THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West,
PUBLISHED SEMI WEEKLY,
Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
Sugar Street, next door to the London House.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; six lines to twelve, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above twelve lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which should 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 pretext whatsoever.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1848. NO. 63.

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

Every description of Job Printing lately fully 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, Jr.
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 GENTLEMENS FURS
Cleaned and Altered.
GAUNTLETS MADE IN A SUPERIOR STYLE.

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

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

C. W. P. De L'Armitage,
GENERAL GROCER, Princess Street, Kingston, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's. Produce taken in exchange.

George Howe, *Painter, Gilder, and Glazier,* Bagot St. Kingston, near Mr. Phippen's Candle Factory.)—Sign Painting, Wood and Marble Imitations, and Decorated Work in general. z

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

Thomas Penney's Wholesale and Retail LEATHER STORE, Princess Street, Kingston, Dealer in Native and spanish Sole Leather, Uppers, Kips and Calf Skins, Morocco and Linings, Boot Makers' Findings of every description.

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

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

PACIFIC HOTEL,
Nos. 102, 104, & 106
GREENWICH STREET,
NEW YORK.
BOARD per Day, $1,25, " per Week, $5,00. } A. FLOWER.
49-z*

HUNTER & BARTLIFF,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
CORNER OF KING AND CLARENCE STREETS,
KINGSTON.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. J. Watkins, & Co., Hugh Fraser, Esq., " John Mount & Son, Noble Palmer, Esq., " McDonald & Campbell, John Fraser, Esq., Messrs. J. H. Greer, & Co. 52-tf

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

Fire & Marine Insurance
BY THE
PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is ready to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire, and on Vessels and their Cargoes, engaged in Inland Navigation.
M. T. HUNTER, *Agent.*
OFFICE, ONTARIO STREET.
May 17, 1848. 40-z*

REMOVAL.
THE SHIP CHANDLERY STORE is removed to No. 2 Hardy's Buildings, where will be constantly kept on hand, Tarred and Manilla Cordage, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oars, Blocks, Anchors and Chains, &c. &c.
WM. DONALDSON.
Kingston, May 20, 1848. 42-tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber is now daily receiving his SPRING SUPPLIES of
TEAS, TOBACCOS, WINES, LIQUORS, SUGARS, OILS, SPICES, AND GROCERIES,
which will be found on examination the Largest and Best Assorted Stock yet offered in the Kingston Market.
Having in connection a
Soap and Candle Factory, a Pail Factory, a Broom and Rake Factory,
together with his usual large assortment of Whiskey, Saleratus, Barley, Flour, Oat Meal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., he is enabled to hold out inducements to Town and Country Merchants of supplying themselves with a complete stock of Groceries from one establishment which is an advantage in these hard times.
JOHN CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, 26th May, 1848. 44-tf

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
KINGSTON CITY
Furnace and Tin Factory,
IN FULL OPERATION.
E. & A. CHOWN,
IN returning their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them, beg to intimate that they have, in company with Mr. LUTHER HAMILTON, Leased the FOUNDRY, latterly known as Miller's Foundry, in Bagot Street; which having been thoroughly repaired, with new Cupola, and
Mr. Mair's New Patent Blowing Machine,
Capable of melting at the rate of 30 cwt. per hour,
They are now prepared to execute all Orders in the Casting line, such as
MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, &c.
E. & A. CHOWN having a thorough knowledge of the Tin, and Mr. Hamilton of the Furnace Business, they therefore feel assured, by punctuality and strict attention, they will not fail to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
CHOWNS & HAMILTON have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Ware,
Cooking, Parlor, Hot Air and other Stoves:
Ploughs, Plough Points,
Road Scrapers, &c.
Among their assortment of Stoves, will be found Buck's Patent Cooking Stove. This Stove for economy in fuel, convenience and despatch in all the departments of cooking, is unsurpassed by any other ever invented; they also have the improved Northern Farmer, Premium, American Air Tight, Fancy Parlor Air Tight, Six Plate and other Fancy Stoves.
N. B.—All kinds of work in the above line, done to order, on the shortest notice.
☞ Sale Room in Princess Street.
Kingston, May 23, 1848. 42

CHEAP TEA.
THE SUBSCRIBER has determined to carry out the principles of
FREE TRADE
to all his customers, as he has no hope of protection from the *present Reform Administration.*
W. HATCH,
Chair Maker Princess Street.
Kingston, May 31, 1848. 44-tf

CHAKUM.
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

Skiff For Sale.
COMPLETE with two pair of Oars and Rudder. Enquire at the Ship Chandlery Store, Ontario street, No. 2 Hardy's Buildings.
Also, a JOLLY BOAT, seventeen feet long, new, will be sold low.
WM. DONALDSON.
Kingston, May 20, 1848. 42-tf.

LAKE ONTARIO.
Royal Mail Line of Steamers.

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE of STEAMERS will until the Fifteenth day of September next, leave the different Ports as follows:
The PRINCESS ROYAL Capt. TWOMY, leaves Kingston for Toronto on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6, P. M., on the arrival of the River Mail Steamer; and leaves Toronto for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, at 2, P. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays.
The MAGNET, Capt. SUTHERLAND, leaves Kingston on Tuesdays and Fridays for Toronto and Hamilton, at 5, P. M., on the arrival of the River Mail Steamer.
The CITY OF TORONTO, Capt. GORDON, leaves for Toronto on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5, P. M., on the arrival of the River Mail Steamer; and leaves Toronto for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, at 2, P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays.
RETURNING,
The MAGNET, will leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 8, A. M., on Mondays and Thursdays; and will leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Port Hope and Coburg (weather permitting,) at 1, P. M.
The CITY OF TORONTO, will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto, at half-past 8, A. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays; and will leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Port Hope and Coburg, (weather permitting) at 1, P. M.
The PRINCESS ROYAL, will leave Lewiston and Queenston for Toronto, at half-past 8, A. M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and will leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Port Hope and Coburg (weather permitting) at 1, P. M.
Passengers are particularly requested to look after their Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless booked and paid for as Freight.
The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for the loss of, or damage to Goods, &c., by accidental fire or collision with steamers or other vessels, in addition to the extraordinary exemption from liability. *Money Parcels* at the risk of the owners thereof.
Half a Dollar charged *extra* for each Berth in a State-Room.
Royal Mail Office,
Toronto, June 1, 1848.

1848.
Rideau & Ottawa Route.
THE STEAMER
Prince Albert,
CAPTAIN LAWLESS,
IS now performing her regular Trips between KINGSTON AND BYTOWN, and will, until further notice, run as follows:—
DOWNWARDS:

Leave Kingston on Wednesdays at		7 o'clock	A. M	
Kingston Mills,	"	9	"	"
Upper Brewers',	"	11	"	"
Jones' Falls,	"	2	"	P. M.
Isthmus,	"	4	"	"
Oliver's, Ferry,	"	7	"	"
Smith's Falls,	"	9	"	"
Kilmarnock,	"	10	"	"
Merrickville,	"	12	"	Night.
Burritt's,	Thursday	3	"	A. M.
Beckett's Landing	"	4½	"	"
Long Island,	"	7	"	"
Kingston,	Saturday	12	"	Noon.
Kingston Mills,	"	2	"	P. M.
Upper Brewers',	"	4	"	"
Jones' Falls,	"	7	"	"
Isthmus,	"	9	"	"
Oliver's Ferry,	"	12	"	Night.
Smith's Falls,	Sunday,	2	"	A. M.
Kilmarnock,	"	3	"	"
Merrickville,	"	4	"	"
Burritt's,	"	7	"	"
Beckett's Landing,	"	8½	"	"
Long Island,	"	11	"	"

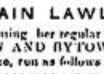
Arriving at Bytown on Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Sunday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

UPWARDS:

Leave Bytown on Mondays at		9 o'clock	A. M.	
Long Island,	"	12	"	Noon.
Beckett's Island	"	2½	"	P. M
Burritt's,	"	4	"	"
Merrickville,	"	7	"	"
Kilmarnock,	"	8	"	"
Smith's Falls,	"	10	"	"
Oliver's Ferry,	"	12	"	"
Isthmus,	Tuesday,	3	"	A. M.
Jones' Falls,	"	5	"	"
Upper Brewers',	"	8	"	"
Kingston Mills,	"	10	"	"
Bytown	Thursday,	2	"	P. M.
Long Island,	"	5	"	"
Beckett's Island,	"	7½	"	"
Burritt's,	"	9	"	"
Merrickville,	"	12	"	Night.
Kilmarnock,	Friday,	1	"	A. M.
Smith's Falls,	"	3	"	"
Oliver's Ferry,	"	5	"	"
Isthmus,	"	8	"	"
Jones' Falls,	"	10	"	"
Upper Brewers',	"	12	"	Noon.
Kingston Mills,	"	2	"	P. M

Arriving at Kingston on Tuesday at Noon, and on Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By this arrangement, passengers downwards, can take the Steamer for Montreal, the morning after their arrival at Bytown.
Kingston, June 20, 1848

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.



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

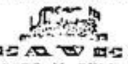
OTTAWA RIVER PASSAGE STEAMERS.

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.
THE NEW DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS
FROM MONTREAL,
TO
Niagara Falls and Buffalo,
THROUGH IN FIFTY-FOUR HOURS!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID UPPER CABIN STEAMERS
BRITISH EMPIRE
AND
BRITISH QUEEN
Leave LACHINE DAILY, at half-past TEN o'clock, A. M., for PRESCOTT and OGDENSBURGH, touching at the intermediate Ports; and on their arrival meet the large and elegantly furnished
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
ON
LAKE ONTARIO,
Calling at Morristown, Brockville, Alexandria Bay, French Creek, Kingston, Sacket's Harbor, Oswego, Rochester, to Lewiston, in connection with the Railroad to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the Steamer daily from Lewiston to Hamilton.
The above boats are fitted up in the best style, with Large and Airy State Rooms.
One of the above Line of Steamers leaves Kingston upwards and downwards every afternoon, Sundays excepted.
L. MOODY,
Proprietor.
June 10. 49

KINGSTON AND TORONTO.
The Splendid New Iron Steamer
MAGNET,
CAPT. JAMES SUTHERLAND.
LEAVES KINGSTON for Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and Lewiston, EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, on the arrival of the Montreal Boat at Kingston.
Kingston, 15th May, 1848. 41
☞ Passengers for the Magnet must leave Montreal by the River Boats on Monday and Thursday.

1848.
Rideau Canal
AND
GRENNILLE 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 Falls....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.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
ROYAL MAIL LINE OF

STAGES
Between Kingston and Brighton
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to the public that he has commenced running a Line of Stages between
Kingston and Brighton,
Via the Front Road, through Ernestown, Bath, Fredericksburgh, and Adolphustown, crossing over at the Stone Mills to the Prince Edward District; leaving Kingston every evening (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Steamer from Montreal, and leaving Brighton every morning, (Sunday excepted,) at 8 o'clock.
For Seats apply to the Proprietor at Kingston, and to J. Lockwood, Esq., Brighton.
☞ All Luggage at the risk of the owner, unless booked and paid for.
GEORGE MINK,
Proprietor.
Kingston, 16th May, 1848.

FOR SALE.
A FIVE OARED GIG, (NEARLY NEW.) Cost £25. Will be sold low.
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, April 28, 1848. z-tf

The Colonial
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(*Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., Cap. 110.*)
GOVERNOR:
THE RT. HON THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
Governor General of Canada.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Hon. PETER McGILL, 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.
HENRY RAMSAY, Esq., of the firm of Armour & Ramsay.
CHARLES DUNKIN, Esq., Advocate.
The Hon. Justice McCORD.
The Hon. W. B. ROBINSON.
The Hon. A. N. MORIN, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
B. J. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier of the Peoples' Bank.
Medical Adviser, GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Law Agent, JOHN ROSE, Q. C.
Manager, ALEXANDER DAVIDSON PARKER.
THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000 All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.
THE RATES
have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life, and will be found as moderate, in many instances more so, than those of most other Companies.
HALF CREDIT SYSTEM.
The Company will grant Assurances on the following plan:—Half of the Annual Premium will be received for the first five or seven years, the remaining half, with interest, being chargeable as a debt on the Policy, to be paid off when convenient, or, at the option of the assured, to be deducted at settlement of the claim.
Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Table of Rates for Assurance—with PROFITS—without profits—or Single Lives—Joint Lives and Survivorships—for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period—together with every other information may be obtained on application at the office of the Company.
Medical Adviser for Kingston,
JAMES SAMPSON, M. D.
Agent for Kingston,
WILLIAM GRANT.
Office Princess Street, above Messrs McDonald & Campbell. } 53-tf
June 30, 1848.

THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS
Delivered Weekly.
R. & C. CHALMERS, Montreal, respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they now receive all the LONDON DAILY and WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS by each Mail Steamer, leaving England with the latest dates *every Saturday*, and arriving at Montreal every Friday or Saturday. Amongst the Weekly Papers received are—
The SPECTATOR, 13s. per quarter.
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 10s. per qr.
BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON, 10s per qr.
GARDENER'S CHRONICLE, 10s.
JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, 10s per qr.
PUNCH, 7s 6d per qr.
The TABLET, 10s per qr.
The MEDICAL TIMES, 10s.
These or *any other of the London Newspapers*, can be obtained weekly, on application to the undersigned, by remitting (Post-paid) the amount for Three or Six Months in advance.
The London MAGAZINES and REVIEWS are also received per Mail Steamers, *regularly every month*, and are supplied to Subscribers on liberal terms.
Allowance of 5 per cent. on Newspapers is allowed to Clubs and Reading Rooms on receiving payment in advance.
R. & C. CHALMERS.
Montreal, June 5, 1848.
Orders left at the *British Whig* Office will be punctually forwarded.

Important to the Public.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the inhabitants of the City of Kingston, and Country generally, that he has opened a
Grain and Provision Store,
in one of McDOWAL'S *new Stone Buildings* on ROCK STREET, where he will keep constantly on hand—
Smoked Hams, Dried do., Bacon, Pork, Superfine, and Fine Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Indian Corn, Oats, Buck-wheat, Peas, Beans, Salt, Potatoes, Herings, Cheese,
And other articles connected with the Trade too numerous to mention. All of which he will sell low for cash.
F. H. M. ARMSTRONG.
Kingston, May 30, 1848.

Fresh Oysters and Fruit Daily
BY EXPRESS,
AT WALLING'S,
CORNER OF PRINCESS AND WELLINGTON STS.
May, 1848 43-tf

TO BE RENTED,
THE BRICK HOUSE, in Bagot Street, next door to the *British Whig Office.* Possession given immediately, and rent to commence on the 1st of July. For terms apply on the premises, or to JOHN ASHLEY, Esq.
Kingston, June 10, 1848.

Land for Sale.
A 200 ACRE LOT, situated in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Clarke, in the Newcastle District. Terms made known on application to Mr. Peter Lamond, Clarence Street, Kingston.
Kingston, 22nd June, 1848. 51-tf

NOTICE.
HAVING Leased the portion of my premises in Bagot Street, lately occupied by me as a Foundry, to Messrs. CHOWN & HAMILTON, of this City, who intend carrying on therein the same business, I have great pleasure in recommending them to the patronage of my old customers, and the public generally, to whom I now beg to return my sincere thanks for the patronage I received while in business.
CHRISTOPHER MILLER.
Kingston, May 27, 1848. 44-tf

SUPERIOR WHISKEY,
FROM the Distillery of RITCHIFORD & JONES, Simcoe, Long Point, constantly on hand and for Sale low, by
H. & S. JONES.
Kingston, 12th May, 1848.

Fresh Oysters.
RECEIVED weekly from New York, at DUMBLE'S "SHADES," Wellington Street.
May 3, 1848. tf

Extracts from late English Papers.

RIGHT OF LABOR.

From the London Morning Chronicle July 6.

Society owes a debt of gratitude to the man who sifts out of an obstinate economical fallacy. When once the thing is done, we are apt to underrate the service, simply because the work of confutation seemed so easy. But the merit lies in the discovery. It is the insidious nature of the class of fallacies in question that makes them dangerous. Many a one has lived and succeeded for generations without ever coming to the light, till accident, or an inquirer more staunch and searching than his fellows, has made known its whereabouts, and been the instrument of its destruction. The only alloy to the satisfaction we feel at witnessing such an act of public justice arises from a misgiving that the work may not be complete, and that nothing which we can do will make it absolutely impossible for the exploded nuisance to revive again. Unearth your fallacy, ferret it out, hold it up to the light, turn it round and round, execute upon it the last penalty of the law; dissect it, if you will, and hang up its mangled carcass as a warning to all beholders; yet, when all is done, you can never be secure that in another shape, or in a remote spot, you will not stumble upon it all alive and working away as actively and mischievously as ever. Still your labor is not altogether lost, the pest, though foul extirpated, has been exposed, and, its disguise once penetrated, will not easily pass muster in future.

To the public at large it is all one whether the demolition of a fallacy is effected through the instrumentality of its friends or of its foes. The service may be great, though the merit of the party performing it should be infinitely small. We have therefore no scruple in expressing our obligations to the framers of the new French constitution, for the exposition which they have given us of the Louis Blanc doctrine touching the right of labor. The right of labor, say they, which with "liberty, equality, safety, instruction, property, and assistance," makes up the sum of the rights of social man, is "the right which every man has of living by his work." The proposition, so stated, looks harmless enough—thanks to the convenient vagueness of the language in which the fallacy lies wrapped. Every body has an unquestionable right to sell the labor of his head and hands, and to live upon the proceeds—*if he can.* But then follows the corollary:—"Society is bound by the productive and general means at its disposal, and which will hereafter be organised, to furnish labor to every man who cannot procure it otherwise." So, then, the claim advanced on behalf of every member of society is not a claim to protection while he sells his labor, or to the liberty of selling it when and where the sale will procure him a livelihood; but an absolute right to compel society to purchase his labor at a price proportioned to its wants whether society stands in need of it or no.

Arguments, good, bad, and indifferent, have been adduced, and will, we doubt not, be adduced again, with the view of vindicating to the indigent an *à priori* right to *relief;* and the reasons in favor of creating such a right and giving by positive enactment a general title to relief have been found weighty enough, at any rate, to prevail with the Legislature of England. But we never heard of an argument worth sixpence in favor of a general right to receive *wages.* If it be true that the State has implicitly contracted with her subjects to take at a fixed price labor which she cannot use, we do not know where to lay our hand on the contract. Given in the definition of society, we are at a loss to deduce from it so very complex a proposition. The possessor of a bushel of wheat or a leg of mutton has a right to carry his goods to market, but none to be supplied with a customer for them. His neighbor, whose worldly wealth consists in a brawny back and a serviceable pair of hands, stands in no better position. There is no *à priori* reason why the community, Labor should enjoy the privilege of an exemption from the ordinary rules of supply and demand.

But the originators and leaders of the "great social revolution" of 1848 would perhaps throw their argument into some such shape as the following. The whole stock, they would say, of materials and implements of production, others than the thews and sinews with which nature has endowed us, is trust property, to be expended to the best advantage for the benefit of the whole body of producers (which is, or ought to be, co-extensive with the entire community,) and cannot without injustice be monopolized by any one class to the exclusion of any other. By constituting the State the sole trustee of the aggregate capital of society, you diminish indefinitely the cost of production, whilst your trustee—your one great producer—having all the market under his single control, is enabled to regulate the entire system for the benefit of all, to stimulate without occasioning a glut, to relax without leaving a vacuum, to preserve an uniform equilibrium between supply and demand, and to keep every branch of industry in constant and profitable activity. The State, therefore, is the great employer of labor; private capitalists are but her middlemen, whose interventions she would do well to dispense with; in the interim she stands behind them and supplies their deficiencies. And as her individual members have a right to demand from her the advantages she has in her power to bestow, she is of course bound to furnish employment without stint or limit, because she alone can profitably do so.

It is not worth while to pursue this string of fallacies any further. For all practical purposes we might content ourselves with fastening upon one link in the series, and asking whether the transfer of the means of employment to the state really tends to diminish the cost of production or no? Whether, under ordinary circumstances, the State can employ labor as profitably—to put it no higher—as the private capitalist? When the issue is narrowed to this point, there is no question left to try. The costly tailoring of the *ateliers nationaux*, where many thousand suits of regimentals were manufactured without the profit of a sou to the employer, at a cost exceeding the regular contract price, is perhaps the neatest instance in point; but the lessons of our own experience are still fresh in our memories. We had tried a similar experiment; though under far different circumstances, and with far different views just a twelvemonth before, on a scale compared to which the French relief Works were mere child's play, and at a cost which would have enabled Louis Blanc to buy up every tailor's work in France, and enjoy a monopoly beyond the aspirations of Moses, till beaten out of the market by a new generation of snips. The Prussians in their sober way, are at this moment trying the experiment for themselves, and with precisely the same result; the work which the laborers have done would be liberally paid for by five per cent. upon the sum which they receive. King Maximilian of Bavaria, himself surrounded by distress, though of a less pressing character than that which his northern countrymen have brought upon themselves, contents himself with promoting the employment of industry by interdict means, and steadily refuses to "promise impossibilities." Every nation to which the pressure of these hard times has extended has learnt by this time, from her own experience or from that of her neighbors, that if a Government undertakes to furnish an unlimited supply of labor, not as a test of destitution, but in lieu of relief, and upon the terms of an ordinary bargain between employer and employed, it must be content to do so at a loss.—And all Europe is under proportionate obligations to the philosophical statesmen who have taken the pains to generalize the blunder, to refine it into an imaginary principle, and to imprint more deeply the lesson it conveys, by extracting from it a categorical proposition unmistakably false and absurd.

THE CHARTIST CONVICTIONS.

From the London Times, July 8.

Now that four of the Chartists have been convicted of sedition and seditious conduct, it becomes a question for the consideration not only of the Judges, but also of the country at large, what amount of punishment would meet offences which they have confinitted, and prevent their repetition.

As we have been particularly signaled out for the calumnies and vituperation of the prisoners and their followers, we can hardly be suspected of entertaining any undue prejudices in their favor. As we were among the most earnest in our exhortations to the Executive to interpose in behalf of public order, we cannot be supposed to be indifferent to the means which may be used for its preservation. A great conspiracy was for a long time in process of organization. Its blow was levelled at existing institutions and classes of society. Every day witnessed an accession to the numbers of its adherents, and the violence of their language. Besides the prospective danger of the consequences to which such a confederacy, unchecked and unrepressed, must have led, was the immediate and present inconvenience of tumult, panic, and confusion. The Chartist mobs threw whole towns into perplexity and dismay.—The Chartists leaders headed large mobs through the quiet streets. The Chartist orators harangued a vast populace, within a stone's throw of rich shops and repositories, on the tyranny of capital and the insolence of wealth. The Chartist mechanic cowed and coerced his non-Chartist compeer. The Chartist clubs resounded with that extravagance of wild sedition which, for want of any other objective, must be communicated to Party. Every class was in turns denounced and every interest jeopardized by men who, under cover of the Charter, were looking forward to the grand opportunities of a wholesale pillage, or the lighter amusements of petty larceny. Every man's house and every man's pocket were alike in danger from the promiscuous multitudes who found it very convenient and very easy to be amateur Chartists on special occasions.

It was high time, then, to interfere. Tradesmen and clerks became tired of doing the duty of policemen. The Law was bound to return the aid which it had received. It was necessary, above all things, to remind the forgetful and to teach the ignorant that it was illegal to march huge mobs through Regent-street at night time, and tell them the best method of expelling bad rulers. There was an urgent occasion for impressing on people's memories the horror which the English law has of pikes, bludgeons, and hints about markets. This refresher to short memories was supplied not one moment sooner than it was required by the Attorney General; and the disciples of Fussel may now be supposed to have learned a lesson at once salutary and seasonable.

But while we rejoice at the result of these prosecutions, we must confess that we have no desire to push their consequences to lengths. The law has been vindicated by the conviction of its violators. It has been vindicated in the only way which Englishmen could tolerate. It has been vindicated in the ordinary course and through the ordinary forms of justice. Twelve jurymen, sitting in the Central Criminal Court at the usual period, have been sufficient for the purpose without the aid of of extraordinary powers. The prisoners have been tried and convicted without the exercise of any tyranny, undue influence, or menace. Their conviction has been wholly independent of personal spleen or personal fear. They are now mere helpless, powerless, prisoners. They have neither the station, nor the wealth, nor the connexions, nor the intelligence that can inspire much alarm. Their condemnation may, then, safely be proportioned to the mischief which they have caused, rather to that which they might have done.

The spirit of the English law is not vindictive, the character of the English people is not revengeful. A prostrate foe is in England ever protected by the traditionary feeling against "striking a man when he's down." Few men would be gratified by seeing the heaviest penalty which their conviction might warrant passed upon two such foolish spouters as Vernon and Williams. All the objects of the prosecution will be sufficiently answered by such a term of imprisonment as will prove the power of the Government to strangle sedition at its outset. The prisoners must be taught that it is not permitted to men to create dismay and confusion, to marshal mobs, to blaspheme treason, to intercept business, and encourage pickpockets with impunity. They must learn that sedition is felt to be a nuisance, and will be punished as such. But it will be a useless exercise of power to convert the penalty of their misdemeanor into a spiteful and revengeful requital. What is required, is to keep them out of the way of doing mischief, to tie their hands for a certain period and give them time for reflection; not to inflict upon them a wound which will rankle in their blood and send them out of gaol more bitter and desperate than when they entered it. Bad and ruinous as the consequences of the meetings which they attended might have been, it must be borne in mind that such consequences were not realized; that in London no blood was shed—no actual violence committed—no collision with the military created by the mob; and that though it will not be without good effects to punish attendance at an illegal meeting as an illegal act, this good will not be advanced by any