THE CHOLERA. The College of Physicians have published the following recommendations on the subject of cholera:-

The Royal College of Physicians of Lor don, feeling that on the reapprorance of ejidetnic cholers in England the public may enturally took to them fo missice and guidance, have deemed proper to appoint a cholera committee, composed of physicians who hold inpercent offers in the memopolitian hospitals, er who have bee extended expedience of the disease at its last visitation, to expirer what

ethery ise mitigating its evils. The committee thus fermed have, in como the following remarks and instructions, for the information of the public :-

1. Cholera appears to have been very rareis communicated by personal intercontse; o dall attempts to stay its progress by curdons or quarantine have failed. From these zirunstances the committee, without expressing any positive epition with respect to its configure or non-contagious nature, agree in drawing this practical conclusion, that in a u-striet where cholera prevails on appreciable increase of langer is incurred by ministering to persons affected with it, and no safety af-

2. The dispere has almost ingeriably been first of the town it has visited. The comin thee would, therefore, urge on the public a ... to improve the state of severs and drains, rever these which are out, and to remove at collections of dreaying vegetable and anal matter from the vicinity of dwellings. They should a'en impress on individuals, esrecially of the poorer classes, the great im-- terce of well siring their rooms, and of ?. A state of debility or exhaustion, low-

exempendated, increases the liability to chol-

L. per one during its prevalence to live in the land lakes, who had not seen them at one to course they have bitherto found most cona'l kinds, and especially the intemperance of ardent spirits and other intoxications warm clothing, and speedy change of damp sampends; regular and sufficient sleep; and avaidance of excessive fatigue, of long fasting, and of expense to wet and cold, more s. displayly at night, are important means of :ally abs'ained from, now that the potato ic ne, will fall into that ill-condition which baron, or salted, dried, or smoked meat or fish which have not been proved to exertany diact influence in causing this discuse. Noth-. . e promotes the spread of epolemic dispases

to a mainly depend for subsistence. On the whole, the committee advise persons living in districts in which chilera prenois to achere to that plan of diet which avoiding merely such articles of food as ex- features perionce may have taught them to be likely o disorder the stomach and lowels.

Lvice can be obtained. ments of obtaining such assistance promptly, the committee recommend that the proper auof the sick from the healthy, and of thus per- mak- love to ! to a gallant of the ordinary venting the spread of the delegae; but soiely height would be lost under the colosia. in order that, should the epidemic prove se- shadow. were, proper attendance and plumpt treatment may be insured for the sufficient from cholera arising the protest and most destitute class. The existing hospitals, even if the authorities should consent to the admission of persons il! of chalers, could not furnish the requisite accommendation, unless they were shut against persons labouring under other severe diseases; a measure which, at the approach of winter especially, would add much to the distress of

6. In conclusion, the committee would urge on the rich, who have comparatively fittle to fear for themselves, the great duty of genof the poor white the epitemic prevails; bearing in mind that firel, warm clothing, and sufficient nourishment, are powerful safeguards against the dispare.

They deem it most desirable that the parthe authorities should at once improve the cirt and increase the confurts of the pour under their charge, and that the wealthy should form excieties for the supply of feo1, clothing, and Whether is its contre from the sea up the fuel, to those who, though not paupers, still river, the Serpent has entirely swellowed the need charitable emistance in the persent multitudiness analy of Whitehalt off Black-

Such measures, which is the duty of those justice of power and wealth to adopt, world, the Committee believe, if I becally carries cat, deprive the cholera of half its

JOHN AYRTON PARIS, President, PHANCIS HAWKINS, Registrat.

DECAMPEL NURBER BY AN ARMED PARTY.

-Rossens or ruence soney .-- The Kine's Reduce. This morning, between eight and my shoulders to the logwigs of ther Majes- behind her cars, and large black spots down

for several miles around. The Earl of Rosse, with the local magistrates and several of the o' the river, it vanished out o' sight, but not respectable inhabitants, also soon followed, out o' mind together with about five hundred men of the 59.h and 89th regiments. A diligent, but as yet ineffectual search was made for the assassing. An inquest will be held to morrow.-5 o'clock : The police have not yet returned. It is reported that they have obtained some clue to the murderer. 2

THE SEA SERPENT.

As some interest has been excited by the measures it is expedient to adopt with a view alleged appearance of a sea serpent, I venture f preventing the spread of the disease, and to transmit a few remarks on the subject, which you may or may not think worthy of insertion in your columns. There does not ap- amongst the Ruins of the Arcade. A most lisace with the wish of the college, drawn poor to be a well-authenticated instance of agonising out accompanied our prophecy. these nonsters having been seen in any south- Our readers can see both by going as far back ein latitudes; but in the north of Europe, notwithstanding the fabulous character so long ascribed to Pontoffidan's description, I am convinced that they both exist and are fremently seen. During three summers spent in Norway, I have repeatedly conversed with the natives on this subject. A parish priest all who have a turn for prophesying, not to residing on Romadale Fiord, about two days journey couth of Drontheim, an intelligent person, whose veracity I have no reason to doubt, gave me a circumstancial account of one which he had himself seen. It rose withforded to the community by the isotation of in 30 yards of the boat in which he was, and swam parullel with it for a considerable time. Its head he described as equalling a small as st destructive in the dampest and fithiest | task in size, and its mouth, which it repeatedly opened and shut, was furnished with formicable teath; its neck was smaller, but perhorities the propriety of taking immediate its body -- of which he supposed that he saw about half on the surface of the water-was not less in g rib than that of a horse. Andther gentleman, in whose house I stayed, had also seen one, and gave a similar account of it; it also came near his boat upon the Fiord, when it was fired at, upon which it turned and pursued them to the shore, which was e. sulivers in both their dwellings and per- luckily near, when it disappeared. They expressed great surprise at the general disbelief attaching to the existence of these animals amongst naturalists, and assured one that there | tration something in the style of the practice The committee, therefore, recommend was scarcely a sailor accustomed to those in- of cutling on the ice in Scotland.

Correspondence of the London Times.

time or another.

THE WOMEN OF NORMANDY. The women of Normandy are the handsomest wowen in France. The tyle of the Granville face is different from that of the sest of the province, having less dignity and more sprightliness, and resembling in characpromoting or maintaining good health, and ter and expression, the sparkling brunette of arealty ufford protection against the cholera. Virg. The features are small, the complex-The committee do not recommend that the jon is pure and transported, and the figure deis die should abstain from the moderate use licately modeled, and rather inclined to the well cooked green vegetables, and of ripe petite. The head-dress enhances the charm of preserved finite. A certain proportion of of this sound smiling face. It consists of these articles of diet is, with most persons, linen as white as snow, folded to a high torne is reason to fear that, if they be genedoubled into numerous folds at the back, after up his in a giral measure failed, many per- the manner of the French napkin-which, the especially amongst the poor in large from the ingeneity exhibited in its arrangement for the table, deserves to be set apart in its highest degree is known as scurvy, and from all other napkins. A rich lace fail of that in consequence he the readier victims of reveral rows, pursed like a rull, surrounds closiers. The committee likewise think it | the clear white neck, and a shawl, generally at advisable to probit it the use of pork and of crinson, with a broad geen and yellow pattern at the edge, is hung corner-wise over the shoulders. Add to this a grey petticost, a light blue gown, open at the back, to show the petticoat from the waist downwards, white much as went of nourishment, and the poor steckings, and lemon colored shoes and glaves, end necessarily suffer this want if they are and you have a full description of the costen to abstain from those articles of food on tume, on grande purare, of a woman of Sometimes they wear over their dress a copot of black silk or serge, lined with white, not malike a Spanish mantilla with a bood, which thrown over the cap, and defining its summit and sides, gives a they have generally found to agree with them preclier arch expression to their brilliant of the Normans is a proverh all over the world. Nor has the universal admiration 4. The committee are mad le to recom- which has been bestowed upon it, in the wild an uniform plan of treatment to be slightest degree exeggerated its lofty and ex-

a implied by the public in all cases of leasures; quick character. The men, in their way, the bowels, supposed to be premonitory of size as haunsome as the women. They have \*choices. It is, doubtiess, very important the fine oral face, sedate bright eyes, and at such afferents should be promptly attend- clear complexions of the old race. You look . to; but since they may asise from various in vain for evidence of their Tentonic descent, of which a medical man can alone in these sculptured features; the skin and the per the committee deem it safer that per- hair alone suggesting a reminiscence of their as affected with them should apply at once | Saxon ancestry. The women are remarkable t medical assistance, than that they should for the natural dignity of their carriage, the suggestion of unprofessional persons, and commanding figures, and the gravity and coverful medicines in large and frequently reserve of their expression. Like the men, p aird closes. Should the locseness of the their faces are avail, with the slightest acquiservels be attended with feelings of great ex- line nose, flashing eyes and curved lips .totaling and chillrayes, the person should, Their complexions are premiurly transparent, I coure, be placed in a warm bed, and the the cheeks mouthing over with a blush, rich wast means of trateting warmth to the budy in color, but delicate in its diffusion. A smile \* amiduously employed, until professional sits in their eyes, but the most inquisitive observer cannot detect in their looks or man-3, lu order that the poor may have the nerthe remotest indication of levity. A sweet seriousness is facir predominant characteristic It is strange to an Englishman to meet groups facrifies should at once establish dispensaries of these people, men and wasnen, rep. oducing by those parts of the town which are remote before that famous Norman head with which from the existing medical institutions; and we are all so familiar. It carries us back at that they should also take steps to pravide once to the eleventh century. Wherever we quainct cholere hospitale, which it will re- turn, we see, as in a magic glass, William quite some time to organize, and which they the Conquetor moving up the streets and highbelieve will be found to be absolutely neces- ways. As for the caps, they are sprinkled saly, should the epidemic prevail in the me- over the country districts, and are to be seen tropolis with a severity at all approaching on Sundays and helicays principally. When that which it man fested on its first appear. numerous groups of the peasantry are collectspece in England. The committee wish it to ad on such occasions, the effect of these tow be clearly understood that they do not recom- giving heaps of snew, tushing up like a collecmend the establishment of such cholera hospi- tion of little Alpine aiguides is novel and tals on the ground of effecting the separation startling. But what a formidable restance to

> We understand that Mr. Lennard, whose inimitable portraiture of Irish mannets, customs, and peculiarities have woo him so nauch approbation on the stage, intends to practice as an attorney for this country, a profession which he embraced twenty years ugo, but subsequently retinquished for the drama. Tipperary Vindicator

## Hi kinas from Buich.

THE SEA SERPENT IN THE THAMES. We less not a single moment in laying the sul joint a letter before the eyes-thow they will be opened by of astonished London, --The Sa Seprent is in the Thames! It will be seen that the monster was belieblily our consequences a most intelligent and conscientions materman, as we have made it our onings to discover-off Chelica Reach .call, is a sportiation that must, until next May, fevere by carrage the minds of all men interested in the Course and Septer of therewich. However, we hasten to introduce the teader to the letter of John Skill, watereran of Chelses; a letter written in that homely simplicity of cryle that endears to our memoties the voyages of Anson and Dampiet.

( beyon Wolly, Nov. 1st. 1818. Mrs. Pursu:e. The S. a Sarpint is in the Thames! There can be no doubt on it, scenng the horrid monfranty Chroniel, contains the following in an after myself. But, Sir, I give you the account entry edition :- " Parsonaton n. Thursday regular, as if I was writen with swales upon

accompanied by serjean? Grant Last might, coming off in my wherry, the A reward of £5 is offered for the apprehen-Chekely, within about two miles of this belis - and thinkin' o' nothin', I amidenty saw shoes down in their level. Absoluted. Finding plant in the tumpike, and carried off two points of this personal friends, and carried off two points arrived by the car, presented for I'd had to much ate and gin-and-water pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and a bull-dog, who had an affectionate husband and indulging father per, with a canary and a bull-dog, who had interested his heart; when the first open in them for I'd had to much ate and gin-and-water for I'd had to much ate and gin-and-water pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc's terminated the tumpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and comment as Michter Paddy Ruc see a gried him of life in a few moments. upon my skulls, and find a good bok. For and a wheelbarrow that cannot look you in all at once. No, they'll make he worn his The scalett then compelled Mayer Phible to twenty minutes, more or less-I seed the the face without winking, and ten shillings fre of his cash box, containing £150 in thing cutting like amount towards Battersea. Will be given for each of their apprehensional free and a liver, with which they deit was about a hundred yards long, and successions.

Leat, a Tom-cat, the property of Mire Santhere laced on the car, and drove to the round and round, and made a linear noise dets, that was last seen going over the rouse mode as betracks, which is actual about a like boiling water; and it carried its head of some houses in Holy-street, and is supposmost to gathe seens of currage. Information out o' water some twenty feet and more, wom- ed to have dropt down one of the chimnies."

to go thro' the arches, and so takin' the hend

Humble servant, JOHN SEULL." At P. S .- I am not not much of a drawer, but think I can warrant the pectur I send as the fix simile of the sarpint as it appeared. Some of your shyandlifick readers may have

seen something like it afore." A PAINFUL PROPHECT .- What we prophesied a year ago is now being literally fulfilled. We drew them a most harrowing picture of the Readle of Regent Street sitting as June 5, 1817. Let them compare our then prophecy with its present fulfilment, and they will shudder, as we shudder, at beholding the work of destruction that is going on every minute of the day amongst those fair pillars of Regent Arcadia. Let this be a lesson to foretell evil things, but good. Henceforth we shall only prophesy the beauty, not the rubhish of life; the things to rise, and not the things to fall in the gorld. We will prophesy the Regeneration of Ireland, a Whis surplus, a real admirer of Mr. Feargus O'-Conner, and other wild, improbable, out-ofthe-way, visionary things; and who knows but what they may come to pass! May we all live to see the happy day ! What rare old fellows we shall be !

CURLING ON THE LOS IN SCOTLAND. - The Herebi tells its readers that the frust has set in with such force in Scatland, that the practice of curling on the ice has commenced already. The Scotch are remarkable we know, for taking it cool, but we were not aware that they carried their coolness so far as to choose the ice as a fit spot for the operation of haircurling. We hope the I.lustrated London Ness will favor its subscribers with an illus-

ADVICE GRATIS. The College of Physicians having sent forth some gratuitous advice, which is well worth its cost, on the subject of Cholera, we hasten to put it inte plain language for the

benefit of the community. Every one is to live extremely well, and o one is, on any account, to neglect warm lothing, with good coal fire, or any other arrangement that may be conducive to health and comfort. All persons crowded together in small ill-ventilated houses are recommended to take at once more commodious apartcreats, and those individuals who are insuffiiently clathed must give orders forthwith to hele tailors for taking the necessary measures.

Families not hitherto in the habit of keepig up a good fire in the winter, through their inability to purchase the fuel, will without delay take the necessary steps for laying in a stock of coal from their respective coal merchants; and those who have had meat only once a week, will give orders for a daily supply in future, to their various butchers. It being highly expedient not to overtax the strength, those who feel exhausted by their about will relinquish their work when they feel them-cives too much debilitated to continne with comfort to themselves, and they will of course take care to make up in some way for the deficiency of their wages. These simple suggestions have only to be followed sustained. The salvation of Canadidepends out with due care by the labouring classes of therefore, upon her own Legislativi and it this unsound policy, yet industry and per-ethe community, in order to mitigate very mapersons as may experience difficulty in actng on this advice, are requested to apply any where but to the College of Physicians.

COURT JEWELS FROM THE EMERALD ISLE.

DRAMATIS PERSONE. THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (f r the Prosecution.) Mr. Recort, Q. C. (for the Defence.) For Course. THE JURY (mules.)

Time-November, 1848, during a Political

Scene-The Court of Queen's Beach, Dublin. The S. G. (to the Jury) - Such writings at large portion of Canadian Produces ould untime of political excitement-Mr. Rebutt-You have no tight to call it a line of political excitement. The S. G .- I have. I am perfectly aware

Mr. Rebutt-Of your wrong, you mean, The S. G .- I don't care for these indecent Mr. Rebutt-It's not much you care for in-

decency any way.
The S. G. - 11's false. Mr. Rebutt-My Lords, I must throw myself upon the Court for protection. I have

been malignantly assailed by the Solicitor

The S. G .- Who began it? Mr. Rebutt-You did. The S. G .- I didn't.

Mr Rebutt-You did. The Court-Really this altereation-Mr. Rebutt - My Lords, he has no right to inquite political excitement-The S G .- I beg the learned counsel not

to impute any imputations to me. Mr. Rebutt-I don't care what you beg, you would'nt beg the question. The S. G.-Then't beg the learned counsel to hold his torque.

Mr. Rebutt-You had better hold your ow. it's running away with your brains. The S. C .- Yours has got no brains to run

away with. Mr. Rebutt-My Lords, I must appeal to the Court of these unmanly insinuations-The Court-Really Mr. Solicitor-

The S. G .- If the Court think I ought to pologise-Mr. Rebutt-Oh, I don't value your apolo-

The Court-Really, Mr. Rebutt-Mr. Rebutt-Oh, if the Court think me The Court-We do not think either of you

The S. G .- I am sure I had no intention-Mr. Rebutt-No more had I. The S. G .- If I had had any idea-

Ale Rebutt - If I had had any notion -The Court-Really we are not here to lisen to apologies, but to attend to business. mly conduct business to as to make it a

Mr. Rebutt-It's little pleasure I get doing business with you The Court-Really, Mr. Rebutt-

See., See., See., ad infinitum, and the scene ne-GEMS OF THE "HUE AND CRY." The Harand Cry has struck out quite a sew vein of humour-so very peculiar, in

act, that we incline for once to copy it .--We give a few specimens which we have borowed, frem its amissing columns :a Mining, June O'D herty. She had in her arms two hobies and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair, and tortoiseshell combeher back, which squints awfully.

The same of outrage. Information out of watersome twenty feet and more, woments for many feet in the fellows of the many feet and more, woments for many feet in the fellows of the many feet in the fellows of the many feet in the fellows of the many feet We may give one or two more next work: The Seventh role of this Society, more de-

BRITISH WHILE "Oplfer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 91815. to lie up. But she may make another trip. The City of Toronto made her last trip up The hopes of Canada rest upon theabor. the lake on Thursday, but she may come of the approaching Parliament. Tat the country is in the most deplorable shation hitherto unprecedented, is admittedan all hards. Insolvency stalks abroad withhamerive. If she do, it will be the greatest feat less front, for where is the solventman to of modern tiver navigation, for to-day is the reproach him? Not in Western Canta, or ninth of December. Thus, so far from being perhaps in Eastern. In a land literar overenabled to say to our distant readers that naflowing with milk and honey, wherehe prorigation for the season is ended, we leave ductions of the earth are most profe and everything in could and uncertainty. As to abundant, whose natural wealth is chan-tthe weather, it is neither here nor there. On less, universal bankruptcy is the order the Wednesday it frizz, on Thursday it snew, on daty on goods imported by the St. Lawrence, day. Wherefore this sad state of dagswhence this general min? The oution is we cannot tell what it does to-day, because too simple, not to be readily answers. The his secon was written yesterday. products of the land rannot be soldo advantage. Unfair and nejust restrictis pre-To the Editor of the British Whig. vent the cultivator of the soil from hing re-

Ms. Entros:-

As all well regulated Governments require

certain amount of Revenue to meet the in-

branches, and as the ways and means to ef-

feet such object, require some consideration,

I beg leave to make thereon a few remarks;

refer to the policy of that Government, whose

prosperity and improvements are without a

parallel-I mean the United States ; -but be-

fore I proceed on that point, I shall find it

necessary to review in some slight degree the

circumstances which have brought Canada

into her present embarrassed condition; and

I also request all who can trace the course of

events, the various causes, and consequent ef-

fects, for the last 33 years, to watch me close-

During the late war with the United States

ly, and correct me if I err.

The people on the Southern sidesic these inward waters live in a comparative bappy state. Their cities exhibit daily pros of increasing national prosperity. In the homes the sheriff and his bailiffs are strange. And why? Because the farmer can sell is produce, and his prosperity gives a healy tone to the labors of the whole commune. No cruel Navigation Laws bring him or Bankruptcy; and man, instead of thwaing the bountifulness of the Almighty, is coented to receive his blessings with homily, and strives his utmost to increase them.

paid his labor and his expence, .6d has

been bountiful to Western Canada, it man

Upon the labors of Parliament dend the hopes of Canada. The Navigation I)vs must be wholly abolished and swept away Since Great Britain no longer protects her merican | Canada having been the scat of action, was Colonies, they must not be left to arve .--They must put their own shoulder to the wheel to help and protect themselves. There is no use in minring matters. Aushel of wheat must be worth as much on in north side of the lakes as it is on the soil, or the country cannot possibly become equly pros-

Fortunately, Great Britain If: manifested no desire to interfere ith any legitimate proposition to amend the vils we complain of. Provided she retain her na- sing Mechanics and Manufacturers were fitional sovereignty, she seems to hip made up her mind, to allow her Canadia subjects to govern themselves in every local articular-To the abolition of the whole coulf Navigation Laws, as far as they affic Canada, she may at first be opposed; buebe has only to be spoken to firmly. She kaws she has been the cause of the present you in the Province, and she is too just not see the necessity of making recompense or injury is upon that body, now about tousemble, that our hopes and desires must be yord. It is to be regretted, that the ferests of

Eastern and Western Canada, appointly, are not identical. The Lower Canadis natnrally enough wish to retain the ple of the Countries; and shall we ask this protection in upper country; whereas the Upper anadians desire to carry their produce to it hest and dearest market-to the United Sies. The difficulty lies in reconciling these emingly conflicting interests. Were the griention Laws wholly abolished; were the canadian ports and rivers commercially the qual property of Americans as well as Cannans, the desires of both parties might be grided. A but a much larger quantity of breastuffs and other commodities would descenthe Saint Lawrence from the far West; + Brother Jonathan most unquestionably sold find means to make the natural outl of these lakes, the best and cheapest road the ocean. Thus the good people of Toronto at Montreal would become reconciled towhat at first sight looked disastrous.

Upon the labors of Parliament se the hones of Canada, Eastern and Western and with this trite observation, we rest at event from

De INFATGATION .- How strangit is that some folks won't be pleased, when e greatest pains are taken to please them. lidre's our friend, Mr. Greene of the Herald, ate angry, the Ministry, that as the Inspects of the Penitentiary had resigned, the world not hetter fill their places than by appoing some of the most eminent Radicals inhe city, a state of independence ; indeed, we may aland Mr. Greene among the number Surely his being placed in a gentleman position, she has made, by her system of rotten policy, for the first time in his life peops, is not the United States rich, whilst she has made considered by him as an indign ! And herself poor. then again, there is William Burl Esq., of call him " Mishter Paddy Burke, by way how long and how eagerly this vertile genthereto. R is worth £125 per anni, besides the run of the kitchen, or, as Doc O'Toole would elegantly observe, " the ang and he dhrinking." The office was ce tilled by the son of the Warden, and t present incombent is a gentleman baying densions to professional rank. Something e must have ruffled the temper of our good mored hish friend. Probably it is not in; ap-

ing all things, our good and ki friend "Paddy with the Stick" has no lit to be

Most Last Wenns .- We shall never | can Government have so far duped some of our leading men and legislators, that we have cave off chronicling the close of navigation. The U. S. Like steamer Niogara makes her last trip to-day to Ogdenshurg, then and there try, to end only in a final separation from down again, although her agent says she Great Britain, but let them pause and reflect, won't. The Lord Elgin is hourly expected, before they proceed too far; give Great directly from Montreal ; but she may not ar- Britain the preference in trade, as none of her ing interests.

Friday it thew, and to-day it ...... by the way, we will most condially agree; but shall never consent to, nor crase to remonstrate, against a low Tariff of 12 per cent on American goods such as we produce. The Board of Trade have evidently but a selfish view of the subject, as their whole recommendation tends to advance the mercantile interest of Montreal, and its locality only, and not the general good of the Province. Upon what principle can they recommend 75 per cent on Sugar ? can it be for Revenue ; we can raise a Reveone without it. Why do they recommend : and in doing which, will find it necessary to duty on Salt made from Springs? because Western Canada will be obliged to pay it or apport the carrying trade on so important an article, when we have it at once at our doors at the price of freight by the St. Lawrence and it is possible, that when Pork is selling in all our Cities at from \$3 to \$1 per handred nounds, that they can hint at the removal of the duty, for the interest of the Lumber Trade, Our next objection is to the charging an advalorem duty instead of a specific duty; and n order to bring the matter to be understood by the said Committee, I must refer them to the Broom Manufacturers of Montreal, who will rive satisfaction; but we will harely state, hat under the 10 per cent advelorum law, several Broom manufaciories were established in this Province, which by the cunning of abundantly prove these remarks? the American trader, Brooms were entered at so low a price, that the object of Revenue was defeated, and the manufacturers ruined, but upon the low specific duty of Is. 3d. per doz. seems to be no more than the advalorem, yet proves an abundant protection to the trade, and in consequence thereof there has within the present year already been established, to my own knowledge, eleven Broom Factories

most abundantly and profusely supplied with money, by the Imperial Government, which became circulated throughout its length and breadth. Every article required was dear in proportion, as money was plenty, and demand extensive. At this time the productions of the country did not meet its demands, and a general importation from the United States at this time, might have been considered necessary. As Labor was high in Canada, thousands of industrious and enterprinally tempted to settle in the Country, with an expectation that the same protection would be extended to them, as would have been extended in the United States; in this they were mistaken, and instead of which, a law or fluctuating Tariff, as merely a means of Revenue, was the practice, which, together with the prohibitory duty on manufacturing machinery, has tended to retard their operations, and paralyze their efforts. Notwithstanding all the difficulties to be overcome by verance have brought us into a state that almost every article manufactured in the neighboring Republic, can be produced by us under less protection than that by which the citizens of that Republic are protected against foreign

At the close of the late war with the United States, that country was tomparatively tour, their Pactories in an infant state, me ney scarce, agricultural productions cheep and heavily in debt. What then, was the policy by which they overcome their embarrassments? By protecting home labor and industry. Now, a system diametrically opposite, goods similar to its own productions has given preference to trade with the United States; and upon a reasonable estimation of such trade, we find that a sum of money in the course of that time, has been transferred from Canada to that Republic, through the org Mile; within a very sheet time, such has said low tariffof at least twenty-five millions of pour Is in specie the same having been expended in Canada, for fortifications, improvements, army, navy, &c. This sum of money under a proper and judicious policy, would have assisted, supported and finally protected our labor, while is to awaken theountry to the manufacturing interests of Canada, to the means of bettering our wreded con- that degree that nothing on this continent could have competed with them. Now we will have protected them by depressing the proce of notice the effect on the United States, of the vast amount of money paid for American

because we gave a private kint to a patrons, ing Capital, in building and perfecting their ned working, from the pressure of the money Factories, in constructing their Canals, Railroads, and other improvements, in rewarding greatly reduced the wages of the remainder. labor, and in clevating the laboring classes to most say that Canada has done it all, that

Now, the United States never laid a shilthat ilk, who allows his familiarriends to ling duty on anything for the object of Revenue. The question is invariably, what interof national distinction. All the wid knows est can we protect? Can we by tax produce the article? Will any degree of protec- null to one half its full extent, by bounties paid tleman has coveted a Government nation .- tion enable our Citizens to produce it? Re- upon unders abroad. Five sixths, and so easy Well, we knowing his amiabiliti and his venue is only a secondary consideration, and United States. wants, gave a hint to the powerthat be. ' this has ever been the case, and ever will be. that the situation of Kitchen Keer in the Now by this system of protection she has ris-The S. G .- If my learned friend would Penitentiary would just suit him. But, in- en from poverty to affluence, and her citizens stead of taking the kindness in g. part, lo! too. She so far succeeded by her protective he gets most particularly angry amightable, policy, that before the late Mexican war, she and walks about town with a big sti, threat- she had an overflowing Treasury, no debts to not now more particularly allude tout which for local purposes. This has been the effect he has not yet done. Now, there nothing of a high tariff there, whilst the opposite ex-

so degrading in the office that Mist: Publy | treme has been the effect of the nominal du- for the result of foreign laber comes cheep whole Barke should be offended in being-peinted | ties charged on American goods in Canada. We must also claim the free admittance of all the actual necessaries of life, the nonproductions of Canada, especially Sugar; now the present duty on Sugar, together with the additional charges consequent on such duly, amount in every family, who live in any way highway tax, and corporation tax altogother. This is the most unjust, arbitrary, and oppresthe Feather Breeched Commissions intend sive of any tax levied in Canada, and a a cor free this town to Reserve, were proceeding on part of isolar on that district, they were attacked part of this about two miles of this about two miles of this about two miles of this beils and thinking a nothing to the first and the first and thinking a nothing to the first and thinking a nothing to the first and A's conded, I'meim, Timothy, Aaron, Phil, by recommend, indirectly of cont. one of data characters to the rate of after the law of 300 man. istry, won't provide for him to believe by to the reciprocal free trade in such articles as country in or after '42. Two thirds of them have promotion, step by step. Therefore wilder | bill, we will also in justice and equity, claim have been known to be high, and the discharge tures, which they claim on ours. Whoever together \$1,800,000 n year. Labor, therefore,

reason to think, that a yet more cringing po- | Shi's loops, 'ds. ) icy towards the great Republic is intended, together with a more stringent and insulting course to be pursued toward the mother Counproductions clash with our own manufactur-

within the Province which together, have brooms, and, all judges can affirm, better than the American, and at the same price. Here

we may see the errors of a universal advalorem duty; but which, as a general rule may do. I will merely express further, that the free admission of all raw materials for manufacturing Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils and Torpentine, &c. which are important to its own followers. This may be seen at It rests with you to say whether or not our to the interests of the Country. I now beg leave to refer you to an extract

from a speech from the first American politician of the present day.

Effects of a Revenue Tariff and advalorem duties in the United States.

The following are extracts from a speech delivered a few days since in Diston, by the Hon, Daniel Waberer, which are worthy of perusal. plenty, their National Treasury empty, and sub-Treasury and the tantful '46, has operated to maintain the prosperity of the manufecturers Here I can only instance a few things; and, so far as I um concerned, and this weeting is concorned, they must take them as specimens of the whole. I begin with word and worders, a great Northen interest. The production of wood and doubtedly find its way to Buffalo at Oswego, has been pursued by Cauada. A low teriff on the manufacture of wood is a northern and middle state interest. It extends through Virginia and Ohio, the Western states, Pennsylvania, and ecrtain parts of New York and New England; but the manufacture of it is established principally in the New England States. Now, I take a few

instances of the. Here is a worden establishment

in our neighborhe of, at Lowell, called the Muldle-

and others, if not all, will be discharged a on. wood is reduced at least one third. ton, Greene, and the other counties in the Westemport of Penosylvania, may well take it into roanderation, that this tariff and the sub. Treasury their main commodity at least non-third, It may not be amiss for our neighbors of Maine and Vermost, us well as New Hamp-line, to notice that goods under a low provincial tariff. This also. A respectable genthings, well known to money, to that Republic, leas been greater than you, this afternoon placed in my hands a stateany other source, in establishing their Bank- to him, have within the last four months all stop-

and they have discharged nearly \$900 hunds and There is a simple fact connected with the woolen manufacture in the United States, I believe not generally known. A great po tion of the ineposted article is from France and the continent. Now I believe it is not generally known that France pays a bounty upon the expetition of we den manufactures, to the amount of fourteen per cent. It was formerly 3 per cent. Belgium and furnerly a lower duty; but Belgion minuacturers new send their goods through France. and thus all these great importations of woollen come to the United States, under a bounty equal to half the tax imposed upon them by our government ; so that our tariff upon worlens is rendered

With respect to cetton I have nothing to say. frame for vigorous action, and a heart for the excepting that I do not understand, and have not heard that any establishments of that sort are supposed to be working at a profit. One of two articles I shall mention belonging to us at the North, and one of these is bemp, and the manyfactors of hemp. I remember when this tariff was under the consideration of the Senate, a mem. The S. G. - My Lords, I must appeal to the ening to break somebody's head, the we shall pay, and direct taxation had ceased, except ber addressed the Sciente particularly on that subject. The tariff taxes the raw material higher then it taxes its manufacture. It seems to direct its artiflery against American Liber, porticularly, the material for American labor is dear. I have spoken of labor as one of the great ele-

ments of our society, the great substantial interest on which we wil stand. Not feudal service, not predial trat, not the identity dialgery by one race of an akind, subjected, on account of color, to the control of auction race of markind; but labor. intelligent, manly, independent, thinking and acting for itself, carning its oven wages, accommlating those wages into capital, becoming a part comfortable, to more than their District tax, of society and of our social system, educating childhead, maintaining worship, claiming the right of the ive franchise, and belying to uphald the great fabric of the state. That is American labor, nd I confess that all juy sympathics are with st.

I will give a few facts in relation to the great ported by Canada there, we shall not then iron, a business then unknown in this country. I trquire that most arbitrary tax on Sugar, for in this eventry was made in the ton. There were the support of our Revenue, and if we agree stateen or a venture mille, all erected in the a reciprocal or similar duty on their manufac- of people from these make for making railroad

6.600 ton 13,690 tuns 7,716 24,000 Pig iron, 20,428 75,500 and pails. And here the increase is in articles of the highest

n unufacture, that is, articles in which the greatest mantity of labor is incorporated; there seems to be in this policy a bl'dhound scrot to follow labor. and to tun it down, and to saize and strangle it wherever it may be found. Sheet into and there species of iron requiring the most labor, all come a che spest under this system. Now as to souse of these mills, and especially one at Danville, in the state of Pears, Ivania, which cost the peopletors \$700,000, which they paid in, to the last cent, it is dead and stopped. And here I willouly remark, that if we mean to keep up American I now beg leave to refer to the late recomlabor under these operations we must hold to promendation of the Board of Trade of Montreterting our industry from the competition of for reign labor. Labor abroad is cheap, because the al made through their Committee, to the prespeople live poor. English insu costs \$8,02 per ent Ministry, and will in the first place say, ton for wages; while American iron, the result that as to the principle of the "differential of American labor, allows them means to live well means to care enough to educate its children and is hard to talk with a care-worn mobile, to perform the dutice of a citizen. 'Therefore I innie tihat it shull have wages, and high wages. We know that some ethers of these iron works are not promise immediate relief for her present about to stop. Massichusetts to a has an interest necessities. The sufferer may be ready to in iron works; the first mill in this country. I understand, was made here. The wages of handicenft in Philadelphia are also cus down one-third; I mean the handloom weavers; and 1500 bands

have been thrown out of employment. lifficulties is plain, without injuring the Rerenue, a safe, sure, and efficient remedy, for which I pledge my reputation.

Let us then look to our Legislative, let us look earneatly and unitedly, and if we look in faith" we shall not look in vain. Should these remarks receive a due con sideration, you may again hear from

GANANOQUE. For the British Whiz.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC IN BEHALF Sons of Temperance.

Society is either voluntary or constrained just in proportion as the former predominates

flourish. Does not our civil and religious liber-I take up my pen to oddress myself : the present time to the public in behalf of the present occasion seems to suggest the tons feeling in behalf of this infant institution. I have witnessed its unexpected rapid advancement towards a state of respectability and permanent usefulness, with a secret and,

made the present year, more than 200,000 tection, sauction and approbation of an enightened, generous, and Christian community. deem it unnecessary, at this time, to make any observations relative to the many pecumany advantages of our Division to its incmners. While the match of intemperance is still onward, the disorganizer of all peacenble society-the enemy of all religion and morality—the bane of all domestic happiness, in all Christian kindness, to entreat you to and the slow, but certain messenger of death | become laborers with us in this great reform. the present day, in our own land and city, community shall be redeemed from the disorexerting a kind of withering influence which is truly appalling, not only over the physical strength and hearty, but on all the intellectual | But another distinctive character of our Socieand moral strength of many of our otherwise ty consists in its being introded particularly respectable and useful citizens. Were I to put the inquiry, ought not a free and enlightened people to promote the cause of Tempernnce among them? I doubt not but they would all simultaneously respond in the affirmative. Should any entertain sentiments of different kind I would only refer such to the history of past times, and then ask them have not the enemies of intemperance assaul ed the monster in every quarter? They have robbed him of many of his winning charms and fascinating afforements; and if they have prevailed with but few of his genuine subjects to forsake his standard, they have. if the reformer must secure to himself a spitat least, prevented many others from coming toan as soon as he enters our dwelling, and, within the reach of his influence. Who then, in the intervals of convertible that has any feeling of sympathy for human misery-who that has any regard to the welface of his country-who, especially, that lays any claim to the character of a Christian. does not acknowledge his obligation to assist

in suppressing this great evil? It is in the

power of every individual to effect something. No one can ever plead a want of opportunity been the depression of that interest, and such the to do good. Much has already been done overwhelming effect of minufactores from chrond that eight hundred hands have been discharged; in this common cause, and still more remains vet to be effected. The causes and remedies Wages are reduced 20 percent, and the price of intemperance, to gether with its destructive offects man individuals and the community. There are Commiss in Pennsylvania who upon | are abundantly set forth in various tracts and the 7th of November, will think of this; Washing- religious periodicals of the present day.-Men of talent and deep research have done honor to themselves and much good to society by the labor and pains they have expended to investigate the nature and prescribe the preventatives of this spreading in alady -total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. Is it not intimately connected with all that is entinent and distinctive. To whatever age o: nation we direct our attention we see an illustration of the same important truth. The march of Temperance is universally attended by all that dignifies and embellishes civilized men. If, then, the society, whose object

and operations have, for a short time, been established here, is calculated to advance the cause of Temperance in this vicinity none can feel indifferent with regard to its welfare. And that it is calculated to advance that canse, we presume no one will pretend to deny. Besides that impulse which it gives in common with other societies to promote the general interests of Temperance, its peculiar character and object is such as to entitle it, in s high degree, to the patronage of an enlightened and liberal community. It was espestrong intellectual powers, who stepped on life's pathway, rejoicing in purity and hope, at a time when they were blessed with a

world's endearing charities, who relinquish all the enjoyment of active life and social intereourse for the loathsome gratification of a sordid thirst for liquor. Their families or friends, if they have any, bear testimony to the truth of this assertion. Even society at large sustains a loss. She is deprived of, perhaps, her active and useful members, and must accept, in their stead, the wretched monsters of intemperance, whose governing motto is brutish stupidity. Such individuals are mmerous here as well as in other places .-The man of native talent and native worth, who, in other circumstances, might have aspured to a throne of earthly glory, or proclaimd to admiring multitudes the heavenly message "that brings life and immertality to cht." Who would not extend the belging hand of a brother to assist such an individual in tising from a state of degradation and obscurity to that state of eminence and usefulness for which nature, herself, seems to have

designed him? " Full many a gem of purcel ray seronr, The dark pufathound cares of occur bear; Full many a flower is been to black quiecen. And waste its successes in the city's blight-

flowers from the withering blast of the city is one object of our society. An object, the accomplishment of which, aside from these supposing-alas, poor mortal-that his wife important public odvantages which may flow and children would resp the newerd which from it, must be desirable to every friend of humanity for the benign influence it exerts in bettering the condition of individuals. Who, ing the death of the luxured. to the reciprocal free trade or such articles as country and stopped for what? Forty five bundred bettering the condition of individuals. Who, are included in the United States' reciprocity workmen have been discharged. Miner's wages that has been conversant in the abodes of infered in the cold embraces of poverty and in- on Tuesday last, when the friends of poor

another on her bended knees offering up pray rs to the Throne of Mercy, for the rel tion of her husband, and in the secrecy of her retired chamber wringing from the eyes of conscious, but abused innocence, the tears of unutterable anguish that have bleauched the osy check of its line?

. He led me down trop love and lists F.o a all that made my pathway height. And chained me there, mid want and wrife," The lowly thing, a demakard's wife,"

Kind reader do you know what it is to each from your emphand the last scanly morsel and divide it a nong your hungry children. your heart aching as you give it them, to think how insufficient it is to satisfy the cravings of their appetite, and still more, that you know not where to look for another meal? Do you know what it is to tread with deathlike stillness lest you should break the slamhas of those who, on awakening, will ask for bread which you have not to bestow? It while she sees her family around her pining for want, to offer her any consolation that dereply with Joh,-"I have heard many such things ; I also could speak as ye do if your soul were in my soul's stead." Such a reply may well be horne, for we know not the pressure or the gallings of sorrow we never Now, the remedy for relief in our monetary actually embared. It is very possible, it h often so, tout the bushand and father, whose duty it is to be the guide, protector, friend, and provider of his family, is the guilty cau-e of their suffering, and-" Stamps on childhead's brow to mild.

That withering blight the drunkant's child." Reader are you one of this distressed class? Allow a friend to snoth your sorrows and to give you some consolation in your prinful circumstances. Are you ready to sink in despair and say, "This evil is of the Lord, Why should I wait for the Lord any longer ?" Stay child of sorrow - recall that murmuring desponding word and direct your attention to some source of hope and consolation. You do not suffer without pity. Misery like yours cannot be fully understood, except by those who have experienced it; but as asit a grievous aggravation of the sufferings of the destitute when no man eareth for them, so must and sometimes parlakes of both these princi- it be some consolation to know that the attenples. In proportion as the latter has to be ex- tion of the wise, the great, the good and beneercised, in proportion to that constraint will volent is directed to the cause and the alleviasociety necessarily he of a low chb; but tion and ultimate removal of your sufferings. That many are saying, "We desire to show over the latter, will morality and society compassion to our brethren, we heartily sympathize with the distressed: we wish to show them that there are some who feel for them and with them, and would gladly employ any landable means in our power to the Society of the Sons of Temperance, and administer encouragement and consolation to them;" for their warm desire is to see realized propriety of making a short appeal to your that beautiful passage in the book of Job, coming into operation in 1848, although it patriotic sympathies and high sense of gene- "So the poor hath hope and iniquity stoppeth her mouth," It is hoped that the suffering innocent will accept, in kindness, this expression of sympathy and good will from those who commiserate their sufferings, and whose I trust, unbiassed satisfaction. I have thought | fervent prayers constantly ascend to the God the present a fit time to express the deep in- of all consolation, that they may be supported terest I feel in its future welfare, and to en- and sustained by the communication of his list in its behalf, as far as possible, the pro- grace, and that, in his own due time, he may appear for them in his providence and turn for them their mourning into joy and praise.

It was also had in contemplation, in the formation of our Society, to unite with it a Female Temperance Association," under the designation of the Daughters of Temperance. Ladies, you who lead the fashion and give tone to public sentiments, I come to you, der, poverty, misery and death which follows so inevitably in the track of intemperance. to advance the interests of society, by preparing the minds of youth for the great important work in which we are engaged, and by uniting them with us under the appellation of " Cadets of Temperance," teaching them not only to abstain from all intoxicating liquots, but also f.om the use of tobacco. It tent that a man who sets himself on as a reformer in the use of intoxicating drinks, should be walking the streets with a cigar in his mouth, or be deluging the floor wherever he goes with the expressed juice of this odious weed, and it shocks all our ideas of negluess ; charge therein the deeply offensive contents of his mouth; or if his repose after a repast most be our discomfort in his use of the tipe

I have hitherto argued, a'most in vain, these points, both with Temperance men and ministers of the Gaspel, but experience has taught me not to be weary, for in due season shall reap if I frint not. But I have already encroached on your patience. Thus much I thought it necessary to state, with regard to the object of the fustitution, that in stropizing it you might know for what purpose your liberality is solicited. But here, let it not be thought that I am soliciting the necuniary contribution of this promiseuous community; or that the Institution is dependant on such a source of support. No! I would scorn to appear before you in such a

character, and, as to the Institution, I trust it has a better hope. There are other ways of patronizing such a society besides that of lending pecuniary aid; even the manifestation of a wish for its welfare is of importance-of so much importance that without the manifestation of such a wish, to a certain extent, an Institution of the kind I have been recommending cannot long exist. Should my observations, therefore, have the effect to excite such a wish in the breasts of only a few, my most sanguine expectations

wift be realized. Permit me, then, to leave with you this request-as the request of one who entertains towards you the most profound sentiments of veneration and respect-that you be unanimons in perpetuating a Society of the Sons of Temperance in this place, and in sending your sons to unite with us, those who are yet in the acraing of life and vigor of youth, rially had in view in the organization of this whose searon of improvement is not yet past-Society to search out those individuals who I would exhort you to bestow on them that seem to have been gifted by nature with blessing, the less of which so many perents sensibly feel and so deeply regret.

Such of you as have enjoyed the advenlages of to al abstinence from all intoxicating liquer need no monitor to teach you its worth, and to all such as have already commenced to ascend the hill of moral science in the order of our Division, I would say, while we are surrounded with temptation, " watch and be sober;" " he kind hearted, one towards another :" be diligent ; be persevering, and suffer no ordinary object to prevent you from rising to that degree of eminence which will fit you for acting your part in the world with case and satisfaction to yourself and usefulness to your fellow beings.

A MEMBER OF THE ORDER

THE UNCERTAIN BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN THIS CITY.

To the Editor of the British Whig. Sen,-Hingeing on this, a peculiar case has one to my knowledge. Our mutual and worthy friend J-n B-e, Esq, had on the second of December, 1847, insured his life in an other in this City, for the twelve months ending at the hour of twelve o'clock moon of Saturday last. Our friend, as you well know, expired after a severe illness, a To snatch these gems from the rugged caves few minutes before the Corporation Clock of the ocean of intemperance—to rescue these struck the hour of twelve, noon; he died a firm believer in the benefits of Instrance, and the Insurance Prospectus proclaims as await-

But, dear Editor, how vain are onr hopes, digence and abscurity, has not, in many in- how sadly delusive are even insurence Offistances, felt the thirding glow of sympathy, how saily definive are even insurance Offi-and shed the lear of pity when they saw, fet-