THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

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EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE JEWISH BILL.

(From the London Times.)

It is a strange contest on which the Peers have entered with the citizens of London. They seem determined to reject the candidate chosen by the voices of the electors of the City as often as he shall be chosen; and the electors are determined to choose him as often as he shall be rejected. Where is a struggle of this sort, connected as it has been, to end? Push it to extremes—as matters now stand—and the Peers must be deprived of their power, or the City of its representative. Meanwhile, and whilst the hot contest is engaged, the plan of the campaign would appear to be this:—The citizens of London elect Baron Rothschild annually as their representative; Parliament annually meets; the Queen comes annually down, and recommends the two Houses "to reconsider the Jewish Disabilities," or, in other words, to remove them; Baron Rothschild annually cannot take his seat; Lord John annually introduces what is called a "Jew Bill," which is opposed on two grounds—it is stated annually—first, that the admission of a Jew would nachristianize the House of Commons; and secondly, that a Jew, on historical grounds, is not an English citizen. The Commons, nevertheless, annually pass the Jew Bill in question by an overwhelming and increasing majority. It is then sent up to the Lords, and annually rejected by them on the grounds stated above. But mark the conclusion. Baron Rothschild accepts the Chiltern Hundreds. There is annually a fresh election for the City of London. The citizens meet in their Guildhall, and the question at issue ceases to be the election of Baron Rothschild; in place of this, others and much more important points, such as the position and value of the Peers as a constituent element of the Legislature, the propriety of permitting the Bishops to retain seats in the House of Lords, and so forth, are debated. In reading over the report of the proceedings at the Guildhall yesterday, one is a little reminded of certain rhetorical flourishes that used to appear in our columns about 15 month since from the vicinity of John Street. But the spokesmen are no longer crack-brained mulattoes, grumbling Chartists, hungry and uninfluential men; they are now selected from a very different caste. Now, we find aldermen, merchants, and members of Parliament committing themselves to a contest with the Peers and Bishops, now hurling at them the fiery invective, now pricking them with the ready innuendo. Mr. Rafkes Currie gives the preference to the latter of these two methods. "I have not," said that gentleman yesterday to the electors, "one word to say against the House of Lords; they have exercised an undoubted constitutional right; and I, for one, do not desire to displace one feather of that splendid plumage that waves above them; but this I do say, that they are thinking and reasoning men, and that the majority will reflect that these pleasures, great as they are, may be purchased at too dear a price. Mr Dilton went much farther. "I cannot be supposed as deprecating the House of Lords; but let them not forget themselves. (Cheers.) Let them remember that the people of England have rights as well as themselves. (Cheers.) Let them not raise that awful question between the people and the aristocracy—let them not raise up an awful bar between castes and distinctions of society—let them remember their place, and we, the citizens of London, will remember ours. ("hears.)" And so the speech goes on, and is followed by other speeches delivered in the same feeling and tone. For ourselves, we will have nothing to do with Chartism, whether it come from Aldermen or M.P.'s, or regular itinerant professors; but we wish to show what a spirit it is the Peers have evoked, and how insufficient and unsatisfactory is the system of tactics upon which they carry on their campaign.

They might have adopted one of two courses. They might have saved their honor or carried their point. It is clear now that the feeling of the country is in favor of the removal of the last remaining religious restriction. The Peers, then, once satisfied of this fact, might have allowed the bill to pass without any pressure from without,—and there would have been an end of the matter. No one could have called this an unfair direction of opinion, unless he could show that the Peers have the power to maintain a successful opposition in the teeth of the Queen, Commons, and people. This they might have done, or for their own views they might have done better. If they rejected the bill once and again, they—at least the party whose views they represented—should have prepared a suitable candidate to oppose Baron Rothschild on the hustings. The Guildhall is the Hougoumont of the Great Jew Bill campaign. What would have been the probability of forcing the hand of the Peers next session, had a great christian merchant—a Baring, a Jones Lloyd, or a man of that stamp—been persuaded to oppose Baron Rothschild? The Peers or those gentlemen who had charge of the election, have managed matters so execrably that they have thrown the game entirely into the hands of their opponents. It is time no doubt, the Jew Bill should pass—the Peers have put themselves in a completely false position—and the Christian candidate put forward, however, amiable and suitable a person in many respect, has not one single peculiarity of birth, position, acquirements, or capacity which entitle him to stand forth and contest the suffrages of the city of London. An attempt of Alderman Thompson to unseat Sir R. Inglis for the University of Oxford would be distinguished by much the same sort of propriety as Lord John Manners' Quixotic crusade into the region of bankers, merchants, traders, and purely commercial men.

Not only is every peculiarity wanting in Lord John Manners which should distinguish a candidate in such a cause, but there is one consideration which should alone have deterred him from coming forward. If this—as he tells us in his address—is to be becontest between a patrician and a plebeian, Lord and Commoner, Lord John Manners should never have stood out as the champion of the Peers—for he is one of themselves. The candidature of such a person carries no weight with it, elicits no dubious vote, excites no latent enthusiasm. We have in common, we believe, with most men, a very sincere respect for Lord John Manners. The integrity and amiability of his life, the humanity and kindheartedness of his actions and opinions, disarming the hostility even of his opponents. But what are this young nobleman's pretensions to represent the City of London? It is a constituency that should be represented either by the very first men in the country, or by men of great local qualifications. Can Lord John Manners arrogate to himself either one or other of these characteristics? What is to be the bond that is to keep his party together? Aversion to Baron Rothschild and the Jew Bill? The aversion excited by either the Candidate or the Bill is slight indeed, and yet is upon this feeling alone Lord Manners can depend for success. The best and wisest course he could adopt would be to save the citizens the trouble and annoyance and trouble of a contest by instant retirement.

To persevere in so hopeless a contest is but to cover his own cause with additional ridicule.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.—By the *Emma Sherratt*, arrived yesterday from Sidney, particulars have been received relative to the loss of the British ship *Sarah Crisp*, Captain Taylor, and the appalling sufferings of the crew, 13 of whom perished from starvation. The *Emma Sherratt*, on her outward voyage to Hong Kong, in lat. 17 20 north, long. 116 5 east, perceiving a vessel in distress, bore down to her assistance, and she proved to be the unfortunate vessel in question. She was teak laden and water-logged, almost a perfect wreck, her masts were gone as well as everything on deck. With much care, 19 persons in a most shocking state of exhaustion were taken off the wreck. They proved to be Capt. Taylor, the master; Mr. Long, the chief mate, and 17 seamen. Their sufferings had been truly awful. They had been 27 nights and days on the wreck with nothing to subsist on excepting a monkey and two fishes, and all the water they had was about a couple of buckets, which they caught with some old canvass. The second mate and 12 seamen, had died from want of food. The ship's loss was attributed to a plank starting, as she filled in a very short time and turned over on her side. The crew jumped on her beam as she turned over, and there held on until daylight, when they succeeded in righting the wreck by cutting away the masts. Her poop and forecastle were washed away. None of the provisions that were below could be procured. The wreck is supposed to have parted and disappeared soon after the *Emma Sherratt* left. The vessel and cargo were insured to the amount of £20,000.—*London Globe.*

SPAIN.

(From the London Times.)

We have never concurred in the opinion of those politicians who would regulate the foreign relations of the crown of England by mounting more than the abstinence of the United States, and terminate the duties of one of the most laborious departments of government by closing the Foreign Office, and breaking off the diplomatic relations of this country with the world. We hold, on the contrary, that the authority of this country—of the public opinion and of the political influence of this country—is an essential element in the great fabric of European power, and that it can neither be withdrawn nor abused without detriment to the dignity of this nation, and to the permanent interests of mankind. The principles of authority, the faith of treaties, the law of nations, and the cause of peace, can ill dispense in these times with the support of England. But there have been recent instances neither few in number nor insignificant in importance, in which the temporary extinction or abeyance of the foreign influence of the British Government is less humiliating to ourselves, and far less injurious to other states, than the use to which that influence had been unwisely and unconstitutionally turned.

These observations are naturally excited by the continued interruption of our relations with the Court of Spain and by the present position of the Spanish Cabinet. For the first time since the death of Ferdinand VII., we now see the Government of the Peninsula absolutely relieved from the terror of internal factions and the dictation of external allies. The insurrections which have opposed to the democratic passions of the great cities, or which lingered amongst the Carlist bands of Catalonia, have been equally and effectually suppressed. The army has displayed vigour and fidelity in defence of the Crown, and, for the first time since the Battle of Trafalgar, a foreign expedition has sailed from the harbours of Spain to take part of a great Catholic Power in the affairs of Italy. The Minister of Finance, who was the first to restore order to that important department and to provide for the current expenditure of the state, has brought down to the Cortes a bill intended to improve the revenue and to reform the commercial policy of Spain by the introduction of a tariff favorable to foreign trade, and to the lawful exchange of commodities which have hitherto enriched no one but the smuggler. Even the foreign bondholder may rest his hopes on the success of M. Mon. Lastly, and as the fullest proof of the comparative security and peace which the kingdom now happily enjoys, an amnesty has been published absolutely without any restriction or exception, which opens the frontiers of Spain to the personal enemies of the Ministry, to the outlawed opponents of the cabinet, and even to the Pretender and his partisans. So wide and unreserved an act of grace is the best answer that could be made to the taunts, the suspicions, and the ominous predictions which it has been the fashion of some English statesmen to heap on the administration of General Narvaez and his colleagues.

It would have been a just subject of pride and gratitude to us if these creditable measures had been encouraged by the countenance of this country but the value of such measures are greatly augmented, not only in the eyes of Spain, but of Europe, by their exclusively national character; and it is impossible not to connect them with the events of last year, which, by different means, relieved Spain from that interference, both of France and England, which has been her bane. Whatever may have been the nature of the relations between the British policy in Spain and the Progressista party, this much is certain, that the plots and conspiracies of the disaffected ceased as soon as the British Minister had quitted Madrid. The nature of the evidence connected with that painful occurrence has never yet transpired, since the communications by which the Spanish Government claimed to justify its proceedings were not received by Lord Palmerston. But the papers laid before Parliament by the British Secretary of State suffice to establish beyond all doubt what was the nature of his views on Spain. In his eyes the whole policy of the Moderado party was a "grinding tyranny." His first act in office was to apply that term to it; for it was one of his chief objects and his favorite duties to defeat and dissolve that detested party. The Queen was openly advised, we presume through her Ministers, to change her Ministry, and no language was too strong to vituperate the men who, as experience proves, were saving Spain. They resorted to a strong, and perhaps an excessive measure, but they performed the duty they had undertaken. Spain has not only been for the past year the most tranquil country on the continent, but, while some of the freest States are living under martial law and exceptional measures, she alone has made considerable progress in freedom and in peace. We readily acknowledge this result, and we can conceive nothing more pitiful than to withhold our applause at the success of a foreign Government because it happens to form a painful contrast with our own ludicrous position in relation to this same year.

Spain might for many years be regarded as the favorite scene of Lord Palmerston's policy. It was there he inaugurated the Quadruple Alliance, and commenced his cordial union with France and Christina. It was there, too, that he has lived to witness the complete frustration of his designs by the Montpensier marriage and the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer. The intermediate steps are too long and too complicated to be traced to this place. But the whole range of this parabola has been described. Defeat can go no further; failure has no other vicissitude reserved to us; war itself would have been less galling to the author and the victim of these changes than the contemptuous success of those whom he had doomed to political annihilation. But, if anything can add to the sting of these plain facts and obvious reflections, it is that his own position in reference to this state of things has been produced solely by intemperate language and maladroit conduct—that is to say, by gross misuse of those very weapons which it is the business of diplomacy to employ for the benefit and honour of the country.

The world is perfectly justified in taking Spain as the criterion of Lord Palmerston's policy. If an excessive importance has been attached to the politics of the Peninsula, he, at least, has no claim to plead indifference, for he pursued the subject with more than his usual eagerness. The "direction" and "success" attributed to him by his admirers is to be sought there, if at all. Elsewhere some similar miscarriages might be traced. In Portugal, Costa Cabral, officially proscribed by us, is made Prime Minister. The King of Naples is in possession of Sicily, and the patriots of Palermo, whom we have betrayed, come here to curse us. Austria still holds Lombardy, and Charles Albert is dying at Oporto. The ports of Germany are still blockaded, Jutland devastated, and the docks of Hull empty. But, though we may have greater interests elsewhere, the triumph of Narvaez and the tranquility of Spain are the keenest cuts of all; for they have made the name of an English Minister not dreaded, but despicable, and have exhibited in its most complete results that system which every foreign nation and foreign Government view with equal aversion and resentment.

JOHN MITCHEL AND THE OTHER TRANSPORTED PATRIOTS.—We perceive that a meeting of the Clubs of 1848, and other friends of Ireland, is called by the committee appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mrs. Mitchel, on the occasion of her leaving Ireland to join her husband in exile, and also to give becoming expression to the popular sentiment, in this country, in reference to the outrage perpetrated, by the British Government, in banishing him and his *comperes* from their native land, into the same slavery, in a penal colony, usually allotted for robbers, murderers, and other felons. The meeting on Thursday night is to be only preparatory to a larger and more public one. It has been asked what has become of the 30,000 in the hands of the Irish Executive committee? We understand, after Bishop Hughes getting back his subscription of $500, and sundry other gentlemen making similar other deductions from the gross amount collected, to say nothing of the sums squandered, there is still a balance left of $25,000. Surely this money could not be applied to a better purpose than dedicating it to the service of the exiles, or their families, as they may require it. Smith O'Brien and Meagher do not want money; but poor O'Donohue is sadly in want of it, and has left a wife and family behind him all but destitute. It is well known that John Mitchell had no money saved, on his being made a felon by a British Act of Parliament; and the Irish in America, and every sympathiser with that hero, could not perform a more worthy act, than offering him a substantial tribute of gratitude for his devotion to Ireland and liberty. If the Executive committee will not part with the balance of Irish money they have so long held, there are enough ready to do the needful without their aid. But really we do not see why such a sum of money should be left in the hands of one or two gentlemen, who have no more claim to it than we have, now that the object for which it was subscribed has passed for the present generation.—*New York Herald.*

LORD STANLEY ON THE OBSTINACY OF HIS PARTY.—At the dinner given on Saturday by the Lord Mayor to a number of noblemen and gentlemen, all of whom were Protectionists, Lord Stanley returned thanks on the part of the House of Lords, and in the course of his speech made the following announcement of "unchanged opinions." "When," said Lord Stanley, "I find myself charged with the duty of returning thanks for the entire of that distinguished assembly, I cannot help thinking, that though the toast is 'the House of Peers,' that I stand here as the representative of those members of the House of Lords who have confidence in my projects and submit to my advices and that in point of fact I stand here to return thanks on the part of the Conservative Peers of England. (Cheers.) If it is true, as I believe it is, that I stand here in that character, I have the less difficulty in returning thanks. It is unnecessary that I should attempt any concealment. I have no reserve to make and no qualifications of my well-known principle, to offer. I see amongst those who are now listening to me the sharers of my private counsels and the partakers of my public services—those between whom and myself there exists perfect unanimity of feeling and the all-confiding friendship for which, according to the maxim of the ancient philosopher, there is but one basis and but one qualification, namely, the having the same likings and the same dislikings. I am persuaded we shall best maintain the dignity of our order, and best consult for what is due to our own character, which is public property, by firmly, steadfastly, unflinchingly—through storm and sunshine, through good report and evil report—advocating and upholding these principles of policy which in our consciences we believe to be for the welfare of the State. (Cheers.) Overborne for a time we may be—discouraged and distressed some of us may be—but defeated we will never be, until convinced by experience that the opinions we have held have not been justified by the fact. If ever that contingency should be realized, the same honesty of purpose which induced us to uphold our opinions without compromise so long, as we are convinced of their truth, will not allow us to flinch from the humiliation to our pride which would be consequent on the admission that heretofore we had been mistaken. *But of that I see no chance.* (Cheers.) *I see no probability of our changing our opinions, and be assured that if there be no change of opinions, there shall be no change of conduct.*"

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Contrary to the expectation expressed in our last notice of this subject, that the tide of emigration from this port would fall off in the next few weeks, owing to the approach of harvest, we have a further increase to report during the past month. The numbers now stand as follows:—First six months of 1848, 62,680; first six months of 1849, 87,443. The increase on the last month is, in round numbers, 5,000 persons. The same improvement continues to be noticed in the class of emigrants going, many of whom appear to be of moderate substance. This, too, is the case in the emigration from other ports, as is shewn in the case of the loss of the unfortunate vessel Charles Bartlett, from London to New York. Of the parties saved we find some stated to have lost, besides baggage, tools, &c., cash varying from £5, which is about the lowest, to one case in which the loss is £800. On the average, they appear to have possessed from £20 to £10 each, and to have been parties likely to get on in their new country.—*Liverpool Standard.*

PIRACY IN THE CHINESE SEAS.—"A large junk, on her voyage from the north to Canton with a heavy amount of Sycee silver on board, besides a valuable general cargo (it is said she was carrying nearly $3,000,000, but this is almost beyond belief) was attacked and captured about a week ago by eight or nine large-sized fishing boats close to Tayu-san, which is either the Ladrone Island, or a place very near it; they completely surrounded her and hemmed her in, in such a manner as to leave no chance of escape; she accordingly gave herself up without firing a shot. There is generosity among thieves, so says an old English adage; but we never heard of its being carried to such an extent among pirates as was done on this occasion, and least of all could we expect that such conduct could proceed from a Chinese pirate of all others. It seems that the crews of both the merchant junk and of the piratical vessels belonged to one place, Hoakyune, and the Captain of the trader was an old friend of the chief of the pirates—as soon as they met and recognized each other, plunder was instantly put an end to, and the money that had already been transferred to the pirate's vessel was returned to the last tael. Before parting company the captain and part owner of the junk, presented the pirate's crew with 100 taels, and their captain with a new sail and one heavy gun. So much for being friendly with pirates." We know not what importance to give the above. It appears in the *Commercial List* of the 16th. The amount of specie on board the junk ($3,000,000) no doubt is exaggerated greatly; but that piracies in this neighbourhood are of almost daily recurrence is unfortunately too true, and we do not hear that any steps have been taken to suppress them.—*China Mail*, April 18.

The French government have at length received General Oudinot's despatches giving the details of the assault upon Rome on the night of the 21st to the 22nd instant. The despatches, which are dated the 22nd, give accounts of the proceedings a few hours later than the telegraph despatch of the same date, which arrived three days ago. It states that after the assault on the breach the Romans made a most resolute defence, and continued an incessant cannonade against the besiegers from three batteries placed on Monte Oro and Monte Jan cule, but that the French troops, being protected by the nature of the ground, suffered little, and were able to maintain their position. At the same time with the assault two false attacks were made, the one by the Ponte Molle, toward the Porto del Pololo, and the other by the gate of San Paolo. Both these parties were warmly received by the Romans and ultimately withdrawn; but Gen. Oudinot says that they had the intended effect of making a diversion in favor of the real attackers, and dividing the attention of the besieged. The General concludes his despatch by declaring that the results of the day's operations had been *glorious* to the arms of France (!) A private letter given by the 'Presse,' and dated from Magliano, near Rome, says that the Roman and French armies are only beginning. "We are established," says the writer "in only one of the three *enceintes*. It is true we command the whole city. With St. Pietro de Montorio we can make ourselves masters of the Castle of St. Angelo, and will succeed in destroying its batteries, but we will still have before us the war of the barricades, and there is a multitude of stratagems prepared by the besieged."

It is reported the French got possession of the second wall of Rome on the 21st, but certainly on the 26th the city had not capitulated. The 'Siecle' gives a report that the English Minister had sent a note to the French Government, recommending that the Roman question should be referred to diplomatic arbitration, even if Rome should be taken.

In the latter part of the sitting of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, M. Baudin brought forward the case of a meeting of seventeen representatives of the Mountain, which had been interrupted by a commissary of police on June 21, when assembled in the Rue du Hasard, and he demanded satisfaction from the government for such conduct, which, he declared, was an attack on the inviolability of the representatives of the people. M. Dufaure denied that the inviolability extended to the residence of the representatives, or to any place where they might assemble. The evidence received by the government relative to the insurrection of June 13, had proved that the representatives who figured at the Palais National on that occasion had come from the house in the Rue du Hasard, and in consequence a warrant had been issued to have him arrested.

CHINA.

We received our Hong Kong exchanges, to the 24th April, by the last English packet. It appears that the Chinese Government have peremptorily refused to fulfil the terms of the treaty entered into with Sir John Davis, in 1847, by which it was agreed that on the 6th April 1849, the city of Canton should be opened to British subjects. The following is from the *Overland Friend of China* of the 21th April:—

The Chinese have got a copy of the official notification intimating that their Government had "declined to carry into effect the stipulations entered into between her Majesty's late Plenipotentiary and Keying the late Imperial Commissioner, by which it was agreed that the city of Canton should be open to British subjects on the 6th instant," and directing "that no British subjects shall for the present attempt to enter the city." They are dissatisfied with the terms used, and it will give little surprise to hear that an attempt will be made to convert the British Plenipotentiary to abandon all claim to the entry now or hereafter. Trade is still suspended; and this is the lever with which the Celestial politicians expect to overturn a convention entered into with one of the most powerful nations on the earth. It is true that our apparent timidity encourages the wildest propositions; and the five points of redress in the manifesto of the shop-keepers will possibly be insisted upon, ridiculous as they are—as if not demanded openly, an attempt will be made to wrench them from us by popular tumult, which, of course, the authorities cannot prevent, as—"That to which the hearts of the people incline is the will of heaven." The five claims are:—

1st. That Hog-lane be opened. The Church and parsonage coming down of course.

2d. That the Custom House station built on the British factory ground be re built. It was pulled down by order of Davis a baronet.

3d. That certain British merchants who have offended the people "be brought to the thirteen factories and punished."

4th. That no British ship of war be allowed to enter the river; and that all merchant ships land their cannon and arms at the Bogue.

5th. Indemnity for the April frolic in 1847.

As a sixthly (we suggest) the head of Sir John Davis in a pickle bottle.

There may be a few more reasonable demands, and when they are all complied with, Sou will graciously take the embargo off and permit our merchants to purchase the produce of the central kingdom. Preliminary, however, to a final arrangement, Samuel George Bonham, Esq., Knight Commander of the most honorable order of the Bath, as representative of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, will humbly kow-tow Commissioner Sou, as representative of the Emperor of China, for permission to dwell on the rocks of Hongkong.

The stoppage of trade, and the punishment, by decree, of merchants who have dared to purchase from foreigners, in opposition to the declared will of the guilds, is a violation of the treaty of Nanking and a national insult. But we are almost unwilling to mention "treaty and insult" in connection with Canton. The national honour has been prostrated before the will of a cruel semi-barbarous people, whose hands are red with the blood of our countrymen, aided and encouraged by the representative of an impotent Sovereign, whose capital, but a few years ago, lay at our mercy—upon whose throne we could have placed a puppet whose very existence was in the grasp of the British Commissioner. Sir Henry Pottinger scored a dotard he might have hurled from his throne. He magnanimously offered peace on terms of moderation, to which eastern despots are unaccustomed; he concluded a commercial treaty, upon he could have effected a conquest. He demanded no humiliation—exacted no homage—the honour and the dignity of the conquered were both respected. We behold the return made to our moderation in the open disregard of an agreement bearing the sign manual of our sovereign—in the robbery of some of her subjects—in the continuedly which others are daily exposed—and in the heavy losses entailed upon her merchants by the illegal stoppage of trade.

How long the present state of affairs can continue is a subject for speculation. The Chinese have secured large stocks of goods; their annual crop of tea will not come forward for nearly three months, and for that time the foreign merchant may be under the ban of the guilds, and the illegal edicts enforced by the irresponsible corporations cannot be enforced by the constituted laws of China. Under the circumstances Mr. Bonham could be justified in striking the Consular flag and blockading the port; no Englishman with English things would say he did wrong; though the more dignified course will be to permit the hoax of the Tartars until he is in a position to crush them with a firm grasp in open warfare. Conciliation is out of the question; attempts to negotiate will only widen the conviction that we will submit to whatever ignominy they choose to load us with. We must either succumb or appeal to arms; and this is the opinion expressed by intelligent Chinese in conversation with foreigners.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGTST 7, 1849.

The fearful disease which desolates the Continent of North America is now at the height of its daily mortality; and we may confidently hope for a decrease in its virulence and fatality. The month of August once past, we can look forward confidently to colder weather, and consequently, to a diminution and cessation of the direful epidemic. Such is the case in 1832 and 1834, and such is in all human probability, will be the case in 1849. But in order to make expectation certain, we should use all human means within our power. That Cholera is contagious admits of of the slightest doubt. That it is not highly contagious is another truth; for if it were, villages, towns and cities would become wholly depopulated. One proof of its contagious character is found in this fact;—that although Upper Canada is densely populated in the settled concessions, every lot having a house and family on it, yet the disease hitherto has wholly been confined to towns, villages and cities. Were the disease communicable by the atmosphere, and that atmosphere charged with the poisonous effluvia, or deprived of its electricity, as many assert, why could not the people of Ernestown become diseased as well as those of Kingston? Wherever Cholera has shewn itself in country places, contagion received from some person, village, town, or city, can be clearly traced. Indigenous or Sporadic Cholera is a mere chim of the schoolmen, who build up theories at the expense of truth and common sense.

Cholera being then clearly contagious, it behoves us all to stop the spreading of the contagion by all possible means. And one of the most ways is to avoid crowding the rooms of the sick or dying. To avoid funerals as much as is consistent with decency and respect for the dead; at all events carefully to avoid coming in contact with the effluvia of the corpse, than which nothing is more malignantly fatal. How often can our readers recall to their own recollections numberless instances of persons, who having attended the funeral of a friend or mere speaking acquaintance, have gone home sick, and died; the course of a few hours! Were the good English practice adhered to during the prevalence of the epidemic, of inviting none to follow but the relations and intimate friends of the deceased, it would save to society the lives of many valuable members. The sum of the matter is, we cannot possibly use too many precautions against the contagion of this dreadful malady; we know that its contagious, but we know not in what secular manner the contagion is conveyed. A man confident in his own incredulity may blusteringly assert that he don't care a Cholera, and throw himself much in the way of it. This man is a dangerous member of society, for though impervious to disease this own person, he may yet have the infection about him, and be the means of communicating it to others, who have to suffer for his ignorance and foolhardiness.—Whether we believe in the contagious or non-contagious nature of Cholera, it is equally our duty to avoid all connexion or communication with those afflicted with it.—It may be considered cruel or unkind not to visit those who are attacked with Cholera; but except in the cases of those dearly connected by blood, it is the more humane course to pursue. If it be cruel to abstain from rendering assistance to those in need of it; it is still more cruel to be the means of conveying disease into the bosom of one's own family; and of two evils, it is safe to choose the least. The policy we recommend may be cold-hearted, but it is honest, and has common sense to recommend it.

It is a fortunate thing for Kingston and its vicinity, with a population, including the Military and Penitentiary, of 15,000 souls, that the mortality from Cholera should be comparatively so small. This should encourage us to lessen that mortality by every precautionary means in our power.

THE LEAGUE.

The British American League has terminated its sittings in Kingston. Whether it will ever sit again, as a body, is a matter of great uncertainty. Its proceedings belong to History. These we have carefully laid before our readers; for though in consequence of the ill manners of its members towards the press, we have taken a few liberties with the League, we think too highly of the men who compose it, and of their labors while in Session, to withhold the slightest information, connected with its sayings and doings, from those most interested, viz, the Canadian People.

The Address is an able paper, a little too poetically worded, but not more so than many readers like. It sets forth the wrongs of the Anglo-Saxon population of Canada clearly, and without party virulence. It states in language not to be mistaken, or misunderstood, what the Canadian people want, what they will have, and what they will not do without. While it breathes a cordial spirit of love and loyalty toward the British Crown and British Supremacy, it does not try to conceal the important truth, that the Canadian people if coerced by French Domination, will remain English at the expense of not being British. What effect this document may have in England we know not; but this we know, that if the British Ministry have one particle of common sense about Canada remaining, they will remove Lord Elgin, whose continued residence here will do no further good to his own party, and can only serve to annoy those whom a kinder line of policy might re-attach and retain. For they must see, that goaded as the British people in Canada have been by insult, and exasperated as they are by ill usage and French oppression, they have, when assembled in Convention, suffered no expression to escape their lips that could be tortured into disloyalty, or cited as an attempt at sedition.

Had the League met in greater numbers, (which very easily might have been done,) the impression created by this Address might be more powerful. Had every township, village, town and city sent its delegates, then Canada might be considered as having fully spoken. But as it is, we must be content. Small as the numbers comparatively were, they were yet twice those of the United House of Assembly, and included most of the leading men in the Conservative ranks. Although when in Kingston we seemed to say ought about the League, other than its impertinence asked and received at our hands, yet now that the Delegates have returned to their several homes, we equally scorn the idea of detracting one iota from the merit of their real and important services.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Return made to the Board of Health of the interments in the several burial grounds of Kingston, from the 31st of July to the 4th August, both inclusive:—

From Cholera	17
" other diseases	12
Total	29

Of the above, six were children and three were emigrants.

☞ CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on Friday last before Mr. Coroner Benson, on the body of Mr. Walter McNee, who was drowned the day before. Verdict, "*Accidental Death.*" Another inquest was held by the same gentleman, on Saturday morning on the body of Mr. James Maloney. Verdict, "Came to his death by excessive drinking of ardent spirits."

☞ The Hook & Ladder Company's Brass Band, intend playing on Thursday evening next, at the Court House, from eight to half-past nine o'clock, and will continue to do so once a week until further notice.

A CARD.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds from G. W. Baker, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Dalhousie District Agricultural Society.

And also Ten Pounds from D. E. McIntyre, Esq., M. D. Treasurer of the Agricultural Society of Glengary, as donations in aid of the Funds for the Provincial Agricultural Show to be held in Kingston next month; and begs leave on behalf of the Executive Committee of Management, to tender to those Gentlemen and the respective Societies to which they belong, his most sincere thanks for their liberal donations.

WM. FERGUSON,

Treas. Ex. Com. Ag. Prov. Association.

Treasurers' Office,

Kingston, 7 Aug. 1849.

"My son," said an affectionate mother to her son (who resided at a distance and expected in a short time to be married), "you are getting very thin." "Yes, mother," he replied, "I am; when I come next, I think you may see my rib."

☞ The *Globe*'s account of the dispute between the Hat and the Wig:—

On Friday an interesting little scene took place:—A short gentleman named Hatt, from Hamilton, rose about dinner time, with his natural sharp look rather sharpened by hunger, and indignantly read from the *Whig* a false report, as he said of his speech on the day before—plainly a clear case of breach of privilege. The little gentleman said that he expected to be misrepresented by a portion of the press, (we are afraid he meant the *Globe*, heaven forgive him) but the *British Whig*, he could not understand it. The little gentleman, by the bye, was stated in the *Whig* to have expressed himself in favor of high salaries, and that he was loudly cheered thereupon, whereas he was in favor of retrenchment.

Mr. Hatt was interrupted by that whipper-snapper little gentleman who imagines himself Attorney General already, Mr. Vankoughnett who said that it was nothing more than he expected that the press should abuse *the license they had given them*, but it was not worth while speaking about the *Whig*. By the bye, Mr. John A. Macdonald said it was not worth occupying time about a quarrel about a Hatt (hat) and a *Whig* (wig.)

Arrival of the Cambria.

ONE WEEK LATER.

The *Cambria*, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax early on Thursday morning, August 2d. She has 56 through passengers, and European news seven days later.

ENGLAND.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th instant. The motion which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention to make with reference to the French expedition to Rome, was laid upon the Peers' table on Friday.

The resolutions embraced a wide range of subjects, and implied a direct censure of the Foreign policy of the Government, and it is understood that the Envoys and Agents in Northern Italy and in Sicily will be fully noticed.

In the debates which took place on the 20th, in allusion to the cholera, Lord Ashley, the chairman of the Board of Health, stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, that he had reason to know that not one half of the cases were reported. Enough however is officially known to render it certain that the epidemic is raging in many parts of the country to a dreadful extent. During the last week 339 deaths by Cholera were reported in London, which is more than double the number of the preceeding week.

At Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and along the whole of the South Coast it is raging in a very malignant form, and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing, the number of cases reported for 4 days previous to Thursday were respectively, 64, 74, 85, 102.

Scotland continues to be generally exempt from the scourge.

IRELAND.

On the 12 July, the anniversary of the Battle of Aughrim, a very serious collision took place between a party of armed Orangemen and Catholics near Castle William, county of Down. The Orange party having celebrated the day at Tullymore, and being on their march home, whilst passing a defile called Dolly's Brea, found their party waylaid, all the pass and surrounding hill occupied by an immense number of Roman Catholics provided with pikes and fire-arms and plainly contemplating a general massacre. The Protestants, aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence, and succeeded in forcing their way through the passage after a short struggle, in which 40 or 50 persons were killed or wounded on both sides—much the greater portion being of the Roman Catholic party. 38 Ribbonmen had been taken prisoners.

On Friday two medical gentlemen drove through the country round about the scene of the contest with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded, but they were refused admittance at every house where they called.

The Cork *Examiner*, in alluding to the potato crops, says the disease has appeared in a few fields, there can be no doubt but that, as yet, the crop is saved and in a most all places unusually abundant and thriving. The general impression is, that it is so far advanced that, supposing a blight to set in the tuber will have been out of the ground before such time as the disease could have reached it.

Offers of several private residences have been made to Her Majesty, during Her sojourn at Cork, which, as it is not her intention to stop out of the Royal Yatch, have been graciously declined.

FRANCE.

The Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to which the question of the prorogation was referred, has come to the unanimous decision of recommending the prorogation of the Assembly from the 15 August to the 15th Oct. The Budget will not be brought forward until after the meeting of the Assembly in Oct. We learn from the Department of Eail that the Socialist agents undismayed by previous reverses are still very active in making proselytes among the peasants. The National announces that Prince Cannon, the son of Lucien Bonaparte and ex-President of the Roman constituent Assembly, has been arrested at Orleans, by order of the Government on this road from Marseilles to Paris.

It is said that having a claim against his cousin Louis Napoleon for money lent in aid of his election, the Prince came to France to demand it. The cousin's conduct against Rome having stirred up his ire. It is said that the Prince will not be imprisoned, but that he will be forced to embark for England or America.

The report of M. Conbareld Leyel on the law of the Press has been distributed. It is favorable to the measure of the Government. The resignation of the five Mayors of Paris has been attributed to some offensive remarks expressed in a document by the Prefect, M. Berger, amongst others, that it was their misfortune to live under a Republic.

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