agents. But the most marvellous part of the story is, that in the inside of the trunk an iron point, having the appearance of an arrow head, was found by Mr. Smythies, the agent of Sir Edward Kerrison, the proprietor, at the depth of a foot within the bark, and about five feet from the ground, which, it is conjectured, may have been lodged there at the murder of King Edmund and encased by the subsequent growth of the tree.

Ipswich Express.

SALE AT THE SURRY THEATRE.—This once popular establishment is doomed to feel the force of the "fide of events," the scenery, costumes, properties, decorations, &c., being on Wednesday brought to the hammer; Mr. Priest, the auctioneer, presiding at the rostrum of the stage. The attendance of the members of the *corps dramatique* and of Theatrical managers, as might have been expected, was numerous, more particularly as many members of the "rock and timber" wished to possess themselves of some relic of the once-famed 'Circus of St. George's in the Fields,' which gave to the profession and the world a number of the most eminent dramatic, pantomimic, and equestrian *artistes*. The lots on Wednesday were merely confined to the furniture of the saloon, the dressing-rooms, house properties, &c.—*Globe.*

THE DUTCH DWARF.—The most diminutive specimen of the *genus homo* has recently arrived from Holland, and is to be seen at the Cosmorama Rooms, in Regent Street. He is the smallest dwarf of his age, which, by authentic certificates, appears to be ten years old, ever exhibited in this country, and is even less than the celebrated Jeffery, whose exploits are recorded by the writers of the time of Charles II., and on whom Sir W. Davenant did not think it beneath the dignity of his muse to write a poem. This little gentleman, whose real name is John Honneme, but who has assumed the *nom de guerre* of Admiral Van Tromp, is only 28 inches in height, and weighs but 10lb. He is well dressed, active, intelligent, and pleasing in expression of countenance: he dances, plays cards, constructs small articles of furniture, boxes, &c., and writes a good bold hand; he enjoys good health and spirits, and is very fond of music. Although he bears the same proportion to his predecessor, in the apartment he inhabits, the Spanish giant, that a *breguet* watch does to a clock of a cathedral, he is equally worthy of being consulted, and is quite as accurate in his movements. He appears in a variety of costumes, and will afford gratification to all lovers of singular anomalies and rare sights.

THE INSIDE OF VIENNA.

The following interesting details of the internal condition of Vienna, at the last advices, are translated for the *N. Y. Tribune* from *Le Notionel* of Paris:

VIENNA, Oct. 11, 1848.

Under the threat of a bombardment, about which all are anxious, but which I hope will not take place, women, old men and children hasten to abandon the city. In all directions one only meets bands of unhappy, frightened people, who go to seek elsewhere that quiet which has been denied them since the 15th of March by that wretched coterie of Schonbrunn, whose reign this time has ceased for ever. A curious fact, and one which has its meaning, is that of the Austrian and Italian Grenadiers refusing to go on to battle against the Hungarians, while the Polish soldiers and Tcheques strove to force them to it by gun-shots. As to the rest, you know that the two battalions which have refused to proceed, as well as 700 artillery men of the line, are with the people. The Diet have just decreed the general arming of the population; the rappel is beaten in all the streets; the shops are shut. All the gates of the city, as well as the faubourg of Wieden, are barricaded.—The students, the National Guard, and the People, burn with the desire to meet the enemy hand to hand. Doubtless in a few hours the cannon will tell us of the battle.—If the attack takes place simultaneously, it is certain that the army of the Camarilla caught between two fires will be cut in pieces.

There is here an armed population of more than 60,000 men, and all demand to march against the enemy. I visited yesterday evening the enclosures of the city, and the means of defence are such that 100,000 men will not be able to force an entrance. This morning I reconnoitered at the faubourg of Weiden, and was able to perceive the advanced guard of Jellachich, and the main body of Auersperg, 18,000 men strong, shaping their course toward the main body of the Croatians. Public tranquility and the expedition of affairs are confided to a Committee of Public Safety taken from the National Assembly. A Municipal Council and the Committee of Students complete the administration of the city, and are charged with the maintenance of order. The deputation sent to the Emperor at Brunn has not been able to obtain an audience.

The first Hungarian Minister, Veesey, who, after the dismission of Minister Bathyany, had been commanded by the Emperor to countersign his insolent manifesto to the Hungarian nation, the manifesto by which Jellachich was named Vicetoy of Hungary, has been seized on the Austrian territory at the moment when he had just concerted with the Croatian the ruin of his country. He is, to-day, a prisoner in the hands of the students. They bring from time to time some Croatian prisoners whom the love of pillage and repine causes to fall into the power of the people. I have passed through the several places where the battle of the 6th and 7th was gained. On St. Stephen's place, on the Am-hof (the War office,) at the Graben, and in the street of the Arsenal the shops and houses are pierced through with cannon balls and musketry. There does not remain a pane of glass in the windows. The wretches fired grape shot on the people, of whom a great number were without arms; and this people nevertheless flung themselves on the cannon and made themselves masters of them with a courage which nothing approaches.

BELGIUM.

There is no country in Europe that possesses more natural advantages, or that has turned them to better account than Belgium. It is one of the great high roads of the continent for France and for Great Britain. In no country but our own has the railroad system obtained a more satisfactory development. From the central point at Malines the iron network spreads itself round to Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend; to Brussels and Liege, to Antwerp, and numerous intermediate towns. The Meuse and Scheldt, with their tributaries, together with the various canals cut by the enterprise and industry of the inhabitants, open a water communication all over the kingdom. The flat plains and ridges of downs in pasture and under tillage which characterize Flanders and Antwerp; the undulations of Brabant and Hainault, covered with corn, and fruit trees, and woods; the more hilly regions of Namur and Liege, with their rich mineral treasures of iron and coal; the extensive forests of oak and other valuable timber which are seen in the various provinces all unite to make of Belgium a country singularly favored by nature. Nor have the Belgians neglected these great advantages. It is generally calculated that one-half of the soil of Belgium is under tillage; and, from the high point to which agriculture has been pushed, and especially from the skilful use of manures, even our English farmers might receive a lesson. Of the remainder of the soil, one-eighth is occupied by meadows and pastures, one-fifth is covered with timber, and one-eighth uncultivated and waste. The success of the Belgians in their manufactures is proverbial. The fine cloths of Verviers, the carpets of Tournay, Brussels, Courtray, the linens of Ghent, Oudenarde, and Malines, the flannels and camlets of Hodemont, Ypres, and Poperinghe, give ample proof of the ingenuity of the Belgians in this respect. Even in the richer and more elegant branches of manufacturing and trade [illegible] they

TRADE WITH MADAGASCAR.—By a letter from the Mauritius, dated May 26, we learn that Her Majesty's steam vessel Gossamer, which accompanied Admiral Dacres to Madagascar, has returned to Port Louis with the information, that after much temporizing the local authorities were consenting to re-open the trade with the colony, but under considerable restriction. Admiral Dacres preferred following the Geyser to Port Louis, for the refreshment of his ship, with the intention it is said, of returning to Tamatave to receive the Queen's expected confirmation of the final conditions. By whatever restrictions limited, however, the re-opening of the intercourse caused fail to afford a very seasonable relief to the colony at this time. By this arrival we are informed that Captain Bryan Milman, of the 5th Fusiliers, in company with Captain Colquit, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Home, and Mr. Fitzgerald, of the same regiment, were on a boating expedition. When about four miles from shore, a squall came down and upset the boat. Captain Milman swam to shore, and returned with a boat and rescued the others, who had been five hours and a-half clinging to the boat. Had it not been for Captain Milman, they would doubtless have perished, as it was half-past 10 o'clock at night when they were picked up. Fortunately there were no sharks about at the time, those parts being notorious for numbers of that voracious fish.

THE LATEST CASE.

The evils entailed upon a nation by the workings of party government, are legion in number; and as we over and again repeated, no where more disastrous in their results than in England. As a specimen take the following:—

A committee of the House of Commons, comprising among others, Messrs. Cobden and Hume, and Sir James Graham, were appointed to investigate the navy estimate. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland, who probably does not know a job-boom from a poop-lantern, was of course sent for, to furnish information. After Cobden had catechised him as to the British naval force in the Mediterranean, the question was put relative to the force of the Americans, within the Straits of Gibraltar. His Lordship did not know! Perhaps they have one ship of war there, said Mr. Cobden! Yes, said His Lordship, I think they have!! Is your Lordship aware what amount of trade the Americans have in that quarter, continued the wise actor. I am not aware answered the First Lord! Probably it amounts to about one half! Yes, I think it is about one half!!!!

Now here was a nobleman at the head of the Naval department of the greatest Maritime Empire that has ever existed, so utterly ignorant of the relative positions occupied by his own, and other countries as not know that we verily believe the greatest block-head in Her Majesty's dominions is cognizant of, that is if he has ever thought on the subject at all, viz., that the Americans have nearly all the time an average eight sail of men-of-war, including at least two of their largest line of battle ships stationed within the pillars of Hercules; and that for every single American flag that passes the Old Rock, there are at least twenty British.

With such men as Lord Auckland to manage our Naval affairs, and bright geniuses like Richard Cobden to scrutinize them, it will indeed call into requisition all the skill and all the energy of British sailors to retain the sovereignty of the Seas, and the honor of the Flag that has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze.

THE CHOLERA AT WOOLWICH, Oct. 8.—The cholera has made its appearance here, and three fatal cases have occurred on board the convict ship moored opposite the Royal Arsenal, the whole of the sufferers being convicts. The first case took place on Friday, and the convict died after about seven hours' illness. Of the cases on Saturday two died one after seven hours illness, and the other in about two hours after he had gone to the ship, having been taken ill when at work in the Royal Arsenal. Two cases were reported as having occurred to-day; but up to the afternoon they had, fortunately, not proved fatal. A medical officer arrived and inspected the convict hospital ship to-day, and afterwards had a meeting and consultation with the medical practitioners in Woolwich. The whole of the cases that have as yet occurred have taken place amongst the convicts at the Royal Arsenal, and none have been reported ill from that cause on board the Warrior convict ship, opposite the Dockyard. The convicts on board the Justitia, at the Royal Arsenal, have been permitted to have tobacco and pipes to smoke, and tea or cocoa is to be substituted for their usual allowance of gruel; tea and cocoa have also been allowed to the convicts on board the Warrior, opposite the Royal Dockyard.

PERSIA.

DEATH OF THE SHAH.—The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following:

"Letters from Persia, via Trebizond, which arrived here, announce an important event. The King of Persia, Mohammed Shah, died at Tehe'an, from a violent attack of gout, to which he had long been subject. Mohammed Jhah, son of Abbas, and grandson of Fetti Ali Shah, who died in 1834, and whom he succeeded to the throne of Persia was the third sovereign of the dynasty of the Kadjars, founded in 1761 by Aga Mahommed Khan.

He was born in 1806, and his heir, Naibus Salthanet, Governor of Azerbaidjan, is 18 years of age. If the news of the death of the King of Persia be confirmed, it is probable that the Salar, who is in arms near Khorasan, will march upon Teheran, while the princes, who have taken refuge on the frontier of Turkey, in consequence of events which have taken place in Persia at different periods, and among whom are Assafed Dewlet, the Shah's maternal uncle, and Zzil-us-Soulthan, who reigned for several months after the death of Fetti Ali Shah, under the name of Ali Shah, will probably make some attempt on the Southern Provinces, where they have numerous partizans. These two last princes are at this time at Kerbella, living upon a pension granted them by the Ottoman Government. It is said that the communications between Tauris and Teheran are already intercepted."

INDIA.

From the London Times of Friday Oct. 27.

We have received by express from Marseilles our advices from India in anticipation of the overland mail of the 15th September. The dates thus received are from Calcutta to the 9th, Madras to the 9th, and Bombay to the 15th September.

The present advices are still without decisive news from Moultan. They give accounts, however, of the arrival and junction of the Lahore and Feroze pore forces on a general encamping ground in the vicinity of the citadel, having thus reached Moultan some six weeks earlier than was originally proposed. The troops were all in good health. The final blow stood suspended until the arrival of the siege train, expected to get up about the 6th of September, when the guns would be put immediately into position.

The Dewan is said to have had around him about 5,000 infantry and 1,200 horse. It is also affirmed that he had cast many cannon, and put his fortress generally in an excellent state of defence. He is said to boast of having the bravest of the Sikh soldiers under his standard.

Lorenzo Dow declined a death-bed repentance to be burning out of the candle of life in the service

BERLIN, Oct. 21, 1848.

On Saturday evening a council of ministers, presided over by the King, was held at Potsdam. The object of it was to cause his Majesty to accept the official replies to the congratulatory speeches which the constituted bodies had communicated to the ministry.—The council continued to one in the morning. At the end of the discussion the King declared that he would think of the matter.—The next day his Majesty thought right not to accept the ministerial replies. He improvised what has been published. It caused a great astonishment to the deputies as the ministers. On their return to Berlin, the representatives deliberated on the measures to be adopted. One of the deputies advised that nothing should be done, but to demand a copy of the royal speech from the President of the Council. According to usage, M. Grabow should have communicated the speech to the Chamber. M. Grabow applied to General de Pfuel for it but received no answer. He wrote a second time, and in a more pressing manner, but with the same result. He then, in despair of a reply, resolved to read his own speech to the Chamber, and, as to the answer of the King, he announced, as has been already stated, that, not having received it, he could not make it known to the Assembly.—All this no doubt is very curious; and what is perhaps still more so, is the silence of the *Monitor*. In a first movement of surprise, General de Pfuel offered his resignation, which was not accepted. He, however, demanded and obtained the suppression of the royal speech in the official journal. After all the constitutional party may derive advantage from this incident. The King cannot be prevented from delivering such speeches as suit him best; but when the *Monitor* refuses to insert them, it is a sort of constitutional disavowal. Such are the advantages and inconveniences of the government whose powers are not clearly defined. The disavowal by which the minister has thus combatted the royal pleasure, has very luckily sufficed to prevent the interpellations of the left on the subject. What may inspire the most serious fears, is the vote which the Chamber has given this day, in rejecting the "urgency" of the motion relative to the dismissal of the Kapenik workmen. I have heard the radicals say that this time they will not be able to succeed in calming the people. At the moment at which I write (nearly eight o'clock) the city appears tranquil, but meetings are convoked for to-morrow, Sunday. I now proceed to refer to another subject not less grave. The journals record that the central government has demanded of Prussia to place at its disposal of the troops necessary to crush anarchy at Vienna, and that a refusal has been sent to the central government. Nothing is less exact. M. Welcker has full power to require, if needed, the armed assistance of Bavaria and Prussia; and Prussia, according to recent conventions, cannot refuse to afford energetic assistance to the central government. It is, no doubt, uncertain what reception the chamber will give to the demand, if the demand be made. Already the left is preparing a proposition to the effect that any law promulgated at Frankfort must be accepted and consented to by the Assembly, to have the force of law in Prussia. You see, then, that all is in suspense here, and that the doubtful truce which parties concluded under the pressure of the moment must not be considered a definite peace."

APPLICATION OF CHLOROFORM TO STEAM MACHINERY.

The following article, which we translate from the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, is from the pen of the noted *littérateur* Alphonse Karr.

The results of the experiments, if the statement be reliable, are valuable, and the discovery will doubtless exercise in future an important influence upon the construction and management of steam machinery. That an agent, employed in the first instance, solely to alleviate pain during the performance of the simplest surgical operation, should come to occupy a position so prominent relative to the arts, is not more seemingly paradoxical than the vapour evolved during the comfort ordinary process should have gained, as it has in the space of less than half a century of time, a powerful a contest over the destinies of mankind.

G. W. H.

"We were recently present at an experiment of the highest interest, which took place at the workshop of Mr. Charles Besley, machinist and member of the representative body. The experiment was conducted by the inventor of the process it was intended to demonstrate. M. Lafont, a naval officer, in the presence of several eminent artificers and engineers of Paris, and a large number of representatives and citizens.

The employment of chloroform as a motive agent, is the discovery of the greatest importance to the industrial classes of France and the world, its chief beneficial result being to effect a great economy in fuel—a desideratum whose value is beyond calculation.

The engine with which the discovery was tested on the present occasion, was a double one, working upon the principle of condensation by a jet, and in all respects similar to those manufactured by the establishment of Mr. Besley for ocean steam vessels. It is furnished like all double engines, with two piston cylinders, and, of course with a boiler for the generation of steam with which they are supplied. The latter is this case, is of the vertical tubular, construction, and is placed in an upright position upon the furnace, having only sufficient space between it lower extremity and the grates to admit of free combustion. The flume passes through tubes of copper in its circulation which is kept constant and unvarying by the position of the smoke stack or chimney, which rises from the upper extremity of the boiler. The surface of heated metal thus brought in contact with the contained fluid is necessarily very great, and the process of generating steam is of course proportionately rapid. To the apparatus was added, for the performance of the experiment to which we allude, another one of a simple nature, rendered necessary by the employment of the new agent—chloroform. This consisted of a cylindrical box, constructed like the boiler, with interior copper tubes but intended for containing not flame, but chloroform. The steam generated by the boiler was allowed to feed into but one of the piston cylinders, while the tube of the chloroform apparatus uniting at the summit in one, communicated directly with the second cylinder. The exhaust pipe of that one which was worked in the ordinary manner by steam, was connected with the chloroform apparatus in such a way that the steam, after moving the piston was thrown into the space surrounding the tubes. This connecting pipe was furnished with a regulating stop-cock, managed by hand, a part of the machinery which is vitally important to the successful operation of the whole.

Chloroform has the property of rapidly absorbing the caloric from the steam, and thus producing its immediate condensation of the latter. Meanwhile the chloroform itself, becoming converted into vapor by the heat which it has imbibed from the steam, is forced into the second cylinder, which by its elasticity exerted upon the closely packed piston, it puts in motion that part of the machinery. Chloroform has thus served the double purpose of a condensing and a motive agent.

All will understand that in order to the efficient action of the engine, driven by steam, the supply of fuel is the principal requirement. Now, the engine upon which this experiment was tried is rated at twenty horse-power, that is to say, the horse-power for each piston. The tell-tales and gauges which were applied to the two parts of the machine indicated the following results, the cylinders being of the interior diameter, and of equal stroke. That driven by steam produced an effect equivalent to 9. 45-100 horses power, while that driven by chloroform vapour was equal to 8. 80-100 horses power.

Mr. Lafont believes that the application of chloroform in this novel purpose will have the effect to abolish, in our steam marine, the use of high pressure engines, in accordance with a recent prudent decision of the committee on Marine Affairs, and to substitute for them, universally, low and medium pressure engines,—an immense advantage, since the danger resulting from the use of high pressure engines, would no longer exist

BRITISH WHIG.

"Ogilvie per Orbem Decor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1848.

The Penitentiary.

In our last we alluded to a recent dispute between the Board of Inspectors and those very amiable and wholly disinterested gentlemen, the Government Commissioners. The latter set of officials ordered the Inspectors to do something in a very disagreeable way, which the latter absolutely refused to do, and both parties appealed to the Governor in Council. The action of the latter has been prompt. Mr. Donald Miles M'Donell, the Sheriff of the Eastern District, has taken charge of the Penitentiary, and Mr. Smith, the Warden, is suspended, or in other words, dismissed. Not the slightest cause is assigned for this abrupt dismissal; but the Warden is made the scapegoat of the quarrel between the belligerents. What the Government intends to do with the Board of Inspectors we know not; but as they cannot act with the new one-man power, the sooner they receive their walking papers, the better for both parties. Probably this has been already done.

Whether the Commissioners will now proceed with the offence of the Warden remains to be seen. We should say they will not. They are in the situation of one of Clavershouse's Court-Martial, who in the midst of their deliberations, heard the firing of a volley. "What, that?" cried the President. "They have shot the prisoner," was the reply. "In this case," responded the President, "there is no necessity to continue this investigation." The Government has ousted the Warden, and *l'affaire est finie*. Besides, were the Offence continued, the Warden might as satisfactorily disprove the rest of the Charges, as he has exonerated himself from those hitherto examined into. The plain truth is, he was making much too good a defence to please the Commissioners: and therefore this little quarrel, emeute and dismissal became as necessary to the ends of justice, as the shooting of the old Covenanter.

What a most pitiful and paltry humbug has this Commission of Enquiry proved to be. Owing to the clamor of the Press, in which we blush to say, the *Whig* was a keen participator, the Government appointed two Commissioners to enquire into the truth of the alleged abuses of the Penitentiary. These gentlemen arrive at Kingston, impressed with the belief that all they have to do is to condemn; and to their great surprise discover, that there is nothing to enquire into, and consequently, nothing to condemn. That the Institution is most admirably kept and maintained in the best of discipline, and all the clamor of the Press is caused by a pitiful personal quarrel between the Kitchen Keeper and the Surgeon! Had the Commissioners been men of sense and honesty, they would have reported the facts of the case, and gone home. Instead of which, being Reformers, they made a job. From the 24th of May down to the present time, and hence to the the middle of the coming Session of Parliament, they sit at $10 a day each, collecting and maintaining a host of most expensive witnesses, and putting the impoverished Province to a most ruinous daily expense. The printing of the Evidence they have already taken will cost the country nearly a thousand pounds, and the whole expenses of the Commission will exceed Five Thousand Pounds!

Cui Bono? No serious charge of wrong or defalcation has been made or proved. One tradesman has managed to get his account paid twice. A pair of carriage horses are fed a few days at the public charge. Two or three cords of wood have been loaned to an Inspector. And a few loaves of Brown Bread have been given to a sick lady, as change of diet! And these and a few like allegations are the sole results of a most laborious and most expensive investigation of six months' continuance, and extending over a term of 13 years, from the building of the Prison to its present state of completion. All the charges of cruelties and excessive flogging are proved to be hosh, or if not hosh, to have been done at the express order of Boards of Inspectors now defunct. When the evidence is printed, the public will then see how much they have been victimized, and at what cost this Commission has humbugged the Province.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—As you remark, we have never met, nor have I ever, directly or indirectly, that I know of, given you any cause of complaint. I observe, however, that you have ventured to gibbet me as "the vindictive Colonel.". As you have adjudicated exparte, you will, therefore, I hope, admit me into your Court and review your decision. Hear me then.

Had Mrs. Fatnden's case been a very difficult one it would have been a feather in my cap to have carried her through. As it was, for simply performing my duty towards a defenceless, helpless, much injured lady, I have been ferociously assailed, and am threatened with annihilation. Reverting to her case, however, after a verdict in her favor, the defendant moved for a new trial, and pending the judgment on that motion, he made a series of representations which the judges have justly characterised as "false." These *false representations* had a tendency to poison the minds of jurors, and, seeing that tendency, I should have failed in my duty, had I not interposed for the protection of my client. I had no other course, or saw no other course open to me, than the motion for a contempt of which so much has been said. In one word, I met the application for a new trial with that motion, but the rule for a new trial was dismissed before the other was ripe for judgment. My client being safe, I took the first opportunity in open Court to offer to withdraw my motion for a contempt—Mr. Mellon—ald's Counsel sneered at this proposal and peremptorily rejected it. They felt secure, they said, because all my proceedings were irregular, and because the proposition itself was perfectly untenable.

That offer was made on the last day of the term of July, and *I repeated it with the same result* on the first day of the term of October. I suspained my rule, it is true, but upon compulsion, and after making two abortive attempts to withdraw it. Do you call that *vindictive*? Are you not surprised rather that the reporters never deigned to take the slightest notice of those incidents? Was that silence fair—is it to be considered as a specimen of the justice of the Press?

I learned all I know in Upper Canada. I have many friends there. Do, pray, Mr. Editor, offer this simple, but I hope satisfactory, explanation in behalf of

Your very obed't serv't,
A. GUGY.

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1848.

NOTE.—Col. Gugy complains that we have gibbetted him. This is scarcely fair. The application of "vindictive" is his just due, because his whole conduct towards the Montreal Press displays a keen recollection of the infamous language applied to him by the *Herald* and other papers in 1845. Dr. Johnson classes "a good hater" among good men; and the Colonel has ample cause to be one of the crabbed old lexicographer's saints. The Metropolitan Press which should exhibit a pattern of decency and decorum towards the Provincial Press, is ever the first to indulge in language the most abominable. At the present moment the *Gazette* and the *Pilot* are by the ears, amusing the public by bedaubing each other with mud, regardless of the fact, that some of the filth must stick. When the *Gazette* terms Mr. William Hincks "a low bred fellow," "contemptible," and "beneath the notice of a gentleman," his readers will be too apt to think that Mr. Abrahams is speaking of himself; and when the *Pilot* alludes to the "blackguardism" of Mr. Abrahams, the public will only recollect that Mr. William Hincks is exhibiting a choice sample of that quality, by using such an epithet towards one engaged in the same profession as himself. Now, Col. Gugy we look upon as an instrument to restrain all this kind of thing. The various actions he has instituted against the Press are coming speedily to trial. The Jurymen who will sit upon these cases are constant readers of the Montreal papers; and in their verdicts they will be guided by a desire to administer a little wholesome correction, where it is so much needed; without filling the pockets of a gentleman, whose chief reward should be the thanks and sympathies of his fellow citizens, even at the expense of being considered "vindictive."

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.

Extract from the Journal of Professor Lowe, now on the Mediterranean Sea, assisting Mr. Sweeny in making Mariscopic Observations.

"30th OCTOBER.—At noon, Signor Frascati, who joined our party at Gibraltar, observing, while listlessly leaning over the larboard side of the ship, an unusual agitation of the water at some considerable distance astern, the sea being otherwise perfectly calm, called our attention to the circumstance. The cause of this agitation was soon ascertained to be the rapid progress in our direction of fish of various kinds, sharks, porpoises, &c., all of them seemingly in the greatest terror from some impending danger. Our first conjecture was, that an approaching eruption of Mount Etna or Mount Vesuvius was instinctively communicated to them, and that they were endeavoring to escape destruction, as the wild animals of the American prairies run before a pursuing fire. This supposition was, however, superseded by the speedy presence of the true cause of the turmoil—a huge monster with head and neck erect, ploughing its course through the water with more than steamboat rapidity, and puffing through its nostrils at intervals a breath which tainted the surrounding atmosphere, and occasioned a noise in some degree resembling the puffing of a small high pressure engine. On coming to within fifty yards proximity the monster—evidently a sea-serpent—elevated its ponderous head at least twenty-five feet above the water and, with glaring eyes, surveyed us steadily for a very considerable time, during which, while others stood petrified with fear, Mr Sweeny, with the presence of mind which always characterizes him, set the mariscope to work to command a distinct view of the submerged portion of the creature's body, and thus were several of us enabled to see it laid in large coils, and forming an inverted cone, whereon rested, with apparent ease, the neck and head, raised, as already mentioned, above water.* Having satisfied its curiosity, or what is equally probable, being influenced by the uncertain issue of an attack, our unwelcome visitor at length lowered its neck and head to the same elevation as when first seen, resumed its journey and was soon out of sight. It is worthy of notice that for several hours after its departure not a single fish could be observed within the range of the mariscope, where before the sea was teeming with piscatorial inhabitants; all were gone excepting those of a crustaceous kind, which were closely locked up within their shelly easements."—*London Evening Mail.*

* For the benefit of the uninformed it may be mentioned that the *Mariscope* is a recent invention by Mr. Sweeny, a London optician, constructed in the form of a telescope, with powerful lenses, through which a submarine vision of great extent is obtained.

☞ THE WEATHER has become beautifully delightful, and did it it not freeze at nights, we should say, that this is the real Indian Summer. The days have that peculiar appearance so much celebrated.

☞ WHO WOULD NOT BE A TORY?—The Radical Government has discharged the Warden of the Penitentiary for no other cause but that he had the good and common sense to be a Conservative, and a loyal subject. This fact having (by some means to us unknown) come to the knowledge of the *Tory* prisoners in that Institution, they have presented a petition to be *discharged*, on the same grounds, and we think that they are fully entitled to the same *justice* that has been shown to the late very much respected Warden.

City Council.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1848.

PRESENT,—His Worship the Mayor,—*Aldermen* Hill, Counter, Wilson, Breden, Smyth, Anglin, Baker. *Councillors* Allen, Channonhouse, Wiley, Crawford, Waddingham, Linton, McMahon.

The minutes of last meeting were read.

PETITIONS.

James Williamson, praying to be allowed the amount of two Corporation Debentures he holds, of £100 each,—referred to Committee on Finance and Accounts.

John Waddell, relative to plank walk in Ontario Street,—passed.

REPORTS.

Committee on Fire and Water, recommending payment of £27 10 9, to Captain of Victoria Fire Company, for repairs to Engine, as the account was signed by the Chief Engineer, through whom all claims are hereafter to be made; but that in future no similar accounts be paid, unless a requisition has been laid before the proper committee for the repairs, &c., required, and approved of by them.

Also, recommending that the amount prayed for in petition of C. Robbs, be granted to him.

Also, that the Captain of Great Western Fire Company be allowed the sum of £3, for contingent expenses to the Engine of the Company.

Moved by Mr. Counter, seconded by Mr. Smith,

That the amended act of Incorporation contain a clause, authorizing the City Council to Tax Insurance Companies, towards defraying the expense of maintaining the Fire Department.

Committee on Finance and Accounts, recommending payment of certain accounts; in which was included Mr. Fraser's Corporation Debenture of £500.—Passed as amended, i. e, by ordering Mr. Fraser's Debenture to be laid on the table, and the remaining claims settled, as proposed by the committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Moved by Mr. Channonhouse, seconded by Mr. Allen,

That the Treasurer be instructed to furnish the Council at their next meeting, with a list of all Debentures now outstanding; shewing their dates, amounts, and when due.

Moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Crawford,

That the proposition for a settlement of the City debt, and the suit in Chancery, as made by the Solicitor of the City Council, and by him sent to the Solicitor of the Commercial Bank, on the 26th June last, with the additions now made thereto, be adopted by this Council, and that His Worship the Mayor forward the same to the Bank, as the terms on which the Council are willing to arrange the settlement of the City debt.

[In proposing the above resolution, Mr. Allen, M.P., alluded to the means which the City Council had taken for an amicable settlement of the debt due the Bank, not only since the Incorporation of the City in 1846, but especially during the present year. He stated that the question had been brought up by himself as early as January, 1848; that other members had again brought it up in April; that in May a select Committee of the Council had met a sub-committee of the Directors of the Bank, when a *basis* of agreement had been adopted by the two committees, which was to be submitted to the Solicitors of the two bodies for a settlement of the details upon which a decree in Chancery was to be obtained; that the Solicitors of the Bank had made their proposition, which had been answered by a counter proposition from the City Solicitors, who had forwarded it to the Bank Solicitors on the 26th June last, for their consideration, since which no answer had been received from the Bank; and that for this delay the Council could not fairly be chargeable. Mr. H. thought for the present year the Council had not been as sparing of their funds as they should have been, considering the long standing debt due to the Bank, but he believed that no one could say that the money had been spent otherwise than for the improvement of the town, and that the most effectual way to reduce the expenditure was to make a speedy settlement with the Bank. He earnestly begged members, for the welfare of the City, formally to adopt the proposition for a settlement.]

The resolution was carried unanimously.

City of Kingston AND *Commercial Bank.* } IN CHANCERY.

For an amicable settlement of matters in dispute between the above parties, it is proposed that the defendants withdraw their answers and allow a Decree, *pro. confesso*, as prayed for, the plaintiffs executing under their Corporate Seal, a defeasance or agreement that the Decree shall not at any time be enforced, unless default be made by the City in performing the following conditions and payments, and twelve months' notice to be given to the City of any intended application to the Court of Chancery to enforce the Decree for any alleged breach of the agreement:—

1st. The City Treasurer shall keep a distinct account in his books of the income and expenditure of the Market Buildings, City Hall, Ground Rents, Market Tolls, &c., and shall deposit the same in the Commercial Bank to the credit of the English Loan Fund.

2nd. The expenses of the Market to be limited to the actual outlay for salary of Clerk of the Market and Tolls Collector (if Tolls of the Market and Square clean and in order, insurance, and such repairs to the buildings as may be certified by the City Architect to be necessary, an estimate of which shall first be made; when the amount of such estimate exceeds the sum of three hundred and thirty-five pounds, then notice thereof to be given to the Bank, and the event of the Bank disapproving thereof, then the decision of three Architects or Master Builders to be final.

3rd. The English Loan Fund to be chargeable with the interest of the debt, and the commission allowed the Bank for paying the same, the surplus to be funded in Bank Stock, or Public Securities approved of by the Bank as a sinking fund to pay off the principal loan. If the income thus received be insufficient to pay off the annual interest, the deficiency to be a charge on the general revenues of the City, and to be paid prior to all other obligations.

4th. The general debt due by the City to the Bank on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, to be fixed at —— for which Debentures are to be given by the City, payable yearly on the first day of May; interest half yearly, amount including interest, one thousand five hundred and twenty pounds a year, (amount of Debentures for principal increasing as interest decreased.)

5th. Accepting Debentures not to discharge any present security held by the Bank.

6th. The City Treasurer to deposit all City Funds in his hands amounting to twenty pounds and upwards, in the Commercial Bank, and to pay all claims against the City exceeding five pounds by check (smaller sums may be paid out of cash on hand,) this account to be kept distinct from the English Loan Fund.

7th. This fund to be charged with the half yearly interest, and the Debentures as they become due without check or further direction than agreement.

8th. City to agree not to issue small Debentures.

9th. Any Debentures or other securities to be given by the City for any specific improvements to be provided for by special or local assessment.

10th. Any improvement or alteration to the City Buildings shall be estimated for in writing, expense to be provided for out of increased rent or otherwise, so as not to diminish the present income.

(Signed) KIRKPATRICK & BURROWES,
Solicitors.

June, 19, 1848.

[*Added by the City Council.*]

11th. If default is made by the City, after the twelve months, the City will agree to the appointment of a Receiver, provided that officer be the City Treasurer, who shall give such security as may be ordered by the Court.

12th. The defendants to pay the costs.

Moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Allen, That a select committee, consisting of His Worship the Mayor, Alderman McLean, Alderman Wilson, and Councillor Crawford, be appointed to draw up a report, shewing, for the information of the public, the proceedings which have been taken by the Council since incorporation of the City, to arrange a settlement of the City debt, and, that the committee report at the next meeting of the Council.

Moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Smith,

That the propositions and correspondence relative to the debt due to the Commercial Bank, be published in all the City papers.

Moved by Mr. Smyth, seconded by Mr. Wiley,

That the Treasurer be authorized to pay over forthwith to the Commercial Bank, the sum of £500, on account of the debt due the Bank for the market tolls, as an earnest of future payment.

Moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Breden,

That the Finance Committee be authorized to employ a competent accountant to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Hill gave notice of his intention to introduce the following Bills:—

A Bill to Establish and Regulate an Alms House and House of Refuge in the City of Kingston.

A Bill to prevent Cruelty to Animals.

A Bill to provide for the Keeping of Bills of Mortality. The Council adjourned.

☞ ST. ANDREW'S BALL.—It gives us much pleasure to announce to the fair readers of the *British Whig*, that the gallant Sons of Scotia intend to celebrate the Anniversary of their tutelar Saint's Day by a Ball at the City Hall. It also gives us much pleasure to add, that the bootal addendum to a Ball, a Supper, is to be wholly dispensed with on the present occasion. And it gives us still more pleasure to perceive, that since "the cheap and nasty" mode of giving Public Dinners came into vogue, they have wholly sunk in public estimation.

MASONIC BALL

The Masonic Ball, given by the Provincial Grand Lodge, last night fully equalled the expectations which were previously formed of it. The company numbered between 700 and 800, and a more lively and agreeable assemblage, never met together under similar auspices. The arrangements were admirable; so much so, that large as the company was, there was no over crowding, and the utmost satisfaction prevailed throughout. The R. W. Provincial Grand Master, Brother Sir Allan Napier McNab we regret to say, was unable to attend from indisposition, and the V. W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother Thomas G. Ridout, officiated. The company were received in due form, by Mrs. Ridout. The Ball room, which adjoins the Lodge room was most tastefully decorated, and the Lodge room was, for the occasion, appropriated as a drawing room. The Band of the Rifle Brigade were placed in an ante room immediately connected with the Ball room—and the refreshments were supplied in another room adjoining. These rooms constitute the usual apartments of St. Andrew's Lodge; and for the present particular occasion, the company was further accommodated with lady's and gentleman's dressing rooms in the flat underneath, forming part of the Phenix House, conducted by Mr. Snow, the Purveyor for the Ball. The supper was served in the two large Dining rooms of the Phenix House, underneath the Lodge; and inasmuch as we accord to the Ball Committee every credit for their most admirable arrangements for the occasion, we must at the same time accord to Mr. Snow the most unreserved praise for the highly creditable manner in which he discharged the duties of Purveyor. The supper was served in two large rooms, and a more elegant "spread" could not be desired by any one. Snow even surpassed himself on this occasion; and his very satisfactory preparations, promise well for the future success of the "Phenix House." We published in our last Tuesday's paper, the selection of music and dancing for the ball, from which it was seen that the evening's entertainment was to be relieved by the introduction of vocal and instrumental music, at intervals, by some professional gentlemen and amateurs, who kindly volunteered their most valuable aid for the occasion. This proved a very interesting and agreeable diversion, giving variety to the amusements. Altogether, we venture to say, a more agreeable assemblage was never held in this city, or one in which all concerned enjoyed themselves more unreservedly in the dance, and its attendant pleasures. It is the first occasion, we believe, on which the Provincial Grand Lodge have attempted a public entertainment, and, while it has been a particularly gratifying one, it is the best encouragement that can be held out, to those at the head of the Masonic body in this Province, to repeat their efforts, on suitable occasions, for the public gratification, as a certain means of bringing the ancient and honorable order of Masonry into the highest repute among those who are otherwise ignorant of its noble principles and benevolent objects for which the order is established. The company on this occasion,