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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ADVERTISEMENTS. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; six lines to ten lines, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which must to be in writing) will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
The British Whig being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no discount will be allowed on advertisements on any pretext whatsoever.
All Letters to be post-paid.
JOHN LOVE, PRINTER.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1848. NO. 43.

THE ATHENÆUM
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
BAGOT STREET,
Next Door to the Lambton House.

Every description of Job Printing executed at this Establishment, with despatch, and at moderate prices—

SUCH AS

Business Cards,	Posters,
Circulars,	Way Bills,
Pamphlets,	Insurance Policies,
Catalogues,	Funeral Letters,
Bill Heads,	Blanks,
Hand Bills,	Stage Bills,
Steamboat Bills,	Book Work, &c.

Printing in Colours neatly executed.

The assortment of Job Type is large and varied, and nearly new.

There is always on hand and for sale at this Office, BLANK DEEDS and MEMORIALS, of different forms, Summonses, and all kinds of Law Blanks.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
House, Sign, & Ship Painter,
GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.
HEAD OF COLBORNE STREET, KINGSTON.
☞ Orders thankfully received and strictly attended to.
Kingston, May 23, 1848. 42-tf.

EMERY O. LANFEAR,
(LATE OF THE FIRM LEWIS & LANFEAR,)
Saddle, Harness & Trunk Maker,
Opposite Mr. Rourke's, Store.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.
May, 1848. 39-12m

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

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

T. BRADLEY,
(LATE OF DUBLIN AND LONDON,)
HATTER & FURRIER.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, (C. W.)
Directly opposite McCauliffe'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. } 59-6m*

T. G. 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. 60

The British American Hotel, by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57 z

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

OTTAWA RIVER PASSAGE STEAMERS.

THROUGH FROM MONTREAL TO BYTOWN IN DAYLIGHT.
ON and after MONDAY next, the PASSAGE BOATS on this Line will run DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)
The new and splendid Steamer SPEED, will leave Bytown at 6 A. M. Passengers will reach Lachine in time for an Evening Train, and probably arrive at Montreal in time to take the Steamer for Quebec.
The OLDFIELD will leave Lachine immediately after the arrival of the 6 A. M. Train from Montreal, and Passengers will arrive at Bytown about 8 P. M.
Montreal, May 8, 1848.

1848.
Rideau Canal
AND
GRENVILLE ROUTE.
THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER
BEAVER,
CAPT. M. BELL.
WILL ply during the ensuing season between Kingston and Bytown and *vice versa*, twice a week, as follows, leaving Kingston every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, after the arrival of the Lake Mail Steamers, and from Bytown every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, after the arrival of the "Speed" from Grenville:

DOWNWARDS.

Will leave Kingston at	9,	A. M.
Kingston Mills	10,	"
Upper Brewer's	12,	M.
Jones' Falls	2,	P. M.
Isthmus	5,	"
Oliver's Ferry	8,	"
Smith's Fall's	10,	"
Kilmarnock	12,	M.
Merrickville	2,	A. M.
Burritt's Rapids	5,	"
Beckett's Landing	6,	"
Long Island	9,	"
And arrive at Bytown	12,	M.

UPWARDS.

Will leave Bytown at	9,	P. M.,
Long Island	12,	M.
Beckett's Landing	3,	A. M., next day.
Burritt's Rapids	4,	"
Merrickville	7,	"
Kilmarnock	8,	"
Smith's Falls	10,	"
Oliver's Ferry	1,	P. M.
Isthmus	4,	"
Jones' Falls	7,	"
Upper Brewer's	9,	"
Kingston Mills	11,	"
And arrive in Kingston	12,	M.

By this arrangement a day-light view may be had of all the best scenery, and principal Locks and Villages, on the Line.
McPHERSON, CRANE & CO.
Kingston, April 15th, 1848. 31-tf.

FORWARDING.
1848. 1848.
THE Subscribers intend running their new and powerful Steamer
DAWN
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 name 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-tf

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS will leave this Port for LACHINE, *every Morning*, at 7 o'clock.
Kingston, 17th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.
An Elegant Cottage,
BUILT IN ITALIAN STYLE,
WITH A NEW BARN, STABLES, &C.
A Log House and 50 Acres of Excellent Land,
SITUATED in Ernestown, 10 miles from Kingston, and 6 miles from Bath. About 4 Acres is covered with Wood, the remainder under Cultivation and Meadow; well fenced, free from Stumps, and but little used; it has the advantage of a Wharf near the House.
Great attention has been paid in constructing the Cottage, to have every convenience adapted for a genteel private residence. For the Plan and further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM WARE.
Terms Cash.
Kingston, March 27, 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 HATCH.
Princess Street, Kingston, February, 1848.

FOR SALE AT THE
KINGSTON FOUNDRY,
A QUANTITY OF
PIG IRON AND LEHIGH COAL,
—ALSO,—
POTASH KETTLES & COOLERS.
Kingston Foundry, April 4, 1848.
☞ The News will please copy.

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.

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

REMOVAL.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT,
PRINCESS STREET.
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Kingston and vicinity, that he has removed his Establishment to the large stone Store lately occupied by Messrs. Rose, Corbet & Co., next door to Messrs. Mowat & Son's, Princess Street, where he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has received since his commencement in business.
Having added considerably to his stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., he flatters himself that it will be found not surpassed by any Establishment of the kind in Town. Gentlemen and Ladies will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
All kinds of Produce taken as usual for Boots and Shoes.
R. MORRELL.
Kingston, April 8, 1848. 30-w a-tf

MUSIC STORE
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the Public (*Musicale*) of Kingston, that he has leased the Premises on King Street, at present occupied by Mr. URQUHART as a Dry Goods Store, where he intends opening a MUSIC STORE about the first of May next.
He will keep constantly on hand,
New & Second-Hand Pianofortes,
Manufactured by Stodart, Chickering, & Walker, for SALE or HIRE; also,
Violins, Violoncellos, Accordeons, Guitars; and Flutes with four, six, and eight Keys,
And all other descriptions of Instruments in the Musical Department.
A large assortment of
New Music for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Violin, Flute, Accordeon &c.
Violin and Guitar Strings; Preceptors for the above named Instruments; the Boston Academy, the Boston Glee Book, Dyers' Anthem and Chorus Books, &c. &c.
WM. McMILLAN.
JAMES McMILLAN, *Agent*
N. B.—Pianos Tuned.
Kingston April 4, 1848. w a

CITY OF KINGSTON
GAS LIGHT COMPANY
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £12,500,
Divided into 500 Shares of £25 each, which may be increased to £25,000.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN COUNTER, Esq., President,
WM. WILSON, Esq., Vice-President.
JOHN E. FORSYTH, Esq.
FRANCIS M. HILL, Esq.
WM. FORD, JUN., Esq.
JOHN WATKINS, Esq.
HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, Esq.
JOHN MOWAT, Esq
WM FERGUSON, Esq.
Messrs. HILL & PARKE, Solicitors.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th March, it was
Resolved, That the Stock Book of the Company should be closed on the first Monday in May, and that an Instalment of One Pound per Share would then be due, and all Shareholders are requested to pay to the Treasurer, HENRY GILDERSLEEVE, Esq., that sum on or before that date.
Notice is hereby given, that the Secretary of the Company will be every day at the Office of Messrs. Wm. Wilson & Co's Warehouse, from Ten, A. M., to Three, P. M., where the Stock Book will be kept, and every information afforded.
It is requested that all Communications will be addressed to the Secretary.
By order of the Board,
D. T. WOTHERSPOON, *Secretary.*
Kingston, April, 1848. 28-tf

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,
vs.
JOHN HOLMES and WM. SIMPSON,
ROBERT ALLEN,
vs.
JOHN HOLMES.
The West half of No. 29, in 4th Concession Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM MUIR, the Younger,
vs.
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, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, 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. LAKE, a certain sum in said Writ mentioned, which the said David M. Lake 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 Jerge. All which Lands and Tenements, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House, 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, City of Kingston, Midland District, April 3, 1848.

WATER LIME & PLASTER, for sale by OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, 14th April, 1848.

J. SWAIN & CO'S
HYGEIAN MEDICINE,
OR, WORSDELL'S
VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS,
FULLY established as the best Family Medicine now in use, by the astonishing cures it has performed, under the blessing of an all-wise Providence, who has filled the earth with Vegetables suitable for the ease of every Disease incident to the Human Frame; and which, as Dr. Anderson says, "has been the means of sending thousands back to society cured, who had given up all hopes of being recovered."
J. S. & Co having so successfully established their reputation, as regards these Pills, and having been solicited to prepare other Medicines, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have, after long and anxious research, succeeded in preparing an excellent Stomachic, which they call
THE HYGEIAN BITTERS,
And which they have full confidence in recommending in all cases of Debility, whether arising from Nervous or other causes; in assisting Digestion; strengthening the Stomach and general System; curing Cramps, Cholic, &c.; removing the obstructions to the Urinary Passages—proving a most useful auxiliary to the Pills, in renovating the System and purifying the vital principle of life—THE BLOOD.
J. S. & Co. can now supply any quantity of their already celebrated AGUE PILLS AND VEGETABLE HERCULEAN MIXTURE, which has been proved to be a safe and effectual remedy for the worst cases of *Fever-and-Ague.*
J. S. & Co. particularly recommends to Mothers their HYGEIAN UNIVERSAL INFANTS' RESTORATIVE as an efficacious remedy for Diseases peculiar to children, and also for the Summer Bowel Complaint, both as regards Children and Adults, so common in this country, as well as in every case where a Cordial is necessary.
These Medicines are prepared only at the HYGEIAN ESTABLISHMENT, Mammoth House, King Street, Toronto; where also may be had Barks, Roots, and Herbs, of every description, both ground and otherwise, and sold by the principal Druggists in every City and Town, and upwards of 600 Agents throughout Canada.
Any further information respecting any, or all of these Medicines, or advice on any peculiar Disease, can be obtained, by addressing a letter, post-paid, to J. SWAIN & Co., Toronto; and any case of peculiar delicacy, may be addressed Dr. SWAIN, care of J. Swain & Co., which will receive the most prompt and careful attention, and the utmost Secrecy will be observed.
J. SWAIN & Co., *Toronto.*
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
R. Barker, C. Heath, Druggists, Kingston; Allen Turner, Dr. Nunnis, Brockville; Mr. Lyman, Mr. Summers, Mr. Bishoprick, Druggists, Bytown.
Toronto, May, 1848. 38-6m

EDUCATION.
THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general, that he will remove his ACADEMY in the present month, from Bagot Street, (in rear of the Lambton House,) to the premises formerly occupied as the *Adjutant General's Office*, at the upper end of
PRINCESS STREET,
Opposite the Residence of the Emigration Agent,
Where he will be prepared to receive and educate such Pupils as may be entrusted to his care.
All the branches of a sound and useful Education for practical purposes, are taught at this Academy.
TERMS—Twice dollars per quarter. Latin and Greek extra.
For further particulars apply to GEORGE HARDY, Esq., or to the Subscriber.
J. TAYLOR.
April 7, 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.
ONE HUNDRED Acres of Lots 2 and 3 in the rear of the First Concession of Fredericksburgh, about one mile from Dr. Hayward's Wharf. The soil is of a superior quality, and is nearly all cleared up, but has no buildings on it.
To any person paying £100 or more down, it will be sold *very cheap*, and a long credit given for the residue.
Apply to JOHN V. HAM,
River Trent, March 13, 1848. 22-tf.

E. H. LEWIS' HOTEL.
Front Street, Belleville,
FORMERLY MUNRO'S HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the Public, that he has Removed from his old stand in Shannonville, and begs to recommend M. Ferrin as his successor to keep the same.
Feeling grateful to the Public, for their past patronage, Mr. L. wishes to inform them that he has Leased the Stage House, from Mr. Munro, where he will at all times be most happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call, in such a manner as will ensure their return.
There is a GOOD SHED and DRIVING HOUSE BUILDING upon the Premises, and when finished will be one of the most commodious in Town.
There is a Livery Stable attached to the Premises, where Travellers and others can, at all times, be furnished with GOOD HORSES AND COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES, on the shortest notice, and on liberal terms.
E. H. LEWIS.
Belleville, April, 1848. 31-tf

A CARD.
HAVING leased my premises, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Public for their patronage during the past Nineteen years; and have pleasure in recommending, as my successor, Mr. E. H. LEWIS, long and favorably known to the travelling public as a Hotel keeper in Shannonville.
ROYAL MUNRO.
Belleville, April, 1848.

Printing Types.
WILL be sold at the PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, after April 20th, at the following reduced prices:

Pica,	per pound,	30	cents.
Small Pica,	"	32	"
Long Primer,	"	34	"
Bourgeois,	"	37	"
Brevier,	"	42	"
Minion,	"	48	"
Nonpareil,	"	51	"
News Ink,	"	25	"

Also for sale every article required in a printing office.
☞ Old Type taken in exchange for new.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT.
No. 6 United States Hotel Bl'k Buffalo.

ENGLAND! THE ANCHOR OF THE WORLD.

O England! glorious England! the anchor of the world!
And the crest of shatter'd thrones, of realms to ruin hurl'd,
Still in thy loyal chivalry *unto thyself be true*,
Hope, and tranquil in thy might—to succour or subdue,
All nations round shall honour thee where'er thy flag's unfurl'd,
The refuge and the aid of peace—the anchor of the world,
O homes, our altar, and our Queen—oh, hallowed words and dear!
Ah, well beloved by British hearts! by every British ear.
They shall be music in the sound, as swelleth to the sky;
Oh, God's triumphant watchword! TRUE FREEDOM'S gathering cry!
And wheresoever bark can sail, or ocean's waves be curl'd,
The faith of loyal England! the anchor of the world.
O England! glorious England! my own beloved land!
Shalt thou reign the ocean queen, the olive in thine hand;
Above that 'mid the tempest seathe can yet unsullied bear
Love to the gather'd nations—thyself serene and fair,
Firm thy loyal children guard thy lion flag unfurl'd,
The bulwarks of Britannia's might—the anchor of the world!

Extracts from late English Papers.

From the London Times April 28.

The Attorney General for Ireland has abandoned the two indictments against Mr. Mitchell in one form, to renew them in another. No kind of great will attach to the technical discussion which took place in the Queen's Bench as to the allegiance of Mr. Mitchell by person or Attorney. It is sufficient to know that an information is filed for the trial of which the merits of the case will be instantlily at issue. Whatever may be the case with Messrs. Smith O'Brien and Meagher, who we suspect, since the passing of the last act will be ready enough to slip their necks out of the halter, Mr. John Mitchell appears inclined to go merrily enough. His language the other day upon in conference with the two Chartist delegates, shows that he at least is sincere when he professes his determination to go on with the agitation at all costs and at all events. Mr. Mitchell is probably doing the country good service despite himself. The greater his violence the shorter will be his reign.

Irish agitation in its present form has reached its hour when it must cease to be. Conciliation-hall is too weak, and the Irish confederation too strong, to answer the desired purpose. The Old Island or Conciliation hall party will shortly have a date from the Hegira or flight of Mr. John O'Connell. Their more tempestuous brethren of the Confederation must come to a stand-still, pretty much for the reason that a party of drunken brawlers in the public streets have the full celebration of their mysteries unaccomplished and half the gaslamps of a street unshattered. The reason is prima facie satisfactory. A party of dull dogs in the shape of policemen lay hands upon the Bacchanalian rout, and convey them to a cool sequestered spot where the English sots and Irish rebels must alike learn a lesson of composure and repentance.

It would be too much to expect that with the extinction of these two organizations—the one effective, the other premature—that agitation in Ireland should definitively cease. Wherever there is ignorance, wherever there is poverty as the raw material, and needy adventurers to turn it into account, there the manufacture of agitation will progress, now in greater, now in lesser parcels, according to the varying circumstances of the times and the chances of profit. Thus much, however will be gained:—by the recent bill the Irish patriots will be referred to their proper category and that not a very high one, in the public estimation. They will be broken up into explicable and irreconcilable sections.

Already since the death of Daniel O'Connell we have witnessed a repetition of the old story of Alexander's Generals. In a short time confusion will become thrice confounded. The curious in nice distinctions will have an opportunity of indulging the bias of their minds. Physical force and moral force will prove the two points of departure from whence a thousand rivulets will flow with varied proportions from the parent fountains. It will be as difficult to distinguish between them as between the heretics of the Primitive Church, or the scholastic dreamers of the middle ages. There is nothing strange in this. Could the spectre of Daniel O'Connell be summoned up from the Endor of Glasnevin, the astute shadow could not suggest to his successor any means of keeping together the discordant elements of agitation in Ireland. They had already escaped from his control. We who still in possession of his Brehon throne in Conciliation Hall, he would be unable to check O'Brien Poliorcetes, or Meagher of the Sword, or the Germano philosopher of the *United Irishman* in their mad career. He himself would have gone out of fashion for the same reason that the dilatory security of a two-horse stage gives place to the explosive speed of the steam express. It was not possible in the nature of things to keep an assemblage of Irishmen silent in a tea-room for any lengthend period of time while Donnybrook with its usual amusements was in full career outside. The famine first, and the then continental revolution would have deranged all his calculations. He at least, however, loudly he might proclaim them, was abundantly aware of the inadequacy of "Irish grievances" to justify a sanguinary civil contest. He knew, moreover, the certain failure that would attend upon armed rebellion. Let us devoutly hope, for his own sake, that he was sincere in the profession of his wish to avoid the bloody arbitrament of war.

A second repeal agitation, and equal in duration and political significance to that carried on for a quarter of a century by Daniel O'Connell is now perfectly out of the question. We might as well look out for another ten years' war against Tory in our own times. To make no mention of the different capacity of the historical and actual leaders of agitation, the heroes of the Irish Confederation approach their task with the unfavorable prestige of a twenty-five years' failure. Irish grievances have been so much and so often discussed in the Imperial Parliament that their nature is exactly understood both here and in Ireland.—There is the question of the Roman Catholic priesthood, which is, perhaps, the only grievance peculiar to Ireland. The other changes demanded find their counterpart on this side of the Channel. It would be difficult to show that either here or there the present state of the law exercises any appreciable influence on the physical condition of the people. Extension of the suffrage, increased privileges to the municipalities, and so forth, are claimed by the "Extreme Left" in England as well as in Ireland. Upon other points—such as the relation between landlord and tenant, and the regulations affecting landlord property—the Legislature would be too happy to arrive at any satisfactory solution, could any be indicated such as experience would sanction or reason allow. Exclusive of such questions as those we have just enumerated, we find the more violent of the Irish members, when called upon categorically to enunciate the grievances of their country, wasting the time and patience of the House with impudent attempts to extort subsidies from the public Treasury, or hurling approaches at the Minister for aggravating those consequences of the famine he did his utmost to avert. No continuous agitation was ever founded upon so rotten a basis as detected misrepresentations, and this is all upon which the modern school of Irish patriots can hope to build.

Conciliation-hall was within an ace of being closed the other day. The moral force, "humbug" as it is called in Ireland, is on its last legs. After the death of Daniel O'Connell its only support came from the turbulent and disaffected among the Roman Catholic priesthood—the disciples of the M'Hale School. Now that the Pope, by this rescript, and all that is dignified and respectable in the Church in Ireland have set their faces against the desecration of their calling by the priesthood, Conciliation-hall stands alone. This, however, potential as it may be, is not the main cause of the decadence of that noble institution. It is Messrs. Mitchell, and Meagher, and Smith O'Brien who have taken the wind out of the sails of the O'Connells.

The first named patriotic gentlemen will ere long have time to reflect at their leisure upon the good old proverb about the "half loaf" and the "no bread." An issue will now be tendered them which it will be competent to them to refuse or accept. On the first hypothesis, there is an end of their trade; on the second, they will have an opportunity at once of trying conclusions with the Government. In either case we may predict that the days of the Irish confederation are numbered. It is time that there should be an end of all this civil turmoil, and that the monstrous falsehood of the Imperial misgovernment in Ireland should be scattered to the winds. Whatever force, physical or moral, the Government may need to put an end to the disorders by which Ireland has been so long agitated is ready to their hands. They have evinced already their earnest desire to do all that legislation can achieve to remedy the misery of that country. There is one remedy which would prove of more value than a thousand Statutes, or an annual bickering about the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and that is peace and tranquility. Lord John Russell cannot win the seat of Ireland from Waterford to Donegal—Lord John Russell cannot reclaim the bog of Allen, nor convert Connemara into the similitude of the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick. These are not the times when a first Minister grasps a big stick, and goes out to his twelve labors like Hercules—The Irish, however, can do all these things for themselves, would they but once admit to their own minds the necessity of labor and the uselessness and criminality of causeless political agitation. The measure which will enable Lord Clarendon to deal with the insane and unprincipled men who are now engaged in driving their country to the verge of ruin is now the law of the land. Not a moment should be lost in putting its provisions in force, and we shall soon see if a small body of men despised in England, rejected by France, and condemned in Ireland will much longer continue to threaten society with dissolution.

GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS vs. UNFETTERED INDUSTRY.

"Sir, I make no reference to the political events that are passing in another country. My firm belief is, that the security of every existing Government depends upon rigid abstinence from any interference with what is passing in France.—(Cheers.) We may maintain our own opinions on that subject. I have mine. But I believe it to be essential to the peace of the world and to the stability of government that the experiments now making in France shall have a fair trial without being embarrassed or disturbed by extrinsic intervention. (Loud cheers.) But at the same time, with respect to the social principles, I must say this, that I hope the working classes of this country will not be deluded by the doctrines that are held upon that subject which intimately concerns their labor and the wages of labor. [Loud cheers.] If the doctrines that are there maintained be true, if there be indeed an antagonism between capital and labor—if it be true that all men, without reference, to their different capacities, different strength, and different capabilities, are to have some iron formula applied to them, and all to receive the same daily wages. If these things be true, then all the experience and all the lights of the last 150 years have existed in vain. [Cheers.] Let us burn the works of Turgot, Say, and Adam Smith. Let us establish in triumph the doctrines of the Mississippi scheme, and the doctrines of that Law who was supposed to involve France in misery and confusion. [Loud cheers] Let us wait for the results of this experiment. Let us calmly contemplate whether it is possible that the executive Governments can be great manufacturers—whether it be possible for them to force capital to employ industry—whether they can contravene the decrees of Providence, and reduce all men, without reference to habits or strength to receive the same wages. [Cheers.] For God's sake give that social principle the same fair trial as you are about to see given to the political principle.—[Cheers.] But I do earnestly trust—I have that confidence in the good sense of the working classes of this country—that they will believe that no false delusion of the compulsory sharing of profits, no enemity directed against capital, no distinction of competition among individuals, no overpowering of individual enterprise by Government undertaking at the public expense, can possibly be for the benefit of the working classes, or have any other ultimate result than involving them in misery and ruin. [Loud and continued cheering.] Upon the political principles I pronounce no opinion; but it would be a shameful suppression of the truth, without arrogating to ourselves too much of the liberty of speech, "not to predict fatal consequences to those social experiments now in progress in other countries."—[Loud cheers.]—*Extract from Sir Robert Peel's Speech in the House of Commons, 18th April, 1848.*

It is very desirable, as Sir Robert Peel remarked last night, that the honest and intelligent of the working classes should correctly apprehend the force and tendency of those principles which are now proclaimed as operating for their peculiar profit and advantage. We are sure that there is not an industrious workman in the United Kingdom who would for a moment endure those regulations which, under the title of a new organization of labour, the French Government has proposed to introduce. No maxims even of Robespierre's latest days have ever yet been developed into any system so destructively stupefying as this. The revolutionists of the last century attacked the rich and the noble; the social reformers of last February attack the poor and the lowly. No privilege is too small or too natural for their denunciations; no property too remote or too legitimate for their interdicts. The unity by which a whole population is to be measured—the pattern to which all capacities, professions, and opportunities are to be trimmed, is not that of a middle-class tradesman, or a saving shopkeeper, or even an industrious workman, but that of an idle, ignorant, and careless pauper, unaffected by any wants of nature, and free from any necessities of competition. Such a day's work as a man may do, whose fare will be just the same whether he works or not—this is to be the standard of daily labor. Such a day's pay as can be permanently found to remunerate such production—this is to be the standard of daily wages.

Do our readers know the principle on which the *ateliers nationaux*, the "Government workshops" of France, are to be established and conducted? These manufactories are to be originated by Government, and operatives of all trades and callings are to be admissible under such classification as shall be found most convenient. They are then to work under the superintendence, for the first year of the establishment's existence, of Government commissioners; subsequently, under that of overseers chosen by themselves. The wage of every man is to be equal, without reference either to his capacity, industry, or calling. The yearly "profits" of the whole establishment are to be divided into three parts, one to be distributed equally amongst the inmates of the manufactory, another to be applied to the support of the old and infirm, and the the third to provide means for propagating and extending so beneficial a system. It is presumed that no private enterprise can successfully compete with such associations as these, but that the "national manufactories" will at first rule all prices of production, and ultimately absorb all the labors of the country. When this has been done it is proposed to establish the same affiliation between the manufactories of the different provinces as will already have been established between the associates of each manufactory; so that there may be no more possibility of competition between the looms of Lyons, for instance, and the looms of the Lille than between two individual looms of either of those cities. When this system has been carried out through the length and breadth of the land and in every department of industry, the "principle of association will have been substituted for the principle of competition" and the great social reform of the age will have been triumphantly achieved.

Let our readers steadily reflect on the operation, and, if they can, conjecture the probable result of such principles as these. The project is nothing more or less than an attempt to subvert the revealed conditions of our being, to annihilate the instinctive motives of nature, and to remove all the inducements which have been hitherto known to the rugged and toilsome paths of elevated virtue. Man is no longer to live by the sweat of his brow; he is to live at any rate—if not by his own labor, then by that of somebody else. His lot is cast for him, and he can no more diversify or evade it than he can add a cubit to his stature. There will be no temptations to employ a good capacity or improve a bad one; no stimulus to industry, no motive for thrift. The most frugal and painstaking workman will get no more than his most idle and wreckless companion. No sagacity or sobriety will enable him to rise above that average dole which the universal combination of his brethren have fixed. He has nothing to hope from activity, as his neighbour has nothing to fear from sloth. He can lay out no plans for his future course, and conceive no designs for his private advancement, comfort or protection. He will have no home of his own nor any cheerful fireside, for it is admitted that life in common will be a necessary feature of these "social" establishments. All individuality of disposition or talents, together with all good consequent distinctions of fortune or fare, will be utterly lost. A man will be no longer an individual with his own private hopes and fears, ups and downs, joys and sorrows, to be regulated by his own temper, and controlled by his own conduct. He will be a simple unit of an interminable series, identified by a number or a symbol like ticketed convict, and the whole country will be nothing but a gigantic union workhouse, sustained by the partial labor of its inmates.

But it will be answered, supposing that every man thus fares as well as only the fortunate fare now, who will be the loser? Why should a man repine to see all his fellow-men raised to his own level without injury to himself? These remarks can only be met by a reasonable conjecture as to that unit of remuneration which is to form the universal standard. Undoubtedly, if all the levelling is to be downwards, and not upwards—if the income in which every man, apart from his own exertions, is to be guaranteed by the State represents a supply sufficient for the allowable waste civilized nature, there will be something to counterbalance the loss which humanity must sustain in the destruction of all its known motives to exertion. But how is this to come to pass? On what grounds are we justified in supposing that the cost of production will be decreased under the system in question, and the deviable profits increased? The labourers are to receive, under any conditions, a great salary; that is a fundamental proposition. They are to labour for a short period; that is equally taken for granted. The profit, therefore, must be sought either in the augmentation of capital or in the aggregate increase of energy displayed by the association. As to the first of these sources, whether the term "capital" be understood in its sense of realized means, or if that of individual skill, energy or acquirement. Every proposition of the system goes definitely to circumscribe and abridge it. As to the second, is it compatible with the present attributes of human nature that such performances should be expected from men so circumstanced? No doubt it will be for the nominal benefit of each manufactory that its produce should be as large as possible; but how will this reflection operate upon the exertions of each individual? The gratifications he may derive from indolence are palpable and immediate; the advantages he may gain from industry are unappreciable and remote, each man's *individual* interest is directly opposed to the *general* interest: and can any one doubt the result of such conditions until the Provisional Government or the National Assembly shall first have succeeded in changing human nature itself? The Minister of Labour has suggested that decorations should be the reward of the most industrious and successful of the workmen, and we have little doubt but that in such a case these aristocratic and unfraternal symbols would again be tolerated, and that in an "association" of 1,000 workmen, the 550 independents would willingly permit the 450, whose labour maintained the whole to be distinguished by red ribands and stars; but would not this be something very like a reproduction of the old system of inequality? The truth is that the whole project is a monstrous attack upon the privileges, not of wealth, or caste, or favour, but of capacity, industry and thrift. It is literally an *exploitation* of the honest hard-working labourer for the benefit of his idle, dissolute, and clamorous fellow. It is levelling all workmen alike to the condition of those who will do nothing to rise themselves. It condemns every careful and thriving operative who sees his way to comfort and competence to the tyrannical dictation of an universal trades union and the pally of a perpetual strike. And all this it does under the pretext of bettering the state of those whom it would indeed reduce to a common level, but which must be a level of indiscriminate distress.

Times, 19th April.

THE WEST INDIES.

The advices by the West India mail inform us of the reception in the various islands of the speeches made by Lord Grey and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on West Indian affairs in February last, and the expression of indignation and disappointment seem universal and unequivocal. The assertions, recently so frequent, of an abandonment of cultivation are constantly reiterated with increased force. From Trinidad it is written—

"Your letters of the 16th February brought most unwelcome and unexpected news