THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

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Notice to Advertisers.

We would again renew our most urgent solicitations to our advertising patrons, and request them to send in their advertisements to this office as early in the day as possible. They will enable us, by so doing, to get to press at an earlier hour. Advertisers must recollect that it is their interest that the 'British Whig' should be delivered throughout the city early in the morning, and we would have less cause to apologise to the public for the often unavoidable lateness of our issue.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms—viz: Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and ten pence for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding ten lines four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. When advertisements are inserted *until forbid* all discontinuations to be in writing.

F. Algar, London; S. M. P., New York; R. J. C., New York.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
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The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 19, 1853.

St. Patrick's Dinner.

The Dinner of the St. Patrick's Society, in honor of the Patron Saint of the "Green Isle," fully maintained the honor and credit which the procession justly conferred both upon it and upon the Irishmen of Kingston. About eight o'clock upwards of ninety gentlemen, including guests of the Society, sat down to a sumptuous repast in the dining-hall of the British American Hotel. The President of the Society, James O'Reilly, Esq., occupied the chair, and the vice-chairs were filled by the Vice-President and Grand Marshal, Messrs. John Patterson and P. C. Murdoch. The dinner, which was got up in Kent's best style, without regard to expense, elicited the highest enconiums from all, and was done sterling justice to; the champagne corks flew amidst an interchange of courtesies warmer than usually characteristic even of St. Patrick's dinners, giving a gusto to the entertainment that all seemed to appreciate. After the dessert was cleared away and the cloth removed, the President introduced the regular toasts with a few appropriate remarks in his usual happy manner. These were of course all responded to in true Irish style. The following is the order in which they were drank:—

1.—The Day and all who honor it.—Band—"St. Patrick's Day."

2.—The Queen. Band—"God Save the Queen. Song by F. M. Hill, Esq., "Bumper of Burgundy."

3.—Prince Albert and the Royal Family. Band—"Rule Britannia."

4.—The Army and Navy. Band—"British Grenadiers." (J. B. Marks, Esq., responded for the Navy, and M. W. Strange, Esq., for the Army.)

5.—Governor General. Band—"Scots, wha' hae." Song by A. J. McDonell, Esq.

6.—The Sister Societies. Band—"Green grows the rushes o." Song by Mr. P. McDonald, "English, Irish, Scotchmen." (J. B. Marks, Esq., responded for St. George's Society, and Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., for St. Andrew's Society.)

7.—The Memory of Daniel O'Connell.—Drank in solemn silence.

8.—The Mayor and Corporation.—Band.—"Willie brewed a Peck o' Maut." Song by William McMillan. (Mr. McDonell responded.)

9.—By Mr. P. Murdock.—Agriculture and Commerce. Band.—"Speed the Plough." (Mr. Marks responded for Agriculture, and Messrs. A. Shaw and J. Patterson for Commerce.)

10.—By the Vice President.—The Land we left and the Land we live in. Band.—"Sweet home." Song by Mr. Doyle.

11.—The Sheriff, Warden and County Council. Band.—"Susannah, don't you Cry. Song by Mr. Channonhouse.—"Paudeen O'Rafferty. (The Sheriff responded.)

12.—The Press. (Mr. Rowlands, of the 'News,' returned thanks.)

13.—The Ladies. Band.—"The Low Back Car." (Responded to by K. McKenzie and P. Farrell, Esquires.)

All that it is possible to do in a hurried notice like this, is to give a sketch of the proceedings, and for these, after the regular business, we are obliged to trust to memory. The first volunteer toast was proposed by J. B. Marks, Esq., viz., the health of the Grand Marshal, which Mr. Murdoch responded to. The health of the Vice-President, John Patterson, Esq., and the other officers of the Society then followed; also, amongst others, that of "Our Guests"—the latter receiving an eloquent and warm response from Andrew Shaw, Esq. But we cannot attempt to enter into details, and must confine ourself to the remark, that it was truly, in the hackneyed words of the poet, "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" calculated to inspire the dullest with bright and happy thoughts, and arouse the warmest feelings which stir the human heart in love to "our own, our native land"—that United Kingdom which is the native country of the sons of St. Patrick, St. George, and St. Andrew.

Anxious as we are to do justice to the efforts of Mr. Kent, the worthy host of the British American, on this occasion, we feel it to be almost needless, for his fame as a caterer, as well as a hotel-keeper, is spread far and wide. The dinner, however, was one of the best, if not the best, that we have ever seen laid out upon that board,—upon which many a good one has been spread. The various dishes were got up in *recherche* style; the wines, champagne, port, and sherry, of the choicest brands; and the attendants numerous, attentive, and obliging, leaving nothing incomplete, so far as depended upon the caterer, to the full enjoyment of the good things laid before his guests. When Mr. Counter puts up his £20,000 hotel for Mr. Kent, it will afford him an opportunity on a better field to show what he can do, and give us at the same time a more fitting opportunity of doing justice to him. As we may expect a number of public dinners in the go-ahead days which are approaching, it would be well for those who are moving in the new hotel to take hold of it immediately, and secure a suitable dining-hall for these occasions.

Letter from California.

Sacramento City, Jan. 31, 1853.

My Dear Father,—I am happy to inform you that the gloom thrown over California in the month of December, on account of the lack of food, has been entirely removed.—The scarcity of food was entirely a speculative manœuvre of the monopolists, and who have thereby probably made their fortunes. Be that as it may, provisions are much lower than a month since; flour and other provisions have been forwarded to all the mining districts; boats have been substituted for waggons for the conveyance of all freight to the high grounds of the interior; the roads on the plotts are yet impassable, on account of the floods—such floods as were never before known in California; but these floods, which have done so much damage to various interests, particularly in the destruction of different kinds of stock and agricultural produce, have washed from the mountains a rich harvest of gold, and the miners are now gathering in increased quantities. The increased production of gold in all the diggins has more than compensated them for the privations which they have suffered.

Notwithstanding the destructive fire on the 3rd of November, and the floods which came upon us in the month of December, yet New Year's Day presented such a show of happy countenances as could scarcely be seen in any other place than in Sacramento city. The water in our streets was some two or three feet deep—a fine, mild and beautiful day, with an unclouded sky, one and all appeared to have forgotten all their troubles. More than five hundred various water craft could be seen in the city at one time; every thing that could float was in requisition and all making their New Year's calls; and at many windows could be seen specimens of that fair portion of creation which are so much adored in every country; the city was graced with their pleasant faces. Many were the incidents of the day to create enjoyment, and all seemed determined to be pleased with everybody, and that they should be pleased with them. From the frail construction of many of these temporary boats, and overloading them besides, there might be seen at any time somebody swamped or upset, which, as there was no danger to apprehend, created merriment for the more fortunate craftsmen. I only regretted that I could not call upon my various friends and acquaintances in the good old city of my nativity, Kingston; and the thought, though sad, brought with it many pleasing recollections of days and years gone by of childhood and youth—recollections which have cheered me under all the trials and privations of my wandering life. How many kind friends have I yet in Kingston?—and whom I hope to see again, but will never return as poor as when I left it.

Hoboken is a new town which has sprung up in a very short space of time, as being a suitable place for landing goods for the interior. It is about five miles from Sacramento, and has become a great place for trade. Many of our merchants have established branches there, and a daily paper (*The Hoboken Advertiser*) is published there, of which I send you a number, as a sample of California improvement and enterprise. Business is again in a healthy state; the floods are disappearing; and, I trust, that such measures will be adopted that we shall never again be troubled with an overflow. Provisions are yet very dear, and the prices will probably range high for some time to come. The destruction of such an immense amount of stock as was lost by the flood will render butchers' meat very scarce and dear. The following is about the present prices:—Flour, $17 per 100 lbs.; Corn Meal, 12 cents per lb.; Barley, 5 cents; Oats, 7 cents; Buckwheat Flour, 25 cents per lb.; Rice, 18 cents per lb.; Potatoes, 9 cents per lb.; Pork per barrel, 850; Hams, 25 to 30 cents per lb.; Lard, 26 cents per lb; Sugar, from 9 to 12 cents per lb.; Boots and Shoes, high and in good demand; also, all kinds of domestic Dry Goods. By the above statement you can judge of the expense of living; but we do not mind the expense when our exertions will yield the necessary funds. Trusting that you in Kingston have plenty to eat with a portion to spare, health and prosperity, I remain your affectionate son,

WILSON HATCH.

Mr. Chester Hatch, Kingston.

The Duties and Powers of Coroners.

[From the London Times.]

In an ordinary Inquest held recently in London, Mr. Wakely is reported to have made the following observations:—

Mr. Wakely (the coroner) said that, without the production of an accused party in such a case, to talk of justice being done was a mockery and a cheat. The question then arose, why should a suspected person be withheld from appearing before a coroner's jury? Upon what ground of policy, or what cause was there to justify a person accused of the heinous crime of murder being so withheld? (Hear.) That was a plain question, and required as plain an answer. (Hear.) Supposing false witnesses were bent on swearing away a man's life, what check was there so great to the vicious inclinations or malice of a false witness as the presence of an accused party? Having held many thousand inquests, he could declare that he never found any check so great to a malicious or a false witness as the presence of the accused party. He would therefore contend that suspected persons ought to be present on such occasions, to say anything they might think proper in their own defence, and as a check to evil disposed witnesses. If they reflected for one moment upon the coroner's duties they must see that the great object of the inquest was, if there was a criminal, to discover if possible who that criminal was, so that he might be brought to justice. (Hear, hear.) "Oh," it was said, "that might be left to the magistrate." But why, he would ask, should it be left to a tribunal inferior to the coroner's court, which was one of the most ancient in the kingdom? The coroner's court had for centuries been found the most useful in detecting the really criminal, as well as in protecting the liberty on the subject. It was a court of record, and the coroner was sworn to do his duty as the representative of the Crown, while the jury were also sworn to discharge their duty irrespective of the coroner, without fear, favour, or affection. Why, then, should the coroner's court stop short when they had ascertained the cause of death, and that death had resulted from the criminal act of another? There was no law requiring the coroner's court to stop at that point, while there was law as well as custom to justify a coroner and jury in going beyond that point. The statute was the 4th of Edward I., and until after that act was passed there were no justices of the peace in this country,—coroners, lieutenants, and sheriffs being the conservators of the peace. Since that statute there was no act which deprived the coroner's jury of the power of finding out a criminalr and it was his opinion that coroner's juries would violate their oaths if they stopped short simply at the cause of death when they found that death had resulted from criminality. Of late years difficulties had been thrown in the way, in the metropolitan districts in cases of homicides, in having accused persons before juries, although it was done all over England besides. Since he (Mr. Wakely) had been in office that difficulty had frequently occurred. When Lord Normanby was Home Secretary he had an interview with him upon the subject. He concurred in the propriety, but did nothing; and there was a conflicting jurisdiction in the case of an accused person between the coroner and the magistrates. Lord John Russell also concurred, but did nothing. Sir James Graham procured the presence of suspected persons. With Sir George Grey he could do nothing. To Mr Walpole no application was made, or he believed it would have been successful. His last appeal was to Lord Palmerston. His Lordship had listened with the greatest attention to all that was urged, he said but little, but he did a great deal, which was far better. ("Hear, hear," from the jury.) His Lordship truly remarked, that being new in office, he was not exactly acquainted with the powers that he could exercise. But his Lordship had a most powerful mind, and could grasp such a question as this with great facility, and there could be no doubt that his Lordships conclusions would be just. (Hear.) The learned coroner here alluded to the limited powers under the statute law, vested in police magistrates, as compared with the coroner's court; while he regretted the limited powers of the former, he could dot be blind to the superior power of the latter. The magistrate had no power to order a post mortem examination, whereas the coroner could issue his warrant for that purpose; under the same authority doors could be broken open and walls dimolished. But a magistrate could not carry on an inquiry without coming to the coroners court; whereas the latter tribunal, without appealing to any other authority, could go into graveyards and cemeteries, and even break open churches and get dead bodies from the vaults, in order to forward the ends of justice; but the magistrates possessed no such power. Therefore would he (the coroner) ask why the powers of this court should be fritted away, and give to another court powers which the statute did not sanction? Sure he was, that when it was borne in mind the protection that this court afforded to the weak against the strong, the bulk of reflecting persons would be in favour of it. (Hear.) But now arose the question as to what course was to be pursued to bring all parties to an understanding? He was aware that in his district, numbering a population of 900,000, the feeling at the non-production at coroner's inquests of the accused parties was one of almost general indignation. Surely no citizen could be content to sit by and see his fellow-man have no opportunity of confronting his accusers. There could be no doubt that the presence of the accused person had a most salutary effect, more especially upon the mind of the prejudiced or evil-disposed witness. In the present case Lord Palmerston had done no mare than his duty; at the same time, he had not done less than his duty, which was saying a great deal for a public man; and he had no doubt the jury would take the earliest opportunity of letting Lord Palmerston know that they were fully alive to the benefits his Lordship had conferred upon them by the facilities he had offered in his present case for the production of the prisoner before his accusers. By such a proceeding no one could be injured, except, indeed, the person that ought to suffer—the guilty party. (Hear, hear.) And, with regard to the power of the noble Viscount in this manner, he (the coroner) had no doubt, for the powers vested in the Secretary of State under the statute were immense. The coroner concluded by expressing a hope that, for the future, all antagonistic feeling between two tribunals which ought to act in mission and concord would be at an end.

The Wreck of the Victoria Steamer.

The unfortunate steamer Queen Victoria is at present perfectly upwright on a sandy bottom, about 400 yards from Baily Lighthouse. It is thought that her cargo is quite undisturbed, and that she can be easily raised. A flagstaff and buoy have been placed over her.

The following account of the disaster we take from the Dublin Freeman's Journal:

The cabin passengers were in bed, and, being awakened by the shock of the collision, rushed half dressed, and some almost in a state of nudity, upon the deck, when, to their horror, they found the ship fast going down. The steerage passengers, affrighted and dismayed, were running in wild confusion about the deck, vainly seeking for some mode of escape—husbands were looking for their wives, wives were clinging to their husbands, and mothers, clasping their helpless children to their breasts, were uttering impassioned prayers to heaven for succor and for mercy.

The dark waves dashing round the vessel, the snow falling in thick masses, "making darkness visible," the supplications for help, the frenzied shrieks of despair, and the fearful confusion that prevailed on board the unfortunate ship, all combined to constitute a sense of the most agonizing and appalling character—enough to unnerve the stoutest heart. The captain, the first mate and the other officers, preserved their presence of mind, and endeavoured to keep order, so that the passengers and crew might have a better opportunity of effecting their escape; but such was the alarm and excitement, and so short the period that elapsed between the collision and the final destruction of the vessel, that their efforts proved quite unavailing. The confusion increased every moment, the cries for assistance became louder and louder, and a general rush was made toward the ship's boats.

The starboard quarter boat was immediately filled by a number of the passengers, but, in the hurry and confusion of the moment, proper care was not taken to secure the ropes, and the great weight caused the boat to slip from her davits into the sea, when she instantly swamped, and all in her perished. The larboard quarter boat was then lowered, fortunately with more success. It contained seventeen persons, including Mr. Duffy, Queen's square, Mr. Walsh, of Athy, Kildare, Mr. Charles Ralph, shipowner, of Wicklow, of whose humane and courageous conduct we cannot speak too highly. On reaching the water, it was found the boat was leaking fast, and must have gone down in a short time were it not for the coolness and presence of mind of a young lad, who, having searched with his hand, found that the plughole was open, and immediately thrust his fingers into it.

At this time the boat was almost immediately under the sides of the sinking ship, the bulwarks of which were crowded with the passengers, whom the captain was seen endeavouring to quiet and pacify. Some of them, however, leaped into the sea, and were instantly drowned. Mr. Walsh, whom we have mentioned as being in the boat, saw his wife clinging to some of the woodwork of the vessel, and called upon her to leap down, but Mr. Ralph cried out, "For God's sake, don't jump down, or you will surely be drowned; hold on, and we will return for you in a few minutes." They had no idea at that moment that the vessel was so near her final destruction, but in a few minutes afterwards she went down bodily, bow foremost, and the unfortunate lady, and nearly all who remained on board, were lost.

Up to the very latest moment the captain was seen upon the deck endeavouring to calm the agitation of the passengers, and to direct their exertions into the proper channel for the preservation of their lives; and it is supposed that when the vessel took her final plunge he went down with her, together with the first and second mates, who clung to their ship to the last. In the meantime the boat, which could not hold another person, was shoved off; the water was baled out with a hat, and Mr. Ralph, and a young man-of-war's man, named Kegg, being the only persons that could row, seized the oaes, and after severe exertion, ultimately succeeded in landing fourteen persons on the rocks about half a mile below the wreck.

Undeterred by the danger of the enterprise, and intent only on saving as many lives as possible, Ralph, Kegg, and the young lad, who still continued to stop the plughole with his finger, rowed back to the scene of the disaster, when they found the *Queen Victoria* had gone down, her masts alone being visible above the water. Twelve or fourteen persons were clinging to those with all the tenacity of despair. Ralph and his companions took five off the foremast, and were proceeding to relieve those upon the mainmast from their position, when the steward of the Queen Victoria, who was one of them, cried out, "Don't mind us, my dear fellow, the boats of the Roscommon will pick us up." On turning round, Ralph perceived at a short distance the Roscommon steamer, the boats of which had already picked up several persons, and were proceeding as fast as possible to render further assistance.

The following narrative from one of the survivors, Mr. Walsh, of Athy, County Kildare, is published in the Freeman's Journal of Saturday morning, February 19th.—"I was one of the cabin passengers of the *Queen Victoria*, with my wife and several others. I went to bed about five o'clock, as I thought I was getting sick. My wife went to bed about an hour after. We had a good and favourable passage, and all went well until about half past two, when I heard a crash. I arose at the moment, my wife giving a scream, and saying, 'What is that?' I replied, 'Nothing—don't be alarmed.' She then asked what o'clock it was? I took the watch from under my head and it was exactly half-past two. I went out upon the quarter deck, having my shirt and trousers on.

There appeared to be a great alarm and confusion, and the people were runningabout the deck and screaming. I think it could not have been more than a minute from the time I heard the crash until I was upon the quarter deck, where I saw the captain, just as I had seen him when leaving Liverpool, fully dressed. He appeared to me to be quite sober, but rather agitated. I then saw the lighthouse, and the mountain covered with snow as plain as possible. We were so close to the rock that I am sure if the vessel had been allowed to remain where she was, every soul on board could have been saved. The snow was clearing off at the time, and I think the accident would not have occurred if a proper watch had been kept up. On seeing our dangerous position, I returned immediately to the cabin, and told my wife to dress herself but not be alarmed.

When she was dressed we went out on the quarter deck, and found the ship filling with water. My wife clung to me with her arms round my neck, crying out, 'Lizzy, Lizzy, Lizzy,' meaning her child, about four years of age, who was at home in Athy. I then saw a sailor lowering one of the quarter deck boats, which appeared to be full of people. He let the tackle rope go, as I thought, in rather an angry manner, and before the boat reached the sea it was capsized, and all fell into the water. I believe they all perished, with the exception of two soldiers, who I saw on board the Roscommon. The last time I saw my wife we were embraced in each other's arms—she pushed me away from her, and said, 'Mike, save yourself for the sake of the child, and leave me to God, for God will protect me.' I never saw her afterwards, or at least I do not recollect it.

Some say that I called to her afterwards to jump into the sea, but have no recollection myself of having done so, or of having seen her after we parted on the deck; my distress of mind was so great that all was confusion to me after partiug with my wife. I think I got down into a boat by the tackling rope, but was quite stupified. I just recollect being in the small boats with others. My hat was taken off my head to bale out the boat, and, after a long and severe struggle, through the exertions of Mr. Duffy, Queen square, and Charles Ralph, shipowner, of Wicklow, we reached the land a little below the wreck. Fourteen of us were landed there, and three others, Mr. Ralph, Mr. Kegg and another person, whose name I do not know, put on to sea again, with a view of making the Roscommon, for the purpose of getting their boat plugged, as she was making water fast when we were landed on the rock. They returned back again to the wreck, and saved five or six more who were clinging to the masts and rigging.

We were on the rock about an hour and a quarter before any assistance came to us. One of our party struck a match and lighted a piece of tow, and waved it round as a signal of distress. After which a boat belonging to the Roscommon bore dow to us, and some one asked "How many is there?" We cried out, fourteen. They said, "Don't rush upon us or we will be all lost!" We said, "No, we will do as you tell us." They came in close to the rock, and asked were there any females amongst us? We replied "two," and they took them first. We went according to their directions, and they brought away seven of us in the first instance of whom I was one, and put us on board the Roscommon. The captain and crew of that vessel behaved most kindly to us. The boat returned to the rock for the other seven, whom they brought safely to the steamer.

Later Particulars.—The following are the names of the cabin passengers, as they appear in the waybill of the *Queen Victoria* from Liverpool, on the 14th instant:—Mr. and Mrs. Walsh; Mr. Lipman, Mrs. Scott, Miss Arthur.

There were, it is thought, three or four more cabin passengers, whose names are not known.

The following is the nearest calculation to the number of passengers that can be obtained:—

Deck passengers, adults	70
Ditto children	2
Crew, about	21
Cabin passengers, at the most	15
	108
The number saved is	53
Total loss of life	55

The Hon. Mr. Seward declared in his place in the Senate at Washington, on the 28th ult., that they were on the brink of such disasters from the prevalence of the railroad mania in the United States, as befel the monetary interests of Great Britain many years ago, when Mr. Hudson figured as the great promoter of such schemes.—The fluctuations of the stock mart, the immense prices obtained for real estate, and the heavy importations and revenues at the port of New-York indicate the near approach of a collapse. The correspondent of the New York Courier says, "if this view be the correct one, the time is a peculiarly inappropriate one for further experiments in free trade. All depends upon the influence which guide Gen. Pierce.—It is stated that he has held long interviews with the Hon. R. J. Walker, author of the tariff of 1846, and more recently peripatetic apostle of a yet more extended system of free exchanges. Whatever modification of the tariff laws may seem desirable to the President elect, will be carried."

Active preparations are being made at St. Catharines for an early and busy navigation. The Constitutional says, "nearly all the vessels laying up in the canal have been chartered for the ensuing season—freights will be high, and everything in the shape of a vessel will be put into operation. Should the weather continue as favorable as it has for the last few days, the canal will be clear of ice by the middle of the month."

The Belgian paper, 'L'Emancipation,' mentions that a root has been discovered by the director of the Museum of Industry, in that place, destined to take the place of the potatoe. It is called in scientific language "latirus tuberosus," by the peasants, the earth mouse, on account of its form, and the earth chestnut on account of its taste.—This plant exists only in some localities of Lorraine and Burgundy. The latirus has never been cultivated, and it is thought that it will attain, with cultivation, the size of the potatoe. The French peasants have a prejudice against cultivating it, because they say it walks under ground, and leaves the place it is planted in to go into the neighboring field. The fact is, that it grows in a chaplet, of which the bulbs are arranged along a root running horizontally, of which the two extremities are very rarely found, so that on taking by the under tubercles it continues its growth in front, which gives rise to the saying that if the plant had only time enough it would make the tour of the world. It is also called the Wandering Jew of the vegetable Kingdom.

The new territory of Washington, created by the last Congress, comprises that part of Oregon which lies north of the channel of Columbia River, to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, to the top of the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by missionary stations, not exceeding 640 acres to each, together with the improvements, expressly confirmed to the Missionary Societies respectively which established the same. Stations that were so occupied prior to the passage of the Act organizing the Territory of Oregon, are also confirmed to the Societies which established them, even though they have since been abandoned.

A letter dated London, Feb. 26th, from Elihu Burritt, is published in the Evening Post. He says the cheap ocean postage movement is making great headway in England, and it is reported that about the last of April, the Right Honorable T. M. Gibson will bring forward his motion for the measure in the House of Commons. It will be seconded by Hon. C. B. Adderly, a member of the opposite party, and thus be free from political opposition.

Napoleon's Will Surrendered to France.

The last will and testament of Napoleon Bonaparte, on the 17th inst., were delivered over to the French Government at the request of the Queen's advocate, speaking for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Prerogative Court, London. The application was heard argued as a point of law, and decided like an ordinary case in favor of the applicant. Napoleon's will therefore, will be transferred from the British Court to the custody of his own countrymen, and this proceeding, following on the translation of his remains, may be said to extinguish the last record of his detention. The London Times says:

"Napoleon expired in the British possession of St. Helena, on the 5th of May, 1821, leaving property to the amount of some £600 within the proper jurisdiction of the Court in question. In the month of August, 1824, his will with seven codicils, was duly proved by the Count de Montholon, one of his executors, and deposited in the registry. The question now, was whether, conformably to law and usuage, it could be taken from this registry and surrendered to the keeping of others. Lord John Russell, in whose name the application was preferred had communicated his intentions of delivering the will to the French Govetnment, and he put in an affidavit to the effect that the whole proceeding was based upon grounds of public policy. The judge, however, characteristically observed, that "public policy" could not be allowed to determine of itself the decision of an English Court, but that the authority of the Court to act in the first place, and in the next the warrant for action proved no easy matter. A search into precedents disclosed only three cases in which assent had been given to similar applications, and three cases were certainly wanting in precise analogy. However, a doubt existed, and it was turned, as it should have been, to the advantage of the application and satisfaction of a neighboring state. Substituting merely "the legal French authorities," in place of the "French Government," as the parties to whom the will should be transferred, Sir John Dodson made the requisite order for its delivery from the registry of the court, and the last testament of the first French Emperor will now find its proper place in the archives of France."

The Woodruff Bank and the Eastern Bank of West Killingley, both purporting to be situated in Connecticut, but really owned and operated by a New York broker, have failed. They were engaged chiefly in Western business, and like many other shaving shops, calculated for operations in another meridian.

The New York Aldermen.—The New York Aldermen and Assistants who voted for the Broadway Railroad Bill were arraigned on Saturday, and fined $250 each, and costs amounting to a hundred each, except Alderman Sturdevant who in addition, has all imprisonment of fifteen days, and Alderman Smith who having made an apology and goes free.

NEWS OF THE MORNING,

By Telegraph & Otherwise.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, March 18.

Last night the House continued in Committee on the Representation Bill.

The divisions of Counties of L. Canada were considered, and very little opposition was made to the amendments of the Government, which remodel the divisions first proposed by the bill.

To-night, after the transacting of some routine business,

Mr. Morin moved a call of the House on Wednesday next, for the third reading of the Representation Bill.

Mr. Smith (Frontenac) and Sir A. McNab objected to the call being made at so early a date, and contended that it was customary to give longer notice.

Mr. Hincks replied. The attempt at opposition was rather to defeat the bill, or put the members to inconvenience who were in favor of it. The motion was carried.

The House went again into committee on the Representation Bill, and details of divisions of Counties are being discussed as the report leaves.

Washington, March 12.

Some little alarm has been felt here by prudent and observing men, even among conservative Democrats, as to the increasing tendency of events, and of Democratic sentiment, toward a collision with Spain and England. The Senate debates during the late Congress, and during the present extra session of that body have tended to stir up a new feeling. All the speeches of Mr. Mason, have war for their principal topic. Considerable interest was felt in Mr. Mason's speech of yesterday, and the speech was utterly insiped with the exception of some allusions to war! war!

The leaders of the party of Young America are here, and they were infinitely disappointed with Mr. Mason's tameness. He did not urge the war point. They say he has taken the back track, and is no longer to be depended upon. Mr. Douglass is also suspected and denounced by Young America. They say he gave up Cuba, and has relapsed into old fogyism.

New York Markets.

New York, March 18.

Ashes.—Market hardly so firm for Pots, sales at $4,75 a 481¼, and Pearls $5,62½.

Flour, &c.—Little variation in low grades Western and State flour Little doing for export—holders firm. Canadian quiet and nominal. Sales Western Canal 5,400 bbls at $4-68¾ a 4,75 for common to straight state, $4,87 a 5,12½ for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indianna, $4 94 a $5,12½ for common to good Ohio. Southern flour without change, sales 1000 bbls, at $5 a 5,25 for mixed to straight brands, and $5,75 a 6,85 for fancy brands.—Rye flour easier, sales $150 bbls. at $4,25 for fine. Corn meal easier, sales 400 bbls. at $3 for Penn., $3,12½ a $3,18¾ for Jersey.

Grain. Wheat easier and more active for export. Sales 47,000 bushels white Ohio and Michigan about 115. Rye scarce, sales at 92 a 93 for good Western. Barley quiet, sales 67 a 72 common to prime. Oats in good demand, sales at 47 a 49 State and Western, and 44 a 46½ for Jersey. Corn less active, sales 20,000 bushels 59 a 61 unsound, 62 a 63 Southern mixed, 62 a 64½ White Southern, 67 for Deveereaux White, and 65 a 65½ for Southern yellow.

Provisions.—Less doing in Pork. Market firm. Sales 300 bbls 15,87½ a 16 for new mess, 15,25 soft mess, 14,62½ a 14,75 do prime. Beef in limited demand, and country of ordinary quality heavy and unsaleable.—Sales 200 bbls at 5,25 a 9,75 country and city prime, 9,37½ a 10,75 country mess 13 repacked Chicago, 14 extra do Prime mess, 19, a 19,50 for Ohio. Cut meats, sales 12 bbls and tierces 9¾ a 10 Hams, 6¾ shoulders.—Lard firm, sales 200 bbls and tierces at 9¼ a 9½ good prime. Butter in good demand, sales at 13 a 16 for Ohio, 16 a 22 State dairies. Cheese selling 8 a 6

Money.—In demand, 7 a 8 per ct. for 1st class short paper and call loans. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109 a 109½

DIED.

In Howard, on the 28th of February last, Mr. Edward Mitton, aged 63 years.

In the Township of Raleigh, on the 2nd instant, Mr. Isaac I. Dolsen, aged 78 years.

At Montreal, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Fanny Kirkpatrick, aged 63 years.

At Beauharnois, on the 9th instant, Elizabeth Forister, relict of the late John Cowan, Cedars Village, aged 62 years.

In the Township of Melancthon, on the 21st ult., James Watson, Esq. the father-in-law of James Beachell, Esq., Provisional Warden of Grey, at the age of 69 years.

AUSTRALIA!
Pioneer Line of Monthly Packets.
THE CLIPPER BARK "OREGON,"
Capt. Thos. A. Higgins,
WILL succeed the *Euphrasia*, as eighth ship of this well established Line, and sail positively between the 20th and 25th of March from New York to Melbourne direct. The *Oregon* will be succeeded by first-class Ships, to sail on or about the 20th of each month during the year. Intending emigrants can obtain information by application to any of the advertised Agents:
R. W. CAMERON,
116 Wall St. New York.
March 16, 1853.

THE FIRST ARRIVAL.
NORTH GRAVES & MADDEN have just received this morning a good Assortment of English Gold and Silver Hunting Levers. Also, a good Stock of new fashioned Brooches and Bracelets of the latest style. Persons wishing to supply themselves with any of the above articles would do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.
NORTHGRAVES & MADDEN.
P. S.—A good Assortment of gentlemen and ladies' Dressing Cases and Writing Desks for Sale.
Kingston, March 17, 1853.

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.
THE THIRD ASSEMBLY will be held at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1853.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.
CLARK HAMILTON,
Sec. & Treasurer.
March 17.

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
THAT DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE in Wellington Street, lately occupied by J. Mowat, Esquire. Apply to Smith & Henderson, Solicitors, Princess Street.
Kingston, March 12th, 1853. 60

Auction Sale by Catalogue
ON TUESDAY, the 22nd March, and following Evenings, at the Stores (*Corner of Brock and Wellington Streets*) lately occupied by S. W. Scobell.
John R. Lerison, of New York, has consigned to the Subscriber a choice collection of OIL PAINTINGS, being specimens of some of the best Artists in France and the United States, in rich gilt frames; also, Ladies' Papier Machie Work-tables, Stands, and Portfolios; Drawing-room Clocks and Time Pieces, richly ornamented. Gold and Silver Watches, Guard Chains, Lockets, Rings, Shawl-pins, &c
A very choice collection of BOOKS, among which will be found some of the best Standard Works, English and Douay Bibles, Catholic Prayer Books, &c.
Two six octave Rosewood PIANOFORTES will be offered for sale.
Catalogues of the above Sale will be ready for issue on Friday, the 18th instant, when the above collection will be open for public view, to which the citizens of Kingston and the inhabitants of the surrounding country are respectfully invited.
☞ Sale to commence each evening at half past six o'clock precisely.
WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, March 16, 1853. 64

FOR SALE
THE TAVERN STAND known as the "St Lawrence Hotel," on the Market square
For terms and particulars apply to
R. N. GARRATT,
Or J. J. WHITEHEAD.

LOST,
ON last Saturday Evening, between Mr. George Mink's and the Kingston Brewery and Distillery, a Black Oil Cloth BAG, containing Papers, &c., the property of S. Baker. Whoever shall leave the same at the Office of the Kingston Brewery and Distillery, will be suitably rewarded.
JAMES MORTON.
Kingston, March 14, 1853.

NEW MUSIC
Just Received at the "Golden Lyre."
THE Prima Donna Waltzes, by Jullien.
T. P. B. Quadrilles, by Murdoch.
A. MURDOCH.
Kingston, March 14, 1853.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to Gardeners, Agriculturists, and others, that, encouraged by the patronage extended to him in past years, he has this season imported a much larger Stock than formerly, of English and American
Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.
A number of new kinds of Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots, Mangold Wurtzels, Onions, Peas, &c., have been received, and all the varieties will be found perfectly fresh and true of their kinds, none being offered for sale unless previously proved to be good.
☞ Catalogues may be obtained at the Drug Store.
E. W. PALMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Market Square.
Kingston, March 16, 1853.

County Agricultural Society.

AN ADJOURNED Quarterly Meeting of the County of Frontenac Agricultural Society, will be held at the Court House, in Kingston on Saturday, the 26th March. The attendance of members is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

THOS. GLASSUP,
Sec'y. & Treas.
March 12th, 1853. 61

What the Nova-Scotians Think.
[From the Halifax Sun, Sept. 24, 1849.]
We have never had any great faith in "quack medicines," as they are called; but at the same time, we think it quite possible many of these contain those properties, which from their beneficial influence on the constitution, have led to the many published laudatory certificates in their behalf. We have now to speak of our own experience. Last winter, for a length of time, we suffered from a heavy cold caught in the early part of the season—our cough being violent and harrassing and more from curiosity than anybelief in its virtues, we procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam; and we are free to confess, that ere we had swallowed its contents, in fitful doses as prescribed, cough and cold had left us. As the Agent for the Proprietor of this valuable medicine is now in this City, we mention this fact in proof of its qualities, that he may have our testimony, be the value of it what it may, to add to that of others similarly benefited.
[From the Boston Mercantile Journal.]
This medicine, coming from a respectable source, and carefully prepared by an experienced and skillful physician, is received by the public with confidence. Its efficacy has been proved in many obstinate cases of disease, and its fame has rapidly extended. It has been extensively used in every part of the country, particularly in the Middle and Northern States; and strong testimony from intelligent and highly respecuable persons, has been adduced in favor of its merits as a remedy for Colds and Coughs, Affections of the Chest, Diseased Liver, &c.
LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.
The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.
Also the signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.
For Sale at E. W. Palmer's, Market Square, Kingston.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
Via Royal Mail Steamers to Boston, thence per Railroad.
JUST ARRIVED AT—
DEYKES & CO'S
Spacious Wholesale and Retail Stores, Kingston,
Gentlemen's Paris and London Hats, Men's, Boy's, and Children's Caps.
LADIES' FANCY DRESSES,
Comprising,—Alpacas, French Bareges, Mousselines-de-Laine, Printed Long Cloths, &c., &c.
To our Extensive Stock of ROOM PAPERS, *we shall, as usual, continue to make large additions.*
By the above Route, Fresh Supplies of New Goods are expected Weekly.
N. B.—A general assortment of FAMILY MOURNING.
DEYKES & CO.,
Importers and General Dealers in Dry Goods.
Kingston, March 18, 1853. 62-1mo

Sale in Bankruptcy.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of March, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M., will be Sold, at the BANKRUPT COURT, Montreal, the following LANDS, belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of E. HACKETT and WM. DICKINSON, viz:

Lot No. 2, Fifteenth Range