THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
Every Friday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
Bagot Street, near the Lambton House.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:—Twelve shillings and six pence per annum, if paid in advance, or Fifteen Shillings, if paid at the end of the year.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS:—Ten Shillings per annum, if paid in advance, or remitted by Mail, within three months after subscription; and Twelve Shillings and Six pence if collected at the end of the year.

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The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1849. NO. 19.

Provincial Parliament.

From the Montreal Herald.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, May 8, 1849

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Crooks brought up the report of the committee relating to Mill Dam aprons, suggesting some amendments, which were taken into consideration, and on motion, ordered to be engrossed and the bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Bill relating to the winter roads in Lower Canada was read a third time and passed.

The Bill to increase the capital Stock of the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company, was read a second time, on motion of Mr. Crooks, and referred to Hon. Messrs. Widmer, Ferguson, and Crooks as a committee.

The House then took into consideration the report of the committee appointed to ascertain the stages in which the various bills were at the time of the fire, and destruction of the House and records. The hon. M. Quesnel moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The Bill to incorporate the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company was read a third time and passed.

Messengers from the Assembly appeared at the bar with a bill to enable the sureties of the Municipality of Hatley to enforce their claims against the township. Read a first time and on motion of the hon. Mr. Moore, to be read a second time to-morrow.

Also with an Act to give better effect to a Treaty with the United States relative to the surrender of offenders. Read a first time. Hon. Mr. Tache moved the second reading to-morrow.

Also an Act to remedy certain defects in registering of deeds in the city of Montreal. Read a first time. Hon. Mr. Tache moved the second reading for to-morrow.

Also an act to authorise attachments on personal property on sums of £10 and under.—Read a first time. Hon. Mr. Ross moved the second reading to-morrow.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(MASONIC HALL.)

MORNING SITTING.

TUESDAY, May 8.

The House met at ten o'clock in their new rooms corner of Dalhousie Square.

REBELLION LOSSES—ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Sir Allan M'Nab gave notice of a motion for the whole correspondence with the Government regarding the payment of Rebellion Losses. He also gave notice of a motion for to-morrow for the royal instructions to the Governor General, on bills arising in the Provincial Legislature of an extraordinary character.

DEBENTURES.

Col. Gugy gave notice that he would ask to-morrow whether any correspondence had been received from the Home Government relating to issuing of Provincial Debentures and respecting the credit of the Province.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Baldwin, in answer to a question from Mr. Boulton of Toronto, stated that the Government intended to proceed with the University Bill this Session.

WATERLOO COUNTY ELECTION.

Mr. Notman moved that John Miller deputy-returning Officer for the Township of Holland in the County of Waterloo, appear at the bar of the house to answer for the extraordinary manner in which he acted during the election for Waterloo county, when Messrs. Merritt and Ferguson, were the opposing candidates. Mr. Notman considered that Mr. Miller had acted under strong political feeling in favour of Mr. Webster, in refusing to put the qualification oath to voters who did not have the title deeds of their land. He had also refused to attend a summons of the House and for his appearance, and had kept out of the way, so that a warrant for his apprehension issued in consequence, could not be executed till lately.

After some discussion between Messrs. Merritt and Boulton (Norfolk.) Mr. Miller was ordered at the bar, when Mr. Boulton submitted that before questioning Mr. Miller, he should be enabled to know the basis of the charge against him.

Mr. Notman read the resolutions of the committee of the house on the election, and a copy of the resolution of the house but Mr. Boulton maintained that the resolution of the house itself should be brought up, as any course would be irregular. The Clerk was dispatched to search for it, and while waiting for his return the Speaker, by permission of the house, left the chair till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

THE BILL READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

To authorize attachments for sums under £10 in Canada West.

Mr. Miller, one of the Returning Officers for the county of Waterloo, at the last election, was then put to the bar; and Mr. Notman proceeded to examine him on interrogatories.

Mr. J. H. Boulton, however, objected to the interrogatories being put, until a distinct charge was brought against the person at the bar as one of the first rules of law that a party should be examined until some charge was brought against him; it was also a rule that a person should be required to criminate himself. He ought therefore to be informed of the charge against him was, before he was questioned—not to be asked first, in order that a crime might be picked out of the charge. He concluded, by moving a resolution to the effect that any person brought at the bar of the House in charge of the Sergeant-at-arms, should be distinctly informed of the charge against him, in order that he might know of what he was accused, and might not criminate himself which no one is obliged to do.

The original motion was withdrawn, and further consideration of the subject fixed for Thursday.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge Bill, the Road Bill, the Bill to exempt Military Men on duty from Toll, and the Election Bill were brought down from the Council.

The House then went into Committee on the Municipal Bill, C. W., and passed through a number of clauses.

The House then adjourned.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

TUESDAY, 8th May 1849.

Bill to enable the Sureties of the late Mr. Council of the Township of Hatley, to enforce their claims against the said Township—the Bill to remedy certain defects in the Bill of Deeds and Instruments relating to real property in the Registry Office for Montreal, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Baldwin presented the Report of Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Municipal and internal divisions of the Counties and Cities in Upper Canada.

On motion of Mr. Christie, the Return to Address for correspondence relating to Mr. Kelly was to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MORNING SITTING.

May 9, 1849.

The House met at ten o'clock.

THE MILITARY GUARD.

Sir Allan McNab asked by whose authority soldiers were stationed at the entrance to the House.

The Speaker answered that it was by his authority.

Mr. Hincks—And the house will support you.

Sir Allan McNab did not think, after the expression of the house as to the nature of the outrages which had taken place, and the peaceful state in which the city now was, that there was any necessity for soldiers.

Some other hon. members offered a few remarks, but there being no question before the house, the subject dropped.

EXPENSE OF PRINTING.

Col. Gugy gave notice of his intention of asking whether the advertisements and the printing of addresses, &c., in the Official Gazette, in reference to the late outbreak, was intended to be paid out of the Provincial funds.

SCHOOL BILL.

Mr. Price moved an address to his Excellency, that he would transmit the act granting £100,000 from the waste lands, for the purpose of common school education, to England, for Her Majesty's sanction, as it was the right of the sovereign to grant waste lands. The address was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

MUNICIPAL BILL, C. W.

The House then took into consideration the amendments to the Municipal Bill. An amendment to a clause was made by Mr. Smith (Frontenac) to exclude lot 24, Kingston, from the application of the act for ten years, but the amendment was lost on a division.

An amendment was also made by Mr. Sherwood (Brockville) that certain parts of the town of Brockville stated in the Bill, be not included within the boundary of the town. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Malloch moved an amendment against the division of wards in Bytown, proposed by the Bill, in doing which, he said he considered it unfair for the opposition to add portions to towns against the expressed wishes of the people interested, who had petitioned the House on the subject. The amendment was lost.

The Bill to amend the law relating to Savings Banks was read a second time and referred to a committee. Mr. Hincks stating that it was only intended to go on with so much of the Bill and would enable the Montreal Provident and Saving's Bank to proceed with the liquidation of its affairs.

Nothing of importance was done in the afternoon sitting, and the House adjourned about half-past five.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

MONTREAL, May 9.

Mr. Lafontaine reported on the Bill to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters for Lower Canada.

Mr. Christie introduced a Bill to incorporate the Huron Copper Bay Company.

The Council's amendments to the Queenston Suspension Bridge Company Bill,—and to the Teachers' Association of the District of Quebec Bill, were agreed to.

Mr. Armstrong introduced a Bill to authorise Alexander M. Delisle, B. H. Lemoine, and Jean Baptiste Debien, the younger, to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jesus, which was read twice, and referred to a Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills, with an instruction to dispense with the Rule requiring a week's notice.

On motion of Mr. Price, the following Address was voted to His Excellency; ordered to be engrossed; and to be communicated to the Legislative Council by Message, requesting the concurrence of their Honors thereto:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform your Excellency, that we have, during the present Session, passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to raise an income of one hundred thousand pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada, for Common School Education," which bill contains clauses relating to and affecting Her Majesty's prerogative, touching the granting of Waste Lands of the Crown within the said Province; and we therefore pray that in order to give effect to the said Bill, Your Excellency will be pleased to cause it to be transmitted to England without delay, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament, previously to the signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto.

Mr. Carter reported the Bill to provide by one general law for the erection of Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada; and the amendments as far as the 106th amendment was read, and agreed to.

The 106th amendment, clause (Q) being again read;

Mr. Smith of Frontenac, moved in amendment thereto, that the following Proviso be added at the end thereto: "And provided also, thirdly that no part of any county, or union of counties which by this Act is added to any city, as part thereof, or of the liberties thereof, shall be assessed for the payment of any debt or the interest thereto, and for which such city may be liable, until the expiration of ten years from the time the Act shall take effect."—Yeas, 11; Nays, 28.

116th, 117th and 118th amendments were then agreed to.

The 119th amendment being again read, was further amended and agreed to.

The 120th to the 124th amendments, and Schedule (A) were agreed to.

Schedule (B) being again read,

Mr. Sherwood of Brockville moved in amendment thereunto, to leave out all that portion thereof which relates to the Town of Brockville, and substitute therefor the provisions originally contained in the said Schedule in relation to that Town.—Yeas, 13; Nays, 29.

Mr. Malloch then moved in amendment to the said Schedule (B,) to leave out all the words after "Bytown," in the fourth division thereof, which describes the limits of the Town of Bytown, and substitute the provisions originally contained in the said Schedule, with respect to the Town of Bytown.—Yeas, 12; Nays, 27.

Schedule (B) and the subsequent Schedules were then agreed to; and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into committee on the Bill to establish a Court having jurisdiction in Appeals and Criminal matters in Lower Canada, and made several amendments thereto, which were reported and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Original Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, and made several amendments thereto, which are to be reported to-morrow.

A message was received from the Council agreeing to the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company Bill, and the Markham and Elgin Mill Plank Road Company Bill, without any amendment; and to the Bill to amend the Act to provide for the construction of Aprons to Mill Dams, with several amendments; and with a Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate La Societe Saint Jean Baptiste de la Cite de Quebec," requesting the concurrence of the Assembly thereto.

The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon to-morrow.

The following was the Address of the Municipal Council of this city presented yesterday to His Excellency:—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the city of Montreal, take the liberty of approaching Your Excellency to express their indignation at the outrage offered to Your Excellency by unprincipled men on the 25th ultimo, when in the exercise of the Royal Prerogative and the performance of Your Excellency's constitutional duties; and at the renewal of a certain outrage on the 30th of the same month.

The Council of the city of Montreal pray Your Excellency to accept the assurance of their sympathy and respect, and the high regard so justly due to your personal qualities and administration.

The Council of Montreal, as the legitimate organ of its citizens, indignantly disclaim and deeply deplore the misconduct springing out of the ignorance, passion, and unduteous disregard manifested by individuals, which has, for the first time in its annals, cast a foul stain upon our city.

And to atone, as far as may be, for the injuries done to Your Excellency, the City Council beg Your Excellency will accept this apologetic expression of their feelings, and the assurance of their unabated attachment to the person of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and Your Excellency as Her fitting Representative in this Province.

And the Council will never cease to pray for the continued health and happiness of Your Excellency.

Montreal, May 7, 1849.

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,—I thankfully receive the expressions of sympathy and respect which you tender to me. I am confident that there can be but one opinion among men of good sense and right feeling with respect to the outrages committed against the Representative of the Queen, when engaged in the performance of his duties.

In accepting the apologies which you offer for the indignities which I have sustained personally, I beg further to assure you that I retain no other recollection of them, but a desire that the perpetrators and their abettors should be brought to sentiments more befitting the members of a civilized community, and the subjects of a constitutional Government.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15th, 1849.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.

Extract from a Letter from the Editor.

TORONTO, May 10, 1849.

* * * * I perceive in yesterday's *British Whig* a complimentary notice of the new lake steamer, the *New Era*, with the very significant word *communicated* appended thereto. I have no objection that the friends of that fine vessel should puff her, neither have I any doubt, but that she is all that her admirers say she is, but I think it injudicious for the *British Whig* to take sides in a steamboat quarrel of such magnitude as the present. When the steamboat proprietors make up their differences, which, like quarrels between man and wife, are sure one day to be ended, officious intermeddlers are sure to get the worst of it, for the good done to the contending parties will be forgotten, while the presumed animus will be ever remembered by those deteriorated. This complimentary notice, however, affords me an opportunity to say a few *per contra* handsome words of a boat in the opposite interest, viz:—the *Princess Royal*, Captain Twohy.

I left Kingston in the *Princess*, on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, with the *City of Toronto* following closely at her heels.—The *Princess* is a fine old boat, steady as a rock, and fast enough to be comfortable. Owing to the low rate of fares, the vessel was crowded to excess, and the meals in the Cabin were doubled and even trebled, both at supper and breakfast. The fare in reality is a dollar and a quarter, including meals and state room, cheap enough in all conscience; and the crowd on board is not composed of low, mean and dirty people; for by a peculiar management, such kind of folks are kept at a distance. In fact I could not perceive the slightest difference between the vessel in her present crowded state and when she was running with full fares last season. The same excellent table, and the same excellent accommodation. If any thing, I think the attendance was better. It certainly was more civil, which, by the bye, is even the case in opposition times. It is now the fashion to build faster boats than the *Princess Royal*, but in so doing, comfort must be sacrificed to speed; and some day, when this safe old ship is no more, it may be deeply regretted, that vessels of her description are no longer in vogue. She made the passage in sixteen hours, arriving in Toronto at eleven o'clock, or a trifle after, and the *City* came in much about the same time. These two steamers have the like speed. The *Princess* left Kingston ten minutes before the *City*; both put into Coburg, the *Princess* first; the *Princess* then stopped at Port Hope, while the *City* went ahead; at Darlington, the *City* stopped and the *Princess* recovered more than her lost ground, both vessels arriving at Toronto, the *Princess* about six miles ahead of her antagonist. Today we publish an account of the attack on Tetu, from the *Courier*; also a statement of facts from the *Pilot*, and the remarks on the same subject by the *Herald*. If the *Courier* and *Gazette* see fit to publish the account of those "fracas that occur in Montreal, there is no necessity to pervert the truth; we think it would be much more creditable to adopt the manly course of the Herald, and state the real circumstances. The parties who sign the statements in the *Pilot* are known to be respectable, and the people can draw their own conclusions relative to the two statements.

From the Montreal Courier, May 10.

An outrage of the most abominable character took place last night, at about half-past eleven o'clock, in Great St. James Street, by which one man, at least, has been shot, and is probably by this time dead. It appears that a number of persons had collected near Tetu's Hotel, and that they had ascertained, by some means or other, that a number of the Upper Canada Radicals, with some of the Ministers, were dining at Tetu's Hotel, whereon the people outside began to groan and shout which continued for some time, when, without the slightest provocation more than this, several pistol shots were discharged from the hotel into the crowd, and one man was hit, and carried off immediately into the surgery of a neighboring medical man. The mob, on this, exasperated by the unprovoked outrage, threw stones into the windows of the dining room, and this continued for some minutes, until the arrival of the Troops, and a Magistrate, when the riot Act was read, and the crowd soon dispersed. Now we want to know whether the authorities will take any steps to discover who perpetrated this diabolical outrage; are people, committing no offence, for grooming is no offence against the law, to be shot at by a set of Radical ruffians who are strangers to the city, and no inquisition made? We advise the Government to look after this matter, or the people will probably take the thing into their own hands, and the result may be unpleasant. British men are not to be shot down like dogs in the street when it suits the fancy of a parcel of drunken Radicals. The Universal opinion of all respectable persons standing by, who saw the whole occurrence, was, that the riot began in the Hotel, and that it should have been the first place visited and cleared by the Magistrates.

From the Montreal Herald, May 11.

We cannot express in too strong terms our reprobation of the conduct of the persons who assailed Tetu's Hotel on Wednesday night.—We can make every allowance for excited political feelings; but it is perfectly monstrous that any number of persons, of what ever political complexion they may be, cannot meet quietly at dinner in a Hotel, without being exposed to insult and outrage. We confess, we have no sympathy with those who can represent the ordinary demonstration of feeling which takes place on these occasions, accidentally heard by the passers by, as a justification, or even the smallest excuse for such abominable proceedings; nor can we who claim the right to express our opinions loudly, on the public places of the city, think it any culpable indiscretion to entertain a deputation of high y respectable gentlemen from the second city in the Province, in a perfectly obtrusive manner. We are not concerned to enquire whether the mob outside broke the door of the Hotel first, or the people within fired upon the mob. In our own case, we would not resort to firearms till the last extremity; but we are not disposed to censure those who do not use such longsuffering when they are wantonly beset. No man is bound to remain exposed to attack in his own house—what is called an Englishman's castle—until a set of ruffians without having made a forcible entrance, and then set it on fire. After what has recently taken place in this city, such a result was not to be looked on as impossible; and in addition to the motives which all men have to defend their homesteads, the inmates at Tetu's had to guard the lives of women and their children, taking no part in politics, who were boarding in the house, and whom every man under the roof was bound to aid the proprietor in protecting at any cost. The truth is, that some means must be taken to put down such proceedings as those, or the grass will soon grow in our principal streets. Everybody knows, if members of either houses, who happen to be obnoxious on account of their votes are made to go about in fear of their lives throughout their residence at the seat of Government? If there were no higher motives, derived from a love of order and security and tolerance which each ought to offer to others, as he claims it for himself, the ordinary considerations of interest should induce men to refrain from acts, which must drive every source of revenue from amongst us. It is all very well for people to suppose that they are doing good to the conservative cause by these violent and mischievous demonstrations. Let them take a hint from this fact, that Mr. Henry Sherwood—the man who of all others, would be most benefitted by the triumph of conservative principles—is the first to throw the stone at Montreal for what has been done here, and is to move for changing the seat of Government to Quebec and pronto. We know well, that the doings of the mob who assembled on Wednesday night at Tetu's, are discountenanced and condemned by every respectable person in the city—we are informed that the number assembled was very small, and the persons themselves very young, and that some gentlemen, who are well known to feel strongly on the conservative side in politics, did their best to sustain them. It is absolutely necessary that their endeavors should be sustained. It will do no mischief like this can be inflicted at the pleasure of any half hundred individuals, not on political opponents alone, but on the city—for it is well known that the city has to pay for these things—our merchants and tradesmen will be driven forth to seek some other sphere of action; where the taxes levied upon them can be devoted to objects of public utility, and not to repairing damages committed by lawless mobs.

From the Montreal Pilot, May 13.

Having observed this morning in the *Courier* an article purporting to convey a statement of the occurrence at Tetu's Hotel last evening, we feel it a duty which we owe to the citizens of Montreal, and the people of Canada, to set forth the facts, and correct the misstatements which have been palmed upon the Editor of that journal.

The facts are simply these:—Ten gentlemen of the Legislative Council, twenty members of the Legislative Assembly, and twenty-two gentlemen from Upper Canada, sat down to a friendly dinner, at Tetu's Hotel, at half-past seven o'clock, on the evening above alluded to. The Hon. Adam Ferguson was in the chair, supported by the Speakers of the Legislative Council and Assembly. The party proceeded with their enjoyment quietly until about ten o'clock, when the fire-bells were heard ringing, and some hurrahing in the streets. No notice whatever was taken of it by the party inside. Previous to the ringing of the bells, and before any toast had been given, intimation had been received that there were being assembled; but no notice particularly of the rumor, other than sending a message to Mr. Wetherall of the information received, at about eleven o'clock. The crowd near the house was considerable. Mr. McAboule was then returning thanks for the Kingston Deputation (the toast just given,) when a volley of stones was sent through the windows. The gentlemen continued in their seats, and Mr. M'Kenzie continued to speak; after a little while, the attack became more formidable. Stones of a large size were thrown in, weighing eight or ten pounds.—The shutters soon gave way; the whole frame of the window was smashed. Up to this time, no attempt at resistance had been made from within. About a quarter of an hour after the front window had been attacked, a rush was made at the door adjoining the dining room, and fresh volleys of stones hurled in. The hall window and the door were then open; and but for the timely aid of some of the guests, the House would have soon filled. The party within succeeded in closing the door, when the cry was raised, "Stones! Fire it!"—and a piece of three-inch fire was thrust in between the door and plaster. With this lever, the mob was proceeding to force the door, uttering shouts and cheers, when a shot was fired. This produced a lull for a few moments, during which the Military arrived and dispersed the crowd.—Not a person at the dinner table was armed, or had any means of resistance, so far as the writers of this paper are aware. The violence of the mob was such as to cause the gravest apprehension; and had they succeeded in effecting an entrance, the signers of this paper believe that the result would have been most disastrous.

WM. C. GUGNAC.
WM. L. PERRIN.
THOMAS EVANS.
THOMAS SCOTT.

Montreal, May 10, 1848.

From the Democratic Union Extra:

Great Conflagration—Watertown in Ruins.

ONE HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNT.

May 12th, 1849.

This morning, at three o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear buildings of the American Hotel on the back store of L. Paddock, occupied as a Hotel, which, and in a very few minutes, owing to the explosion of some inflammable substance, the adjoining buildings were in flames. There was a gentle breeze blowing from the South West at the time which conducted the fire up Eagle, and the Court Streets. On the former it extended on both sides as far as to include the Stage Barns and dwellings adjacent. On the latter it swept both sides as far as the County Clerk's Office. This building is fire proof, for here the element was stopped by tipping off the wooden roof, and leaving nothing but the stone and brick for the fire to act on. The destruction is appalling, far exceeding any thing Jefferson County has experienced before. At first the supposition prevailed that the fire was the work of an incendiary; but we are happy to state, for the credit of our village, and human nature, that it probably arose from the spontaneous combustion of some kind of chemicals, stored by Mr. Driggist Camp, in Paddock's back Store.

The heart of our village is in ruins; and where the buildings were of the better order, it is difficult to discriminate but we cannot forbear mentioning that the *Iron block* put up last season at great expense by N. M. Woolcott, Esq., is matter of general regret, as it was a real ornament to the place.

The remains of a human body were found where some stage carriages were burned, supposed to be those of a frail sister who had been refused admission during the evening, where she had called for lodgings.

Some six or eight houses were burned.

The progress of the flames was so rapid that the loss of Goods among the merchants must be very great, as most of them had just received their spring supplies.

The old brick building, formerly occupied by Silas Marvin on the west of Washington Street, as a Hat Store, had just been purchased and torn down by L. Paddock. The ravages of this paper are aware. The violence of the mob was such as to cause the gravest apprehension; and had they succeeded in effecting an entrance, the signers of this paper believe that the result would have been most disastrous.

We cannot present a better idea of the extent of the fire to those at a distance; who are acquainted with our localities, than to state that the following blocks and establishments are numbered among the missing:

The American Hotel and all its outbuildings.

All Paddock's stores on Washington Street.

All Faithack's Block, and Stores beyond.

All the Block of Stores opposite, on Court Street.

Woolcott's Iron Block.

The Episcopal Church.

The Columbia Hotel.

The Northern State Journal Office, total loss, $3,000—Insured $1,600.

Nothing was saved from the Journal Office except its books. Measures will be immediately taken to furnish its patrons with a sheet. For the present its business will be conducted at the Storey of Messrs Knowlton, Rice & Co.

The Democratic Union Office, loss $1,200. Messrs. Stevens and Haddock, of the Union, hope to get to work in 2 weeks. For the present they are in Cory's Block, a few doors east of Perkins' Hotel.

The Printing Office on Joel Green.

About thirty of our most extensive Stores are numbered among the things that were—most of them just filled with new goods.

The Post Office and all its contents.
Black River Bank, valuables saved.
Woolcot Sherman's bank, valuables saved.
Henry Keep's Bank, valuables saved.
Surrogates Office, papers saved.

The loss in buildings altogether is estimated to be within bounds $125,000. The amount of personal property it is impossible to give till next week. As a general thing the whole is fairly covered by insurance.

The Etna (Hartford) is in for about	$30,000.
The Protection (Hartford)	30 000.
Hartford Fire Insurance	6000.
Columbian	6000.
Long Island.	14,000.
North Western, ...	3 000.
Protection, (New Jersey.)	5 000.
Montgomery Mutual, ...	8 to 8,000.
Saratoga Mutual, ...	3 000.
Howard, (New York,)	6 500.

P. S. It is thought the fire originated in the Woodhouse of the American, from several inches which had the day before been set up. Old barrels with Stone Lime at the bottom and ashes tammed in on top. This might ignite, and probably did.

We shall to-morrow give a list of sufferers amounts of loss, insurance &c. in each case as far as practicable.

The Post Office is now kept in Woodruff's Block, the store in a room kindly tendered as an office by the Iron Rail Company.

Extracts from late English Papers.

From the London Times.

Now to us, who are at a distance from the scene of collision, it is perfectly intelligible how such a question could have excited so much party heat in Canada. Some such crisis must have been anticipated at the moment when the union of the two provinces was affected. Nay, it even appears that this very question was mooted in the House of Assembly very soon after that event, but burked by the mutual fears of the two opposite parties. Though it has awkward features, it may still be a simple and easier subject than we imagine or provincial politicians represent it to be. Compensation to rebels has an ugly sound. We indeed should feel a particular revulsion at such a turn in the wheel of fortune as should place Dr. M'Donall and Mr. Cuffy in the House of Commons with an energetic and vociferous majority at their backs, voting themselves and their followers handsome sums out of the Consolidated Fund by way of compensation for ex-officio prosecutions and involuntary travels abroad. But this is not precisely a parallel case. Here that which the Ministry of Lord Elgin is doing is but a copy or completion of that which the Ministry of Sir C. Metcalfe did before. They extended a grant which was originally intended for the *Loyalists to all* who had suffered through the rebellion in Canada West. The pres nt Ministry is doing the same with respect to Canada East. True, indeed, that three-fourths of Canada West were loyal, and three-fourths of Canada East insurrectionary. But all who were convicted of taking part in the rebellion are expressly excepted from the compensation. The amount has already been reduced by the Ministry from £150,000 to £100,000 out of deference to the feelings of the English party. So far there is a *primo facie* case against any deliberate intention of provoking angry comparisons and reviving ancient feuds. Again, on the broad principles of justice, there is good ground for giving some compensation even to the less loyal portion of the province, except to those whose disloyalty vented itself in acts of violence. In all revolutions and insurrections there is a mass of mischief and injury perpetrated out of mere private wantonness or malignity. The confusion posed man a rare opportunity of wreaking his spite upon the neighbor he dislikes, and the kind man he hates. All revolutions from that of Corcyra to that of Paris and Vienna, in 1848, are full of such instances. When the majesty of the law is dethroned, and the ordinary powers of society in obeyance, a rein is given to the license of the bold and the will of the strong. Property is pilla ed, families ruined, trusts betrayed, through the rascality and wickedness of men who would be powerless, except in seasons of political disorganization and tumult. Undoubtedly this happened in Lower Canada, as it has happened elsewhere. To give a compensation, therefore, to the victims of a revolutionary tempest, in a course not unworthy of a great, secure, and powerful Government.

Of course, in this, as in all other things, more depends on the manner in which a measure is proposed and carried than on the measure itself. We have spoken of the construction which may very fairly be put upon this plan of indemnity. We hope it is the correct one. We are anxious to believe that the French Canadians are a simple, quiet, and orderly race, who, though neither very enlightened nor very shrewd, are yet very fond of the Anglo-Saxons, yet have a just and healthy horror of a race was wantonly provoked, and that few of them would willingly re-enter on that sanguinary struggle into which the vanity and ambition of Papineau and his clique once decoyed them. On this supposition we cannot recognize any objection to the principle of the grant. It seems a large one—it is certainly a liberal one. But this is a matter of detail, which may be left to the Canadian legislature. On the other hand, there may be circumstances, with which we are unacquainted, that warrant the fears so loudly expressed by one party in Canada, and are not idiotic here. This may be the first march of the Galician party on the road to supremacy—there may be an intention to insult the Crown and tyrannize over the English Loyalists. But, if this be so, Lord Elgin has powers at his disposal wherewith to thwart the attempt, if members of either houses, who happen to be obnoxious on account of their votes are made to go about in fear of their lives throughout their residence at the seat of Government? If there were no higher motives, derived from a love of order and security and tolerance which each ought to offer to others, as he claims it for himself, the ordinary considerations of interest should induce men to refrain from acts, which must drive every source of revenue from amongst us. It is all very well for people to suppose that they are doing good to the conservative cause by these violent and mischievous demonstrations. Let them take a hint from this fact, that Mr. Henry Sherwood—the man who of all others, would be most benefitted by the triumph of conservative principles—is the first to throw the stone at Montreal for what has been done here, and is to move for changing the seat of Government to Quebec and pronto. We know well, that the doings of the mob who assembled on Wednesday night at Tetu's, are discountenanced and condemned by every respectable person in the city—we are informed that the number assembled was very small, and the persons themselves very young, and that some gentlemen, who are well known to feel strongly on the conservative side in politics, did their best to sustain them. It is absolutely necessary that their endeavors should be sustained. It will do no mischief like this can be inflicted at the pleasure of any half hundred individuals, not on political opponents alone, but on the city—for it is well known that the city has to pay for these things—our merchants and tradesmen will be driven forth to seek some other sphere of action; where the taxes levied upon them can be devoted to objects of public utility, and not to repairing damages committed by lawless mobs.

success could not be more than ephemeral is plain to any man who compares the contracted habits and more contracted resources of the French habitans with the expansive energy and increasing numbers of the English colonists in Canada.

From the same.

Hitherto the political condition of Canada has furnished nothing but matter of congratulation to the Colonial Office. "Responsible Government" has indeed produced some fruits of no unappreciable value. It enlisted the members and some of the leaders of the anti-British and revolutionary party on the side of England and the Crown; it conciliated the French party; in short, it did for Canada that which we have recently seen the ascendency of an ultra-liberal and ultra-national party do for Belgium—viz., preserved it from the vindictive retaliation of a galled and broken faction, and the continuance of international jealousies. It has now, however, brought the colony to the brink of that most delicate dilemma wherein the privileges of colonial government are, or seem to be, at issue with the prerogatives of metropolitan supremacy. A more nice and difficult case can hardly be conceived. For, exactly in proportion as the chances of rupture are many and its dangers formidable, so will the credit of preventing it be great, and the advantages of its reconciliation lasting.

It would be useless to look for any available and sober account of the dispute which now agitates the Canadian Assembly in the Canadian papers. The violence of one side is reciprocated by the exaggeration of the other. One set of journalists insist on the proposed compensation as a self-evident and indisputable right; another set inveighs against it as a piece of insolent and intolerable injustice: one describes it as a tardy reparation to an injured and insulted party; another denounces it as a flagrant affront to the loyalty and patriotism of every man in the province. Amid such conflicting evidence it is just within our reach to glean those facts:—That, after the last Canadian rebellion was put down, and before the two provinces were united, compensation was voted by the Assembly of Upper Canada (now Canada West) to such of its loyal inhabitants as had sustained losses during the rebellion,—that, after the two provinces and the two races had been united in one Legislature, this enactment by the Parliament of Upper Canada came before the united Parliament of Canada East and Canada West; an amendment was carried, and the grant of compensation was extended so as to include all the inhabitants of the latter province who had in any way suffered in the rebellion; that the success which followed the efforts of the French representatives of Canada East with the determination to accomplish a similar result for their own partisans, and that the present dilemma is the consequence of that determination. Such are the main outlines of a transaction which has created no ordinary animosity and heat in a colony whose past history and prospective development promise to make it the stage of great and acrimonious party conflicts.—Subordinate to all these features are other incidents, which have a provincial rather than an Imperial importance. The indemnification of the Western Canadians whether loyalists or rebels, but principally the former—was defrayed by a tax which was mainly levied on their own districts; that which it is now proposed should be paid to the Eastern Canadians will be paid nominally out of the general taxes of the united provinces but in reality out of the pockets of its richest inhabitants—viz., the English residents in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, and the colonists of the whole western and of some districts in the eastern province. Nor is this all. The local papers evidently imply that this scheme of the popular Government has been proposed in a retaliatory spirit, and that the majorities by which it has been carried in the Lower House have been inspired with an anti-English and a Republican sentiment. It is held up to the hatred and jealousy of all loyal provincials as the first and most audacious of a series of acts by which the domination of the Galician faction is to be confirmed, and the authority of the Imperial Government overturned. It is coupled with a new scheme of representation, which, by altering the area of sentation, electoral districts, is supposed to insure the consolidation of French influence and the predominance of French partisans.—Hence the old feud of race is revived with nearly the same force that it had in Lord Durham's time.

BATTLE OF GOUJERAT.

[EXTRACTS.]

Despatch from the Commander-in-Chief.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Goujerat, Feb. 26, 1849.

My Lord,—By my letter of the 21st instant, Your Lordship will have been made acquainted with the glorious result of my operations on that day against the Sikh army, calculated at 60,000, and 59 pieces of artillery, under the command of Sirdar Chutter Singh and Rajah Shere Singh, with 1500 Afghan horse. The ranks of the enemy broken, their position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage, and baggage captured, their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers from midday to dark, receiving most severe punishment in their flight; and I have the satisfaction of adding, that this triumphant success has been achieved with comparatively little loss on our side.

The number of guns taken I find to be 53.

I had directed Brigadier General the Hon. H. Dundas to join me by forced marches, and I had closed up to so short a distance of the Sikh army that they could not possibly attempt the passage of the Chenaub in order to move upon Lahore, or indeed quit their position without my being able to defeat their movement.

On the 19th instant Brigadier Markham had proceeded to Kanokee. On the 20th this officer crossed the Chenaub and joined me. At the same time Lieutenant Colonel Byrne was directed to move from Wuzeerabad, with two regiments of infantry and four guns, leaving two regiments of irregular cavalry to watch the fords, and to prevent any marauding parties or bodies of the routed enemy from effecting passage.

On the same day it was ascertained that the enemy's camp nearly encircled the town of Goujerat, their regular troops being placed immediately fronting us, between the town, and the deep and rapid stream of the Deweh. This nulla, which is both of the river Deweh. This nulla, which is very tortuous, running through the centre of the ground I occupied at Shedowal. The enemy's ground I occupied at Shedowal. The enemy's position on the right was greatly strengthened, the nulla giving cover to his infantry in front of his guns, whilst another wet nulla covered his left.

The ground between these nullas being extensively laid for operation of all arms. I determined to make my principal attack on that direction.

Here follows the description of the manner in which the troops were drawn up in front of the enemy.

With my right wing I proceeded penetrating the centre of the enemy's line, so as to turn the positions of their force in rear of the nulla, and thus enable my left wing to cross it with little loss, and, in conjunction with the right, to double upon the centre of the wing of the enemy's force opposed to them.

At half-past 7 o'clock the army advanced with the exception of a parade movement, and there

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The village of Dawn Kalan, in which the enemy had concentrated a large body of infantry, and which was the key of their position, by immediately in the rear of Major General Sir Walter Gilbert's attack, and was carried in the most brilliant style by a third brigade, under Brigadier Penny, 61st and 24th regiments of native infantry.

A very spirited movement was also made by part of Brigadier Hervey's brigade, most gallantly led by Lieutenant Colonel Franks of 10th foot.

The heavy artillery continued to advance whilst the beautiful fire of the horse artillery and light field batteries, strengthened by two reserved troops of horse artillery broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. The whole infantry line now rapidly advanced. The nulla was cleared, several villages stormed, the guns captured, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction; the right wing and Brigadier General Campbell's division pressing in pursuit to the westward, the Bombay column to the westward of the town.

The retreat of the Sikh army, soon became a perfect fl