of the 31st, that the English government had taken up the question seriously, and had resolved to terminate the differences, if possible, between the contending parties. General Alava, it was reported had many earnest conferences with the Duke of Wellington respecting the interference of England, due. The loss is estimated at about £300 or £400. and it was confidently believed that his Grace would take prompt measures to terminate the contestthough on what basis is not known.

An insurrection of the 2d Regiment of light infantry had taken place in Madrid and excited great commotion and uneasiness.

DENMARK.

"There is something rotten in the state of Denmark." A serious disturbance had taken place in the theatre, at Copenhagen, the King being present, The audience in the pit shouted-Liberty of the Press! The King rose and attempted to ad-limited to such papers as are transmitted by the dress the people, but even the voice of majesty was drowned in the uproar, and his majesty was obliged to leave the house. The capital was in a state of high prosperity in consequence of the liberal in- ble and expense to the Post-office-and famenting, stitutions it has received since its separation, produces this excited action in Copenhagen.

BELGIEN.

by far the greatest interest here at present, next has arisen between France and the United States recountry. It is a coincidence somewhat remarkable that at the same time in which the refusal of the French Chambers to ratify the act of their Governrejection by the Polesia Generalization afternances, the disagreement with France turn out as it may.

bears date the 23d of Jan. 1833. Of the various the year. stipulations of that treaty, based no doubt on those existing between the United States and other Com- which gives me no hope of any immediate improvemercial countries, I have reason to believe that ment. I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, those concerning the principle of blockade, as well as the axiom that "free ships make free goods," were the cause of non-ratification on the part of To H. Lemesurier, Esq. and Belgium, and of the statement by the Minister for | the Committee of Trade, Quebec." Foreign Affairs, that Baron Behr had exceeded his powers.

PROVINCIAL.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEST. - Our attention has been called to this subject from the perusal of the following extraordinary passage. It is contained in a note to a Poetical Epistle written by an eccentric auther well known in this city.

"The law of Canada instead of protecting the virtuous and industrious, assists Blackguards in their colucless and the transaction becomes of no utility to Mr Pe mer mefarious practices. If a man is indebted Two who is worse off than before. In the mean while the crostors Pounds, the Creditor goes to any Lawyer and swears attorney hears of the removal, and without any more to de em. that the Debtor is going to leave his country! a warrant (capias) is issued -ine is forced into gaot with- Thursday week the alluding to which has been constituted a libri. out getting time to procure the money or bail.

"This would be no great injury if town and coun-'try were possessed by honorable men; -but when there are not an hundred in Upper Canada, who do -not regard truth and an oath as nonentities, -or who would hesitate to dig up his grandfather's skeleton for a shilling-besides seizing the old ghost, were it possible, for a penny more than would "buy the whistle." The land groans with cruelty and lack of faith! the laws are horrible! and unless amended no honest man will come to Canada, unless he wish relative to the dispute between France and the United States. to be flayed alive! Pope said-"an honest man's the noblest work of God." It may be true in other paying the indemnity, and it was a most point, whether or lands, but Pope never was in Canada, or he would have seen that an honest man's the public prey! also an honest man's the rascal's game!"

We merely give the foregoing from its singularity That a portion of it may be applicable to some in every country there can be little doubt-and that the law of arrest in this Province requires amendment will also be generally acknowledged. As to the policy of imprisonment for debt, as a general question, we have already expressed our opinion, and hereafter intend to dwell at some length upon the subject; particularly so as it will come under legislative consideration in the present session. The arrest by Capias, as exercised in this Province we believe to be an unique law. In the old country the Creditor swears that the Debtor is in his books, justly and equitably to the amount claimed--which is fair, and generally speaking may be true :-- In .Canada the Creditor swears that the Debtor is about to leave the Province; a circumstance which but few can know; we verily believe that 90 out of every 100 who take this Oath, either commit wilful and corrupt Perjury, or by a kind of special pleading lay a flattering unction to their consciences by which they deceive themselves and others, but which is equally criminal in the eyes of him who searcheth the heart. This language may appear strong, but every day's experience prove that is no less true .-Who can concientously swear to the inward thoughts of his neighbour? Some strong external circumstance must come to the knowledge of the Creditor before he can avoid the crime of Perjury! To this point we shall again return-the matter was only called forth at this moment, by the paragraph we have quoted :- there is no difference of opinion npon this-that the laws, as they regard imprisonment for debt, require amendment.-Toronto Recorder.

By an extra received this morning from the press penses, and a sum to meet those of the current nor professes himself willing to direct the advance of to conjecture to what lengths the malice of their enemies might the funds required, provided that the charge made extend, on the 23d February last, Messrs. Truscott & Ce. ad-

-Montreal Gazette.

stables of Mr. Garratt Striker, Inn keeper, in the village of Hallowell, were consumed by fire on Saturday morning last. Six valuable horses we e bornt in the stable and a large quantity of wheat, and other grain was destroyed in a store hour attached. The fire, which broke out about 4 , of the man in charge of the stables, who went then Accordingly, we learn from the Gazette de France at that early hour to feed the horse of a travelier, when the light of the candle communicated with to hay. The sheds were connected with the house and other buildings, which were only saved by the prompt assistance of the inhabitants, aided by the Hook and Ladder Company to whom great praise is We trust that such accidents will prove a timely warning to Inn Keepers and others .- Cobourg Le. former.

> COMMERCIAL.-The following extract of a letter from Henry Bliss, Esq. Commercial Agent to the Queloc Board of Trade, dated London, 31st December. is published in a late number of the Quebec Gazete.

postage all British and Colonial newspapers passing meet them. between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, is Royal mails. I have addressed a letter to the Postoffice upon this subject, pointing out to them, at some length, the many inconveniences this rest: cthat neither the vast improvements of those Comnies, nor the great increase of their trade, nor the application of a new power to navigation, appears BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—The question which excites to have made, in this quarter, any impressions on the Post-office; whose means of communications, to the English election news, is the dispute which with that division of the empire, remain in the same state they were half a century ago; means of comlative to the non-fulfilment of the treaty for the munication, by which the correspondence and busipayment of the 25,000,000 Francs by the former ness of nearly two millions of people with this country, whose trade, on both sides exceeds £4,000,000 annually, could not be carried on, but for the facilities afforded by foreign ships, and a foreign Government is made subject of such warm discussion, the ment-and finally appealing to them, whether it was compatible with the transaction of such an imaginat signed by their Minister at Washington with the business, or the existing usages of commerce, and American Secretary of State, is made public. It i the ability and necessity of a speedy transmission of well, however, to point out that there is not the re- intelligence; whether it accorded with the untural motest connexion between the two circumstances- anxiety of communication between friends and rela-Belgium has acted in the question which concerns tives from the Colonies, the emigration to which exher, without any reference whatever to that regard- ceeded 30,000 persons yearly, or even equalled the ing France. Nor is their any likelihood of a quar- reasonable demands of public curiosity for informarel between this Country and the United States, let tion, and the improvements of the Post-office in every other quarter-to exchange mails between the The treaty between the Belgian Minister at North American dominions and the United King-Washington and Mr. Livingston, then Secretary dom but twelve times in as many months, and limit of State, and now Minister at the Court of France, the subjects on both sides to a dozen deliveries in

> "To this letter I have received an answer, but your very obedient and humble servant.

HENRY BLISS "

In consequence of Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. having wiver. tised in several papers of the province, that the Stationer, &c. sold by Auction on the 5th of March, 1835, were not seized on their premises by the Sheriff, the annexed account of the transactions is made public.

Mr. Palmer, the druggist, haring an execution in his house proposed to sell his stack of Stationery &c. (then under secure) to Messrs. Macfarlane & Co. who agreed to give the medical prices. In the night time, the p operty was remared by Messes. Macfarlane & Ca's, serronts to their own store and hills were tendered for the amount, said to be near £400, above if able the real value of the goods. These bills are found to be plays the Sheriff to re-scize the goods and deposit them in a place and the Thomas of the ground that was affected for out-

BRITISH WHIG.

----KINGSTON, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1835.

_}ke We have received intelligence from Europe to the 1st. of February. From the English news we have made several ex-

tracts, but from the French papers we learn actually nothing The Chamber of Deputies had the discussed the question of not the money would be voted. No serious ideas of war apper to be entertained, either in France or England. A copy of the suppressed note of Mons. Serrurier to the Secretary of State at Washington appears in the French papers. There is nothing in it to excite the indignation of the authorities at that capital, and nothing in it to induce them to suppress its publication, until laid before the King of the French.

The result of the elections in Great Britain and Ireland is a majority of 456 for the reformers. How Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington can carry on the government of the country with such a majority against them is a mystery to us. They appear nevertheless to be highly sanguine.

A good deal of the public attention has been lately directed to a dispute between the Agricultural and the two Chartered Banks. Both parties have appealed to the public, and from the published correspondence, we glean what follows:-

Rather better than a year ago, when the Agricultural Bank commenced operations, the two chartered Banks refused to receive its paper, under the shallow pretext that they knew nothing about the firm, although fully aware that the partners in the new Bank, Messrs. Truscott & Green, were men of considerable capital. However annoying this refusal might be to the new bankers, it proved of no utility to their opponents, for as soon as any paper of the chartered Banks came into the hands of Messrs. Truscott & Co. it was instantly converted into specie, and deposited snugly in their own vaults, to meet any run that might be made on them, through the instrumentality of malicious persons; while as neither of the other Banks received the paper of the new concern, they had not the power to tender its notes for their own, but were compelled to hand out the hard cash. This game it seems was played upon the U. C. Bank to the tune of £40,000, while upon the Commercial Bank several large demands for specie were made, to an unascertained amount, but presumed not to fall far short of half the above named sum. Experience it is said, teacheth fools wisdom, and the Directors of the U. C. Bank, finding all the specie in their vaults in a fair way of being transferred to the coffers of their hated competitors, began to change the entire course of their policy, and not only commenced receiving of the Quebec Mercury, we learn that the long looked Messrs. Truscott & Co's, paper, but remitted large sums of for message from his Excellency, regarding the money to their several Agents in the country to buy up all they Assembly's claim for arrears of contingent ex- could be hands upon, in order to accumulate such an amount, as should not merely make them disgorge what each they had year, had been laid before the House. The Gover- received of theirs, but should crush them altogether. Unable

for the Agent's expenses in England, and the salary | dressed a letter to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, com-It would seem that the distracted condition of this of the Librarian-disbursements made in an one plaining of this fool and majorithable conduct. A copy of this unhappy country is about at last to interest the constitutional and irregular manner, be deduct i, letter was sent by the Governor to the President of the U. C. and a hill of Idemnity passed with the sums already Bank, (Mr. Allan,) who replied in a long, angry, and illsupplied. In this event, too, His Excelled written tirade on the behavior of Messrs, Truscott & Co. to wards his own Bank. In this communication several insimiations are levelled at the vitality of the new Bank, which is much blanted for not having, previous to the commencement FIRE.—We regret to learn that the sheds and of its operations, afforded the U. C. Bank proof of its solvency: and a vast deal of credit is assumed by the writer, for the pains taken to goard the province against being inundated by a sputious currency; although it is admitted, that the means so taken to prevent such inundation were the very cause of putting a vast amount of Messrs. Truscott & Co's, paper into circulation, to the almost total withdrawal of the U. C. and Commercial notes. Mr. Allan appears entirely to have forgotten the fact, that with the exception of the Bank of England, the whole monied transactions of that kingdom are done by means of the paper of private bankers, who never yet have been called upon to shew whether they have or have not sufficient funds to meet their issues, banking in England being a business as open to fair competition, as that of a linen draper or tea-dealer.

In answer to this letter, Messrs. Truscott & Co. address His Excellency in justification of themselves, and enter into a detail of the efforts made by their envious rivals to ruin them in their business, and income stably prove, that the several of forts were not made through a landable design to guard the public against the issue of a spurious currency, but simply through a selfish endeavor to keep the whole of the money making trade of banking to themselves. In conclusion Messrs, Truscott & Co. acquaint the Governor, that they have petitioned the House of Assembly to or let an investigation into "The new Act of Parliament, which relieves from the state of their finances, their liabilities and their means to

Upon a cateful consideration of the whole affair, we have arrived at the cone lusion that the conduct of the two Chartered Banks towards their private competitors has been any thing but courteous or sagacious; for had they in the first instance received the notes of the new Bank, and presented them daily of great excitement. The example of Norway, tion will continue to impose on the Canadian interests, for payment, they would not only have kept inviolate the laws formerly united with Denmark, and now in a state and its utter unproductiveness of any thing but tron- of common courtesy, but also have kept their own specie as home, and at the same time proved a salutary check against the issue of more paper than the new firm had means to meet Whether Messrs, Truscott & Co. are wealthy men or not, we have no accurate means of ascertaining, but this we know, that provided they only use common prudence and ordinary caution in their business, they must very speedily become such As private bankers, their whole private fortunes are liable for the payment of their debts, while if either of the two-charterd Banks chooses to close its doors, the whole of the note holders may whistle for their money --- the law not compelling a single director or stockholder to be accountable for one shilling beyond the amount of his stock paid in. At present both establishments are in a flourishing state, but the time may come as Messrs. Truscott & Co say, "when the effect of their malice will recoil upon themselves."

Mr. Dalton and the Patriot have joined the cabal against the Editor of the WHIG. Mr. Dalton says he was introduced by Dr. Barker to Saul in terms of flattering commendation, "as a person of unexceptionable morals." In this particular. the snuffy hero is mistaken, as Dr. Barker was fully aware at the time he introduced the two gentlemen to each other, that good morals were by no means an essential requisite to an acquaintanceship with Mr. Dalton. A proof of Dr. Barker's "insignificance" is exemplified in the fact, that four newspapers, the Chronicle, Patriot, Herald and Spectator, have for a month back, been fully employed, to the neglect of the public business, in blackguarding him.

IF The Coroner's Inquest that was held on Thursday last, on the body of the child of Mr. Harvey Wood, after a careful investigation of two days returned the following verdict:

"That the death of the female infant child was caused by exposure to cold, and the want of proper nursing, nourishment and care, through the neglect and violence of Harvey Wood, the putative father, and Hiram Wood; and that Mary Stillman, the mother, and Julia Hardy were accessaries."

Yankee Hill says, "the inquest was composed of fourteen of our townsmen," A bright English scholar that youth! The snow in the vicinity of Kingston has disappeared some few days, and the ice in the Harbor and Bay is rotting very fast. The crossing in the American Channel is highly dangerous, while that nigher home is not in a much better

MARKET PRICE. KINGSTON, TRUE DAY, March 16, 1825. do, at the stall per lb...... 0 4 a Mutton, by the Sheep, per lb. 0 0 a do, at the stall, per lb 0 3k a Fresh Botter, per lb...... 0 8 a do. 0 0 a Eggs, per doz...... 0 10 a 1 0 do. percw......10 0 a 11 3 Wheat, per bushel..... 3 0 a do. do.... 29 a do..... 28 a Corn. do. do..... 20 a Barley, do. do..... 1 8 a Potatoes, do. do..... 1 9 a Hay, per ton......30 0 a Straw, per bundle..... 0 11 a Fire Wood, per cord 8 0 a Soap..... 0 4 a Fowls couple 1 0 a

On Thursday morning has, Robert, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Bruce aged 11 years and 6 months At Adolphustown, on Stockey morning the 5th inst. after an illness of three days, Doctor Haram Works.

It is our painful duty to autoonnee the death of Hugh Dixon Benson, of Peterborough, on Friday, the 6th inst. son of the late Mr. James Benson of Kingston, U. C. aged 16 years.

This young gentleman was sinking under a severe Rheumatic attack, for the last four months, and notwithstanding be suffered the most exeruciating pain a short time previous to his decease, his last moments were

ciating pain a short time precious to his decease, his last moments were spent in the praise and adoration of Him, who alone is the consolation of e dying Christian. Mr. Ecusion died in the triumph of living faith, a witness of the reality of that Gospel which was scaled by the blood of Jesus Christ and is the power of God anto Salvation. Though dead his

Jesus Christ and is the power of God anto Salvation. Though dead his departing example still lives a bright monitor to youth.

Last evening his remains a ere deposited at his brother Thomas Benson's Esq. for the night, and on this morning ieff for Kingston, attended by a numerous concourse of relayties and friends.—Part Hope Warder.

Call and See.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Store, a large quantity of

> Pork, Mackerel, Corn Brooms. Garden Seeds, 500 pair Indian Rubber Shoes, Starks and Co's Axes, warranted.

Clover Seed.,

A good supply of Sole and Upper Leather, Calfskins, &e. all of which will be sold at low prices for cash or hides.

Cash peid for Hides, Calf skins, Wood Sheep and Lamb skins. W. FORD. Market Square, Kingston, March 12, 1835. 19

Money Lost.

LOST on Tuesday last, between the Commissariat lice of the Advertiser. Office and the Barracks, in Front Street, Seventeen Dollars in Cash. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the Wine Office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Kingston, March 9th, 1835.

INFORMATION WANTED. Any Information is specting Patrick Farrell, who left Longford, Ireland, in the year 1833, and arrived in Kingston in June, 1833, which place he soon left, and when last heard of, was in Oxford, State of New York, will be thankfully received by his Brother Francis Facell,

* . * Apply at the Wins Office. Kingston, March 5th, 1835.

BARRACK CANTEENS.

Office of Ordnance, Kingston, U. C. March 13th, 1898. NOTICE is hereby given, that the CANTEENS in the Barracks at the Tetg de Pont, Kingston, and at Peneranguishine, are to be LET upon the following conditions, for One Year, from the 25th March

No person but of an unquestionable character, nor any person for more than one Canteer,; or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved, and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the lease.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his sureties, must execute the Indenture and Lease of Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying to this office, or to the Barrack Serjeant at Penetanguishine.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the tenant in executing the indenture, as his sureties, must be inserted in the proposals, and the tenant is to pay for the stamps, and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the tenant a license.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the respective-Officers at Kingston, with the words "Tender for Canteen," written on the outside cover, will be received at this office, on or before 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th March instant, after which hour any proposals received cannot be noticed. By the mutiny act, Canteens are not liable to have troops bilited on them.

All persons making Tenders for Canteens are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the covenant of their leases, and full payments of their rents, without any remission or reduction further than the covenants of the lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:

Thereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at for tirclee months, from the 25th March instant Pounds per annum, for the house has the rent of a dwelling, and the further rent of per month for every ten Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period; and propose Mr. of and Mr. as my surcties for the same.

The rents of the Canteens as dwellings are to be proposed at the sums stated opposite to each in the following list; therefore the biddings will be upon what is offered for every ten men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's monthly returns, which are made up on the first day of every month; and no changes in the occupations of the Barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated!t thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month; the bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above form.

Kingston, Tete de Pont, £15 per annum.

J. B. SMITH, Ordnance Storekeeper.

FORWARDING.

THE OTTAWA STEAMBOAT COMPANY having increased their Capital Stock by the purchase of three. Steamboats on the RIDEAU CANAL, in order to complete and extend their line to Kingston, will hereafter transact their business under the name of THE OTTAWA AND RIDEAU FORWARDING COMPANY.

The undersigned, the committee chosen to manage the affairs of said Company, are determined to use their best endeavours to secure the confidence of the public by having a sufficient number of Steamboats and other craft on the OTTAWA and RIDEAU waters, suitable stores, and steady, capable and attentive agents, clerks, and conductors to perform the forwarding business with fidelity, safety and despatch. Although the committee would not wish to un-

derine the advantages of any other route, they confidently solicit the encouragement of the public ingeneral, as their charges will be moderate, and they trust that losses and vexatious disappointments caused by delay and damage may be avoided, both apward and downward, by having their persons and property conveyed on this route.

For Emigrants, this line of communication is particularly adapted, as they may embark all their luggage along with themselves, on board a covered' boat, and continue in the same the whole length of the line to Kingston, being towed the entire dis-

The committee consider insurance unnecessary. from the superior safety of this route, but as accidents cannot always be avoided, any persons confiding property to their care are particularly requested to order insurance, if they wish it to be done.

On the opening of the navigation, the Company will be ready to do an extensive business-with the following boats.

The Shannon, receiving two new engines of 40 horse power each.

A New Boat building to receive the Shannon's

engine, 56 horse power. The Ottawa with a 50 horse engine, and the St. Andrews-together with Five Steamers on the Rr-DEAU CANAL, and a competent number of covered Barges.

PETER McGILL, JOHN REDPATH, JOHN MOLSON, Jun. THOMAS PHILLIPS, JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Chairman. EMERY CUSHING, Agent.

All persons indebted to the Ottawa Company are called upon to settle their accounts with as little de-

lay as possible. Feb. 21, 1835. LT The Cobourg Star and Port Hope Warder will each give

the above advertisement four insertions, and send their accounts to the Company's Agent at Kingston,

BORROWED BOOKS.

THE Gentleman who borrowed the 1st and 2nd vols, of Bird's Pocket Conveyancer, is requested to return them at his earliest convenience to the Of-JOHN LOW.

Kingston, March 12, 1835.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MARY ANN READ, a single woman, over 10 years of age, and formerly a storekeeper in Kingston, U. C. disappeared from her friends in a mysterious manner, and they are unable to obtain any intelligence respecting her, whether dead or alive. She last fall addressed a letter to her nephew, John G. Parker, of Kingston, which was mailed at the Post Office in Watertown, since when no intelligence from her has reached her friends. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her brother, Thomas Read 126 Fourth street Troy,