Strict has considered itself in picking brisking windows and lamps, crowding printing armaning and lamps, crowding free, growning, and expecting some thing there deficine to be done, but neither know

ing pot easing much what it was to be. class which Gick to scoors of mischiel make the creded . hey are the body of the med. few dean ruffiers and rouges. The latter sould aren be captured at dispersed by the police, be whom they are mostly old acquaintances, were of eight-hunters We connect, therefore, feel the least sympathy with the simpletons when they get into a scrape. We have received a score or two letters from the people who complain that es they were merely looking on, doing nothing or questy objects of an one-bogist end felt the weight of a rickly, and we venture to my their skulls will stam it well. Wheever joins a dissectedly cowed, while it is breaking the law, is quity of an immort, up Hegal, and a dingeness act, and must take the consequences. The police carnot always tell the adonge from the field, even if it were accounty to made the destriction. They are obliged to make a rock, such being the only possible way in which a small force our act against odla 'Dry ataften compelled to act abour, and in danger of being overpowered. The is only alternative in that cam is to fight their way to their countrales, and if a mere spectator lumbles into their way, he must expect to be don't with rather mughiy. Let it be sentembered that a great part of the police have mind been changed with scarcely any rest since Monday morning, and if they get rather angry and reckless, we can only my they are like other | but they also failed in attaining that impormen. Who is there who would like to stand in a throngelifare, surrounded and bushed by blackguards increasedly for thrine twenty-four hours? Any semibia men will find the police after all his best friends. One public spirited gentlemen we have heard of who went into the crowd for the purp se of criticiany the condest of the police not dailing the rights of the public, were naturally judged by his e upony, and some shared their to tunes, for his shall was laid bare by the blow of a trunchesse. The weathies whose course he had been exponeing immediately find him up and carried him off bleeding to the hospital, where they le ft trim. By and by he discreased that his and Samer'tane had relieved him of his watch and his pose by the way, and had not even left bins a p-cket-handkerchief to hind up his wound

RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

The Telegraphie despatches of March 6, gave accurate of Riots created by a Chartest mob when bridge into gen-shops, and, taking the weapons farefrom, should " Down with the Queen."-The military were jadeciously posted, but several and a uen's stores, especially jewellers we o guited. All the shops were closed; when the mob proereded to pull up the rails on the Pais'ey and Airdrie Line. 150 dragmons proceeded from Edin burgh to Glasgow, and 600 of the 71st Foot; 903 of the military left Stirling for Glasgow on 'The great bolk of the risters on Monday wer

operations out of employ, and who for the last few days have held meetings on the Green, estensibly for the purpose of consulting as to the best meanof oldanning food. At non on that day from 2,040 to 4,000 of them assembled at the usual on inflated style on the exciting topic of the day. and called upon to assert their rights, and to deed which should rivel the bemira of their lie sublican brilliam of France. They then proceed ad in a bedy to the City Hall, whose meat and peop am distributed to the port. Activing there between two and three o'clock, they were promised by the authorities on abundant supply of somp; had they responded that they wanted something better than every and leaving the hall, the multiule divided into two parties, nor proceeding wards simultaneous attacks were made on the shops, and especially those of the gonsmiths, and ere twenty minotes had elspeed the leaders of the mob were seen brandishing guns, swords, crowbers, and other weapons, and discharging fire some. In this manner they proceeded through the city, doing much mischief, and destroying a somiderable amount of property. At five o'clock the Riot Act was read by Beilie Oer, and the silitary forthwith took up a pressionat position. About 5,500 special constables were sworn in and preaded the attests until after midnight. The person, unless residing in the street, to pass thorn. The city any thus be said to have been in undisputed a section of the unilitary during the

An edition of the North British Meil says, that the Green was about 5,000, and that they marched through the greater part of Glasgow breaking windpressepting themselves with arms from the ingeneogers' and guesmiths' shops, and plundering the shops of the provision dealers. They are also said to have backen the windows of Mesers Finley & Field, goldensithe and watchmakers, and have taken goods to the value of £3,000.

One bundered and filling of the rioters were in compily. About one littedred guns and pistola hander cutlaness and pikes had been taken by the

Bropinial.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE. The Annual Meeting of this body took place

on Monday, we mave a sketch of the proerediags. The following Report was read: Resear of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, for the year ending the 31st March, 1818. The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade

in surrendering the trest reposed in them during the per year beg to submit the follow-At the time when they assumed their func-

tions, the general aspect of Commercial affurs was of a very extraordinary character. The apprehension of famine which pervaded the British Islands had precipitated the withdrawal of the small protection which remained in layor of Colonial Bread stollie, while disadvantages of climate, and geographical situation, deprived this Colony of any participation in the benefit of an early market, which countries more favourably circumstanged were in a position to command. Although the protection in favor of Colonial Bread-buffs is again in force, vet that protecido being for the present season only, can have no beneficial effect on the trade of the

An exposition of the views of the Conneil on the subject of the state of the Trade of the Province, as influenced by the recent changes in the Commercial policy of Great Britain, was embodied in a memorial to the Government, in which they endeavored to show that the with traval of protection in the British markets from Colonial products, exposed the same, when shipped by the St. Lawrence, to a competition from the United States, which possible they could suctain. The memorial also expressed an oninion in favor of such a medification of the British Navigation Laws as would open the St. Lawrence to the ships of all mations, and permit them to carry the produce of Canada to any part of the world The Council did not therein advocate an imnediate and unqualified abolition of all difthat these duties should be maintained until at least such time as the public works for imserving our internal water and communiestions, should be completed, and the free

reviention of the St. Lawtence conceiled. Barly in the season their attention was directed to obtain permission to import under found for expectation, foreign Flour, cectain other Breadstuffs, and Salted Provisions, large grantities of which they found had accumufaled at the several ports on Lake Erie and Michigan; and though not succeeding in

Beat has been in attenued again! It exceeding that brought under the juristiction of the Court of Queen's Banch, it is perhaps not unreasonable to desire that a Court having presdiction in matters of Bankrugtev only, shall be constituted in the bistricts of Montreal and Quebec, and in such cities in Canada West as may be considered entitled thereto; the said Courts to have not less than three judges, whose entire time and attention ald he devoted to the business of the Court of Bankruptey, and whose decisions should always carry the authority of a majority of the Bench. The Council would also wish to see the property of the Bankrupt committed to the charge of an official assignee as in Eng-

The foregoing views were embodied in memorial to the Executive, but without any result. Recently the Council being aware that the Bankrupt law expired by limitation at the end of the Session of Parliament just terminated, they petitioned the Legislature to renew it, as it slood, for one Session merely, which was done.

The Customs-Daties Bill, of the Session 1817, occupied much of the time and attention of the Council, and they exerted themselves to the monost by representations to the Coverement to obtain such a regulation of the Doties in detail, as in their comion would meet at once the exigencies of the Revenue and the Trade. They deeply regret their efforts were attended only with partial success. Subsequently, they petitioned the mit foreign Bread-tude generally, and saited Provisions, into the Province, duty free, lant object; and latterly, viewing the act in question as likely to prove, as a whole, more ujurious than beneficial to the country, they netitioned the Executive to postpone the pe riod for its coming into operation for such a time as would admit of the Legislature amend-The Act, however, has since been proclaimed

to take effect on the 5th inst. The great and progressive increase in mantity of butter brought to market, induced the Council to establish, last fell, an inspection of that acticle for the Port-of Montreal The result proved so far satisfactory, that the Canada article was at once brought specially under the notice of the Trade at Liverpool where it had previously been neglected, the following extrast-from a circular of Liverpool Broker, referring to a lot of Canado Botter, will show :- " It is pleasant to note that this lot of Butter is properly and uniformly classed. The inspector knows his usiness and were the care bestowed open this parcel, generally adopted, it would tend more han any thing else to ensure a renumerating

rade in the article." The Council, satisfied that the establishment by Law of an inspection of Butter would prove highly beneficial to the country generally, were instrumental in procuring the pasrage of an Act constituting the same, which Act assimilates the standard of inspection to that adopted in Ireland.

Reasons of a similar character existed for the establishment of an inspection of outness. They, therefore, used the occasion of their an- | glad with his woollen comforter. After the he Inspection of Flour, to cause the inspecien of onimeal also to be provided for, and country from any nanecessary charge, they per barrel, which reduction was made.

assimilates the standard of inspection to that and upon being told that he had no power to of New York, it is therein specially prowided that the change shall not prejudice any extracts based on the previous standard. British Mail Steamers at Boston, the Council endeavored to cause an extra Mail in be dis-patched at the latest moment from Montreal to Balliane. But this they were they to find.

could not be done, in consequence of the Master-General, from the Imperial Government? They also suggested, by Memorial to ing Lake St. Peter should be resumed, which they consider of the utmost importance, not time-it is an answer to a memorial request-

only to Montreal but to the Province.
Among the minor, but still highly useful matters the Council attended to, were the improvement of the streets in the vicinity of the Canal sheds and wharves-the repairing the same, and the erection of a shed to cover these wharves in their entire extent—the protection frehr depredation of the property stored in the Opvernment Sheds, and its prompt delivery when demanded.. The Council, however, did not teceive from either the Board of Works, the Costoms Branch of the Inspector General's Department, or the City Corporation,

he assistance they expected. The Council keeping in view the necessity of preenting a suitable place for meetings on Change, applied for permission to use the Hall of the Custom House for that purpose, which the Collector, under the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General, most courteously placed at their disposal.

In August last, the Council received a reply to the Memorial of their predecessors, on subject of a modification of the Navigation Laws, in which the Colonial Secretary stated the question of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence might admit of a solution enarate from that of a general modification those Laws, but making an expression of pinion on the part of the Canadian Legislaure, a condition upon which only it could be

A joint resolution of the two Houses of Parliament in favor of the measure, was subsequently passed, and forwarded to the Imperial Government; and the Council have very reason to believe the wishes of the country on this subject, will soon be coun-

In conclusion, the Council have to express their regret that the two Sessions of the Legislature which occurred during their term of office were so short in deration, and of so ! harried a character, that they found it impossible to submit to it their views on several portant matters nut noticed in the foregoing. Trusting their successors may be more favorably circumstanced in this respect, they beg to name, as measures of the greatest importance to the country, and to which their attention may advantageously be given—the of the Registry Law-the se-enactment of an effective Bankrupt Low-the continuance of the witks for deepening Lake St. Paterand the construction and extension of such Railrouds and Canals, as may be thought best calculated to develope the productive reconscerns the Colony, and enable her to meet moe sefully the competition to which, under the altered policy of England, she will henceforth be exposed to.

The Treasorer's accounts are berewith sub mitted, showing a halance in hand of £156 3s. All which is respectfully submitted.
ANDREW SHAW. Vice President.

FREDERICK A. WILSON Montreal, 3rd April, 1843. CLIFTON'S HOTEL, (LATE RASCO'S,)

To the Editor of the Pilot.

Sin,-Bring one of the earliest visitants to incir object, they nevertheless cheained an this newly-opened and eplended establishment, of the 10th March, 1916, for mining and order in Council, considerably increasing the latest it but justice to the enterprising properties such Lands as are not printed, in remainded, makes bond, of foreign on the score of elegance, attention, and com-About and Maize.

Another important matter which engaged this continent. The house has been com- an address to His Excellent the Governor beir streetien, was the amendment of the middle of the middl

wide, leads immediately from the very front to ensure to him the support and appelation f the hotel to the river; and a complete and of the whole community.

The provinity of the new and magnificent Market, Trialty Chapel, the Court House, the Parliamentary buildings, the Government House and Poblic Offices, renders if a most Palents has been extended to Martin 1849. desirable residence for visitors to this City either on business of for amusement. Mr. Clifton, the proprietor, evidently possesses a thorough knowledge of big business, and of the best means to render his possess comfortable and lating. He urblinky and attention exceed

all praise, and will no doubt secure for him the patromage and success of which he is so eminently deserving. The house is furnished with two very superior piano-fortes, for the amusement of his lady visitors. The fare is of the most inviting kind; and last, though not least of all the recommendations of this Regulated establishment, the charges are so exceedingly moderate. If any persons should be under the impression that I have over-rated. the establishment, let them visit the Hatel and judge for themselves. I am convinced that they will give me full credit for the correctness of my representations. I have no other motive in view but that it doing justice to offr. Cliffin, and to the public in general.

Fours, &c. A BOARDER AT CLIFTON'S HOTEL.

MURDER IN WELLESLEY. On Turiday the 4th inst., an Inquest was held in the Township of Wellesley, by Dr. Scott, Coroner, and a respectable Jury, upon the body of Henry Wilson, a resident of that Township, which resulted in a resident of Wilful Murder against three brothers of the name Berras. It appears that a dispute had ex-sted for some line respecting the lifte to a lot of land in Wellesley, between the brothers. Petras among Richard Carter, for whom Wilson acted as a real, and in consequence of on the lot; summonses were procured against them, which were served by Wilson. In conrents were got, and Wilson was specially sworn as a constable to execute them. On the 20nd of March last he proceeded to arrest the brothers Ferras, and nothing more was heard of him till the 2nd of April instant, when, in tonsequence of a suspicion that he had been out out of the way by the brothers Ferras, warrants were a aim procured for their appreand Thomas Ferms were arrested, and about poon on the same day after a diligent search, the body of Wilson was found near Joseph Ferral sugar hush. The inquest on the holy terminated on Tuesday night, and althono direct evidence was produced, a verdict of Wilful Murdor was returned by the Jury; from the dirementancial evidence produced on the occasion. Dr. Moffatt, of Galt, made a post mortem examination of the body, and gave yery clear and satisfactory evidence as to the cause of death, via, that Wilson had been knocked down, not by any weapon, but probably by blows of the list, and their strandving for the renewal of the Act relating to verdict had been refutated, and when the Coroner was making out a warrant of commitment for the two brothers, a great exciteactuated by a degite to free the exports of the | ment took place upon the admission into the ook measures that the fee of the juspection of had been all along much affected, and now flour, &c., should be reduced from 2d to Id begged her husband to confess his guilt, if he even with a stick or whip; and of he Goards, The Conneil here beg to remind the Trade, notent lives. After asking the Coroner to and after kissing it protested that he had no hand in the mutiler, but that his brother Ja-Owing to the interruption of the postal af- seph had committed it alone, and that Dr. rangements between the Governments of Moffatt had described the way in which Wil-Great Britain and the United States, and the son was murdered as exactly as if he had doupage by the authorities of the latter of a seen it perpetrated. Da Wednesday morning rivate express sent hence to meet one of the Joseph and Thomas Ferras were both sent to the District gool at Guelph, and the Coronet harissued his warrant for the apprehension of

John Ferras - Galt Reporter bension exists amongst the drade as to the right to import Copyright Books from United Socies on payment of the small duty stated in the New Tariff, we think that the following communication may be useful at the present ing advice and direction :-

J. G. O. Customs, Montreal, 1st April, 1848. Gentlemen,-I have the honor to acknowedge the receipt of your communication of the 23th ultimo, on the subject of the laws affecting the importation of Copyright Sooks from the United States, and in reply, am to the provailing cause of machaickness among acquaint you that the Act 10 and 11 Victoria, soldiers, drunkenness, is availed in the Penicap, 28, intituled, "an Act to extend the Provincial Copyright Act to persons resident in the United Kingdoln, on certain conditions, has not yet been confirmed as required by the law of the Imperial Berliament, 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 25, and consequently, the proto repeal the Copyright Laws of Great Britain as far as they extended to this Province, can-

not be considered as in operation. It is possible that the next mail may bring intelligence of the confirmation of the Proadmitted to entry on the same footing as other books, i. e., 5 per contam in sheets, and 71 per centum bound. It is hardly necessary to add, that until such confirmation is received. the laws affecting the importation of Copyrighe Books will remain as at present, aportation thereof being prohibited.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

Messts. Armonr & Ramsay,

TRADE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Prom the Montreel Courier. Commercial advices from Canada West sets secured in Town yesterday, annou ing that extensive purchases of Wheat had been made there, at 4s 4d Currency, per bushel, for the New York Market, by millers and purchasers from the State of New York. commercial friend, upon whose judg-

from the West in Montreal and Quebec. deficiency of 700,000 barrols will make feelf felt by all classes of our citizens; buthore parlicularly by forwarders, merchants, Boatmen, catters; steamhoat-owners and poprie-

have the United States people during up of Wheat in our own Country, to send to thrift and yet, we by law forbid them to lend the Wheat to us! Such a law is about as de-

ning up hitl. GOVERNMENT LAND CLAIM We are authorised by Colonel Pipe, M. ic, that the Government has consuled to extend the time for Locatees of & Co Lands to establish their claims and take out their Patents; and that the Origin Conneil

extended view of the nevigation of the St. Persons who failed to obtain Paints for Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every Lots which they had located previous 1832, and which were included in a listor unpatented Lands in 1839, as also those sho had located Crown lots between these year, will he glad to learn that the time for string out This last extension of time should be ne unheeded, as forfeiture of the Land, and resumption by the Government may bethe consmance - Western Standard.

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor." WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12.

NO. TT. ---- There is a sickness Which pute some of us in distempty but

"OUR WALK."

I cannot name the disease."- Shekesere. THE PROVINCIAL PENETENTIAN.

In pursuance of the promise mud in last, we looked into the Provincel Penitentiary on," Our Walk" home fromblatters' Bay; intending to give our readers one stalistical information respecting thisfer-famed place of punishment. It was our god fortune to find Mr. Carson, the Head Keens, disengaged; and it is to his kindness and Henlion, ingether with the evidence of our we eyes, that we are indebted for the information we obtained. In writing about the Pestentiary at this particular time, we do not jend ignorance of the fact, that a flerce alteration is now going on in the public print, and has been going on for the past three yars, relafive to its alleged mis-management but as any accusation or delence of the Picon-Autherities, is the farthest thing from our thoughts, we shall confine our obserations, to what we were told, and to what wesaw with

The Main Building of the Prison that containing the Cells of the Prisoners, has been Beschibed tor often to need any presentecapitalation. Of this building, formet like cross, three portions are finished; and the remaining portion, the West Wing, is almost completed. The centre Tower, witing the four parts of the cross, but yet to w built .-The whole, when fully completed will contain accommodation for 900 prisons, exclusive of the Women's Prison, which it also to he made. The number of Convict now i confinement is 414 men, and 23women .-These are roled by ten Keepers, eclusive of the Warden and Head Keeper, and granded by 24 Guards; making in the while 36 men to keep in subjection nearly 450 most unruly spirits. None of the Keepers afearmed, not was guilty, and thus save two, perhaps, in- with the exception of those on thewalls, the whole are in a like unarmed andition .are at hand, but nothing of the kild is within erction, three stories in height, on the East sight. This fact strock us very fiscibly, as to /le of the Main Building, intended to conthe high state of discipline maintained within Jain 36 small wards of 14 feet square, each, the fastitution. All the prisoners both ment in order that the selitary system of confineand women, appear excellently nell clothed, ment may still be pursued, even while the much better in fact than the great majority ? the working classes, even in Canada; ad Main Building is the location of the Women's judging from their countenancs, and ac general folioess of habit, we should say, thi a better average of health is maidained, han among the same manber of people at the comparation of the same in the comparation of number of sick in Hospital. A Reguent of Infantry is composed of 500 men, piked for their youth and good health. Of hear, in healthy climates, 25 are the general average in Hospital. Whereas, the 414 en in the Penitentiary are of all ages, and many of them, from the vicionsness of thir previous Nees, of had habit of body ; woof this large number, only 14 are in Hospial. & course, the prevailing cause of machaickness moong tentiary; yet the general computer is in favor of the prisoners, who are worked moder-

While mentioning tie. Military, & mminds us to notice a small satter, highly gentlying to our vanity on a public witer. A few weeks ago, we had occasion to cemare, in the strongest Januage, a prevalent praclice on the part of the Commanding Officer of the 20th ogiment, now in Garnson. that of sendinghis menin droves to the Penitentiary, for ofences against discipline the time we wrote, there were usually from 30 to 40 offenders of this description, at time, within the walls of the prison. From whatever ouse, whether from a reinke from Head Queters, or from the gallant officer's own confictions of its impulicy, we know not, but that stameful practice has almos wholly been discontinued; and of soldier confind in the prison for offences applied dis ciplis, we say only two; and wore hald t no others! Commanding Officers should mac the melves acquainted with this mos important troth; -- that nothing 'me prefut to a civilian, than to set his feplace the fallest reliance, expressed the low may a soldier, sentenced to the mo opinion Pesterday, on receipt of the intelli-informer of punishments, for the commission general, that not 200,000 barrels of Flow of offices, while though highly important is would descend the St. Lawrence to Montres. during the season of 1348. When it has des, as venial and trivial. When it penasary to punish men for breaches of discipine, it should always be done within the

ately, and prevented frogginjuting their own

bealth by gross feeding to ofben as injurious

to health as excessive dinking.

Bernek Gates. At loust, this should be the prariable practice in free countries like the British Colonies How very absurd appears the Agrentitival. In rear of the Main Building has eccently Duty imposed on United States Finite and been exceled a most elegant and solliely pile. Wheat on its entry into Canada. Here we of buildings, intended as Work Shape for the men. This building is also built in the form of a crees, having an extreme bogth of 300 feet, and a broudth on the short arm of 200 feet. The workmanship of this large range is of the most superior description. The shops are large and lafty, three sketies in height, with arched roofs of very beautiful P. P. to state, for the information of he pub- construction. The building liself it of cut the subject to the serious attention of the Instone, and although in a very incomplete spectors. (To be continued.) state, lade fair to become the second bandmairst edifice in the province, virting precedence only to the Kingston City Hall. We can assure our readers, that we find surselves incompetent to convey-our impressions of this noble erection, so much did its strength, beauty, 10th of April :

Of these men, about one-third only had known | Office. their trade previous to their admission. All kinds of work is here performed; some of it for enstamers outside the walls. It surprised and amused us to ste, among the convicts, we men employed in the construction of Perpetual Motion Machines, each having a eparate scheme of his own; both sanguine f success, and both working away with a will and determination to succeed, that crust serve to cheer and console them during their nany hours of tedious imprisonment. Surely charge of general cruelty can bandly be naintained against an Institution, in which risoners are allowed thus harmlessly to amuse

In the Tailors' Shop there were 22 men work, under charge of Keeper Hooper, whom 7 only were tailets point to imprison a day excepted, at 3, P. M. ment. In this shop, the prisoners' clothes is made. The cloth is home made, as is also the 6, A. M., to 6, P. M. On Sundays, between flannel, both being warmer, stronger, and the hours of 6 and 9, A., M., and 4 and 5, the | P. M. cheaper than British Manufactures. Shoemakers' Shop were 12 men employed in making shoes and boots for the convict, under charge of Keeper Metarry, of while about me half were Mechanics, before their imprisonment. On enquiring of the keeper of my asking a small space in your crowded both these shops, we were assured that the columns. Few persons were, I think, pre-men here taught trades were sufficiently good pared for this suffer explosion of Republican workmen to care their living without suspicion enthusiarm, which threatens once more to being entertained of their having been tanght delnge Enrope with blood. In trates the them while in configement. *

The Blacksmiths', Whitesmahs'and Engine Shops are still in temporary factions. The advantage than that they promised to themnumber of men here employed amounts at selves in an extension of the elective franresent to 57, of whom two-thirds are mechanics, and the other third strikers and laorers, under charge of Keepers, Skinner and Ministry. The Bourgroine having over-Pollard. Nearly the wholeofthese men have thrown the dynasty, behold now to their been taught in the pairon. Here we saw some surprise and terror Republicanism installed in very beautiful world particularly some Fire the vacant place. "What are they to do? Engines of very superior construction. Also ome Force Pumps to supply the whole of the Buildings with abundance of water; together sorrow and defeated its effects. The populace with some Mussive Locks that would do redit to any worksen. The Blacksmiths? and Engine Shops are very interesting and regime may laugh at their utmost efforts .-Work is occasionally done for persons out- splendidly it is a per twin child; the same side the walls. For instance, Messes. Mcpherson & Crane, in consequence of the great harry of their buttiess, and the want of proper apportenances & their Ship Yard at Hatter's Bay, have show forges at these shops contingaily attiver's for them.

The Store Cotters' Sheds were the last of the Work Shops we inspected. Here 27 for ever. Let us see how closely the resemmen are employed in cutting stone, chiefly for the new Hospital, now in course of --in a few days as heretofore, the Thomeerectio, under charge of Keeper Homiston. Mostor these men have been taught to cut | Constitution destroyed-Commerce is parastong in prison, and several beautiful speci- 'ysed-Confidence dead-Rentes are offered at meet from work were exhibited, a Geome- any price without a bid-the cash is slipping trial Staircase for example. The Hospital, but of the country. Nothing will soon re-Donbiless, weapons of offence sell defence adve alluded to, will be a very handsome main but a tottering credit and fixed capital, prisoners are ill. On the opposite side of the Prison, of similar size and construction to the sheep-walk. To give Liberty is not easy, to Our space being limited, we have little

rounds say more, thought as good ded more we saw and were told. In the Kitchen Keeper's Department of the 20 men were chployed in cooking and cleaning. The evening meal of the prisoners we saw; it was hardly so good as we sould have wished it torbe. but it was probably as good and as sufficient as other prisoners receive. Every thing about the Kitchen, Dining Hall, and the Prisoners' Cells was remarkably clean, and kept in apple-pie order, as would be but natural, where labor is abundant. We also inspected the Hospital, the Roman Catholic Chapel, and other portions of the Prison, and saw nothing to complain of, but on the contrary, plenty to admise. . We were likewise sheven over the Women's Apartments, but made but a very short stay there ;-the poor anfortunates evidently disliked intrusion, and we respected their feelings accordingly. They were mostly employed in sewing. In winding up our observations, we must not omit to notice two large Gardens within the Prison Walls ; one for the culture of vegetar bles for the use of the prisoners; and the other, the private Garden of the Warden.

Before we conclude this srticle, we must advert to the Punishments. Of these we breard but little specially; but in course of conversation, elicited a good deal of infornation. Flagging is not abolished, but is not practised to the same extent as heretofore .-The punishment of the Box is substituted .-This is a machine something like a coffin standing ninight, in which the refactory conhours, according to his offence. It is a severe prinishment undoubtedly, as it should be; but back. At any rate it rids the Keepers of personally punishing the refractory. The ishment of all kinds is very infrequent : save the three meats of bread and water for the lazy. One punishment that of debarring all continued, and we think, unnecessarily. Tile use of tobacco is second nature to the working classes; and to deprive them of it, is to punis them very severely. The cost of tubacco very trivial, and were good and well conduct ed men allowed to partake of it, in modera tion, the indulgence would be attended with more benefit than evil. Most of the convicts will obtain it in spite of every obstacle; and more things in the Yard are stolen and given away to teamsters and others, for the obtenance of this indispensable article, than would pay for a moderate ration ten timesever. We leave

POST OFFICE KINGSTON. The following are the arrangement on the closing and argival of the Mails, during the

Amberst Island closes, Toesday, Thorsday, and Schotday, at 7, A. M.; delivered, Tues-

Camden East, Newhorgh, and Wilton, closes, Sunday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4. P. M.; delivered, Sunday, Tuesday, and Ffday, on opening of the Office." Loughboro' and Storrington, closes, Wed-

desday and Saturday, at S. A. M.; delivered, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4, P. M. Wolfe Island, closes, daily (Sunday ex- credible sum of \$41,000,000, is annually cepted) at S. A. M. ; deffrered, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 2, P. M.

United States closes, daily, (Sanday excepted,) at 2, P. M.; delivered, daily, (Sun-OFFICE Hours .- During weed days, from

The exciting news from Europe, will excuse

* For the British Whig.

Ma. Epiron,-

movers of the threate that hauled Louis Philippe from his Throne, sought no further ! thist. They have founded a Republic against their will, while seeking merely a change of " sye there's the rub." The activity of the Provisional Government has forestalled their brutal bands of the old Cile; the existing sounding obrases, burry, blood, bustle, and philauthropy, as the first. Alas! there is the same awful course to be run, with some slight variation in the finale. This time the Russians will sack Paris. Some traiter band will open a new Salernian Gate, and amid bloss and fire, this human volcano will pass away blance lies in deed, in this account to the past the Chamber of Peers, the whole existing think, places the amount consumed of the accumulated capital of the country, in the wars of the first Revolution, at two hundred millions of pounds, sterling. If this counterpart proceed in the same fashion, then will La Helle France, ere long, be last one vast

rive Equality is less so. Arthur Young, speaking of the abolition of the with film cultivatore have divided and divided, aiready their properties so far, that the half of them are now starving on an acre of land and a sinuted apple tree." Depend apon it every thing movemble and valuable will spendily leave such a distracted country, and this most occur af the precise timb, too, when the expenses of the Government will be almost loobled. Look at the decree acming and clothing all France; that creating twenty-Tour officeable flattalions of National Guard-, the Mont de Piete Returns, the wholesale support of the varabond population of Paris, to be followed by similar enactments for every other efty of the Kingdom. It becomes plain to the mind of every thinking man, that, after placing actillion of men in acins, without any means of support, the authorities to be in France, in the utter poverty and destitution of the Treasury, in more self-defence, as it were, must burt them upon their neighbors, and commence a new Crusade, to terminate as I have already intimated. Look then upon this outbreak in Paris, as the beginning of a new European war, to be more bloody, more terrible, and more conclusive than the last, Aunihitating in their first Revolution the territorial aristocracy, and forbidding by legal nactments, the re-creation of a landed class. beyond and above mere laborers, the French people have prepared for themselves the days of ana chy; without that element expressly prohibited, no foundation of order can be laid, no stable tule can exist. There are now in France but two parties, the baronels and the toob, and such has been its stale sinee the vict is placed and shut up for a number of awful days of '92. What the end of all these things may be, who may tell. The ways of the Almighty are inscrutables. Has he not probably not so cruel as flogging on the back | said, " I will visit the sins of the father upon the children, to the third and fourth general All tranquil. very disagreable portion of their duty, that of tion," and are not these troubles a fearful comment upon that text. When the elder Head Koeper assured us, that so wed was the branch of the Bourbons bade d'Esteing and discipline of the prison maintained, that put- Ruchambean God speed, little thought he, be was lighting the funeral pyre of his own race. Yet such was the measure of the Divine Will. The felure will unravel itself. Well may it the convicts from the use of tohacco, is stall be for us if the broadth of the Atlantic be found sufficient to guard us from the which o the contest about to commence. I pray that iring be bo, and yet I doubt, for the e cinemi to be set in motion are so vast, the passions so flerer, the hatreds to be engendered so bitter they may lightly overleasy the waste that intervenes, and call us to work out ruder destinics than I dare dwell upon.

April 4, 1818. For the British Whiz.

I lay before you a brief statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the Valley of the Mississippi; prepared from data furnished Cancow. Republic proclaimed. at the late Chiques Convention and other sources. It is estimated that the Mississippi and its tributaries, bave a steamboat on vigation of from 30,000 to 35,000 miles. Now to the summer season of 1818, commencing on the mind of a European or Canadian reader, this may appear extravogant; but they must, Another important matter which reagraged their streeting, on which is the continuent. The house has been consistent with a mondament of the streeting many important matter which reagraged points of law, he in their opinion was infective manage important matter which in their opinion was infective manage important matter which in their opinion was infective manage important matter which in their opinion was infective manage important matter which in their opinion was infective manage important matter which in their opinion was infective manage important matter which in their opinion was infective manage important matter which in their opinion was infective manage in a matter which in their opinion was infective manage in the same time, prepared on the same time, prepared as with force and the boars and the same time, prepared as with force and the boars and the same time, prepared as with force and the same time, prepared as with force and the prepared in the same time, prepared as with force and the private private private entered, all, p. M. is delivered, all, p. M. is delivered, all, p. M. is continued. The house has been consistent on the delivery of the increase. The force and the private private entered which is statisted to it, which was the same time, prepared as with force and the private private management of the same time, prepared as with force and the private p. M. Is allowed to the present as which it is continued. The house has been consistent on the least continued. The house has been consistent on the same time, prepared as with the private p. M. Is allowed to the private and constant the private p. M. Is allowed to the private and constant the private private control that the private private control that t

men at work, under charge of two Keepers. | daily, (Monday excepted,) on opening of the | cost of river apportation in the Valley of the Mississippi. Cost of running 1900 Strombouls... 832,725,000

Insurance on \$16,158,561 at 12 per Interest on \$16,138 561 at 12 per Wear and tear of posts 24 per cent. Tolks on Louisville and Portland Cent of Flat Beste, (including being

Sold at New Orkane) Total cost of tonsponentine smoothy 841,151,194 persons, among whom for wages, wood, cost boot stores, provisions, &r., this almost indistributed. Suffice it to say, more or less of it reaches every family and every cabin situated mon a double coast of 30,000 miles. While as a tax, it falls not insequibly, upon every producer and consumer in the Bastern Valley, which is fully competent to support population of 500,000,000 human beingsmore than half the population of the whole world, In fact, in estimating it from the surest data, the results to which our figure carry us addoct staggers out own, belief; ye cannot be avoided.

We have 1,190 steamboats carrying 219,05 tons. Ou the aupposition that, ugon an average each boat makes 20 trips, (40 voyages) a year; the winic are capable of carrying annually 9,932,160 tens. Adding to this the freight of 4,000 flat boats, carrying on an average sevenly-five tons each, making 300,000 tons more, we have an aggregate annual tonnage of 10,252,160 tons. It may be insisted that the boats do not always carry full freights; they evidently carry rangel to make their basiness an active and profitable one; while the amount they discharge at New Orleans alone, requires the services of 2.055 ressels to export from that City the surplus beyond its own consumption. The exports in the present year, are estimated at \$90,000,000. While in 1945, it was only \$15,000,010, shewing an increase in 3 years, of 100 per cent. An equal amount is supposed to find its way to the Atlantic cities, via Pitteboreb and the Lakes. The exports from Pittshurgh, during the last season, was 45,-109,820 lbs., conveyed in 939 boats, shewing an excess thus far, over a similar period last year, of 33,826,720 lbs. A single item will give point to the importance of the Canal trade. From March 13th, to May 1st, there were shipped Eastward, on the Canal, 55,000 bbls.

of Hemp, and 97S, 350 lbs. of Tobacco. There is to be added to these sums, the shipment from one part to another of the skill, holastry, activity, and capital.

Plant, 22,621 bbls. Pork, 4,073,891 lbs. of

Bacon, 3,729,381 lbs. of Laid, 1,223,886 lbs.

Last year, an intelligent merchant of Cinat 10 per cent, it is now \$103,000,000.

affect on its waters a total of \$262,825,629. To such an extenthas the commerce of this Commodore Perry, however, repaired troin Valley grown, while yet in its infancy. Who can comprehend its magnitude when the banks and on the 21th, sailed from Vera Couz. of streams shall be populated to the density of the old would, and the resources of the country | the 4th inst The Charter election had re-

fully developed ? Plu Cary of St. Laure Mo., sloan, owns 25,000 tons of Strambout tonnage, worth \$4:700,000. The total imports and experts of St. Louis, although in its infancy, is estimated at \$30 000,000. Equalling nearly one third of the whole foreign commerce of the United States.

Kingston, April 11, 1848.

Bo Maquetic Celegraph

Reported for the British Whig. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



HIBERNIA.

EIGHT DAYS LITER PROM ENGLAND. Most Important News!

NEW YORK, April 10, 4, p. M. The Steamer Hibernia arrived last evening at 11 o'rla Kafter a passage of 12 days. FRANCE. - Nothing startling -every thing going on well. Tinancial difficulties continue.

A. Revolution has societed in London The Vice Roy has fled from Mitter, and the people there are trinmphant. Proops are negotiating with them to procuate.

The Pope has granted a Constitution to the people of Rome, Great rejucion at Virian.

missed. Constitution promise L. HUNRARY-AND BOHESTA.-All me alive on the point of arrentation. Lots Monter has been in Munich and seld zway to Switzer-

land. The King of Baretta is reported to have abilitated. Russia is reported to be making preparations or welf defence. Lenenburgh has declared itself a Republic. Incland is tranquil. The leaders have

een atrested for sedition. LONDON, March Cith. Corn Trade duil. Lienamine, March Dab. - Wind hill Lower prices than per the Bridington HE (60) sixpence per harrel lower, aid enbettilling

India Coun-is. jer qt. lower. Yndla HANDER- Order maintained. The King has abolished the Censorship of she Brees, such

promised other refermations. ". DERMARK .- Disturbance; and Constitution. refused. The Germat Datchies reject the King plan to mate their with Denmark.

quired to convoke a new one within three moaths afterwardt. The Sessions are to be published. The members of the Benate were appointed by the Pope for life, the quali-Scation for Sengiors is to be the age of 30 971 313 years, and plemary exercise of civil and politibal rights. The Senate will be chosen Chart preference from the prelater and ecclesiastics Ministers, Judges, Councillors of State, constitutional Lawyers, and possessors of an income of 4000 scudi.

Bentin .- Hard fighting took place between he government troops and the people, the latter fired from behind barricades and the roofs of houses, and did great execution; the troops fired grape, and a great deal of bloodshed took place; the alarm bells were rong and universal terror prevalled, especially among the women; the next day proclaimed an armi-tice, on which occasion a change of Ministers took place, and the King promised to forget and forgive all, and hoped the people would do the same. The people were satis-

Polago The inhabitants of Cracoge anmoniced themselves a Republic on the 14th, 15,000 insurgents were nuler from on the day hofore. .. The Government was compelled to release 400 political prisoners.

The next French Packet will take about \$15) 000 in Specie. The French Merchants feel b tter than they did.

Incl. skn .- The Monster Meeting came off at the North Wall, on the 20th, and was convened on the regnificion of 3000 persons. The Lord Mayor had refused to call it. The number present was estimated by some of the Young Ireland leaders at 10,000. The "Morning Chronicle" estimated them at

GRENANT .- To Leinely the towns illominated in honor of the great eain by the inhabitants of Vienna, once under Metternich, and the announcement of a Constitution to Austria. An Address of congratulation was signed by numerous imbabitants to their brothers in Austria. The news of the Proclamation of the French Republic created great excitement in Stockholm. The Students assembled and had a grand torch light prosession, ctying vive la Liberty, vice la Republique, vive la Francaise, vive la Vedru Rolin, et vive la Charle? a bas he Jesnists. The Police very wisely at-

stained from an interference, and the students

after perambulating the streets very quietly

disormed. CENTRAL AMERICA.-The schooner Momento arrived at Alchile, bringing advices from Contral America to the 24th ult .-When the sailest affairs in the Poulmula were in a wretched condition. The indians were West, for Home consumption, of the products threatening the whole Sponishe rabe with of our Manufactures, and other results of extermination. Valladolid and branel, after being defended for a long time, at lest despaired of receiving assistance, and early in Morel, clumatti, estimated the whole of this inter- their inbabitants repaired to the Merida .change of commulities, at an aggregate of When the Momento left the Merida, the In-\$93,000,000. Fatimating the annual increase dians to the amount of 5 or 6,000, surrounded Merida, and the inhabit ats hourly Thus we have of the domestic products of an attack. They sent a petition to comme the valley of the Mississippi annually put dore Perry, praying him not to leave, but to protect them from their savage emthics. Sical to the Island of Carmen on the 16th ult,

> We have accounts from New Orleans to so ted in a decided Whig triumph.

PROM MONTREAL

MUNTHEAL, April 8, 85, r. w. Convergetal .- Sales of Flour during the reck, have been made at 24s., chiefly for consumption. The stock is light, and not much offering. Wasar was imported at 54, 6d, per 66 ... at which rate some few parcels of Lower

Canada have been sold. Provisioss .- Pork is held at 83s. 9d. per hat, for Mees, and 60s. for Prime Mess, and 50. for Prime. BUTTER scarce, and in demand at 71d. to ANIES .- The stock in market light, and

the receipts limited. We quote Pots at 25c. 25. 64., and Pearls at 31s. 6d. Some improvement in Stork Sales. Bontreat Bank at 51 per cent. premium. Mentreal Telegrapia has reached 20 per cent. premium. Margaro Strock.—A large business done duction work. Several thousand shares transferred at 22 6d cash, and 25s a 26s 3d on time. Quebee Stock sold at. 7s 6d on time and B. N. A. Prince's, at 25s. Other

Burlington stored at St. John's Chamber on her first trip this season. She immediately left for Bushington and will return on Mon day next to convey passengers to Whitehall. SECRETARY'S OPPICE. ... 9 1

OPENING OF NAVIGATION THROUGH LARE

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:-Matthew Ryan, of Montreal, Eq., to be Revenue Inspector for the Second Division of

Moutrest District, In place of Ames M. Perrer Esq.
Douald Aneas Macdonell, Esqu to be Sheriff of the Eastern District, in place of de ander McMartin, E-q., resigned. DESTRICTE AY DROWNING -The Steeped

while endeavoring to turn his dray at the edge of the wharf, opposite the Custom House, was precipitated into the river. The unformment man was taken out of the water a most single dietely, but life was extinct. The borne was

MONTECAL, April 10, 74 F. Mer. The Weather continues delightful. Therometer this evening 55 degrees above

The Steamer Prince Albert was floated toty at her winter quarters. She will be ready to commence her trips to and from Lac prairie, on Thurs lay or Friday next. 156 Longueil Ferry Steamer communed plaine this at The Steamer St. Louis is expected in this port to-morro W. The Quebec papers amounted the arrivation two schoolers, one of them the Vision, in

the Haffax trade. The news by the Hibernia is considered nore favorable than anticipated. NEW YORK MARKET- April & 7 A M.

The markets have been generally quiet today, and small sales. The prices are heavy.
The remand for Flour was small and sales
less than 3,000 barrels at several prices. Same prime Gannesser, so-catled, at \$6,07 (c. but the asking price was \$6,500, for get mande. Troy and Oswego, and common Wesround hoop was reported sold below #5,500 Holders were anxious to sell.

MEAL is \$2.41 a \$2,50c. and dull. Mai battels Rye Plout sold at \$3,561 a Coas at the close was duil, with more sell-53.624. LATER DESPATCHES, seet weekt. Sales 3000 bashels Rye, t 15