Extracts from late English Papers. statute which makes comparing the Queen's

on the Trials of Smith O'Brich and others.

Address of the Chief Justice den-" by several cases artually adjudged on by the opinion of text writers on this branch of the law, that all attempts to de the King from his royal state or title, to estrain his person or to levy war against him and all conspiracies, crasultations, or agreements for the accomplishment of these objects, are overt The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne then addressed the jury as follows ;- Lord Viscount Saimale, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury of Tipperary .- I feel nesured that you sets of compassing and imagining the death of participate in my feeling, and in that of every | the King." I have now closed the observations and cited the authorities which I hope person who has the peace and happeness of are sufficient to explain to you what is meant the country sincerely at heart, of rextet that in this elatute and in the indictment which Her most Gracions Majesty has now, after the transcribes its terms by "compassing or imalarge of a very few months, found it necessagining the death of the mountch." ry to issue the commission which has just been read to you, whereby she calls upon now to tell you that the crime of high treason consists altogether in the intention; the her subjects to aid her by performing their duty in the administration of the criminal law | mere intention, the mere design against the King's life or his Imperial authority is the ofof the land. Distressing and deplorable as ence created by the statute; but as intention: such a measure would be under any circumor design is in all cases, at least in the generstances, it becomes so in the last degree when rality of cases, almost universally to be inferw . know that the measure has originated in and from se's, from dec'a stione, written or machinations and attempts which constitute o al-that intention so to be collected must the crime of high treason-a crime the highhave for its basis, and as the proof of it, the est in degree which a subject of the realm or a member of the community can commit-A erime whose object is the total destinction of can dive into the secrets of his fellow-creatures; the thoughts of our hearts are known par social system-the subversion of all seentity of life and property, and one which no human being can contemplate without knoxdesigns must always be collected from acts ing that it must lead to the shedning of huand declarations, and those means by which in the ordinary course of life we judge of man blood, and must entail upon the country ail the borrors and the miseries of civil and men's intentions; and the law with respect .o. social war. As I have allo-led to the former high treason which consists in intention makes it requisite for the crown to specify Special Commission, under which the greate particularly in its indictment the overt actsnumber of you were called upon to perform your duties in January last. I think it but I that is, the acts dore and the means used by just, and so far satisfactory to observe that the the party charged for the purpose of effectuating that intention. Accordingly, the indicterimes and outrages which formed the subject of your investigation at that pe ind do ment which will be submitted to you will connot appear to have any connexion, as far as I I uin the overtacts, whatever they may be. am informed, with the matters which will be on which the crown relies, and in support now come under your consideration. On the lof these they must satisfy you that some our contrary. I have reason to believe, and I do for more of these west ante have actually sincerely hope, that the firm administration taken place; and you must be satisfied by of the law, under that commission, and at the evidence which the Crown may submit the assizes which have since intervened, have to you, that one or more, of the overt acts been attended with the most sulutary effect. have actually been committed in the manne: and will justify the hope of the restoration of in which they are stated to have been compeace and order in the country. Gentlemen, mitted. But it is further necessary for you the crime of high treason is one happily of to attend to this-that not only must one or no e next acts be scoved, but one overt act such measual occurrence, and with respect to which there are peculiar provisions that do must be proved by two witnesses, or there not belong to the investigation of other must be several overt acts proved by two discrimes or mislemeanours, that I think it my livet witherses. You will not be justified in duty, in order to assist in the discharge of finding the bill of indictment unless there be yours, to point out to you the peculiarities of two witnesses to prove the same head of trea-the law relative to that charge, in order that son-two witnesses to one overt act, or two you may regulare your course accordingly, witnesses to several overt ac's, you will, and see in which way the evidence which thereto e, can fully attend to that consideramay be laid before you is to be applied when then when the witnesses in support of the in-You come to consider the indictment. But, in dictment shall be under exemination. And the first instance, in order to make these ob- look, with respect to that which is the subscreations on the nature and course of the stance of the charge, the intention to be inproceeding perfectly intelligible, I think it ferred from or expressly proved, if it can be my duty to give you a general -- and but a by avertacts. It is to be inferred from acts, very general-outline of the nature of the writings or specebas, or from some general race, as it appears to me on the permat of the declarations, which, so for as regards more informations which have been laid before me | a al declarations not testified by writing, yo on the part of the Crown. Gentlemen, it ap- ought to pay no recard to as acts of treasm political to by or society, formed for political counciled with some design, or some conspipurposes, held its meetings and conducted its | racy, or some direction or incitement. Words proceedings in the city of Unbilin. At the sea by the needless do not constitute acts of high meetings three were a number of disfluencia- | the issue; it is only in coon vion with acts tore and seditions spreenes delivered by the they become evidence of the intention; and leading members of that body. About the when you are considering the evidence with middle, or towards the latter end of July. we sweet to the intention, the substance of the plored; but to confound the screams of distinct of public discussion, complaint terms with the war-cry of rebellion, to infer monstrance, and petition, with an involuble or some of them, appeared in different parts serve is this - and that is, the rule applying general dislayalty from partial discontent, is sanctity; - when, arting in such a energy. of the south of freland, and at last soom to mail our dealther and transactions and inter- alike unjust to the people and to their rulers, you utter denunciations which courts . I'm Tipperary the cene of their further operations | accessary to be observed whenever a ques-Accordingly, a large body of prople were as- tion of intention or knowledge becomes the of England from the real character of the s-mb'e I and were that angued, and up in more sum and substance of the charge-to presume than o e ore sor it was distinctly announced a m n to me to that which is the natural and that there was to be an a many of the prople increasing effect of his own declarations and possible. with the view of severing beand from the acts. Having now concluded the observa-British commions and erecting it into an in- tions I had to make upon this branch of the dependent king-lom. In pustance of those statute and this particular charge, I repeat ciently imposing to discourage, and, if need home-you compel me, as one of the: who instructions, which extended to the pro- again, you will take care not to find the inenting of arms by any mean. whatsoever, dietment onless the first species of tre ent he smility take place; but the few hundred men of your Excellency (I do not use the charges legal or otherwise, in the last week of July establishment by two witnesses two witnesses several bodies of armed men appear to have es to the same overlact or two with sees to yet rentured to emulate the example of the myself.) to demund that you shall eit day congregated in various pasts of the country; different overt acts. Theother class of counts they were matchalled and trained, and office to which your attention will be directed tocers, or some occasions at least, were nomi- quires very little observation from me, and it nated at their meetings as leaders; barri- is by that class of counts by which the party codes were erected in some parts of the counching is will be alleged to have levied was try, which on one occasion had the off et of an our Sovereign lady the Qg-en in her real n. obstructing the march of Her Majesty's troops, That charge is one which must be, and which and which upon one occasion appear to have will be in the indictment, grounded on one or been designed for preventing the arrest of per- more ove t acts, and the rule in this particusons against whom warrants had been issued. Her as to the new seity of having two witness-On the 29th of July these proceedings appear es is the same as there in a now stated to you, to have reached, for that time at least, their But the levying of war must be evidenced by consummation. A body of police on its insurrection and actual force. It is otherwise march to the scene of the disturbance that had not within the meaning of the suffute " a taken place, was encountered and nearly sur- leveling of war." But furthers it grust be a tounded by different armed to lies of men; levying of war not for any private, personal, the result was that they took shelter in a or particular or jet-it must be for the purphone, and there an actual conflict took place pose of some general innortation, and I have between them and the amailants. Upon the no hesitation in telling you that if it should same day another body of police was similar- appear on the evidence to your satisfaction ly assertled. The result in b th cases you that the object of this insurrectionary mayprobably banw. This is all I think it necesment was the severence of Ireland as a part to lay before you, preparatory to the of the united kingdom from the remainder, statement of those rules, which in respect to the law of chief treason are made for your and erecting it into an independent Power, that would be such a purpose as the statute it, for the regulation of the Court, and for the seco ity of the subject. The indesinent, as I am informed, will contain two the grand jury did not understand his lorddefined classes of counts, and rath of thuse ship, whether there must be two witnesses to pelate to a a distinct treas in ; both are foundevery overt act, or one witness to each of edies the provisions of a very ancient statute Elevent III. and without troubling you with cient if ane overt act is proved by two witthe details of the language of that statute it pesses. Any one overt act so proved will is sufficient for my purpose-and I think for beilly your finding the indicament; or there ving already deeply suffered from acts of treayears—to say that it contains amongst others, two provisions relating to two distinct species and another overt net proved by another witof treason which are the subject of the indictment, and which you will have to investigate. The first of those is expresse I, in the language of that day, to be " compassing the death of the Queen," and that, as I have before given found true hills against William Smith O'Briyou to understand, is the treason charged by en, Terence Bellow M'Manus, Jones Orchard, Dennis Lighte, and Patrick O'Donnell. one or more of the counts of the indictment

Sovereign, The Soceign being in our constitution the representative of the state, any attack on the sovereign power of the State is, under this state, to be treated an attempt upon the person of the monarch, and therefore you will not have to consider whether the personal death or actual injury to the person of the Queen was intended, but whether the design, as proved by the overt acts stated indictment were of a character which comes under the description of an attack on the sovereign power of the state. I shall put before you some instances to show columns was lately paraded by rebel officers feeling. that I have correctly stated the law, and that by comparing the detah of the Queen you are to understand the crime of aiming at the destraction of her sovereign power; and it matters not whether that design be to depose her from her imperial authority over the entire of we are told pervades this district, and of the or a part of her dominious; the crime of depaing, and the crime of compassing her death, will be equally committed, whether the object he to depose her from the whole or only a part of her possessions. I shall now by the announcement in one of the local pa- us by a host from that city. read to you from authors of very high authori- pers of the flight of its proprietor and of many ty in the law, Mr. Justice Feater and Lord of its neighbors, together with most of the recent disturbances at Leghorn ; its continen-Tenterden, some passages to show you that I have correctly explained the worsts of the law Langrishe. Mr. Flood, &c., to seek a refuge before it reaches us.

** compassing the death of the Queen's to in Kitkenny from the violence of an armed. A melanchuly trage Poster, in describing the crime of companing the monarch, says "Anything wilfully or deliberately done, or attempted, whereby the King's life may be endangered ; therefore measures for deposing or imprisonof complication, are overt acts of this treasons tion of the garrison of that city, and tun the (about 8d.) was made in payment, with which sick of being birmed backed down in so the stall, one of the lazza on i King Seath, though you will observe that dangerous a locality.

Illowerer, the morn than the says, 40 Offences which are not consisting the morn than says, 40 Offences which are not consisting the morn than says, 40 Offences which are not consisting the morn than the says, with great the says, with great the says the have with great propriety been being at an the same rule, as having a tenfatel end ; and therefore the entering into masseres in concert with foreigners or others factor to as invasion of this kingdom, or eniog into a feerign country, or even propos-

which you will have to consider. Gentlemen,

by compassing the death of the Queen, it is

not meant merely to impute, or under the cir

emmetances at all to impute a design against

the personal life or personal safety of the

leath treason. And again "it has been setled,"-this is the language of Lord Tenter-

At Castle Mo ris bosnitality was the order of the day, and we accordingly drove through the park to the stables and put up our buggy. Judge of my astonishment when I neared the house, I descried the Rev. Sir Richand Langrishe on the lawn, conversing in a state a; pirently of most perfect composure and security with Father Cullen, the celebrated frier of Knoctopher! I pass so little · my time in this country that the names of the greater part of the gentlemen present were not known to me; but Sir Wheeler Cuffer, Sir John Power, Mr. Langrishe, of Bellyduffe, Mr. Flood, of Flood Hall, the eldest and a vonneer son of Mr. de Montmoreney, the Rev. Mr. Packe, the incumbent of Emisnas, Colonel Wemyst, Mr. Sultivan, M. P., Mr. Walsh, the agent of Lord Ormonds, Mr. Ryan, the agent of Loro Clifden, Mr. Untchinson, Mr. Hunt, of Jerpoint, Mr. Bull, the wealthy miller of Thomastown, many other respectable residents, and farmers

the prople, were there. Gentry, tenantry, and p-asontry having crowded together about Mr. Douglas' cart, the sale commenced, and continued till 6 o'clock, the late gaing off at good prices and after a brisk competition. All parties app-aed to be in good humor with one another-not an angry word, not a gesture of disrespect or impatience, not one single dispute or indication of all-feeling, exhibited itself during the

whole day. The practice at Castle Morres when the hounds visit that neighborhood was observed to-day. The acquaintances of the family, the neighbors and the neighbors' friends, forms in the dining room of the marsion at 2 every thing that the most experienced cateror could think of for the gratification and refreshment of the inward man-and, the least admisture open, and "the came" almost within sight, Sarely, Sir, this is a very mild form of inprrection; surely it is hard, ve y hard, when misguided men are about to stand on trial for their lives, that England should be frighted from her propriety and the Government coerced into severity by over colored accounts

have attempted to describe, took place. That anxiety and alarm exist in the mind meany firm, intelligent, an Hoyal men whom met this morning at Castle Morris is true; but it is not alarm for personal safety; it is not the dread of armed rebellion and the subversion by it of legitimate authority; but, as I learnt from those host acquainted with the country and most interested in the preservation of order, a prudent and well goomded and and from the near relative of a gotteman prehension that a vast population will, as the days grow short, and during the coming winbe without employment and without fool, reduced to the horrible afternative of organ-

of the state of a distict in which the prace

ful—I had almost said happy—scene which I

zed glunder or death by famine. That excesses of all kinds may be been of this dire culturity which neither priests not lenglased extract, to decounce as "coninal" land'oids car prevent, and which many of the efforts of those who have been enged in them must at are, is too probable. That the constitutional agitation in Ireland. pressure of it has been accelerated by the inconsiderate and cruel conduct of a few in 'i- | city as a private nobleman, and past man, viduals, probably the nominal owners of es- | but in that of representative of our net gratates, which will soon change mailers under close Sovereign - of her who is the chief Sir John Ramiliy's Art, is much to be de- | equidian of a constitution which so made of law, but a rele and has the mischievous effect of diverting lice have within a very few years to abelly evil with which they have to deal, thereby the Imperial Parliament itself, althout inrendering its alleviation difficult if not im- | vited to them by all the hostility that in ap-

> No one can do a'd the promiety of maintaining in these districts a military force suili- of these realms has also most righteons for old Border foragers, and their proceedings are the accuracy or the application of the more like the e of a blinton Diesera time a

I enclose my eard for your satisfaction, And am your obed't very't. A CONSTANT READER. Thomastown, Sept. 18.

THE NEAPOLITANS AND SICILIANS.

MALTA, September 12. Although the prevailing quiet of our city cal news that can interest the reader at home. yet in our immediate neighborhood events are who feel concerned in the result of that strug- effect the repeal of an act of Padianat which ele now at its crisis between the Sicilians and

You are, doubtles, before this, in possession of the fact that the threat-ned flotilla left Naples to attack the Messinese in their forteress, which was commanded by the citadel, already in prosession of the Royal forces.

Lord Suirdale said, that some gentlemen of

The Lord Chief Justice .- It will be suff-

Real State of Ireland.

To the Editor of the T.mes.

Siz.-The editor and the renders of the

I send you the a lvertisement of a sale of

farming stock which I attended this day in

in uniform-two from Alreay Hill, on which

the insurgents are alleged to be encamped,

and three or four from the famous slate quar-

ries of Catrick-on-Suir; at this place some

the rebel army.

Ahout 18,000 men were poured into the city from steamers and men-of-war; those men were landed at various points of the city, cothe Lawn, and the citadel within. Among the multitudes landed were some 2,500 of the King's famous guard, comprising Swiss soldie:s. On landing, 600 of them, declaring they abjured the authority of their Sovereign, laid down their arms ; but the Messinese, bamust be one overt act proved by one witness chery, fracful that more lurked under the uncalled-for and sudden affection they had now transferted for their enemy, cut them to pieces. Thus was punished an act of treachery to their king, or one contemplated to from court until 10 minutes to 5 o'cl-ck, when

they returned, and anounced that they had their enemy. The fight that ensued after the bravest nation-the Messinese, wen, wemendant children united in the struggle for Averty-drove them back to their citadel, and many who had left it in hoper of victory re-turted no more. The whole day was given Times must be alike anxious not to be deceived to the lattle, and on the next, when the steaproting the disturbances which now unhappi-

by the false and exaggerated statements res- mer left, in will raged. The Gladiator steam-frigate and the French ly disgrace the counties of Kilkenny and steamer Panama were crowded with people who had sought shelter on board, and the mos-profuse inspirality was bestowed.

Such is the a count of the battle up to the park of Castle Morris, the mansion of the 3rd and 4th; and it only remains to add that de Montmorancy family, situated half way several acts of cruelty were performed by the between Knoctopher and Glenbower, four Messinese which tarnish their honour as a miles from Kells-which I learn from your nation, and condemn them as men of brutal

Later news has reached us, that the citadel me to give it you with confidence. It was ascertained that the amountation

symptoms of the insurrectionary spirit which the citadel was expensed, that it could not hold out 10 hours longer, and that a truce had panie created by it, might reasonably be ex- been refused; this came from some Royalists who had escaped to the Gladiator, and reached Indeed, I had been deterred two days ago Malta by the Merlin. The news, or rather It is not necessary for me to allude to the

resident gentry of the vicinity, Sir Richard tal position will enable you to receive it long

A melanchuly tragedy has occured at Namean an attack upon her Imperial authority. Sanditti. The wonder in my mind was how, plex. As the story reached Maila in a letter inder such circumstances, the Mount Motris from a person in whom every confidence may family, respected and beloved though they be placed, it would appear that two English he by their neighbors, rich and poor, could travellers sallied fouth to enjoy the luxury of think of a public sale of their superfluous an oyster repast. They were accompanied stock, and how Mr. Douglas, the worthy and by some young gentlemen of the flag-ship. tioneer of Kilkenny, could torego the protection repast finished, a tender of two carlines. that is the overt act of compassing the risk of being himself knocked down in so the owner of the stall, one of the lazza on i was not extisfied, and an alternation ensued. However, the morning being benetiful, my From two the price was increased to four, utionity got the better of my produces, and and, subsequently, five carlines were poid. arrived about 11 o'clock in the company of In the meantime a mob had assembled, and gentleman farmer well acquainted with as the travellers proceeded home they were these parts—a man with a large lamily of followed. After proceeding about 200 or 300 young children-unattended and marmed, at yards, one was assumited from behind, and Castle Morrie, within half an hour's murch of gave notice to his companion, was how attacked immediately, and finally fell with five wounds, You will see from the advertisement that a and is no more. His companion, not so badly

large quantity of ewes, fat wethers, and wounded, hastened home, and, under medical large quantity of ewes, fat wethers, and large quantity of ewes, fat wethers, and lambs, 2') superior milch cows with their calves, the Kinz's death." And again, allows, 40 head of cattle, two, three, and four-year-old fat bullocks and heiders, if acres of the statute may be beauth within this of compassing the King's death, two of prime wheat in field stacks, three acres of potatoes, six of turnips, thirty of well-aved hey in cocks, and a number of stacks, three acres of potatoes, and a number of stacks, three acres of potatoes, and a number of stacks, three acres of potatoes, and a number of stacks, three acres of potatoes, and a number of stacks, three acres of potatoes, and a number of stacks, three acres of potatoes, and a number of stacks, three acres of potatoes, and a number of the status within this branch of the policeman or soldier was on the ground—no last occounts left to had discovered the auas-century."

armed retainers of the family to protect the sin, but refused to denounce him, unter the BRITISH WHIG rich booty from the rapacity of the rebel co m plea of danger to himself befalling with any enouncement made, even of so grap a cul-

(From the French Papers)

We rend in the Union :- " We hav receired by Toulon letters dated the 11th which give frightful details on the events when the ceded and followed the taking of Methe Neapolitan army. According a eye witnesses, the war is not one of Chattans. but a deeparate struggle of compitale, Justitcents of Messina toasted Neapolitan daters on late them! This horrible feast is referrenately not a fall'e : it preceded an alled forth terrible reprisals. Is the word returning to the savage state? The Non-tetans replied to these excesses by other consess The lown taken by a smill, was given in the fire and pillage, to murder and violatis, Latters are filled with heartreading epistes. epulation of 60,000 souls is in flight a description air. 5,000 were received by the reach man-of-war the Hercule, 2,000 by th Paulama; it was impossible to receive mo, and these unfortunates were packed primell. Many women and children died of situation on board these ships. The Duchess de Nova. saved amid t a timesand perits in a watche ishing tout, was able to reach Naples Gene ral Pitangieri remains mader of theire. The Neapolitan flag floats from all the ets."

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL AG'N. By way of carrying favour with h gronm allies, the member for Limerick 1, adressed the following officious letters the Earl of Clarendon :-

" Relorm Club, London, Sec. 16. My Lord, -I beg, with all reset, t all your Excellency's attention to estain xpressions in the enclosed extract fre, what paragraphs to be a report in the Dublin week of address ' or ' declaration 'against the repeal of the Union, lately presented by Ladrownshire and others. " I could not, of course, think of raction;

our time and my own with any coments upon the pattry, factious, and interest impertinence of the a lifter or declaratio itself. " Neither do I feel it necessary or are to (founded on what I must call a note: begging of the question) as to the consenences

" And I can content myself in what gards the first part of the enclosed extract win the simple expression of wonder at such inguage from a member of a party which did not could n 1832, to connect itself with even violent political agitation, to carry a great meters who was a most prominent member of freeut most c natitutional agitation, which & only not been ' probacted ' because it was wisely and rightfully conce led to in time.

" But the case is different where you cacollency is made, as in the last sentent of the " And when you do this, not in you capa-

war against the Government of their country. I before the country for the serimon officers which you have thus denounced.

" Independent of the personal fine (catural to me as a loyal subject-qu'as loyal as your Excellency, my Lord, and the full as anxious for the integrity of thempire) which makes me reflectant to lie uer such an impotation, I shall be proud, in my humble person, the important queon (if. adred, it rightfully be a questiv chall be rought to test and settled for ever bether it he s criminal ' to endeavour, by throncentration and concentrated expressing public oninion to bring about political chares and the majority of the Irish nation being to be the empire as the act of union. "I have the honour to be, you Excel-lency's most obedient and faithful seant,

" JOHN O'CHYPLE. op. S. I beg to say I have waiterbises the Dublin Evening Post, in order that might learn if there had been any official idelainer to the language of which I comple, but

s symptomatic of the campaign effout for

he en-ning winter by the leaders ofhe physical force party :-many of them armed, assembled on he landof Fort Robert, and cut to ver and arried off Cry mentions four more who have been pro-

nah, aged 26. THE " NATION. "-MR. DUFFE. Alluding to the revival of the definet wa organ, the Freeman has the following expla-

"The prospectus of a weekly newspaper to be named the National, and to be published at the late office of the Nation, D'Olier-street having created the impression that it was a revival of the Nation, or an authorized succesect. To prevent further misunderstanding, they desire us to state that neither he or they have any connexion whitever with the pro noved intrnal, or the slightest knowledge of who the writers are. The Nation will, of course, be revived by Mr. Duffy himself, when he can return to it. "

Sta James Ross's Exeguiros .- Previous ecounts from the expedition of Capet. Sir J. Captain Bird, under his command, werer from whale Island, and came down to this 29th of June. We have now intelligence from the he ships were at Uppernavick, Davisis's Straits up to which time nothing had been dheard of Sections Franklin and his gallant commpanions. with their most deligent and indefative able re- trade of Upper Canada, and know not how to fast gaining the ascendant. searches, had they been able to disincover the regain it. This is because they are destitute

A HINT WITTILY GIVENN. scated himself near her in a mixed deasembly and thrown his arm across the back of of her chair and touched her neck. " No, Mes, it does not; but whyly do you ask ?"

" I noticed it was considerably onbut of place sir," replied she ;" that's all." The arm was removed .- Lady's No News.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor." SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1818

We have cause to know, that within the last growth large quantities of Flour have been Stipped to New York, from Montreal, ris Lake Champlain, and the Northern Caad. The reason given is two-fold, ver: that Flour hears a higher price in the New York than it does in the Canadian market; and also, that the fleights to Europe are much lower from New York than from Montreal .-This is a sad state of things for the Montrealers, because it debars them from the full advantages of the fine s-aport they possess. It is however a state of things, that has hern brought about by their own supineness and want of commercial enterprise. It may b thought impersinent, that we in Kingston should become the people of the metropolis; but as Upper Canadians suffer from the faults or follies of the Lower Province, we shall be guitty of that particular importinence. The cause of the low price of produce i

Monte al, comparatively with New York, arises from the high freights and the equally high rates of insurance. Both these evilare of easy remedy. In the first place, were the Montreal and Quebre Merchants in quite and establish a Weekly Line of Sailing Packts between Great Britain and Canada, afternately from the Mersey and the Clyde, such a reduction would soon be effected in the rates of freight as most destroy the minous charges at present complained of. The fornation of such a Line would also tend very materially to increase the Passenger Trade h-tween the two countries; to the serious detriment of that of New York; for could Upper Canadians be assured of a commodious complain of your Excellency's argumetation and cheap passage, out or home, they would not only patronise such a Line of Packets themselves, but they would fetch out their relations and friends thereby. The advantages of a Regular Line of tine vessels, trading between Canala and Great Britain, are so steat, and so indisputable, that we shall no further dilate upon them. The only question s, whether Canada is able to establish such a Line. In our humble opinion, there is abundant capital in the Lower Province to build a dozen vessels of the class alludes to ; - the great difficulty would be to reconcile conflicting interests, and avoid a ruinous

The high rates of insurance are owing to the dangers of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. These might be remedied by the employment of Steam Togs, of power sufficient to tow out to sea all vessels loaded with produce; and also to bring into harbor tenths of the disasters which befal vessels in the St. Lawrence take place within two therefore, whether it is preferable to pay for the use of steam power, to tow vessely beyoud the mint of extreme danger, or to pay inspire, and from which again the Society Insurance Companies, the greatest portion of legitimate carnings. Here again we are comvessels, which amountly visit the port of Que-

class vessels; and therefore, the insurance uson them, when inspred, is always high. but then again, many of these vessels are valuable, and were steam power always at hand, it would be hired much oftener than it is now. Thus, independent of vessels bearing merchandize, an increasing source of income to the steam tugs, when established, would

be derived from the Lumber Trade. But it is not alone to the Lines of Sailing Packets and the Steam Togs, that we would direct the attention of the Montrealers. An so fatally disastrons to their count and to opportunity now presents itself, which if properly embraced, must be of incalculable advantage to the whole of Causta.-The Iron Steamer Great ditain is for sale, price £50,000. This noble ship should be purchased by the Canadiana for the Canada Trade. Making monthly trips between Liverpool and Queher, she would be a mmense value to the provincial The following, from the Cork Contitution; trade. Being of Capacions burthen, and of business that is now done by the Cunard Line of Ocean Steamers. As an Emigrant vessel of the hetter class, her services would be most important; as she would safely bring over one thousand souls in some sixby 9 o'cleck the produce of sevenacres of ly bring over one thousand souls in some sixabout on the ocean for-as many weeks. It is their enemy. The fight that ensure and this was of the most desperate character. In this was of the most desperate character was of the most desperate character. In this was of the most desperate character was of the most desperate character. In this was of the most desperate character was Joint Stock Company, consisting of 12,000 shares of £5 each, the stock might be absorbed in the Province, and the results of profit or loss be rendered a matter of utter indifference. compared with the immense advantages arising from having such a ship making regulavoyages to Canada during the summer months. No one considers whether the Canals of the St. Lawrence pay the interest of the money dice compass the whole truth of Scripture ? sor to that journal, some of Mr. Duffy's friends expended in their completion. All that is Impossible. The imposter who blinded the have received a number of letters on the sub- thought of is, whether the trade of Canada is eyes of the Jews, so that they were both unbenefitted by their erection. So would it be able and unwilling to behold their Messiahwith the purchase of the Great Britain .- that is the son of God in the person of Jesus Every one, more or less, would be benefitted of Nazareth, the son of David and the elect to a degree beyond the amount of the stock of their own brethren, according to Moses and he might possess. Not that we think loss the Prophets, doth so now. Vainly imaginwould be the result of the undertaking; for, ing that by putting him to death, his life on the contrary, others besides ourselves are would be put an end to also. Thus much is of opinion, that the enterprise, if properly the carnal imposter gaining by his shrewd Ross, in the Enterprise, with the Investigator, | conducted, would be attended with remune- philosophy of the same edition of knowledge rating profit; but because we wish to show " in the wisdom of God we find knowledge." the black side of our argument. With the "And if our Gospel be also hid," said St. expedition to the 12th of July, at which time same view we have placed the price of the Paul, "it is hid to them that are lost." No Great Britain at the tip top figure.

slightest clue to the fate of those wishon they of enterprise. Instead of desprises as they are especially seeking after. now do, they should put their expediers to the wheel and extricate themselves from the Slough of Despond, into which they have ful-"Does your arm pain you muchch, sir by lege The means are within their teach. Let asked a young lady, of a gentleman who had them not depend too much on the Repeal of the Navigation Laws. Should this boon to Canada be soon awarded, it will only assist them to carry out the plans we have recommended; and should it be retarded for any length of time, the untoward delay will be of less importance. The best and readiest way to be assisted is to begin to help one's self. The Montrealers are not beyond help, and all that The St. Louis Republican of Octach 9th contains a despatch from Nauvoo, stating og that the is really needed, is a disposition to ameliorate their present sad condition.

> The train of ears on the Orwego and Syracuse road came down yesterday within five Miles of the city, and the passengers leaving Albany in the morning train reached here at half past 5 o elock, P. M.

To the Editor of the British Whig. EXTREMES MEET SOMETIMES.

MR. EDITOR,-As Popery has lately received such delirate strokes from your master pencil, permit me to add a few more touches from the master hand of an Anglican writer, endorsed by the New York Church non, as a fit set off to those unhallowed paintings which decorated certain editorial journals of this P.ovince on the same subject which the British Whig endorsed and rehoed in that wide circulating journal of the 27th of Sectember last, for the edification of its readers, durng the absence of its metitorious Editor from Kington. The following lines, will, I trust, add another shade to the Picture, and thus do extremes " meet again." " No Church of England man would ever

tion proselyte to that Church, (meaning the Romish Church.) were it not for an uncommon strain of seeming piety and devotion is their spiritual books, which dazzles the cyre and biasses the mind of the unwary reader. It seems impossible to such an one that men who, in his opinion, write so piously and well, should be of a bad Religion; or that a Church should have any damnable errors, which produces, as he thinks, such excellent and hely men. The lives, also, of their Saints, are another ensuaring Lait to weak Protestants. I have more than once observed the intoxicating effects of such books. To pass from admiring the life, to embracing the eligion of one, we think a Saint is a kind of natural transition. (We think so very natural and logical.) They are the religious and more pi-usly disposed of our brethren who are in danger of falling a prey to these seducers. " Neither must I dony" says the article adopted by the Churchman, "that though we have the clearer light, the Roman seems to have the greater warmth. We have knowledge, but alas! without zeal; they have zeal without knowledge."

But what is hnowledge without wisdom? We Catholics do not unfrequently mee with string recommendations of piety in the Protestant theologians : but what are words o celd ears and frozen bearts? in the absence of that spiritual grace which flows from the are fountain of love, the intensity of whose ire many waters cannot quench, neither can the floods drown it. As mere words cannot restore what is once lost; who would not strink from the contemplation of such a negative state of life? Can charity sustain itself without a heart in the likeness of Jesus Christ's own heart? If the fire of lave be so far extinct in the bosom of man, that nothing remains but cold ashes, then was man

created in vain. And now what do they say ? -- " We are vise, and the law of the Lord is with us indeed the lying pen of the Scribes bath wrought falsehood." For it is written :- " I will destroy the wisdom of the wise and the prodence of the prodent I will reject."man perceiveth not these things that are of and he cannot understand; because it is

Their laughing and sporting in the vanity f the flesh in power, at their peaceful neigh-

se the refuse of this world, the offscoming of p

hor, will surely be turned into mourning at last. What has produced this anti-social Christianity, this Babel of dividing and subdividing creeds in the Christian world !-Nothing less than the infidel calculating spirit of anti-scriptural wis loss of apostate miests. and other sensual wiseacres. And do we not, even now in our days, see great efforts making in several parts of Europe, to efface the holiest of holy f.om the book of I fe, in order to carry out the fulness of their anti-Christian projects of schism, and final extermination of that Gospol light and j stice of God, which we all anxiously look for and cherish in our souls. All they that have spent their lives in pampering the lust of sin, are actively laboring to blend vice and virtue into one undistinguishable mass of corruption; and thus diffuse under the plansible color of knowledge a disrelish for things sacred, and the detested discipline of Gospel authority. Their object is to reduce the children of hope to their own afnal level, whom God has created in the image and likeness of his own soul, so that they may no longer see the reproach of the children of the Gaspel of Christ before their eyes: and no check whatsoever, left in the hands of the Church to interpose its salutary counsel upon occasions where the ruling powers of State exercise despotic tyranny over the people. Seeing then how much their hantling infidelity is patronized by the high schools of knowledge which a down-stricken people neithel appland nur reprove : wherefore it may hosurmised that a crisis, if not so near as may be expected, cannot be very distant. Doth a glassy eye of angry prej tknowing that without the genial warmth of The Montrealers, we confess, are in a peril- | the love of God, the body is spiritually dead. ous position. They have lost the import And that is because a spurious philosophy is A TRUE R-N.

Kingston, Oct. 25th, 1848. To the Editor of the British Whig. Ma. EDITOR .-

country, is naturally brought under consideration. That the cry of "hard times" has not been altogether without a reasonable foundation, no one can dany, and the question then arises, what is the leading cause of the present arises, what is the leading cause of the present without a receive permunent solution. The policy of a receive permunent solution. The policy of the Government is discouraging hame labor and manufactures by every possible means within their power bases o contrived the present Tariff, as to operate as an oppressive burden upon labor and domestic manufactures. The prohibitory daily which has been for some year levied to manufactures.

If a reciprocal free trade with the United States, are doing to manufactures. The prohibitory daily which has been for some year levied to manufactures.

Relates in all new materials, would be in Ringston, and afractive and defrant the freedom and afractive and a tion. That the cry of "hard times" has not

many years behind the United States.

The said duty, by the late Administration, was reduced to 123 per cent., yet leaves great | are not as enterprising as their neighbourgis are reason for complaint, when taken in connex- error, but give them the same protection as ion with the consideration that American goods, manufactured with the same kind of machinery, are admitted on a nominal duty of conraged would have a similar effect. 71 per cent.

American goods, articles which we have every possibility of manufacturing, abundance raw material for the production of said arti- | tured goods by the 71 per cent Law. cles. I say, as to the policy of admitting them under the present nominal duty, to say the least, is very doubtful, as 74 per cent is

sessed on articles manufactured by similar for all public situations.

though it is right in itself, yet by not having experience, - but also these who are willing the principle extended to the manufactories of he country, it becomes in practice, partial becomes sound politicians, who would legisand oppressive, as the food and other necessaries consumed by the laborer is enhanced thereby to a certain extent, whilst the production of the laborer is equally reduced by being brought in competition with a foreign country. But the great effect consequent upon the working of the 74 per cent. Law, it the total paralysing of the manufacturing interest in the country. No one can venture upon extensive business, as the market of the United States is shut, by their laws, against all foreign competition, whilst our markets are thrown open to the same country.

But give the Canalas protection, and that only to a mertion of the extent of daty imposed on similar articles in the United States. for protection of their citizens. And let the Covernment pledge their fuith that such pro tertion shall be continued, then would competitors arise among ourselves, sufficient to check all extortion in prices, and eventually to fornish every article of such manufactory at a rate equally low with that of the Unit-d States, and that without, in any way, reducing the price of labor, and would also furnish employment for fifty men, where only one is employed under the 73 per cent. law.

By the protection of manufactures a very important end would be gained by himsing with it an ever increasing demand for labor, whereby thousands thus employed must have houses, and food and cleathes and other necessaries of life,-thereby increasing trade in every branch, but importing and creating a home market for the Agricultural productions of the country, and that without end. Wheever is acquainted with the Policy of the United States Government, must know that the pros perity of that country is indebted to, and wholly dependant on the Protection of Government for its continuance.

The American manufactories being in a more advanced state than ours, have an advantage over us at present, but protection from ou, Government to the manufactoring interest would eventually place our trade in a state to defy foreign competition.

I noticed in the city of Totonto the past summer a great number of empty houses, the than the children of light. What said the A- | window shutters of which were ornamented estle eighteen hundred years ago : " We are | with a conspicuous placard of " To Let " and was 1- Council in an employ that there we re no less than 700 tenements to let in the City; all this is in consequence of the 74 per cent law.

The amount of Boots and Shoes imported into that city annually, if manufactured in the city would alone furnish tenants to every house, thereby giving employment, wages, food, &c., to many thousands who now seek employment in a foreign country.

I would mention further, that on the third week of last August, eighty families, are:aging five to a family, left the good City of Kingston, to seek employment in a foreign country. These were watthy operatives in various mechanical branches, -and searcely does a hoat leave our shores with mt something observable of the same character. The population of Kingston has decreased the present year, and all from the effect of the 71 per cent

The manufactories of Cast Iron, Axes, Scythes, Carriages, and a few other things are the only stable manufactories of the country which have any shadow of protection-and when it is considered that nuder the trifling duty of 121 per cent splendid Foundaies are growing up in every part of the country, furnishing articles equal in every respect to the American-and are all now in successful operation, thereby almost excluding foreign com-

This would also be the effect in the woolen trade, which is now completely paralysed by foreign competition. The Americans making a cheap fair looking article " to sell " and imported under the 71 per cent Law, thereby drawing an immense amount of money from the province, without the advantage of a shilling to any one but the trader. Hats also b-ing articles which we can make successfully in the Province, under a reasonable protection, are now admitted under the 74 per cent Law. Paris and London hats, duly marked are manufactured to a great extent in New York for the Canada markets, by which trade thousands might find employment which now seck it elsewhere,-and thousands of pounds sent from the country which might be retained by protection.

All manufactories of Word, Cast Iron, Wool and Leather, and many other things, if protected, would be a great saving to the community, create universal prosperity, give employment to thousands, and of course wages, food, and contentment. We will for a moment consider what is the

principle on which the present tariff is formed member? of the late Executive, to be only the people and the people not know it: "

therefore all foreign goods which were indistricted and formation of view. I do not therefore blame him. To the Editor of the British Wilg.

Ganaxogue, Oct. 23, 1818.

Entron.—

As the time for the Meeting of the Pro
tion of this Province, were freely admitted these gentlemen have the mealiness opens. It is a compositely acknowledge their requirementally as a compositely acknowledge their requirementally acknowl vincial Parliament approaches, the policy to he pursued, touching the prosperity of the can manufactories instead, imported into Caparago of the wielched creature who now ask to be because to the Provincial Revenue would probably amount to the same, and the literature, therefore, to be seen, whathe prosperity of the country secured us none are tions gentlemen will consider them bives in

has been for some years levied on manufactur- States, in all new materials, would be an Kingston, With Cat. 145

ing machinery, has effectually placed us as [advantage to Canada-so would likewise a eciprocal duty prove the like beneficial. To say that the manufacturers of Canada

the citizens of the United States enjoy, and the results would show that industry en-

By protection, the now waste and unrequired water of our canals might yield a greater sevenue to the Government, than all of water power, and generally abundance of that is now collected on American manufac-

The Americans say that our Legislatures are not composed of the right kind of timberthat they are not practical business men, that they do not know that policy, which would Now, we have no objection to a duty on I total to bromote the prosperity of the country : machinery, but are of opinion that duty should that their own leading men have been through be to only half the extent of the duties im- all the stages of lineiness, thereby fitting theme

Bot, I am sure that there are not only men Also, the Agricultural Projection Bill, al- of go d sense, would judgment, and practical to think, speak and act in the premises, as late for the properity of the country.

Trusting that the above note remarks may not be altegether out of place. I forward these to you with a limit that you may possibly bear again from your

> Obedient Servant. GANANOQUE,

To the Elitor of the British Whig. Sec. - I also eve that Mr. John Stewart, the Editor and Proprietor of the Argus, makes the following assertion in that paper of Tuesday last :- " There is only one person in Kingston who has the power of disposing of the Argur. and that one is John Stewart, -no other imlividual having now, nor ever having had one right, title, or interest in the lock, stock and barrel of our ind-pendent, intellectual, and spicy co'mans."

In order that the public may not be any onger imposed upon; and in order that those ersons may not be deceived who are interested in a pecuniary way, or otherwise, in knowing the Trurn-1 beg to state that an Excention against the goods and chattels of John Stewart, P.optictor of the Argus, was placed n the hands of T. A. Corbett, E.q., Sheriff of the Midard District, on the 18th day of August, 1545, indused as follows :- " Mr. Sheriff,- Levy £148 Os. 6d., with interest on £117 from the 16.h August, 1816; and your own fees."

The Sheriff immediately levied apon the Press and Establishment of the Argus, by sistue of this Execution, and took an Inventory and Bund. The Sheriffremained in legal possession; and the "right, title, and interest in the lock, stock and barrel" of the Argus was in his hands from the 18th day of August, 1816, to the 5th day of June last, On that day, the Sheriff was instructed by the Plaintiff's Attorney to discharge the Fi. Fo.,

This Execution still remains unpaid, with the exception of £50 with interest. Mr. John Sie wart purchased this £50 a few days ago for £25, without interest, thus boying up his own debts for money lent, at more than figy per cent discount. Either he is able, and movelling, to pay his debts in full ; or he is anable, and willing.

If Mr. John Stewart dore deug any of these public as to the circumstances under which this Execution was issued and placed in the Sheriff's hands. I shall also enlighten the public as to the very peculiar encumstances under which one of the plaintiffs was induced to direct its d'scharge, and whether this discharge was obtained with or without the knowledge and consent of five out of six of the parties' interested : and whether or not those parties, on discovering that it was so dischargel, immediately instructed their Attorney to renew it, and place it is the Sheriff's hands again.

I shall also feel it my duty to the public, and particularly to those who have been libelled in that scarrilous paper, to inform them of the names of the plaintiffs, one of whom is now a Bankrupt, and I regret to say that he has not yet obtained his certificate There are some other particulars connected with this interesting affair, on which the public ought to be correctly informed.

Your Ohed't Servant, CHARLES STUART. Kingston, 25th Oct., 1848.

P. S .- I observe that Mr. Stewart states n the Argus of this day that what I have above asserted is fulse. I am not at all astonished at his barafaced effrontery, nor at anything that he can say or do. If there should be say one in Kingston weak enough to believe him, I refer him to the books of the Sheriff of the Midland District from which I received my information. Instead of bandying scarrility with Mr. Stewart, and thoreby reducing mys-If to a level with him, I will also refer such doubters, if any there be, to Mr. John Fraser, Mr. John Mowat, Mr. Francis Henlerson, Mr. Angus Cameron, and Mr. James Brown, Jr., who is now in New York, and also to Messes. Macdonald and Campbell, the Attomie's for the above six gentlemen, and I call upon them to say whether every assertion in my letter of the

5th inst., is not true, in every respect. Messis. McD. & Co. yesterday received from Toronto, by order of Mr. blowat, the renewal Writ of Fi. Fa. which is now in their hands, subject to the orders of the above gentlemen. Mr. John Fraser informed the Sheriff and myself; about two months ago. in pursence of several other persons, that Mr. Jo'm Stewart had induced him to withdraw the first Weit from the hands of the Sheriff. by makin; him believe that it was of no tre there; he then offered his interest for 50 per cent, discount. Mr. Henderson, Mr. Mowat, and Mr. Rass, informed me that it was three discharged by Mr. Fraser, without their knowledge or consent.

pint of view. I do not t