Extracts from late English Papers.

MANIFESTO OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC TO ALL NATIONS—THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

[illegible] nation presents itself to you to solicit and to offer friendly feeling, respect, and fraternity. The nation that formerly was the most illustrious one on the face of the earth, presents itself as a new one. But between the ancient grandeur and this insurrection, the Papal power stood for upwards of a thousand years. People of Europe, we knew each other when the name of the people of Rome inspired terror; we have known each other when our name excited pity. You may abhor the memory of that age of dominion and violence, but you cannot condemn us to excite for ever the pity of the world.—Which of you would wish to be pitied? The people of the Roman State have determined to reform their political constitution, and have created a republic; and before this great act of the imprescriptable sovereignty of the people, the [illegible] is destroyed and vanishes. The people have willed it. Who is above the people? God alone; but God created the people for liberty. The people have willed it, and they need not seek justification for the past; their reason is anterior to every human act. But, if we turn our eyes to the past, we may with tranquility contemplate the ruins of the Papal power, much more so than the latter, when it contemplated the ruins of our ancient political greatness. The history of Italy was a tale of sorrow, and a large portion of it was ascribed to the Papal power. And, notwithstanding, when the Pope came forward and placed the cross on the national banner, the world saw that the Italians were ready to forget the faults of the Holy See, and the Revolution borne in the name of a Pope. But that was the touchstone of what a Pope could or could do. The predecessors of the last sovereign had been too cautious to attempt the trial, and their power was measured only by the misery entailed upon the people. The last sovereign was the first to risk the attempt, and wished to stop when he discovered that he had revealed a terrible truth, namely, the impotency of the Papal power to render the Italian nation free, independent and glorious; he wished to withdraw from the work; but it was too late, for Papacy had judged itself.—It is hence that the downfall of Popery has been so near its glory; the glory of the Papal power was the northern light that precedes darkness. We still hoped; but a system of reaction was the answer that came from the Papal power. Reaction fell; the Pope at first dissembled, saw the tranquility of the people, and fled, and in his flight he bore with him the certainty of exciting civil war; he violated the political constitution, left us without a government, repelled the remonstrances of the people, fomented discord, threw himself into the most ferocious enemy of Italy, and excommunicated the people! These facts sufficiently show that the Papal sovereignty neither could, nor would, modify itself; and nothing was left but to treat or destroy it. It was destroyed. If the dynasty of kings, or the toleration of nations, had placed the Papal power in the city of the Sevins and Tiberias, instead of in the heart of France, or on the banks of the Danube or the Thames, was that a reason for depriving the Italians of all the rights common to a nation—the country and liberty?—And if it be true that the possession of a temporal sovereignty be necessary to the spiritual power of the Pontificate, although it was not on such a condition that Jesus Christ promised immortality to his church, was Rome then destined to become the patrimony of the Pope, and be so forever? Rome, the patrimony of a sovereign, that to submit was forced to oppress, and to be glorious was forced to fall! And as a patrimony of Papacy, was Rome to be the permanent cause of the ruin of Italy? Rome, whose traditions, whose name, nay, whose ruins, so loudly speak of liberty and patriotism! Provoked, and abandoned to ourselves, we have effected the revolution without spilling a drop of blood—we have [illegible] almost without letting the [illegible] be heard—we have completely [illegible] the sovereignty of the [illegible] for so many ages continually hatred of Papacy, but from love for our country. When a revolution has been effected with such morality of purpose and means, it is at once proved that this people did not deserve to be under the sway of Papacy, but was worthy of being its own master, worthy of the Republic. It is worthy, therefore, of being admitted into the great family of nations, and of obtaining your friendship and esteem. The Roman republic will heal the step of its origin. It will make a free people defend the religious independence of the Pontiff, to whom the religion of a republican people will be worth more than a few roods of territory.—The Roman republic proposes to apply the laws of morality and universal charity to the line of conduct it intends to follow, and to the development of its political life. For the Assembly,

The President, G. GALLETTI.

Rome, March 2

From the London Times, March 21.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CRISIS IN CANADA.

The bill "for compensating the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada" need not be so outrageous a proposal as it has been described. A similar measure has long since been passed for Upper Canada, though the predominant loyalty of that district proved an effectual bar to any rebel damages of a similar kind in the [illegible]. The present bill has been some time contemplated for Lower Canada, and has apparently been delayed from difficulties which the divided state of the population threw in the way of a settlement. So long as the loyal party were in power, it was likely that they would frame the measure on the most exclusive, and, for Lower Canada, the most unjust principles. A commission was some time since appointed to inquire into the losses occasioned by the rebellion, and a letter addressed to it by Mr. Daly, the late Provincial Secretary, instructed it to receive and investigate [illegible], even, as we are given to understand, beyond the original scope of the commission. The [illegible] by M. Lafontaine, it is maintained by his friends, is in perfect accordance with the letter, though we do not see how a comprehensive inquiry could justify a lax and objectionable selection. We are further told, that so far from the [illegible] for the good of the rebels, [illegible] of the persons to be compensated [illegible] in the rebellion, and even with regard to the property of [illegible] and rebels, we are assured, what is very conceivable, though not much to the purpose, that [illegible] ed upon it was [illegible] offending [illegible].

It will probably be remembered that the property in question was [illegible] the [illegible] chance of war. [illegible] the first [illegible] against the attempt to [illegible] M. Papineau and some of his associates, [illegible] a rebellion. The village of St. Denis was [illegible] and defended by the rebels [illegible] Colonel [illegible], who was obliged [illegible] able loss, leaving a [illegible]. That [illegible], however, [illegible] damage to a large fortified stone house situated in advance of the village and so [illegible] works. The damage done to this house, the property and the residence of Mr. Wolfred Nelson, [illegible] one of the [illegible] Mr. Nelson, who [illegible] has since [illegible] political [illegible] and defending an [illegible] capturing the [illegible] make Canada [illegible]. The [illegible] Colonel Wetherall attacked [illegible], stormed the works [illegible] and burned the village, with the exception of one house. We presume that we were [illegible], as well as the bridges which the insurgents had broken down to retard the [illegible] approach. A more considerable encounter under Sir John Colborne captured St. Eustache after a severe engagement of an hour's duration, and after great loss on the part of the insurgents. The [illegible] which they had turned into a [illegible] fort, shared the fate of [illegible], and was burnt, as were also many [illegible] houses in the neighbourhood. Whether they were fired by the [illegible] or by themselves, [illegible], and it now [illegible]. But it seems they are to be paid for. There were various other cases of damage. A [illegible] was garrisoned and held for some weeks by American sympathizers, who only took to [illegible] when a few shots from a [illegible] began to make [illegible] walls [illegible].

Now, as things have turned upside down since 1838, and what was then the rebel camp is now the government of Canada, it is obvious that no measure of compensation is likely to pass which does not include some of the offending gentlemen themselves in the bill of damages made out. The alternative is either no compensation to anybody, or to all alike. There must be very annoying to the royalists, who marched to and fro, and who incurred expense, wounds, and loss of health, by their prompt service of the State. We do not like it ourselves. It is not an encouraging or edifying spectacle, considering how many there are among us who would like to rebel next year, and find themselves her Majesty's advisers in 1850. If we would judge of the feelings excited in the breast of such royalists as Sir A. McNab, we must suppose a parliament of repealers, not only dividing among themselves all the offices of the State, but also compensating one another for their past sufferings with magnificent grants from the treasury. In fact, what we now witness in Canada will help us to form some idea of a real Irish legislature. What a bill of costs would be made out at once there against the treasury! There would be compensations for the "rebellion losses" of 1649; do. for 1798; do. for 1848; do. for [illegible]; do. for alleged destruction of Irish manufactures; do. for expense and trouble of agitating for emancipation and repeal; do. for Daniel O'Connell and all his family; do. for voyage to Bermuda and back; do. for various wanderings on the [illegible] mount [illegible]; do. for visits to France, the United States, and other places out of British jurisdiction; do. for ruin of prospects, exclusion from office, and other injuries too many to be told. Besides the living victims of oppression, the injured dead would be represented by their heirs, and we question whether the whole revenue of the United Kingdom would be adequate to meet the long claims of immemorial rebellion.

That the loyal population of Canada should be considerably excited at the proposal, and at some other which they class with it, is by no means surprising. Even if we could hope that they have somewhat exaggerated the enormity of this measure, still we must regret that so [illegible] that rebellion has been rewarded and loyalty insulted by the British Crown. Such an idea is more [illegible], [illegible]. Already, however, we are [illegible] the simple fact that parties have changed places and that the radical clique, which for generations [illegible] office, power, and pay, and which [illegible] with no other inducement to loyalty than what the mass of the people have at all times. It is all very well to arraign the justice of the fates, which have made loyalty and rebellion change places; but we in the mother country are so accustomed to these reverses of fortune that we take it as a matter of course, and some once even forced as years that it is now the turn for [illegible] Sir Allan McNab, his family and friends, and their following of office and emolument; but their whole [illegible]. As they are all men of honour, and they are equally determined to make the best use of the time. Offices are being filled up as fast as they fall; and, as they do not fall fast enough, offices are made for the occasion. There is something new in all this. At least, we are accustomed to it. We can only recommend our brother royalists to resign themselves to the inevitable conditions of constitutional and responsible government.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE CANADIAN REBELLION LOSSES.

When our last advices came to hand, the Europa has brought us [illegible] Canadian news, [illegible] about the "rebellion losses" they will expect to find our worst anticipations realized. In common, apparently, with some members of the British House of Commons, they will expect to see that the Canadian rebels, having now got the upper hand, are screwing the unfortunate loyalists with a vengeance; and Messrs. Papineau, Wolfred Nelson, McKenzie & Co., are now revelling in the plunder of Tories. We are very sorry to disappoint them of the [illegible] and the [illegible] even in the calamities of meritorious men. Blank and [illegible] interesting as the announcement will be, such [illegible] that there are no real grounds for the panic which has so largely [illegible] portion of the public on Canadian affairs. No Act has been passed; there is not even a Bill before the Colonial Parliament; there is not even a scheme of compensation for [illegible] a single name, or a single claim, actually admitted by the Legislature; the whole is as yet [illegible]; all we [illegible] is a [illegible] and noisy [illegible] the Lower House of Montreal, in a [illegible] for a [illegible] the Opposition have made speeches [illegible] would have been [illegible], but we cannot find reason [illegible] more apparent, that the origin and effect of a row which has almost assumed the form of a grand festival [illegible], may be compared on the short and simple [illegible], moved by the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, Attorney General, "That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the necessity of establishing the amount of losses incurred by certain inhabitants of Lower Canada during the political troubles of 1837 and 1838, and providing for the payment thereof."

Whence then all this ferment? Why is Sir Allan McNab working up the loyal population to fury, and why do all [illegible] Canada talk of "annexation" with the united "stars and stripes"? Why are Durham, Sydenham, Metcalfe, and Elgin now proclaimed traitors in disguise? Why is England itself infected with the Colonial exasperation? Because this was the first time the question has been agitated? No such thing. Claims have been constantly [illegible] and compensation has actually been given. In Upper Canada compensation to the amount of £40,000 has long since been awarded. As for Lower Canada, [illegible] that in 1846 the Government of the day, being itself unable to give them due consideration, appointed a Commission to receive and investigate them. The Commission finding the claims of the claimants were [illegible] gentlemen who had themselves done the mischief or taking part in the rebellion, asked for further instructions, and received them to the effect that every claimant should be admitted, except on legal proof of treasonable practices. The Commission was not justified, and had no means of deciding on questions of guilt, except where there exists a conviction in a court of law. So matters stood before the present Ministry came in, and under the very persons who now head the opposition. It is evident, therefore, that nothing can be objected to in the present resolution which could not equally be objected to what has been done long before under very different auspices. What, then, is the peculiarity of the present case? First and foremost comes the unmistakable fact that what was the disaffected and rebellious party in 1837, is now in power and commands a majority in the Legislature. It is assumed, therefore, that the Bill founded on the present resolution, and the whole enquiry of action arising therefrom, will show an [illegible] in favor of the rebels—that their claims will not be properly sifted, but on the contrary favored. The "loyalist" party in the outraged at the root of this investigation, and would being conducted at such a time, under such a Government, and such commissioners as are likely to be chosen.

It must be admitted that there is ample room to do a good deal of mischief, if the powers that be are not restrained by conscious considerations. The list of claimants, which we must beg to remind our readers is as yet a new thing, but published in the Appendix to the Journal of Council [illegible] Legislature for 1845, and contains 2,176 names, and the total sum claimed is £241,965. A sort of partisan scrutiny that nine tenths of the claimants are of French Canadian origin. Most of the [illegible] destroyed, but some are [illegible]. Among the latter are claims for loss of time while in [illegible], claims for personal losses, [illegible] state of the country, and demands for the repayment [illegible] Bordeaux [illegible]. One of the most impudent demands, says [illegible], is that for a sum of £227 12s. 6d. taken from the treasury [illegible] Church at St. Cyprien, [illegible] the Curé, against the will and remonstrance of the [illegible]," the fact evidently being that the Curé, and the principal [illegible], being Roman Catholics and [illegible], [illegible] to the purposes of the rebellion the funds of their own church, and now demand that the Colonial Legislature shall make good that sacrilege, and so reimburse to the rebels the cost of their rebellion.

That these claims will be met with a partial or an undue [illegible] is only a matter of surmise. That they will not all be granted is evident from the fact that on going into committee the, according to the above resolution, the House very speedily limited the amount of the intended grant to £100,000, which, from the list of claims previously in anticipation, is only a [illegible] of £240,000. The following resolution, also, moved by Mr. H. J. Boulton, an "Baldwinite," speaks well for the centre and [illegible] tone of the triumphant majority:—

"Resolved.—That in order to redeem the pledge given to the sufferers of such losses, or to enable the [illegible] of the said Legislative Assembly, and the appointment of the said commission, as by the said letter addressed by the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, it is necessary and just that the particulars of such losses not yet paid and [illegible]

more minute inquiry under Legislative authority; and that the said losses so far only as they have arisen from the total or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property, and effects of the said inhabitants and by the seizure, taking or carrying away of their property and effects, should be paid and satisfied; provided none of the persons who have been convicted of high treason alleged to have been committed in that part of this province formerly called Lower Canada, since the first day of November, 1837, or who, having been charged with high treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, and having been committed to the custody of the Sheriff in the gaol of Montreal, submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of Her Majesty, and were thereupon transported to Her Majesty's Island of Bermuda, shall be entitled to any indemnity for losses sustained during or after the said rebellion, or in consequence thereof."

We confess that, upon, therefore, that at present it is quite unnecessary we should throw ourselves into an agony of indignation at the conduct of the Canadian Cabinet. The [illegible], of course, is in a tolerable [illegible] excitement. Sir Allan McNab is now out of office, and [illegible] his hand, ["illegible"] the whole colony into [illegible] to do [illegible] matter at our leisure. We confidently hope that there will not arise an occasion for the use of Her Majesty's veto, as Mr. Gladstone and some others appear to apprehend. The debate on the Ministerial side shows great moderation. Now, though moderate in its language, and strong enough in the victorious party, it is also a pledge of moderate conduct. Even the terrible Dr. Wolfred Nelson, whose monster claims is the subject of much angry comment, has declared that he would only press [illegible] a [illegible] element [illegible]. A letter by Mr. Hincks in our columns today gives the minute [illegible]. The reader will gather from it that the question has gone off into many more [illegible] than we have ventured to take up. To reflect on the British public an interminable equable [illegible] the Colonial revenue [illegible] world, and ed. be an unnecessary addition to the existing [illegible] of British life.—*London Times, March 22.*

Royal Artillery.—Woolwich, March 1.—An order was issued yesterday evening for the first three companies on the roster for foreign service to hold themselves in readiness to embark on the 16th of the present month for service in Canada. Captain Morley's company, 5th battalion, and Capt. [illegible]'s company, 4th battalion, to relieve Captain [illegible]'s company, 7th battalion, at Montreal; and Major [illegible]'s company, 3rd battalion, at Kingston, Canada, since June 1843. Major Hennock's company, 2d battalion, at present [illegible], as the [illegible] company [illegible] is not intended to relieve another company, but to augment the strength of the Royal Artillery in North America. The augmentation causes a change in the [illegible] the companies next on the list for foreign service, and [illegible] company, 5th battalion, at present at Glasgow and Fort George, are expected to return to head-quarters, preparatory to proceeding to Mauritius in May next, and Major Lethbridge's company, 5th battalion, will return to head quarters about the same time to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. The [illegible] at present at Woolwich, is to embark, the three companies for Canada.

United States.

MR. MACREADY AT NEW ORLEANS.

With last night's readings from Shakspeare terminated Mr. Macready's professional engagement—and whatever may be the impression regarding the direct means of our community, he cannot say that his talents have not been fully appreciated in New Orleans. He leaves behind him, when he quits us, many who will watch his footsteps with a warmth [illegible] to affection; for there are few who have attended his performances at the St. Charles theatre, and his readings at the Armory Hall, who will not often recall him to memory as the great exemplar par excellence of the magnificent text of our great dramatist—the living key to the subtlest beauties. To him have the community been indebted for the highest intellectual treats of the season, and they will in after years [illegible] the closest chosen link which connects them with the representations of Shakspeare on the stage. A moment's leisure [illegible] of dwelling on the merits of this consummate actor, and we [illegible] taking a brief review of his career since his last arrival amongst us.

Mr. Macready has, during his late engagement at St. Charles' theatre run through the principal [illegible] of the [illegible] drama. Of the latter we shall [illegible] in their representation is preeminently and a fortiori [illegible] of the former. In the embodying of Hamlet, Othello, Iago, King Lear, Macbeth, King John, &c., he is, taken as a whole, the [illegible] of tragedians that ever trod the boards. [illegible] this continent. The judgment of the public, however, has not been unanimous, when we descend to details. Some there are, and among them are to be found educated men, who were not entirely satisfied with his elocution; and others thought that he occasionally took an unwarrantable liberty with the text, and imparted to it a meaning which was not justified either by scene or action, the promptings of thought or the emotions of feeling. The occasional faulty pronunciation of a word or syllable has been noticed in proof; with the substitution of the vehemence of passion, for the subdued quietude and deep pathos of suffering. We are at issue with these judges, who too accurately accord these trivial objections, but give them no marks place, in order to bring out in greater relief, the points of excellence which are to be found so redundant in his acting.

To criticise fairly a stage performance, we are bound to look at it as a whole, and not in detached parts. There are many actors we have known universally acknowledged talent, whose merit consists almost entirely of bursts of passion; grand if you please, but unequaled by diligence or true and graceful conception in the minor parts. They go on at an unequal pace, marked by their chief characteristic, from point to point, sweeping across, throwing into each their accustomed vehemence, sure from preceding experience that they may safely count on exaggerated applause.—The intervals are filled with insipidity, or at best with a style of acting which is not above the reach of the most ordinary capacity. This has done much to vitiate public taste, so that there are many who when they miss these "bursts alone with me, which split the ears of the groundlings"—their preconceived tests of excellence—feel shocked at the innovation, and accordingly condemn the innovator, however, he may be justified by the standard of pure taste and correct judgment. Macready's conceived, manner and general superiority of excellence to such appear times; but one is truth, to the best of them as Rembrandt's pictures are to those of Correggio. In the former the ground is obscure and the figures are indistinct, with here and there a patch of dazzling light; in the latter, there is breadth and depth, drawing and coloring, with a heavenly expression overshadowing the whole—the perfection of every attribute of the art.

To say that Macready's acting is quite perfect would be setting bounds to art; since nothing can go beyond perfection. But he has fewer defects than any man it has ever been our lot [illegible] on the stage in this country; and, in the great essentials of the tragedian, he may be [illegible] within the scope of our recollection, approaches a long way near him.—His Hamlet we have on record one perhaps unequal or contrast in the annals of our theatre.—But we cannot refrain from adding, that his conception of the moody, melancholy Dane, with his way wardness, hypochondriacal and his philosophy and the strongest [illegible] of genius which all Shakspeare's creations—wrought to us its own sources of pleasure, as we turned again to the many former texts. The proportions of the character in the ghost scene, which for very blood, makes the flesh creep with awe, contrasted with the very presence of an apparition. In the noble Moor, he [illegible] should be drawn the line of more nervous, [illegible] to torture hot blood beyond the [illegible]. In King Lear, perhaps he surpasses himself, when judged he [illegible]. Here we have passion [illegible] and [illegible] revealed in the [illegible] of an old man's nature. "To carry out the plan to its necessary extent—his foe's head, but in a [illegible]"—we have the two worlds of human life and general nature striving in terrible collision, in the dreary night of darkness and insanity. Who that has seen him in the character, with reason struggling with lunacy, like the fitful blaze of an expiring fire, now gleaming with returning sense and sometimes again into a deep blank, each alternately marked on his expressive countenance, and changing with a wondrous versatility, will not unhesitatingly award him the palm of the brightest theatrical excellence? In his Macbeth, the versatility, weak, superstitious and ambitious usurper as murderer, sinks before the murdered, a frank loyal subject to be become a king—the gradual decay of virtue, the harrowing of the doomed traitor, the remorse of the demon-haunted assassin, tortured by conscience in the [illegible] to which he had attained, never had a better representative, and he stood him in the tale's own interpretor, though the ten stage of the [illegible] We might go through his other parts, [illegible] King John, &c., but the task would be [illegible] that

in the text but shining with a living lustre in his hands.

The fact is, to recapitulate, if we contrast Mr. Macready with any other actor who have equally talent to command them, we do injustice to him and go astray ourselves. Mere talent to a certain extent, a local quality, taking its tone and defects from the objects that surround it. A talented actor, for instance, studies his audience; he ministers to their present passions, their prejudices, knowing how and when to touch the chord of their feelings, so as to make it vibrate to his power. Sincere enquiry is [illegible], and custom is never deviated from so long as he holds his sway. True public taste becomes vitiated, like the car long habituated to an instrument of false tone. Genius, and genuine alone, is superior to outward circumstances; it interprets nature by its own unsophisticated powers, and can bear to be disowned or the obloquy that occasionally lies in its path, if it pursues its glorious course, satisfied that it is adequately appreciated by the discerning few. Such a genius is Macready!—*Picayune*

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The mineral wealth of California has created such a tide of emigration from the eastern shores of this country, that considerable interest has been manifested to learn which is the most feasible route to reach the el Dorado. The Isthmus of Panama will be, without doubt, the most direct, the easiest, the cheapest, and most expeditious route; but there are others possessing advantages of no ordinary nature. There are three ways of reaching the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic via the Caribbean Sea: 1st, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama; 2d, by the way of Lake Nicaragua; and 3d, by the way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and their feasibility and importance range in the order in which we have placed them. The Isthmus of Panama is superior to all others, in the most important particular—expedition—and it will ultimately be the safest. In the event of a railroad being constructed from a point on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific, the passage between New York and San Francisco will be reduced to less than thirty days. We cannot, however, avoid, by this, or by any of the other routes named, a transhipment. The Panama route is in the hands of the Americans, while the Nicaragua and Tehuantepec routes are in the hands of foreigners. The Panama route is in full successful operation, with lines of steamers on both sides, diverging to all points on the Pacific, and the principal ports of the United States and England, on the Atlantic. This route is, therefore established, and must rapidly improve, under the enterprise and perseverance of the Americans. Already, the time occupied in crossing has been reduced from days to hours, and a railroad will reduce it to minutes. All the dangers and difficulties experienced, thus far, have been at Chagres and its immediate vicinity; and measures are in contemplation which will not only remove all apprehensions relative to the climate, but all obstacles to the way of a free and safe navigation. Panama is one of the healthiest points on the Pacific, and its beautiful and placid bay possesses advantages vastly superior to any other south of San Francisco. Situated midway between Cape Horn and the mouth of the Columbia river, it must be the grand centre of steam navigation on the Pacific; and the great warehouse for the products of all countries, for distribution to the different markets of the old world and the new. The trade of the two oceans must pass through Panama, as the sands of an hour-glass pass through the tunnel, before spreading out in the globe below. The discoveries recently made in California, and the immense emigration to the shores of that country, the establishment of a territorial government, and the immense trade which has already started, require the most speedy and uninterrupted method of communication, and the foresight of our people has made that route available. The line of American mail steamers between this city and Chagres, via Savannah, Havana, and New Orleans, and between Panama and Oregon, via Realigo, Acapulco, Mazatlan, San Diego, San Francisco; and the line of British steamers from Chagres to all the West India islands, and from Panama to all the principal ports on the Pacific coast of South America, connects this port directly and indirectly with an immense section of the world which has heretofore been reached only by the most lengthy and expensive voyages. The increase of commerce which must result from such an intercourse with the countries on the Pacific, abounding with rich mineral wealth, cannot be otherwise than immense, and our geographical position assures us the control of this trade. In less than one year we shall have a monthly communication with the extreme north and south shores of the Pacific, and be in the enjoyment of such facilities for the transportation of merchandise, as will cement commercial intercourse more firmly than it ever yet has been. The various governments on the Pacific coast have evinced a disposition to favor, in every way, a commercial connection with the United States, and have offered to remove all restrictions heretofore imposed upon American vessels entering their ports. The government of San Salvador has applied to the American mail steamers on the Pacific, to make the ports of Union, Libertad, and Acajutla, stopping places, and have agreed to remove all charges &c. previously made. All this shows what progress has been made within one past year, in opening the trade and commerce of the Pacific, and diverting its course from Great Britain to the United States. It is, therefore, plainly to be seen that we should aid and encourage, in every way the improvement of the Panama route. We have full and entire possession of it; and with a moderate expenditure of capital, it can be made so much superior to all others, that any foreign movement to open rival routes will be abandoned. It has already been settled by surveys made by the party sent out by Mr. Aspinwall, that the cost of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus, from some favorable point on the Atlantic to Panama, will be much less than originally supposed, the grade much more favorable than first estimated, and the time required for completion much less than contemplated. So far, it is stated that at least one million of dollars will be saved; and it is not improbable that the cost may be reduced to the means of a private company, independent of the aid of Congress. This will be a consummation devoutly to be wished, as the course pursued by certain Senators at the last session, relative to the application for a government contract, was most contemptible, and exhibited a narrow mindedness and short-sightedness we did not expect to find in such places. If the surveys in progress result as anticipated, the work will be commenced at once, and pressed forward with all the energy the projectors possess. The isthmus of Panama will, in a few years, under the influence of the improvement contemplated, be completely revolutionized. The climate is adapted to the growth of cotton, all kinds of fruit, and its soil is of most extraordinary fertility; and advices, received by recent arrivals state that some of the emigrants from the States, instead of proceeding to California, had located themselves on the Isthmus, for the cultivation of the land. Cotton has been found growing wild, of an excellent staple, and with proper management, the growth of that staple could no doubt be largely extended. Tropical plants of all kinds could be produced in the greatest perfection, and that section of country completely regenerated. The Isthmus of Panama will have a new place in a few years; and the influence of our institutions, and of an enterprising people with whom every country [illegible], is almost instantaneous, and forever [illegible] felt.

☞ Opening of the [illegible] Canal.—The Evening Journal of Saturday says that the Superintendents are pushing forward the repairs on the canals with all possible speed.—The work on the enlargement, as also the new locks, are expected to be ready for use on or about the 20th inst. It was contemplated to have the water let into the canals on the 20th, and to have commenced locking boats through on the 25th, but the strike at "Yankee Hill," may have retarded the work so as to prevent the completion of the work there at the time. As soon as the difficulty was known here, some 300 workmen were despatched to push forward the work, and there is but little doubt but that it will be completed at about that time. At all events we are assured that the canals will be ready for use on the 1st of May, if not before, and that the water will be let in at least five days before boats are locked, so as to get the long levels filled, and thus prevent any detentions which have usually occurred in the Spring.—*Oswego Times.*

☞ What a Change!—The number of steamboats on the Upper Lakes, up to the year 1825, was one! On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1849, there were on the entire length of the lakes, 95 steamers, 45 propellers, 5 barks, 93 brigs, 548 schooners, and 128 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of 154,426 62, one-fifth of the whole tonnage of the United States. Some of the steamboats are of nearly 1600 tons burthen, and of the most splendid and costly construction. Who will attempt to say how numerous the craft on these mighty inland seas, will be in as many years more?

Provincial.

ECCLESIASTICAL TYRANNY.

Two striking cases of spiritual despotism have lately been exhibited in Scotland. There is a small denomination in that country called the Scottish Episcopal Church. When Presbytery was firmly established in Scotland by the Revolution of 1688, and the Church of England made no opposition to the declared opinion of the country, the Scottish Episcopalians maintained their allegiance to the House of Stuart—declined to acknowledge the family of Hanover, and till the last of the Stuarts died, refused to take the oath of allegiance. The doctrines of these Episcopalians, which were in accordance with those of Archbishop Laud, and of course, less Protestant than those of the Church of England, have been for more than half a century the only reason, which kept them apart from union with a few scattered congregations in Scotland connected with the English Church. Sir William Dunbar, a pious minister of one of these English Churches in Aberdeen, agreed to connect his church and congregation with the Scottish Episcopalians, if he were allowed to retain the English service in his Church. This was agreed to, and the connexion existed for a short time. His Bishop (Skinner) however, required him on some occasion to read the Scottish service. Sir William refused. He was suspended, and Sir William believing that faith had been broken with him, resigned his connections with the Scottish Church. Bishop Skinner excommunicated the conscientious minister, fulminating the sentence upon him, through three quarters of the world as a man who was unworthy of holding the clerical office.—Sir William Dunbar justly aggrieved, has brought an action against the Bishop in the Supreme Civil Court, in Scotland, laying his damages at £5,000. The action has been resisted as incompetent, in respect that the Bishop was only exercising a spiritual right. Lord Ivory, the Lord Ordinary, however, thought otherwise. The case was appealed, from his decision, to the Inner House, and their Lordships unanimously found the action strictly relevant, and have remitted the case to the verdict of a jury for damages. An able speech, delivered by the celebrated Lord Jeffrey, closed the opinions of the Judges. It is thus law, that although every Church has a right to deny its privileges to its members, they have no right to injure character by vindictive proceedings.

The second case is more remarkable. His Grace the Duke of Argyle, having left the religion of his ancestors, perhaps, from Charles the Second's reason, that Presbyterianism is not the religion of a gentleman, has been excommunicated by a Dr. Trower, Titular Bishop of a few adherents in some place in Scotland. His Grace was not guilty of an immorality, and if he had, there would have been no excommunication. His offence was found in some essays which he lately published on Church Government; in which he condemned the persecutions by the Prelatical party in the last reigns of the Stuarts. We do not suppose the Duke will seek damages, for he is defending his publication through the newspapers. It is in vain for these men to seek to revive the dark ages. They cannot succeed.—*Globe.*

CANAL TOLLS, &c.

Resolutions to be proposed by Mr. Hincks, in Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1849.

Mr. Hincks moves to resolve, as the opinion of the Committee:—

1. That it is expedient to repeal the Schedules B. 1, B. 2, B. 3, B. 4, B. 5, and B. 6, annexed to the Act 9 Vict. cap. 37, and being Tables of the Maximum Tolls to be levied on the several Public Works therein mentioned, and so much of the said Act, or of the Act 10 and 11 Vict. cap. 24, as requires that the Tolls levied on the said Works, under any Order of the Governor in Council, should be governed by or based upon the Tables in the said Schedules.

2. That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council, from time to time, to fix and regulate the Tolls to be levied on the several Public Works in the said Schedules mentioned, and on goods, vessels, and passengers coming down the St. Lawrence, and past any of the Canals constructed to facilitate the navigation thereof, without being brought through such Canals: Such Tolls not to exceed the following rates, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
On Goods and Merchandize passing through all the Canals between Montreal and Kingston, upwards, per ton weight,	0	7	6
The same downwards,	0	5	0
On Steamboats or other Vessels passing through the same, upwards, per ton burthen,	0	0	3
On do. do. do. downwards,	0	0	1½
On Passengers of or over 21 years of age, upwards, each,	0	0	6
do. do. downwards, each,	0	0	3
Under the said age, upwards, each,	0	0	3
do. do. downwards, each,	0	0	1½

The same Tolls being payable on Goods and Merchandize brought down the River St. Lawrence past any section or sections, of the said Canals as if they had been brought through the same, excepting always timber brought down in rafts or cribs, and having been cut upon the banks of the St. Lawrence or Ottawa Rivers, or of the Bay of Quinte, or of the streams issuing into the said Rivers or Bay.

	£	s.	d.
On Goods and Merchandize passing through the Welland Canal, upwards or downwards, per ton weight,	0	7	6
On Steamboats or other Vessels passing through the same, upwards or downwards, per ton burthen	0	0	1½
On Passengers of or over 21 years of age upwards or downwards, each,	0	0	6
On Passengers under 21 years of age, upwards or downwards, each,	0	0	3
On Goods and Merchandize passing through the Chambly Canal, upwards or downwards, per ton weight	0	2	6
On Steamboats or other Vessels passing through the same upwards or downwards, per ton burthen,	0	0	1½
On Passengers of or over 21 years of age, upwards or downwards, each,	0	0	6
On Passengers under 21 years of age, upwards or downwards, each,	0	0	3
And on Goods, Vessels or Passengers passing through any portion or section of the said Canals, respectively, such portions of the above rates, as the Governor in Council shall deem expedient.			
On Goods, Vessels and Passengers passing through any of the Locks on the said Schedules mentioned or hereafter to be constructed, and not being on any of the Canals aforesaid, per ton weight, upwards or downwards, at each Lock	0	0	3
On Steamboats and other Vessels upwards or downwards per ton burthen	0	0	1
On Passengers of or over 21 years of age, upwards or downwards, each,	0	0	4
On Passengers under 21 years of age, upwards or downwards, each	0	0	2
For the use of the several Public Harbors in the said Schedules mentioned —			
For each ton weight of goods or merchandize landed or shipped	0	5	0
On Steamboats and other Vessels using any such Harbour, per ton burthen, per diem	0	0	0¼
On passengers embarked or disembarked, of or over 21 years of age, each,	0	0	1
Do. under do. do. each,	0	0	0½
For the use of the several Slides in the said Schedules mentioned.—			
For each Crib of hardwood Timber, Masts, Staves or sawed Lumber,	0	12	6
For each Crib of other Timber or of Saw Logs	0	10	0
On the several Public Roads in the said Schedules mentioned, at each gate thereon and for each time of passing such gate,—			
For each vehicle of any kind and one horse or other beast of draught	0	0	6
For each additional horse or beast of draught attached to such vehicle, or saddle horse or other beast and its rider	0	0	2
For each horse not attached to any vehicle and without a rider, ox, cow, or head of cattle, or [illegible] quadruped,	0	0	1
For each sheep pig, or goat	0	0	0¼
On the several Public Bridges in the same Schedules mentioned, and for each time of passing over the same,—			
The same Tolls as on the Public Roads aforesaid for animals and carriages; and for each foot passenger	0	0	1

3. That any fraction of a ton or other quantity on which Tolls are to be calculated, may be considered as a whole ton or quantity; and that provided the rates aforesaid be not exceeded in any case, the Tolls may be varied or exempted from Toll allowed, as to particular or [illegible] portions of the Public Works aforesaid, or on particular classes or kinds of vessels goods, animals, carriages or passengers, in such manner as the Governor in Council shall deem to be most for the public good.

4. That as or for the use of any Public Work not included in the foregoing resolutions, or hereafter to be constructed, such Tolls may be levied as the Governor in Council shall deem expedient, and which bear in his opinion proportionate to the Tolls levied at the same period under the authority of an Act, upon the works most nearly similar to it.

Debts of the Different States.—The following table may prove interesting to most of our readers:

	DEBT.	POP.
Maryland	$12,000,000	405,000
Pennsylvania	41,000,000	2,125,000
Louisiana	9,500,000	470,000
Alabama	9,000,000	690,000
Ohio	19,000,000	1,850,000
New York	21,000,000	2,750,000
Massachusetts	6,200,000	850,000
Virginia	7,350,000	1,260,000
Kentucky	4,200,000	850,000
Tennessee	3,200,000	950,000
Illinois	21,000,000	750,000
NON-PAYING STATES.		
Michigan	7,500,000	370,000
Mississippi	10,500,000	640,000
Indiana	9,500,000	600,900

ENGLISH MAIL.

The next Mail for England, per steamer, will be made up at the Kingston Post Office, on *Sunday next, April 22d*, at 6 in the Morning.

Kingston Post Office, April 17th, 1849.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1849.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In order to meet the Montreal Weekly Newspapers more fairly in the Upper Canada Country Market, the price of the *Weekly British Whig* is materially reduced, and the system of clubbing adopted. (*See Advertisement.*)

"OUR WALK."

No. 5.

The wretched dullness of the times, and the absence of anything like business, until within the past two days, have prevented us from prosecuting "a Walk," that in former seasons, was always more of a pleasure than a task. Our last resting place was at Macpherson & Crane's Wharf, next to which is "Counter's."

"Counter's Wharf."—These extremely convenient premises have this season been leased by Mr. Glassford, (formerly Glassford & Smith) who, in addition to his Forwarding Business, for which he is well prepared this season, will add that of General Wharfinger and Warehouseman. The Black Mail Line of Lake St. amers intend to make this wharf their regular stopping place, and Mr. Glassford, we believe, will act as their Agent. This Line of steamers, consisting of the *City of Toronto*, Capt. Gordon; *Princess Royal*, Capt. Twohy; and *Sovereign*, Capt. H. Twohy, will continue as usual, under the direction of Mr. Bethune, of whom report adds, that anticipating some opposition on the lake, he is preparing to carry the war into the enemy's camp, by engaging or chartering the two fast river boats, the *Fashion* and the *Lord Elgin*, to ply between Kingston and Montreal. But in all probability, there is not any truth in this rumor, nor perhaps, in that more extensively circulated, viz. that the Hon. John Hamilton intends to place the *New Era* and the *Passport* (on which Capt. Sutherland is to add the *Magnet*,) as a new and independent Line on the north shore of Lake Ontario. It is so much the fashion for the public to busy themselves with the concerns of steamboat proprietors, that all kinds of reports and rumors are afloat at the opening of navigation. We have alluded to the most prevalent.

Of the Black Mail Line, two of the vessels the *City* and the *Princess* are making regular trips. The *Sovereign* is to join on the 20th inst. All the boats are in most capital order, and look, as the jew would say, "better as new."

Scobell's Wharf.—The next wharf to "Counter's," that of James Fraser's, once the Rideau Wharf, being untenanted, (at least not to our knowledge,) we pass to Mr. Richard Scobell's wharf, which this year he has taken into his care and management. (See advertisement.) This wharf, one of the oldest, is also one of the best and most sheltered in the harbor, and when business begins in earnest, will doubtless be fully engaged by the various propellers and schooners which ply from the head of the lake to places below Kingston, and need a convenient resting place.

Devoting No. 6 of "our Walk," to the River Line of Steamers, we pass the Commercial Wharf, and proceed to "Hooker & Henderson's," of which we can say little else, than that everything is proceeding at this old Forwarding Establishment as in former seasons. Good years and bad years to Messrs. Hooker & Henderson are alike—they jog on with an easy ambling pace, and when they have little forwarding for others to do, they buy produce and ship it to a market themselves.

The wharf known as "David John Smith's," has been leased by Mr. Armstrong, the Wharfinger, and seems intended solely for the reception of steamboat wood for the Black Mail Line.

The wharf next adjoining, built by Mr. James Brown, Junr., for the Quebec Forwarding Company, and used as such for several years, is now occupied by the Messrs. McCuaig, Brothers, to which they have very recently removed. Certainly, the wharf and premises are much more spacious, commodious and convenient than those abandoned, and we heartily trust that the industry and enterprise of this brace of active men of business may meet with proportionate success.

The only public wharf remaining unnoticed is that known as "H. & S. Jones'" which we believe, will be occupied by that highly respected and well known firm, this season as usual. They retain besides their large shipping premises at Sidney Cove (two miles down the St. Lawrence,) which in the present depressed times, may be more than sufficient for any Kingston business.

As Mr. Counter has recently notified his intention to commence business as a Warehouseman, if not a Forwarder, we must make a sudden jump from "Jones' Wharf" to the pile of massive stone buildings, put up last year by this gentleman, near the Marine Railways. All these buildings are, as Mr. Counter states them to be (see advertisement,) isolated and fireproof, and are remarkably well adapted for the purpose for which they have been constructed. All we regret is, that the enterprise of a man who could devote so much capital so laudably, should be so ill requited by the present bad times. "Mais le bon temps viendra," with which trite, but cordial hope, we conclude the present number of "Our Walk."

PENITENTIARY COMMISSION.

By our last Parliamentary intelligence, we understand that the Feather-Breeched Commissioners were about to make their Report on the affairs of the Penitentiary in a few days, but we have so frequently heard stories to the same effect, even from the mouths of Ministers, that we are not inclined to place much confidence in our expectation of such a result, until after the close of the present session of Parliament. The temptation of forty shillings per day is too strong to be resisted by the virtuous confraternity, and it will be clutched with the utmost tenacity until the law or the Government snatch it from their grasp. There appears to be some little difficulty in making up this long-looked-for Report—two of the worthies, so far as we can learn, being for going the whole figure against the late Warden, while neither of the other three can so far join in the whole of it, as to make it unanimous.

Among the charges against the ex-Warden, we understand, there was one for paying money contrary to law, although the Government had sanctioned and directed such payments; yet in the face of this, the very first thing the Commissioner-Inspectors did was to act in direct opposition to the Statute, and without any order from the Government, by authorizing an expenditure of 62½ per cent. in the clothing of discharged Convicts, more than the law allows, but of course this, in them, is a mere nothing.

We understand the savings to be effected in the Penitentiary, are to be £2500 per annum, by the clever management of the Feather-Breeched, but how do our readers suppose this is to be effected? Why, by not going on with any building operations, which is just as much of a gain, as if a man left off eating and drinking beef and beer, and lived upon bread and water, the Province suffering as much in one case, as the body would in the other.—We have heard of another source from which these clever gentlemen purpose to make a saving; which is to let out a part of the Convicts on hire, but this is something like selling the Bear's skin before the animal is caught, for no one appears willing to engage the labor of the Yellow Jackets; yet so confident are the feathered folks that they shall succeed in this part of their plans that, according to our information, they have actually deducted so much from their estimate of the money required for this year's outlay, being quite sure that they will by this means, if not by the other, realize their boasted saving of $10,000 per annum. Certainly there is nothing like having two strings to one's bow, but we cannot forget that sometimes between two stools one falls to the ground.

We have said already that we intend to watch and expose the proceedings of the Feather-Breeched until they are brought to a close; and then, if circumstances compel us to do so, we shall go on with our promised statement of their career while acting in their three-fold capacity of Accusers, Judges and Jurors, during their late secret investigation.

Since writing the above, we have learned that Mr. Sheriff Thomas, one of the Commissioners, has been some time in Hamilton, where he will remain until after the termination of the Assizes for the Gore District.—Now if such be the case, this gentleman must long since have affixed his signature to the Report, and therefore the government can have no honest excuse for any longer withholding it from Parliament. Ministers are cautious folks, and therefore gull the people with the oft-repeated phrase "it will be laid on the table in a few days," but when these few days will expire nobody knows.

In connexion with Penitentiary matters we may mention that, at the request of some of the aggrieved parties, the celebrated Mr. George Brown has been ordered to proceed to Kingston forthwith, with his Book of Evidence for the inspection of the Grand Jury, and to give such testimony as may be required of him, touching the manner in which the contents of the same were communicated to him. We expect there will be work for the gentlemen of the long robe, on this matter, before the close of the present Assizes.

MR. OLIVER'S CONCERT.

On Tuesday Evening, Mr. Oliver, the Band Master of the 20th Regt., gave his promised Concert at the City Hall, to a very large and highly respectable audience. The immense chamber was literally crowded, and it was with difficulty seats sufficient for all the ladies could be obtained. The Concert was of the same description as those of last year, that is chiefly instrumental; the Band of the 20th Regiment being one of the best in the Service. To relieve the tedium of instrumental music, two Glees were introduced, as was also, a charming Quartett by four performers on that new instrument, the *Concertina*. The musicians were Mr. Oliver, Miss Oliver, and two younger sisters. Our space is limited, and so must be our criticism.

The Concert commenced with Boildieu's charming Overture to la Dame Blanche, full of the sweetest melodies, to which the wind instruments did most ample justice. Then followed a Glee, the distinguishing characteristic of which was, a most superb bass voice—really and truly most excellent. A Lucian Walzer followed, very spiritedly executed.—Then came the Quartett on the *Concertinas*, by Mr. Oliver and his daughters. The Part concluded with a Gipsy Polka, performed in a manner which we read of in books. It was greatly applauded. We omitted to make mention that Miss Anne Eliza Oliver, a little girl, scarcely exceeding six years of age, introduced a Fantasia on the *Concertina*, on the theme of "the last Rose of Summer," which with some difficult variations, was very neatly executed for a child of her age.

In the second Part, Beethoven's [illegible] Symphony was the opening piece. Of all composers, Beethoven is the most difficult to interpret correctly, and the want of a sufficiency of stringed instruments, made the interpretation more difficult on this occasion. The Symphony was consequently a comparatively failure; but the beauty of its occasional melody made it a very pleasing performance to those who had never heard the great Maestro given by a perfect orchestra. A Glee followed, and the admiration of the fine bass voice elicited a unanimous encore. Then followed another Walzer by [illegible], and afterwards the crack piece of the evening, some Selections from *Verdi*. The peculiar excellence of this modern composer consists in his splendid instrumentation, and therefore, Mr. Oliver's well-instructed band were quite at home. The Selections were most beautifully scored, and they were given with a force and precision, never equalled in this good city. They were most enthusiastically received, and but for their length, would have been encored. In short, such [illegible] justice was done to Signor Verdi, that the concluding piece of the evening's entertainment, the Tandem Club Galop, was dull and scarcely listened to. Taken as a whole, this Concert was quite as good, but not quite so pleasing as some others of Mr. Oliver—it delighted the musician more than it charmed the uncultivated ear. But as it was, we heartily hope, that ere the warm weather commences, Mr. Oliver will be induced to repeat it. Mr. Oliver sees how [illegible] the inhabitants of Kingston are disposed towards him, in consequence of his uncommon endeavors to please them as a teacher of music, and the more he taxes their kindness the better for both parties.

For the British Whig.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF [illegible]

The unaccountable obstinacy with which the Common Council of Kingston cling to the objectionable practice of opening tenders in private, has given rise to a variety of conjectures, and begins to excite no ordinary degree of public interest. We shall not [illegible] the popular outcry, in reference to this delicate subject, but simply observe, that if current reports be true, of which no reasonable doubt can be entertained, indorsed, as they are, by members of the Council, it is evident that the spirit of extravagance in that body "is not dead but sleepeth," and that nothing is wanting, but a happy deliverance from the grasping power of the Court of Chancery, to make them fall back on the old game of "d——I take the hindmost." What we shall require on joining the Corporation, when the rust shall have been rubbed off a little, and our extreme bashfulness subdued, is, that there should be no tampering with tenders, so as to defeat the object of public competition. In order to secure this [illegible] and a very material one it is, on several accounts, we shall take the liberty of suggesting, with great humility of course, a box, for the reception of tenders, be conveniently placed in the Council Chamber, having an aperture in the lid sufficient to admit a common sized letter. The box to be locked, and the key held in possession of the Mayor, who, at the appointed hour, [illegible] to open the tenders, one by one, [illegible] and affixing to each his initials, and [illegible] them over to the Clerk, for the purpose of being included in a schedule. The [illegible] ment, compared with the [illegible] and certified by the Mayor, would be a satisfactory record of the transaction, to which no fair exception could possibly be taken. The merits of each particular tender might then be discussed, with as much secrecy as the Council thought fit, provided the decisions were taken before the whole Council, and the grounds of preference distinctly expressed in the margin of the schedule, and verified by the signature of the Mayor. Here is a straight forward, honest looking proceeding, and I see no reason why it should not be adopted by the Council. I am quite sure it would give general satisfaction, remove a good deal of, perhaps, unfair suspicion, and might be the means of saving trouble hereafter.

A case is said to have occurred lately where a tender for 13s. 9d. was rejected, on the plea of bad security, and a preference given to one at 15s. The common opinion is that the security so rejected was about the very best in Kingston; but whether or not, certain it is that members of the Council might have urged their own experience to shew the advantage of giving the party an opportunity of producing better; failing which, and that good security was an object of great moment, which is doubtful, there would be no alternative but to reject the tender. Those things, however, should not be disposed of too hurriedly. In the present state of our finances, economy, which means nothing more than management, cannot be too forcibly enjoined on the Council. Twenty pence in the pound is a fair interest for money, and might as well have been saved, if it were but twenty pence, as wasted.

There are many little points in which it would be possible to improve the working of the Council, and create a considerable reduction in taxes, without impairing the efficiency of that body, or infringing a single prerogative to which they are legitimately entitled. One, in particular, is the heavy expense incurred annually for printing and advertising. Don't frown Mr. Whig. We are anxious to pay your debt, and get you out of that scrape you have been so eager to get us into. As we cannot add to our means without distressing the people, by keeping up high taxes, we propose, as an alternative, to lessen the outlay. The balance must incline as effectually in our favor, one way as the other. This is a sound maxim in the transactions of private life, and in no way repugnant to the dignity of a great Corporation, a character, you will admit, which ours has yet to earn. In the City of Cork, which is about four times the size of Kingston, they do not pay as much in [illegible] years, for Corporation printing, as we [illegible] one!! This assertion may be deemed incredible, but it is a fact which any man can attest, who spent twelve months of his life in the former city, with his eyes open, and knows any thing of the Royal Exchange. For every two penny half-penny affair of our Corporation, we see the streets placarded with printed bills, one-half too long, and the newspapers crowded with advertisements to the same effect. There you see nothing of the sort. The clerk writes out a brief notice which is exhibited in front of the [illegible]. A form of tender, and terms of [illegible] shewn at his office. Tenders are [illegible] with original signatures, and [illegible] cial condition, becomes a valid [illegible]