shaft. At the bottom of the shaft they found masses of black ash from eight to 12 inches in diameter. These sticks were entered through as if burnt they found large wooden wedges in the same situation. In this shaft they found a miner's cap and a narrow chisel made of copper. I do not know whether these copper tools are temper ed or not, but their make displays good workmanship. They have taken out more than a ton of copper-stone, which have been used as mallets. These stones were nearly round, with a groove cut round the centre, and look as if this groove was cut for the purpose of putting a wicker round for a handle. The Chippawa Indians all say that this work was never done by the Indians. This discovery will lead to a new method of finding veins in this country, and may be of great benefit to some. I suppose they will keep finding new wonders for some time yet, as it is but a short time since they first found the old mine. There is copper here in abundance, and I think people will begin to dig it in a few years. Mr. Knapp has found a considerable quantity of silver during the past winter."

Vancouver's Island.

[To the Editor of the London Times.]

Sir,—As you have specially directed the attention of your readers to the grant by Her Majesty's Ministers, of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, let me claim the privilege of laying before the stockholders generally, in your columns, the substance of what passed on the 6th inst. in Fenchurch street:—At 2 o'clock, the appointed hour of meeting, copies of the correspondence between Sir J. H. Pelly, the governor of the company, and Mr. Hawes, were handed to the gentlemen present. The governor, being in the chair, read the concluding portion of the draught of grant, as agreed upon by Earl Grey and the directors of the company, and expressed himself ready to give any further information that might be deemed requisite. This provoked some enquiries as to the possible or probable expense to the company of the projected settlement. The replies from the chair were thought by some not to be so entirely satisfactory as to warrant their acquiescence in the proposed arrangement, without at least reading the correspondence that had been just placed in their hands; and as it was impossible, on the spur of the moment, to read, mark, learn, and comfortably digest 11 Parliamentary folio pages, it was suggested that it would be but reasonable and proper to adjourn and allow the "adventurers" a week's time for rumination. That this suggestion was both fair and judicious, was shown by a pointed allusion to the state of blessed ignorance in which the adventurers had hitherto been kept as to the affairs of the company, and indecent haste with which they were asked to confirm, blindfold, the decisions of the governing body. It was likewise shown, by a reference to a letter of the governor's in the "correspondence on the last renewal of the charter,"—a copy of which one gentleman had been so fortunate as to procure—that the Red River settlement, which in 1821 cost a mere trifle (as is now promised in the case of Vancouver's Island,) came, in 1838 to £5,000 per annum.* All these considerations taken together made up so strong a case, that several gentlemen who were themselves prepared to vote for the motion urged the propriety of acceding to a request so thoroughly reasonable. Whereupon the governor, unused to any "rival near his throne," grew rather warmer than was quite consistent with the dignity of so awful a personage, intimated that he had been 25 years in the governing body; that he was determined to persist with the motion; and that if the meeting put their negative upon it the directors would retire from the management of the company's affairs. The business ended with an assurance from the chair, that the directors would guard most jealously against the imposition of additional charges on the company for the settlement at Vancouver's Island, and would call together the stockholders at least once a year to inform them of the progress of the colony. The amendment was then withdrawn, and an assurance volunteered by the proposer of it, that he had no intention whatever of conveying any reflection on the governor and directors. I venture to say that how little soever the meeting thought *this* explanation called for, no one would have reckoned an expression of regret misplaced on the part of the governor for a threat as indecent as it was childish.

I frankly confess, Sir, that I write with an ulterior purpose. The annual meeting is in November. Those—and they were not few, who left the room on Wednesday last, muttering out their discontent, and wondering why the stockholders were never let into any of the secrets of the concern, have it in their power, if they choose to attend, to make the elections of governor and directors a reality instead of being as hitherto a form, or rather a farce. I have been several times bowed and once laughed at, when I went to Hudson's Bay-house to seek for information, and others possibly could tell the same tale. But now that the ice is broken, the adventurers may set out on a voyage of discovery with some prospects of success. I may be blamed for thus divulging secrets, but I have yet to learn that the prosperity of the company depends on the closeness of its management. And in these sanitary times I see no earthly reason why Hudson's Bay-House should not be as thoroughly ventilated as the Palace at Westminster, or the head-quarters of our Indian empire in Leadenhall-street. I see many why it should be so.

Yours, &c.

Sept. 11. AN ADVENTURER.

* "Copy of the existing charter or grant by the Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company, together with copies or extracts of the correspondence which took place at the last renewal of the charter between the Government and the company; also the dates of all former charters or grants to that company. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, August 8, 1842."

Sketch of the Life of the late Lord George Bentinck.

From the Liverpool Journal.

We have received, by electric telegraph, from London, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lord G. Bentinck. The statement, which will be received in all parts of the country, with the deepest regret, is as follows:—"Yesterday, as his lordship was proceeding on foot from Welbec Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland, Nottinghamshire, to dine with the Earl of Manvers, whose residence is a few miles distant, he was seized, in a corn field, with a fit of apoplexy, and fell to the ground. No person was near him at the moment, and he remained it is supposed, unseen for some time. When discovered, he was quite dead." The coroner's inquest, a later telegraphic communication says, was to be held last night.

Lord George was the second son of the present worthy Duke of Portland. He was born in 1801, and was therefore, 41 years of age. We believe that, though he went through the usual aristocratical ordeal of Eton, he was never a university man. When a very young man, he was disposed of in the Guards; and in this corps, after the usual delay, he rose to the rank of captain—ranking as major in the army. He first entered the political arena in 1828, when he took his uncle's, Lord William Bentinck's pocket seat in the House of Commons, as representative of King's Lynn. He had, for some time before that, acted as private secretary to Canning (his uncle also); and on his appearance in the House of Commons, young as he was, the fact of his having been the confident of the poetic premier obtained for him a character of ability and trustworthiness seldom, in that day, accorded to "dashing" guardsmen. He was at once accepted as a Conservative, accepted notwithstanding that one of his first votes was for Catholic emancipation, and was given to Sir Robert Peel who was looked upon as the "murderer" of Canning. He voted liberally on several other occasions, ominously in the seceding from his party, in favor of the principle of the Reform Bill; but his votes were invariably silent ones, and no particular attention being ever drawn to his unobtrusive peculiarities, he was classed with the mass of country gentlemen, and supposed to be no exception, to the uncomplimentary rule applying to that section of the legislature. He remained satisfied with his fame as a patron of horse-racing; and though a regular attendant at the house, and a keen lounger of men and of events, it was never suspected, even by his intimates, that any circumstances, however exciting, would induce him to shake off the *mauvaise honte*, and bring that ability, of which they knew him to be possessed, to the service of the state. All the world remembers the phenomenon of 1846. We ourselves do not forget the night, in the corn-law debate, when Lord George rose at twelve o'clock (hundreds having to ask, as they saw the uncouthly figure, "who's th-?") and we shall have in mind the effect produced by the man, who despite howlings, and laughter, talked on until three o'clock in the morning, and by the force of his dauntlessness, his fierce and reckless invective, and appalling mass of statistics, succeeded in convincing the country that he had delivered the best possible answer to the league. There can be no doubt of the honorable motives which impelled Lord George to throw himself into the hot struggle then proceeding; and there can be as little question of his success in securing for his party a dignified retreat.—His first effort in the House of Commons was a triumph; his manner was bad, and his matter was not unexceptionable; but, unlike Mr. Disraeli, who went hand and hand with him in the attack upon the treasury benches, he looked in earnest, and he sacrificed taste, tact, time, and temper in convincing his hearers that he was not trifling with them.—The house laughed heartily at the personalities of the then member for Shrewsbury; but, while they wondered at the orator who had come so suddenly to judgment, they listened gravely to Lord George and put up the best men to answer him. Mr. Cobden only spoke three times in those terrible tempestuous debates, and twice he confined himself to replying to Lord George Bentinck.—The protectionists were not ungrateful for the timely assistance; they cheered, shouted, and gave to the once silent member the unconditional leadership in the most dangerous session in which their principles had been exposed. Lord George succumbed to the repeal of the corn-laws; but he had gained his object in lengthening, for a time, public faith in a man who alone could have overthrown the old system, and Sir Robert Peel, beaten in a long-expected division, was compelled to throw up office. His indefatigable tormentors saw the right hon. baronet cross the house and place himself on the same bench with them: Mr. Disraeli was satisfied, but Lord George passed away, as indefatigable as ever, to prove that a mistake had been made, and that the country would be ruined if it were not early rectified. His opposition had been, not to Sir R. Peel, for whom it was quite clear he always entertained great reverence and some fear, but, honestly, to the measures, and he never ceased in his efforts to damage a free trade, and with him, a therefore dangerous government.

The rest of Lord George Bentinck's career is confined to the annals of the session just closed, and of the course he has pursued it is superfluous to speak. He combined some of the best and some of the worst characteristics of his class, and the view which will be taken of his sayings and doings will be recorded to political partialities. He was headstrong, violent, and in truth, somewhat vulgar; but he was also sincere in the many assaults he made upon his contemporaries, and in the general tenour of his conduct as a member of the house; and it may be acknowledged of him, by the warmest of his political enemies, that he was an opponent who was only easily conquered because of the evident untenability of the cause to which he was devoted. That he possessed great and peculiar talents, no one can dispute, and a warm, usually generous, and just disposition, constituted him a Liberal on every occasion when the corn-laws were not in question.—His support of emancipation of the Catholics, in his early days, was tendered in the same spirit in which, a few months ago, to the endangerment of his own party position, he gave his vote for the liberation of the Jews. He would, in fact, have been an ardent reformer if he had not been, for political-economical reasons, so furious a Protectionist. He was not, in any sense, a great man, and no enhanced parliamentary cleverness would ever have made him one; but his administrative qualifications were very great, his power in detail palpable, and his acuteness and correctness of mind have been readily allowed. It cannot be said that a party which exists but abstractedly will miss a leader who laboured only for a fable, and his decease can, in the circumstances of the hour, have little or no effect in the political circles wherein he was prominent; but his absence in the House of Commons, where in our constitutional theories, it is desirable to have the advocates of the wrong as of the right, was beyond doubt, valuable, and his absence will be noticed.—This, in such times, is some tribute to a member's virtue.

Of the private character of Lord George Bentinck, all men have ever spoken with respect. A patron of the turf, he was nevertheless, a man of retired and studious habits; and that ignorance of his real views and capacity, which enabled him so greatly to astonish the House of Commons, in the session of 1846, may be attributed the fact that he seldom went into society. He was an eremite both at London, at Doncaster, and even when in the House of Commons. Lord George Bentinck has died unmarried.

THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

MADRID, September. 6.

Ministers have at length taken alarm at the rapid progress made by the Carlists, both in Catalonia and Aragon, within the last fortnight. Gen. Pavia, in consequence of continued ill health, resigns the command, and General Cordova is supposed to be his successor, taking along with him Generals Oribe and Matey Alaiz, in the capacity of second in command and chief of the general staff. It is said that Cordova will not consent to accept the appointment unless a monthly sum of 25,000, 000 rials be placed at his disposal, on the last of every month in advance, for the support of his troops, &c., which, if assented to, will prove a most expensive affair for this unhappy country. Yet something must be done, because the Carlists spread far and wide, as must be the case so long as the inhabitants do not oppose them as they did during the former civil war. If Ministers do not succeed in giving popularity to the warfare against these *guerrillas*, little doubt need be entertained that the Moderado Government, and perhaps Isabella's throne likewise, will be overthrown shortly. An Administration which has increased the taxes from 850 millions in 1843 to 1,500 millions in the present year, without any portion of these funds being employed in the encouragement of industry, or in promoting which has caused upwards of 4,000 industrious persons to be transported to Africa and Asia, most of them without even undergoing the mockery of a trial, for their political opinions, cannot expect to possess the confidence of the nation at large; hence the total want of sympathy and support so much felt by the Narvaez Cabinet. The feeling that the Conde de Montemolin's Government might rule the country with more justice, mildness, and morality than the present one, gains ground; this will tell some day or other.

The Carlist force at present in arms against the Government is estimated at full 8,000 or 9,000 men; it will be no difficult thing for its rulers to double the number, if arms be not wanting, before the end of next month.

Of General Cordova's military talents we have yet to judge, on that if he does not carry a great military force into the field of battle, there is at the same time, nothing to be said against it; but Ministers must be sadly at a loss for officers when they found no other General to place their confidence in; he, as well as, Generals Oribe and Matey Alaiz are most intimate friends of M. Salmausca, now an emigrant in the south of France.

ADDRESS OF THE ORANGEMEN OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERAIGN,—We the Orangemen of British North America, fully appreciating and greatly prizing the many blessings which we enjoy as subjects of your Majesty, and as inhabitants of this portion of the mighty empire, over which you have been called in the Providence of God to reign, though distant from the Parent State, still feel a deep interest in its peace, happiness and prosperity, and bound to your Majesty's Throne, not more by duty, than by reverence, respect and love, deem this a fitting time, in union with our brethren in Ireland, to tender to your Majesty the renewed assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment.

We have long viewed with feelings of deep distress and horror, the attempts made by a faction in Ireland to cause a forcible disruption of the Union, which has so materially benefitted both countries, but we deemed that we best fulfilled our duties as loyal subjects by abstaining from introducing into this Colony any agitation on matters on which no expression of our sentiments could exercise any control, placing every reliance on the determination often expressed by your Majesty's constitutional advisers, to resist to the utmost every attempt to Repeal the Union.

Certain persons, however, in this province, have thought fit to agitate the question, and to hold meetings for the purpose of assisting by "every means" in their power, those engaged in the traitorous proceedings at home, and having heard the arguments advancing their position, that the Orangemen of British America, not only sanction the steps taken, but were prepared to render them assistance and support; we should be doing injustice to ourselves, and the fifty thousand loyal men whose principles are based upon the Constitution of 1688, and wrong to the law, did we not at once come forward and contradict in the most direct terms, this slanderous imputation.

Amidst all difficulties and discouragements, though great perils and great hazards, the Orangemen of Ireland have ever remained steadfast in their allegiance, and the same feeling which actuated our fathers, will ever be our guide. We hold no divided allegiance—we admit but one principle—and from that principle nothing can cause us to swerve. We therefore tender to your Majesty, this, the respectful assurance of our devoted attachment to your crown and person, with a full determination to resist, with all our power, every attempt that may be made to impair the unity of the empire; and should need be, to place at the disposal of your Majesty's representative in these Colonies the services of our whole body, who, as one man, stand ready to vindicate the Majesty of the Law, the integrity of the Constitution which placed your Majesty's ancestors on the throne, and thus prove their estimate of the value of a Free Government, constitutionally and justly administered.

Our constant and heartfelt prayer is, that it may please the Great Dispenser of events, to grant to you, our truly beloved Queen, long life and happiness; and, above all, strength from on high to hand down to your Majesty's successors, unimpaired the mighty empire, which, sheltered by his own outstretched arm, has stood firm amidst the shock of ages.

In the name and on behalf of the Orangemen of British America.

Office of the Grand Lodge, Toronto, June, 1848.

REPLY.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 17, 1848.

MY LORD,—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen, the loyal and dutiful address, which your Lordship transmitted to me for presentation, from the Orangemen of British America, tendering to Her Majesty their respectful assurance of attachment to her person and crown, and their services in support of Law and the integrity of the Constitution.

And I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's very obt. servant. G. GREY.

The Earl of Enniskillen, &c., &c., &c., Florence Court, Fermanagh.

MARMORA IRON WORKS.—Persons who have capital to invest, may find a very desirable opportunity in the Company now forming to work the Marmora Iron Foundry. The Marmora works are about 33 miles from Belleville, and are situated at Great Fall on the Crow River, running out of Crow Lake which is a little above the works. We have frequently visited the Marmora Works, and they always presented the appearance of a deserted village. A grist mill was working, and a store was open with a post office; else the scanty population on the wild and rocky concession of Marmora would scarcely vouch their way to the solitary works. A number of the settlers were induced to take up land in Marmora at the time when the iron works were in operation under Mr. Hayes the first proprietor, when they anticipated a near and good market for their produce. At the present time some of the settlers are in comfortable circumstances, but the majority are very poor. However the revival of iron business will benefit them all. The Prospectus shews the property of the works. There is also a school house and a Catholic church. The lands belonging to the works are 1800 acres, with a water lot in Belleville, given the fixed condition of carrying on the works, with 700 acres beside. Mr. Hayes, the original proprietor, had in addition 8,535 acres in the adjacent township of Belmont, and 1,700 in Marmora, or altogether no less than 12,735 acres. This land set down in the estimate of the estate on the Marmora Iron Works, when belonging to the next proprietor, the Hon. P. M'Gill, amounted to 14,000 acres, and were valued at £14,000 nine years ago. The estimate for the remainder of the estate was £9,770—or for all £23,770. Mr. M'Gill offered the whole property to the Government in 1838, when there was a project of working the ore beds with the hands of criminals, for £25,000, or deducting the land in Belmont for £20,000. But now the price of the property has greatly fallen, and that which was estimated in 1839 to be worth above £12,000 is sold now at £5250! And even adding J. Vannerman's outlay on the dilapidated premises of £2250, the purchase is very cheap. The capital required by Mr. Vannerman to in carrying on the business is £18,5000. And he calculates that this capital will bring a clear profit of £5000,—a very large profit, if realized. That it will be realized, few if any doubt who understand the matter. In comparing some of the items of the "probable returns" in the Prospectus, with the actual returns when the works were in operation, we find that no exaggerated account is now before the public. In 1826, the profits of working the new furnace six months in the year was stated at £1029; Do. the old furnace £2112; profits, on sales of merchandise, provisions, &c. per annum £1010; profits on 150 tons bar iron £1423; do. on the farm £290. The whole making a yearly revenue of £9145. This was the statement laid before the government in 1839. But Mr Van Norman estimates the net yearly revenue at £1115 less than the estimate founded on the actual working of the estate. We may suppose, therefore, that the estimate of the profits in the prospectus is rather under than over stated, which must impair great confidence in those wishing to embark their capital in the undertaking. We should like to see the Iron Works in Marmora flourish, as well as those in Madoc, as it would not only be a good investment for individuals but of great advantage to the Province.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

THE ACTIONS AGAINST THE PRESS.—The Court gave judgment yesterday on the demurrers in these actions.

Guey vs. Hincks.—In this case the defendant pleaded that he was not the proprietor of the *Pilot*, in which the libel complained of appeared; that an action had been brought by the Plaintiff against Messrs. Hagman and Donoghue, for the same libel; and that he had instigated a bailiff named Villon to bring a *qui tam* action against Messrs. Donohue & Co. for not enregistering their names as the proprietors of the said paper, and had thus acknowledges that Mr. Hincks was not the proprietor. These pleas was demurred to by the Plaintiff, who relied upon the registration of the defendant's name in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, the proof of the proprietorship. The Court now dismissed the demurrer, considering the question of the proprietorship one which it was the office of the jury to determine.

Villon vs. Donoghue, et al.—This was the *qui tam* action referred to above. It was brought by a common informer, who is a bailiff of the Court, to recover the sum of £240, being £5 per day for each publication of the *Pilot* newspaper, without due registration of the names of the proprietors at the office of the Clerk of the Peace. The defendants demurred to the action, on the ground that only one penalty could be sued for in the same action. The Court, however, dismissed the demurrer, having found English precedents to show that several penalties can be sued for, when they have been incurred under the same law. The case, therefore, now remains for hearing on the merits.

Guey vs. McDonald.—The Court intimated in this case that they were not disposed to confine plaintiffs to the strict mode of pleading adopted in England. It was sufficient that the plaintiff should allege he had been held up to ridicule, and that this had been done maliciously, to send the case before a jury to decide whether the allegations were true. They should therefore dismiss the demurrer.

Guey vs. Kinnear & Co.—The Court said that though the charge against these defendants was of a less extensive character than in the preceding case, they still felt compelled to allow it to go before a jury to decide if the plaintiff's allegations were well founded. The demurrer was accordingly discharged.

In the case of Guey vs. Hincks an exception had been taken by the Plaintiff to the Defendant's plea, which set forth that Mr. Hincks was not proprietor of the *Pilot* at the time the imaginary libels were printed and published. The Plaintiff contended that it should have been stated that Mr. Hincks had made the affidavit required by law, that he had ceased to be proprietor of the paper, as no *private* arrangement into which he might have entered would shield him from the responsibility of what was published in the paper. The Court decided that the Defendant's plea was good, and ordered the case to go to trial on that plea. It would be time enough to prove that Mr. Hincks was not proprietor of the paper when the case came before a jury. In the case of Villon vs. Hagman & Donoghue, the Court dismissed the Defendant's exception to the Plaintiff's declaration. The demurrers in the case of Guey vs. Kinnear, and The Same vs. McDonald, were also dismissed, the Court considering that there was sufficient set forth in the declarations to justify them in sending the two cases to trial. Thus it will be seen that the proprietors of the *Herald* and *Transcript* are, like ourselves to be put to all the expense and trouble of jury trials. Verily, it is time that the Press should have some surer protection from the malice and cupidity of public men than at present exists. To the result of these trials we look forward, however, with the utmost confidence, feeling well assured that twelve of our country men will not be found to consent by their verdict to establish the monstrous principle in Canada, that the public acts of public men are not fit subjects for comment, and that the Press—the mouth-piece of the people—must not dare to animadvert on the conduct of any one of the representatives of the people, however outrageous that conduct may be.

A great principle is now at stake; the utility, the very existence of the Press is at this moment menaced, and it is gratifying to find the Press of adverse parties for once uniting together to resist a common foe, and that from Gaspé to Sandwich, Guey finds not one defender, not even an apologist. These prosecutions, whatever be their result, will have at least one good effect,—they will shew Guey to the world in his true colours, and earn for him the well-merited and lasting contempt of all honourable men.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1848.

Nothing can possibly strike the traveller more, in Canada and the United States, than the difference between the treatment of hotel keepers by the steamboat proprietors of the two countries. In the United States, the utmost pains are taken to time the arrivals and departures, so that the hotels in the adjacent towns shall participate in the advantages derived from the influx of strangers often travelling for pleasure, and consequently in a disposition to expend money. In Canada, on the contrary, the opposite course is pursued—every way pains are taken to prevent the traveller from expending one shilling beyond the amount of his own fare. Take the passage from Hamilton to Montreal for instance. The traveller leaves Hamilton early in the morning; on arriving at Toronto, the Hamilton steamer runs alongside the Kingston boat, and transfers the traveller and his luggage, from vessel to vessel, free of expense. When the Toronto boat arrives at Kingston, the same mean trick is practiced, and thus the traveller is pushed on to Montreal, without benefitting either Toronto or Kingston, in the slightest degree. In the United States how different a line of conduct is practised. The passenger leaves Lewiston for New York. Arriving at Rochester, three hours are allowed for him to run up to the city and expend his loose change. At Oswego, the passenger is compelled to go to an hotel for breakfast &c. At Syracuse and Albany, the same thing takes place, and when he does reach New York, he can count upwards of one pound expended on his road, exclusive of his fare. The consequence of this is, that in the United States hotels are handsome, spacious and well kept; affording a livelihood to the keeper, and a fair interest for his investment to the householder. In Canada, the hotels are mean and shabby; the keepers are ever in the Sheriff's hands, and no property is less productive to the freeholder than hotels. A proof of which is the melancholy fact that neither in Toronto or Kingston is there a single house of entertainment having pretensions to the name of a First Class Hotel, such as is to be found in every fourth rate village in the United States.

The excuse for this shabby conduct towards the hotel keepers, viz.: that the public is benefitted thereby, is all a fallacy. It may be pleasing to the traveller in Canada to be passed on from boat to boat, like a bale of goods, free of all expense but one; but as the same person submits, while in the States, to a different treatment without complaint, it is but fair to infer, that he would be equally contented in Canada, were he used in like fashion.

Let us see what would be the result to Kingston, were the policy we recommend adopted. Allowing each steamboat to bring down the lake fifty passengers daily, and supposing that these fifty persons were compelled to go to an hotel for breakfast, &c., the money laid out each morning would be probably ten pounds. And allowing the River boats to bring up the same number daily, the same expense for dinner &c. would be incurred. These twenty pounds a day would enable hotel keepers to live; and in time, would lead to the establishment of hotels worthy of the province, and in no way inferior to those of the United States.

We are fully aware that while the present Post Office Arrangements are in existence, no satisfactory change can take place; but as these contracts are about expiring, we trust that the steamboat proprietors will take this subject into their attentive consideration, and devise some means by which other people, who equally serve the public, may live as well as themselves. If they do not, they cannot be surprised if they find the injured parties exercising the *lex talionis*, and by encouraging a stiff opposition, right themselves.

But there is one change which the steamboat proprietors can at once adopt, and by doing so, materially assist an industrious and useful class of people. We mean the Carters and Cabmen. Instead of taking the Lake boat alongside the River boat, and shifting the passengers and their luggage, without expense, the vessels should lie at their respective wharves, and allow the passengers to shift themselves. This they would do at an individual expense of one shilling; but's aggregately, this shilling would enable the Carters and Cabmen to live, and provide better conveyances and better horses for their customers. As for imagining that the public are grateful for this saving of their money, that is another fallacy. Let either of the two great steamboat proprietors in Western Canada, Mr Hamilton or Mr. Bethune, fall into difficulties or poverty, and then they would experience how much the gratitude of the public amounts to. The public is an ungrateful brute, and like other brutes, kindness is thrown away upon him.

The subject we have written upon is one which has excited our attention for some time past. It is one to which we shall often recur. However hopeless and difficult the task, we feel an inward sensation that success will ultimately attend our endeavors to better the condition of the hotel keepers in Canada.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

MR. EDITOR,—

DEAR SIR:—As the time is fast approaching, when the law makers of this land are again to meet each other in Parliament, permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to call their attention, as well as that of all sensible and just men, to the weakness, or rather, inadequacy of the law, as regards Innkeepers. There is a want of improvement in the law somewhere, and I beg your indulgence, while I give my opinion, as to the particular points therein, which requires amendment. The chief point which seems to me to want improvement, is this.

The law compels every Innkeeper to keep his house open at all seasonable hours, for the accommodation of the public, and to keep lights, fires, good beds, and comfortable accommodations of all kinds, and in every other respect, carry themselves in conformity with the laws laid down for their guidance, for which they have to pay in country villages, the sum of eight pounds per annum.—Now, what I want to bring before the public, is this. If the law compels Innkeepers to keep each and every one of the above regulations, which it unquestionably does; why not at the same time insert clauses in the law, to protect them in the collection of their honest dues, the same as a trader in any other line of business. But no, the wise law makers say, it is true, we make you pay eight pounds a year for being the slaves of the public, nevertheless, we cannot recognize your bills, there is no provision made for the collection of them. Now, Sir, I hold, that if it be not law, it is at least common justice, that the same rule which compels them to pay the above sum annually for license, should, at the same time, protect them in the collection of their honest debts. I confess I cannot see how a line of distinction sufficiently nice can be drawn, to deprive so useful a class of the community of a right which the meanest subject under the crown enjoys. I trust what I have said here will be the means of stirring up a feeling in the proper quarter, in behalf of the Innkeepers of this province, and place them beyond the power of some worthless gentlemen, who are in the habit of taking at times, give a great deal of trouble, and walk off in the end without as much as thanking the landlord for his kindness. This is a circumstance of every day occurrence in this province, which might very soon be got rid of, if the Innkeeper had the same privilege of collecting his Grog bill, that the Merchant has of collecting his merchandise account. I will drop the subject for present, and if anything I have said in this communication, will have the desired effect, then my object will be attained.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours Respectfully. JOHN JAMES.

Richmond, Oct. 17, 1848.

The Orator of the West.

Misery makes a man acquainted with strange bedfellows. The impertinence to which the editor of a Canadian newspaper submits, in the shape of communications, is enough to disgust any mind but one well accustomed to the degrading occupation.—The following letter was received by mail in the early part of the week. The writer is a madman who delights in the appellation of "the Orator of the West." The occasion of his wrath having been drawn down upon our devoted head, is having copied into the *British Whig*, a paragraph stating, that the "Orator" had decamped from Picton, without paying his bills. In publishing Mr. James Spencer Lidstone's letter, we have denuded it of a vast deal of very superfluous blasphemy:—

To the Editor of the British Whig.

BELLEVILLE, 17th Oct., 1848.

G—d! eternally d—n your soul, you infernal heartless old scoundrel! by the A——y J——h! when I come to Kingston I'll rip your guts out. I'll learn you, or rather your d——d soul, (for your bloodless carcass shall not exist) never to copy the effusions of a d——d blackguard like yourself. Through jealousy he put it in his miserable rag, because I patronized, on the second day, the other paper of the town in which he lives, in order to *illustrate* my Advertisements. Although I had "crowded houses" in that paltry town, the amount received was but 7s 6d, for which sum I never delivered an Oration in my life. What was I to do *to clear up old scores* but to go back to Belleville, renowned for hospitality? Two days after I sent them the amount due, and they must have received it on the same day that the mean and heartless assertion appeared in that rascally journal.—But why need I mention all this to you who have no spirit?!! Low wretched, time-serving, truckling reprobate!!! If ever anything of worth appears in the world, you are the first to raise your slimy, reptile paw against it. I have letters of introduction to the leading men of Western Canada, and I have one to yourself, on my arrival in Kingston, (and I stayed but an hour) but I was told by a gentleman of power and affluence that my fame and prospects would be d——d for ever, did I present that letter to you. I have already made arrangements for a *libel suit*, of which beware! And when I launch out the thunders of my muse, I will give you a dose that never was invented from the days of Galen down to the present. I will trace your character up from your early youth down to now!—I will make you the scoff, the scorn, the jeer, the pest of the Press and the people, and tremble while you read! C——t and the A——y J——h! would be traitors to the sacred cause of truth and justice, did they forever allow you to escape the arrows of Heaven's vengeance; but language would fail to convey an idea of the utter detestation in which I, and all good men of spirit, must ever hold you, for I proclaim you one of the veriest villains that ever cursed the rolls of time. May no bright day illuminate your destiny! but a worse than Dante's gloom encircle your existence, transitory, and eternal. Why need I write thus? You know me not, or, you would never have put me in *such a light* in your paper. May H—ll rage wild through your coward heart, in time to beat against your naked soul, through all eternity. Pro e fails me!

Infernal engine rack your villain's head,
And d——n dwell around your dying bed.
Swell'd with crime your loathsome corpse shall burst
Into the grave by every muse accursed.
Let H—ll receive you rectited in chains,
D——d to the hottest focus of its flames.

JAMES SPENCER LIDSTONE.

NOTE.—The following is cut from among the arrivals at Hamilton, in the *Journal & Express*:—"The Hon. James Spencer Lidstone from Picton, universally regretted, as he left behind various small liabilities, which it is probable he will never return to discharge. He carried with him a landlords blessing, which, it is presumed, will somewhat impede his progress, as it is of anything but a light character.

THE MESSRS. MACE.—By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Messrs. Mace have established another "Portrait Gallery" in one of the rooms of the old Town Hall, in the market place; so that they are now fully prepared to carry on their mystical Art in both quarters of the City. Mr. F. Mace, the younger, has charge of the studio above referred to, and his brother, Mr. B. H. Mace, continues to take *unfading* impressions of his visitors at the Lambton House. During the latter gentleman's stay in Toronto, he executed an almost incredible number of Portraits, amongst which are several of the most eminent men of the sister City, including, of course, many gentlemen of the "Fourth Estate," whom we were happy to recognize. The vast collection of Portraits on view, is decidedly one of the very best we remember having seen. Nor are their operations alone confined to this, the Portrait branch of the study. Private residences, and public buildings are taken by them in the highest style of the art: as instances of which we may cite the view of Osgoode Hall, the City Hall, and various other views of buildings in and about Toronto, which for beauty and softness cannot be surpassed by the finest engravings of the day. To gentlemen in this locality who may wish to have their town or country residences taken in a style far superior to that of the generality of Photographers, the present short stay of the Messrs. Mace presents an excellent opportunity, which they would do well to improve. A glance at the huge case at the door of the Lambton House will suffice to clear us of the charge of puffing. When this mysterious Art was first brought to light, it was strictly confined to Portraits. These, at the best, were scarcely distinguishable—mere shadows of the persons they were intended to represent; and so faulty was the impression, that they were liable to fade in a very short time. But of late years, so many valuable improvements have been made, that, not only is the portrait brought out in the most perfect possible manner, but it is impossible for them to fade, when the picture receives the finishing touches of one who thoroughly understands the Art. The improvements made by the Messrs. Mace alone, entitle them to rank first amongst the disciples of this delightful study in which they so much excel.

☞ THE LIBELS OF THE MONTREAL PRESS. At length an attempt, likely to be successful, is being made effectually to restrain the licentiousness of the Montreal Press. The somewhat notorious Colonel Gugy has instituted Law Proceedings against several of the Montreal newspapers, and is certain to put the publishers to great expense, whether he gain his suits or lose them. As to the gallant and vindictive Colonel having real cause of present action we are in much doubt; but as no one can forget the horrible and beastly things said of him, three years ago, by the Montreal Herald and others; things which if true, never should have been published; and if untrue, the scandal the greater;—it does not in the least surprise us to see that the gallant Colonel's memory is equally retentive when probably the other parties would be anxious to forget and forgive. See in another column some extracts from the *Herald* and *Pilot*.

☞ A YOUNG WINTER.—On the night of Tuesday last, a heavy fall of snow took place in this neighborhood. Owing to the extreme coldness of the weather, it was sometime ere this early and unusual fall of snow disappeared.

☞ MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Pilot* announces in its usual demi-official way, that for sundry good and sufficient reasons of state, the Administration have determined on postponing the Meeting of Parliament until after the Christmas Holidays. What an utter nonentity is the Governor General in the present position of political affairs. His convenience, wish, or pleasure is never considered or consulted, and his name is scarcely ever mentioned. Every thing is done by, and for the Ministry! This is very right and proper.—But why pay £7500 a year for the useless pageantry of a Governor General without power or influence? Why not add £1000 a year to the pay of the Commander of the Forces, and let him do dummy?

A SINKING FUND.

The official statement of the Revenue will probably astonish some of the natives. However, the exquisite poet Francis Hincks will no doubt refuse to sing small when this document comes to be analysed, and the prince of cooks, Robert Baldwin, will have some superior intuportable sauce ready, and serve it up with a calf's head in the form of a delicious *hash*. It will be seen that although the increase of the revenue for the year ending July 5th, 1848, has been £16,519, the decrease for the quarter ending the same day, has been £18,979—of which a decrease in Customs of £38,672—and in public works of £6,981 form two items. In the name of common sense how are matters to be carried on? The debentures have been of great temporary comfort—they have been glorious glasses of grog to warm the feelings (we had written "heart," but Pat said "don't be after telling such a whopper,") of the above named port but alas! all that's bright must fade, these *post obits* must be paid at last, and with interest too—and the Provincial Revenues are mortgaged for their amount—there's the rub!! Verily these Liberals have proved their anti-conservatism, in good set figures—they have not been able even to conserve a decent prospect of any provincial funds except unfortunately a—*Sinking Fund.—Patriot.*

The *Fredericton [N. B.] Reporter* of the 4th instant, says,—"We are informed, on the best authority, that our Canadian boundary line difficulties are at last settled, and on terms which recognize the full rights of New Brunswick. We believe the difference between the line marked out some time ago by the Hon. Surveyor General of this Province, and that now adopted, is very trifling."

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Reported Expressly for the British Whig.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18th, 7½ O'clock P. M.

The flour market very dull. Superfine quoted 26s 3d a 26s 6d. No transactions worth reporting. Wheat 5s a 5s 1d. In other articles nothing to note.

ARRIVALS THIS AFTERNOON.

Cashmere, Glasgow—general cargo.
Sanlar Johnny, Liverpool, do do.
Mary Allen, Liverpool, do do.

The English mail per *Britannia* passed River du Loup this morning at nine o'clock.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18th, 7½ P. M.

ASHES—$5, 13½ for both kinds.
COTTON—one eighth lower since the steamer.

FLOUR.—The market heavy in the morning, lots of Western and strait were picked up at $5,25. On change the market was firmer, and no fair lots could be bought below $5,37½. $5,11 for strait Genesee, Troy, &c. Pure Genesee sold at $5,11 a $5,50. Shippers kept out of market.

MEAL—without change.
RYE FLOUR—$3,75.

GRAIN.—For wheat there is a fair enquiry for shipment and milling, but the market is not firm: 17,000 bushels Genesee at $1,25 Ohio at $1,11 a $1,14.

CORN heavy in the morning, but became firmer on change. Sales at 65c a 69c for low mixed; 69c a 71c for high mixed; 72c a 71c for flat yellow; round yellow at the close, 73c.

RYE 68c.
BARLEY 71c a 72c.
OATS, 35c for good.

PORK.—The market unsteady, and no quotations; 600 bbls. sold, part at $9,62 a $,75 and $12,62½.

LARD 7½ a 8c.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, 7 P. M.

IRELAND.—O'Brien's Counsel demanded a copy of his indictment and list of the witnesses to be produced against him according to English law, but according to the decision of the court at Clonmel, no such right exists. Another point of dissatisfaction was the great disproportion between Protestants and Catholics from the jury panel. The trial is to precede, these attempts to gain an advantage for Mr. O'Brien having failed. On Wednesday Mr. Whiteside, counsel for the prisoner entered upon his defence. The Chartists trials in London have been concluded; conviction has been the usual result. Mooney the Irish confederate, Cuffey, Lacaymer and Mullins, sentenced to transportation for life. Several of the less prominent conspirators pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five years and