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Advertisements to stand on the usual terms viz.: Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d. for first insertion, and 1s. for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements paying less than one dollar per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion, will be conveniently and inserted until forbid. All advertisements to be in writing.
☞ *Advertisements*, to be in time for the next day's publication, are respectfully requested to be sent in before 10 o'clock in the morning.
The British Whig has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West.
W. H. PARSONS, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized *Agent* for this paper in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia. Any a daily communication to him, advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by the publisher, receipts will be required as payments. Hollows 8—NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W., corner Third and Chestnut streets.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.
Any advertising friends would confer an additional obligation by handing in their copy as early as may be possible, as compositors will sometimes have to be employed on the morning of publication, which is not the case when copy is in at a late hour at night, for insertion next morning.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
During the Session of Parliament, *The Daily British Whig*, with eighty Telegraph Parliamentary Reports, will be sent to Country Subscribers for one Dollar, Half Year.
The Weekly British Whig will be Twenty cents for half a dollar during the session.
Kingston, July 14, 1852.

The Daily British Whig.

KINGSTON, CANADA WEST, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1852.
PRICE THREE PENCE.
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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1852.

The Canadas.

In another column will be found the Canada Upper Canada, from which it appears that the number nearly a million and a half. The Canadas were surrounded by British, the total population was between short and seventy millions; now, the population of both Provinces is nearly two millions. At the commencement of this century the British, there was no white population in Upper Canada, except a few at Kingston—a trading station. But after the Declaration of Independence, of the United States the U. E. Loyalists flocked to Canada in vast numbers, so that in 1791 the whole population of Upper Canada was about 10,000. With reference to the progress of Canada the Rev. Adam Lillie says:—

"From that time to 1811, with occasional interruptions, advanced steadily, and, especially during the last twenty-five or twenty years, at a rapid rate. Statistics represent the population to have been in 1824—151,097; which, taking as the data 75,000 as the number in 1811, shows it nearly double in thirteen years.—Vol. 1. 108.

If for the sake of securing all possible exactness we connect with the above Mr. Stuffy's statement of the number in 1814 (95,000) and 1823 (158,065) respectively, the rate of increase, though somewhat reduced, is still 67 or 68 per cent in eleven years.

Between 1824 and 1834, which period the whole population amounted to 1,074,075, the increase was 1,031,097 to 320,004, which is doubling in ten years, with 18,097 over. The next fourteen years bring us up from 320,000 to 791,000—the return for 1836. Within the brief space of a quarter of a century there is an advance from 151,097 to 791,000, which gives us as the close of that period over five times our population at the beginning more than ten times our population in 1811, according to Smith, close upon ten times that of 1806.

Lower Canada, during the same time, rose from 423,630, to 791,000; the time number with the Upper province being as between 1 and 2 to 1 of Canada.

Taking Canada as a whole its population has increased from 60,000 to 1,500,000 in 50 years.—Hence in 1850 in every 28 there was one in 1750; more considerably than 2½ times what it was in 1825, when it numbered 561,657.

"At that, exclaim some Hunker (Sir, I, 13) at the close of a growing description of the height to which he had been elevated and the point at which he felt himself exalted, "all this awaking has nothing to long a Montreal Gazette, or at the king's gate." What "awaken" is, some of us perceptibly realize, that we are growing at a rate which cannot be doubted to be rapid, as our neighbours to the other side of the Line are rather astonished at. How far do you conceive, are they astonishing us? Let us look at the facts, however, which they may prove to be. Wise men hold it well in very bad cases to know the worst.

Compare, we then with Upper Canada, first which the free States of New Yorks, then with the State of New York, and lastly with Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois combined, and see what the results will be.

According to the American Almanac for 1851 (page 215, and "The World's Progress, or a Century of Dates" published by Putnam of New York in 1851) page 481, the Free population of the United States was, in 1800, 5,305,925. The latter week (Appendix, p. 194) states it to amount to 20,250,000 in 1851. In 1810 it was 7,239,814, (page 487.)

Now it is in 1810 about (not quite) four times what it was at the commencement of the century; while Upper Canada contains, as we have seen, over ten times the population it possessed in 1811; or, at the lowest calculation, ten times as much in 1806. The slow growth therefore does not to be a rate of progression much under three that of our neighbours who are supposed to be moving ahead of us so fast. Now growth this of rather an association, the rate of increase, years between 1840 and 1850, the difference is less—though closing then time we have advanced at a rate fully twice that of the Free States, where between has been 48 or more, in the whole States being 33½; World's Progress, P. 194), while ours has been 94 or 95 per cent."

Brown's Lake.—Geo. Brett, our esteemed correspondent (dated at Brown's Lake, Wednesday) has favoured us the subscriber of the Bay of Quinte, in which he gives an account of the Bay of Quinte, and will accompany the *Lady's Lake Steamer* on the 27th inst. This will be one of the most pleasant pedestrian excursions ever made in this or any other country. From the Bay, from the River, and will come from our Lake, pleasant with pleasure of a day in the form of the natural scenery of Chippewa and Lady's Lake, the pedestrian of the Bay of Quinte and Lady's Lake, the Company of Management to be well the date of this pleasant excursion, the story of Kingston, respectably employing such tiger on the Educational Establishment, F. Jellow.

We trust our correspondent's "natural observations" will not be overlooked, and we would be sorry, that, such a "celebration," in the first place, the scene of the Bay of Quinte and Lady's Lake are forgotten, the latter for "all article connected," and secondly, it is difficult for either of the Bookseller's to claim the victory on the occasion. If ever there was a dispute it is, the night at Lady's Lake, on the 27th of July 1856, was one. The last was nearly equal to the status attained to a large sum of 540, 000, this vast territory contains 190,000 acres, and in diversified beauties, as well as in extent, have rendered it celebrated. The distance from the gate at Quinteport, by which the entire is cited from the Bay of Quinte, to Shubenacadie Lake, the old family residence, in St Irish miles. Here is a fine field for a judicious society of capitalists.

Affray in Court at Belleville.—A most unfortunate affair happened at the court house in Belleville commencing at about 11 o'clock. The Court had adjourned, and as Judge Wilson, one of the Justices of the Court, was leaving, he was accosted with a case by John H. McLean, a member of the bar. Judge Wilson immediately drew his sword cane and assaulted the assailant, persuading the left lobe of the lungs. Mr. Henry Caudill, a friend of Mr. McLean, thereupon drew a pistol, and fired at Judge Wilson, missing it and killing Mr. McDonald, the keeper of the prison-lodge, who was at the time supporting Mr. McLean, who was falling. Mr McDonald was shot through the side, and is dangerously perhaps mortally wounded. We learn the sheriff upon Judge Wilson has been premeditated for several days, and that the Judge was conscious of his fate. Caudill is supposed to be the prime mover and instigator of the whole difficulty. Mr. McLean is mortally wounded. The second fire of Caudill took effect on Judge Wilson, inflicting only a flesh wound. Judge W. in the meantime had drawn a revolver, and fired twice at his assailant, but no account of being shot by parties in the room, his aim was not elevated to do any injury. Immediately after the news of the tragedy became known, a crowd passed through the streets advertising a meeting of the citizens at the New Orleans Hotel. Dr. Spalding mounted the rostrum, and stated to the meeting the object for which it was convened, and concluded by hoisting the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain the particulars of the tragedy of the morning. It being considered "to the meeting that Caudill had been remanded to the prison-lodge, a committee of fifteen was appointed to proceed to set as a jury, for preventing escape of the prisoner.

Caudill entertained an old grudge against Judge Wilson, and had been for some time past seeking an opportunity of taking revenge. Mr. McLean has a pistol-wounding while drawing, with the latter having on some occasion, applied the epithet of liar to Mr. McLean. It appears that Caudill and McKenie adopted the occasion to concert to take vengeance upon the Judge.—They secured the Court-room with the intention of seizure, and remained outside until Wilson left the bench, when McKenie walked up to him and remarked, "Judge Wilson, I have a difficulty to settle with you." Wilson asked to know what the difficulty was. McKenie replied: "You called me a liar, and I want you to take it back." Wilson said, "I never retract anything I say." Thereupon McKenie struck him with a bludgeon which he held in his hand. Wilson immediately drew the blade, from his cane and dealt him the blows as above stated.

M. J. McDonald, deputy sheriff, who is an man of great physical strength, immediately grappled the parties, and disarmed Judge Wilson, the latter quietly surrendering. After Wilson and McKenie had been apprehended, Caudill came inside of the bar with a pistol cocked, and took deliberate aim at Wilson. McDonald threw himself before Wilson, holding him back with one hand, the other extended over Caudill, commanding him to desist, and not to fire. But Caudill pulled his trigger, and fired, the ball lodged in McDonald's left side and passed out the other. McD. then retreated from behind to Wilson, and seizing Caudill, wrested the pistol from his hand. Wilson and Caudill then came together and the melee became general all parties firing, threatening and scuffling in each other's presence, and it was difficult to see who was the aggressor.

From the position of the parties it is certain that Caudill's first shot would have killed Judge Wilson, but that shot has been covered by the person of Mr. McDonald.

The Albatross.

We copy the following account of this fine vessel from the *Halifax Sun* of the 5th instant:—

The Albatross, Capt. Sleigh, arrived on Friday and is not a yesterday. Captain Sleigh reports the Albatross to be one of the finest specimens of a Steamboat Captain I have met for many a day, and I too don't enjoy the trip I had with the fare on your return, and you may go your own way next time.

TRAVELLER.

United States, July 17th, 1852.

Montreal Fire.

The Quebec *Gazette* gives the following as the result of the great meeting of Quebec, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire:

We subjoin a list of the subscriptions made in the town in the brief space of a quarter of an hour:

Hy Kneilmer	£100 0 0
Lady Elgin	50 0 0
Archbishop of Quebec	100 0 0
Colonel Bouchette	100 0 0
Le Seminaire de Quebec	250 0 0
Le Seminaire de Quebec	100 0 0
L'Hôtel Dieu de Quebec	100 0 0
Hôtel Dieu General	100 0 0
N F Belleau	25 0 0
F Hincks	25 0 0
A T Trebb	25 0 0
A. N. Morin	25 0 0
R. E. Caron	25 0 0
John Young	50 0 0
Joseph Bouchette	25 0 0
P. J. O. Chauveau	25 0 0
Wm. B. Richards	25 0 0
Judge Panet	25 0 0
Sir H. J. Caldwell	25 0 0
Colonel Bruce	25 0 0
Rev. Dr. Mackie	20 0 0
H. J. Noel	20 0 0
G. Jolly	20 0 0
Le Congregation de Notre Dame	20 0 0
F X Boisvert	20 0 0
Francois Nadeau	20 0 0
Pierre Gingras	20 0 0
Simon Roy	10 0 0
H. L. Langevin	10 0 0
Eugene Rioux	15 0 0
Rev. Mr. Auclair	20 0 0
Cure de St Roche	25 0 0
Cure de Quebec	25 0 0
George Dodsworth	20 0 0
Jos. Malouin	20 0 0
Rev. Mr. Nelligan	20 0 0
Mrs. Dodge	5 0 0
Rev. G. F. Cassels	5 0 0
Hy. Harkin	4 0 0
J. C. Bouchette	4 0 0
Rev. E. Lengerin	4 0 0
Rev. Mr. Cooper, Sland & Co	4 0 0
P. E. Gagnon	10 0 0
F. X. Garneau	5 0 0
Total	£1565 10 0

The Martin Estates in Connemara.

June 21st.

The Chief Commissioner of Incumbered Estates in chamber yesterday, for the purpose of decaling upon the proposal which had been made on that day week by the Law Life Assurance Company, of London, to purchase the Martin Estates, for the sum of 120,000. Sterling, signed on behalf of Mr. Bannatyne, an immediate purchaser, and the purchase of the estate was most anxious that the office made by the London company should be accepted. The assignee counsel to pay. A statement the sum of £ 60,000 condition that the estate should be paid in full, and the purchase money,