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.

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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, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1848. NO. 26.

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 Trade Nuns, Education Society, Books, Testaments, Common Prayer, Catechisms, Books of Prayer, and Metrical Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New York Library Publications, together with stereotyped English editions of Standard Works; and all Howard Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern Works on Free Masonry. 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 tastefully executed at the Athenæum Printing Establishment, with despatch and moderate prices.

Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Bills of Lading, Steamboat 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, 1843. 4m

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. Clute, 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. O. 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 Bailey's) by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57-z

I. 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 performances 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

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

MESSRS. RYAN, CHAPMAN & Co., of Montreal, Agents of the Globe Insurance Company for Canada, have appointed the undersigned, Sub-Agent at Kingston, and he is now prepared to insure all description of Property, against loss by fire, on advantageous terms.

The original Funded Capital of this Company is

ONE MILLION STERLING!

and the Agents are authorized to settle losses, without referring them to England.

CHARLES W JENKINS,
Princess Street, Kingston.
February 4, 1848.

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 DACIE'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, Buckus & 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 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, L. P. do. Sherry, Pale and Brown, L. P. Tenerife, Hunts' Port and Sherry, Benecarlo, 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, Maraschino, 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.
PASTES &c.—Vermicelli, Maccaroni, 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—Sperm and Fine Olives.
SALT—Onondaga, Liverpool, Fine and Banks.
Refined and Paste Liquorice, Brown White and East India Sugar Candy
FRUITS—Oranges and Lemons, Best Jordan nutt shelled hard shelled and Bitter Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil, Walnut and Hazle Nuts, Malaga, Turkey, Valencia, and Muscatel Raisins, Best Zante Currants, Plums, Best Turkey Figs, best fresh Plums in Jars.
PRESERVED FRUITS.—Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, East India Ginger.
BOTTLED FRUITS.—Damsons, Greengages, And Peaches.
PICKLES—Mixed Onions, Walnuts, Piccalilla, Gherkins, Cauliflowers, Red Cabbage, Cucumbers, Nasturtions.
SAUCES.—Mushroom Ketchup, Walnut do., Harvey, Universal King Oude, India Soy, Reading, Beef steak, 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 Corn 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. 28, 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, £70.
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 & Lowmoor 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 Crosscut 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
INSURANCE
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, Bill 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 $800, by which he gives his note to the Company for *ten dollars and a half;* two 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 River, opposite Prescott, C. W., and can be reached from any port of Lakes Ontario, or Erie in 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 of State, 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 mem-"ber of the Company, on the 26th of March, five "days since, I lost my building and property with-"in, 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 Bacon, Chaffey & Brother, G. W. Arnold, Jno Wattenhead.

Testimonials might be given from the following losses: James Bryan of Bellamysville, C. W., John Bacon, and Michael Kelly of Morrisville, 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. IRA WHEELOCK, Vice President.
Daniel Judson, David Crichton, Egbert N. Fairchild, Walter Wilson, Waddington, N. Y. Royal Vilas, Erastus Vilas, Benjamin Phillips, Lawrence, N. Y. 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 Cornelly, Esq. of Missisquoi, Co., Thomas Barron, Esq of the Seignory of Argenteuil, Charles Benedict Esq. of St. Andrews, C. E., Hon. Philip Van Koughnet, Cornwall, Jonathan Hubbell, M. D., Ormond Jones, Esq., Brockville. Aaron Morrick, Esq., Merrickville, C. W., Archibald Henderson, Esq., Godmanchester, Thomas Cantwell, Esq., Norton Creek, and Edward March, Esq., La Colle, 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

CARDS.
GEORGE COOK,
THE LATE 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 Blank 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 to those who buy to sell again, viz:—

Marble and White backs,	$36 per gross	
Harry 8 do	30	
Decantures do	24	
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	2	12
Large do do	1	54
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 o 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.
120 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,
15 Boxes Malaga Raisins,
2 Tierces Carolina Rice.
16 Bls. 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.
[illegible] 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 Bales 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,—

Port and Sherry Wines, Cognac Brandy, Schiedam Gin, } bbds and qr. casks.
10 bbls. Western Whiskey.

—AND,—

60 bbls Mess and Prime Mess Pork, corn fed—packed by Scobell,
Onandaga 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, or 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.

One 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.
Wm. Burl, Bookseller, do.
James Allen, Perth, do.

Books to be bound, sent to Mr. Merill, Prescott, Telegraph Office, will be bound to order, and delivered at the same place.

LOUIS D. POMEROY.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

"Now there is reason to believe, that those pressures are unnatural, that they are peculiar to our currency, that they are the results of a defect in it, that they would not exist under a more correct system."—*T. Joblin.*

To The Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN,

Sir,—Being aware that your time at present is so fully occupied to admit of any lengthened remarks, I have consequently endeavored to be as concise as possible, and have purposely avoided giving quotations from public documents of any kind to sustain the opinions I take leave to present, and I trust the importance of the subject will be considered a sufficient apology for this intrusion.

I believe the entire Banking Capital of Canada at present, is about £3,200,000, Halifax Currency, —a large portion of which must necessarily be lying idle in the vaults of the several Banks to protect their issue. This is evidently far too small a sum to meet the requirements of the trade of this large country, and its daily increasing population, and, at the same time, secure a healthy and steady order of exchange transactions.

Every person of discrimination who has witnessed the past, and considered the present state of monetary matters in this colony, must in candor say, that something must be very soon done, to correct the present system of Banking, and supply the vacancy which at present exists in the currency of the Province to such an alarming extent, and look to the present Government and House of Assembly for a remedy. In order to prevent this annual application of the "*Screw*," —for annual it has been since I came to the Colony, this year only differing from others by additional pressure,—and provide a remedy for the feverish excitement, and consequent ruin of many industrious traders, which unfortunately characterise it; and also, to place the monetary interests of the country on a sound and fixed basis. It is absolutely necessary that the Government take the entire control of the currency into their own hands, and establish a Colonial Bank of Issue,—and that such an institution may answer the expectation of its founders, it ought to be established on a simple and sound principle of uniformity, lending its paper to all Bankers, without exception, at one rate and by one rule. From the most correct data I am at present able to obtain, I believe the amount required to give a full and healthy monetary system to the Colony, would be about £5,000,000, Halifax currency, independent of Gold, Silver and copper coins. This amount the Government should issue in notes payable on demand, to range in value from 5s. to £100—and supply the local Banking institutions with such paper, at a charge of two and a half per cent. by which a steady annual revenue would be created of £125,000. This paper to be a legal tender, in all cases, within the United Province, and payable at the parent Bank. To protect this issue, the paid up capital of the several Banks of the Province, which I have taken collectively at £3,200,000, should be deposited with the Government,—and it would be necessary to allow them the privilege to draw out notes to the extent of 25 per cent. over the amount of capital deposited, on the faith of their Shareholders, —a due regard being had to their correct registry. A large portion of the amount so deposited, could be profitably invested by Government, and the nett profits arising therefrom be paid to the respective Banks.

Dispassionately considering this very important subject, on which it may with propriety be said, that the vital interests of the Colony are suspended, it appears to me inconsistent with the principles of commerce, that in a colony like Canada, where a small population is spread over a vast extent of country, and where capital can, in so many ways, be more profitably invested than in Bank Stock, that a sufficient circulating medium could in any other way be supplied than by the Government having the full and entire power of supplying the currency thereof,—the profits of which should assist the revenue, and thereby reduce taxation. The crisis which the Colony is at present undergoing, and the inability of the Banks to render the smallest assistance, are proofs too evident of the unsound state of the monetary system, and the unsafe position of the general trade of the country. By adopting this plan of a standard note issue, the Government would derive a large and permanent revenue, and thereby enable them to reduce duties on whatever articles of consumption would add most to the comforts and prosperity of the people, or they might set this revenue apart as a sinking fund for the payment of the Colonial debt. They, and through them, the inhabitants generally, would also derive many minor benefits which it is unnecessary here to particularise,—it would also effectually check the disreputable "shaving" system at present adopted by the existing Banks—which they are pleased to term "difference of Exchange" between Upper and Lower Canada.

The issue of Government notes would be a great protection and advantage to Bankers,—an end would be put to the practice often resorted to, to impede the circulation of rival Banks and put their own notes out instead, having no need of holding a quantity of specie to protect their issues against adverse exchanges, panics, or runs, they could employ their full capital, with an addition of 25 per cent. in their legitimate business; Bankers should appreciate this proposition, knowing as they do, the difficulty, expense, and hazard of providing specie in times of pressure, and the jeopardy which establishments of the highest credit, and undoubted solvency, have been placed in at such seasons. They could also—with safety and profit to themselves, and great advantage to the public—adopt and carry out that admirable principle of Scotch Banking—namely, opening cash credits with their customers. This principle, I believe, has done more to place Scotland in the proud position she now occupies in the commercial world, than all her other advantages put together, for although it does not add to the capital of the country, yet it enables the manufacturer, merchant, and trader to bring into active and productive operation what is considered dead stock, that portion of their capital which they have been obliged to invest in machinery, building, or real estate, and thereby proportionally add to the means of giving employment to the working classes, and to the industry and comforts of the inhabitants generally, and the profits they would receive from the investment by Government of that portion of their capital which would be found unnecessary to keep locked up, would give them the Government issue at a more nominal cost! indeed, I believe at much less than they can supply their own paper for at present.

To manufacturers, the plan proposed would be a boon of no ordinary kind, as a healthy monetary system would soon enable the present infant establishments to become flourishing and independent, and enable them to compete with those of older and richer countries. Advantage would immediately be taken of the immense water power at present of no avail in many parts of the Colony, in erecting manufactures of various kinds, and ere many years would elapse, the Colony would be second to no part of the American Continent in manufacturing facilities. A home market would be created for a large portion of our surplus agricultural produce, the farmer would always be able to obtain cash for all the produce he could bring to market, and consequently stimulate him to further exertion. Merchants would not require to import so largely, as home manufactured goods would certainly obtain a preference when supplied at the same cost, and of as good quality as foreign, and their customers would be enabled to meet their engagements with promptitude and regularity; exchanges would soon take a more favorable turn, and the vast natural resources of the United Provinces be speedily developed.

The artisan and laborer would get paid in cash for their labor, and an end be put to the present disgraceful "*Order*" or "Store pay" system, which their employers are obliged to resort to, owing to the insufficiency of a proper circulating medium. In fact every inhabitant of the United Province, from the highest to the lowest, would speedily feel the good effects of a full, sound, and healthy currency, for I am convinced nothing could be more pleasing to our present excellent and benevolent Governor General, than to administer the laws to a prosperous, happy, and contented people.

There has not been a measure, however good its objects, that has engaged the attention of the Colonial Legislature, since Canada became a British Province, of such paramount importance to the country at large, or one which would be received by all classes with equal gratitude and approbation as the adjustment of the monetary system of the Colony.

The few brief hints above,—respectfully submitted with the view of bringing the subject before the Government and the public, are simple and practicable, and are based on some experience and a great deal of calm and close observation.—During my residence in this country, many circumstances have occurred, which have proved beyond a doubt, the unstable position of its currency and commerce, and I felt anxious to bring the subject under the consideration of the present Ministry at as early a period as possible, believing them to have the ability and power to promote the welfare of the Province, and of their sincere desire to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
JOHN CRESWELL.
Hamilton, March 16, 1848.

LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU.

As every man possessed of the slightest possible amount of penetration expected, this renowned patriot broke out on Tuesday night in his old inflammatory strain of invective and vituperation against England and Englishmen. England, corrupt and corrupting, was pursuing here the system with which she was reproached in Ireland—*Which was the shame of England, the "cause of all the misery of Ireland," (la honte et l'opprobe de l'Angleterre, le malheur de l'Irelande.)* Upper Canada too was corrupt, was bribed, had sold itself for money. The French Canadians, said the patriot, being the more numerous, were entitled to the majority in the Representative Assembly; Lower Canada had been juggled by Upper Canada; there sixlittle rotten boroughs, with a population of 10,000 souls, gave six representatives; here, two counties, each with a population of 40,000 souls, gave but two members. At that rate each ought to return twenty-four members. The end of Mr. Papineau's desires, the aim of his agitation, is that a mere numerical majority, without regard to education, property, situation, or interests, shall tyrannically rule over the minority, supposing the British population to be in the minority, which we know it is not. This the Government must effect, otherwise Mr. Papineau will agitate and the Union will be repealed. This was a little too much even for Mr. Chabot, Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. Sanfield Macdonald. The two first named gentlemen reproved him for his imprudence; they thought him *premature* in this exposition of his imaginings for the future; but Mr. Macdonald went a little further; he felt it necessary to maintain in the House, the solemn promise made by his organ, the *Cornwall Freeholder*, that the brave Glengarries were ready to march down again, provided a certain contingency should render it necessary; he rated the agitator soundly, and pointed out how unjust he was to Upper Canada, which, if there had been any selling in the question, had herself been sold in the matter of the Union.

We are assured by gentlemen who were in the House, who perfectly understand the French language, that the version of his speech which Mr. Papineau delivered in English was a very, very different thing from that which he spoke in French. We observe that it was much softened down in the *Minerve*; the speech was evidently spoken for the benefit of the gallery and the French members; the *Pilot* promises a report, (by himself?) of the English speech, the finish of which must tend to suppress the French version altogether—the orations, in French and English were certainly as different from each other as darkness from light, and as Col. Gugy said of the English one, there was little or nothing reprehensible in that. What the French one was may be pretty well determined from the reply of the member of Sherbrooke, as published in the *Pilot*, which is perhaps more literally accurate than our own, and may be more depended on as coming from an enemy. Those who remember the debates in the old Lower Canadian House of Assembly, when Colonel Gugy, with some score other members, maintained a spirited though ineffectual struggle against Papineau and his followers, and were present in the House on Tuesday night, must have been strongly reminded of old times.—On the part of Papineau, the same audacious enunciation of Republican doctrines—the same contumelious reproaches against the