The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Ibiit."

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1853.

Letters.

P. M. G., Quebec; J. R., Oshawa; R. & B., Belleville; C. S. B., Pen Yann.

The United States Mails.

The remarks of the "British Whig" relative to the tardy transmission of the British Mail for Canada West through the United States, have had their due weight, and a gentleman connected with the Post Master General's Department at Quebec, writes to us, to the following effect:—

"QUEBEC, 1st Feb., 1853.

"We have all suffered in consequence of the wretched manner in which the American people send our Mails," but I believe our sufferings in this respect will terminate very shortly. The Postmaster General has been for some time past in correspondence with the Postmaster General of the United States, on the subject, but notwithstanding his great desire to insure regularity in the delivery of the English Mails for Upper Canada, he has failed to do so. We pay well for the transmission of our Mail matter, and the Postmaster General therefore called on the Postmaster General of the United States to see that our Mails are sent on regularly and expeditiously, and when the hon. Mr. Morris discovered that this was hopeless, he proposed that we should bear one half of the expense of keeping two Conductors on the route; but this proposition the Postmaster General of the United States declined on the ground, that he could not extend a protection to our Mails, which was not extended to their own. The hon. Mr. Morris then requested that free passage might be given to the Conductors whom he may appoint to travel in charge of our Mails, and to this, his last communication, an answer has been received in the affirmative. This hurried statement I trust will satisfy you that your interests have not been neglected, and I am sure you will bear in mind that an important correspondence with a foreign public functionary must necessarily consume a good deal of time. Do exercise a little patience, for the Postmaster General is really doing all he can for you." * * *

*** It must be admitted by all, whether Conservatives, or Reformers, whatever be the political faults of the Postmaster General, that his attention to his duty and the interests of the public has been assiduous and praiseworthy in the extreme. And by none should more gratitude be expressed than by the Press of Canada, the members of which have been already relieved of many severe burdens, with a prospect of future benefits.

The New Era.

If we were to announce that a magician of resistless power and inexhaustible wealth had, by a single stroke of his wand, so ordered matters that almost every commodity which is essential to our comfort was cheapened, communication from place to place facilitated, man's power over matter increased, and one of the most frightful sources of insecurity to life removed—all this, too, without clogging the boon with onerous conditions, or claiming any reward for his pains—many a reader, perhaps, would for a moment lose sight of the myth to which we were indebted for the miracle, and permit his fancy to wander unreproved down the splendid vista which would open before him. The magician is no myth. The caloric engine is a substantial reality. Three hundred orders—including one or two for the first presses of the NEW YORK HERALD—already received by the patentees, tangible evidence of the practical success of the experiment. We may, then, without soaring in Fairyland, speculate awhile on the astounding revolution it is destined to effect.

In three points, caloric is preferable to steam as a motive power:—Additional force is acquired, the cost of fuel in six times less, and accidents to life and limb are impossible, with ordinary care.

We say that in these three respects, Captain Ericsson's engine is undoubtedly superior to the most perfect steam engine ever constructed. The Ericsson vessels may fail, or require additional improvements to enable them to compete with our fast steamers; errors may be brought to light in the machinery; and further experiments may fail to corroborate the principle apparently established by the trial trips of the Ericsson. But whatever disappointment may possibly await the inventors in the application of their engine to nautical purposes, the discovery of a new motive power is undoubted, and its usurpation of the throne hitherto occupied on land by steam, is unquestionable. Whatever manufactures are made, whatever machinery is now worked by steam, will, in a very short period—say from two two ten years hence—be entirely dependent on caloric. Steam engines will be cast aside, or sold for old iron. The acquisition of additional power and the economy of five-sixths in the fuel, are advantageous with the most hardened conservatism will be unable to resist.

We could fill a column with the bare enumeration of the articles of comfort and luxury in the preparation of which steam is now a necessary auxillary. There is hardly a garment we wear or a utensils we employ, which does not owe something to the steam-engine. Our very food is prepared by steam. Except in very remote parts of the country, where the waterpower presents very striking facilities, every mill is worked by steam. The materials of which our houses are built is sawn by steam, the windows and doors are shaped by steam-lathes, and the iron work cast in steam foundries. Our furniture is made by steam, and but few of the thousands articles of luxury which constitute the comfort of a moderate residence, can boast that they owe nothing to Watt. The prints which adorn the walls have been struck off by a steam press, and the books which fill the library are printed by a fifteen-horse power, bound in leather from a tannery worked with a ten-horse power, and pressed by a six-horse power engine. The steel pen with which we write is made by steam, and so is the paper on which it travels, and the desk on which it rests. In short, steam has so narrowed the field in which the physical power of man can be usefully displayed, that we shall need to think twice before an instance of its necessary exercise occurs to us. Steam-engines, puffing, snorting, and smoking, are next-door neighbors to all of us; they are to be heard in every street, at every corner, at the bottom of every courtyard. Steam has become the great producer of the age.

Now, all this is about to cease. Watt and Fulton have filled the world with their name for half a century, and their race is run. Their successor, Ericsson, is already on the steps of the throne they are about to abdicate.

The first consequence of the substitution of caloric for steam will be to cheapen everything that is made by machinery. The gain in the consumption of fuel must eventually be made by the consumer. All the articles which we have enumerated as being the product of steam, will, before many years elapse, fall sensibly in price. Saw-mills, and flour-mills, newspaper offices, and factories, will save eighty per cent in the cost of coal or wood. The reduction will not benefit the miller or the manufacturer so much as the public. Labor, too, will rise in value. Experience has shown that labor rises in proportion to the decrease in cost of its usual auxillaries. That manual labor may be thrown out of its usual channels, and protectionists may groan at the painful fact that human beings cannot find employment in occupations which may be successfully filled by a set of cog-wheels in a caloric engine; but intellect will rise in price, and new channels for its development will be thrown open. Boards may be sawn cheaper by machinery than by hand; but the construction, management and adaptation of the new machinery to practical purposes will afford scope for the lucrative employment of thousands.

Next, the field occupied by caloric will be much more extensive than that now filled by steam. The expense of fuel has always been a drawback to the introduction of the steam engine; that objection removed, we can hardly conceive a manufacture into which the Ericsson engine might not be advantageously introduced. Wherever the muscles of the human body have been hitherto employed, it will be wise and safe to replace them by the caloric power. Economy of time and money must inevitably be attained by its adoption. Thus, one of the greatest inconveniences of our modern machinery will be obviated viz; the waste of power involved, in the employment of men and women at mere mechanical work. The body of the operative who digs, or draws a weight or moves a crank, or guides a thread, may be busily engaged, but his mind is at rest and idle. Those facilities which distinguished him from the brute creation are going to waste, and entirely unproductive. Drive him out of the field of mechanical labor, and his mortal energies must instantly come into play. This will be the effect of the caloric engine; the world will be endowed, through its instrumentality, with a vast increase of intellectual power.

Finally, the age of accidents by the bursting of steam boilers will be ended. Such disasters as the Hague street explosion will be read of in history only. A single engineer will be able to manage a powerful caloric engine, without the possibility of injury to the life or limb of those who surrounded him. There is no boiler to burst, no steam to escape and scald the bystanders; any accident to the machinery would be has harmless as the breaking of an oar in a row-boat. To us, who are accustomed to read, day after day, of accidents arising from the recklessness or imprudence of engineers this is no small boon. The catalogue of the victims of steam is a fearful one. Let us rejoice that it is closed.—*New York Herald.*

Reported Specially for the British Whig.

Free Church Soiree.

On Thursday evening the ladies of Chalmers' Church gave their annual Tea Party at the City Hall. Seats were set for over five hundred persons, and every corner was crammed wherever standing room could be obtained. We speak within the mark when we compute the number of guests present at between seven and eight hundred. Andrew Shaw, Esq., (of the firm of A. & D. Shaw,) occupied the Chair, supported on the right by His Worship the Mayor, and on his left by Kenneth McKenzie, Esq. On the platform were also seated the Rev. Mr. Greig, of Belleville, the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, Messrs. John Miller, James Stewart, J. Matthews, and Dr. Dixson; the latter four being Elders of the Church, besides several other gentlemen. The first part of the programme, which consisted of ministrations to the physical wants of the guests, was got through with with great eclat, and to the unmixed satisfaction of all. Excellent tea and coffee from hissing urns, and cakes of every variety, sandwiches, &c., (prepared by the fair hands of the ladies themselves,) were distributed ad libitum by about a dozen young gentlemen, who volunteered their services for the occasion, and whose politeness, attention and unfiring endeavors to make all comfortable, was the theme of universal remark, and will not fail to be remembered to their advantage by those present. The substantial part of the entertainment having been got through with, the intellectual course was opened by the Chairman, who in a few brief yet appropriate remarks, introduced

THE REV. MR. GREIG, of Belleville, who commenced by observing that, as he was limited to twenty minutes, it could not be expected that he would do more than glance at the subject upon which he had been requested to speak, viz.: "The past and the present." The reverend gentleman then proceeded in a very felicitous and eloquent manner to show how "distance lends enchantment to the view," and how apt the world has always been to look back on "the good old times" with regret. He compared this to the traveller's view of the distant hills, their peaks gilded by the setting sun, when all their rugged rocks, their broken crags, and their rough outlines are hidden by the softening light of the fading day. He went back to the days of Solomon, and proved from the Scriptures that even when the Israelites even in the summit of their prosperity, when they had just built a temple, the most magnificent the world ever saw, which cost as much as the whole national deb. of Great Britain, even still they looked back with regret to the days that were past.

But our space will not allow us to follow Mr. Greig through his interesting sketch.—Suffice it to say, that he proved to the satisfaction of all present that the world has never seen an an age which was to compare to the present, and that man has never enjoyed the same security, the same protection to life, liberty and freedom of conscience as in the present day, under the constitutions of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Greig's speech was a truly eloquent effort, and in the course of its delivery was frequently interrupted by applause.

THE REV. MR. FENWICK followed next. The subject given to him was "gold."—The reverend gentleman's remarks were couched in his usual eloquent and elegant language. He shewed the powerful influence which "the dust" exercised in forwarding the designs of Providence for the civilization of mankind, and his advancement in the arts, sciences and manufactures, and in propagating the religion revealed through the Gospel. The greatest compliment we can pay to the reverend speaker, however, is, that the subject did not seem over-palatable to him, and that he seemed too have too little love for the "yellow dross" to do it full justice.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR was next introduced. The Chairman in introducing the worthy and esteemed Mayor of the City, felt that a few remarks were due from him in doing so. No eulogy was required in introducing John Counter to an assembly of the sons and daughters, the fathers and mothers of Kingston. The citizens knew him well and appreciated him as he deserved, as a man of the age. He (Mr. S.) however, could not help referring to the circumstance that they were this evening assembled in the Hall of a building which was an honor to the city, which was projected by John Counter and erected through his exertions. These exertions, however, were not confined to one object; no public enterprise, where the interests of Kingston were concerned, has ever failed to obtain John Counter's support, and few had been carried out without his personal exertions and co-operation. These remarks he (Mr. S.) considered due to Mr. Counter, and no man therefore could be better fitted to speak upon the next subject—"the present"—than John Counter.

MR. COUNTER made a very witty address upon the "present times." From the shortness of the notice which he had received, he called it a "telegraph speech," and kept the company in excellent humor. A tete a tete with the Lion Horse never lacks both amusement and instruction from the rare communication in Mr. Counter, of kindly warm-hearted feelings, impeturable good humor, and strong practical good sense. On this occasion Mr. Counter made one of the best speeches we ever heard him deliver. It was replete with genuine humor, and at the same time conveyed a mass of information founded upon facts of the most interesting nature.

THE REV. MR. BURNS concluded the evening's proceedings with a short address upon the comparative advancement of Canada and the United States, in which he shewed that Canada and its cities had progressed more rapidly in proportion to their population during the last twenty years, than the State or city of New York. The Rev Mr. B's remarks were listened to with that attention which his chaste language and manner of treating his subjects never fail to command

The Band of the 71st Regiment was present, by the kind permission of Col. Stack, and discoursed most excellent music during the interval of the addresses, and much contributed to the pleasure of the evening. A dessert of fruit was also served about nine o'clock.

About half-past ten o'clock the party broke up—one and all, we feel confident, carrying with them to their homes, the most pleasing impressions of "an evening spent with the Ladies of Chalmers' Church."

Since writing the above our Reporter has been informed that, previous to his arrival, certain preliminary proceedings took place which resulted in the unanimous selection of Andrew L. Shaw as Chairman, to represent the Ladies of the Congregation as host on the occasion. Mr. Shaw on taking the chair addressed the company at some length in a strain of eloquence which few, except those more intimately acquainted with him, expected from one so uniformly retiring and unobtrusive. Amongst other topics upon which he touched, Mr. S. observed that the objects of this annual Social Meeting, under the auspices of the Ladies of Chalmers' Church, were not altogether of a pecuniary nature. The matter of revenue was looked upon as secondary and of small importance to the advantages of religious intercourse thus bringing the members and their families of the various churches of Christ into a more close and friendly personal communion, and thereby cementing the bonds of fellowship and love which ought to unite all the followers of Christ.

The sentiments enunciated by Mr. Shaw did equal credit to his head and heart, and there was only one express on on the part of his guests, viz: the very highest admiration and respect for their Chairman and a hearty congratulation to the Ladies of the Church that they had obtained the services of such an able representative.

The Ten Thousand Pound Speculation in Toronto.

Quite a flare up has taken place in Toronto, consequent on certain charges brought forward in the City Council against Mayor Bowes in which he is accused of having speculated upon the credit of the City, and made certain parties dance to the tune of *ten thousand pounds.* We publish the proceedings elsewhere and leave our readers to judge for themselves. There cannot be a doubt but that public opinion will demand an open and rigid investigation into this matter; and indeed those gentlemen who put themselves forward in opposing the resolution for such investigation have, in our opinion, proved anything but true friends of Mr. Bowes. It is due to the City of Toronto, it is due to the credit and honor of the country, it is due to Mr. Bowes as a merchant and to his position as Mayor of the metropolis of Canada West, that this affair be cleared up in a satisfactory manner. Let it be passed over—let impunity be accorded to the guilty in this case, if guilty they be—and a sluice is thrown open through which a torrent of corruption, deceit, swindling and thimblerigging will flow out and overwhelm the whole country, sweeping away every vestige of honor, probity and right feeling. We are upon the eve of an era when Railroad speculation will be ripe, indeed we may say that it has already commenced, and it is of the most serious importance to the future good name and prosperity of the country that a stopper be put to jobbing transactions at the onset. In the meantime we suspend expressing an opinion upon this individual case till further explanations are forthcoming, which, we feel confident, Mayor Bowes will voluntarily make to satisfy public opinion.—*Argus.*

City Council Toronto.

WHO GOT THE £10,000?

(Condensed from the British Canadian.)

The first meeting of the new Council took place on Monday evening, when there was a full attendance of the members.

His worship the Mayor having taken the chair, the Council then proceeded to the nomination of the several Standing Committees, which, after more than half an hour's debate among some of our city Solons, as to who were the senior members of the Council, and how the fact of seniority should be ascertained, a point in the municipal alphabet at which it appears some of them had not yet arrived, the question was at length disposed of, and a number of gentlemen named as a committee to nominate several standing committees for the ensuing year.

A number of petitions were then presented, and some communications read from various parties, after which,

Alderman Bell rose to move for a special committee to investigate all matters relating to the issue of £50,000 city debentures, when sold, at what rate, to whom they belonged when first issued, and who had benefitted to the amount of the £10,000 discount thereon. He said in making this motion he hoped the Council would indulge him in alluding, as he must, to rumours which were current as to the conduct of his Worship the Mayor therein, but which rumours he trusted the report of that committee would prove to be unfounded. He (Ald. Bell) was in possession of some facts which he could lay before that committee when appointed. It was unnecessary for him to recapitulate the rumours as to the debentures, or his opinion that it was illegal for gentlemen of this Board, as such, to purchase them improperly. If his Worship purchased them in his individual capacity, if he had used his own property in making that purchase, he had a perfect right to do so. This was not what was changed. It was said that these debentures were improperly issued—that they were used in certain speculations which it was improper for any member of this Council to be engaged in. Whether his Worship or not was so engaged in them remained to be proved.—He (Mr. Bell) was not satisfied upon this point; he was not satisfied as to the terms on which these debentures were negociated, but he hoped that the report of this committee, if granted, would dispose of the matter fully, set at rest those rumours abroad to which he had alluded, and set his mind at rest also.

Councillman Bugg seconded the resolution.

Mr. Gowan objected to the motion on the ground that "the city had nothing more to do with it;" that "this was not the time" to inquire into the conduct of the "Chief Magistrate." He also protested against going into such an investigation into the character of any man'! &c.

Alderman Hayes was in favour of the inquiry.

Councillman Romain said the time for these enquiries was when called on to elect the Mayor. He said he had made enquiries before this election. He had gone to the Bank of Upper Canada to enquire about this matter, and was there told by Mr. Ridout, the Cashier, that he condemned the conduct of Ald. Bell—that it was disreputable—whilst the conduct of the Mayor was worthy of commendation in as much as he had negociated £100,000 at par for the city when no other man could do so.—When he asked Mr. Ridout and Mr. Proudfoot what had become of the £50,000 debentures and who had bought them,—was it the Mayor?—was it his money?—did the deficiency go into his pocket or any portion of it? he was answered, no. He contended that the Mayor had the same right to go and purchase them if they were in the market as any one else had, and as was done by others in reference to the £13,000 debentures lately issued for city improvements. He might be told it was none of our business what the Mayor did in the matter. What—was it not our business to know if the Mayor were speculating at our expense?—Well, he had exercised that right. He made that enquirey at the Bank—he got the answer in writing—the Mayor obtained it from him, and read it on the day of the election. It had the name of the cashier attached and it was read to them. On the whole of the facts thus before them he would put to the Mayor two questions. The first was,—did you or did you not issue these debentures at a discount? The second is—did you or did you not make money by the contractors; or have they lost the £10,000?

The Mayor said the books of the Finance Committee would answer these questions.

Some confusion took place and calls of order.

The Mayor said in answer to the first question, that all the debentures were issued at par. He was not to be told that he was not to use his own money as he liked while he was Mayor. He had a perfect right to do so so long as he did not defraud the city. At the time he first entered the Council and acted as chairman of the Finance Committee, he found that the assets for the payment of their debts were were low and their credit low: he asked the clerk of the Council for a statement of those assets and debts, and advised with the Committee of Finance as to the best means of raising their credit. He saw that in 1853 there must be £34,000, had to pay their mortgage debt, and two years ago, with the approbation of the Finance Committee, he submitted to the Bank of Upper Canada the possibility of their raising money in England. They wrote to England and received intimation that their debentures were not good at par. He was asked would he sell them at a discount—he answered no—he asked if credit could be got—he wrote to London to obtain that credit—he got it at par, and the city finances and credit were raised under his administration. As to the £50,000 for the Northern Railroad, the debentures were granted at the urgent request of Mr. Boulton—they were considered to have been granted contrary to law and as worthless—they were issued without any provision for redemption when due. He (the Mayor), protested against this council or any men, or any one, saying what he should do with his money were he the purchaser; he had nothing to do with the negociating them but he would now assume the whole responsibility and if it were £20,000 or £50,000 were made by it, he had as good a right to do it after they left the Chamberlain as any one. The evidence about these debentures is in the Chamberlain's office. Having now answered these questions, he would tell them at once he would answer no more.

Ald Brook was for enquiry.

Hon. Mr. Cayley said the question was as to the share on the original debentures, and were the contractors driven by their necessities to submit to it. He wanted to have the facts elicited.

The Mayor said that he repeated he had no objection to take the whole responsibility of the transaction upon himself.

Hon. Mr. Cayley was in favor of a full investigation. Ald. Thompson offered to enlighten him, but he preferred a committee.

Ald. Carr was inclined to this enquiry.—What were the facts as he understood them? £50,000 City Debentures were lodged in the Bank against which the Contractors were entitled to draw to the extent of £40,000, thus showing a loss of £10,000 to them—Debentures for £100,000 were subsequently issued, of which £50,000 were placed at par in the Bank to redeem the original ones, and it was said that the Hon. F. Hincks, the Mayor, and some other party, made the £10,000 difference That the matter was thus managed, there was some £180,000 or so of the public money lying there under the controll of Mr. Hincks, not bearing interest, and Mr. Hincks gave authority thereout to pay the £40,000 to the Contractors, and thus the Mayor and other parties made £10,000. If this were so he would certainly press enquiry.

Ald. Thompson said they should not be called on to enquire into how these debentures were disposed of? as well might they enquire into the private speculations of any man. He understood the debentures were paid over to the contractors, and by their order lodged in the Bank of Upper Canada. No one can say the contractors were defrauded—who brings a charge? If any, it is this, that they have received £10,000 less than they should. He moved an amendment that the Contractors should be applied to, to know if they had sustained any loss, and had any complaint, which Councillman Platt seconded.

Ald. Denison objected to both the original resolution and the amendment, though from what had now fallen he thought the matter should be investigated if it were only for the express purpose of clearing the Mayor's character. The amendment implies charges and invites them. He would vote for the original resolution for the purpose of clearing all doubts. The rumours in circulation were most prejudicial—he believed them to be false—many were not of that opinion, but they should be satisfied that the Mayor and Corporation were free from corruption.

Councillman Ashfield did not see the object of the amendment; he had heard that £50,000 debentures had issued—that the legality of their issue was questioned—that they were placed in the Bank by the contractors with full knowledge of this question—that they were authorized to draw as against them only to the extent of £40,000, and that they were taken up afterwards by an issue of £50,000 at par.

The Mayor—they were in exchange for them.

Councillman Ashfield—Aye, in exchange. There is the question—the point at issue was, who benefitted by the exchange? Did the contractors get the £10,000 deficient? No. The Bank say they did not—who did? Who knows anything of it? Your worship—no one else. Such being the case, he must say it is ill advised of your friends by their vote to suppress enquiry. They are not your friends. All know the rumours; there are few but know something of them, and in the absence of full information every member of the council is prejudiced. You, sir, owe it to your position, and the Council require information at your hands. Enquiry by the Committee, if granted from the way it has been managed will amount to nothing. The Bank did not get the £10,000. The contractors did not get one penny of it. Three or four persons appear to be implicated in it; the whole affair was open to suspicion. He would tell him who is said to have participated in the £10,000. His worship was one. An official in the Bank of Upper Canada was another; James Cotton was a third; and the Hon. Francis Hincks was a fourth. These are the parties who are said to be connected with the transaction.

The Mayor said, if all this were true as to himself, if he were the party who purchased the debentures, he denied the right of the Council to question him—what right had they to know whether he used his money in purchasing debentures, or in mortgages? He had as good a right to do the one as the other. *He would now assume the whole responsibility of the negociation*; if £20,000 were made by them after they passed away from the parties to whom they issued, what was that to them? He would do what was right, and should always do so. He would not make such a purchase directly, he would do it again as he had done before, by an agent. If any one says he has no right to do so, he would tell him he won't submit his private transactions to be questioned. He stood here as the representative of the Council, and so far as the city is concerned, he will see that its funds are husbanded. As to his private transactions, he repeated he will allow no one to investigate them—no one has a right to investigate them, nor will he submit to it.

Ald. Bell said he looked on the Amendment the intended to stifle enquiry. At the time the debentures were issued it was competent as the contractors to make any bargains they pleased to dispose of them in New York at par. He would now state the facts, for Jobbing of the description we had here should be denounced. The Contractors settled in N. Y. upon the Credit of the City of Toronto to have the debentures taken up at par and they came here with their Solicitor for the purpose of doing so when they were met with the objection that their issue was illegal and that they were worth nothing. Then Solicitor then returned to New York saying that would matters here in a very shovenly way. The Contractors were now left in an askward position, they had claims upon them coming due which owing to this circumstance they felt unprepared to meet. They were in want of funds and threatened with the stoppage of the works the next day, and being so, an arrangement was made by which they agreed to take £60 for what they could get £100, in New York if they had been properly issued. Why not then enquire why they had not been properly issued. Why was this contigency permitted to occur? Who furnished money to purchase the debentures? Who supplied the £40,000? Was it the Bank of Upper Canada? If yes then that £40,000 belongs to them,—their Credit produced it, not J. G. Bowes; but if you say it is yours it is by reason of your *faux pas.* If the contractors sell their right at 20 per cent discount, then you had a right to use your money as you pleased. He (Alderman B.) had heard the mayor declare that he had nothing to do with the transaction, and now he tells us he is willing to assume the whole responsibility of it. Yes, He says so now; and Ald. Bell wants to know—his constituents want to know—the Council wants to know why the contractors were obliged to sell our debentures at a large discount to meet the demands upon them? He has a right to know whether the £40,000 thus applied came from the Bank of Upper Canada, based on the security of the debentures. If answered in the affirmative, then he would contend that the $10,000 belongs to the city of Toronto for in a few weeks after when the consolidated Loan Act became a law, you substituted other debentures for them—You handed into the Bank £50,000 new debentures at par, and you got out the £50,000 old debentures. The Mayor should court instead of opposing enquiry.

The Mayor rose apparently much excited, and said he trusted there would be no further remarks upon this subject, or he would make it a personal matter with any one who would attempt to use his name.

Ald. Carr—The Mayor now states that whether he did so or not was no business of the Council. The Mayor denies having anything to do with the negociation of the debentures, but he asserts his right to deal with them after they are once issued with his own funds in any way he may see fit.

Alderman Bell said, as the names proposed to be put on the committee were objected to, he would withdraw them all. He cared not whose names were on it—let and be the friends of the Mayor if they pleased, but let them have the committee.

Ald Thompson then asked leave to withdraw his amendment; which being given, the original resolution was put and lost, 8 voting for and 17 against. The Council then adjourned.

An Irishman, on arriving in this country, says a Yankee exchange, took a fancy to the Yankee girls and wrote to his wife:

"DEAR NORAH:—These melancholy lines are to inform you that I died yesterday, and hope you are enjoying the same blessing. I recommend you to marry Jemmy O'Rourke, and take good care of the children. From your affectionate husband till death."

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Feb. 3.—W. Smart and lady, Belleville; E. Phelps, H. H. Phelps, Troy, N. Y.; H. Clapp, New York.

Feb. 4th.—John Anderson, Quebec; J. B. Macallester, Nunna, Co.; T. B. Tate, A. Hall, Mr. Murray, F. F. Booth, all of Ogdensburgh; James Clemow, Hamilton; Robert Ferry, Oswego; J. D. Colver, do.; Mr. Tehon, Brockville; A. C. Thomson, Mr. Lyons, River Trent; Mr. James Casey, Cartwright; George H. Cheney, Toronto; W. M. Mitchell, do.; J. Bowen, Port Sarnia; B. C. Davy, Napanee.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By Telegraph & Otherwise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, February 4th, 1853.

The Canada arrived here at half-past 7 A. M. to-day. She arrived out at 11 A. M. on the 16th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—There has been a steady and good demand for Cotton throughout the past week. Sales 58,390 bales, with 4,000 taken on speculation, and 10,679 for export at an advance of fully ½ on ordinary and middling qualities.

The grain market has been very quiet notwithstanding the bad weather, and prices of flour and wheat are a shade lower. Indian Corn dull at last quotations. White, 36s; yellow, 34s 6d.—White wheat, 7s 2d a 7s 8d; red, 6s 6d a 7s 1d. Western canal flour, 27s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 28s 6d; Canada, 27s a 28s; sour, 24s a 26s.

Beef continues very firm, but from want of an assortment, transactions not above the average.

Pork maintains an advance, and holders keep back for a further rise. Bacon 1s dearer. Lard declining, ordinary 40 a 42s. Ashes moderate, sales 26s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s for Pearls. Tea, moderate business in new, old barely supported. Tobacco, good business at previous rates.

Money market.—Bullion in the Bank £19,765,621, shewing a decrease of £76,204. The Bank has advanced the rate of discount to 3 per cent minimum. Consols closed strong at 93½.

This week almost a blank.

Nothing has transpired in the political world worth chronicling.

Carlow parliamentary election resulted in the return of Mr. Alexander, Derbyite, over Mr. Perceval.

A COUP DE MAIN OF NAPOLEON III., AGAINST ENGLAND.

Among other symptoms, it appears that Government have been making enquiries of the various railway companies, how many men and horses, and munitions of war they could convey to any specified post, in case of emergency. Arrangements are also making to have the regular troops and militia available at a moment's notice. A large militia station is to be formed near Birmingham, and no more regulars are to be sent from home at present.

In the navy yards the greatest activity prevails.

The celebrated case, Achilli vs. Newman, is again before the court.

Last night Mr. Ingersoll was to dine with the merchants of Birmingham. The report has not been received.

Rupert Ferdinand Price, charged with the immense forgeries, has had a hearing and was remanded.

Wm. Mason, a Boston Pianist, has appeared with success in London.

Nearly two millions of gold is reported from Australia for England, since previous advices.

Died, the Rev. Dr. Rice of London, by Suicide.

Charles Laurence, Governor of the Falkland Islands, has announced a discovery of Guano there.

Napier, shipbuilder in the Clyde, recently received orders from France for 6 steam frigates, but the British Admiralty cancelled the order and gave them a similar order for England.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

Edward R. Fuller, recently a Clerk in the Census Office, was shot at the National Hotel last evening, by James W. Schaumburg, formerly of the U. S. Dragoons. The ball penetrated the right side, and the wound will probably prove fatal.—Shaumburg was committed to jail. A feud had existed a long time, owing to Shaumburg's indebtedness to Fuller, but one immediate cause was a placard posted up by Fuller pronouncing Shaumburg a liar, coward and swindler. The *Intelligencer* and *Republic* give a correct account of the Shaumburg shooting affair last night. An intensely excited crowd lingered about the National Hotel until a late hour last evening. Public sentiment, many seem to think, demanded the act. Many of Shaumburg's friends were cutting his acquaintance yesterday, in consequence of Fuller's unanswered publication. Both were in the prime of life and well known in the community. Fuller was in great agony—was put to sleep by powerful opiates, and is easier this morning. The physicians think he cannot live.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd.

Fuller who was shot was living to-day at noon, but the Surgeon says he cannot survive. He has a wife and five children. Shaunbourg is a native of Louisiana. He is a resident of Philadelphia. He married the sister of Colonel Page, ex-P. M., and has one daughter. He delivered himself up voluntarily and was committed to prison. His counsel are Senators Cooper, Soule, and Richard S. Cox. Fuller two days since endorsed a copy of his abusive handbill to Shaunburg, threatening if he did not pay his demands to post him and ruin his reputation. Shaunburg paid no attention to this threat, and Fuller did post him in gross forms, and hence the recoitre. Fuller formerly kept a hotel here. Shaunburg was visited in prison to-day by several Senators, who offered to become bail for him, or render any other assistance in their power.

MECHANICS' FESTIVAL.

THE Annual Festival of the Mechanic's Institute will take place on Thursday, the 17th inst. Particulars in large Bills.

HUGH ROSS,
Secretary.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1853. 31

CARD.—The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of Four Pounds cy., from Lieut. Col. Stack, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Officers of the regiment, being a prompt and liberal contribution in the special case of appeal for the Mohawks in Tyendinaga, Bay of Quinte; and for the donation, the subscriber returns his cordial and sincere thanks.

GEORGE OKILL STUART,
Ex-missionary.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1853 31

ORDNANCE LAND.

TO BE LEASED for a Term of Eight Years, from the 1st of May next, FIVE SMALL LOTS OF LAND, situate between Montreal and Rideau Streets, Kingston, containing in all 4¾ Acres, in one Block, being the same Land as was proposed to be leased to the late James Hall, and a portion of the Ferguson Property.

Tenders for Leasing the above Land will be received by the Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance, at Head Quarters, Montreal, until the 21st instant.

The Tenders must be "in Duplicate," addressed to the Respective Officers of the Ordnance, Montreal, and marked on the outside "Tender for Ordnance Land at Kingston." The annual Rent per Acre offered, must be stated in Halifax Currency. Two Sureties will be required for the due performance of the conditions of the Lease, whose real signatures must be on the Tenders; and any further information may be obtained either at the Ordnance or the Royal Engineer Office at Kingston.

Office of Ordnance,
Kingston, 5th Feb., 1853.

Herald and Argus three insertions each.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Wednesday, the 9th instant, the Eastern Mails will be closed at 5 o'clock, A. M., instead of at 7 o'clock, as at present.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston,
5th February, 1853. 31

Coburg and Peterboro' Railroad.

2000 LABORERS wanted forthwith, to whom liberal wages will be paid. Apply to

JOHN FOWLER,
Contractor.

Coburg, Feb. 1st, 1853. 31

COBURG AND PETERBORO' RAILROAD.

Tenders for Navie Barrows and Dobin Carts.

TENDERS will be received until the 15th February, 1853, for 300 Navie Barrows and 50 Dobin Carts.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Contractor's Office, Coburg.

JOHN FOWLER,
Contractor.

Coburg, Feb. 1st, 1853. 31

TO LET.

THE large Brick Dwelling, owned by the Subscriber, with outbuildings, and four acres of excellent Garden Land attached, opposite Mr. Morton's Brewery and Distillery. Also, about Fifty acres of Land attached to the above property, with a large Barn thereon. The whole to be let separately or all together, if required. The Location is one of the best in the neighbourhood for a place of Business and the Farm is suitable either for Dairy or Agricultural purposes.

For particulars enquire of the Proprietor, on the Premises.

RICHARD ELLERBECK.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1853. 31

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the County Agricultural Society of the United Counties of F. L. & A., will be held in the Court House, Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which meeting the affairs of the Old Society will be wound up, and in accordance with the Act now in force, a new County Agricultural Society will be formed. A full attendance from the Township Societies, and also of all parties interested in the agricultural progress of the Counties, is especially requested, as there are many very interesting matters to be laid before the Society for discussion and approval.

THOMAS GLASSUP,
Secretary, A. S. U. C.

Office of the Agricultural Society,
Kingston, Feb. 4th, 1853. 30

City Weekly Papers to copy to the 26th instant.

NORTHGRAVES & MADDEN'S

LOTTERY.

£100 PRIZES!

☞ To be drawn next week. Tickets—7s. 6d. each, to be had at Northgrave's & Madden's Store.

Kingston, Feb. 4, 1853. 30

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at Allwington, a good Cook, liberal wages given. January, 19, 1853.

PRODUCE.

DURING the month of January. *Cash* will be paid at the *Kingston brewery and Distillery* for the following description of grain as follows:

Rye,	per 56 lbs.	3s. 3d.
Corn,	per 56 lbs.	2s. 0d.
Barley,	per 48 lbs.	2s. 3d.
Oats	per 34 lbs.	1s. 6d.

JAMES MORTON.

Kingston Brewery and Distillery,
January 1st, 1853. 1

NOTICE TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

THE Police Magistrate will be in attendance at the Police Office, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take recognizances from, and grant Certificates to persons desirous of obtaining Tavern Licenses, as the law requires.

By order,

ROBERT CHANNONHOUSE,
High Bailiff.

Feb. 1st 1853. 27

GAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders will be received for the LIGHTING with GAS of that portion of the Welland Canal from Lock number TWO, a little below the town of St. Catherines, to Lock number TWENTY-FIVE, above the town of Thorold.

The total number of lights required at the several Bridges, Locks and Bends of the Canal, will be SIXTY at least. These lights to be exhibited within lanterns which shall be of sufficient size to contain a ring of from four to five inches in diameter, having four jets of number three, the pipes to supply the lanterns from the metres, to be of wrought iron, and not less than ¾ in clear diameter.

The Gas Works to be erected in such position as may suit the views of the Contractors, by whom the whole of the works, with everything connected therewith, for the making and furnishing of the gas, including the posts and lanterns, are to be constructed and provided. The Contractors are also to provide, and keep in repair, the necessary number of number two metres, for each of which, a rent of ten shillings a year will be paid.

The Contractors will be bound to keep the works in good and effective order, and on being notified that an escape exists, immediately to have the same stopped.

In addition to the lighting of the Canal, there is little doubt but that the respective corporations of the two rapidly increasing towns of St. Catharines and Thorold will also enter into arrangements for their lighting.

The Tenders addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Quebec, are to be delivered in, on, or before MONDAY, the SECOND DAY of MAY next, and are to state the price per 1000 feet for which gas of good quality will be supplied for a Term of FIVE or SEVEN YEARS, as may be agreed on, and the earliest period when the works will be in full operation.

By Command,

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Quebec, 29th Jan., 1853. 30