BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West.
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,
On Wednesday and Saturday Morning.
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
OFFICE: AT THE ATHENÆUM,
Ontario Street, next door to the Lambton House.
TERMS.—Two Pounds per Annum, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
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 bought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
The Barrian Winnebeing 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 12, 1848. NO. 65.

THE ATHENÆUM
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
BROCK STREET,
Next Door to the Lambton House.
EVERY description of Job Printing, executed at the Establishment, with correctness, and at moderate prices—
AMONG WHICH ARE
Business Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Bill Heads, Hand Bills, Steamboat Bills, Posters, Way Bills, Insurance Policies, Funeral Letters, Blanks, Crate 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 the Office, Brass Dogs and Mortises, of different sizes, Summonses, and all kinds of Law Blanks.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
House, Sign, & Ship Painter,
GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c., &c.
ROAD 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 Mr Cunniffe'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.

J. P. De L'Armitage,
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. Cluto, 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. U. 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. 162, 164, & 166
GREENWICH STREET,
NEW YORK.
Board per Day, $1,25, per Week, $5,0. } 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 Mowat & 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. LANAHAN FOSTER'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. &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. Muir'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

CHAINS.
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

OAKUM.
SUPERIOR OAKUM for sale by the Subscribers.
—ALSO,—
Signal Lanterns, Paints, Oils, &c.
SAMUEL MORLEY, & Co.
Princess Street.
Kingston, May 2, 1848. w z-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 5, 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.

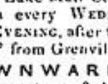
1848.
THE NEW DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS
ROBERT MCPHERSON
to
Niagara Falls and Buffalo.
THROUGH IN FIFTY-FOUR HOURS!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID FIRST CABIN STEAMERS
BRITISH EMPIRE
AND
BRITISH QUEEN
Leave LACHINE DAILY, at half-past TEN o'clock, A. M., for PRESCOTT and OGDENSBURGH, touching at the intermediate 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
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.

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 looked 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. 9-tf

The Colonial
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Incorporated and Empowered under 4 & 5 Vict. Cap. 7 and 8 Vict. 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.
HUGH RAMSAY, Esq., of the firm of Ramsay, Ramsay.
CHARLES DEWITT DEWITT, Esq., Advocate.
The Hon. Justice MCCORD.
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 ROSS, 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 a copy of Montreal every Friday or Saturday.
Amongst the Weekly Papers received are—
The Spectator, 15s. per quarter,
The Illustrated London News, 10s per qr.
Lloyd's Newspaper, 10s per qr.
Bell's Life in London, 10s per qr.
Gardener's Chronicle, 10s.
Reynolds'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.
A Discount 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 BROCK 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, Herrings, 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 WILLING'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 Lamoud, 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 RITCHFORD & 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

MOUNT MELLERAY ABBEY.

The following letter, written by a gentleman of Cork after visiting Mount Melleray, will be read, we know, with much pleasure:—

"I lost no time in proceeding to the Abbey of Mount Melleray, which by the road is situated about three Irish miles from the town, but to which there is for the pedestrian, "a short cut," by Belmont, the residence of Sir Richard Keane, across the wild, and through which the old mass-rounded track wends its way over a pretty high hill. The day was beautiful, and the first glimpse of the Abbey, situated at the base of the lofty, noble range of the Knocknealbown mountains, contrasted very strikingly and agreeably with the desolate aspect of the surrounding country. The grounds immediately about the Abbey indicated, even at a distance, the careful hand of assiduous industry. Whilst all around them was black, rocky, barren and apparently irreclaimable. The lands on which the Monks had expended and were expending their incessant toil, looked green and bright, and fertile, and bore comparison to nothing more strongly than the boast of Antonio as mentioned by Quintus Curtius in his third book; and in its gladsome beauty gave the strongest rebuke to those who ignorantly and stupidly rail at "monkish idleness," little appreciating the ever wakeful energy by which the humble inmates of the cell is characterised in every duty allotted to him to perform. Several cheerful and well dressed little boys were blithely trapping home from the Abbey school, with satchels on their soldiers, and as merry and as bright faced as if they were the sons of Irish kings. They freely answered every question respecting their studies, and even in that apparently wild and inhospitable region, they exhibited a quickness of perception and an easy and graceful ease of manner, which are not always met with in the crowded city in children of the same class. The nearer you approach the Abbey the more apparent become the symptoms of improvement. The land in fact, appears to be a rich loam, covered with a fine luxuriant grass, where the meadow has been; with good crops of rye, where the scythe has not been applied; and with an abundance of potato blossoms, where the potatoes have not been dug. It is wonderful what has been effected since 1832, when the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan, now the mitred Abbot of Melleray, with his then few followers, after having been expelled from France, took up his abode on this cheerless mountain. We are told that the Island of Malta was a barren rock until soil had been conveyed to place upon it from the neighbouring shores of Italy. That Melleray was a barren spot, there is not the most distant doubt, because the speaking evidences of the fact are abundantly extant, but that it has been changed is also equally doubtless—and that this change is owing to the labor—the indefatigable labor of the Monks—is exclusively certain. It should be observed however, that the cold nature of the soil is not always friendly to the culture of the crops—that wheat does not thrive here—that oats do not yield a fair return for the expense incurred in sowing them—and that potatoes are not always of that dry, mealy, nutritive quality which makes them acceptable as human food. The soil is naturally cold and damp; but great things have been done in the teeth of every obstacle. An example has been set which it were well if the government followed, and instead of draining of the bone and sinew of the population, by the unproductive process of emigration, it expended money and gave employment in reclaiming the wastes of Ireland, incalculable benefit would be achieved, and a grateful return would be given. For this, however, we must, we suppose, wait till the establishment of the legislative independence of our country, which may not be as distant as many among us imagine.

I arrived at the Abbey about half-past three o'clock. The avenues to it were occupied by poor men, women, and children, who were feasting on the bounty of the Monks, and who instantly showed to what uses the charity of monasteries was converted in by gone times, when there was no poor law, and less of mendicancy than at present. These poor people seemed to be wayfarers, and prayed heartily blessings on their benefactors for the kind attention which they received. I was met as all visitors are, at the door which leads by a narrow passage into the reception parlor by two of the brethren, dressed in the dark brown habit of the Cistercian order—with black leathern girdle, and cowl of the same material as the habit. There was nothing of that sombre melancholy about them, which maudlin sentimentalists are so fond of attributing to Monks, and which forms the text of so many nonsensical diatribes with which olden and modern novels are stuffed ad nauseam. They were gay, and had evidently seen the world; and of each of them could with truth be said he was a man—

"Qui mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes."

They had the easy, graceful manners of gentlemen, and you were at once at home with them. There are several of the inmates with whom I have been long acquainted. My venerable friend the Abbot, I regret to hear, was so ill that I could not see him—my much reverend friend the Prior, however, instantly came to me and showed me through the Abbey. Though he has not been beyond the Abbey grounds for the last four years, he looks as well, and enjoys as full a flow of spirits as if he had been mingling all the time in

"The festive halls of gay delight."

It is impossible to express the satisfaction and pleasure I experienced with my visit. Some years have elapsed since I was before in this neighborhood; and in the Abbey no doubt, a surprising improvement is manifest. I forgot to mention that the Monks have five hundred and sixty acres of land here. I forgot too, to state, that to the late Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; to the present venerable and universally respected Diocesan, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Foran, and to the very Rev. Dr. Fogarty, V. G., the zealous and excellent pastor of Lismore, is the credit chiefly due of having this country blessed with this institution. Sir Richard Keane, doubtless, is deserving of praise for the hospitable facilities which he afforded in the outset; it was not however, till within a comparatively recent period that the honorable baronet gave a lease of the lands—or at least such a lease as was satisfactory to those interested. To the generous and warm-hearted farmers and peasantry of the neighborhood praise is likewise due for the cordial warmth of their reception of the desolate Monks. Were it not for their assistance, it would not only be difficult, but it may be added, impossible, for the Monks to proceed with any prospect of success. Labor and time were freely given: quarries were blasted, huge stones were removed from the surface of the land, impediments were cleared away, and every thing that could be done by an religious peasantry, was offered to welcome the advent of these "men of God," who have paid one hundred fold the good deed to attend they were received by banishing vice from their territory, by affording instruction, not only in religion, but in several branches of mechanical industry, and by laying the permanent foundations of moral, social, and religious improvement in the district and the adjacent districts. The monastic fare was hard, and the almost inaccessible ravines, &c. afforded great opportunities for sheep and cow stealing, and every description of robbery, to conceal their plunder, and themselves also from the avengers of the outraged law; but at present robberies are not to be met with here for miles around—and it is remarkable that those suspected of having led a marauding life, are now amongst the most exemplary inhabitants of this country. The scene has ever been the pioneer of civilization and here are some of its brightest trophies! The church is one of the principal attractions of the Abbey. My good friend the Prior accompanied me to it at a most opportune time. It more than realised all I had heard of it; and is certainly well worthy of a visit if nothing more than to be seen within the Abbey walls. It is 184 feet long by 31 feet broad, it is fitted up with two hundred stalls, oak painted, for the Monks; the sanctuary is one of the most beautiful that can be seen most gorgeously ornamented—the oriel window conveying through stained glass, a "dim religious light"—Corinthian pillars support a massive dome or canopy over the alter, opposite which a lamp, always burning, is suspended. The silver and silver gilt alter vessels are massive and exquisitely wrought—a magnificent chalice, the gift of a Dutch Lady—but manufactured in Dublin—is a very fine specimen of the skill of our countrymen. The finest pastoral staff I have ever seen is here—it is made of solid ivory, exquisitely carved and of the most massive proportions, a second pastoral staff, of ancient Irish oak, beautifully carved and ornamented with silver is also here. The suits of vestments are of the finest texture and of the most elaborate finish. All these are gifts from religious individuals, and show how deeply appreciated the services of the inmates are, not only by Irishmen, but by persons in other lands. The Church is divided by a rood screen, on which there is a pulpit from which one of the choir Monks preaches each Sunday and festival to the Country people, for whom there is a secular chapel with two alters, separated from the Monks chapel by the rood screen already mentioned. As we entered, the Monks were singing vespers; the chant was the true Gregorian—full, sonorous, perfect, vibrating through the long aisles of the church, and impressing the mind with the most solemn feelings possible. The perfect melody of the voices as they rose together in supplication to the Almighty with the words—

"Parce, Domine, parce populo tuo,"

were like those of Guardian Angels surrounding the throne, praying mercy for the people. The appearance, too, of the religious, each in his stall, dressed in the habit of the order, the priests with their white habits, all engaged in intent devotion was a spectacle which could not be seen without intense emotion. A painting of the church, under such circumstances would be worthy the talented ingenuity of a first rate artist. I did not mention that there are immense folio Psalters also in this church which have been printed by the Monks—that is, written in the fashion of types—and a proof of the most laborious patience they are, and most admirably done. From the church we proceeded through the cloisters, which were ten feet wide and above thirty feet long, paved with tiles, well ventilated and looking out into a very handsome parterre, clothed with verdure, and bounded with laurels, &c. Thence we went to the library, which has just been fitted, in which there is a great variety of useful and excellent books. A fine edition of the Holy Fathers, was shown to me, and a curious illuminated Missal, which is said to have once belonged to the illustrious St. Bernard. The dormitories are 170 feet long by 27 feet wide, and are furnished with a calefactory, the refectory is 72 feet long and proportionately broad, and the steeple of the Abbey is 150 feet high. From this some notion may be formed of the magnitude and extent of Mount Melleray; the attractions of which it is difficult for me to describe in this hastily written sketch.—But it is in its mills, and bakeries, and dairies, and forges and carpenteries and looms, and its hydraulic contrivances, water being conducted to every portion of the Abbey—from the distance of a mile, and by an aqueduct made by the Monks—it is in these evidences of labor—and in its schools, that the general traveller may be interested, and may prize the good which the Monks have achieved in this neighborhood. They have done more to improve the manners and habits of the peasantry to give them solid notions of regularity and order—and to show them benefits of exertion and enterprise—than can well be imagined, and the consequence is, that among the most prejudiced of the gentry, around, they are esteemed and respected and regarded as so many messengers of good. I shall say nothing here of the rigid, and to the secular eyes, apparently intolerable rules of the order, which are so stringent; those are matters for those who after deliberation, embrace those rules, and who do not, without testing their power of endurance, impose the yoke upon their shoulders. To the worldly-minded most assuredly, nothing can be more repugnant than silence, prayer, abstinence from all meats, fish, and eggs—and the penitential habit in which the inmates are vested. One cannot help, however exclaiming—"Quam bonum et jucundum est fratres habitare in unum!" Here all in peace, union and concord, the sweetness of charity and the refined perfection of every virtue.

M. LAMARTINE.—There is something very striking in the rapid descent of M. Lamartine. A few weeks ago he stood on the highest summit of popular favor. By his eloquence he wielded at will the fierce democracy; and to his influence was ascribed the mild and pacific policy of the new government. Europe regarded him as destined to be the first President of the French Republic. Who entertains that expectation now? The orator is silent—the legislator no longer frames decrees—the representative ideal of