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 Loughton House.
TERMS: One Pound per Annum, if paid in advance. No papers discontinued until arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS: Six lines and under 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 1s. 3d. 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, will be thought to be in writing, are 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 account 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, JUNE 3, 1848. NO 45.

THE ATHENÆUM
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
BAGOT STREET,
Next Door to the Loughton Hotel.
EVERY description of Job Printing executed fully and neatly at the Establishment, with despatch, and at moderate prices—
SUCH AS
Business Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Steamboat Bills, Posters, Neat Bills, Insurance Policies, Funeral Letters, Blanks, Blank 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 MORTGAGES, of different forms, SUBPŒNAS, and all kinds of Law Blanks.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
House, Sign, & Ship Painter,
GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
HEAD OF CORBENE 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,
(FROM THE CITIES OF DUBLIN AND LONDON,)
HATTER & FURRIER.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, (C. W.)
Directly opposite McCunniffe'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, Morocoes and Linings. Boot Makers' Findings of every description.

Messrs. O'Reilly & Henderson, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c &c., Kingston.
JAMES O'REILLY,
GEORGE E. HENDERSON. } 69 6m*

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

Animals, Birds, &c.
PRESERVED & STUFFED,
BY R. M. HORSEY,
OPPOSITE MR. ABRAHAM FOSTER'S GROCERY STORE,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
May, 1848. 39-1m

NELSON SALOON,
PRINCESS STREET,
BY W. B. MALDEN.
LUNCHES, REFRESHMENTS
Of all kinds,
PASTRY AND FRUIT.
ALEXANDER'S CIDER ON SALE.
THE BEST OF WINES AND LIQUORS.
Mason's Celebrated Ale.
May, 1848. 40-3m*

Fire & Marine Insurance
BY THE
PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.
M. T. HUNTER, Agent.
May 17, 1848. 43-z*

NOTICE.
THE IMPORTED HORSE,
Somonocodrom.
WILL remain at his own Stable all the ensuing season.
Good Pasturage.
JOHN NORTON,
Near the Toll Gate, Kingston.
April 26, 1848. 34 3m

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

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 cure 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. Nunsar, Brockville; Mr. Lyman, Mr. Summers, Mr. Bishopsick, Druggists, Bytown.
Toronto, May, 1848. 38-6m

Printing Types.
WILL be sold at the PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, after April 29th, at the following reduced prices:

Pica,	per pound,	30	cents.
Small Pica,	"	32	"
Long Primer,	"	34	"
Bourgeois,	"	37	"
Brevier,	"	42	"
Minion,	"	48	"
Nonpareil,	"	54	"
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.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS.
A. & D. SHAW
BEG to intimate that they have this day received, and are now opening out their first lot of
Spring Goods for this Season.
Already advertised as having been received at New York on the 4th inst., to which they respectfully direct attention.
Kingston, April 20, 1848. 33-tf.

JUST RECEIVED by "Telegraph," 25 boxes superior
FRESH ORANGES & LEMONS
HENRY DUMBLE.
May 12, 1848.

Spring Importations.
A. & D. SHAW
RESPECTFULLY intimate that they are now receiving their usual supply of
British Dry Goods,
Via the St. Lawrence,
Per following ships, now at the Port of Montreal: Caledonia, Albion, and Cambria, from Glasgow; Britannia and Montreal from Liverpool.
Kingston, 10th May, 1848. 39-tf

Fresh Oysters.
RECEIVED weekly from New York, at DUMBLE'S "SHADES," Wellington Street.
May 3, 1848. w-a-t

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the Midland District, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM IRELAND,
Secretary.
Kingston, May 5, 1848. 37-tf

CLIFTON'S HOTEL,
(LATE RASCO'S,)
ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
THE undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him since he has OPENED that
MAGNIFICENT MANSION,
Formerly known as RASCO'S HOTEL, and begs to inform the public that he has Renovated the whole Establishment, and can safely assure Visitors who honor him with their patronage that nothing shall be wanted on his part to contribute to their convenience and comfort.
The BILLS OF FARE, the WINES, the BATHS, the CARRIAGES and the Internal Decorations of this splendid establishment cannot be surpassed by any on the Continent.
The Situation is delightful; That part of St. Paul Street on which the house stands being eighty feet wide. A new Street, fifty feet wide, leads immediately from the side front of the Hotel to the River, and a complete and extended view of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every window.
H. CLIFTON.
Late of the Caledonia Springs.
St. Paul Street, 9th May, 1848. } 39-tf
H. C. begs to observe, that his charges are as moderate as any other Hotel in the City.

Caledonia Springs.
THE Subscriber, begs to inform the public that he will be regularly supplied with Saline Water in Puncheons, Sulphur in Bottles, and intermittent in Kegs, all which will be furnished at the Kingston Office for the same prices as charged at the Springs. All orders for Upper Canada must in future be sent to the Office, Ontario Street.
M. T. HUNTER,
Agent.
Kingston, April 29, 1848. 35-tf

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.

EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER.
COLOGNE, August 1, 1847.
JEAN MARIA FARINA, the only Distiller of the genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, begs to inform his Colonial friends, that he has taken a Counting-house in London, at 3, Salters' Hall Court, Cannon Street. All orders forwarded to this place will meet with prompt attention.
A constant supply of EAU DE COLOGNE, as also of FARINA'S LAVENDER WATER, is kept in Bond for exportation.

Ice! Ice! Ice!
W. H. ALEXANDER
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that he is prepared to supply them the ensuing season, with Ice, upon moderate terms.
Punctuality will be observed in the delivery at their Residences every morning.
Families supplied for the season, on reasonable terms.
Orders received at Mr. Robert McCormick's Store, Princess Street, or at Mr. Simpson's, Corner of Market Square, will meet with prompt attention.
Kingston, 28th April, 1848. 35-tf

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—Three dollars per quarter. Latin and Greek extra.
For further particulars apply to GEORGE HARDY, Esq., or to the Subscriber.
J. TAYLOR.
April 7, 1848.

BARK.
WANTED, by the undersigned, 500 Cords Hemlock Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.
WM. FORD, Jun.
Kingston, May, 1848. 44-tf

COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.
THE AGENCY of the Company at Kingston having been entrusted to the management of WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Policy Holders in Prince Edward and Prince Edward Districts are notified, for their convenience, that business with the Company can now be transacted at the Kingston Agency, where copies of the Company's Prospectus, tables of rates for Assurance, together with any other information may be obtained.
By order of the Directors,
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Manager for Canada.
Montreal, May 16, 1848.

The Colonial
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110.
Capital, Half a Million Sterling.
HEAD OFFICES.
EDINBURGH ..... 1, George Street.
LONDON ..... 4, A. Lothbury.
GLASGOW ..... 35, St Vincent Place.
MONTREAL ..... 19, Great St. James St.
GOVERNOR:
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
Governor General of Canada.
THE Directors solicit attention to the following advantages offered by the Colonial Life Assurance Company:—
I.—SECURITY.
The Company possesses a very large subscribed Capital, divided among a numerous and influential body of Proprietors,—and the absolute security so essential to a Life Assurance Society is afforded in its most substantial form.
II.—PREMIUMS.
The Premiums, which are very moderate, may be made payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.
III.—DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.
The Board in Montreal being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of Proposals, without communicating with the parent Board, a party has it in his power to effect an Assurance on his life immediately, without incurring the delay to which Life Assurers in this Country have hitherto been subjected, from the sanction of the Head Board being required to complete the transaction, the deliverance of the Board at Montreal being final and irrevocable.
This arrangement gives to the Colonial all the facilities of a Company essentially local. The Board meets weekly for the despatch of Business.
IV.—TRAVELLING LICENSE.
The Assured are at liberty to cross from any North American port to any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge or without being required to give any intimation (as in other Offices) of their intention to cross the Atlantic.
V.—HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.
According to this arrangement, parties can pay HALF of the Annual premium for the first Five or Seven Years, the remaining half with interest to remain as a debt on the Policy, and paid off when convenient, or, at the option of the Assured, to be liquidated at settlement of the claim; or the Directors will grant Assurances on the following plan: INSTEAD of the Annual Premium to remain for life in the hands of the Policy-holder, the proportion of premium thus received to be deducted with Interest, when the sum assured becomes a claim upon the Company.
The Company pays its own Medical Officer, and no expense whatever is incurred by parties effecting Assurances.
By order of the Directors.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Manager for Canada.

CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Hon. PETER M'GILL, President of the Bank of Montreal.
DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America.
ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Montreal.
HUGH RAMSAY, Esq., of the firm of Armour & Ramsay.
CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, Esq., Advocate.
The Hon. Justice M'CORD.
The Hon. W. B. ROBINSON.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
B. H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of the Peoples' Bank.
Medical Adviser, GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Law Agent, JOHN ROSE, Q. C.
Manager, ALEXANDER DAVID PARKER.
Agent at Kingston,
WILLIAM GRANT.
Office Princess Street, above Messrs. McDonald & Campbell. } 41-tf

FOR SALE.
ONE ANCHOR, 20 Cwt.,
One do., 18 Cwt.,
One Stream Anchor, 9 Cwt.,
Two Chains, 90 Fathoms each, 1½ inch.
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, April 12, 1848. z-9

FOR SALE.
THE property on Colborne Street, known as Harvey's Cottage, near the Chequered Inn, City of Kingston. Terms, one-third Cash, one-third in one year, and the remaining one-third in two years, with interest.
—ALSO,—
Several Lots in the vicinity, on the same terms, with and without buildings thereon.
For particulars apply to the Rev. GEORGE OKILL STUART,
Or to JOHN S. CLUTE, Auctioneer.
Kingston, April 8th, 1848. 30-tf.

FOR SALE.
A FIVE OARED GIG, (NEARLY NEW.) Cost £35. Will be sold low.
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, April 28, 1848. z-9

COLUMBUS
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Merchandise, Steamboats and Sailing Vessels, on the Lakes and River St. Lawrence, either for the Season, or by the Trip, at reasonable rates of premium.
THOMAS BRIGGS Jun., Agent.
Office, Princess Street, Kingston.
April 14, 1848. 32 6m

OAKUM.
SUPERIOR OAKUM for sale by the Subscribers.
—ALSO,—
Signal Lanterns, Paints, Oils, &c.
SAMUEL MORLEY, & Co.
Princess Street.
Kingston, May 2, 1848. w a-tf

Extracts from late English Papers.

From the London Times.

At the eleventh hour steps have actually been taken to interrupt the formation of a rebel army in Ireland. Habit is a second nature, and the British public has become so habituated to hear of rifle clubs, target practice, and Sunday drilling, as to believe them a necessary though not very agreeable condition of Irish society. It will be rather a surprise to most people to hear that in that land of liberty there exists any law against raising, arming, drilling, clothing, and provisioning regiments of armed militia—of course out of English relief money, if that can be got for the purpose. Such laws, however, there are, and, what is more they have been enforced. At Cork three confederates have been arrested and lodged in Bridewell. They were part of a considerable armed force, who on the Sunday—the better the day, the better the deed—assembled at a quarry about a mile from the town, and were occupied for some hours in firing at a target. In the afternoon half-a-dozen of them came up the river in a boat, and landed at the quay. On coming ashore one of them, a bone plasterer, drew up the other five in military form, and having ordered them to "shoulder arms," "carry arms," and "trail arms," then gave the order to form two deep, and thus marched them through Market-street; the plasterer asking some policemen, did they not admire their proficiency? It is not easy to imagine a cooler proceeding. A Chartist legion drilling every day in the Isle of Dogs, coming up at 3 o'clock in the Greenwich steamers, forming on Blackfriars pier, and marching up Holborn hill with the tricolor flying, presents a somewhat similar idea. In England we let rogues and bullies have their swing pretty long, but we stop short of that. The Commander-in-Chief would certainly prick up his ears if he heard of such an incident in the metropolis. We are rather comforted to hear that throughout the same power, and the same disposition to exert it, in Ireland. From an announcement made by the Marquis of Lansdowne last night we learn that warrants have been issued against all persons known to have joined training companies in Dublin, and from our Irish intelligence it appears that some of them are already in custody.

In the little picture of Irish society we have described above, Sergeant Driscoll, the Bellicose platoon, gives the word of command, "Shoulder arms," "carry arms," "trail arms," and so forth. Now, we beg to suggest to those ingenious gentlemen who distinguish so nicely between words and blows, whether there is any real difference in point of criminality between giving the word of command and obeying it, between saying "fire," and actually firing. If there is no moral difference—if they are one and the same act, then we ask them ask whether it is less criminal to stand on a public platform in the presence of three or four thousand persons, and call on a whole nation to "shoulder arms," "present," and "fire."—Were appealing to those who affect a high constitutional ground, and stand out for the privilege of speech in whatever cause and to whatever purpose, [illegible] that to do a thing and tell another to do it, either only is that the instigator is commonly the worse of the two, and has probably led thousands to guilt and ruin, while the individual dupe is only one of a foolish, excitable, and credulous crowd. If, then, Sergeant Driscoll, as the magistrate told him, is liable to seven years' transportation, we cannot see why Field-Marshal O'Brien, and General Meagher and Mitchell, deserve less for their far more criminal and dangerous proceedings.

As to those moral qualities that are out of the cognizance of the law, the instigators in this instance are infinitely below their poor dupes. Time may show that. Should there ever be fighting, and should the rifles and pikes, the "old croppy heads," the "scullabogues," the "Mitchell toasters," the "glass bottles," and "vitriol," ever come into use, we feel no doubt whatever that the talking gentlemen would act as the most celebrated orators in the world is said to have done. Sheltered by the examples of Demosthenes, and Mr. Frost at Monmouth, they would take a safe position in the rear. Mr. W. S. O'Brien could soon find a snug coal-hole, and Messrs. Meagher and Mitchell would probably be found in some equally inglorious apartment. We say this advisedly, and on the grounds that the experience of all ages has approved. We appeal to any soldier or any brave man, whether there is any heroism or manhood in the character of these three individuals. No real soldier, no one who deserves the name of a man, can gloat on the horrors and tortures of war. Neither colonel nor private takes any pleasure in the piking, the poking, the gashing, the mangling, and all the horrible operations of warfare. No soldier, or real man of any sort, would feast on the hideous spectacle of eyes burnt and skins festering with corrosive liquids. Some dreds, demons, and possibly some nations of savages revel in such brutalities, but men do not. With the late Premier, we should rejoice to have these unnatural wretches taken from the catalogue of treason. Theirs is simply a thirst for blood and a monstrous appetite for torture. The charnel-house of war is their vocation. If eyes they are found to the field of battle, it will be to massacre the captives, to insult, and perhaps murder, the wounded. Such creatures are too much haunted by their own sanguinary imaginations to be really brave. They dread the cruelties they intend, and fly from a combat which they associate with circumstances of horror. This is not our suggestion. It is the universal language of nature, as any true soldier—we had almost said every man in the British army—will testify. The Parisian mob, who, whatever their faults, are as brave as lions, and really know not, fear, thought neither of weapons nor wounds till the moment of collision. The Irish agitators have scarcely left a member of our bodies or a feature of our faces unmarked for mutilation and torture. That is not courage. It is not manhood. It is not war. We could almost wish for war to bring out its true character.

IRELAND.

PARTIES RECONCILED.—By the following document, which we cut from the Freeman's Journal it appears that the two leading parties of Irishmen are united, and will, it is hoped, act together:

ADDRESS TO THE IRISH REPEALERS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At a moment when our enemies are gathering together all their strength for an effort to silence our demand for self government, it behoves us to present, if possible, an unbroken front to the common danger, and to be especially careful, lest the hereditary curse of our country, division among her children, should place her once again at the feet of her oppressors.

We have all the same bright goal in view, though we may not all be of one mind as to the best and safest path toward its attainment. But upon this we are thoroughly unanimous that this common object of our wishes can never be realized if we will consume our time and our energies in wrangling and reviling one another. Above all, we are satisfied that success cannot be sure, if we will not abstain on the one hand from provocations and insults, and on the other from all disposition to retaliatory violence.

We, therefore, conjure, entreat, obtest you, nay, we boldly and emphatically demand it of you, by the memory of wrongs, in the name, for the burning love of Ireland, and as you prize the hope of beholding her sorrows turned into joy, her legislative independence requiting her for centuries of oppression—by these, and ten thousand other sacred claims, and nothing memorable—we demand it of you, that from this now forth, all intestine feuds among you shall cease—that you be forbearing with one another—lovers of Union, and promoters of it among all classes of Irishmen—that as Repealers there shall be for the future no rivalry between or among you, but to see who shall labour most, and be most ready to suffer, to make sacrifices for, and by every means not criminal, to promote the Repeal of the Union.

In addressing you thus, it is not as members of either the Irish Confederation, or of the Loyal National Repeal Association, or as in any manner or form representing either of these bodies, or both of them, that we do so—all this we urge exclusively and entirely in our capacity, not as members or representatives of any association, or committee whatever, but simply as individuals devoted, ardently and perseveringly, to exert ourselves for the Repeal of the Union.

We address you as individuals, some of whom have suffered not a little in the cause of Repeal already, and all of whom would be ready, not only with resignation, but with unmixed delight to sacrifice our lives to purchase such a blessing for Ireland. But yet, not one of whom would consent to purchase even Repeal by crime or dishonor.

No doubt we long for the time when all true friends of Repeal may be reunited without any distinction or misunderstanding whatever; and if that result be not immediately realized, it is not because of any personal animosity entertained by one individual among us toward another.

It is true, this step we are taking is not to be interpreted as being an actual fusion of the two distinct organizations which are now at the head of the movement, nor as destined to prepare the way for the suppression, or remodelling or abandonment of either. But while we think it more advisable to serve our country for the present in different spheres, we desire to impress upon our brother Repealers, that they ought to regard each other, not as antagonists, but as Irishmen, suffering from the same oppressive yoke, and animated by the same ennobling enthusiasm to restore their afflicted country to a position of independence and prosperity.

Most earnestly, therefore, do we deprecate the continuance of those insults and retaliations which have in too many instances so unhappily marked the conduct of the different sections of Repealers toward each other.

Such a spirit not merely distracts our councils and neutralizes our strength, but gives a color of truth to those misrepresentations, which hold us forth to the world as a people unfit for liberty.

Let us, then, by our future conduct, demonstrate the falsehood of that opprobious charge.

Fellow Countrymen: Let us put an end to the mischief of discord—that parent disaster of our too long misgoverned country, and which, like the numberless other ills which afflict her, we can but too distinctly trace to oppression, and bring home to the doors of those alien rulers, whose policy it is now, as it ever has been, to divide and army us against each other.

Fellow Countrymen: Let us defeat by disappointing them—let discord and recrimination cease—let all animosities and heartburnings be buried—henceforward let our watchword be *Union among Ourselves*, that we may repeal the Union with England.

John Miley, D. D.	Charles C. Duffy,
W. S. O'Brien, M. P.	Joseph Dunne.
Jno O'Connor, M. P.	Thos. F. Meagher.
John B. Dillon.	Thos. Arkins.
A. R. Stritch.	Thomas M. Ray.
Dublin May 5, 1848.	John Gray.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

We regret to add, that we have of late received an account of another case of destitution in Connemara, truly appalling. In a village near Clifden, an old woman and her daughter were so reduced to penury, and so utterly deprived of the means of subsistence that they were obliged to feed on the rotten carcass of a dog. The consequence was, that, the next day both became unwell, and before the close of the evening they were numbered among the dead.—*Galway Mer.*

THE EXTERMINATION NEAR ENNISTYMON.—A poor outcast, named Brogan, spent six days in one of the dilapidated ruins in Bogberry, stretched in fever under the open air, without shed or covering. In this state he died and spent some time longer in the same ruin, like a dead dog, until his body became putrified; when at last some compassionate and charitable persons, throwing some straw about him, took him off to bury him. He was brought, while in distress and sickness, two successive Fridays to the work house, but would not be admitted, as he was in fever, and no room would be made for such cases.—*Limerick Reporter.*

KILLARNY UNION.—The financial condition of this Union appears nearly hopeless. The debt is nearly £5000, and the guardians have not a shilling in their exchequer. The Board has refused a farther advance on the credit of the new rate. The number of paupers in the poor-house is 1,231, of whom 327 are in hospital.—*Kerry Examiner.*

THE LATE MAJOR MAHON'S EVICTIONS.—Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Elphin, has addressed a letter to Lord Shrewsbury, containing an appalling list of the evictions ejected by Major Mahon. His Lordship gives the names of the heads of the families ejected in each barony, along with the number of those depending on them. In all there were 605 families ejected, containing 3,006 individuals, among whom were 84 widows! This in a year of famine. Quosque Domine? Quoque?—*Nation.*

Fifteen thousand stand of arms with accoutrements and ammunition, have been forwarded from the ordnance depots in Ireland to the different barrack stations for the use of the loyal inhabitants.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Extracts from Papers per Steamship
HIBERNIA.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

The law officers have, for once, had luck on their side. Chief Justice Blackburne, on Wednesday, in the Queen's Bench, overruled Mr. Mitchell's plea of abatement, but his trial will probably not take place not before next term. The case of Mr. O'Brien is fixed for Monday, that of Mr. Meagher for Tuesday, supposing the proceedings in the first instance to be concluded in one day.

The Confederates had a great meeting in Kilkenny, the town of cats, and Messrs. Meagher and Duffy made very violent speeches, in utter temporary forgetfulness of the "gagging act." It is said by parties who ought to be well informed, that, for the present, at least, the repealers have determined that the council of 300 shall not be called together. Induced by the recent proclamation of Lord Clarendon, the determination has the concurrence of the confederate, as well as of the "moral force" repealers.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—It was said, in very well informed quarters in the metropolis, on Thursday, that on the approaching royal visit to Scotland, Ireland will be taken by the way.—Much confidence is felt in the loyalty of the mass of the Irish people. Some recent circumstances have proved that; and, as the Queen has no personal fear of danger, it is deemed not at all unlikely that the reaction, since the "battle of Limerick," will, by this regal manifestation of good will, become a permanent feeling of attachment. The visit is said to be positively fixed for July. Her Majesty will first visit Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster.

The case of the Queen vs. John Mitchell has been decided against the defendant, on a technical point raised by his counsel.

Monday, the 15th of May, inst., was fixed for the trial of William Smith O'Brien, and the Tuesday following for Mr Meagher's trial.

The *Limerick Reporter* says of Mr. Mitchell's plea:—"He has been accused of precipitating matters by a too vigorous course, and he is accused by the same parties with playing the long game in raising technical objections to delay his trial. We think he is perfectly right in embarrassing the government in every way he can with their own law. He may be much more useful at home and at large next autumn than bolted within the four walls of the Richmond penitentiary, or chained in a penal colony. In his case, to be at large then may require more courage than to face the terrors of a dungeon or transportation itself."

We believe we may announce, with official certainty, that the great meeting of the Ulster Tenant-right Association at Dungannon, to which we have repeatedly alluded, will take place on Thursday, the 25th inst.—*Irish Paper.*

The Rev T. Benningham, having been suspended by his bishop, in consequence of his letter on the duties of Irishmen, in a case of rising has found reason to withdraw it. The Rev. J. Kenyon has not, although he, too, was suspended, found any reason to change his sentiments, and [illegible] lately refused to allow another clergyman to officiate in his place.

The right Rev. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic bishop of Waterford, has forwarded a petition to Queen Victoria, praying for self government; this petition is signed, we believe, by all the clergymen of that diocese.

The return of Irish banks of issue, under date 2nd May, 1848, as compared with that for the previous month, show an aggregate reduction of circulation to the amount of £294,362; whilst the amount of coin held is less than that of the former return by £57,869.

A meeting of the protestant repealers of Dublin was held recently at Music Hall. The assemblage consisted of representatives of the professional and industrial classes. The following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, That national prosperity is based on social confidence, and that social confidence in Ireland cannot be expected to exist while the government is conducted, and the laws are made by strangers to the Irish people.

"Resolved, That we find it to be our duty, in the present crisis, unequivocally to declare our loyalty to the Queen, and our determination to maintain the rights of property, and to respect vested interests.

"Resolved, That while we maintain loyalty to our Sovereign, we deem it our duty as Irishmen to testify our attachment to our country; and inasmuch as the Imperial Parliament has failed to make the Union a source of prosperity to Ireland—and it is certain that Ireland was eminently prosperous previous to the Union—we desire to return to our ancient constitution, and pledge ourselves not to desist from our effort until we are governed by the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

"That we distinctly avow that all Irishmen are entitled to equal religious and political rights, and that we are firmly resolved to resist to the utmost any attempt at ascendancy.

"We now offer the right hand of fellowship to all classes and creeds of our fellow countrymen, and pledge ourselves to forget all former differences, and to unite and act together for the advancement of fatherland.

Smith O'Brien has been dismissed from the magistracy on his avowal that he signed the counter proclamation.

The Corporation of Dublin sent an address to Lord Clarendon, asserting the necessity of repealing the Union, to which that functionary in part replied as follows:—"I, therefore, deeply regret the continuation of popular excitement with respect to a measure that never can be obtained without a complete change in the policy of the statesmen and people of Great Britain, and of the opinions of the vast majority of those who represent the property, the intelligence, and the industry of Ireland. I trust that as the danger of disturbance has now passed away, the excitement and alarm which it created throughout the country will speedily subside; and I can, with sincere pleasure give the assurance you ask of me, that the government has reliance on the people—for, by discountenancing, as they have done, the efforts so perseveringly made to mislead them, they have given the best proof of that loyalty and true allegiance which affords the surest foundation on which the existence of a government can be based."

The following is an account of the number of emigrants from the port of Galway, during the present season. It will show the great extent of the depopulating system which forces the bone and sinew of the country to seek a refuge on a far distant shore:—The Clarence, for New York, passengers, 178; the Cuchlamchore, same port, 128; the Robinson, St. John's, 148; the Barbara New York, 155; the Sarah Milledge, do. 175; the Gem, do. 91; the Alice, Boston, 100; the Commerce, New York, 60; the Albion, Boston and Baltimore, 126; the Lord Fitzgerald, New York 61; the Abbotsford, Quebec, 250; the Linden, Saint John's 150; the Helen, New York, 135; the Marine Plant, do, 55.

Starvation and fever continue to do their work. Death is sweeping off the population of Annamoville, Toomavara, &c., with a wholesale scythe. Shillbreen is thrown into the shade! Schull is comparatively plentiful. Connemara and Mayo are in a more comfortable position; and yet Annamoville, Toomavara, &c., are in the most fertile and most beautiful districts of Ireland. A melancholy instance of the awful destitution prevailing in the country occurred a few days ago in the town of Hollford. Eleanor Conway, a poor woman who had been for some time endeavoring to eke out a wretched existence, was found dead, and on an enquiry before a coroner's jury, it was declared that she was another victim to that frightful policy which has already consigned millions of her fellow creatures to untimely graves.

The same paper has the following:—Another horrible case of destitution, resulting in the death of a wretched man, named Michael Concannon, took place a few days ago, at the village of Glanmadd, in this county. He had been on the out-door relief list, but, being for some days missing, his neighbors set out a search on foot after him, and when, at length, his body was found