THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or Five Dollars, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

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.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1853.

Letters.

J. W. Peru, Ill.; J. W. Coburg, with remittance; A. & E. New York; P. M. London, C. W.; J. E. R. Grafton, with remittance; P. M. Napanee; Dr. C. Napanee.

The Clergy Reserves.

"The Clergy Reserves never can be secularized without the aid of the French Canadians. Many of them regard Church property as absolutely sacred—that is, if it is the property of the Catholic Church; and most of them have been taught to believe, that as the Church lands of Lower Canada were held altogether on a different tenure to the Reserves of Upper Canada, they were perfectly secure. Mr. Peel and the Colonial Secretary, when advocating in the Imperial Legislature the justice of allowing Canada to legislate on the Clergy Reserves, contended that the Bill would just place the Reserves on the same footing as the Clergy lands of Lower Canada, and cited authority to show that the Church lands of Lower Canada are now and have been under the control of the Provincial Legislature."—*Hamilton Cayadian.*

*** The above are very sensible truths of the ablest Clear Grit organ, and although the writer strives in after part of his article to do away with their efficacy, yet there is too much in them to be frittered away by ingenious sophistry. The plain fact is this, "the Clergy Reserves never can be secularized without the aid of the French Canadians!" And so surely as these same French Canadians help the "Clear Grits" to despoil the Protestant Church, so surely will the Clear Grits attempt the spoliation of the Catholic Church—and succeed. The *Canadian* argues that the Clear Grits have no right to do this wicked thing. Bosh! What do the Clear Grits care about right? Might is their doctrine.

The £35,500 By-Law.

To the Editor of the *British Whig*.

Mr. Editor,—Allow me to say through your columns to the rate-payers of these Counties, that the County Council at its recent session took the course pointed out by an Act passed November, 1852, and organized a By-Law to loan the above sum, and that they will be called upon in next April to vote yes or no on said By-Law.

The Provincial Act cannot be generally known under which said loan is to be raised; therefore I shall be more pardonable for giving my views concerning the loan, the law, and its effects. The electors will be told by the visionary and interested, that by this Act railroads, harbors, canals, roads, and bridges can be built without cost to the Counties. Look as I will, I cannot see that the Counties will be benefitted by loaning this amount under the restrictions of the Provincial Act: the interest on the loan will amount to about nine per cent.; two per cent. of this amount is to form a Sinking Fund, that is supposed will pay off the principle in thirty years. Suffer me to apply the provisions of the Act to the loan that Fredericksburgh solicits. Clause 5, section 1, claims 8 per cent. on the £6,000, which is £480; clause 6 asks 5 per cent. on the £480, which is £24; now add the cost of collecting to those sums, and it will make about £520 to be paid yearly; multiply this sum by 30 (the time that the loan runs) and they will have to pay for their improvements as interest £15,600; and it is questionable if the original loan does not remain unpaid at that time. It is supposed that the tolls will pay the interest: let me select a road that should do it if any road in the Counties would. The Ernestown, Camden, and Sheffield road runs lengthwise of a populous county, over which the surplus produce of nearly three townships pass, and £4148 12s 10d; the highest figure offered for the gates in February was £121 10s for the year—not half the interest.

The 2 per cent. that creates the sinking fund is to be loaned, re-loaned, and traded on, so as to pay the principal in thirty years. It may do it; so may quails rain down. Will there be no leakage? This business must pay its own way: see clause 3, sec. 3. From whence are the salaries of the clerks to come, and expenses of the office—the expenses of issuing the debentures—the cost of turning them into money—the difference of exchange to pay up the interest half-yearly in London or elsewhere? All this will be drawn from said fund. Sinking funds do not always pay twenty shillings to the pound. Witness the sinking fund created by By-Law No. 76 of '48. £15,000 was to be issued in district debentures, and provisions were made to pay off the principal and interest by a sinking found. These favorable to that mode of raising funds for roads told the people that the fund would pay all in ten years. About six-fifteenths of the £15,000 was issued.—The sinking fund remains nearly as it stood when it was calculated to pay the £15,000 and interest, yet the share that has fallen to the Ernestown, Camden, and Sheffield road has only paid about five-ninths of the interest of the cost of said road. If the £15,000 had been raised and expended, how far short the sinking fund would have come of liquidating the principal and interest.

Does it look rational that Fredericksburgh would realize a profit in the expending of £6,000 this summer, and have £15,600 of interest to pay, and run a risk of having the sum loaned to pay up at the end of 30 years? Suppose that Township should raise for twelve years, by a tax, the sum of £500 per year, and apply it to their roads, would not the improvement equal the demand? Then no debt, the interest thereof demanded half-yearly by some foreign bondholder, would hang over them and cramp their energies. For thirty years they would escape being the bond-servants of Government; for clause 8 declares if "any municipality borrow any money under this act," they shall not contract another loan (unless the Governor and Council is willing) until the first is paid off. Whatever Municipality receives debentures from Government, if sold in England, will have no chance of redeeming them until matured, because money is not worth over 1½ per cent there, and those debentures will bear 6 per cent on their face; and if Australia, California, &c., continue productive that rate must lessen. Thirty years is a long period, many changes will be made in our physical and moral condition, and are the electors of these Counties so anxious to deprive themselves of the advantages of any circumstances that may turn up during that time?—that they will of their own free will tax themselves 9 per cent. to pay for a bribe by which their freedom is purchased? Think twice before you vote for this By-Law once. You will, if you accept this By-Law, have £35,000 to expend on improvements, and for which you and your children will have to pay bondholders the sum of £95,850. Would it not be better to let the bondbuyers keep their money and we expend the interest on our roads, instead of sending this enormous amount out of Canada? I am not averse to improving our roads, &c., but I am unwilling to enter into such a mad scheme to do it by.

Yours with due respect,
Ebenezer Perry.

Ernestown, March 23, 1853.

Civil and Religious Liberty.

SPEECH OF MR. DOHENY.

At the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on St. Patrick's Day, in New York, the toast of *Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World* having been given, Mr. Doheny of that city having been called on, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I believe it is generally understood that wherever Irishmen find themselves, on this anniversary, they indulge in joyous excitement. I would desire a more thoughtful moment to utter serious truths for which a scene of mirth is scarcely a fitting place. I had thought, indeed, that wherever *Civil and Religious Liberty* would be treated, it would be received with cordiality and without any reservation. Among our own people at home, where they were denied its enjoyment it used to be a favourite and most popular toast. There are, it seems, some of them, or at least some who affect to speak for them, who look upon it now as a dangerous sentiment. It is virtuous, true and holy where they demand it, but very questionable, at least, when they are called on to extend it to others. This is not my conception of *Civil and Religious Liberty*. I would grant such liberty when in the majority; I would insist on it when in the minority—not as a matter of prudence or convenience, to be modified by exigence or regulated by conventionality, but as a high and sacred principle, always and everywhere immutable, always and everywhere applicable, always and everywhere true, always and everywhere imperishable. It resolves itself into the great rule in which is comprised the whole code of Christianity—"Do unto others as you would have them do to you." This rule, wise and divine as it is, seems now exploded with certain very reverend lay teachers, who, in our day, assume to be apostles of religion. Lest there may here be any mistake, I will name them. They are, the inspired Editors of *The Boston Pilot, The Freeman's Journal*, and, though last and most contemptible, not the least treacherous and false, *The American Celt*. Each of these has been false at least to one creed and to many principles. They assume to dictate to every Catholic what he shall think, say and feel on policy, education, philosophy, science, art, everything which comes within the scope of Progress. It must be based on Theology. And that Theology, must, of course, be their Theology. And furthermore, it must be their Theology of to-day, and not their Theology of yesterday, which was very different, nor their Theology of to-morrow, which shall no doubt be different from both. I deny their right, their mission, and their sincerity. In religion they have neither authority nor opinion, because there is authority which in matters of faith has a right to pronounce an opinion. As to either authority or opinion, there is no difference between them and the rest of us. In other respects the difference is infinite. With me, religion is a conviction; with them, it is a trade. I feel it; they sell it. I base on it my hopes of eternal salvation; they derive from it their daily bread.

The say they are Republicans; and at the same time say that Republicanism must be based on Theology. These two things are incompatible. I can base my own conduct on my ideas of Theology, or Catholic doctrine, and be a Republican, and the better Republican, the sincerer a Catholic. But the moment I force others who differ with me to adopt the same Theology, I cease to be a Republican, and according to my convictions I cease to be a Catholic. I have heard the argument urged, you may tolerate dissent, but you are not free to allow the dissemination of "error." To disseminate error is not liberty. If there be any force in this argument then there is an end of "civil and religious liberty." Then too we may disuse a word; we have no longer need of "toleration." Man cannot be said to tolerate that in which he concurs. And when, in his own case, he decides what is error, he decides the question but he violates the rules of logic, of reason and of religion. If Mr. Greely and myself differ, and I believe we do as much as men can, and that a vast majority agree with me, and I think to say he should not inculcate his doctrines because they are "error," would he not have the same right to say my doctrines were "error," and if I persist and forbid his teaching because it is "error,"—error according to my own decision—would I not be an unscrupulous tyrant? Could not Nero trust "civil and religious liberty" in the golden house, after he had thrown the Christians to the wild beasts in the arena, and say, "they teach error, I have decided it is error, and I was bound to fling them to the tigers." If we are at liberty to judge what is error in our own case, has not he equally so? I may be answered, the Church has divine authority and is infallible. I acknowledge it, as one of her communion, in all matters of faith, but she can not enforce her doctrines on those who deny her authority, nor can she assume an authority which does not belong to her. She does not assume it. Those who do so, in her name, misrepresent her. She represents the works as well as the teaching of Divinity. To be Catholic is to be free, generous, merciful and pious. She accords but does not question the wisdom and divinity of the freedom of all creation. How sad it is for mankind that our kind friends of the Freeman, and the Celt, and the Pilot, were not present to suggest to the Creator the imperfection of his work. When He gave the winds the power to blow, and the waves to heave, and the rivers to rush, and the light to shine, and the rain to fall, and the dew to fertilize for the good and bad, and planted in the soul of man, and the growth of the forest oak, the eternal law of free will, and a free course of destiny; they might have told him "free will is error, and error cannot be tolerated." He could say in reply, "I hold in my hands the souls of men. The movements of a million worlds is the expression of my will; my breath is the harmony of the sphere; if you can improve my works, bring back an erring comet, give life to dead clay, or even tell what subtle power, acting from the will moves the spiders limbs inspires his little webwork, then, perhaps, I will withdraw the great prerogative of free will from you and the rest of mankind, at your desire and on your principles."

Is not this the language of Divinity which presumption can, if it would, read on all the Creator's work?

I desire to reconcile Catholicity and Creation, Catholicity and Nature, Catholicity and the Scriptures; I recognize in them one grand harmonious whole, one sublime expression of "civil and religious liberty." Equality is the great law of existence. It begins with God. The souls of men are a portion of his Divinity issuing from him as a source and recurring to him as an end. I demand as one of the conditions of my existence, the right to think, the right to speak what I think, the right to differ from my neighbour and still to walk with him hand in hand through life, the right to walk in the path of light myself, but not the right to plunge him into eternal darkness. I shall always insist on exercising the privileges of a man but always disclaim what belongs to Providence.

Another argument used now-a-days is this: "A Republic is good and wise and proper here, but elsewhere the people are unfitted for it." If this were true it would speak well for all other Governments, would it not? They have had their way for thousands of years, and the end, is man's true faculties are yet undeveloped. But it is not true. It is arrant cant. It reminds me of a saying attributed by an illustrious American writer to the Mayor of Vevay in Switzerland, I think in the Headsman. The Mayor was the representative of the gibbet and the stiff antagonist of education. "Education," says he in authoritive score, "that teaches our men to read bad books and men to forge false signatures—what can ignorant people want with education?"

Surely if argument could be conclusive this ought to be. And its correlative is what can slaves have to do with freedom? Yet the question could be put in other ways with equal significance. You may as well ask what has an infant to do with food? It never tasted any. Keep a man in a dungeon until he is seventy years old and then ask what he has to do with light? He never saw. No certainly, but to see is one of his natural faculties. So is freedom his natural condition. You fit him for it by its use. To say any people are unfit for freedom is to caluminate your species, yourself nature and the Creator. Within the circle to which I would extend civil and religious liberty may gather the human race. Let me conclude by proposing as a sentiment the expression of this wish.

"Republicanism everywhere without distinction of soil or clime or colour or creed."

Items of News.

Bytown, Prescott and Boston.—As an instance of the importance attached to the Provincial Trade by the Northern States, it may be mentioned that the merchants of Boston have resolved to subscribe $100,000 to the Bytown and Prescott Railway.

Sault Ste Marie Canal.—The Legislature of Michigan have taken hold of this work in earnest. The proposed length of the canal is 5,267 feet. The first lock entering from below the Falls is 300 feet, constructed to lift ten feet into a basin 450 feet long. Lock No. 2 is 300 feet, and constructed to lift 11 feet to another basin of 400 feet long and 130 feet wide. Then it runs on a dead level into Lake Superior, with only a floating gate intervening, where it finds from nine to twelve feet of water.

The County of Hastings Spring Show for Seed Grain, will be held at Belleville, on Saturday, the 10th of April. It will be a good opportunity to procure a change of seed, a thing which good farmers will not neglect.

It is said that Mr. William Jackson, M. P., is about leaving for Canada with 15,000 laborers, to carry on the railway undertakings in progress and projected here.

Coburg and Peterboro' Railroad.—A large additional number of men have arrived and gone out on the work. No less than twelve hundred will, we are informed, be here by the tenth of April—all experienced hands. Those who have seen the cuttings in Hamilton and Otonabee, speak in the highest terms of the progress made by the contractors. A letter was received last week from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, containing the official announcement of the approval of the town By-law.

James Cotton, Esq., has commenced an action against J. G. Bowes, Esq., for defamation, in which the damages are laid at £5000. The case will come on for trial at the next Assizes.

Toronto, March 24th.

The Propeller Ogdensburgh arrived in this harbor on Monday with a full cargo.—The consignees being Ross Mitchell & Co., Shaw Turnbull & Co., R. MacPherson,—Topping & Co., Moffat Murray & Co., R. Wrightman and J. Robertson. The value of the consignments to one of these firms alone exceeded £30,000. This is the first time the navigation between the two ports opened so early.

Welland Canal.—Since the close of navigation, numbers of workmen have been busily engaged on this canal in the construction of a second Tow-path. This necessary addition, with many improvements to the Locks, will be completed in a few weeks. The business done on this canal during the past few years, has elicited much surprise on all sides. Judging from the past, and knowing the endless resources of wealth which this country possesses, the time cannot be far distant when the Locks must be sufficiently enlarged to admit vessels of the largest class from Lake Superior to the Atlantic. The present large lamps fixed at each lock have been deemed insufficient for night work, and the Government have determined upon the adoption of gas lamps. The towns of St. Catharines and Thorold will be lighted with gas at the same time.

We learn from Philadelphia that the Counsel for Spring, on trial for the murder of two females, yesterday afternoon informed the prisoner that his case was hopless, and advised him to make a confession, and and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court. This is a very extraordinary case. The principal witness against the accused is his own son, who, the father asserts, committed the deed. Thus we find the one endeavoring to establish the guilt of and bring the other to the gallows—flesh and blood against its own. However, the son's evidence has been rendered in such a straigtforward manner, and is so carefully corroborated by circumstances, that there can be scarcely a doubt of the boy's entire innocence.

The decrees of the first Roman Catholic Council in Canada, which was convened in Quebec, have been approved by the Pope; in consequence of which they were publicly read from the pulpits, and have become virtually the ecclesiastical law of the land. One of the decrees prohibits secret societies. Catholics who have anything to do with them cannot obtain absolution for their sins. Another decree refers to the "mixed schools," which are pronounced "altogether dangerous." All the Catholics are bound to raise unceasing opposition against them. A Catholic Normal School is declared to be highly desirable, etc. The decree against mixed Schools is put alongside those prohibiting concubinage and houses of ill-fame, in the hope that such unfair association will bias the minds of the ignorant with the simple, and make them look upon these schools as something very immoral. Unfair as it appears, it is only in keeping with the policy of the Church of Rome. It remains to be seen whether the Italian Priest, who with the help of French bayonets, lords over a petty principality, will be able to carry his decrees into effect in Upper Canada, and close its free schools.—[Montreal Witness.

Canal Open.—The Chicago Journal says, the first boats from Lasalle, through the canal, reached that city on Saturday.—Navigation is fully resumed, and we may look for a great increase of business from that quarter speedily.

Oswego, March 4.

Canal Navigation.—The Albany Journal understands, upon enquiries in the proper quarter, that the intimations given out that the canal is to be opened on or about the 15th of April, are premature. It has not yet been decided at what time navigation will be resumed, as something yet depends upon the season, but it is scarcely to be anticipated before the 20th or 25th.

The Mayor of Toronto has been served at Quebec with a subpœna, to answer the Bill filed by the citizens against his worship and others, in reference to the £50,000 debentures.

New York, March 22.

The propeller City of Glasgow, from Liverpool, has arrived. She brings 360 passengers and full cargo.

Railroad Accident.

Buffalo, March 25.

As the P. M. trains on the Niagara Falls Railroad was coming up this afternoon, when two miles this side of Tonawanda, the axle of the first coach broke, throwing the train off the track. A truck broke loose dragging under the train and throwing everything into confusion. One of the coaches with its load of passengers brought up on its side in a neighboring field. Many of the passengers were bruised considerable, but fortunately none seriously. The ladies were obliged to be pulled out of the windows.

The railway news from England continues favorable. Arrangements are in progress to forward men and material by the earliest spring vessels. Mr Jackson has communicated with our banks, for the purpose of obviating any difficulties which may arise in consequence of the large Bills of Exchange expected to be thrown into market.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that Messrs. Nordheimer of Toronto, have just received their usual importations of new music.

Important from Nova Scotia.

We have late papers from St. John, received by the steamer Admiral, which contain information from Halifax, that a sort of compromise had been agreed to between the two parties in the Provincial Legislature, by which the projected system of rail roads at the Government expense and risk was abandoned, and the plan of proceeding by a private company to be incorporated by the Provincial Legislature, and aided by a large issue of government stocks, was to be substituted

This compromise was adopted in consequence of a declaration by Mr. Howe, the Provincial Secretary, and main supporter of the government project, that he could not advise to proceed with his proposition, with the support of a house so nearly divided; and that under the circumstances, he would abandon it, and give his support to the company policy. He said that he would use his best efforts to mature as perfect a measure as possible. Mr Johnson on the other side said that he would meet the government in the same spirit. The outlines of a bill had in consequence been agreed on, which it was thought would be adopted for the organization of a company, to build 320 miles of rail road, as soon as a certain amount of stock should be subscribed, to which the Province is to loan, in debentures, £3000 per mile for the Trunk Road, and £2000 per mile for the branches, and a mortgage of 20 years.—[Boston Advertiser.

The Halifax Colonist has information, that Messrs. Jackson & Co., contractors for the European and North American Railway in New Brunswick have notified the government of the Province that the stock for the building of the road is all provided in England, and that the Provincial guarantee, or loan of credit will not be required for any portion of the line.

Mr. Howe, says the "Quebec Mercury" stated in the Assembly at Halifax, on Friday the 4th instant, that he received a communication by the last steamer from England—which he was not at liberty to lay on the table, to the effect that the British Government were about to grant half the funds necessary to construct that portion of the inter-Colonial Railway which lies between Miramichi and Riviere du Loup.

The Nova Scotian Government has withdrawn its Railway Bills, under which the Roads would have been constructed under Government superintendance, and consented to adopt the plan of the opposition which is analogous to the Canadian.

The Legislature of all the North American Colonies are now in session, and, with the exception of Newfoundland, they can interchange communications with each other almost instantaneously, on the subjects before them.

We learn from Quebec that Mr. Justice Bacquet is about to retire from the Bench of the Superior Court, and that the Hon. Mr. Caron will take his place.

Facts and Faticiæ.

Christianity in Rochester.—The young Bachelors propose to give a Ball at Minerva Hall, on Friday evening next, the 25th inst., that is to say, on Good Friday.

A bachelor is a person who enjoys every thing and who pays for nothing. Nevertheless, most men marry, at least in this country. Being married they should never trouble the enjoyments of the bachelor by fonding their wives in his presence, or by bestowing any manner of public tenderness upon them. There is nothing in worst taste. The bystanders are sure to be either envious or unhappy, for it is a bitter thing, as Shakspeare tells us, to look at happiness through another's eye; or they think the sentiment misplaced, and are disgusted. Every Benedict should economize the exuberance of his affection, and keep it to sweet tete a tete. He will want it before he gets to the end.

The Berlin police have just done a smart thing.—A Jew, occupying an old dilapidated house, in an obscure street, and suspected as a receiver of stolen goods, was secretly arrested during the night and carried off to prison. His shop, however, the police opened next morning, as usual, and a policeman, disguised a Jew, took up his position behind the counter, while several others of the force secreted themselves in the cellar. It was not long before customers began to make their appearance. They were politely requested to step into the cellar, where the owner of the store was busy and would make the trade. There the unspecting customers were seized, gaged and handcuffed, and kept till they could be conveyed at night, unobserved to prison. By this stratagem, the police succeeded in entrapping not only the chief professional thieves, with full evidence, but also several employers who were in the habbit of robbing their masters.

A man has to convey his wife and his mother-in-law, (poor fellow!) thereby making what is called in Massachusetts, a Lyun couple, 'two gals and a feller,' let him beware of offering an arm to each and walking sandwich between them. An offence against appearances which would not be tolerated, even in a serious male, accompanying two strong minded sisters from an anniversary meeting at the Tabernacle. The French have a happy phrase for this method; they call it going en pannier. The allusion is to the ass between his two loaded baskets.

It is related of Dr. Johnson, by one of his contemporary biographers, that at the time he was living with Cave, near Temple bar, and eking out a poor subsistence by writing for the ephemeral magazines of the day, he once inadvertently attributed Johnson's "Every man in his Humor" to Beaumont and Fletcher. The fatal paragraph appeared, and the wits of Grub street were in high glee at the blunder. In agony, the publisher rushed to Johnson, and implored him to suffer the blame to be laid on the printer. "Sir," said the sententious doctor, in his most imperioustones, "you are a fool. Error, like everything else, has its uses in the economy of the world. Had I not committed the mistake to which you refer, the crew of noisy babblers who are making merry at your expense and mine, would have been occupied in traducing some honest man's character. Be thankful, sir, that you have been afforded an opportunity of diverting their attention, and thus neutralizing their mischievous proponsities, which might be fatal to others, but can neither injure nor annoy a man of well regulated mind."

The Editor of the "British Whig" is again on his travels. His sketches, as usual, are clever and readable. If we were likely to follow him, we would take his journal as a guide book, as we should by that means be certain to know where to find a good dinner and a comfortable bed.—[Patriot.

"You didn't go to Cork, to-day, Paddy?"

"Och, no!" said Paddy; "I heard a gentleman say that there would be an eclipse of the moon here to-night, and I staid to see it."

Cleveland, March 21st, 1853.

No ice in sight except a narrow strip which is floating out. The steamer Southerner left this port yesterday morning for Dunkirk.

The North British Review. New York! Leonard Scott, & Co. We are indebted to Mr. Palmer, for the February number of this Review. The contents are—The Prospects of France, and the dangers of England; Scottish Philosophy; Sunday in the Nineteenth Century; European Navigators in Early Times; Litton on the Church; Progressive Aspects of Literature; The Universe and its Laws; The government of the East India Company; The Legal Profession and the County Courts.

NEWS OF THE MORNING,

By Telegraph & Otherwise.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, March 28th, 1853.

The Toronto Election Committee have agreed to report against Mr. Boulton, considering that the property in Montreal on which he qualified, was not worth £500 Sterling free from incumbrance.

Buffalo, March 28.

The Bridge of the Chautauque Creek, Westfield, broke down on Saturday while a load of cattle was passing; over twenty oxen were killed.

Baltimore, March 28.

An accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railway at 2 o'clock this morning. When about 70 miles west of Cumberland, the train ran off the track, killing eight passengers, and wounding others. The accident occurred when the train was descending a curve; the cars were thrown off, falling over 100 feet into the river, turning four summersets in the descent. They contained forty passengers.

New York Markets.

New York, March 28th, 1853.

Grain.—Only a moderate demand for Wheat, but holders do not offer freely. Sales 2400 bush prime white Ohio at 114, and 500 bush prime Genese 121 for milling. Rye quiet, small sales at 90, for River. Barley plenty and lower—we quote at 65 a 70. Oats in fair demand but heavy, 46 a 49 State and Western, 44 a 46 Jersey.—Corn less firm, particularly mixed and white and demand limited for the trade mainly. Sales 15,000 bush at 57 a 60 for unsound, 59 a 60 for Southern mixed, 60 a 62 do white, 64 to 65 Southern and Jersey yellow.

Provisions.—Good demand for Pork and market firm. Sales 850 bbls, 15,25 Western mess, 16,50 prime mess, 14 prime, and 17 for clear. Beef plenty, dull and heavy. Sales 160 bbls in lots 9,25 a 10,75 for country mess, 13 repacked Chicago, 14 extra do, 5 a 6,75 for prime. Prime mess quiet. Beef hams, sales 100 bbls at 15,50. Cut meat rather lower and plenty, sales 175 bbls and tierces 6 a 6½ for dry salted shoulders, and 6½ pickled do. Lard firm and in fair request in part speculative. Sales 500 bbls and tierces 9½ a 9¾ for good to prime. Butter steady and in good demand. Sales 10 a 16 Ohio, and 14 a 22 for State dairies. Cheese saleable, 8 a 9¾.

Stocks.—Market rather better and more active.—Erie RR. 2d Mortgage Bonds at 106¼, Reading RR. 89, Erie RR. 84¼, Harlem RR. 65¾, Hudson RR. 63¼.

Money.—Money is plenty at 7 per cent on call, and 8 a 9 on 1st class paper. Sterling Exchange inactive at 108¾ a 109.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. E.

Imports—per Sleigh from Cape Vincent.

March 23.—1 lot household furniture, 1 mare, Jas. Kavanagh; 40 kegs oysters, G. Shepard.

March 24.—5 boxes type, M. L. Pense; 4 bxs. clocks, Brown & Harty; 1 chest tea, Charles Hales; 1 pkg. books, E. W. Palmer; 70 kegs and 1 case and can oysters, George Shepard.

March 26.—1 trunk and 1 box straw and fancy goods, H. W. Rogers; 1 box goods, A. Pearsons; 2 cases saws, Jas. Morton; 10 boxes tobacco, John Carruthers; 5 bxs. and 5 bdls. hardware, Wm. Rudston; 45 coils cordage, J. D. Bryce & Co.; 5 cases and 6 bales goods, Brown & Harty; 2 chests tea, D. Sullivan; 1 case, E. P. Ross; 1 roll belting, James Morton.

Sixty tons of goods are now at Cape Vincent, waiting the means of transport to Kingston.

Exports—per Sleigh to Cape Vincent:

March 23.—513 sheepskins, 27 kegs of butter.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Monday, March 28, 1853.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ₩ cwt	0	12	6	to	0	13	9
Oats ₩ bush	0	1	7	...	0	1	8
Barley	0	2	4	...	0	2	6
Rye	0	3	0	...	0	3	4
Peas do	0	2	9	...	0	3	0
Potatoes do	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Turnips do	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Carrots & Beets do	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Onions do	0	5	0	...	0	6	3
Butter ₩ lb	0	0	7	...	0	0	8
Beef ₩ cwt	1	0	0	...	1	5	0
Pork ₩ do	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Ham & Bacon ₩ lb	0	0	5½	...	0	0	6
Mutton ₩ lb	0	0	3	...	0	0	3½
Veal ₩ do	0	0	3	...	0	0	4
Cheese per cwt	1	15	0	...	2	5	0
Eggs ₩ doz	0	0	9	...	0	0	10
Turkeys each	0	2	6	...	0	7	6
Geese each	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Fowls ₩ pair	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Ducks ₩ do	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Apples ₩ bush	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	6	...	0	2	6
Codfish ₩ lb	0	0	4	...	0	0	5
Hay ₩ ton	1	15	0	...	2	10	0
Timothy Seed bush	0	5	0	...	0	6	3
Clover Seed ₩ bush	1	15	0	...	1	17	6
Potashes ₩ Ton	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Wood ₩ cord	0	11	3	...	0	12	6

DIED.

On Saturday, the 19th March, George Lawrence, youngest son of Mr William Lawrence, of Loborough, aged 8 months.

On Monday, the 21st inst., Mrs. Wm. Sweeney of Picton.

In Toronto, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Smith, mother-in-law of Mr. Wm. W. Fox Slater, aged 75 years.

On Thursday, 24th instant, Isabella, wife of the Rev. James Grey, Wesleyan Minister, Perth.

At Quebec, 22nd inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mary Caroline Chambers, aged 47 years, wife of Mr. Gaspard Garneau, lumber merchant.

In Quebec, aged 71, on the 17th instant, Jane Manson, widow of the late Cornelius Adamson, Brewer, formerly of Montreal.

At his residence in Toronto, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Thomas Richard Brooke, in the 55th year of his age.

On March 11th, 1853, at Toronto, in the sincere hope of a glorious resurrection, at the last day, the Rev. John Callender.

At Hamilton, on the 20th instant, after a lingering and painful illness, Marianne Lee, wife of James C. Geddes, Esq., and third daughter of Henry Wyatt, Esq., aged 23 years.

On the 21st inst., James Nixon, Senior, late Serjeant Major of H. M., 12th Regt. Foot, aged 47 years.

FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers to LET his FARM, near Barrifield, in the Township of Pittsburgh, for a term of Fourteen Years, (possession to be given immediately, or during the month of April,) consisting of the Farm Dwelling House, Orchard and Garden, Two Barns, Sheep Fold, and sundry Outhouses, with over 200 Acres of Land, lying and situated on the East side of the Cataraqui River, East of the Road near the Village of Barriefield, within a mile and a half of the City of Kingston.

The Cottage West of the Road, and the Garden Plot near the Church, will be retained in the owner's hands.

This well known Farm is in a high state of Cultivation, well Watered and Fenced. The arable land is divided into twelve enclosures, suitable for a Sheep Farm, Dairy, Tillage or Grazing; about twenty-five acres ploughed last Fall, six of which had a good coat of Manure turned under. The Subsoil Plough was also used in six or seven acres of the Fall Ploughing.

This Farm affords a good opportunity for an experienced Farmer to invest his Capital.

Proposals to rent the above Property to be made in writing, with the names of two approved Sureties for insertion in the Lease, for the due payment of the Rent, Half Yearly.

Should the Farm not be Let before the 1st May next, the Dwelling House, Orchard and Garden will be rented separate.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Nicholas Cross, in the Village of Barriefield, or to the owner, on the Premises.

J. B. MARKS.

Barriefield, Township of Pittsburgh, near Kingston, March 26, 1853.

S. P. WHITE,

NO. 4, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

Importer of Cavendish, Cut and all kinds of Fancy Tobaccos.

*** Havanah, Principe, Cheroot, Regalia and other Cigars. Meerschaum Pipes, Fancy Clay do. Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipe Tubes, Fusees, etc. Fancy Snuffs in great variety.

☞ *A Large Assortment always on hand, Wholesale and Retail.*

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED—Havanah, Manellas, Cheroots, Principe Club, Londres and other Cigars.

Eldorado, Honeydew, Cavendish, Oronoko and Turkish Tobaccos—Cut and Plug.

Maccaboy, Scotch, Irish, Princes' Mixture, Rappee and other Snuffs.

Meerschaum Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

S. P. WHITE,
King Street, Kingston.

March 29, 1853.

Veritable Eau de Cologne.

THE Subscriber has just rpeceived a suply of Eau de Cologne, of a very superior quality in baskets, bottles, &c.

E. W. PALMER, Chemist.

Country School Master Wanted.

WANTED a School Master for a Common School, within four miles of Kingston. Apply to Mr. John M'Lean, Trustee, Front Road, Pittsburgh; or to Wm. Ferguson, Esq., Treasurer's Office, Court House, Kingston.

Kingston, March 28, 1853. 7s

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER

HAVE just received their SPRING STOCK of NEW MUSIC, consisting of the latest and most popular Songs, Polkas, Quadrills, &c., &c., Also, the newest Oratories, and other Sacred Music, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Toronto, 24th March, 1853. 7s

CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to Clean and Repair Gentlemens' Clothes on the most improved method, and on Reasonable Terms.

JOHN SWAIN.

Brock Street,
Kingston, March 29, 1853. 7s

STORRINGTON.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS & OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. HENRY BARTLIFF,

On Tuesday, the 5th Day of April,

The Property of the late Mr. THOMAS VINCENT OCKLEY, deceased, on the Premises of Mr. JOHN SHALES, near Mr. Wm. Lattemore's, Storrington, where they have been removed for the convenience of Sale, a large quantity of well seasoned Oak Plank, Spokes, Axletrees, Hubs, Rims, a large and general assortment of Wheelwrights' and Carpenters' Tools, New Wagon, Bay Mare, (rising 6 years old,) &c.—comprising 4,000 Feet Oak Plank, 1,000 Oak Spokes, 60 Wagon Hubs, (different sizes) a quantity of Axletrees, Oak Rims, Oak Scantling, a large assortment of patterns, a general and superior assortment of New Tools, Carpenter's Bench, Sleigh Turning Machine, Cross Cut Saw, Box Stove and Pipe, Tool Chest, &c.; a superior New Wagon; a Bay Mare, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive—Saddle and Bridle new, and numerous other articles.

The Auctioneer particularly calls the attention of the Trade to the superior quality of the well seasoned Lumber, Tools, &c., as well worthy of their attention.

Terms Cash. Sale at 11 o'clock, precisely.

HENRY BARTLIFF,
Farmer's Auctioneer.

Storrington, March 26, 1853.

Corporation of Quebec.

THE MANAGER of the Quebec Water Works will receive Proposals until the *Twenty-Fifth day of April* next, at Noon (with samples of the work), from such persons as can furnish the STONEWARE or EARTHENWARE pipes necessary to a complete system of TUBULAR DRAINAGE.

About 275,000 feet of Pipes will be required, in the following or similar proportions, viz.:—

4 inch	*Straight Pipe*, about	87,000	feet.
6 "	" "	41,500	"
9 "	" "	61,000	"
12 "	" "	63,500	"
6 inch	*Bends & Branches* about	7,000	"
9 "	" "	9,000	"
12 "	" "	1,000	"
Air Traps 3 ft. long, 4 inch bore		4,800	"

—ALSO,—

One Ring 6 inches long *for each Straight Pipe*, Bend Branch and Air Trap, with interior diameter ½ inch greater than the exterior diameter of the pipe to which it belongs, and the rings to be as thick as the pipes.

It is desirable that the Samples should be 3 feet long, with b