THE BRITISH WHIG.
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.
Published Semi-Weekly,
EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY,
BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
AT THE ATHENEUM,
On Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.

TERMS,—ONE POUND PER ANNUM.—No paper to be discontinued until arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. 6 lines to 10 lines, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be allowed to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be given to the publisher, or his foreman in the office.
Yearly Advertisers are charged SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, per annum—in all cases payable in advance.
The BRITISH WHIG being a Journal of the largest Canada Circulation, NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on Advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.
Orders for the British Whig will be received by most of the Post Masters in the United Province; and monies handed to them will be credited as if paid to the Publisher.
Produce received in payment.
All Letters (except from Agents) to be post paid.

ROBERT R. SMILEY, PRINTER.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING.
Orders executed in the best style, on reasonable terms.
Blank Deeds, Memorials, Law Blanks, Court of Requests Forms, Sheriffs' Forms, and other Printed Papers kept for Sale.

ROBERT McCORMICK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES, SPIRITS, TEAS, GROCERIES, &c.,
PRINCESS STREET.
KINGSTON.

J. A. McDOWALL,
FURRIER AND HATTER,
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
Furs made up to order on the shortest notice.
Furs, of every description, Bought and Sold.

CRAIG & WATT,
ACCOUNTANTS.
ONTARIO STREET,
Office next door to Mr. Simpson's Grocery Establishment.

DR. HOWARD,
PRINCESS STREET,
(*Directly opposite Mr. Olcott's Boarding House,*)
KINGSTON.

Messrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
KINGSTON STREET, KINGSTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c
CLARENCE STREET, KINGSTON.
A few doors above Daley's Hotel, at the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Burns & Mowat.
August, 1843.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER.
No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street.
KINGSTON.
IMPORTER OF PATENT CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN,
NAVAL STORES
Of every description. Boiled Linseed Oil, and Paints.
Kingston, March 28, 1843.

PAINTING.
DAVID MARTIN,
(*From Scotland*)
PAINTER, GLAZIER, &
PAPER HANGER.
3 doors above the Scotch Church, Princess Street, Kingston.
N. B.—Whitewashing and Coloring.
Kingston, Feb 10, 1843.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT.
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

JAMES RICHARDSON,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Pilton, where he will execute all orders with neatness and punctuality.
He has now on hand a large assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
Of the best qualities and most elegant patterns, which he will make up to order in the latest and most approved Fashionable Styles, on moderate terms, and at the shortest possible notice.
Kingston, August 9th, 1844. 63

NEW BOOKS & STATIONERY.
THE Subscribers have lately received a variety of *new* and *interesting Books*—in various departments of Literature—*handsomely bound*, to which they respectfully invite attention. They have also made large additions to their Stock of *School Books* and *Stationery*, particularly Writing Papers, Account Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Portfolios, Letter Clips, Writing Desks, Lead Pencils, Slates, Inkstands, &c. &c. &c., which they are enabled to Sell at greatly reduced Prices from former years.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, October 10th, 1844.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.
THE Subscribers have just received a large collection of new and beautiful Engravings, and Lithographs, plain and colored—by the best Artists.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, October 10th, 1844.

PROVINCIAL JUSTICE.
A few copies of the new Edition of this work may be had on application to the subscriber
CHARLES STUART.
Kingston, June 6, 1844. 45-tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, Mr. TIMOTHY MURPHY, in retiring from his Business and Shop, at the Corner of King and Brock Streets, begs to inform the Public that the Business will in future be carried on and conducted by Messrs. JOHN KING & THOMAS COLLYER, to whom the said Establishment has been disposed of, and for whom he solicits a continuance of the public patronage.
All persons indebted to the late Establishment of JOHN KING & Co., are requested to make immediate payments to the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all just Accounts presented for payment.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1844. NO. 97.

NOTICE.
IN retiring from Business for the present, the undersigned begs respectfully to tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage—and also to recommend his successor, Mr. THOMSON, as one well worthy of its continuance.
JAMES CHESNUT.

THE Subscriber having purchased Mr. JAMES CHESNUT'S Stock in Trade, consisting of an Extensive assortment of Gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,
of the best Material and Workmanship, also a very superior lot of India Rubber Over Shoes, and French Calf Skins and Oak-tanned Leather, is prepared to execute all orders with which he may be favored in the same style and finish, and of the best material, which have secured for Mr. Chesnut's Establishment the most respectable and extensive patronage.
THOMAS THOMSON.
Kingston, August 31st, 1844. 70 3m

TO EMIGRANTS
POSSESSED OF A SMALL CAPITAL.
TO RENT, a FARM of 50 Acres, under a state of high cultivation, beautifully situated on the Bath Road, *only 3 miles from Kingston*, with or without the Crop now in the ground.—Possession given immediately. The Crop can be purchased reasonably.
Rent moderate. Apply to the Proprietor,
JOHN HARVEY.
Saddlery Warehouse, Princess St., Kingston.
Kingston, July 24, 1844. 9-tf.

LUMBER.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber, near the Government Wood Yard, Place d' Arms, 300,000 feet of Lumber, consisting of 1 inch, inch and a quarter, inch and a half, and 2 inch. Also a lot of OAK Plank, from one inch to four. 1,000 feet of Square Pine Lumber, and PINE SCANTLING, of different dimensions.
The whole of the Lumber is of superior quality, and well seasoned, and will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit.
BENJAMIN TETT.
Kingston, May 7, 1844. 36-tf

MARINE STORES
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
viz:
12 PATENT Chain Cables—1 inch, 3-4 and 5-8,—60 fathoms each, and from 1-2 inch to 7-16ths,
Anchors from 2 to 5 cwt.,
1 Hawser, 4½ inch, 65 fathoms.
5 kegs Spikes, 5 to 6 inches,
27 barrels Pine Tar,
40 do Pitch,
100 do Bright Rosin,
14 Bales Oakum.
—ALSO,—
2 patent double Screw Jacks.
CRAIG & WATT.
Kingston, 4th March, 1844.

NOTICE.
QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber, Agent for this Institution, continues to effect Insurances against loss or damage by Fire, at moderate rates of premium.
Office removed to the BRICK BUILDING, Corner of Ontario and Brock Streets, where applications will be received during the ordinary hours of Business.
THOMAS GREER,
Agent.
Kingston, 30th April. 1844.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
MRS. HILTON begs to intimate to her Friends and the Public generally, that She can accommodate Young Men with Board and Lodging, at the 2nd Cottage from the *News* Office, and next door to Mr. J. SLIGHT, Tailor,—where She hopes to make all comfortable, and to meet a share of public favor.
Kingston, Nov. 28, 1843. 31-94

TO LET,
POSSESSION given on the first of May, the Premises in the COMMERCIAL MART, at the foot of Princess Street, occupied by Mr. D. MACDONALD, one of the best situations for general Business in Town.
CHARLES HALES.
Kingston, 3d April, 1844.

VETERINARY SHOEING
ESTABLISHMENT,
On the Corner of King Street and the Place de Arms, adjoining the Premises of Maxwell Strange, Esq.
THOMAS PAUL, *Veterinary Surgeon*, from the ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, LONDON, respectfully informs the Officers of the Garrison, and the Inhabitants of Kingston and its Vicinity, that he has opened A HORSE SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT, situated as above; and from the many years experience in that department both in England and in Canada, coupled with his knowledge of the Anatomy, Economy, and Functions of the Horse's foot, he is fully confident he can give perfect satisfaction to any person who may employ him. The greater proportion of cases of lameness are produced by bad Shoeing, and it will be the constant care of T. P. to prevent lameness from such causes, and to relieve those that are lame.
N. B.—All operations incident to the Horse will be scientifically performed, and all diseases of both Horses and Cattle attended, either in Town or Country, and at reasonable charges.
Kingston, August 27th, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER
60 BBLS., Pot Barley,
50 " No. 1 North Shore Herrings.
THOMAS GREER.

THE LARGEST PAPER IN CANADA.
THE MONTREAL GAZETTE,
ESTABLISHED 1785,
IS NOW GREATLY ENLARGED AND CONTAINS THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS.
Subscription to the DAILY PAPER, payable half-yearly in advance—FIVE DOLLARS.
To the TRI WEEKLY EDITION for the Country, THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.
THIS is by far the largest and cheapest Tri-Weekly Paper in the Province, and contains a great amount of News, Commercial Information, and interesting Family Reading.
The *Gazette* will, as usual, contain regular original Reports, of the best and most ample description, of all the Parliamentary Proceedings and Debates of the Session. Its character for the fulness and impartiality of its Reports are well known throughout the Province. In return for a remittance of ONE DOLLAR the Tri-Weekly Paper will be sent for FOUR MONTHS to any address.
Published at No. 174, ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.
Montreal, November 2, 1844.

H. MATHISON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KING STREET.
THE Subscriber respectfuly begs leave to inform his Friends and Customers that he has just received from Montreal his Winter Supply of
BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
of the finest and strongest Fabrics, and of most superior quality, which he will sell on the most Liberal Terms, or make up to Order, in the latest and most approved Fashionable Styles, on the shortest notice.
WINTER VESTINGS of every description.
H. MATHISON.
Kingston, Nov. 8, 1844. 89-3m.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his CANDLE MANUFACTORY, to Ontario Street, Hardy's Buildings, No. 4, directly opposite Greer's Wharf. He begs leave to return his thanks for the patronage he has received since he commenced business, and informs his friends and the public generally that he will have constantly on hand CANDLES of the best quality, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest price.
An assortment of GROCERIES always on hand.
B. MEADOWS.
Kingston, 5th Nov., 1844.

REMOVAL.
MR. JAMES BOWRON,
HAVING REMOVED to that House formerly occupied by Mr. FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Sign of the Crown, Waterloo, begs most respectfully to return his best thanks to his numerous friends in Town and Country, for the marked attention shewn to his Establishment, and having now excellent accommodations, can assure all who may continue to favor him, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit public favor.
The Bar will be supplied with the Choicest Wines and Liquors.
Refreshments on the shortest notice.
Waterloo, November, 1844. 92 3i

HOUSES TO LET.
TO RENT, in Colborne Street, and possession given on the 1st of December next a HOUSE and BAKERY, with all the Baking materials, and having an excellent Pump connected with the Bakery: the whole in first-rate order.
ALSO:
No. 2 COTTAGE, adjoining the first mentioned House, connected with the Bakery.
Rent moderate. Apply to the Proprietor, at his Saddlery and Harness Warehouse, Princess Street, Kingston.
JOHN HARVEY.
Kingston, 8th Nov., 1844. 89-tf

BY PRIVATE SALE,
80 BOXES Canada Plates,
27 kegs fresh Dairy Butter,
3 Hhds. Raw Oil.
Saleratus, Alum, Copperas, Sponge, Scrubbing and White Wash Brushes, Hair Brooms, &c., &c.
WILLIAM WARE, *Agent.*
Kingston, Nov. 15th, 1844.

TO SHIP OWNERS & MASTERS
OF VESSELS.
THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, at his *Ship Chandlery Store*, Ontario street, the following very superior assortment of English Canvass:

20 pcs.	bleached	No. 1	English,
30 "	"	2	do.
20 "	"	3	Scotch,
30 "	"	4	English,
50 "	"	5	do.
50 "	"	6	do.
25 "	"	7	do.

Also, unbleached Canvass from No. 1 to No. 6; with very superior assortment of Sail Twine, Bunting of all colors, and a variety of Blocks, Patent, bushed and bolted, and wood pin; all of which will be sold low and on liberal terms.
M. T. HUNTER,
Ship Chandler.
Kingston, 16th March, 1843.

NEW BOOKS.
THE Subscribers have received Large Additions to their Stock of Standard English Works, many of which are greatly reduced in prices.

GENUINE TEA AND COFFEE
WAREHOUSE.
Corner of King and Brock Streets, next door to the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Market Square,
KINGSTON.
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a large and choice Stock of Genuine
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Fruits, &c.
At the above stand, where by attention to the wants of his customers, and being able to Sell a good article at the lowest price, he hopes to merit a share of their patronage.
Among his Stock will be found the following articles:

TEAS.
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young and Old Hyson,
Twankay,
Souchong,
Pekoe,
Congou,

COFFEE.
Green,
Roasted,
Fresh Ground,

SUGARS.
Double Refined Loaf,
Single, do. do.
Crushed,
Muscovado,
St. Croix,
Porto Rico.

OIL.
Olive,
Sperm,
Lard,
Camphine.

WINES.
Port,
Sherry,
Madeira,
Champagne,
Claret, &c &c.

BRANDY.
Cognac,
Bordeaux,
Pale,

GIN.
Hollands,
Schiedam.

Jamaica Spirits,
Rum,
Scotch Whisky,
Cuyaboo do.
Peppermint,
French Liqueurs,
London Porter,
Dublin do.
Leith Ale,
Alva do.

TOBACCOS.
Cavendish,
Navy cut,
Plug,
Honeydew,
Ladies' Twist,
Turkish,
Fine Cut,
Grotto,
Scarfarlatti,

CIGARS.
Finest of Principe,
Havanas,
Regalias,
Cheroots,
Panelas,
Steamboats,
Plantations,
Woodville, &c. &c.

Sea Salmon,
Mackerel,
Digby Herrings,
Nantucket do.
Table Codfish,

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
Sultana do.
Seg do.
Figs,
Prunes,
Currants,
Preserved Fruits,
Candied Lemon,
do. Citron,
Salad Oil,
Castile do.
Sauce,
Ketchup,
Sardines,
Genoese Anchovies,
Essence Anchovies,
Macaroni,
Vermicelli,
Mace, Nutmegs,
Sedlitz Powders,
Lozenges,
Sugar Candy,
Mustard,
Snuff,
Carr's Seed,
Sperm Candles,
Lard do.
Tallow do.
Windsor Soap,
Castile do.
Brown do.
Almonds,
Filberts,
Ginger,
Epsom Salts, Sulphur,
Wafers,
Washing Soda,
Rose Stone,
Building Bricks,
Pipes,
Playing Cards,
Spades,
Blacking,
Starch, Blue,
Indigo,
Pepper,
Spice, &c &c.
Shoe Thread,
Lace Pads,
Hanover Lines, &c.

With a variety of other articles in the Trade too numerous to mention.
Innkeepers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Private Families, Officers' Messes, and Hotels, supplied on the most liberal Terms.
Kingston, November 9th, 1844.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from *Montreal and New York*, and offers for sale in that Store *in the Market Square, two doors from Noble Palmer, Esquire*, the following Goods, which are of as good quality as can be found for family use, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as any offered for sale in the Town.
The Stock comprises: Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Whisky, Madeira, Port, Sherry, and Sweet Muscat Wines. Refined Loaf, & Muscovado Sugars, Molasses and Syrup, Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, Old Hyson, Pouchong, Imperial, and Hyson Skin Teas, Ladies' Twist and Cavendish Tobacco, Macaboy Snuff, Principe and common Cigars, Raisins, Currants, Morrisibia, Rio, green and ground Coffee, ground and whole Pepper and Allspice, Fig Blue, Starch, Saleratus, Windsor Soap, Sperm and Olive Oil, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Shoe Thread, and Blacking, Oatmeal, Rice and Barley, White Lead in Kegs, Walnuts, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Almonds, Lemon and Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Stoughton Bitters, Sweet Oil, Mustard in jars, kegs, and bottles, Cloves, Nutmegs, Curry Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Pepper Sauce, Tomato and Mushroom Ketchups, Capotes, Capers, Anchovies, Pickles, Macaroni, Vermacilla, Raspberry Syrup, Sarsaparilla and Ginger, Preserves, Corn Brooms, Whisps, and Hand Brushes, Mats, Patent Pails, Light Hand Lamps, Match Safes, Twine, Reels, Bed Cords, Grain Shovels, and Measures, Fawcetts, Tub and Barrel Covers, Ladles & Wash Boards, Candle Wick, Table Cod Fish, and 50 barrels No. 1, North Shore Herrings.
WALTER McCUNIFFE.
Kingston, November 2[illegible]th, 1844.

DENTISTRY.
MR. C. KAHN, (from Paris,) respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Bowker, at Haley's Hotel, where he will attend to all professional calls.

Home and Foreign News.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

On the 25th of May his Excellency the Governor opened the Legislative Council in person with the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—I have called you together at this season of the year, when I believe you can, with the least inconvenience to yourselves, devote your time to the service of the public. I congratulate you on the commencement of your second session, and I confidently hope that your labours in the course of it will advance the best interests of the Colony. During your recess an addition has been made to our population, by the arrival of nearly two thousand immigrants, who as they have in general been carefully selected in the United Kingdom, have for the most part made ready engagements; though there are, I regret to say, and especially in Sydney, large numbers of mechanics and laborers out of employment, who have been longer in the colony. I shall be happy to concur with you in any measures which you may think expedient for the relief of this latter class of persons. Amongst the measures which it will be my duty to intimate to your present session, the most important will be one to make further provisions respecting the constitution, and to define and extend the powers of district councils. I earnestly recommend this important matter to your attentive consideration. The Imperial Parliament having passed an act which provides for the admission, in certain cases, of unsworn evidence in courts of justice, I shall lay before you the project of a law under which it is proposed to admit the evidence of the aborigines in the courts of this colony. I am happy to inform you, that notwithstanding the pecuniary distress which has so long prevailed in the colony, there is nothing in the state of the public finances which should, in my opinion, create alarm. The decrease in the revenue was very large in the second half of the past year, but the ordinary expenditure of the whole year did not exceed the ordinary revenue; and it is the territorial revenue of the Crown alone which is incumbered with a debt. I am disposed to hope that the ordinary revenue has now passed its lowest point of depression, though it would as yet [illegible] on in respect to it. The debt charged on the territorial possessions of the Crown has been necessarily increased by the late partial renewal of immigration, but the terms on which the requisite funds have been obtained are such as may, I think, be considered favourable. I shall, with as little delay as possible, lay before you the financial papers of the year, wherein will be comprised an account of the revenue and expenditure of the past, and the estimates for the ensuing year. Although I am satisfied that there is sufficient vigour in our resources to enable us to overcome the difficulties still effecting all classes of the community, and to lay the foundation of a secure and lasting prosperity, I cannot but deeply lament the reverses which have so grievously, during the last three years, injured the fortunes of individuals, and the credit of the colony; and I shall continue, with your assistance, to give my most anxious consideration to the means by which permanent relief may be afforded.

"GEORGE GIPPS, Governor."

SPAIN.

The two Chambers were constituted on the 17th, when S. Castroey Oronzeo was elected President. He is hostile to S. Mon the Finance Minister, and his section of the Cabinet. The bill relative to the constitution was presented to the Congress on the 18th. The following is an outline of the new "Constitution:"—The preamble of the present Constitution is to be suppressed, because it asserts the national supremacy. The members of the Senate are not to be elected, but to be appointed by the Crown for life. Political offences, including those of the press, are not to be submitted to trial by jury. The National Guard is to be suppressed; and instead a similar force is to be organized in districts which the Government may think to need it. The article requiring the Courts to assemble every where is suppressed; leaving the Crown to convoke them only when it thinks fit. The Queen is to be allowed to contract a marriage without the consent of the Cortes. (This is supposed to point at a marriage with the Prince of the Asturias, son of Don Carlos.) The clause, forbidding the Queen to leave the kingdom except by leave of the Cortes, is suppressed.

The Queen dowager, Queen Christina, was married to S. Munoz, at the Palace at Madrid, on the 13th ult. The Ministers were present, and the ceremony was performed by the patriarch of the Indies.

The following questions were immediately to come before the Council of Ministers, specially convoked to consider them:

"First, as to the form in which this great event will be published to the world. Secondly, if her Majesty the Queen Mother is to be allowed to retain her title, or if she is to sink down to that of Duchess of Rianzares. Thirdly, as to the amount of pension to be settled upon Queen Christina out of the patrimony of Queen Isabella. Lastly, it is to be determined whether or not the Ministry should demand of the Cortes, in the name of a national remuneration and testimony of gratitude to her Majesty, an addition to the pension to be allowed to her by Queen Isabella, in the event of the sum allowed not being equal to her Majesty's dowry.

The Morning Chronicle suggests some

"It may be asked, for instance, if the marriage is to date from the 13th October, 1844? If we are answered in the affirmative, what becomes of the three children now in the neighborhood of Lyons; and in what state has the Queen Mother been living for the last seven years? If the marriage is to be referred back to that period when the connexion with S. Munoz is supposed to have commenced, how can the Ministry reconcile that circumstance with the fact that they have recently paid up the whole of Queen Christina's allowances as Regent till the day that the young Queen came of age, though they knew that on her marriage she ceased to be Regent? Should it be found that she has been 'an honest woman' for the last seven years, the necessary consequence, that the thirty millions of francs (£1,200,000 sterling) which have been paid to her lately should be repaid."

Subsequently, it was understood that Queen Christina would lose her dowry of three millions reals (£30,000) a year, and her title of Queen Dowager; but she is to have an equivalent pension on the civil list, and her title of Queen and other privileges restored by special decree. Another decree is to convey Queen Isabella's permission for the marriage—after it is all done!

From various parts of Spain there are accounts of disturbances. The correspondence of General Ametler seized at Perpignan proves an intended revolt in Catalonia to overthrow the Queen and re-establish Espartero's power; and in Catalonia several persons of the Progresista party have been arrested; while a military cordon has been established along the frontier, to prevent ingress of refugees from France. General Aymerich, formerly Governor of Madrid, has mysteriously departed from Valladolid; and Government had sent two regiments into Old Castile, to repress the rising agitation. Vigo and Tuy, in Galicia, have declared against the new constitution bill; and the Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the French Government have actually received despatches announcing alarming disturbances in Galloi, and the movement of troops in other provinces to suppress the "pronunciamentos." The Captains-General of several provinces have demanded reinforcements. On the other hand, Carlist refugees are said constantly to be entering Spain; and muskets were ready to be introduced into Navarre on the first outbreak. Government is accused of having resorted to the most cruel measures against the Progresistas, having ordered them to be shot whenever they may be found. The *Clamor Publico* mentions that orders have been issued that Generals Zurbano and Lunery should be shot at once, and without trial, merely on their identity being proved.

A Madrid letter of the 31st, published in a Paris journal, confirms the report that conditions had been exacted by the Pope in sanctioning the marriage of Queen Christina with S. Munoz; and these are said to be the conditions:—The legislative decree of 1834 and the law by which the reversion of the Crown is closed against Don Carlos and the Infant Don Sebastian, are to be annulled; the property of those two Princes is to be restored; Queen Isabella is to be married to Don Carlos's son, who is to take the title of Isabella Carlos; all Don Carlos's loans and other liabilities during the seven years' war are to be assumed by Spain: all the titles and other honours that he conferred are to be acknowledged, and his troops paid, as those of the Queen's were; should he reside out of Spain he is to be guaranteed a pension of £120,000; the independence of the Church is to be acknowledged and its property restored.

The *Constitutionel*, alluding to the rumors in circulation respecting the marriage of the Queen to the son of Don Carlos says—"We do not believe that matters are so far advanced as the London journals would lead us to believe. There really exists a desire on the part of Queen Christina, of the Pope, and of the northern Powers to conclude such a marriage, but the will of Don Carlos opposes an impediment." The Paris correspondent of the *Times* still reiterates his belief that no such marriage is contemplated, and that the Prince Count Trapani will be the husband of Queen Isabella.

VERY LATE FROM JAMAICA AND RAGGED ISLAND.

The Rocket, Captain Holmes, arrived yesterday in a short passage from Falmouth, Jamaica, and Ragged Island. Our dates from the former place are to the 27th ult., and to 19th inst. from the latter.

We are indebted to Captain Holmes for the latest news.

DEAR SIR:—

There is not much news to be expected from so barren a place as Ragged Island, yet it may interest you to know that the inhabitants have experienced of late, in that place, a great scarcity of food. They have depended hitherto mostly upon the vessels that came there to load salt, obtaining a little from one and a little from another, but these have failed this season. So that they were obliged to despatch a couple of small boats to Nassau, N. P., for a supply. But previous to my leaving they have been reduced very low living only upon what fish they could catch, and in several instances the last morsel had been consumed, the men had become so reduced as to refuse to work, on the plea of their being too weak. The few white inhabitants had assisted them as far as their store would go, but with it was getting so low that they could soon have been in a state of starvation in respect to it. The debt charged on the territorial possessions of the Crown has been necessarily increased by the late partial renewal of immigration, but the terms on which the requisite funds have been obtained are such as may, I think, be considered favourable. I shall, with as little delay as possible, lay before you the financial papers of the year, wherein will be comprised an account of the revenue and expenditure of the past, and the estimates for the ensuing year. Although I am satisfied that there is sufficient vigour in our resources to enable us to overcome the difficulties still effecting all classes of the community, and to lay the foundation of a secure and lasting prosperity, I cannot but deeply lament the reverses which have so grievously, during the last three years, injured the fortunes of individuals, and the credit of the colony; and I shall continue, with your assistance, to give my most anxious consideration to the means by which permanent relief may be afforded.

"GEORGE GIPPS, Governor."

SPAIN.

The two Chambers were constituted on the 17th, when S. Castroey Oronzeo was elected President. He is hostile to S. Mon the Finance Minister, and his section of the Cabinet. The bill relative to the constitution was presented to the Congress on the 18th. The following is an outline of the new "Constitution:"—The preamble of the present Constitution is to be suppressed, because it asserts the national supremacy. The members of the Senate are not to be elected, but to be appointed by the Crown for life. Political offences, including those of the press, are not to be submitted to trial by jury. The National Guard is to be suppressed; and instead a similar force is to be organized in districts which the Government may think to need it. The article requiring the Courts to assemble every where is suppressed; leaving the Crown to convoke them only when it thinks fit. The Queen is to be allowed to contract a marriage without the consent of the Cortes. (This is supposed to point at a marriage with the Prince of the Asturias, son of Don Carlos.) The clause, forbidding the Queen to leave the kingdom except by leave of the Cortes, is suppressed.

The Queen dowager, Queen Christina, was married to S. Munoz, at the Palace at Madrid, on the 13th ult. The Ministers were present, and the ceremony was performed by the patriarch of the Indies.

The following questions were immediately to come before the Council of Ministers, specially convoked to consider them:

"First, as to the form in which this great event will be published to the world. Secondly, if her Majesty the Queen Mother is to be allowed to retain her title, or if she is to sink down to that of Duchess of Rianzares. Thirdly, as to the amount of pension to be settled upon Queen Christina out of the patrimony of Queen Isabella. Lastly, it is to be determined whether or not the Ministry should demand of the Cortes, in the name of a national remuneration and testimony of gratitude to her Majesty, an addition to the pension to be allowed to her by Queen Isabella, in the event of the sum allowed not being equal to her Majesty's dowry.

The Morning Chronicle suggests some

sailing, one of the vessels returned from Nassau with a full cargo of provisions, which caused a good deal of joy among them. As there are not more than three hundred on the island, a little goes a great way with them. I saw Nassau papers of the 9th inst., but there was nothing new in them. Corn was selling there at $3 per bag.

Yours truly,
A. F. HOLMES.
Brig Rocket.

P. S.—As I left Jamaica on the 27th of Oct., I send you the latest papers I could then obtain.

Yours &c.,
A. F. H.

November 25, 1844.

There was a severe shock of an earthquake felt at Falmouth on the 24th ult. which lasted about forty seconds.

[*From the Kingston (Ja) Journal, Oct. 19*]

The first week of the Colonial Parliamentary Session has expired. Like the first week of every session, it is not characterized by the introduction of any important measure.

Already the question of immigration from India has been discussed incidentally, and it has been deemed necessary to take the sense of the house upon the propriety of introducing 5000 Coolies into the island during the coming year. We might remark that there are two distinct points in this matter which the house will have to consider. 1st.—Whether Jamaica shall, like Demarara, consent to borrow half a million of money for the purpose of transporting laborers from the East to the West Indies; and 2d, whether the undertaking of the West India Merchants to bring in five thousand of those labourers immediately shall be confirmed. Whether it is prudent in making the experiment with the Coolies, (for we consider that the West India body in England have committed the Island to that Experiment by the steps they have taken,) to do so with the large number of 5000 or a smaller one, is a question in the minds of many.

The allusion in the Governor's speech to the "Census," drew from members an expression of opinion as to the correctness of the returns. The total number of slaves for whom compensation was awarded in 1834, was 309,336. There never was any actual enumeration of the white and colored inhabitants during slavery, and no conjectures which may have been formed can be abduced as evidence of incorrectness in the census. Besides there were a great many old people included in the 309,336 which have died off, and there has been a considerable mortality among the children of the labourers since freedom.

Dr. Spalding's proposition respecting the emancipated Africans in Cuba was withdrawn. It elicited however the information, which is important, that the authorities of that island were disposed to get rid of these people—were beginning to be assured that their presence was rather injurious than otherwise. If they are sincere in this latter opinion, they will soon thrust [illegible] and there is much reason to doubt that these will find their way to this land of freedom—a land flowing with milk and honey. We quite agree with the Doctor, that if there be any number of these persons in Cuba who can be induced to make this island their home, theirs would be the best description of immigration, not only as regards the class of the people, but the small expense which it would cost to bring them over. The matter is, we have no doubt, in good hands, both here and in England, and we have to congratulate the colony upon the decidedly Anti-Slavery tone of the remarks of the honorable members on the occasion in question. The times change, and we change with the times. So thought many of the Old Anti-Slavery men who were present on the occasion.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.

Our latest dates from Galveston are to the 15th instant. We have before given copious details of the news which exhibited the condition of the country. No fears were felt of an invasion from Mexico, and the people were patiently awaiting the action of the United State. It was reported that England and France had made overtures to Mexico to acknowledge the independence of Texas provided the latter would renounce all intentions to unite with this country. We shall, however, soon see how the waters move in that quarter on this point. It is expected that President Tyler will agitate the matter at once.

Annexed are further important extracts from late Texas papers.

The following statements are said to have been made demi-officially.

All goods and merchandise introduced through the Sabine frontier from the United States into Texas, pay no duties to the Texian government, for the reason that the people have unanimously decided not to pay. Three-fourths of all the cotton brought to the banks of the Red River for shipment from Eastern Texas to New Orleans, pass as cotton of the growth of the United States. The consequence is that neither the commercial statistics of Texas nor of the United States show the amount of this reciprocal commerce; and so far as the imports from the United States are concerned—and which are believed to be equal to the exports—the whole amount has to be added to the commercial statistics of Texas, as gathered from the import duties collected at the Texas ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

We are happy to learn that, in accordance with suggestions and information furnished by the Consul General of Texas, Mr. Kennedy, the British Government has, through the appropriate department, published a new and correct chart of the coast of Texas. We have frequently, however, called attention to the fact, that the navies both of the United States and Great Britain were supplied with charts of this coast which are either erroneous or defective in the most important particulars. In some of these charts the harbour of Galveston is laid down at least a degree to the west of the true position; in others, of older date, but until recently, and perhaps in some cases even yet, in use, it is not laid down at all, and the exact position we believe is not given by any of the charts most commonly in use, published prior to our revolution.—From these inac-