

TERMS.—One Pound Five Shillings per Annum, with an allowance of Five Shillings if paid in advance.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion; six lines and over, 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. Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until full, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be given to the publisher, or left in writing at the Office.

The BRITISH WHIG being a Journal of the largest Canadian 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.

All Letters (except from Agents) to be post-paid.

ROSS DODD,
Military Tailor
AND
LADIES' HABIT MAKER,
PRINCESS STREET.
Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted.

W. NODEN,
Tailor, &c.
(OPPOSITE MR. WILLIAM WILSON'S)
WELLINGTON STREET.
All Work in his line executed with neatness and dispatch.

MESSRS. STUART & STRANGE,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery & Bankruptcy,
Conveyancers, Land Agents,
AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.
COURT HOUSE, KINGSTON.
CHARLES STUART,
MAXWELL W. STRANGE.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant
WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
(Next to Mr. W. Wilson's)
Kingston, O. W.

F. & B. KAYLER,
COACH BUILDERS
AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

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

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

JAMES McMILLAN,
TEACHER OF MUSIC,
PIANO FORTES TUNED.
ADDRESS—W. McMILLAN, AUCTIONEER.

THOMPSON & CAREY,
GENERAL IMPORTING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
51, BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

A CARD.
CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW
ORLANDO WARE.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 105, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

WM. SMITH
WATCH MAKER AND REPAIRER.
PRINCESS ST., OPPOSITE THE SCOTCH CHURCH.
Piano Fortes and Accordions,
Tuned and Repaired.
Kingston, April 6th, 1846. 1m.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
(LATE STONE'S),
OPPOSITE THE CITY BATHS,
King-street, Toronto.

MR. J. M. PERKINS'
DRAWING ACADEMY,
AT THE
BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KINGSTON.

FRANCIS V. CAREY, M. D.,
SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c. &c.,
NEWBURGH, CAMDEN EAST.

EDWARD STACEY,
(FROM LONDON),
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Opposite J. D. Bryce & Co.'s,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.

JOHN BLACKISTON,
SAIL-MAKER AND RIGGER,
NO. 4, HARDY'S BUILDINGS,
ONTARIO STREET,
Kingston, Feb. 5, 1846.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 1, Hardy's Buildings,
Kingston, Feb. 5, 1847. z.

NOTICE.
THE business heretofore carried on under the Name and Firm of "Hendry & Blacklock" will in future be continued as the Firm of—
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.,
Kingston, Ontario.
THOMAS HENDRY,
JAMES BLACKLOCK,
No. 1, Hardy's Buildings,
Kingston, 23rd November, 1846.

The British Whig

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XVI.

KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1847.

NO. 13.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

A. & D. SHAW,

IN THE NEW BUILDING ADJOINING THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
SECOND AND THIRD DOORS BELOW WELLINGTON STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Kingston, and the public generally, that

THEY HAVE REMOVED

To the above premises, where they now offer for Sale, the largest and most varied assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

They have yet imported, comprising every description of

WOLLEN, COTTON, AND SILK MANUFACTURES,
Adapted to the present and approaching Seasons, which having been purchased by them in the London, Manchester and Glasgow Markets, and received by the different regular Fall Ships arrived at Montreal in course of last month, will be found on inspection, replete with the

NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS

That have yet been imported, and from the facilities they possess as

A REGULAR IMPORTING HOUSE,

Every inducement is presented to purchasers that a New and Fresh Stock, laid in under the many advantages that a buyer in British Markets can command, they feel warranted in stating it will be found second to no House in the Trade, in price, variety, and quality.

October, 1846.

WM. A. THOMSON,
COMMISSION AND IMPORTING MERCHANT,
51 Broad Street, New York.

WILL continue to give attention to Canadian Imports consigned to him at New York, for forwarding to Canada; and also to the Shipment or Sale of such Canadian Products as may seek this Port for export or sale.

Merchants who may be pleased to avail themselves of his services in New York should, in ordering their Goods, send his address to their European shippers, instructing them to send a duplicate Invoice and Bill of Lading to him; and it should be observed, that the Invoices of goods intended for the New York route, ought to show the charges on same, until on ship-board at the port of exportation. In Invoices each case should be added up separately and extended to the outside column. The mixing up in Invoices of the contents of more than one package—the packing of a whole Invoice indiscriminately—or of more than one Invoice in the same case, are all points to be carefully avoided.

The recent changes in the Custom Laws of the United States, while requiring new forms, have much simplified the system of re-forwarding goods to Canada. No cash advance is now required; a Bond of Import and Export from the Consignee being the substitute. Nor under the ad valorem duties of the New Tariff, will packages have to be opened for measuring or weighing as formerly, under the specific duties which characterized the Tariff of 1842.

To the improvement in the Customs Department, may be added the experience of the past season, as further assurance to Canadian Importers, that they may rely on the New York route being one by which they can hereafter receive their goods with certain rapidity and economy.

New York, 23d Nov., 1846.

PATENT SELF-ACTING GATE.
THE Subscriber having secured a Patent for his Invention of a SELF-ACTING GATE, (which received the first Premium, at the late Provincial Exhibition,) is now prepared to execute such orders as he may be favored with, on reasonable terms. This GATE may be constructed in the simplest Style, or may be rendered Ornamental to suit the wishes of parties.

The Subscriber will dispose of his ENTIRE INTEREST in his invention, or will dispose of Rights for Districts only. A Working Model of his GATE may be seen at his Residence, where he may also be addressed.
FREDERICK HUTT,
Drummondville,
Canada West, Nov. 12, 1846. } 135-3m

L'OBSERVATEUR FRANCAIS,
A FRENCH JOURNAL
OF THE POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC
NEWS OF THE WEEK:
Of Philosophy, Literature, and General Information from France, Germany, Spain, and all other Countries.

EACH number contains Articles on English and French Politics; Judicial News from various other Countries; and Select Reports; a Literary department, composed of serial and original works; a Review of Paris; a Review of London; Gossiping and Anecdotes of the Fashionable World; Reports of the Weekly Meetings of the French and other Scientific Academies; a Commercial Report; a Review of English and French Theatres; a Musical Review; Miscellaneous, &c.
L'OBSERVATEUR FRANCAIS is published Weekly in London.—Subscription, 26s. per annum.
LONDON—Office, 57, Strand.
KINGSTON—Dr. Barker, British Whig Office, November, 1846.

BARKER'S BLACK VARNISH.
NOW that Winter is set in, the time to use this celebrated Varnish for Boots, Shoes &c., is come. Its use prevents wet feet, thereby preserving both the health and the pocket.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the ATHENEUM BOOK STORE, Bagot Street, Kingston, Nov. 2.

POPE'S JOURNAL OF TRADE, for 1846
A few Copies still on hand.
Price Three Dollars.
R. & C. CHALMERS,
Montreal, Oct. 20.

EDWIN CHOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPER WARES,
AND DEALER IN
COOKING AND OTHER STOVES,
Princess Street, Kingston, (opposite the Military Hospital).

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Kingston and its Vicinity, and the Public in general, for their very liberal patronage since he has commenced business, and hopes that by unremitting care and attention, together with the services of competent workmen, to secure a continuance thereof.

E. C. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, and makes to order

Tin Eave Troughs, Copper and Tin Stove Furniture, &c.

MARKING PLATES
Of every description executed in the neatest manner.

Work of every kind in his line, made to order with punctuality.
Nov. 11, 1846. 133-1f

FALL IMPOETATIONS.
FRESH GROCERIES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WM. J. MARTIN,
Corner of King and Brock Streets, Market Square, Kingston, C. W.

BEGS to return his thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past two years, and would most respectfully inform them that he has just received a large and varied stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,
Comprising as follows:
"Hunt's" and "Sax's" Port,
Madeira, Sherry, Matillas,
Claret, Champagne,
Jamaica Spirit,
"Martell's" Cognac Brandy,
"Oudez's" Cognac
Pine Brandy,
Genuine Scotch Whisky,
Holland Gin, Schiedam,
Peppermint, Rum, Canadian Whisky.

W. J. M. solicits particular attention to the above Stock of Wines and Liquors, most of them having been imported direct from the source, and confidence in recommending them as being free from adulteration. THE GROCERIES, TEAS, FRUITS, &c., having been carefully selected by himself in the New York, Boston, and Montreal markets, can be recommended as being of the best quality.

TEAS: TEAS:
Extra Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Twankay, Pouchong, Imperial, Pekoe, Souchong, Congou and other Teas.
COFFEES.—Green, Roasted and Ground Coffees.
SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed and Muscovado, Treacle.

FRUITS.
Raisins, Currants, Filberts, Figs, Almonds, sweet and bitter, Candied Oranges, Lemon and Citrus, Spices, Olive, and Lard Oils, Slices of every description; Pickles, Sauces, Maccas, Scented, Castile, and Canada Soap, Starck, Blue, Indigo, Brown, and Rubbing, Brushes, Pale, Sponge, Washing Soap, Playing Cards, Pipes, Blacking, Black Lead, &c.

FISH.
Sea Salmon, Lochfin Herrings, North Shore Herrings, Dugly and Lybeck Herrings, Whitefish and Codfish.
CIGARS.—Fine Principe, Havanas, Regalia, Superior, Panatels, Plantation, Steamboat, Woodville, La Norma, &c., 14 and 15 boxes.

TOBACCOES.
Cavendish, Nairns, Honeydew, Cut Honeydew, and Aromatic Chewing, Plug and Ladies' Twist, Scotch and Canadian, and German Tobaccoes, Maccas, Rappee, and Scotch Snuff, with a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest remunerating prices—his motto being "Light profits and quick returns."
Tobaccoes Kept supplied on good terms.
Kingston, December, 1846.

FORWARDING NOTICE.
1847.
ON the Opening of the Navigation, next Spring, the Undersigned will charge the following Rates of Freight between Montreal and Kingston:
UPWARDS.
Pig Iron, Brick, Coal, Salted
Fish, Pitch, Tar, and Resin... 1s. 0d. per cwt
Bar Iron... 1s. 3d. "
Heavy Hardware, Groceries,
Crockery, Rod, Hemp, and
Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate... 1s. 6d. "
Dry Goods, Glass, and Powder... 2s. 0d. "
Salt, in bag or barrel... 1s. 6d. "
or barrel... 1s. 6d. "
DOWNWARDS.
Flour, per barrel... 1s. 6d. "
Port and Beer, per barrel... 2s. 3d. "
Tobacco, per hhd... 10s. 0d. "
Butter and Lard, per keg... 0s. 7d. "
Wheat and other Grain, per 60 lbs... 0s. 6d. "
Other Property in proportion.
Insurance, extra.

MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
HOOKER, HOLTON & Co.
H. JONES & Co.
Montreal, December 11, 1846. 143
The British Whig and British Colonist will copy.

TO LET,
A Large two Storey Brick Building,
situate in Queen Street, next door to Mr. Sellar's House. Rent £21 per Annum.
Apply for particulars to Capt. Hornby, Princess Street, or at the Atheneum Printing Office.
Kingston, Dec. 24, 1846. 1f

PRINTERS' INK.
THE Trade supplied with Ink of various qualities—Scotch and the United States.
Atheneum Book Store,
Dec. 17, 1846.

SODA BISCUIT.
30 BOXES Fresh New York Soda Biscuit, Very superior, for Sale by
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.
Nov. 9th, 1846.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

IN THE
Huron Tract.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMI-GRANTS AND OTHERS.
THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their Lands in the HURON TRACT for disposal, by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the interest upon the upset price of the Land—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract in the year 1842, contained 7,101 souls—in June last year the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official returns.

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends.

Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter, post paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick St., Toronto, 1st Jan'y 1847. } 6m

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
THE ROYAL MAIL
STAGES
WILL leave the General Stage Office, Kingston, next door to the British American Hotel, every morning at 7 o'clock, for

BELLEVILLE, COBURG AND TORONTO
and every evening at six o'clock, for BROCKVILLE, PRESOTT & MONTREAL.
EXTRAS furnished at all times for any part of the country, on reasonable terms.
CHAS. GREENWOOD,
General Stage Office,
Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1846. }

A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBER in returning his most grateful thanks to the Inhabitants of Kingston, and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from his commencement in business to the present, would also beg leave to state that he has, in addition to his former Stock, received a large and well selected assortment of almost every article in the Grocery line; and also state that from his experience for many years in some of the foremost Mercantile Houses in the Old Country, feels confident that all

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
SPICES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.,
Purchased under his own inspection, will, by comparison, prove the necessity of giving him a call before purchasing elsewhere. In conclusion, all he asks, which he does most respectfully, is a fair and candid trial of his various

GOODS:
The result he cannot doubt will promote mutual confidence, and be his successful advocate for future patronage.
ROBERT ALLEN,
Brock Street,
Kingston, 1st Dec. 1846. } 141-2m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
JUST RECEIVED AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE, a variety of
Handsome Bound Books,
Suitable for presents, &c., consisting in part of the following:
Ackerman's Annual for 1847,
Friendship's Offering do.
The Gift do.
The Christian's Annual do.
Religious Souvenir do.
Forget me not do.
Punch's Pocket Book do.
New Forget me not, or Ladies' Pocket-Book for 1847.
The Library for the People, consisting of entertaining Tales, &c.
And a large variety of Juvenile and other Books.
Dec. 22, 1846.

ALMANACS
THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE.
Starkie's Pocket Almanac.
The Church Almanac,
a variety of Comic Almanacs.
Dec. 22, 1846.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND Family Sleigh, for one or two horses, cushioned.
A second-hand CUTTER, in good order.
Apply at the Atheneum Book Store.
Dec. 18.

Doran's Hotel,
BYTOWN.
THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of Travellers.
Furniture and Bedding, all new.
Good Stabling for Horses, &c.
JAMES DORAN,
Bytown, January 12, 1847. 5-3m.

CAMPINE OIL
CONSTANTLY on Sale by
S. BOURNE.
September, 1846

FURTHER EXTRACTS PER STEAMER HIBERNIA.

PROTRACTED TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The greater part of the double sheet of the *Honduras Reporter* of the 17th of October, is devoted to a report of the trial of Lieutenant A. F. Connel, R. A., and Mr. Henry Symons, Clerk of Courts, for murder. The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which tried them, opened on Monday, the 12th of October. The trial before the petit jury commenced on Tuesday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and part of Thursday were taken up by the opening speech of the prosecutor and the witnesses for the prosecution. The defence commenced on Friday, the 16th of October, and at 2 o'clock on that day the jury retired to consider their verdict. So far the *Honduras Observer*. A private letter, dated Tuesday, the 20th of October, informs us:—"This day the jury was discharged, not having been able to agree upon a verdict. It is not easy to gather what next moved in the case from the report in the *Observer*. The person killed was a poor Spanish fisherman. The witnesses examined for the prosecution were two of his comrades, who were on board the fishing-boat in which he was said to have received the fatal blow; his employer and one of his employer's neighbors, who only saw the crime from a distance; and the medical gentleman who attended him. The witnesses examined for the defence were a constable into whose custody the deceased was given immediately after the scuffle by the parties now accused of the murder, and several persons examined with a view to prove that the principal witnesses for the prosecution had offered to leave the colony if paid 400 dollars each. The story of the witnesses for the prosecution is:—That the deceased, with his two comrades, was sleeping in their boat, near a wharf attached to the house of the prisoner Symons; that they were awakened by Mr. Symons and Lieutenant Connel coming into the boat and beating him; that Connel struck the fatal blow; that the two comrades of the deceased were put in charge of the policeman by their assailants, and locked up in a cell; that the deceased was soon after taken to very ill that his comrades called for assistance, but remained unheeded till morning. The deceased was then carried to the hospital, where he soon after died. The medical witness attributed his death to a fracture of the skull, and pointed out a wound of blood on the brain, which might have been caused by the blow described. From the evidence of the policeman it appeared that the deceased was given into custody charged with an assault by the parties subsequently accused of his murder. No attempt was made on the trial to prove such an assault. The defence consisted of oral statements on the part of the witnesses, and an attempt to discredit the witnesses, by evidence that they had sought to be bought off, which was far from conclusive. The whole affair has an ugly look. The looking up a severely wounded man in a dog-hole of a cell, and leaving him and his companion there either out of human feeling, or with a view to the recovery of some money, is a circumstance which indicates a worse than lax condition of the colonial police. The simply "you have not proved us guilty" plea of the accused, combined with the readiness of the policeman to back up the severely wounded man upon their *ex parte* statement, makes the case look still worse. There are some apparent discrepancies in the evidence, and the statement of the policeman, in respect to the circumstances of the case, which may be owing to the inattention of the witnesses, or to an inexperienced reporter. The charge of the judge was distinct and impressive; but the unsatisfactory termination of the jury's deliberations, and the very unfavorable light cast upon the state of the police, call loudly for further inquiry.—*Globe*.

MURDER AT SOWERBY.—A young woman named Ellen Turner, an exceedingly respectable young girl in her station of life, residing at Sowerby, died on Tuesday, from the effects of the brutal violence of a man, resembling rather the manner of some savage on his enemy, than of a man towards an unoffending woman in a civilized and Christian community. The man, whose name is Thomas Broadbent, absconded the day after his brutality, and we believe is not yet captured. The woman, on her death-bed, however, made a statement of the circumstances of the case, in presence of Mr. J. Rawson, junr., Mr. J. Hudson, and other respectable inhabitants, which statement was reduced to writing, and signed by her, and again verified a short time before her death. She had been in a religious meeting at Ball-green, on the evening of the 28th September, and on her way home passed Broadbent and some of his comrades, who had followed her, and wanted to go home with her, but she refused. He got hold of her, and she struggled to release herself, and threw him down. On this he attacked her again, threw her down, behaved indecently to her, and when she resisted him actually jumped with his knees two or three times on her abdomen. Some of his comrades then came up, and Broadbent permitted her to go home; and on the way, seeing that she was in great pain, seemed sorry, and we believe, asked her pardon. Medical assistance was obtained, but from the first the surgeon gave no hopes. She nevertheless lingered through the month of October, and on the 1st of December resigned her soul to her Creator. An inquest was held before Mr. C. Gladhall on Thursday, but was adjourned to Tuesday next.—*Holifax Guardian*.

AN ACCOMPLISHED SWINDLER.—A smart young fellow, of the name of Bond, by profession a coach-trimmer, has resided in Huddersfield for about two years last past, and formed rather extensive acquaintance with numbers of respectable persons in the middle rank of life, by whom he was considered as an honest and honorable young man. Everything appeared to go on smoothly, even till about three weeks ago, when he presented himself to his friends, in apparent great mental anguish and distress, owing (as he stated) to a letter he had received from his mother-in-law, with the sad intelligence that she was on her death-bed; and that if he and his wife were desirous of seeing her once more before she died, they were instantly to go to Hereford. By this plausible story he succeeded in obtaining loans of money of various amounts from his unsuspecting victims, in order to defray his expenses and soothe his anxious and filial affections; indeed he succeeded in almost all his attempts. From Mr. Rodgers, a man, he obtained a loan of £5; from another gentleman he obtained £2 10s, having had from him a similar sum a few weeks previous; from his employers, Messrs Miller and Poy, he borrowed £2; from Messrs. Scott and Edwards, manufacturers, he obtained a large quantity of cloth, and various other articles from other parties, assuring his kind friends that in the course of a fortnight he should return, and pay every article he had borrowed, and on the demise of his mother-in-law there was sure to be a windfall for him. The fortnight elapsed, but Bond did not make his appearance; another week elapsed, and still no tidings of the smart young coach-trimmer. Vague suspicions that they had been "done," began to creep on the minds of his kind friends, who at length resolved on paying a personal visit to his residence, knowing he had a well-furnished house. What was their astonishment and chagrin on discovering, instead of a house full of good furniture, a mere empty shell, nothing worth a fig, being left, but a large parcel of unpaid coal-bills, from almost every coal merchant in the neighborhood. The furniture had been disposed of piece meal, and on inquiring of the landlord it was found that "honest and honorable" young man had totally forgotten to remember to take a farewell leave. It is supposed he is concealed somewhere in London.—We will publish a description of his person, in the hope it will meet the eye of some of the London

authorities, who will no doubt look after the case. "Henry Branton, aged about 30 years, stands about five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, dark brown hair, dark grey eyes, and of good address."—*Holifax Guardian*.

QUEEN CHRISTINA AT THE TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.—The amateurs of lively and somewhat scandalous law cases may entertain themselves by attending the sitting of the Tribunal of Commerce next Friday. They may rely upon it they will lose neither their time nor their trouble.—They will have the details of a really curious case, which is nothing less than an episode to the recent and double marriage of the Queen of Spain and the Duchess de Montpensier. There are the facts of the case.—Whist M. Bresson, an Ambassador in Spain, was manoeuvring at Madrid, he instructed the Ambassador, on the part of the Queen-Mother, Mrs. Munoz, to select, in the most sumptuous warehouses in Paris, most brilliant and new articles of the newest fashion, for the greatest glory and ornament of the two brides, her betrothed daughters. To do justice to the prudence, quite *bourgeois*, of the Ambassador, we are bound to say that her purchase was only made conditionally, that is, that the lace in question was to be forthwith forwarded to Madrid, and immediately returned if not approved of by the Queen Mother, Mrs. Munoz, and the sovereign judge of the dressing of her children. The lace did not suit, notice thereof was forthwith given to the vendor, who asked for the goods. They were promised without hesitation. But days and weeks rolled on, and the rejected lace did not arrive. The tradesman became impatient; he was not able to account for the delay, and he was not able to get the goods. He made a fresh demand; and a fresh delay ensued. He was then told that the Duchess de Montpensier was about to arrive in her new country, and that the lace was wanted, no doubt, bring the lace so impatiently looked for. The tradesman hurried and made the lace, but the lace was again rolled on, and no lace arrived. On Tuesday, however, notice was given him that the lace had arrived, but now that he could have his lace, he replied, that these inexplicable delays had warranted him in considering the lace as having been bought and sold completed, that he should not take his lace back, but he would insist on being repaid from whom it might come. Having said this, he began to prepare for legal warfare; but a difficulty started him in the face at the outset. Should he proceed directly against Queen Christina herself, who had given the order of purchase? It seems that his profound respect for Her Royal Majesty prevented his doing so. Should he proceed against Madame Bresson, who was the person who had procured the lace? To proceed against the transaction took place? To proceed against an Ambassador he conceived to be no joking matter, and this he again gave up. Finally, after much pondering, he took a medium course, and resolved to proceed against Mrs. Munoz's steward, and consequently her agent, and also the tradesman who had sold the lace at Madrid. It might be thought that, through the agreeable rule under which the Spaniards have the happiness of living, this freak might cost him dear. Unfortunately, to imprison in France a tradesman who claims his due is somewhat more difficult. If, perchance, the young Duchess de Montpensier, who passes her time in France, and who is very fond of her country, on Friday to pop into the Tribunal, she would hear the pleadings in the case, which would not fail to give her much entertainment. She would then be able to write to Mrs. Munoz that there are in France advocates audacious enough to plead against her mother, and that there may be judges as ill-believed as to award her to pay.—*National*.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—On the first proximo an act of Parliament for the regulation of steam navigation on the river St. Lawrence, and also the 25th of August last (9th and 10th Victoria, c. 100), entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and for requiring Sea-going Vessels to carry Boats." By the preamble it is declared to be expedient to make further provision for regulating the construction of sea-going vessels, and for requiring sea-going vessels to carry boats. There are 32 sections in the act, which act is not to apply to Her Majesty's ships, nor to any vessel not being a British registered vessel. Iron steamers of 100 tons and more, commenced after the passing of the statute, are to be divided by water-tight partitions. All sea-going vessels of 100 tons and more, and all vessels of 50 tons and more, are to be provided with boats of the dimensions specified, and no vessel carrying more than 10 passengers is to be supplied with a life boat and two life buoys; and steamers commenced after the passing of the act, in lieu of a life-boat, to have "paddle-box" boats, or other boats, as directed by the Admiralty. Steamers of 100 tons and more, are to exhibit a hose for extinguishing fire. Every steam vessel which meeting or passing any other steamer, is to pass as far as may be safe on the port side of the other vessel, and every steam vessel navigating any river or narrow channel to keep, as far as may be practicable, to the starboard side of the vessel, or mid channel of such river or channel, which is to be the starboard side of such vessel, due regard being had to the tide and position of such vessel. This section (the 5th) has reference to the numerous vessels on the Thames. The Admiralty may make regulations respecting the exhibition of lights. Vessels of 20 tons and more, are to exhibit lights at night, and no compensation to be awarded to vessels not exhibiting lights at night. Before the 20th of April and the 31st of October in each year two declarations by the owners are to be transmitted to the Board of Trade, setting forth the condition of the machinery of the vessel, the occurrence of accidents in the steam navigation, and certificates of the same granted. Accidents and damages to steamers are to be reported to the Board of Trade, as also the supposed loss of a steam-vessel. Inspectors may be appointed, and may require evidence as to accidents, &c. The other provisions of the act are of a general character to enforce the new law, prescribing the mode of procedure for non-compliance, and the penalties to follow thereon. The Admiralty and the Board of Trade have been constituted the "eyes" of Government—the symbol of knowledge,—with power to enforce the new law, and to prevent, as far as possible, the occurrence of accidents in the steam navigation.

TEN SAILORS FOLLOWS TO DEATH.—At Padbury, on Sunday, an inquest was held on the bodies of ten unfortunate sailors belonging to the barque *Hope of Liverpool*, who were washed ashore in the long boat frozen to death. The *Hope*, it appeared had been wrecked on the Wicklow Bank, off the east coast of Ireland, when the crew took to the long boat, and the captain and the mate were in the long boat. The latter were, however, picked up by a schooner. Those in the long boat saw this, and tried to get up to her, but they could not, and soon lost sight of her, owing to the great fall of snow. An attempt was then made to regain the Irish coast, which was soon obliged to be given up, and the crew were broken up. They had a small sail that was in the boat, the night coming on, they steered for the English coast, by keeping the North Star aster. Having no provisions in the boat, and being very thin, they suffered intensely from the cold, which was terribly severe, their garments being covered with ice. On the second night they made the Lough Island lights, and saw a brig, which they hailed, but it merely showed a light and passed on, without offering assistance, although it is quite clear they were seen. Already had many of them fallen victims to a horrible death, and lay prostrate at the bottom of the boat, and the next night saw three or four others. The boat had been driven into the Wicklow Bank, where it drifted with the tide into Masgaw Bay, where it was noticed by the coast guard. Ten of the boat's crew had by that time expired, and the remaining six would have inevitably been lost had not one of the party swam off to the boat while not among the breakers, and with the aid of a line, which he secured to it, it was hauled up and the poor fellows taken out.

DOUGLASS STREET.—From the 25th ultimo, Dougllass street has been closed, very much to the inconvenience of the public, to all carriages except those going to the inhabitants. The street has been in existence about 50 years, and was never closed, by night or by day, till about two months ago, when means were adopted to stop the thoroughfare after 11 o'clock at night. This was a very singular proceeding, by closing the street at all hours of the day. The Dougllass street is paved and regulated by the inhabitants, all of whom are commissioners by virtue of an act passed in 1796. There can be no doubt the use of the highway has been too long surrendered to the public to be abandoned now the pleasure of the commissioners.—*Globe*.

Three great longitudinal lines of railway are now partly opened and in course of construction between the coast of the Atlantic ocean of the North Sea and that of the Mediterranean.