

THE BRITISH WHIG, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST. PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY, BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER & SON, AT THE ATHENAEUM, King's Street, next door to the Lambton House.

The British Whig, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1848. NO. 38.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. MESSRS. HILL & PARKE BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHIEF.

MR. CAMERON, (A. & G. DEPUTY REGISTRAR,) LAND & GENERAL AGENT, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND AGENT FOR THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

T. BRADLEY, (A. & G. DEPUTY REGISTRAR,) HATTER & FURRIER, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, (C. W.)

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs Cleaned and Altered.

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

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

W. P. De L'Armitage, GENERAL GROCER, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's. Produce taken in exchange.

Geo. G. Howe, Painter, Gilder, and Glazier, Bagot St. Kingston, near Mr. Phippen's Cattle Factory.

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

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, Dealers in Native and Spanish Saddle Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Morocco and Linings.

James O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c. &c., Kingston. JAMES O'REILLY, GEORGE E. HENDERSON.

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

The British American Hotel, by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West.

McDowall, Furrier & Hatter, 100 King Street, Kingston. Furs made up to the shortest notice. Furs of description, Bought and Sold.

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

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.

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

Thompson & Carey, General Importers 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., New Street, Camille East.

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

Wm. Blackiston, Sash-Maker, &c., Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street.

H. & A. Crown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Success Street, Kingston.

James Powell, Ironmonger & Wire Manufacturer, Princess Street, Kingston.

WILLIAM ALLEN, TINSMITH, &c. &c. Two doors West of the Glasgow Warehouse Wellington Street. THE Subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he has now on hand a large assortment of every description of manufactured TIN WARE.

Which he is prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tinware, made up to order at low prices. Kingston, March 3, 1848.

FORWARDING.

PEOPLE'S OTTAWA & RIDEAU FORWARDING LINE, VIA OTTAWA AND RIDEAU CANAL.

1848. 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 consigned to their care, with promptitude and despatch.

The necessity for the organization of such an establishment, having in view the performance more particularly of freightage to and from places on the Ottawa and Rideau route, becomes apparent from the fact, that in consequence of the great transit of the West being diverted from these waters (to those of the St. Lawrence,) many Houses have vacated this channel altogether, thereby reducing the means of transport, quite inadequately to the requirements of this section of the country.

THE Subscribers would beg to remark that a daily departure from Montreal may at all times be depended upon, and that the greatest care will be taken in loading 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.

DICKINSON, JONES & CO., Kingston. CLEWOW, JONES & CO., Montreal. FRS. CLEWOW & CO., Bytown.

February 23, 1848. 18-1/2

REMOVAL. THE KINGSTON TELEGRAPH HOUSE.

The Subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to leave most respectfully to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Kingston for the long continued patronage he has received.

He further acquaints them, that he has removed his Tavern and LIVERY STABLES to the New Stone House in Clarence Street, (Sign of the Telegraph House.)

Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of custom. The Subscriber has excellent accommodations for Travellers, Boarders and Strangers in his House, and his Yard, Sticks and Stables are inferior to none in the City.

GEORGE MINK, Stage Extras, Covered Carriages, Double Waggon, Light Buggy and Saddle Horses obtained at any hour of the day or night.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of the City and Country, that he still continues Manufacturing

TIN SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE in all its branches; a good assortment of which will always be found on hand at his premises in Bagot Street, directly in rear of Messrs. John Mevart & Son.

BEIL-HANGING and Jobbing in general, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, (satisfactory or no charge), and by giving his name, instead of all orders with which he may be favored, and public notice, he hopes to secure a share of public patronage.

BATHS of all descriptions. WM. PROCTOR. Kingston, Feb. 8, 1848.

Yonge Mills FLOURING ESTABLISHMENT. THE undersigned having become Proprietor of the "YONGE MILLS," which are now in perfect order, begs to inform the public that he is prepared to enter into engagements for the

FLOURING OF WHEAT upon the usual terms. The character which the Yonge Mills brand has hitherto borne, and the fact of its not having been injured in the slightest degree during the past disastrous season, present to those who desire to export Flour, instead of Wheat, the best guarantee that the most mercurial articles; and it will be the personal care of the proprietor to see that its present high standing be not lowered in his hands.

FREDERICK JONES, Yonge Mills, February 13, 1848. 1f.

CALEDONIA WATER. THE Subscriber has received a consignment of the above excellent Water, which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

M. T. HUNTER, Exchange and Insurance Office, Ontario Street.

Wines in the Wood. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that having made large additions to his former Cellage, he has now the Largest and most Commodious Wine Vaults of any House in the Trade.

His extensive assortment of Wines, well selected and carefully laid in at the proper season, is now in perfect order, and ready for Inspection, consisting of Ports, old Vintage, Bright, Pale and Brown Sherries, Madocins, imported direct. Teneriffs, &c. &c.

Which will be sold by the Pipe, Butt, Hoghead, Quarter Cask, or Octave, on moderate terms. The object of the Subscriber is to assure the Public, that they can attend to all supplied with Staple Wines, in perfect order, cheaper than can be imported in small quantities by private individuals.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, * * Officers Messes, Wines for Public Dinners, Balls, &c. &c., supplied to order. Kingston, Feb. 23, 1848.

1,500,000 Acres of Land FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.

THE Canada Company HAVE for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND (disputed) throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has tilled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The Lands are offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six per Cent, upon the price of the Land—Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN,

whilst upon others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

The right to purchase the Farms, during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices, Toronto and Godolphin, of R. RINDALL, Esquire, Aspinwall, Colborne District; Dr. ALLING, Guelph, or J. C. W. DALY, Esquire, Stratford, Huron District.

March 10, 1848. 22-6m.

FOR SALE, Farms of Cultivated Land AND IMPROVEMENTS.

LOTS No. 29, E3 6th Con. of Pittsburg, 400 Acs. \$100-100 Acres. No. 30, W3 6th Con. do. do. \$100-100 Acres.

No. 30, E3 6th Con. do. do. \$100-100 Acres. No. 32, W3 6th Con. do. do. \$100-100 Acres.

No. 32, East part 6th Con. do. do \$75-75 Acres. No. 38, S4 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, (late Harvey's) \$200. The House and Lot, (late Goodall's), on Hamilton Street, \$250.

Apply to the Subscriber, GEORGE OXLEY STUART, Kingston, January 17, 1848. 7-1/2.

Life Assurance. National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, 26 CORNHILL, LONDON, and 71 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital \$500,000 Sterling or \$2,500,000. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) 2nd. Vict. Lloyd Agents, 27th July, 1838.

A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow and the Orphan. T. LAMIE MURRAY, George Street, Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors London. Secretary—F. FENWICK CASSELL.

EDWARD T. RICHARDSON, General Accountant for the United States, and British N. A. Colonies. Thirty days allowed after payment of premium begins the first ordinary dividend.

LEANDER STARR, General Agent, 71 Wall St., New York New York, February, 1848.

Rye and Oats WANTED. THE highest price in Cash, will be paid for MERCHANTABLE RYE AND OATS, Delivered at the Warehouse at GUNNATT'S WHARF.

Revolution in France. A Complete Revolution in Prices, to suit the "hard times."

JUST Received at the CHEAP GROCERY STORE, BY S. STUBBS, Princess Street, White Fish, North Shore and Bay of Chateau Herrings, Indian Meal, Oat Meal, &c. &c., All cheap for Cash.

C. W. P. De L'ARMITAGE. Kingston, March 23, 1848.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!! THE SUBSCRIBER having succeeded his Father in the CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, begs leave to acquaint the Public that he will continue the same in all its branches, trusting that he will receive that encouragement which he will ever endeavor to deserve.

WILSON HATCHII, Princess Street, Kingston, February, 1848.

FORWARDING. 1848. THE Subscribers intend running their new and powerful Steamer

regularly between Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton, and believe she will be able to make three full trips per month. It is expected she will carry from 2,000 to 2,500 barrels of Flour, all under cover, and on her upward trips about two hundred tons Merchandise.

Their Establishments at Kingston and Brockville will be conducted as heretofore, and as soon as the new Schedule of Canal Tolls is promulgated, will be prepared to meet their Rates of Freight for the ensuing season.

H. JONES, & Co., Montreal. H. & S. JONES, Kingston. H. & S. JONES & Co., Brockville.

April 12, 1848. 30-1/2

SHERIFF'S SALE. ON SATURDAY, the 10th June, will be Sold at the Court House, City Kingston, at 12 o'clock NOON, the following Lands and Tenements, seized under Execution in Her Majesty's District Court of the Midland District:

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA, JOHN HOLMES and Wm. SIMPSON, ROBERT ALLEN, JOHN HOLMES.

The West half of No. 29, in 4th Concession Pittsburgh. WILLIAM MUIR, the Younger, et al.

FRANCIS W. SMITH and EDWARD NOBLE. Part of Lot No. 21, 1st Concession Township Kingston.

T. A. CORBETT, Sheriff, M. D. Sheriff's Office Midland District, Kingston, March 3, 1848.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS. MIDLAND DISTRICT, BY Virtue of a Writ of Executio issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of JOHN HEASLIP, deceased, at the time of his death, to satisfy JOHN CARLWETHER and JOHN MCGANN, certain sums in said writ mentioned, and the said John McGann had lately recovered against JAMES WILLIAMSON and WILLIAM FERGUSON, Executors of the last Will and Testament of John Heaslip, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution part of Lot No. 24, in the 5th Concession, Township of Kingston, conveyed by one THOMAS HOWE to the said John Heaslip; part of Lot No. 24, in 1st Concession, Township of Kingston, conveyed by one LOUIS LAPORTE in the said John Heaslip; part of Lot No. 46, in the 7th Concession of Camden East, 150 Acres; part of Lot No. 43, in the Ninth Concession of Camden East, 50 Acres; and part of No. 45, in the 1st Concession of Camden East. All which Lands and Tenements I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on the 27th day of May next, at 12 o'clock Noon.

T. A. CORBETT, Sheriff, M. D. Sheriff's Office, Kingston, April, 1848.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS. MIDLAND DISTRICT, BY Virtue of a Writ of Executio issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of DAVID L. THORP, deceased, at the time of his death, to satisfy DAVID M. LARK, a certain sum in said writ mentioned, which the said David M. Lark had lately recovered against LYDIA JANE THORP, Administratrix of the last Will and Testament of David L. Thorp, deceased, I have Seized and taken in Execution, the House and Lots in the Village of Adolphustown, occupied by Andrew Jarvie. All which Lands and Tenements, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon.

THOMAS A. CORBETT, Sheriff Midland District, Sheriff's Office, Midland District, Kingston, April 3, 1848.

LOST. ON Wednesday Evening last, in Princess Street, a STRING of LARGE READS, more prized for themselves, than for their value. Whoever brings them to the British White Office, will be handsomely rewarded. Kingston, March 30, 1848.

STRANGE CASE. A very singular transaction took place last week, which terminated yesterday as follows: On Saturday last, D. Barban, landed at Young's Tavern, five miles from this city, in his boat, with \$500, in specie and bank notes. He immediately commenced a search, and on Saturday evening, from some circumstance, supposed he had good reason to suspect the owner, and an adjoining neighbor and his wife, to be concerned in the theft. He had them arrested and put in jail, on Saturday night, his own wife acknowledged that she had the money, when the husband immediately led two of the prisoners released on bail. Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, the case came up for final investigation, and the wife was brought on to the stand as a witness, when she swore that she herself took the money without the knowledge of "chick or child," and now had it in safe keeping. In answer to the question where the money was, she stoutly refused to tell. The Court decided she must—she decided she must! The Court lifted at a comment for contempt. She told him to go ahead—said she could go to jail—would stay there as long as they could support her on those quarters—would there, but never, never would she tell where the money was.

She claimed that the money was her own, and took it such, and meant to let it do—anybody could help themselves to her. A dispute arose among the counsel, as to the "relativity" of several nice points—whether it amounted to a theft, it being her husband's money, and whether she was obliged to tell where it was, &c. She had fully acquitted herself three accused, by shouldering it herself, and now who was to find it or was there anybody? She said she was "thinking of a lawyer," and she didn't think it good law that a person should be obliged to tell everybody where their money was, for "they might," she said, "want to steal it."

LAWYERS looked blank—the Court wasn't "sure he was right," the woman was perfectly ready to her fate, whether it was the jail or otherwise—reiterating that she should keep the money anyhow, and the Court was obliged to dismiss the whole case, and all concerned.—Tribune Daily Advertiser.

FRENCH FUNDS. The immense depreciation in the market value of the public debt of France, since the revolution commenced, is a subject which has attracted the attention of the public in the month of February.

This depreciation falls upon the great capitals of Europe, more heavily perhaps on the holders of Rothschild's than on any other loan, the strength of which cannot be ascertained from the fact that they were before and it is more generally known that they may sink under the pressure of accumulating governments growing out of the financial revolutions and political revolutions connected with the Rothschild's and the effects of all the governments of Europe, which will submit to the most enormous sacrifices, even to the extent of their being able to sustain themselves. They may fall with all the prices of 1848, and they have so long sustained, and the financial world has so much improved by the existence of resources, unimpaired, and speculative speculators, as the political world would be the application of kings and the extinction of the architectural forms of government. The changes in Europe are calculated to work out a vast deal of good ultimately.

REFUGEE FUNDS. The events of February, the 5th and 6th, have cost over 1166, representing a capital of 3,444,692,885.

On the 6th, making the same stocks, only, to give a capital of 1,814,293,551.

Giving a diminution of capital to the amount of 1,629,399,334.

In January the 24 per cents. were 23,792,563 and on the 6th, making a capital of 3,444,692,885.

And on the 6th, making the same stocks, only, to give a capital of 1,814,293,551.

Capital of 500,000 Sterling or \$2,500,000. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) 2nd. Vict. Lloyd Agents, 27th July, 1838.

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LEANDER STARR, General Agent, 71 Wall St., New York New York, February, 1848.

Rye and Oats WANTED. THE highest price in Cash, will be paid for MERCHANTABLE RYE AND OATS, Delivered at the Warehouse at GUNNATT'S WHARF.

M. T. HUNTER, Exchange and Insurance Office, Ontario Street.

THE CHARTIST PETITION. To the House of Commons on Monday, the 10th inst, the Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The House was exceedingly full of members, an unusual circumstance at so early an hour. The Chartist petition, which had been previously brought to the House in three carts, lay on the floor at the foot of the table. It consisted of three very large bundles, which were dragged into the House before the Speaker had taken the chair, by Mr. Fergus O'Connor, assisted by two strangers.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor, amidst almost breathless silence, said—Sir, I rise to present a petition, signed by 5,763,990 persons; also another petition, signed by 100,000 persons, whose names are not appended to this large number. The Petitioners pray for annual Parliament, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members. I beg, Sir, to state, that from the country I have already received from the House, I shall say no more than simply, more that the petition be read by the clerk at the table.

The petition was accordingly read by the Clerk, as follows:—"To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled. We, the undersigned inhabitants of the British Isles, and the subjects of the British Crown, that avail ourselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of our political rights and wrongs to your own honorable house, in the hope that they will receive from you that degree of attention which the importance of the one, and the oppression of the other, demand from the guardians of the civil, social, and religious rights of the people.

Your petitioners declare, that the great end of all government is to secure to the people the protection of life, the security of property, the promotion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes.

Your petitioners consider the only legitimate basis of an equitable government, is the expression of the mind of the whole male adult population, through the untrammelled agency of the franchise.

Your petitioners regard the representation in Parliament of every man of sound mind as a right compatible with, and sustained by, the law of nature and of God, and that man's privilege by his fellow creatures of such right is an act, which if tolerated, evinces the existence of Tyranny and injustice upon one hand, and servility and dependence upon the other.

That your petitioners regard the representation in Parliament of every man of sound mind as a right compatible with, and sustained by, the law of nature and of God, and that man's privilege by his fellow creatures of such right is an act, which if tolerated, evinces the existence of Tyranny and injustice upon one hand, and servility and dependence upon the other.

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OPINIONS OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT. The 10th of April, 1848, will long be remembered as a great field day of the British constitution. This is a season of trial, and the governments of Europe have had their days of reckoning one after another, with more or less damage. Powerful armaments have failed to rescue the sovereigns from the ruin of an oppressed or offended people. This empire, we may confidently say, has now had its share in the European crisis. Disastrous results were hoped or feared. Provincial demagogues had assured their innocent dupes that a revolution was to be expected, without fail, before sunset. The charter was to be lodged into the constitution as early as the bushe of parchment into the House of Commons. The republicans of Paris were prepared to express that unqualified satisfaction in our change which they could not feel in their own.

The day has come, and it goes. As far as it has proved to be calm and to rest upon a moderate basis, it will only suggest to a moderate man the hope that it will be a good omen for the stability they long for. Happily they will find in one of the ancient European states a model of a safe model of constitutional freedom.

It is not a triumph over Chartism that we are claiming; nor do we charge on those opinions any necessary contradiction to the spirit of the British Constitution. On the contrary, we fully admit that the "six points of the charter" are honest and allowable doctrine. No man can pretend that our representative system is free from abuses and anomalies, which demand a continual reform rather than a total reform. Nor, again, do we think the main body of the Chartists compromised in yesterday's proceedings. They are in general sensible subjects, though ardent politicians and radical reformers. It is evident that in the unfortunate instance that "convention" has been formed out of their hands by a band of superstitious delegates in league with the sanguinary Dublin conspirators; and that during the past week, Mr. F. O'Connor, and several other honest and well-meaning gentlemen, have been belittled and ejected by their own party to a position at variance with their own usual policy. The plot was, to push them into the front of an insurrection, and excite with their blood the indignation of the people. Their good sense and loyalty just averted them from their treacherous counsels. Without referring therefore to the name, the party, or the opinions of the Chartists, we would rather describe the combination which yesterday pervaded the metropolis, and threatened the Legislature, merely by its recent speeches and acts. They openly designed violence to the Constitution. In words and intent they were traitors and rebels. There is no exaggeration in this. We appeal to the reports in the Northern Star of last Saturday. We appeal to the declared republicanism of some. We appeal to the boasted reliance on French aid, and the avowed of a concerted plan of massacre and insurrection with the Irish Co-revolutionists.

We might appeal to some of the speeches, the banners and devices of yesterday's affair, were they