spared in Vicana, will be sent to the scal of war ply of ammunition, left this morning. General Gorgey has been appointed by Korsuth, the commander in objet of the Hongarian army, vice Monga, who has received serious, if not fatel injuries, by being thrown from his horse during the skirminb at Schenecehatz, Hungary, Seneral Poohner, commendant of Hermanstedt, having been appointed hyan imperial reseries les declar ed himself Imperial Commissioner of Transply. nis, and has insued a proclamation whereby he i places the country under martial law. He calls non the inhabitants no longer to yield electionee to the Hungarian government, since it is illegal.

The eccounts from Hungary are of the most and ferre of Windischgrata; rationated at \$00,000 to 200,000 men. are divided into three divisions, and have already errored the frontier. Jellachich's distrine ir amung the troops that have left. A body of 30,000 men remain in Vicone, which offen a pictureque apscarence at night, as the military birounc around now has shown itself so just and so disposed the watch fires, in some of the squares and to telieve all miseries, do less for the latter

The Phogarian army is reported to be 80,000 strong. The Polish Generals, Rem and Pulski. are reported to be at Pratic, which is for the present moment the Hungarian head-questies, and great preparations for defence are being made; in addition to the combined armys of Windischgratt and Jelechich General, Bushner is advancing from the southern provinces, and General Niger from Styrie, so that there are no less than 50,000 men actually in the field against Honga-The Prince confidently hopes to terminate be campaign before the spring.

England.

Rothing of importance. The weekly accounts of the Bank of England furnish no aubject for special remark.

The loan operations with the United States, reem to have assisted in equalizing in some

degree the par of exchange. The total number of cases of cholera in

Ireland.

In Ireland, poverty and starration, it is of the people during the memorable year 1846. Men, even of tank and title, are said to be their garden. A baronet in the west of frehie office of collector of poor rates. During the

ber of laborers, masons, shoen-akers, and millions. others, being patriotically inclined, had been holding night consultations and reviews in PROPOSED ABOUTTION OF THE ENGthe vicinity of Clonmel, and on Wednesday week they were disturbed in their deliberations and performances, and seventeen of them were captured and lodged in gaol -

Emigration continues upon a very large

JOHNLEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY Socrety-Wednesday being the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Church Missionary Society, its jubilee was celebrated in all parts of the country. His Grace the on the occasion in the forenors, in St. Ann's eburch, Blackfriars; and the Bishop of London preached in the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Villier's church, Bloomshory. The reason why St. Ann's church Blackfriars, was selected as that which the Archbishop of Canterbury should deliver his discourse, was, that the annual sermons on behalf of the lunds of the society were preached in it for a period of 17 years after its formation. The annual income of the rociety is, in tound numbers, about £100. fund of £100,000, making the sum collected in 1848 £200,000. The society has upwards of 100 stations in different parts of the world, and 139 elergymen are supported by its funds. The number of missionaries sent out by the society since its commencement was 576, and the entire amount of money raised on its behalf exceeded £2,500,000. A entiretien was made at the close of sevices on Wednesday in St. Ann's, Blackfriars, St. George's msbors, and at the various other churches is which sermons were presched on behalf of

CONDITIONS OF CAPITULATION.

The following are the conditions imposed mon Vicona by orders of the Imperial General, and assented to by the Town Conneilon seent which led to the entry of the troops upon the 31st, and thence to the act of treach ery immediately subsequent:

4 1. A large Imperia! Austrian standard is to be boisted above all others upon the St.

2. The Lieut, General Placon Receev and quinte bosors to the headquarters in Hetzen-

left of the Karnthner-gate and high mad to | in the mud for coppers. Weiden must be delivered up at the Rennewhere roads must be brought to the main Turkenschanz and Leopoistact depots.

4. All money and treasure in the hands of the National Guard or armed populace, as well as the account books of public departments, must be given up to the town Coun-

ail, and vonchers given and received. 5. An exception will be made to article for such National Guards as may, according to the aminion of the Town Council, he ter quited, after the entry of the troo s, to guard he Imperial palace, the Embassies, and Publie Buildings. The same exception will be made in favor of such Guards as the Town Council may deem essentially accessary necessary for the maintenance of public tran-

quility.

6. The arms that have been brought to Vienna by National Guards from Brunn, Linz and Gratz, must be set apart, and returned delivered to their proprietors on their domi-

ex-King, who, before the Revulation, were | - London Morning Herald. certain, as the reward of their labour, to receive annual and regular assistance in pensions. At present there are several of these unfortunates already aged, who are absolutely in want of bread. M. Berryer seemed to declare in the discussion that this assistance was regulated like ordinary pensions by a law. and paid out of reserves made, but this is a profound error-nothing ensures the condition of these employes and servants. In 1793 the National Convention voted pensions for the perrons attached to the household of Louis VVI and who were in a similar position to those who have served Louis Philippe. Will the National Assembly of 1848, which till than its predecessor?"

Swang Practice .- On Saturday last, the 28.h plt., the poor rate collector of the Longford Union had occasion to lay a distress for non-payment of his rate on some stacks of oats, the property of a Mr. Parrell, of Tarmonharry. The coadjutor of the parish, the Rev Mr. Farrell, and toother to the defaulter. on bearing of the office, went to the lands to remonstrate with the collector. Having alighted from his horse to visit the family, it was immediately soized upon by the collector and sold for the propretes. The revetend gentleman enticavoured to prevent the sale, but he was told that he had no reduces, as all the property found on the promises was subject to the prarootes .- IV stmeath Guardian

MORTALITY IN THE METHOPOLIS .- The esual workly returns of the births and deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during London already reported from its first appear- the week which ended Saturday last, the ance, has now reached 1,059, of which 513 28th of October, has been issued from the have proved fatal and 331 are still under effice of the Registrar-General. The numher of deaths from all causes, registered during the week, was 1,107, while the weekly average derived from the returns of deaths on the same districts, in the corresponding period contended by many, will equal the suffering of the autum of the last five years was 1,151. There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths during the last week, as sphisting on yellow meal and the embors of I compared with the trevious week, when the number registered was only 563. In the land, who had an income of £2,000 a year, | number of deaths from cholera there has been has been so reduced as to accept the misera- a considerable increase, as compared with the average of previous seasons. The average last fortnight, the headlord shooting season ap- return for five years of weekly deaths from pears to have set in in good earnest, and a cho'era is one, while in the present week the ong catalogue of these melanchely events number is 34, but in the previous week the are recorded in the columns of the Irish number was 45. This retnin gives, therefore, a very small per centage in the number A new insurrection is reported near Clon- of deaths from cholera, as compared with the

LISH ORDNANCE OFFICE

It is said that the Ordnance Office is doomed-that the fiat has gone forth, or is about This little incident was magnified into rebel- to go fort, for its sholition. It has been discovered that the board is a useless encumbrance upon the state-that the only good of scale, particularly from Cook, Waterford and it is to make a certain number of appointments, with a Master General at the bead of them, to distribute a certain amount of pa- so employed has since been augmented. The tronage, and to create a certain number of explorations already made warrant the belief obs; and it is said the discovery having been that the supply is very large, and that gold is made, it has been determined to effect a considerable annual saving, without any detei- of country. triment to the efficiency of the Ordnance department to other offices where it is likely to be less out of place. The fact is, that the gold region. One of them is now being work-good sease of the public has long seen in the ed, and is believed to be among the most pro-O:dnance office one of those curious anomalies at which a fuure generation will look back with astonishment, not unmingled with isted so long. It is a mouster-half horse. half man-re thing of the hy brid kindwaleent branches of public work, and doing nothing better than it could be done at less cost in

seningt " the excessive military expenditure of the country." We are all for reonomy but it must be economy of the right kind. pound-foolish system-which strikes at the the jubilee fund; the amount received was, at the inefficiency of the common soldier; and we understand, in every instance exceedingly leaves untouched abuses of a costly kind. The military system of the country is not without its defects, and we are always glad in California an unprecedented rise in the when commissions are appointed to inquire into any specific abuse, or to investigate the means of teducing the general expenditure for the maintenance of our military and naval establishment. But the evil is that retrenchment too often begins at the wrong end .-We commence our paring at the bottom, instead of wearing covenwards from the top .-We leave system alone and strike at details. Stephen's Church tower. White flaes are to We are especially fond of temporising. We be planted upon all the lines as tokens of throw a sop to Cerberus, by cutting down the estimates for the current year, and make no provisions for the future. We postpone the all military and civil functionaries held in erection of new harracks, or the establishconfinement must be conducted with all re- | ment of new schools, and less more than we gain by the postponement. We recognize the oldigations of a false expediency, and call 3. As regards the disarming of the different, that occoromy which is in reality the most quarters-all the cannon from the city and reckless improvidence. We throw away a ertions of the suburbs which are mine the pearl richer than all our tribe, and go growing

We have never joined in the vulgar cry

A great least was made not long ago, that geger Artillery barracks; those to the right of the revised Ordnance estimates exhibited a reduction of a few thousand pounds. The guard at Schoubrunn. All other arms must saving was principally in the item of barrack e collected, according to parishes, by persons | accommodation for the soldiery, which, howappointed for that putpese, and deposited at ever plausible it might look on paper, was in the arcenal. Those of the suburbs must be practice sure to prove an effort at economy of delivered up to the mayoralities within 12 that retaliatory character which makes prohours, whence they must be carried to the ple regret that they ever attempted to retrench nearest barracks occupied by the troops. All in so questionable a direction. It would have amunition must be collected in the same been far better if a revision of the entire sysmanner, and delivered to the officers coin- of barrack-building had been substituted for manding at Nengeband, Schonbrunn, and the suspension of authorized works. It can he of no great service to the nation to stop the erection of this or that row of harracks, which, being demanded by the requirements of the service, must be built sooner or later - but to effect a lasting revision of the system nation far exceeding the legitimate value. according to the ordinary civil estimates of such works, were really to confer a benefit upon the country. Our Engineer officers, we fear, are not the best house builders in the world-and if they were, they would be so interfered with by much more ignorant genno chance of their working in a very satisfac- lished. barrack-building, whilst they have been cost-

tory manner. Certainly our experiments in cossful. We want a more i fliesent system, whence they came, under exceet, to be re- whilst the Board of Ordnance continues to be but that system we are not likely to obtain a costly encumbrance of the state.

mid-day upon the 31st, will compel the Picldmarkial to continue operations with all possilike accounts by the multi-accounts by and the remainder to the War Office and other suitable departments. It is believed that some measure has been determined upon, and some measure has been determined upon. A vole of the measure has been determined upon the foreign that the accounts hitherto received regarding its plants which are secured to that the some measure has been determined upon the foreign that the accounts hitherto received regarding its plants which are secured to that the some measure has been determined upon the foreign that the accounts hitherto received to calm however, that the accounts hitherto received to the plants where the calm however, the foreign that the first however, the foreign that t Upon the 31st the Town Council issued notice to the people, stating that as the Hungations had been repolled there was no hope rians had been repulsed, there was no hope or later. The science we are disposed to think lying in more or less abundance from the crag dishoner, he dashed it on the floor, and broke that unless the terms of the Sierra Nevada to the embancheres of it in a thousand preces under his for the cosmological was then completed, and of external succer; that unless the terms were and disposed to think better. Such, we believe, is the opinion of the Sierta Nevada to the emboucheres of the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, who are enternally extend to hondardure it and the majority of military men, and the majority of military men, and the majority of military men, and the majority of mili be eventually exposed to bombardone it and titled to be regarded as competent authorities. were completely engrossed in collecting it, to course the prince the pressure of the hard and severe completely engrossed in collecting it, to course the question as to who we not, especially the shard and a severe completely engrossed in collecting it, to course the question as to who we not, especially the shard and a severe completely engrossed in collecting it, to course the question as to who we not, especially the shard and the severe completely engrees and as the severe constant and the severe completely engrees and the severe completely engaged an Configuration; and as, moreover, the Prince Busines, will be done under the proposed sys-

the second for the creditors, and for ever, for the reduction of our Milita- Point, such as spader, shovels, picke, &c. his death, because of the second to labor, as much as a dollar. Odd Fellows.

and two batterice. All the troops that eac be This act is no doubt worthy and just; but military system. It is one of the very few and a half an hour has been paid in the conthere is another class of creditors of Louis retrenchments it is possible to make whereby, Hangery. Two battalions, with an ample sup- Philippe whom humanity recommends as whilst gaining much, we shall lose nothing, cilitate the landing of the cargoes of vessels strongly to the solicitude of the Assembly ; Let us once get rid of the Ordnance Office, we refer to the employer and servants of the and we shall never wish to get it back again.

United States.

Upper California.

Extract from the President's Message. Upper California, irrespective of the va. ineral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance to the test of the Union, the same elation that Louisiana did, when that fine territory was acquited from France, forty-five cars ago. Extending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacific, and embracing the only safe and commo tions harbors on that coast for many hundred miles, with a temperate climate, and an extensive interior of ertite lands, it is searcely possible to estimate its wealth until it shall be brought under the revernment of our laws, and its resources fully developed. From its position, it must command the rich commerce of Chiua, of Asia, of the islands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central Ameria, the South American States, and the Russian possessions ordering on that ocean. A great emporium will doubtless speedily arise on the Californian coast, which may be destined to rival in importance New Orleans itself. The depot of the vest commerce which must oxist on the Pacific, will probably he at some point on the hay of San Francisco, and will occupy the same relation to the whole western coast of that ocean, as New Orleans does to the valley of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Tothis depot our numerous whale ships will resort with their cargors, to trade, refit, and obtain supplies. This of itself will largely contribute to build up a city, which would soon become the centre of a great and rapidly increasing connectee. Situated on a jars, and even barrels, have been int in n safe harbor, sufficiently capacious for all the quisition, and have also abruptly !navies as well as the matine of the wold, and convenient to excellent timber for ship building, owned by the United States, it must be-

come our great western naval depot. It was known that mines of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in and boy, collected \$500 worth in me five or Culifornia at the time of its acquisition .--Recent discover'es render it probable that these mines are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated. The accounts of the abundance of gold in that territory are of such an extraordinary character as would! scarcely command belief were they not corroterated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service, who have visited the mineral derived the facts which they detail met. The facts are simply these :- A num- population, which is taken at nearly two from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation as to from the States-informed me, the was his the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces in California visited the minieral district in July last, for the purpose of oh- large smelting furnaces. to ming accurate information on the subject .-His teport to the War Department of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid before Congress. When he visited the country, there were about four thousand persons engaged in collecting gold. There is every reason to believe that the number of persons

> found at various places in an extensive district Information received from officers of the corps, by practically acknowledging the right | navy and other sources, though not so full and | government sale of ressels lately fea of lendgarded as integral parts of the army, and by der of our military force in California. It aptransferring the miscellaneous business of the pears, also, from these reports, that mines of quick-liver are found in the vicinity of the command personally, and fixing lencourage

> > ductive in the world.

derision. The only wender is that it has ex- | which has attended the labors of those who have resorted to them, have produced a surkhains charge in the new of effection Galin price, and all other pursuits but that of searching for the precious metals are abandoned the department to which it more properly be- Nearly the whole of the male population of the country have gone to the gold district. trenchment can have a better beginning then | Ships arriving on the coast are deserted by their crews, and their voyages suspended for want of sailors. Our commanding officer there entertains apprehensions that soldiers cannot be kept in the public service without a large increase of pay. Desettions in his We have no support to give to a penny-wise command have become frequent, and he recommends that those who shall withstand the strong temptation, and remain faithful, should

be rewarded. This aburdance of gold, and the all-engrossing pursuit of it, have already caused price of the necessaries of life.

That we may the more speedily and full avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the United States be authorized to be established, at your presignal advantages which would result from such an establishment would be that of raising the gold to its par value in that territory. A branch mint of the United States at the commercial denot on the west coast, would convert into our own coin not only the gold derived from our own rich mines, but also the bullion and specie which our commerce may bring from the whole west coast of Central and South America. The west coast of America and the adjacent interior embraces the richert and best mines of Mexico. New Grenada, Central America, Chili, and Pern. The bullion and specie drawn from these countries, and especially from those of Western Mexico and Pern, to an amount in value of many millions of dollars, are now annually diverted and carried by the ships of Great Britain to her own ports, to be recoined or used to sustain her national bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that crast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither to be re-coined, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York, and other Atlantic cities. The amount of our constitutional currency at home would be greatly increased, while its circulation would be promoted. It is well known to our merchants trading to China and the west coast of America, that great incomveniences and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their per value in those countries,

THE GOLD REGION OF CALIFORNIA. The N. O. Commercial Times of the 24th olt. h. a the following additional news in relation to the Gold Region of California, though tlemen than themselves, that there would be just of so late a date as we have already pub-

By the arrival yesterday here of the schonner Deniemonia, Cupt. Stephens, from Kingston, Jam. which post she left on the 10th just, we have news from California of a late date. She brought as passengers, Lieut. A. Lorser, U. S. A. and Messrs, David Carter and Thos. A. Minard, from Monterey, Cal-7. The Town Council is allowed until 8 P.

M. apon the 30th to consider and essent to these conditions, which, if not assented to be said-day mean the 31st will compal the Field.

If we desire to reduce the Ordnance estimates in such a nature as really to confer a Lorson is the beater of dispatches from Gov. Mason. He and his companions crossed the going on, the enraged husband of his wife a curious look on taking box, the Judges only provision in the Tauli that the Ulerks of the Peace had the right contended for, because going on, the enraged husband of his wife a curious look on taking the Peace when not otherwise and valuable Institutions of the country.

The reput and statement received the country.

The reput and statement received the country of the country.

The reput and statement received the country of the country of the country.

The reput and statement received the country of the country of the country of the country.

The reput and statement received the country of the country of the country of the country of the country. Busines, will be done under the proposed system with greater promptitude and economy. Things will fall into their right places. The tem with greater promptitude and economy. Things will fall into their right places. The tem with greater promptitude and economy. Things will fall into their right places. The tem with greater promptitude and economy. Things will fall into their right places. The exhaustion of it exhaustion would no way entail the revoration of a most every other occupation. Produce and articles of clothing were cially those who have been in possible as to since its advent in flattimore, as we their wives and sweethearts.

The four fullowant inconsistences and anomalies, which are now so apparent, will discipled. There will be a possible for the same of the first one was from Virgin and the companied to American flour, was lately sold at San Francisco for \$11 a barrel; the same of the first one was from Virgin and San Francisco for \$11 a barrel; the same of the first one was from Virgin and San Francisco for \$11 a barrel; the same father, sold out his furniture, and New Orleans, a broken hearted meaning the same of the produced the speculator three times the same of the speculator three times the same of the s period the Sational Additions on the property of Louis Phris. It will be a facting caving to the period the property of Louis Phris. It will be no mere temporary composition of the outlay. Every other species of the period of his death, became he poined the

struction of wharves at San Francisco, to farecently arrived. There was much difficulty in keeping the sailous on board the ships that touched at San Franciscio; on the first opportunity, they deserted, and hastened to who had been longing around the groceries the valley of the Sacramente, to swell the multitude of gold diggers. Some dort time before the departure from Monterry, of the gentlemen above alluded to, a number of men described the United States slorp Warren; stealing one of the ship's boats for that purpose. There is, however, one great hawback on the fortune-making, which is new going crable anxiety. Upon taking the latter into a being but the ministerial officer to perform on in the gold region of California. The labor, we learn, is horribly fatiguing, requiring immense slamina, mo al and physics, to enable a man to bear up against it. The gold seekers are obliged to stand, during their operations, nearly up to their knees in eater, and the occupation of separating the notal from the soil, nuless the individual's fing is are as endurable and as horny as a find negro's heel, quickly fays bare the flesh to the hone. Many, unaccustomed to this toil, after a few days' trial, abandon the pluceres and teturn to their ordinary occupations. It is here the sons of labor have a manifest adva-ties, and the most successful adventurers to I lose whose former occupation have fully seveloped their thews and sinews. By direction of Governor Mason gold duct would be received at the Custom House of San Francisco in payment of dutive, with the privilege to the payer of redeeming the same in coin, one-half in 90 and the other half in-SANONA, Aug. h 1848. The mining fever is raging hell as elsewhere. Not a mechanic or laborish man can

be obtained in town, and most of our male sitizens have "gone up" to the Seria Nevada, and are now enjoying " ments." Spades, shovek, pickages, hoes, bottles, vials, snuff-boves, brass tun ', carthen THOMAS DEVIN REILLY, -- We under-I have heard from one of our cit 2 ns, who and he had collected \$1,500 we in at the "root of evil," and was still averaged at the rate of \$100 per day. Another and, wife Still, who shut up his hotel here, \$2 200 in six weeks since, bas returned with pure virgin gold, collected by his de, pick tions, with no other aid than a s; and Indian basket. Three new and valuable lead mines have

one of our citizens, Mr. John Bowle, of Galen, Illinois - a gent who has been indered by the Boston Press, as having been n. Oregon, the Indians, on the Southern cout it the ore would yield 5's per cent, and that cable, six intention to e.ect, as soon as practi-

MORE EXPEDITIONS TO CALIFORNA .. The people of New Orleans are making the gold tions, in earnest, for a descent upun says :--regions of California. The Picayung neld by We understand that at the meetucheb-room these enterptising parties, at theifening last, in St Charles street, on Saturday e yough to be they did not muster quite strong en they proable to buy the steamer McKim, thedition to proced, in order to make the first colitan port. those distant shores from this metrojenat Capt. We learn with pleasure, however, Kim at the Franham, the purchaser of the Mchgaged in the Mexican war, entertains the infipping the ing himself to the enterprise by equaking the vessel for this interesting voyage, her deparmake a successful voyage in a not lack The effects produced by the discovery of plenty of passengers and freight. Of excel-

lent sailing qualities, and eminent for the purpose designed." party of one hundelad men are about emparking from that city for Ca'ifornia. Each man puts into the concern from \$300 to \$500 which will be appropriated to the pu chase of a vessel and a cargo of goods suitable to the traffic on the Pacific coast. Arrived at Californin, a portion of the company will remain hy the ship to dispose of the sargo, &c. The company hold a meeting this evening to agree on preliminary matters.

For California .- There are now no less than four time vessels in our port loading for California, viz: the splendid new Supper ship Greyhound, Capt. Claypule; the fire packetbuilt ship Mississippi, Capt. Bryan; the heau-tiful new clipper brig Col. Fremont, Capt. Pickett; the fine bark Ella Frances, Capt. Ilsley-the latter vessel takes out & cargo of coal for the use of the U. S. eggrernment steamers. The Col. Fremont, supposed to be one of the fastest vessels ever built in Baltimore, will sail in a day or two. We also onderstand that negotiations are on fel for despatching a fine new clipper schooler to the gold regions, whose cargo will mainly consist of 2,000 bbls. of flour, the expertion to be under the superintendence of a company of young men of Baltimore, some forty of whom will take passage in the vessel.

Baltimore Aperican. THE MUSICAL BIRD AND ITS SAD

FATE-WHO WAS ITS LAST OWNER? Baltimore, Nov. 38, 1848. bird?" is now an important question among our gay Lotharies. About three thusths ago, an ingenious piece of mechanism was put up at a raffle, consisting of a turtle stell box, on touching a spring in the corner of which a beautiful little bird would jump out on the lid, flap its wings, and after singil's several tunes, jump hack into its box again. valued at \$300, and some three hundred chances were taken at the rafile. ing so many subscribers, of course the box and the sweet songs of its inmate fore listened to, and examined by thousands of our couzens, and anything pertain to its Since the tory must be interesting to them. raffle, it has changed hands several times, besides, having been in possession, temporarily, of many married and single men, and wives. exhibited it to their sweethearts and to it a few days since, however has raised the inquiry as to who was the last owner of the fara; ry as to who was the last owner of being de-all who have had possession of it being desirous of shifting the ownership

shoulders of some one else. It appears that a few days since, Thanksgiving Day) a young mechanic to mentle, Hill, who had been married but to left home and proceeded to the ship, intending to go to work; but finding no one there started to return home. On his wife his wife an acquaintance, who told him the ould take was not home; but that if he where he him to a house in Perry Street, and to his would find her. He soon after relic accused, home to await her coming, when he

and she denied, but finally confessed singing But now for the bird, the veritablibed was

85- A correspondent of the No. 2010 Mad

entered, and a trunkfraken from on boatd. Suspicion at once rested on a neggo and a deliend taverns during the day, and who had ing. A warrant was accordingly issued on Wednesday morning, and in a short time! both the negro and the lad were arrested. The negro appeared to take the matter quite-indifferently, while the lad manifested considseparate room from that occupied by the negro, facts were elicited which led to the recovery of the lost properly, and also to the astounding discovery that the youthful white prironer was a female, who had adopted the arbiliment in which she then appeared at the instance of the negro, with whom she had been in company for some fout or five weeks. It appears that the girl was formerly from Shen burne, Chenango county, in this State, from which place she! went to Buffalo.! where she had been working for her hoard at the house of Mrs. Hopkins, 24 Pine street, where she saw and became enamoured of the negro. who persuaded her to adopt the regalia of the "lords of the creation," and hire out on the canal boat S. Irons, as cook, upon which he himself was also employed. On going to press no farther facts are elicited by knight, as well as his guilty sarmourer, may meet the reward which they so justly merit. Newark (Wayne Co) Democrat

stand that this distinguished Irish Patriot arrived here on Sunday evening. He was one of the ablest writers of The Nation. When his friend Mitchell was transported and the United Irishman was suppressed, of which he was an active supporter, John Martin started the Irish Felon. Our readers will remember some of the splendid articles from his pen which we transferred to our columns from The Pelon. We heartily congratulate him on his fortunate escape from his pursuers, and trust that he will meet with eminent success here. In forcing him to fly to our shores, England makes us a richer present than i she had transferred us the wealth and royalty of her throne. Welcome, thrice welcome to the distinguished Martyr of Liberty! N. Y. Tribune.

From a perusal of the following letter, under date the 3d instant, from the Postmaster of Whitehall to the Postmaster in this city, it will be seen that the bags from Albany, containing mail matter for Whitehall, and for different parts of this Province, were robbed on Friday last, the 1st instant, while in the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehall :-"On Friday last, the 1st inst., the bags for

this office from Albany, when within two ters, &contained therein, subsequently recovered, were found open, and many of them are so much mutiliated that it is almost impossible to ascertain their proper addresses. How much of the mail matter despatched from Albany in the bags has been taken or destroyed The mail-bags, after being rifled principally of their contents, were found in a harn not very far off from where they must have been stolen from the stages in the evening. The remnants and fragments of the letters intended for your delivery and distribution will be sent to your as soon as I can arrange them. and their several addresses can be deciphered. Montreel Gazette.

Miscellanceux

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Trespay, 28th Nov. 1848. BABY US. DABY.

This was a special case agreed upon for the opinion of the Court, in which the plaintiff is Clerk of the Peace, and defendent the Treasurer of the Western District. On the 16th May, 1842, the Council of the Western Distr'e passed a By law to place the sessing and collecting of Rates under the control ofthe Conneil; and the third clause of this By-law is in these words :- " And be it enacted, that the District Clerk shall hereafter extend the collection rolls in all cases, the same having heretofore been done by order of the Justices. as the Collectors were not generally found capable of so doing with sufficient correctness. " The plaintiff contended the By-law was illegal; and that he, as Clerk of the Peace, was entitled to perform the duty of extending the collection rolls, and ought to

The case was agreed upon as to the facts, to obtain the opinion of the Court, whether the defendant, as Treasurer of the Western Destrict, should pay the Clerk of the Peace for extending the collection rolls, the amount baring been audited and allowed by the Justices ; or whether be was justified in refusing to pay the same because the By-Liw was legal and within the scope and authority of the Council to make. The case was argued in Trinity term last.

Mr. Comeron, for the plaintiff, argued that the 59th Geo. 3, ch. 7, sec. 7, imposing the duty of extending the rolls upon the Clerks Municipal Council Act, 3rd & 4th Vict. ch. 10. The 17th section of 59th Geo. 3rd, ch. 7, transferred to any other officer. It clearly remains part of the duty of the Clerk of the Peace, and to coalde him to do so, he must have the rolls. The Legislature never intended that different officers should perform several duties respecting the same rolls in however, to all the risks of Assurance on a lumited matters which the 59th Geo. 3rd contemplated should be performed by the same officer. | saley; and they are confident that such bodies when the Legislature transferred the duty of larger Institutions, affording more perfect security imposing assessments to the District Council. and left a duty to be performed by the Clerk of the Peace respecting the rolls unrepealed, it was intended the whole duty imposed on the Clark of the Peace by 59th Geo. 3cd, should still remain with him. A further reason for supposing this was the view the Legislature look, is, that when the Act amending the Conneil Act passed, it is provided that the Clerk of the Peace shall extend on the rolls Institution has taken up, and they trust they will the school tax. Moreover, the Judges, when regulating the Tariff of Free of the District Officers, provided for the allowance to the

Clerks for the rolls. Mr. Burns, on belieff of the District Council, in support of the By-law, argued, that no the last the amount required to be raised, to divide Meeting, after a vote of that he to the Chairman, treat, who, for their own selfah ends would meed of praise from one who has so long and nerson on the Rate Roll: The Court ascertained the quota, and having done so, directed the Clerk of the Prace to transmit the rolls to the collectors, for which copies he was to he paid. The duty of improving the rates is expressly repealed by the 51st section of 3rd and 4th Vict, ch. 10, and power is given by the 35th section to the District Council. The Clerks of the Peace throughout the Province cice in the Colonies. states, that the Rev. Mr. Carroll a member | them by the District Council. The authority Catholic have a ways rejudiated any authority over him after to compel delivery of the rolls to the collecciety of lors, must be with somebody-the Justices have ceased to have it, and the Clerks of the

Robseny-Exciting Discovery .- On Mcn- Peace are bound to obey the orders of the day night last, the canal boat Buttender, lying Justices only. If it he true that the Clerks at one of our warehouses was burglariously, of the Peace have the right to extend the collection rolls, it follows that they must be amenable to some person or body; for the due cate looking white boy who accompanied him, performance; and it would seem beyond all question that fley must then become officers of or subject to the control of the Council. rather mysteriously disappeared towards even- The better opinion, hwoever, is, that they are not subject to the Council, and that the proper construction to be given to the 7th section of 59th Geo. 3rd is this, that the duty of imposing the assessments is the major proposition, and the duty of the Clerk of Peace the bidding of the Justices, is the minor proposition. The major proposition being repealed, it is inevitable that the minor one must follow its fate, unless saved, either expressly or by clear evidence that it was intended. There are no rights under the 7th section saved to the Clerk of the Peace by any express enactment, or omission to enact; an as to evidence of intention on the part of the Legislature, we have it in the Municipal Corporation Act. The 41th section enacts that the Clerk of the Peace shall be paid for duties until otherwise provided for by the District Council. These is no other duty which the Municipal Corporation Act affects, as respects the Clerk of Peace, than connected with the assessments. It is clear, therefore, that if the District Council make no By-law on the sub-Saturday night last, the boat upon which ject, the Clerk of the Peace would perform they were employed was run into and sunk the duty of extending the collection rolls, i between this place and Palmyrn, and the in- he pleased to do so, irresponsible to anybody, teresting pair were thus thrown out of em- and by law be would have a right to be paid ployment, which has resulted in the facts but the Council has a right to make a By above stated. The negro's name is Godfrey law respecting who shall perform the duty Leonard; he was formerly waiter on the as well as the manner of doing it. If the packet-boat Ganargwa. The name of the Council leave that duty with the Clerk of the girl we have not learned. Up to the hour of Peace, and pass a By-law as to the manner he must conform to it, or give up performing the examination. We trust that the sable the duty, or if the Council choose they can transfer the duty to another person. Under this view there is nothing inconsistent in the amended Act with the other, considering the power vested in the Council; for the interpretation would apply to the Clerks of the Peace in such cases where the District Councils thought proper to let the duty remain with them, and in other cases would be ap-

plied to the persons whom the District Council employed. The Court this day delivered judgment uphold ing the right of the Council to make the Bylaw in question. The Clerk of the Peace will, however, continue to make the annual cturn to the Governor .- Colonist.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Co'onial Life Assurance Company was held within the Company's Office, 1, George street, Edinourgh, on Wednesday, the lat day of November 1848, in terms of the Deed of Constitution, and in secondance with the Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vict, cap. 110, under which the Company is registored and empowered. George Mercer, E.q., of Gorthy, as senior Director present, presided on the occasion The following is an extract from the repo

submitted to the meeting :-The Board of Directors have much satisfaction n meeting their ou proprieture to give an account of their management of the Company during the past year, as its results have borne out and con-firmed all those anticipations of surcess which promoted the first establishment of the Institution, and have justified the Directors in the statement which they made on the occasion of the miles of this place, were robbed, and the let- last general meeting, that a wide field existed for the extension of the business on which the Company had entered, with every prespect of advantage to all connected with the undertaking.

During the year coding 25th May, 1848, the Company have issued 215 policies, assuring the sum of £160,502, 12s., and rielding Premiums to the extent of £8,466 11s. 9d. per annuns. New

Assurances. The new Assurances transacted during the period prior to the first balance on 25th of May, 1847, amounied to £102275 11 0 £4863 8 The surn assured during the year. from 25th May. 1545 In 25 b of May. 1844. amounted, as alseedy reported. 160502 12 0 6466 11 9

Total Assurances effected since commencement of Company £262777 3 0 £11329 19 10 Policies "dropt,

and otherwise cancelled..... 5550 0 0 275 16 6 ing rick, and curresponding an-

nual Premiums at 25th May '48.6257207 3 0 £1105+3 5

Of this amount, however, a portion has been reassured with other offices, the Directors consider ing it prodent will to keep the amount of risk on single fives within narrow limits -the highest sunt for which the Company are responsible in any one case, in the best localities, being limited to 12000. The only claim by death which had been made upon the Company from the date of balanco, is £150, and to this result the directors point with u.wch satisfaction.

The Directors having now brought under notice the results of the year, beg to draw attention to a few points consected with the general monigement of the Institution

The Directors have much gratification in stating that they have been enabled to cat nd the Company's operations to every British Colony. In good foundation has been laid, and the Directors look forward to extended operations. In Austrahis and New Zealand the Company have made arrangements for currying out their plans; and settlers for these quarters leaving Great Britain are now availing themselves of the Company's protecof the Peace, has not been repealed by the tion. Missionaries in various parts of the world are among the Company's policy-holders; and many wanderers in other faure have availed themobliged the Clerks of the Peace to make year- selves of those liberal conditions, as to foreign rely returns to the Governor of the aggregate of sidence and travel, which the Company bare the assessments; and this duty has never been adopted, and which have created for it, it may be soid, a specific character, In various quarters the Company have found

Local Assurance Offices in the Colonies transacting Lafo Business; and the Directors have endearoured to maintain the best understanding with these Institutions. Subject as they are, scale, the Directors anticipate no formidable rit was reasonable therefore, to suppose, that will in time find it to be for their interest to join and transacting business on a larger scale.

It is with much satisfaction that the Directors I'w refer to the support which has been accorded to the Colonial Company by other Life Institutions of the country. Since the commencement of the underinking, a great deal of good feeling has been shown towards it in England by the English offices ; and in Scotland the Company's success has given rise to the same feeling. Indeed, the Directors are well satisfied with the position for long preserve the good will of other Assurance Companies, while the experience of the Company stay, perhaps, render its establishment a matter of advantage to all interested in the inspectant businers of Life Awarance.

In conclusion, the Directors have pleasure in stating, boking to the results of the past year, provision in the Taliff that the Clerks of the and the experience of the present as far as it has Peace had the right contended for, because gone, that they see every prospect of the Colonial

also presented to the Actuary, Secretary, and

By order of the Directors.

Watt. Tim. Thompson, Activaty. HENRY J. WILLIAMS, Every information can be obtained at the Company's Offices, I, George street, Edinburgh, 4 A, Lothbury, London, and 35, St. Vincent Place. Glasgow ; or at the Company's Offices and Agen-

> READ OFFICE FOR CANADA. Montreal, 19, Greet St. James etreet. A. DAVIDSON PASSES.

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1848. On Thursday, the 18th day of January next, the Legislature of Canada will assemble for the Despatch of Public Business This meeting of Parliament is looked forward to with much anxiety. It is now two years since the Legislature transacted any business, save the organization of what its friends call a Reform Ministry ; but which in reality is times depend to carry on their operationssimply a Ministry composed of the opponents We do not witness there the same contractions of the old set. Party spirit prevails in Canada and expansions that exist elsewhere. In as in other more populous places. The same | Canada we see no disposition on the part of as Whig and Conservative at Home, or Whig our Banks, to encourage Home Manufactures, and Democrat in the United States. The but on the contrary, a policy decidedly hostile present men in power in Canada unquestiona- to them. I am aware that I shall be told.

tant matters for the weal or wee of the Provades all departments of the Provincial Goerally starve in the midst of plenty. Trade s paralyzed-Commerce is unproductivethe Banks are mined-the farmer is a beggar, and the mechanic starves. There is no use in mineing words. The frightful fact is too apparent to be denied. General insolvency is the order of the day, and the Sheriff, although in every man's house, is almost as poor as his neighbor, for he cannot sell even for his fees-That the Parliament can remedy all these ills is too gross to be asserted. That it can do much to palliate them is however true. Independent of its own action, it can faithfully represent to the Imperial Anthorities the true state of affairs here. It can give assurance of the fixed and pledged determination of the people of Western Canada to make the bushel of sides of these inland waters of the same intrinsic value as on the southern shores ;-and if they do that properly, an immense deal of political trouble may be avoided.

We offer a second letter from " Fair Play ourselves we shall have a bundred opportuni- means. ties to put forward our own particular views teration in our currency Bill by the act of and opinions. The one project, if successful, must render all Canada a rich and prosperous mercantile community; the other will have a greater tendency to render the people

happy and contented. To the Editor of the British Whig. With your kind permission, I shall endeavour to set " A Merchant " right in regard to United Legislature of Canada should have the " many errors" which he assumes to have been induced to alter it, regardless of the good discovered in my previous communication. old principle " to let well alone." Our Le-He demurs to the correctness of my statement, gislature should again make English silver a that, much of the present distress of the country arises from overtrading and injudicious in better odour with the public than they are, management on the part of the Banks .- The towards many of whom they have acted lateformer induced in a great measure by the inconsiderate and unwise advances to parties most oppressive, arbitrary and vexations manconnected with the Foreign Trade of the ner, creating a feeling little short of abhorcountry, during the years 1845, 1846, and rence, the measure would certainly pass. winder of 1817, up to June of that year. Since which period, it may be said with great the amount of local discounts of the Comtouth, that the public are far from being im- mercial Bank for Kingston I consider good pressed with the idea that the Banks bave however, I may be in error, but still [entered on a wide field of business. In linder a been prodigal in their issues; in fact, their question "a Merchant's" statement, unless be discounts have been confined to the favored includes some special loans not included in few, who have the control in their own hands. the account of notes discounted, which, to-An almost total suspension of general dis- gether, may exceed the amount loaned by the counts having taken place, in consequence of the fearful balance of trade against the country, which necessarily compels prudence and that from the bostility of other Banks to the great caution, otherwise their vaults would soon be emptied. The amount of the precious metals in them has been of late seriously reduced, from the constant drain of our neigh- obliged to withhold this accommodation to bours, of whom we purchase more than our the public to the same extent as formerly. A means warrant. We buy too much - far portion of her means is locked up for the beyond our means of paying; the country from present, which will, however, in due time Gaspe to Sandwich, is deluged with Foreign | become available ; not like the worthless notes merchandize. Traders abound in every di- or exchange taken by some of the other Banks, section with large stocks. To such an extent is supon which they have lost during the last the competition, that but few can long keep two years. The public entertain a deep up their heads; hence the numerous bank- serse of gratitude to the Bank of U. C. for the rupt notices which constantly appear in the forbearance she has shown to parties, in sea-Gazette. But for the Banks this would not be sons of distress like the present, who were the case—at their doors I lay the blame, for unable to meet their engagements from the the pertinacity with which they cling to the diminished volume of currency in the country, system of favoring transactions connected Having abundance of real estate, upon which

> ago we were wholly dependant on others for 1 beg pardon, Mr. Editor, for this apparent supplies of this acticle. I trust the people of digrassion, but, while on the subject of the Canada West will not be led away by the mode of doing business pursued by the Bank " sophisms " of the Free Trade party of Mon- of Upper Canada, I could not withhold my sacrifice the rest of the Province, We see them | so faithfully managed this Institution. With constantly declaiming on the advantages that regard to the " Merchant's" much lauded would arised from Free Trade being adopted system of cashing produce drafts at short in Canada. The Montreal Merchants scoff detes on Canada East, I can only say it has at the idea of home manufactures. Witness, resulted, in too many instances, to the jostfor example, the manner in which the scasible live injury of these who have availed themand patriotic speech of J. G. McKensie, Esq. salves of it; as they have been obliged to was received the other day by them, at a pu- take what the Montreal speculator would give blic meeting in that city. Will the people - him, who, knowing his necessity, would take the inhabitants of Canada West tolerate and the advantage and get the produce up his ame countenance a system of Trade, which cannot terms, or take the alternative at shipping s

fail to impoverish and ruin them, no matte, who stands forward as its advocates? We have unfortunately, at present, a government of Free Traders, who go hand in hand with its friends in Montreal, the chief of whom, John Young, Esquire, is about to be called to a seat in the Legislative Council, where no doubt, he will use his influence to carry on his great measure of Free Trade, whether the Americans will reciprocate or not. The system of Banking in Scotland is well

calculated to promote domestic enterprise by

its open credits, on which parties can at all

bly possess as much integrity and more ability that the Scotch system will not answer than their predezessors in office, who were here, as the Commercial Bank, after a short confessedly a pack of incapables; but as to trial, gave it up. But where was the experibeing reformers in the fiteral acceptation of ment made? In the City of Montreal!the word, they have as much real protonce Mark, reader, the place- Montreal. Now, I thereto, as Lord John Russell's Ministry in contend that any trial made there, is no evidence at all that it will not work equally as But however the Ministry be composed, the | well in Canada. The credits were granted approaching Session is pregnant with import to a number of Importing Houses, who used. or rather abused the means it afforded them vince. At it will be determined whether of entering into competition with the Bank Canada is to remain one of the brightest gems | itself in the purchase of sterling exchange, at of the British Crown, or whether it is to be an- times when money was scarce and Banks nexed to the United States. The people in were holding up, so that the parties thus situboth portions of the Province are politically ated had a decided advantage over their less happy and contented under the mild and pa- fortunate neighbors. The Bank, finding that seroal British rule. They are also equally it was cutting its own throat, without deriving contented with the liberal policy which per- any advantage whatever, in the shape of deposits, speedily gave up the experiment. In vernment. What therefore do the people doing this they acted wisely. Profit there want? They want bread to eat. They lit- was none, and the risk-the sums being were large and the securities perhaps not of the first class-was always something. This could not, therefore, be viewed as a fair trial of the system. How much better, therefore, it would be to give the system a fair trial in Canada West on a large and comprehensive scale. A more suitable time than the present could not be selected, for the experience of the last two years has taught people in business to be very circumspect and careful how they avail themselves of Bank laans, and not to exceed prudent limits. With such credits, honest, industrious and enterprising individuals could embark in domestic manufactures with confid nec, and with every hope of realizing fair profits. It is incredible how much has been lost to the Province on its wheat of the same value, on the northern great arricles of export during the last two years. Where one has made, money twenty have been ruined. The labor, skill and enterprize of multitudes, residing in the various lumber regions of the country, have gone for nothing, to which may be added the loss of the imto the attention and consideration of our read- mense quantities of its most valuable timber ers. Two schemes of ameliorating the sad |-cut and sent out of the Province for nothing condition of Canada, very dissimilar in their more than freight and charges on a large poroperation, are exciting the public mind. The tion of it, the merchant of Quebec losing. one is to abolish the Navigation Laws, there- | in many instances, the whole amount investby promoting every description of foreign ed. These are some of the good results aristrade; and the other is to encourage domestic | ing from stimulating foreign trade. English manufactures, and live as much as possible Commission Merchants and Ship owners being within ourselves. Our humble voice is raised the only gainers by it. It is this which imin favor of the former; those of our two able poverishes the country and reduces the value contributors "Gananoque," and "Fair Play," of its real estate, which, instead of advancing are in favor of the latter. We are not about in value as it should, is becoming more and to argue the merits of the two projects. "Fair more depreciated. . From the facilities grant-Files "handles his subject every prettily, and od by the Banks, it stimulate foreign deals. can speak for himself. From "Gananoque" the loss has been prodigionaly increased on an we shall bear again in a few days. As for augmented business so induced through their

> did. The previous one met my bearty approval on its passing the Legislature of Upper Canada ; under it things went on well ; the Banks were protected to such a degree that they could extend their issues for comestic purposes to a much greater extent than before or since ; and I am only surprised that the legal tender as formerly, and were our Banks ly, in different parts of the Province, in the The authority I had for the sum stated as

With regard to the change, the unwise al-

1844, uo one could deplore it more than I

popular agency of the Bank of Upper Canada, at Kingston. It is deeply to be regretted system of renewing, and adverse circumstances arising from the present state of the Province, the Bank of Upper Canada should be with foreign productions, instead of favoring it was impossible to raise money, instead of and encouraging domestic enterprise-home forcing these parties, as they might have done, manufactures -- which would tend to curich the they gave time, and in doing so they have Province and render the balance of trade less made friends, who will sid and assist in givagainst it, in the advantage of which they ing circulation to its notes, whenever opportuwould participate. Notwithstanding every pos- nity offers, to the displacing of others. Let it sible discouragement on the part of our Banks, extend its agencies and she will soon find the I am happy to state that the few manufac- beneficial results arising from the measure .turing establishments we have are steadily Mr. Fidout, its honorable and worthy Manaadvancing, and that under judicious protec- ger, has always munifested a strong desira to tion; our Foundries now turn out stoves equal forward and encourage domestic enterprise,