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,
Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.
TERMS:—One Pound per Annum, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
Advertisements Six lines and under 3s. 6d. first insertion, and 1s. 3d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements with no specific directions, will be inserted until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
The British Whig has a large circulation, and offers a good medium for advertisements to all parts of the Province.
All letters must be post paid.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVII. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1848. NO. 67.

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

Every description of Job Printing neatly 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 the Office, Blank Deeds and Memorials, of title and Sales, Summonses, and all kinds of Law Blanks.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS ROBINSON,
House, Sign, & Ship Painter,
GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
HEAD OF CATHARINE 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. Rowell's, Store,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.
May, 1848. 39-1m

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.
Coburg, Newcastle District, 29th January, 1848.

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.

G. W. P. De L'Armitage,
GENERAL BROKER, 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. } 63-6m*

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, Head of Brock 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. } A. FLOWER.
" per Week, $8,0. }
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. ABRAHAM POTTER'S GROCERY STORE,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
May, 1848. 39-1m

BEEMAN'S
KINGSTON
TEMPERANCE HALL.
THE PRINCESS HOUSE.
A GOOD TABLE.
Also, Choice Groceries, Provisions,
AND SUITABLE DRINKS.
A few respectable boarders received on moderate terms.

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, formerly known as Miller's Foundry, in Bagot Street; which having been thoroughly repaired, with new Cupola, and
Mr Hall'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

CHANGE.
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

FOR SALE.
A FIVE OARED GIG, (NEARLY NEW.) Cost £25. Will be sold low.
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, April 28, 1848. z-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 4, 1848.

1848.
Rideau & Ottawa Route.
THE STEAMER
Prince Albert,
CAPTAIN LAWLESS,
WILL for her notice will run as follows between KINGSTON & BYTOWN, commencing Monday, July 31st:—

DOWNWARDS:

Leave Kingston on Wednesdays at 9 o'clock			A. M.
Kingston Mills,	"	11	" "
Upper Brewers',	"	1	" P. M.
Jones' Falls,	"	4	" "
Isthmus,	"	6	" "
Oliver's Ferry,	"	9	" "
Smith's Falls,	"	11	" "
Kilmarnock,	"	12	" Night.
Merrickville on Thursday at 2			" A. M.
Burritts',	"	5	" A. M.
Beckett's Landing	"	6½	" "
Long Island,	"	9	" "

Arriving at Bytown on Thursday at Noon.

Leave Kingston on Saturday at 2 o'clock			P. M
Kingston Mills,	"	4	" P. M.
Upper Brewers',	"	6	" "
Jones' Falls,	"	9	" "
Isthmus,	"	11	" P. M.
Oliver's Ferry on Sunday at 2			" A. M.
Smith's Falls,	"	4	" A. M.
Kilmarnock,	"	5	" "
Merrickville,	"	6	" "
Burritts',	"	9	" "
Beckett's Landing,	"	10½	" "
Long Island,	"	1	" P. M.

Arriving at Bytown on Sundays at 4 " "

UPWARDS:

Leave Bytown on Mondays at 9 o'clock			A. M.
Long Island,	"	12	" Noon.
Beckett's Landing	"	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	" "

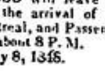
Arriving at Kingston on Tuesday at Noon.

Leave Bytown on Fridays at 7 o'clock,			A. M.
Long Island,	"	10	" "
Beckett's Landing	"	12½	" P. M.
Burritt's,	"	2	" "
Merrickville,	"	5	" "
Kilmarnock,	"	6	" "
Smith's Falls,	"	8	" "
Oliver's Ferry,	"	10	" "
Isthmus, on Saturday,		1	" A. M.
Jones' Falls,	"	3	" "
Upper Brewers',	"	6	" "
Kingston Mills,	"	8	" "

Arriving at Kingston on Saturday at 10, A. M

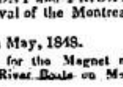
By this arrangement, passengers downwards, can take the Steamer for Montreal, the morning after their arrival at Bytown.
At the Prince Albert takes nothing in tow. Passengers may rely on getting through in the time advertised.
☞ For Freight and Passage (having good Cabin accommodation), apply to the Captain, on board; to E. Browne & Co., Kingston, or to Edward Smith, Bytown.
Kingston, August 16, 1848 66

OTTAWA RIVER PASSAGE STEAMERS.



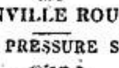
THROUGH FROM MONTREAL TO BYTOWN IN DAYLIGHT.
ON and after MONDAY next, the PASSAGE BOATS on this Line will run DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)
The new and splendid Steamer SPEED, will leave Bytown at 6 A. M. Passengers will reach Lachine in time for an Evening Train, and probably arrive at Montreal in time 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
MAIL MONTREAL
TO
Niagara Falls and Buffalo
THROUGH IN FIFTY-FOUR HOURS!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID UPPER CABIN STEAMER
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. 13



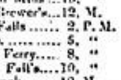
KINGSTON AND TORONTO
The Splendid New Iron Steamer
MAGNET.
CAPT. JAMES SUTHERLAND.
LEAVES KINGSTON for Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and Lewiston, EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, on the arrival of the Montreal Boats at Kingston.
Kingston, 15th May, 1848. 18
☞ Passengers for the Magnet must be transferred by the River Boats on Monday and Thursday.

RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.



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

1848.
Rideau Canal
AND
GRENVILLE ROUTE.
THE LOW PRESSURE STEAMER



BEAVER.
CAPT. M. BELL,
WILL ply during the ensuing season between Kingston and Bytown and *vice versa*, twice a week, as follows, leaving Kingston every Tuesday and Friday Morning, after the arrival of the Lake Mail Steamers, and from Bytown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, after the arrival of the "Speed" from Grenville:

DOWNWARDS.

Will leave Kingston at		9,	A. M.
Kingston Mills		10,	"
Upper Brewer's		12,	M.
Jones' Falls		2,	P. M.
Isthmus,		5,	"
Oliver's Ferry		8,	"
Smith's 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, Frederickburgh, 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.

To the Ladies of Canada.
Believing now concerted that
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
Stands at the head of American Magazines, it becomes the duty of the publisher to show every Lady what it cost, (expense, and how many useful embellishments she will receive for $3.
Be not deceived by new beginners, who promise everything and perform nothing. Now is about the season when the country will be deluged by prospectuses, containing all kinds of promises. The Lady's Book has been published for the present year for 18 years, and its well known to the public, and our subscribers throughout Canada and the U. S. 1848. The premiums are always kept which is not the case with all other magazines; for instance in every number the publishers a colored Fashion plate, and gives 60 pages of reading matter and sometimes more. There is not another magazine published that does this—sometimes with them the plates are colored, and again they are not—some months 60 pages, and others 48. The reason is one and, the coloring of our Fashion Plates alone, we pay nothing of the Flowers and Cologne, costs us over
$2000 IN ONE YEAR.
To omit this is certainly a saving, but is it just to subscribers. Is it honorable? We cannot imagine such a deception. We were the first to give Fashion plates, we have been of imitators who have followed Pa; we have no need to bolster up the Lady's own Book by such means. Paris Fashions are published in Paris—the ladies of this country dare not wear; ours are altered by one of our most fashionable dressmakers to suit the more refined taste of American Ladies.
Compare our reading matter with any other magazine, see which contains the most solid as well as pleasant reading. Our object is to elevate the female mind, to give it tone, and to enable women to take that place in the community to which their worth entitles them.
Steel and other Engravings
IN GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

Two steel engravings in each No, in one year,	24
One colored Fashion plate, " " "	12
Two pages of original music printed separately,	24
Patterns for window curtains, and occasionally	
A COLORED PLATE FOR MODEL COTTAGES.	
Model Cottages, exterior and interior, two engravings in each No., in one year,	24
Extra Fashion plate on tinted paper, one in each No., in one year,	12
Bonnet, Chemisette, Cape and Cuff patterns, say	50
And 4 cuts of Horsemanship for Ladies in each No., in one year,	42
Crochet work, Knitting, Netting, &c., say 3 in each No., in one year,	35
Engravings of Churches—about 4 in one year	4
	223

Here we have in one year the large number of two hundred and twenty-eight engravings, besides extras that we give occasionally of any matter that strikes us.
READING MATTER IN GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
The number of pages in each No is 60, in one year 720. *Equal to nine ordinary sized novels.* The writings of the best male and female writers in the country, Mrs Leslie, and articles on Health and the Treasury, by Mrs Hale. The above items, if purchased separately, would cost the price of the Book, $3.00. Besides all this, she will also
THE LADY'S DOLLAR NEWSPAPER,
EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD.
A paper of the ordinary size, published at
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
Making three publications in one month. The Lady's Dollar Newspaper contains the best poetry and the best stories, by the best authors. Receipts and Amusements, the latest fashion plates from London and Paris, and a great variety of other articles.
There is no other magazine in the world that gives so much that is good for so small a sum of money.
144 more pages in a year than the New York magazines, and more useful and ornamental engravings each month than all the other magazines together.
TERMS
OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

Copy one month—any No. that may be selected,	25cts.
Copy four months,	$1.00

These terms are offered that any person may try the work before subscribing for a year.

Copy one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper,	$3.00
Copies one year with the paper to each,	$5.00
Copies " " without the paper,	$6.00
Copies " " " " " and a copy to the person sending the club,	$10.00

To insure the Lady's Dollar paper with the Lady's book, the money must be sent to the publisher's own office.
☞ Any Paper copying the above Advertisement will be entitled to an Exchange.
L. A. GODEY, 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

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, 15s. per quarter.
The Illustrated London News, 10s per qr.
Bell's Newspaper, 10s per qr.
Bell's Life in London, 12s per qr.
Gardener's Chronicle, 10s.
Herald'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 always 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is now prepared to effect TEMPORARY INSURANCE AT REDUCED RATES, on the lives of parties being SHAREHOLDERS in any BUILDING SOCIETY, as such prevent forfeiture of Shares, or loss of mortgaged property, through non-payment of the instalments, in case of death, during the existence of such Society.
Tables of Rates and every further information may be obtained at the Company's Office.
WM. GRANT,
Agent.
Princess Street,
Kingston, June 22, 1848.

CHALLENGE.
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.

ADDRESS OF THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND.

TO HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, members of the Orange Institution of Ireland, at this time, when thrones are tottering and nations sicken by the spirit of evolution, beg leave to approach you with a renewed tender of our allegiance, and a declaration of unfeigned and unconquerable attachment to that Protestant Constitution over which a gracious Providence has called you to preside.

This declaration comes from a portion of your Majesty's subjects whose principles are those which, at a former glorious crisis of the history of this country, secured the Protestantism of the State. Called into existence amidst dangers not less formidable than those of the present time, the Orange Society did its duty faithfully in suppressing treason and then became an instrument to ensure the blessings of peace to the land it had delivered from rebellion. The part of Ireland where its agency has been mainly exerted—to which, when it first came into being, traitors looked with malignant hope, and patriots with anxiety and alarm—is now the abode of peace, the stronghold of loyalty, the stay of British connexion; and at this moment, as well as for fifty years past, there is honor for the Throne, safety for life, respect for law, where the Orange Society prevails; it is only where it has not reached, that crimes, disorder, and sedition flourish, and there is no compunction for the shedding of human blood.

It is in no spirit of becoming vanity we lay these representations at the foot of the throne; we make them in that feeling of jealous concern for spotless fame by which all loyal subjects ought to be influenced. They are our appeal of history and experience—our reply to the calumnies of the ill informed and disaffected. We call up the past, not that we would have praise for the endeavor to discharge duty, but to accredit our solemn profession that we will continue to discharge it; that we will cherish, as we have cherished, feelings of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and of fraternal attachment to our fellow-subjects throughout Great Britain; that we will respect as we have ever done, the just rights and claims of all men, without distinction of class or creed; and ask no more for ourselves than the rights which God has given to us, and which have been guaranteed to us by the law of the realm.

This our constitutional allegiance to your Majesty we owe it to ourselves now thus to declare, lest any foul and slanderous rumors should have led to the suspicion that we are tainted with the spirit of disaffection, which, for some time disguised under a pretended agitation for the repeal of the Act of Union, has now overspread so much of the country.

We see that this agitation, emanating from disaffected Roman Catholics, has for its object, and would have for its result, the aggrandisement of the Church of Rome; and we know of no change in the principles of that church to induce us to view with less abhorrence than our fathers did, any measure which would tend to give her increased power, affecting the liberties, properties, or lives of Protestants.

But, while we thus declare our firm allegiance to your Majesty, and our resolution to give our aid in maintaining the integrity of the United Kingdom, we must not withhold from your Majesty our complaint that our country has been the scene of much unwise government and mischievous legislation. There is no difficulty in selecting subjects of complaint: "where are life and property more insecure than in Ireland? What is the condition of agriculture, of manufactures of fisheries, or other great sources of national prosperity? what is the condition of the poor? or are the laws for their relief wise or well administered?

But of all the evils under which we suffer, the most profound has been the departure from the religious principles of the Constitution, and the violation of rights which England, by the Act of Union, covenanted to secure, and which were again—but in vain—guaranteed when the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities took place in 1829.

We ask for calm attention to the fact, that prosperity, industry, peace, and security, are to be found chiefly in that province of Ireland which rejoices in the possession of a pure religious faith; and under all the discouragements endured by the Loyal Protestants of Ireland, the condition of Ulster shows that the true prosperity of the people rests on the same foundation as the title of your Majesty's illustrious house to the United Kingdom. In the same province is the chief abode of loyalty; and it becomes all thinking men to reflect on the fact, that the safety of the empire would have been endangered, if at the present crisis, there had been any wavering in the allegiance of Ulster.

And yet the sympathetic policy of successive Administrations has been to assail, "by heavy blows and great discouragements," the cause of loyalty and truth; to employ the influence of the Church of Rome in the government of Ireland, and to court this influence by yielding to her ambitious views, and showing a studied preference for Roman Catholics (whether disaffected or not) to more deserving and loyal Irish Protestants; so that, even in the matter of education, the conscientious objections of the one have been carefully consulted, while the conscientious objections of the other have been utterly disregarded, and your Royal name and patronage have been employed to disseminate principles which, in every other part of your United Kingdom, it is your constantly-declared purpose to honor and exhalt; and this policy, nevertheless, instead of conciliating, has only stimulated disaffection, and taught men to contend for the power coveted by their church, and to supply themselves with arms for the contest, (using the facilities now amply afforded them by the law,) rather than seek, by honest industry the blessings of peace.

We complain of this unconstitutional policy; we ask, that for ourselves and for our children the pure faith of the Reformation should be guarded as a birthright—that the word of God should be properly honored in Ireland, as in England—that those who, by a conscientious jealousy for that word, are now precluded from receiving public aid for Scriptural education should no longer be denied what has been conceded by your Majesty's advisers to the demands of the Church of Rome, that thus, under your Majesty's illustrious house, our children's children may tender an undivided allegiance to their Sovereign and their God.

Were it not for the experience of the past, we might have hoped that late events would have fully opened the eyes of your Majesty's Ministers, and that no Statesman could be found so blind as to think that he could dispense with the cordial support and steadfast loyalty of Irish Protestants in resisting the Repeal of the Union by further concessions to the Church of Rome.

But we have learned by experience to fear that there is no political error too absurd to be incredible; and we, therefore, lift up our warning voice, and declare our belief, that the union of these countries must become every day more precarious unless with the Divine blessing, your Majesty's Ministers shall be men of grace, wisdom and understanding—not afraid to take their stand upon the fundamental Protestantism of the Constitution—who shall not continue the disastrous policy of latter years, nor sacrifice religion and truth for the sake of supposed expediency—men firm to repress revolutionary agitation, and proposing wise and wholesome laws for the safety and welfare of Ireland, without violating those righteous and religious principles which are not only recognized and involved in the Act of Union, but on which repose your Majesty's throne, and to which, as we firmly believe, this Empire owes its lofty place among the nations of the world.

We have unreservedly set forth our grievances, but it is not at a time when disaffected multitudes eagerly anticipate revolution, and every thoughtful man sees reason to apprehend a sanguinary civil war, that we should so intrude a complaint upon your Majesty, as to augment, by the smallest addition, your embarrassments. We approach you, Gracious Sovereign, not with language of remonstrance or petition, but with an assurance, that wrongs and grievances have not prevailed to turn us from rectitude, or to abate the temper of loyalty. We make this declaration solemnly, with the affectionate earnestness of faithful subjects, and in that spirit of devotedness to your Royal person, and to that Protestant religion, which it is the great object of our Institution to cherish. And should that menanced rebellion, which is audaciously announced to be at hand, create a necessity for our services, we pledge ourselves, with a firm reliance on Almighty God, that the right hands and the true hearts of the Orangemen of Ireland shall now, as in the times when they were more prized and favored, be at your Majesty's command—and that with our lives and fortunes, and to our latest breath, we will maintain your Crown and Empire one and undivided.

OPINION OF THE LOYAL IRISH.

From the Dublin Evening Post, July 18.

We are told that the Irish clubs "have vigor, discipline and purpose." Such is the boast of their principal leaders, and such was the boast of the Parisian leaders, who displayed on their flags: "Pillage if we win, Conflagration if we lose"

The Parisian Clubs have had the "vigor" of robbers the "discipline" of bandits, and the "purpose" of ruffians. We are informed upon the best authority that these Irish imitators are not inferior to the Parisian Clubs in any of these respects, and that they are only restrained from the exercise of their vigor, discipline and purpose by the want of opportunity. We are therefore urged all the more earnestly, because the Middle Classes of France have declared their existence to be inconsistent with the safety of civil society.

We are further told that the clubs "are *happily* the representatives of an idea still fresh and unexhausted." That idea had been previously explained to be a general confiscation, the seizure of eighty millions of property, to be administered by members of a Provisional Government, not one of whom would be trusted with the guardianship or management of the cash in the smallest commercial concern within the seas of Great Britain.

The *freshness* of the idea is one very marked. Spoliation, followed by a general seizure, is a notion at least as old as the days of Catiline; but that the atrocious idea is yet unexhausted, the state of Paris too fatally proves, for, though the armed insurrection has been put down, the horrible idea of the clubs continue to be translated into the horrible facts of assassination, or projects for blowing up the streets occupied by storekeepers and traders, of firing the entire city, and indulging every depraved passion of human nature during the confusion of the conflagration. One of the plans to be adopted at the fresh insurrection that was to have taken place on Friday last, was to seize all the young girls in the Seminary and convents, and place them on the top of the barricades to prevent the troops from firing on the insurgents. These are "the fresh and unexhausted ideas" now recommended by the leaders—this "the creed" which they proclaim, "has neither been bought nor sold"—for who, after the fearful scenes of Paris, would be a purchaser? This is "the creed on which"—they add, with unclouded truth—"no man, has trafficked or grown fat," for its result in Paris has been to conduct the Operative classes through the most sanguinary crimes to the most helpless misery. This is "the faith intense even to fanaticism," to be propagated by pike, rifle, bottle-grenade, and vial of vitriol. This is the new Mohammedanism which has one prelate for a victim in Paris, and to which other prelates are pointed out as victims in Ireland, because they have dated "to exchange courtesies with the English Government," even after it had sicced on the Apostle of the club system.

Did the most ferocious of the Red Republicans ever utter a more diabolical sentiment than that set forth in the *Irish Felon* of last Saturday, an avowed organ of the Clubs. This organ says, "we are thor ugh-going felons, every one of us." And this miscreant boast, of having thrown off every restraint imposed by the laws of God and man—this open defiance of religion and social order—is published in a city claiming to possess civilization!

But this is not all; the same Organ adds—'Authority must *squelch* Felony, or Felony