leading assessmen companies and other parties in the City of Lindon, are about to remonstrate with the Terasury on the impolicy, and unfarress of such a scheme. There was no feature of importance in the market on the 21-1 but the following day, Tuesday, Feb. 22, therewas a considerable decline, Conside for money opening at 894. They further declined to 89, adwanterd to 891, and finally closed at 891. On the the accounts of the justification in Peris. On the Latter day Cambie for sonney closed at 8/4 to 804. and for accounts 894 to 1.

OCDENSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. A meeting of the Directors of this Road has been just held in this City, and the most energetic measures have been taken for the early completion of the whole work. The last 30 miles of the East end of the road to Rouse's Point were located, and the whole line from bravely on. The Socilians have wenter from on pleas that are at once triffing and insulting in the bands of efficient contractors. Six be delivered before the first of October next. unsuccessful croise. The last thing seen of the pirate vessel which the Plate first attacked, was out at see, still busity engaged returned to Naphles, and returning in gallant style the fire of the name designs, from whom there is every trace of the name designs, from whom there is every trace of the name designs, from whom there is every trace of the name of the The timber for ties, fences, &c., has been partion of the remainder in the mouth of April fulment, they were compelled to yield to the lowing, and all by the first of July succeeding. good years of the public. We shall now pro-Road will be opened for freight and travel, her been that upwards of 100 personer have many and army estimates, and how much of from Ogdensburgh to Rouse's Point on Lake that increase is due to their own tanadity and Champlein, by the 15th of August 1910. The want of confidence in the people, and how offsize of the Company are in a condition on-

BRITISH WHIG

"Optfer per Orbem Dicor." SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1818.

late political struggle is-a change of men. Mr. Price gets a Thousand Pounds a year out future number. of the public purse, instead of Mr. Mac-Mr. Sherwood. There is to be no reform, no retrenchment, no investigation into abuses, no nothing at all; but each new man is to suck his salary, and contrive how to retain mockery to ca'l the Members together.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF "OUR

"Whene'er I take my walks abroad,

How many nights I sec." - Dr. Watte The readers of the British Whig for some during the mon h of March, some account of the preparations making to carry on the Forwarding Trade, that main stay of Kingston's sensperity, during the coming season of navigation. This being the case, we shall, without further preface, proceed with " Our Walk ;" and the first place we shall go to is

THE MARINE RAILWAY AND SHIP YARD. -This place of very extensive business is low solely tenanted by Mr. S. D. Fowler, shortly to appoint a Manager. formerly, Messrs. Fowler & Wood. Two large steamhoats are on the Large Railway, and several smaller vessels on the Small Railway. One of these steamers is the Quren This vessel has been thoroughly repaired and

made good in every particular; her boilers and engine more especially. She will resume her business on the Buy of Quinte, as soon as the navigation opens, under the command of Mr. Henry Corby, of Belleville, one of her owners ;- Capt. Barry, her late commander, having transferred his services to the Eclipse, running between Hamilton and Toronto. In rear of the Queen, on the same Railway, is the large Propeller Ireland, belonging to Capt. Patterson of this city, who intends, this season, by Mr. Linton at his Auction Room. to command her himself. She will be employed in the flour trade, between the head of the Lake and Montreal, being too large to pass through the Welland Canal. She has been thoroughly repaired, and is in excellent The stream of foreign Grain and Flour are thus order. On the stocks adjoining, is Capt. estimated by a Landin corn house of great res Gildersleve's new steamer, nearly ready for this gentleman, this elegantly modeled boat is intended for the Bay of Quinte; but it is very problematical, whether she will be placed on that route. She is a remarkably

handsome vessel, built to run, of the size of the Passport, and when her engines, said to he very powerful, are in her, her draft of water will be very light. In all probability, she will be put on the River Line, in lieu of the Gildersleeve, now growing aged and feeble .-But should her destination, ultimately prove bled, His Excellency was pleased to comthe Bay of Quinte, one long wished-for mand the attendance of the Legislative Assentdisideratum will be accomplished, viz: a bly, and that House being present, the fol-Day Boat on the Bay; that is, a steamer lowing Bills were assented to in Her Majes-Liverpol from the 11th to the INth: -1305 tree | which can leave Kingston for Belleville in ty's name, by His Excellency the Govern the morning, and return within sixteen bours; General, viz :a feat which the new vessel can easily perform. She will be roady to launch early in June, but it will be the end of July, or the neginning of August, before she will be ready for business. Her command will be offered to Captain Chrysler, now of the Prince of If ales, whose vessel, in apple pie order, lies ban by to commence operations on the Bay. as soon as the ice will permit. With the exception of a few barges undergoing repair, these are all the vessels at the Marine Railway. We must not forget to mention, that the new Light House, built by the Coropration at the extremity of the Railway Wharf, An Act to authorise the Rector and Wardens is now being raised twenty or thirty feet higher. Even with this addition to its beight, the Kingston Light House will prove but a very sorry affair. How much better would it be to apply to the Home Authorities, for perreports received during the furthight state that a mission to erect a wooden tenement on the top of the Martello Tower, on the Shoal, a tenement that could readily be demolished, in case

of the Tower being needed for war parpases. In the immediate vicinity of the Marine Railway are two Forwarding Establishments, that of Messrs. J. A. Walker & Co., and that of the Messrs. McCoaig, Brothers. Of the former House we can say but little, inasmuch as some dissolution of the present firm is contemplated; and when the I-rge Stock is sold or divided, two or more Forwarding Establishments may be formed out of the materials. Before "Our Walk" is ended, we may have it in our power to speak definitely on this head. Of the other Firm, that of the Messrs. McCuaig, Brothers, we are happy to say, that several large additions to their means of transportation and stowage have been made to next the emergencies of the coming season. The large Stramer Transit, purchased last Fall when sunk at the foot of the Railway, has been raised and thoroughly repaired, with new top, sides, paddle-boxes, phallanges, &c. Her top and deck hamper has been removed. and she is converted into a perfect ting hout of great lightness, power, and speed. Consequently her draft of water is so much lessened, that it is expected not to exceed 5; or 6 feet, at the utmost. She will therefore deseend all the Rapids to Montreal, returning Messes. McCuaig, Brothers, have engaged a of the Third Parliament with the following ? large storehouse at Garden Island, canable of bolding 12,000 barrels of floor, in addition to Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislation Compati the premises on their own whatf. This has been done, more with a view to save Insurance Rates, now so exhorbitantly high, than

Before leaving this scene of our labors, to take a look at the Postport, lying alongside joint labors at an early period. Mr. Bower's Tannery wharf, we stepped into the Kingston Foundry. We tound it, of thousand loss of ralls have been purchased, to course, in full blast, the men working double new Administration, and I am enabled to pet tides, and every thing indicating a highly price you, that the strangements accuracy prosperous state of business. Speaking with Mr. Masson, the Manager, that gentleman assured us, that notwithstending there were five Foundries now at work in town, some of calemities by which less sense I interesting the them doing an almost equal stoke of business the Province was attended, may affect the with their own, yet so much had the shipplug business increased in Kingston, that they were busier now, and employed more men. toadless with which and have good the whole shipping trade to themselves. This Secure.

speaks whole libraries for good old Kingston. The noble Iron Steamer Passport looks andsomer than ever. She is being painted; fitted, and decorated under the eye of her able commander, Capt. W. Bowen; and when The Parliament is prorogued-the Session affest, will again prove "the Queen of the s ended, the Members are returning home, Canadian Waters;" for unquestionably, she and every thing political is at a stand still for is the most elegant Steam-vessel in Conadathe present. Parturiunt montes-ridiculus at least in Western Canada. We shall speak mus. All that the country has gained by the of her arrangements for the season, when men-

tioning the other Steamers of the Line, in a

BEAUPRE'S FLOATING DOCK .- This novel donald; and Mr. Baldwin is Cock of the invention, here at least, does not seem so Walk in the Executive Council, in lieu of much known or appreciated as it should be-We recommend the curious, now the ice is good, to take a walk to the far end of Outario Steet, and look at this Dock. With its three Caissons it is now capable of lifting and reit. It is true, his Excellency the Governor taining vessels of 150 tons burthen; but as General, Heaven bless the simple-minded the Musses. Beaupre are busy building a gentleman! alludes in his Procogation Speech, fourth Caissons when that is completed, the to "an early resumption of their joint Dock will be able to raise and repair all labors;" but every one knows what that vessels not exceeding 300 tons burthen; and as means-a Parliament next March, the full the trade of the port increases, and larger time the law allows. We quite agree in ships are built, by the addition of one or more opinion with Mr. Rebel Papineau, that unless | Caissons, the means to raise and repair then the Ministry, new or old, intended to do can readily be effected. On the stocks, in something for the country, it was a cruel the Snip Yard adjoining the Floating Dock, the Messes. Braupre are building for Mr. William Anglin, a Schooner Scow of large tonnage, for the purpose of carrying across to Oswego, Cleared Lumber, an article much wanted in Vankeeland ;- a new branch of the Lumber Trade that must prove fucraears past have been accustemed to see, live from the constant demand of the article. [To be continued.]

MIDLAND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

-This new Institution was organised on Thursday last, at a Public Meeting in the Court House. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors, viz :- Messes. J. J. Burrowes, Sampson, J. Breden, Wm. Donaldson, A. Thihodo, R. Allen, J. Crawford, D. Shaw. and C. Stuart. The Directors will meet

Cas Company. - We are happy to say, that the Act to Incorporate the Kingston Gas Light Company has received the Royal Assent, and operations are expected to commence

CREAT FIRE AT WATERTOWN .- On Tuesday last, a Great Fire occurred at Watertown, at which two lives were lost. The Paper Mill belonging to Messrs. Knowlton & Rice was unfortunately consumed-damage

\$20,000. Particulars in our next. Book SALE .- To-night and Monday night will be the last opportunities afforded to purchase at the Great Sale of English Books,

THE RETURNED MEMBER. - Mr. Peter Carroll, although folks wickedly call him " the Intruder from Oxford," is in reality "the Returned" Member for that county .-He passed upwards, on his return to his late constituence, on Wednesday last. tin Litagictic & clegraph.

Reported for the British Whig.

Prorogation of Parliament

Montgeat, March 23rd, 1848. This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being steem-

An Act to make better provision with res-

pect to Emigrants, and for defenying the

expenses of supporting Indigent Emigrants and of forwarding them to their places of destination, and to amend the Act therein mentioned. An Act to remove doubts as to the time from

which the provisions of the Act regulating the summoning of Jururs in Lower Canada, were intended to have force and effect: An Act to Incorporate the City of Ringston Gas Light Company.

An Act to Incorporate the Toronto Atheaeum. of Saint Paul's Church, London, to sella part of the glebe, on certain conditions. An Act to render Executory certain Judg-

ments rendered by the late Courts of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada. An Act to Incorporate Canadien de Quebre. An Act to amend the Act for regulating the shipping of Seamen, and to fund the fees

payable under the said Act. An Act to continue and amend the Act for the inspection of Flour and Meal, and to provide for the inspection of Oatmeat 123 An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the

Town of Dundas. An Act to Incorporate the Western Telegraph Company. An Act to provide for the inspection of Butter

An Act to repeal the Act therein mentioned in Quebre and Montresl. and to make better provisions for the coostruction of aprons of Dams on the River Minisa.

An Act to Incorporate the Consumers' Gas Company of Totanto. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Incorporation of the City of Montreal. An Act to continue for a limited time-the

saveral Acts and Ordinances therein mentioned, and for other purposes. An Act to grant certain sums to Her Majesty for defraying certain expenses of the Civil

Gavernment of 1848. An Act for raising on the credit of the Gen" solidated R venue Fund, a sum of money required for the Public Services & Ilix After which His Excellency the Governor with her tug by way of the Canaly. The General was pleased to close the first Semiore SPEECH: . .

> and Gattlemen of the Legislative Assembly : I have reason to believe that I shell the cousuit the public interest, and your conveclose, with a view to the resumption

In pursuance of my declared intentions, fi have taken measures for the formation of the

for that purpose ore completed. I trust that the measures which have been adopted by the Pravincial and Indiana Cart linments to presenting the recurrence of the objects they are designed to exceepping. tentlemen of the Legislature daysmily in the

I thank you in the Maje ty's pents than they did do years pro, when they land Supplies, who is one consider to the fa