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AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

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THE BRITISH WHIG
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
BAGOT STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE LAMBTON HOUSE.
Every description of
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Tastefully executed at this Establishment, with despatch, and at Moderate Prices—
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☞ There is always on hand and for sale at this Office, Blank Deeds and Memorials of different kinds, Summonses, and all kinds of Law Blanks.

Extracts from late English Papers.

THE FLEMING PROPHECY.—The *Morning Chronicle*, in a long and vapid article, in which it attempts to sneer at Robert Fleming's interpretation of prophecy, and to facilitate the sneer by very grossly misrepresenting the work itself, assumes the prophetic missile, and asserts that the Pope is to be restored in this present month of January. We have our doubts upon this point; but there are two points upon which we have no doubts whatever—the first is, that all which Fleming predicted has been fulfilled to the letter, for the Pope has been "greatly humbled" in 1848; and the other is that no Pope will ever be restored to the position six months ago occupied by Dr. Ferretti, (we must call him by the only title that he can now claim) and by his predecessors for 1200 years. We feel therefore assured that both the Pope and the Papacy have been greatly and finally "humbled" in 1848, whatever may happen in 1849, or any subsequent year up to the final extinction of both, which in Fleming's judgement is distant at least 150 years. But the *Chronicle* intimates that has made but one hit, does not merit much respect; but this description does not suit Fleming's book. It announces the fall of the French monarchy in 1793—the obscuration of the Papal dignity at the commencement of the present century—and indeed every great event connected with the retrogradation of religion that has occurred during the last century and a half; whereas, though the book is very plainly written, it cannot be charged with a single striking failure. The volume is sold at a very low price, and therefore it is unnecessary for us to particularize any more of the minor announcements than the persecutions of the Protestants in France and in Poland in 1723 '24.—*Standard.*

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Soon after the Hon. Henry Pakenham was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's, his attention was directed to the dilapidated state of the cathedral. He commenced some repairs at his own expense; but, finding the work to be of serious magnitude, in order to carry it on with effect a committee was formed of noblemen and gentlemen. An architect of celebrity in ecclesiastical architecture was appointed, and very beautiful drawings made. Amongst the contributors were Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the Primate of all Ireland, with several of the Knights of St. Patrick. There was reason to hope that the Christian public in England and Ireland would liberally subscribe to such a work; but alas! the famine came, and, as no pecuniary help could be hoped for the workmen were obliged to be dismissed. The chapter-house, or Lady Chapel, lies uncovered, and the choir itself, although divine service continues to be performed, presents a most unfinished appearance. Under these circumstances, the Dean has come forward with the munificent donation of £1,000 in addition to the large sum of £500 previously given—an example which it is hoped will have the effect of inducing our nobility and gentry, and all lovers of ancient ecclesiastical architecture, to rescue this, the best specimen we have of the pointed Gothic style, from its present dilapidated state.—*Dublin paper.*

[illegible] distinguished officer entered the service of his country so far back as the year 1800. His first commission as Cornet in the 15th Light Dragoons bears date the 23d of April in that year; he obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1801; Captain, in 1807; Major, 1815; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1817; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1820; Colonel, 1837; local rank of Major-General in India, in the same year; and in England, in 1846. He served with Sir John Moore in Spain, was engaged at Corunna, Vittoria (wounded,) the Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo; in the latter he lost an arm. During the above service, it appears by the *Records of the 15th Hussars*, he frequently greatly distinguished himself, and was several times specially recommended for promotion. From 1820 to 1832 he commanded the 15th Hussars, and his services were oftentimes required in quelling riots at Nottingham, Birmingham, &c.—In 1837, he proceeded to India, and being promoted to the rank of Major-General, held important and distinguished commands in the first Affghan campaign, the campaign in Gwalior, and on the Sutlej, in 1846. He bore a conspicuous part in the actions of Ghuznee, Maharajpore, and Sobraon; in the last, his leading the cavalry with such effect against the Sikh batteries is fresh in the memory of our readers.—*Globe.*

THE "ARABIAN NIGHTS."—We have much pleasure in stating that a grant of £200 has been lately made to Mr. Edward William Lane, the well-known author of the *Modern Egyptians*, and a very accurate translation of the *Arabian Nights*. Mr. Lane is distinguished amongst oriental scholars for his thorough knowledge of colloquial as well as of the written languages derived from the Arabic root; and he is now turning his talents to good account by the compilation of a lexicon of the Arabic language, avoiding the errors and supplying the deficiencies of his predecessors. This grant has been afforded to him from the fund for "special service," which is at the disposal of the Premier, and is not an annual pension, as was incorrectly stated in the *Literary Gazette*.—*Observer.*

A NEW CLAIMANT FOR CALIFORNIA.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes as follows:—"The ceding of California to the United States by Mexico, and the recent valuable discoveries made in that country, have brought forward a new claimant for this El Dorado. This worthy old gentleman is known as 'Mr. John Bull,' who states that one Drake, on his voyage in the Pacific, discovered San Francisco, and named it 'New Albion, in respect of the white cliffs and banks, which is towards the sea.' The natives received Drake in a very friendly manner, and according to his statement, made him a present of the country, which he accepted, in the Queen's name wishing that the riches and treasure thereof might so conveniently be transported to the enriching of her kingdom at home, as it aboundeth in the same.' At his departure, Drake set up a post with a plate bearing upon it Her Highness Elizabeth's name, and the account of the free giving up of the Province, 'with her highness' picture and arms in a piece of six pence of current English money under the plate.' This little coin, of the value of 'six pence' may yet cause some trouble, that is, if 'Mr John Bull, as one of the most direct heirs of the house of Elizabeth, should attempt to grasp the land of California." John's claim was buried long ago.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—Braids of winter grain look well and vigorous, the season of the year considered. Bere particularly looks prosperous; this grain is much depended upon, from the very large return in meal that it yields, no grain coming so near our old friend the potato, as human food. Wheat looks well, also, and a considerable breadth is sown.—Potatoes are keeping well through the winter, and many intelligent farmers are calculating upon having their crop all in the ground early in March. From the experience of past years they are going to adopt this plan, and should we be again visited by blight in August next (which we earnestly hope may not be the case), the crop will be far on to maturity then, and less damage is done to forward crops than to those soft and growing. We would again urge upon our farmer friends the necessity of procuring a piece of bog or mountain land for their potatoes, if convenient, but on no account plant in rich loamy ground, highly manured. The fresher such ground is the better chance, but in either case, whether fresh or worn, the chance of a sound crop on such land is not good.—*Armagh Guardian.*

THE WRIT OF ERROR.—Mr. Kemmis, crown Solicitor, gave notice to the solicitors for Messrs. O'Brien, McManus, and O'Donohue, that during the course of this day the writs of error to the House of Lords in the cases of the three state prisoners above-named would be signed, sealed, and ready to be issued from the writ office of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Meagher, it appears, does not mean to appeal. His own funds are totally exhausted, and he declines all offers of pecuniary assistance, although urgently pressed on him by his family and friends. The profession, here think that the only arguable points is the question of ten days' notice, according to English practice.

The free-trade progress of modern legislative policy will be understood by the Irish provision manufacturers, from the following choice sample advertised in the last Liverpool papers: "Fresh Pork.—On Thursday next, I shall offer at public auction, at the Commercial Sale Room, Temple Court, 100 pigs in ice, averaging three cwts. each, just arrived from Boston, per steamer *Niagara*—James McHenry." It is no wonder that the Irish provision Trade should emigrate to America, for want of protection, when that country and the continent are allowed by English senators a decided advantage in the home market, over the very heavily taxed subjects of this unfortunate country.
Limerick Chronicle.

OUR LATE COMMERCIAL POLICY.—The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Richard Oastler on this subject, addressed to his fellow-countrymen. The letter appears in the *Morning Post*:—"The nation that rests its prosperity on foreign trade is, I believe, doomed to fall. Where is England's patent to manufacture for the world? Where is her permission to depend on foreigners for her food? We, of all people, need not be apprehensive of foreign interference. In the parent and her colonies we have, if we will take care of it, a good and certain market for nearly all, if not all, our productions. What little we can spare will always be required by nations more in need than ourselves. It is, therefore, madness to lower our wages and profits by attempting to grasp at the uncertain markets of the world! It is impious to neglect and despise the market which God has favored us, while attempting to seize upon the markets that He has appropriated to other nations. If each people will buy and sell as much as they can among themselves, they will all find a regular, constant, wholesome, and profitable foreign trade for their surplus productions. These, fellow-countrymen, are, in my opinion, sound principles. As for 'cheapness,' instead of 'setting it up as a god' I denounce it as robbery! Two weeks ago, a friend of mine had a new Lancashire cotton [illegible] is that destruction of their property caused by rotten potatoes, continental revolutions, or by commercial reforms?"

FREE CHURCH SITES.—The question of free church sites, which has so frequently engaged the attention of the Legislature, and has caused so much fierce contention out of doors, is now in a fair way of being amicably settled, at least in so far as his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh is concerned. The first intimation given of this desirable result was towards the close of the year, when his Grace permitted the free church congregation at Wanlockhead to occupy in Worship a wooden erection, which had been sent from Edinburgh for that purpose. This favor has now been followed up by one more signal and decisive as regards Canonbie. Here, as in Wanlockhead, the congregation has worshipped for nearly six years without any other shelter from the elements save what a canvass tent afforded; but about a week ago a deputation, consisting of the Minister, Mr. Ardue, and two of his elders, waited on the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith Palace, to press the subject once more upon his notice, with the view of receiving some relief. They were kindly and courteously received by his Grace, and in the course of a few days received the long sought permission to build a church.—The site has not yet been fixed, but it is expected that his Grace's factor will allot a suitable piece of ground before another week elapses. This is gratifying intelligence, much more so than if compulsion by law had been allowed to be resorted to. There is reason to hope that his Grace will act in the same gracious manner to the miners of Wallockhead by granting them leave to build a permanent place of worship. Like the people of Canonbie they are his own cottars and dependants, and, except in ecclesiastical matters, have always received at his hands much care and kindness. It is satisfactory in every sense to have to record that so good a landlord and amiable a nobleman as the Duke of Buccleugh is no longer a site-refuser.

☞ REV. DR. HINCKS.—It is reported that, in common with many others, the name of Dr. Hincks, of Killileagh, (near relative of the Inspector General of Canada) has been put forward in connection with the vacant Bishoprick of Down. He is well known to be one of the most learned men, not only in has from the first been a friend to the National system of Education, and to liberal measures generally, and while a distinguished ornament of Trinity College, he would, we have no doubt, lend his influence to the carrying out of any enlightened plans for advancing the interests of science and literature in the North of Ireland. In private life he is in all respects most estimable.—*Banner of Ulster.*

☞ UNITED STATES AND SCOTLAND.—A project is in contemplation, we understand, of bringing Glasgow into direct steam communication with the United States of America.—In fact, preparations for carrying the undertaking into effect have already commenced. A contemporary mentions that the keel of the first vessel of this line has just been laid down by the Messrs. Denny, Brothers of Dumbarton. The vessel is to be of iron, and of 1,000 tons burden. She is to be on the screw principle, and to be fully ship rigged. The screw will be propelled by engines of 250 horse power, which are in course of construction by the Messrs. Caird, of Greenock. The new Steamship is intended to ply direct from the Broomielaw.—*Glasgow Post.*

GERMANIC HONOURS GRANTED TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.—The "Almanic Imperial" for '49, published at Vienna, gives the following list of British subjects in the enjoyment of hereditary honours granted by the Emperor of Germany of which the diplomas (patients) are deposited at Vienna:—

George Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, a prince of the holy Roman Empire—John Churchill, the first duke, created a prince of the Holy Roman Empire by the Emperor Leopold I., 1705.

Henry Benedict, Lord Arundell, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, granted to Thomas, first Lord Arundell by Wardour, by the Emperior Rodolph II., 1595.

Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, said to be descended from a branch of the Imperial house of Hapsburgh. This diploma is not extant.

Jerome, Count de Salis, an alien, but naturalized in England. His ancestor, Peter de Salis, created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Emperior Francis I., 1740.

John, Count De La Field an alien, but naturalized in England, descended from the ancient counts of that name in Alsace. His ancestor created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire after the battle of Zeuta, by the Emperior Leopold I., 1697.

Peter Leopold, Earl of Cowper.—Geo. Nassau, Earl of Cowper, created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Emperior Joseph II., 1778.

Francis Taaffe, Viscount Taaffe.—Nicholas, Viscount Taaffe, created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Emperior Leopold II., 1784.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—On the night of the 27th, as James Pierce, of English, county Tipperary, was opening the outside door of his house, three men, two of whom were armed with large pistols, rushed in, pushing before them Pierce, and presenting a pistol at his head. A fourth man stood outside as a sentinel; he was also armed. One of the three who entered collared Pierce—a scuffle ensued, but he was struck by the butt-end of a pistol on the head, and his heels tripped up. He fell powerless to the ground, when one fellow stood over him with a pistol; then made him go on his knees, turned his face to the wall, told him to keep down his head, and that if he stirred they would blow his brains out.—Pierce's niece, who with his wife and servant were in the house at the time, ran to a chest of drawers in which there was a case of pistols and a bond for £50. Miss Pierce took the bond, which she placed in her bosom, and then made for the bed-room, which she fastened from the inside; two of the scoundrels ran after her, burst open the door, searched her and found in her possession the bond, which they tore in pieces; they then searched for the pistol, but did not succeed in finding it.—As Miss Pierce was going to her uncle, whom she thought was murdered, one of the ruffians struck her on the head with a pistol, knocked her senseless against the wall, and made a prisoner of her. While this desperate outrage was being committed, the fellow who stood watch on Pierce robbed him of sixpence in silver, a silver watch, chain, and keys, and another of them took the pistol that remained in the chest. The party then left the house. Pierce recently got married, and went to Borrisokane on the day of the outrage to receive a part of the fortune which he was to get with his wife. Fortunately for himself he did not get the money, but a bond for £50. The ruffians who attacked him suspected that he was paid the fortune, of which they were determined to rob him.

ANOTHER OCEAN STEAMSHIP.—The *Glasgow Post* of a recent date contained the following:—"A project is in contemplation, we understand, of bringing Glasgow into direct steam communication with the United States of America. A contemporary mentions that the keel of the first vessel of this line has just been laid down by the Messrs. Denny, brothers of Dumbarton—the vessel to be of iron, and of 1,000 tons of burthen. She is to be on the screw principle, and to be fully ship-rigged. The screw will be propelled by engines of 250 horse power, which are in course of construction by the Messrs. Caird, of Greenock. This new steamship is intended to play directly from the Broomielaw."

STEAM CONNECTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The importance of lessening our distance by sea from the Mother Country, is becoming of great interest and consequence to us every day, especially since Electro-Magnetism has been pressed into our service, and is found so thoroughly at our command, in conveying intelligence accurately and instantaneously, and setting space and distance at defiance.—We formerly alluded to Valentia, in Kerry, on the south-west coast of Ireland, as likely to prove the most fitting port for our transatlantic communications. Let us suppose a telegraphic line laid down from London to Valentia (and we make no doubt, but that the submarine line will be found as easy to place the superterrene) Can we hesitate to believe, that six days will bring a steamer from Valentia to Halifax, and thus intelligence might be communicated from London, through Halifax to Montreal, New York or Washington, in six or seven days,—and the idea of this communication being extended to Paris, and any other part of Europe, is not to be looked at as chimerical. The following extract may interest many of our readers—especially in Boston and New York:—

VALENCIA HARBOR.—The authorities in favour of the permanent claims of this harbor as a Packet Station, are so numerous and of so much weight, that it is scarcely necessary for us to trouble our readers with an addition. Yet it appears that every day's experience adds a new one, and it may be no harm to record it. In our last number it was stated under the head of our Dingle correspondence, that the large American barque *Laconia*. Millar, master, from St. Andrew's had put up into Ventry harbor, and was thence, for better security, piloted to Valencia harbor, where she dropt anchor to the delight of the captain and crew, who probably heard of such a harbor, but were never so circumstanced as to be able to pronounce an opinion as to its merits. They were entirely perfectly ignorant that Valencia harbor had become a subject of newspaper discussion, and therefore their opinion as to the character of their new acquaintance, must be entitled to respect, as being entirely free from prejudice. The captain and mate repeatedly expressed their astonishment at the unparalleled excellence of the harbor, and pronounced it to be far superior to anything of the sort that they had ever met with in their many voyages, and that neither in the old or the new world had they ever put into such a splendid harbor as that of Valentia. But what is most important to be considered is—and the people of Kerry, and of Ireland in general, ought to consider what we are about to state with deep seriousness—the captain and mate expressed their earnest wish "that the people of B[illegible] should be made acquainted with the capabilities of this harbor, and that if they were so, they would soon take measures to render it the centre of communication between the United States and the rest of central Europe."
Kerry Examiner.

AFFECTING INSTANCE OF CANINE ATTACHMENT.—The wife of Peter ——, a coal-heaver, in Moorlane, being taken ill a short time ago, a spaniel dog belonging to the husband manifested the most extraordinary sympathy for the poor woman, by taking up his station at the foot of the bed, and occasionally emitting a low melancholy howl.—The wife died, and the animal's grief redoubled. Taking by the coffin a similar position to that which he had occupied in the sick chamber, he refused to quit his spot, even for food, and would have been hungered to death if his meals had not been brought to the room where the deceased was laid prior to the interment. On the day of the funeral the dog followed the mourners to the church, and could not be ejected without considerable difficulty. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until the same evening, when he was heard scratching for admittance, about 12 o'clock, at his old master's door. On ingress being afforded the faithful brute was found nearly covered with soil, and appeared to be greatly fatigued. It transpired next morning that he had visited the grave, and displaced a considerable quantity of the earth in his attempts to reach the coffin. He refuses food, and is literally dying by inches from his affectionate solicitude for his late mistress.
Preston Pilot.

DR. MCHALE'S REMEDIES FOR IRELAND.—At a public dinner given to Archbishop McHale, at Tuam, in celebration of his return from his mission to Rome against "the Godless Colleges," the Most Rev. gentleman availed himself of the occasion to make the promised onslaught against the government colleges, and to propound his own project for the relief of distress and regeneration of Ireland; the latter conceives as follows:

And as the repeal of the Union may not yet be deemed sufficiently near or practicable, let but the tenants of Ireland have the legal pledges of a tenure and remuneration for their outlay; let desolating landlords pay a certain tax for that land from which they drove out men to make room for beasts; let the surplus spoils of the useless establishment which has so long encumbered and oppressed the country revert to its original and rightful trustee—the Catholic Church—in proportion as the present encumbents fall off, not a farthing of whose life interest I should touch; let this sacred fund, thus accumulated, again be directed, as it was once, entirely to works of mercy and education, (Cheers.) I will pledge myself that with this simple process, which, so far from involving injustice, restitution demands, you will see crowning the land smiling with the three-fold blessings of cheerful industry, spontaneous charity, and a religious, because a free and unrestricted education. (Loud cheers.)

REDUCTION OF THE FORCES.—Orders have been issued to reduce forty-three regiments at home to the strength of 43 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 750 rank and file. These are the regiments included in the order:—The 2nd battalion of royals 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 26th 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38, 40th, 41st, 43rd, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 52nd, 55th, 57th, 59th, 60th, (2nd batt.) 62nd, 63rd, 68th, 74th, 77th, 81st, 82nd, 85th, 87th, 89th, 90th 62nd and 53rd; or 50 rank and file each regiment. Fourteen regiments in the colonies 47 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 770 rank and file, being a reduction of 30 each. The regiments in India and Australia, together with the 37th and 75th regiments, remain at 1009, the corps which have been divided into two battalions to remain at 1200 rank and file. Men of weakly constitution, and not likely to become robust and efficient; men of short service, who enlisted as lads and who have not yet grown to standard height; confirmed drunkards; and men of bad character in each regiment, are to be forthwith discharged, as well as such men as may be disinclined to continue longer in the army. Recruiting is forthwith ordered to be discontinued.

FALL AT SHAKSPEARE'S CLIFF.—On Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, an extensive fall of the chalk rock from Shakspeare's Cliff took place. The fall occurred near No. 4. Shaft of Shakspeare's Tunnel, on the south-eastern Railway, and left an indentature in the crown of the cliff of something like an acre. The quantity of chalk detached may be estimated at about 100,000 tons.

THE LATE ROBERT CADELL.

Mr. Robert Cadell, of Edinburgh, who for the last 30 years held a deep prominent [illegible] died on the 20th inst., at Ratho, near Edinburgh. We believe that Mr Cadell commenced his career in a different profession, but he married the daughter of the late eminent Mr. Constable, and was introduced into partnership with that gentleman on the retirement of Mr. Hunter, shortly after the publication of Sir Walter's first poems, the prodigious success of which created a new era in the bookselling business, and gave to the genius and energy of Sir Walter the stimulus of unprecedented pecuniary remuneration in addition to accumulating fame.

Mr. Constable was probably the most sanguine publisher of the age, and he was induced to offer such sums to Sir Walter as in almost all cases bore away the prize from all competitors. Sir Walter, however, paid dearly in the end for the flourish of his first issue; his own estimation, of the value of his works was excited by the soaring speculation of his publisher, with whom he became bound up in a variety of transactions which ended in the bankruptcy or failure of all the parties concerned. This took place at the time of the panic in the early part of the year 1826, and it is well known that Sir Walter Scott arranged with his creditors to pay them in full instead of becoming bankrupt—a result to which he had become liable by his partnership with Ballantyne, the printer, but which he was most anxious to avoid.

Sir Walter incurred this great obligation under the idea that his continued industry and powers would enable him to achieve the task by fresh productions, and the *Life of Bonaparte* and *Woodstock*, produced within a short time, afterwards enabled him to pay a handsome instalment. But a scheme of Mr Cadell's turned the previous productions of Sir Walter's to far better account than the subsequent novels and tales, and, in fact, led to the accomplishment of the undertaking of Sir Walter, for all his creditors—whose claims were about £113,000—have been paid in full, and the whole domain of Abbotsford is in possession of his descendants.

It has been mentioned above that Mr Cadell was married to the daughter of Mr. Constable, but that lady died childless long before 1825, and Mr. Cadell afterwards married Miss Mylne, who now survives him. There remained therefore, no family tie between the two partners at the time of the bankruptcy of Constable and Co., and Mr Constable died two or three years after that event. At the time of the bankruptcy it was found that there were enormous stocks of Sir Walter Scott's works on hand, in editions of various shapes and sizes, or in series of works, which were held either by Constable and Co., or by Messrs Hurst and Robinson, who became bankrupts at the same time; and all these were prematurely sold off by auction in the course of 1827 and '28; and it is a fact that this immense stock, which had cost above £40,000 in paper and print, sold for not much more than half that sum, and created an impression among the London booksellers that the value of the copyrights had been worked out.—Mr Cadell, however, clung to a very different opinion, and having secured among the members of his own family sufficient pecuniary support to carry out a scheme which he had quietly and privately matured, he first communicated it to Ballantyne, the printer, and finding that he saw it in the same light, the two together made a journey to Abbotsford to propound it to Sir Walter Scott.

The public have long since seen the working of this scheme, which consisted of a republication of the whole series of novels in small 8vo. 5s. volumes neatly got up, with plates and embellished title pages, and so arranged that the novel originally published at a guinea and a half was presented in a convenient form and handsome legible type for 10s., with the additional recommendation of explanatory notes by "the Author of Waverley."

Sir Walter was induced to enter into a fresh partnership with Mr. Cadell for carrying out this scheme on equal terms, Mr. Cadell engaging to supply capital as a set off to Sir Walter's name, influence, and literary assistance. There were great difficulties in the concentration of the copyrights, but that was at last effected by the ingenious plans of Mr. Cadell and the exertions, friends, and influence of Sir Walter Scott; and there is no doubt that the scheme, which has been extended to the publication of the works in other forms also, has realized, since it began to be carried into effect in the year 1829, not less than a quarter of a million sterling.

NEWSPAPERS.—Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it—we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing, and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the sitting that he does is the easiest part of his labour. A paper, when completed, should be one that an editor should be willing to read aloud to his wife, his mother, his sister, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he gets out such a paper, he will find his labour a most difficult one. Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his special benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and naturally complain of the editor if but few people in the vicinity have been so fortunate as to get married the previous week, or so fortunate as die. An editor should have such things in his paper, whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many different tastes has he to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something smart, another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic—and the next door neighbour wonders that a man of sense will put such a stuff in a paper. We only wish that every man, woman, and child, who reads a paper were compelled, but for one single month to do one. They would then find that it is not quite a easy a matter as they suppose.
English Paper.

SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER.—We have the pleasure to announce that the Right Hon Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K. C. B., recently our ambassador in Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Pakenham as British Minister in the United States. We cannot but express our satisfaction at the appointment of Sir Henry Bulwer, not doubting but that it will prove equally acceptable to the future President and to the people of the United States. One of the chief qualifications for the office of ambassador is high literary attainments; at least almost all the American Ministers in Europe have more or less distinguished themselves in the field of literature. The writings which first brought Sir Henry Bulwer into public notice are too well known, both in Europe and across the Atlantic, to need any eulogy on our part, but they cannot fail to be his best passport in America. He has been in the diplomatic circle since 1829, and his conduct as English Secretary of Legation in Paris during many years, induced Lord Aberdeen, whose political opinions were opposed to Sir Henry, to select him as a fit and qualified person to represent our Queen at the Court of Madrid. Of his conduct in that State we have ever spoken in unqualified praise.—We shall neither allude to his expulsion from Spain, because we learn that the differences which have unhappily subsisted for some months with that court are at length in course of amicable adjustment; we, therefore, can only cordially approve of the appointment of Sir Henry Bulwer as our representative to the cabinet of Washington, in the full confidence that the same talents which have marked his previous career will be henceforth employed in maintaining the good understanding which now so happily subsists between England and the great nation to which he is honourably accredited.—*Wellmer & Smith's Times.*

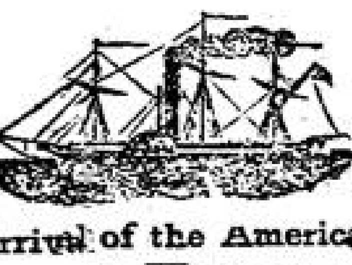
BRITISH WHIG.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1849.

☞ EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—The wife of Mr. John Oliver, of the Township of Fredericksburgh, gave birth to three children on Sunday the 5th January last. We are happy to state that Mrs. Oliver and the three infants are doing well.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Friday's Report.



Arrival of the America.

NEW YORK, March 9 A. M.

The Steamer *America* reached Halifax at a quarter to 3 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, and her news was received by Express and Telegraph to this city, last evening, at 8¼ o'clock.

COTTON advanced ⅛ the 12th. It went up a farthing per pound. On the 14th a tremendous excitement existed, and sales to the extent of fully 50,000 bales was effected; 15,000 on speculation. Since the 15th a relapse took place, and a decline of one-sixth of a penny.

American Securities in active demand, and English Bonds fluctuating.

Consols closed at 93 to ⅛ and 93 to ¼, respectively.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24th.

GRAIN trade dull and inactive since last Steamer. American and Canadian white Wheat, 7s 3 a 7s 6d; red do. 6s 6d a 6s 8d.

FLOUR—Western Canal and Richmond 26s a 26s 6d; Canadian 25s 6d a 26s; do. sour, 25s a 26s.

In Pork and Bacon a fair business doing.

Cheese and Lard are receding in value, and Butter has fallen 1s a 2s per cwt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 9, 2¼ P. M.

ENGLAND—In Parliament the Government proposition for modifying the Navigation Laws, has been received. Mr. Bancroft has signified his readiness to sign it at once. A convention based upon complete reciprocity, and upon the entire coasting trade of the two countries, to the vessels of both.

The Cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495; of which 5,516 have died, and 3,164 continued under treatment, the rest recovered.

Accounts from California, continue to excite the most intense interest. The French Government have despatched an Engineer to that country.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled with his family, and has taken refuge at Porto San Stefano. The Provisional Government has been declared by the excited people as part of Italy.

FRANCE—The National Assembly has voted its own dissolution, and the New Assembly meets about the middle of May.—Louis Napoleon is growing popular. The Red Republicans being put down.

ROME.—*Important intelligence of the Deposition of the Pope, and the establishment of a Republic.*

This event took place a 10 o'clock on the evening of the 9th Feb. It has been voted that he shall have all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual power. The Papal authority is altogether set aside.

AUSTRIA.—In Austria the Imperial arms had met with reverses. The Hungarians had beaten them in several engagements.

SPAIN.—The Congress at Madrid, Jan. 31, declared, respecting the possessions of Cuba, that no proposition has been made, and that no Ministry composed of Spaniards, would ever listen to such a proposal, if made, and that they would never cede the Island of Cuba.

INDIA.—Advices from India are to the 28th January.

Moultan has been captured, after having been battered and bombarded for an entire week; but the Citadel held out. The defence of the place has been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 27th of December, the columns moved to the attack, and established themselves within 500 paces of the walls, and on the 28th a terrific bombardment commenced. On the 30th a fort containing 80,000 barrels of powder, was blown up by well directed Mortars.

MARKETS.

Official quotations of cotton are upwards 4¾—Mobile 4¾, Orleans 5¼.

At Liverpool on the 20th, almost every article of trade was dull, and languid. Wheat receded 2d. and flour sold very slowly at 26s. a 26s. 6d. For the very best sorts of United States 25s. 6d. a 26s. For Canada the value of Indian Corn did not exceed 28s. 6d. to 30s. for white, and 31s. a 32s. for yellow. The current value of Indian Meal was reported at 14s. a 15s. per bbl. Since that day the markets both here & in London, have been very tame, and little business transacted. United States 6 per cents continue in demand on the continent, and orders for the stock have been executed at 160½. Money continues to get more abundant, and the rate of interest rules low. The English funds have receded. Consols in London on the 23d. 92¾ a 93⅛.

MONTREAL, March 9, 7 P. M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 8.

Jas. Wylie, Esq., took the oaths and his seat.

The Petition of Oliver Grace, at present in the United States, praying for an Act to relieve him from the taint of high treason, of which he had been convicted some years ago, was received. [illegible] third

The Canada Gazette Bill was read time.

The interpretation of Parliament Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole. The Bill was subsequently reported and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Several Petitions were received from the Legislative Assembly, accompanied with various Bills which had passed that House. They were severally read a first time.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

March 8.

Mr. Hincks moved that an address be pre[illegible] tants of the County of Oxford, arising out of the late rebellion and invasion of this Province.

Sir Allan McNab moved in amendment that the words "and also a detailed statement of the number and names of the persons convicted of, or charged with treason in Canada, during the years 1837 '38, and who have since been appointed to offices of honor, profit, or emolument, with the dates of their appointment," be added thereto.—Yeas 13; Nays 43.

On motion of Sir Allan McNab, it was then ordered that all the words in the main question after "inhabitants" be left out, and the words "of the late Province of Upper Canada, arising out of the late Rebellion and invasion of the Province," be added instead thereof. The main question as amended was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Methot the order of yesterday for engrossing the Quebec Forwarding Company Bill was received and the Bill, as amended, referred to the standing committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Holmes an address was voted for copies of all papers or correspondence relative to McGill College, between the authorities in Canada and the Home Government since 1840, and the charter and statutes amended or proposed to be amended, also a list of Offices, Teachers or Professors, exclusive of the "Medical Faculty," with the pay of each together with a statement of the College property and income, the course of study pursued in the Faculty of Arts, and the present number of students in the same.

Mr. McConnell introduced a Bill to erect a new Township, to be formed out of part of the Township of Potton, and part of the Township of Bolton in the county of Stanstead—second reading Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Thompson the committee on standing order, was instructed to inquire whether due notice was given in the matter of the Petition for the renewal of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Boulton it was ordered that a call of the House be made on the 16th inst., that such members as shall not then attend, be sent for in custody of the serjeant-at-arms, and that circular letters be written immediately to the absent member, except those who are on leave from the House enclosing to the copies of the present orders signed by the Clerk.

Mr. Scott of Bytown introduced a Bill to incorporate the "Cœurs de la Charité" of Bytown. Second reading on Monday fortnight.

The order for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act the better to facilitate optional communication of tenure of land *en roture*, in the Seigneuries and fiefs in Lower Canada into that of *Franc aleu roturier*, being read, Mr. Hincks acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the purport of the Bill, gave his consent (as far as Her Majesty's interest is concerned,) that the House may do therein as they shall think fit. The Bill was read a third time and referred.

The Bill to authorise the religious community of the "Sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hotel Dieu de Montreal" to hold additional real property, was read a second time and referred.

At a quarter past midnight the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

NEW YORK, March 9, 6¼ P. M.

The *America* arrived at Boston at 2 o'clock to-day. The mails are expected to-morrow morning. The Mayor has received from Dr. Whiting, Health Officer at Quarantine, the following:—

QUARANTINE, March 8.

I am glad to inform you that there are no cases of Cholera on board the ship *Liverpool*. The last case occurred on the 5th inst, the day previous to her arrival at Quarantine. Before that time about 50 cases had occurred 40 of which had proved fatal. A short time after the attack most of them died with all the appearance of cholera. From present appearances there is every reason to hope that the disease has finally subsided on board. All her passengers remain on board, and all measures are adopted to purify and disinfect the vessel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The state of trade in the Manufacturing Districts is satisfactory; employment plentiful, and activity prevalent.

LONDON.—Money continues to get more abundant, and the rate of interest rules low. Under the Bank of England account, exhibits increasing resources, whilst the lower rate of discount among the private bankers, precludes the Bank from adding to the mercantile business.

BEEF.—The quality of the Beef now in the market is very inferior, and demand very limited, holders would willingly accept lower rates now.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

ASHES.—Pots $6,50c.; sales 50 bbls—Pearls dull at $7.

The Flour market under the Foreign news, is rather soft and rather active. The quotation from Liverpool do not vary much from those of the last steamer, but the phrase of the market was considered favorable. Sales 3000 bbls. $5,50 a 5,62½ for common and choice brands, with an occasional parcel at $5,44c. No inquiry for export, as operators are waiting steamer's letters.

MEAL.—Sales 2500 bbls. at $2,62½c, for export. Rye Flour $3,37½c.

WHEAT.—A milling inquiry, and market firm, Genesee $1,26.

CORN.—Good demand, sales about 25,000 bush. at 59½ a 61c. for southern yellow; northern, 62 a 64c.; southern white 65c. nominally; Rye 63c. on spot, and 62½ for delivery on opening of navigation. Oats, northern 41 a 42c.

Pork market quiet and small sales. Prime at $9, and Mess $10,50 a $10,75; Prime Mess $11,50. In Beef no movement. The tendency is downward. Lard somewhat unsettled by the news. Prime cannot be had at 6½ in bbls. A broker disappeared from the street yesterday, supposed to be deranged. His book accounts is about $10,000.

Saturday's Report.

MONTREAL, March 10, 7¾, P. M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, March 9.

Mr. McGill moved for a suspension of the rule of the House, relating to the reception of private petitions, for fifteen days. After a long discussion, the motion was carried.

Various petitions were laid before the House, by the hon. Speaker. Among them was one from the inhabitants of Point Levi, in favor of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad.

Mr. Gordon presented a Petition from the Toronto Board of Trade, against the Act of Assessment at present in progress through the Legislature.

Mr. Beaujeau presented a Petition from a number of the inhabitants of the Counties of Montreal and Beaudril, praying that Government order levies to be taken for a great Trunk Railroad from Montreal to Prescott, [illegible]

Several members of the Legislative appeared at the Bar with Bills that had passed that House. They were read a first time, and their second reading deferred.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—March 9.

Twenty-two Petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

The following engrossed Bills were read a third time and passed:—

Bill to encourage the establishment of Building Societies in Lower Canada.

Bill to amend the Charter of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

Bill to amend the Act to remedy certain defects in the registration of titles in the County of Hastings.

An engrossed Bill to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837—'8, was read a 3rd time.

Mr. Lafontaine moved that the Bills do pass.

Hon. Sherwood moved in amendment, that the following Clause be added to the Bill by way of rider, and do make part thereof:—

"And be it enacted, that the said Commissioners shall, from time to time, at their discretion or as often as they shall be thereunto required, and as soon as possible after the determination of their examination and proceedings, by virtue of this Act, and without any further requisition, furnish an account of their proceedings in writing to the Governor General; and that a copy of such proceedings be laid before the Legislature of this Province at the then next ensuing session of Parliament, and that no debentures be issued under this Act till the said account of the proceedings of the said Commission be laid before the Legislature, as aforesaid, for at least 30 days after its meeting, and before acted upon." Lost by a vote of 47 to 17.

The Bill was then passed by a a vote of 47 to 18.

A message was received from His Excellency the Governor General transmitting copies of communications from the Secretary of State, and the Royal Engineer Department, on the subject of erecting an Observatory at the Fort of Quebec.

On motion of Mr. Chabot the Message and Documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cartier introduced a Bill to incorporate the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal.—Second reading on Wednesday next.

Mr. Lafontaine introduced a bill to consolidate the laws relative to the powers and duties of the Trinity House of Quebec, and for other purposes—second reading 20th inst.

Mr. Hincks introduced a Bill to amend the laws relative to Savings' Banks—second reading Friday next.

Mr. Hincks moved that this House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on that part of the speech of His Excellency the Governor General, at the opening of this present session, which relates to giving the Government such powers as may be necessary for the re-organisation of the Provincial Debt, the creation of an efficient sinking fund, and the alienation of works of a purely local character, and also to certain matters connected with the said public Debt, and the keeping of the public accounts, and Mr. Hincks having acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of his motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House. The House then resolved itself into the said committee, and after some time spent thereon, rose and reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next, and be then the first order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin the orders for the day for the House in committee of supply, and on the Election Bill, and for the second reading of the Bill relating to the construction of Slides, Quarantine Bill, and for the Upper Canada Union of Counties Bill, were postponed till Tuesday next.

The House adjourned at 12½ o'clock.

NEW YORK, 2¼ P. M.

Mr. Clay's letter on emancipation addressed to R. Tindall, and dated New Orleans, 27th February, is received. It occupies 7 columns of the *Tribune*. He advocates the gradual abolition of slavery in Kentucky. That a period should be fixed, say 1855, when all born after it should be free at the age of 25, all born before it remaining slaves for life, but liable afterwards to be hired out for three years, under the authority of the State to pay the expenses of their transmission to Africa. The offspring of those that are free at 25 should be free from their birth, and apprenticed till they are 21, and also liable to be apprenticed for three years to maintain the colony, until the commencement of the system. All legal rights of the proprietors of slaves in their fullest extent, to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. The annual transportation of all born after a specified day, on their arrival at the prescribed age, to the colony, and to be continued till a separation of the two races is completed.

NEW YORK, March 10. 6¼ [illegible]

The demand for Flour to-day has been quite moderate, and it is easier to buy. Small fair pair parcels have been picked up at $5 [illegible] and good lots State and Western at $5 50.—Brooklyn sold at $5 44; pure held at $6.

MEAL quiet again, and sales of 3 or 400 bbls at $2 62 for Jersey and $2 87½ for Brandywine.

A milling demand for Wheat, but no sales transpired. Several parcels Long Island wheat taken, say 1000 bus, for a Brooklyn mill, a $1 05 a $1 15.

RYE, 63c on the spot; 62c for delivery on the opening of navigation. Sales 2000 bus.

OATS dull. Sales 4500 bus Barley, part at 65 cents.

Whiskey quiet, but held firmly; 23 [illegible] sold at 23½ a 23¾

The Pork market is at a stand. Mess held at $10.75c. with $10,62c bid; Prime $9—Sales about 400 bbls. Prime Mess quiet at $11,50c.

BEEF inactive, with sales 200 bbls. at $7,50 a $8,50c and $11,50c a $13.

LARD quiet, and held firm. No sale of importance.

ASHES steady, sales 50 bbls. Pots, at $6,50 a $6,56. Pearls $7 and dull.

Stocks at second board heavy. Sales Treasury Notes at 10[illegible]

There is no news of importance, except that there are no cases of cholera reported to-day.

Monday's Report.

MONTREAL, March 12, 7 P. M.

FLOUR.—No alteration from last quotations, viz: 24s. 3d. a 24s. 6d.

ASHES.—Pots, 28s. a 28s. 6d.; Pearls, 29s. 3d. a 30.

MESS PORK has been placed at $16.

Exchange continues at 10½ per cent premium.

STOCKS.—Sales Commercial Bank at 2 per cent, Montreal Bank 2¼ per cent, British Bank 12 per cent, City Bank 45 per cent, before the meeting on Saturday. All these sales are discount from the par paid up.—[illegible] resolved to reduce the Stock.

Two men, named Mack and Decards, died this morning, from injuries received on Saturday by the bursting of a Tar Boiler at Converse's Rope Factory, Quebec Suburbs.

NEW YORK, 6¼ P. M.

Yesterday Beaty's Powder Mill, in Baltimore County exploded, fortunately none of the workmen were injured.

Dr. Whiting reports this morning no new cases of Cholera among the passengers of the Liverpool.

An arrival from Turk's Island, brings advices to the 11th ult., confirming previous accounts of an engagement between Haitien and Dominican forces, in which the former were beaten.

Sir R. Schomburg is said to have gone to Port au Prince, to act as mediator.

Thomas Morris, Esq., for many years United States Marshall of this District, and a son of Robert Morris of Philadelphia, died at an advanced age, this morning.

The British Ship *Cambria*, which put into the Delaware Breakwater, a short time since, arrived this morning. She has 150 passengers; 78 deaths occurred on board since she left Ireland, and 52 are now sick on board, of ship fever.

MARKETS.

FLOUR heavy. Sales 3500 at $5,37½ a $5,36. Nearly all, however, at $5,44 a $5,50. Pure Genesee firm at $9. Stock of Western estimated at about 170,000 bbls. Meal $2,50 a $2,62½.

ASHES.—Pots $6,51 a $6,52½; Pearls $6,87 a $7 and dull.

COTTON market soft.

GRAIN.—Some milling demand for wheat, but no sales, except Long Island at $1,05 a $1,15. Genesee can be bought at $1,33 a $2,36 which is a decline. Rye 62½ a 63c. and dull.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market a little firmer, but it is thought buyers are operating on purpose to advance the market. Sales 1200 bbls. at $9 for Prime and $10,62½ a $10,75 for Mess, closing at $10,75. Sales Prime Mess at $11,50.—Beef dull and without change. Lard less firm.

Treasury Notes ½. Money easy on Stock Loans at 6 a 7 per cent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Earl Cathcart has been appointed to the command of the Northern and Midland Counties of England. Major Gen. Sutherland to the command of the troops in the Mauritius.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The proceedings in Parliament have been generally of a very practical character since the opening of the Session. Members have, in some degree, pruned their speeches of superfluities. The chief speakers seldom indulging in long irrelevant quotations. Many important questions have been discussed. A new system of convict punishment is about to be brought into play by Lord Grey. By this, from the convict will dismount to Wakefield or Pentonville, for a longer or shorter period according to his crime, from sixteen to eighteen months, and from thence will be forwarded to Gibraltar, Bermuda or Portland Island. As a further probation, he will then work in Association, and from them will be transported to New South Wales where, by good conduct, he will be entitled to a ticket of leave, not to be granted, however, till he pays back half the cost of his transport to the Colony. The Colonial Treasury will receive the amount of the reimbursement. The Cape of Good Hope will be one of the places of reception, for those convicts who will dispersed to distant places, remote from their former companions in crime.

A Committee has been appointed, at the instance of Mr. Anstey to inquire into the state of Inland Fisheries, and Navigation of Ireland, with a view to remove the obstructions which hindered their enjoyment.

Mr. Moffat has introduced his Bill, to prevent insolvent debtors, sitting in the House, and it appears to be now favorably received.

Lord John Russell has also brought forward his measure for the removal of Jewish disabilities.

Continued on the 4th page.