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 discontinuances to be in writing.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
TERMS.—*To City Subscribers* twelve shillings and six pence per annum, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings, if paid at the end of the year.
To Country Subscribers, ten shillings per annum, if paid in advance, or remitted by mail, within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and a sixpence if collected at the end of the year.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1853.

Correspondence of the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, March 23, 1853.

Since the departure of the last packet there has been great political agitation on the Turkish question, and a considerable fall in the funds, followed, however, by a sudden recovery.

The cause of the panic was an announcement from Paris that the French fleet had been hastily ordered to proceed to Constantinople, and that the English vessels of war in the Mediterranean, had passed the Dardanelles on their way to that city. The necessity of the movement was alleged to be caused by the overbearing demands in Russia, with reference to the respective claims of the Greek and Roman Churches, on the subject of the protection of the Holy Sepulchre. Prince Menschikoff, it was announced, had arrived from St. Petersburg with a pompous retinue, to demand that the claims of the Emperor Nicholas, as the head of the Greek Church, should at once be admitted, and that certain concessions recently granted by the Sultan to France, virtually bestowing upon her the protectorate of the holy places should be rescinded. According to rumor, he was to treat with no one but the Sultan, and even in that case was almost to confine himself to the presentation of an ultimatum, a large Russian fleet in the Black sea being apparently to act in case of refusal.

Under these circumstances, it would seem difficult to guess why England should mix herself up in the quarrel, and run the risk of war, for the sake of maintaining the pretensions of the Roman Church, when she seems menaced on all sides by a conspiracy of which that church is the promoter. Nevertheless our charge d'affaires at Constantinople, (Colonel Rose) lost no time in plunging into the thickest of the dispute, and in resorting to a step which, but for the exercise of superior discretion in another quarter, might have considerably increased the prevailing complication.

This step consisted in sending a summons to the English Admiral on the Mediterranean station, to pass the Dardanelles and repair at once to Constantinople. But, although a report immediately reached Paris that our fleet had consequently arrived, it has since transpired that the admiral did not consider that his instructions warranted him, under the circumstances alleged to comply with the request.—The strong demonstration, therefore, which the fiery zeal of Colonel Rose had so nearly brought about, was happily avoided, and this morning as a confirmation of the needless folly which would have characterized it, we have intelligence from Paris that the Moniteur, the French Government organ, has announced that according to fresh news from Constantinople, there is every prospect of an early and amiable settlement of the whole dispute.

Upon the first intelligence about the movements of the various fleets, Consols, which had stood for some time at 99¾, dropped to 99. A partial reaction, however, soon took place, and this morning, on the notification that a speedy adjustment is probable, they opened at 99¾. The original fall would have been much greater, but for the general belief that whatever may be the ultimate prospect of a collision between the European powers, there will be no actual danger of such an event until the true coronation of Louis Napoleon has taken place. In order that no opposition should be made to the Pope's visit to Paris, France will make every ordinary concession that may be required of her, and so long as this is the case, everything will go on quietly inasmuch as neither Austria nor Russia are likely to provoke war for the mere sake of doing so. Austria, although her army is chafing for active operations, is in too much peril from Lombardy to Hungary to venture upon gratifying its desires; while Russia on the other hand has no motive for provoking hostilities, her sole policy being to wait until by natural decay Turkey shall fall into her hands, at some moment when war will be raging elsewhere, and the prize can be seized without a conflict.

Apart from the Turkish question, there has been nothing during the past few days of the slightest interest. Austria persists in her demands against Switzerland, which are understood to comprise certain active measures of precaution against all refugees; but for the present the Republic has succumbed, and the blockade establishment between the cantons and the Austrian territories is consequently strictly upheld, to the ruin of the commerce of the respective districts. At Mantua, a notification is alleged to have been given by the Austrian commander that all further prosecutions for high treason will be abandoned, at which the inhabitants are described to have manifested unbounded enthusiasm. It merely means, however, that the courts martial have already done their work, and that the citizens may now breathe a little before another razzia is made upon them. From Marseilles intelligence has been received of the arrival of Madiai and his wife at that port, en route, it may be presumed, to England.

A meeting has been held at the Duchess of Sutherland's, to hear the report of the ladies' committee with regard to the completion of the address on slavery to the women of the United States, and the course to be adopted for its transmission. The number of signatures was stated to be 562,848, and the meeting were informed that Mrs. Stowe had expressed her readiness to make arrangements for the reception of the document, and for giving the utmost publicity to it in America. A first copy of Mrs. Stowe's new work, called "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," was produced upon the occasion.

On the evening of Saturday, the 19th, an alarming fire broke out in Windsor Castle, and raged for four or five hours. It was subdued, however, without having occasioned any serious loss of property, and was confined to one part of the structure, called the Prince of Wales tower. The Queen was present at the time, and the origin of the disaster was the old one of over-heated flues.

In the last accounts from Australia, it was mentioned that a system had become common of adulterating the gold dust with grains of false metal, sent out from Birmingham. This evil, which appears to have been carried on in a wholesale manner, will be likely to check the exportation of coin from this country for the purchase of gold, since no one will feel safe as to the character of the return he may get. Among the last arrivals, a considerable portion of the metal, instead of being found, as heretofore, to be worth £4 1s. per ounce, has yielded only about £3 14s. The discovery has attracted much attention. The diggers will pay dearly for the consequences, as the distrust will cause good and bad metal to be alike difficult of general sale among the dealers in the colonies.

Consols at the last date were at 99¾, and they have closed this afternoon at 99¾.

Public Meeting at Toronto.

TORONTO, April 5th, 1853.

NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE.—Yesterday evening, the St. Lawrence Hall was filled by an eager crowd. The meeting had been regularly called by requisition to choose a candidate for the Conservative party, and all was anxiety as to the result. The meeting was composed principally of the working classes, the gentlemen stayed away, and, we believe, treated and intend to treat the demonstration with entire contempt.

About eight o'clock it was moved that Mr. George Monro take the chair, and that Mr. Stotesbury act as Secretary, propositions which were favourably received. After reading the requisition, the chairman paused, and an interval of silence ensued. Nobody seemed willing to come forward, save one enthusiastic little man, who was not permitted, however, to indulge his oratorical aspirations. At last Mr. Richard Dempsey took the bull by the horns. He appeared on the platform and after some preliminary remarks plainly proposed that Mr. Ogle R. Gowan should be the Conservative Candidate at the approaching election. As soon as his meaning was thoroughly understood, tremendous shouts of anger and denunciation arose all through the Hall, mingled with cheers for Gowan, catcalls and every variety of sound which could be produced by human lungs, sticks or hobnailed shoes. Order was a little restored, and Mr. Nathaniel Reid seconded the nomination. Again there was a pause, and Dr. King appeared on the platform to announce that his relation Mr. Sherwood, had declared his intention of being a candidate, and that he would carry out that intention, whosoever should oppose him. This was received with cheers and hisses, and Mr. Gowan made his appearance. It was the signal for noise and confusion which continued for nearly an hour, during which time Mr. Gowan held his ground firmly, and with good humour. At length, after frequent attempts, he was allowed to speak. He blamed Mr. Sherwood for not consenting to leave the question of the candidateship to a majority of the Conservative electors—and declared that he would stand by the nomination of the meeting, or by any other decision of the Conservatives fairly taken. After some words from Mr. Councilman Romain, Mr. Carr moved, seconded by Mr. George Platt, that Mr. Sherwood should be the Conservative Candidate. The Chairman called for a show of hands, and although we thought it clear that Mr. Gowan had the majority, Mr. Monro could not decide the question, and he called on the two parties to divide to the right and left. The Gowan men went to the right, showing that nearly three-fourths of the persons present were in favour of the ex-Grand Master. Mr. Monro was still unwilling to see which way the majority stood, but ultimately declared that he thought the Gowanites had it. With endless series of cheers and groans, the meeting dispersed. It ought to be mentioned that although Mr. Gowan carried the majority of the meeting, he is not supported by many of the influential Conservatives. In fact, they hate him worse than they do a radical. He is an active and efficient canvasser, however, and he promised last night that the contest should be no child's play.—[Globe.

Account of the Great Fire at Windsor Castle.

[*From the London Times, March 21.*]

On Saturday night, March 10, a few hours after the arrival of the Royal Family at Windsor Castle, an alarming fire suddenly broke out in their private apartments, which are situated in the Prince of Wales' Tower. This tower overlooks Eton College and the terrace flower garden and slopes, which are so familiar to the daily readers of the *Court Circular*. On its ground floor stood the gothic dining room, a very handsomely decorated apartment and here Her Majesty and the Prince dined alone on Saturday, as is their custom on the day of their arrival at the castle.

They had concluded their repast, and retired to an adjoining apartment, when dense volumes of smoke suddenly apprised the domestics that a fire had originated behind the woodwork of the dining room.—Every exertion was made to extinguish it, but we regret to say that the efforts made were not successful until a considerable destruction of property had taken place. We are glad to be enabled to state that her Majesty has not suffered from this alarming occurrence, and that her wonted self-possession under circumstances so trying did not for a moment forsake her.

It would appear that the damage done has been extensive, for, from the fire originating behind the wainscoting, and spreading thus from apartment to apartment, it was found impossible to extinguish it until an immense body of water had been expended. The Prince of Wales' Tower is completely gutted, the roof even being destroyed, and the flames penetrated into portions of the Brunswick Tower, which adjoins, doing much injury there also.

The apartments which have chiefly suffered are about a dozen bedrooms and the gothic dining room.

The whole of the valuable furniture of the Red Drawing-room, which was placed in great jeopardy, was carefully removed by the soldiers and the Lord Chamberlain's men, and little damage is done to it, with the exception of the breaking of some of the glass of the magnificent chandeliers. The plate rooms are situated immediately underneath where the fire was raging, but it was not considered necessary to remove any portion of the plate, as the rooms were made fire-proof. It did not appear, however, that they were water-proof from the quantity which poured into them from the ceiling.

In a very few minutes after the alarm was first given, the Fusileer Guards, seven hundred strong, had "doubled" to the Castle, and the 2nd Life Guards, under the command of Col. Williams, followed with their barack engine. The soldiers behaved manfully, some mounting the roof of the tower, some removing the furniture with the utmost care from the apartments contiguous to the conflagration, while others were using their utmost exertions at the engines.

At about 11 the fire was at its height, when nearly all the following engines had arrived on the North-terrace, and were playing on the tower from various directions: The Windsor Castle, the Windsor Parish, Messrs. Jenning's, Neville's, Reid's, the Infantry Barracks, the Cavalry Barracks, the Eton, and the Slough. An express was also despatched from the Castle to the London Fire Brigade, which arrived with two powerful engines, under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood, at 2 o'clock in the morning. About this time the fire was partially got under, but it was not totally extinguished before 4 o'clock.

The fire is said to have originated from a furnace flue situated at the basement of the Prince of Wales' Tower, for the purpose of heating the air which warms the gothic dining room and many other apartments in this tower. No estimate has yet, of course, been formed of the loss, which will fall chiefly on the Lord Chamberlain's department.

The most praiseworthy zeal was exhibited by all engaged in extinguishing the flames; and, with two exceptions of slight injuries, no one appears to have been seriously hurt. The preservation of the castle from the imminent danger which threatened it, is naturally a source of special thankfulness to the inhabitants of Windsor; but it will be heard with loyal satisfaction throughout the country, in every part of which the destruction of the greatest of our royal residences would have been received as a national calamity. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, was present until the last, as were also the Hon. Colonel Grey, the Hon. Colonel Biddulph, and the Hon. Col. Phipps. The Queen and the Royal Family, who had retired to their private apartments at the southeast part of the castle remained there the whole of the night. The Royal Family remained at the castle, and were visited by her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, who came from her residence at Frogmore, as early as nine o'clock yesterday.

Items of News.

THE BOURBON QUESTION COMING TO A POINT.—It is said that a letter has been received, by one of the parties engaged in the settlement of the claims of the Rev. Eleazer Williams to the throne of France, as the son of Louis XVI., from a lady at New-Orleans, who states that she is the person to whom Belanger made his dying declaration in regard to the Dauphin. She is well known to Dr. Hawkes, having been a member of his church when he was settled in New-Orleans. She states that she has in her possession a trunk full of documents relating to this question, communications from the royal family, &c., which sets the matter entirely at rest, and proves the Rev. Mr. Williams to be the Dauphin beyond cavil. An agent has been sent to New Orleans to obtain possession of the documents.

New York, April 7.

THE KAINE CASE.—Contrary to expectation, Mr. Brady concluded his argument before Judge Nelson, in the Goodyear patent case yesterday afternoon, in time for the Court to hear counsel in the matter of Thomas Kane, the alleged fugitive from justice in Ireland. Richard Busteed, Esquire, moved for the discharge of the prisoner, but said that the case had been so fully argued by himself and associate counsel on former occasions, that he deemed it unnecessary to trouble the Court with any farther remarks, unless the counsel for the British Government should offer something new.

Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., then addressed the court in behalf of the claimants, urging that Judge Nelson had no power to review the case, which was *res adjudicata*, Judge Betts having rendered his decision as Circuit Judge. Mr. Brady replied, and the Court reserved its decision. Judge Nelson will probably take occasion to write out his opinion at great length, as this will hereafter be considered a leading case on the construction of the extradition treaty with Great Britain.

A curious question of professional etiquette seems to have been raised in this case. The *Journal* says:—

"Mr. Charles Edwards was the counsel first employed by the British Government, and conducted the case nearly to the present stage of it, but withdrew from it, as we are informed, because the British Minister seemed inclined to dictate to counsel what course he should pursue; and Mr. Edwards considered that a client, no matter how wealthy or exalted in rank, should, when he employs an advocate, be guided by him and leave him untrammelled as to the course he should pursue in carrying on the case. He therefore withdrew from it."

Without assuming to know what the facts are in this instance, we apprehend that it is the duty of counsel in all cases to be governed by the instructions of his client.

Australian emigration still continues to increase from this (New York) port. At present, several fine ships are up for Melbourne, Port Philip, some of which are to sail in a few days. Among those advertised to sail at an early date is the fine ship Rockland, on the 10th April. This vessel has large accommodations, having a poop-cabin 80 feet long, and between decks well adapted for passengers, being high, and fitted with ventilators. She has a fine range of state rooms, preferable to open berths for health and comfort. She belongs to the clipper line of packets, the first established between this City and Australia, and is the tenth ship that will have been despatched by this line. The greater part of her freight and passengers are already engaged.

Oswego, April 5.

The clearance of numerous vessels for upper Lake ports makes an active demand for salt, the quantity of which remaining over is short and insufficient for the demand. There is a large demand for up freights, which must remain scarce until the opening of the canals. Considerable salt has been shipped within the last few days, and the article is firm at $1,25 for fine, with sales yesterday of 2000 bbls. at this figure.

There have been a number of arrivals since our last, bringing 500m ft of lumber, and 205m shingles, all from Canadian ports.

Lake freights rule lower than at the opening last season. Contracts are making here for lumber from Port Burwell at $3.50, and from Port Dover at $3.25—Lake Erie ports.

A dispatch was received in this city, this morning, from the Welland Canal, stating that the schooner Queen of the West run into and broke head gate in Lock No. 2. This circumstance will probably prevent the passage of vessels for a day or two.

FREIGHTS.—The Sandusky *Register*, of the 1st instant, says: "As we suggested several days since, the indications are in favor of low prices. Vessels are offering to Oswego at 5½c for corn and 6c for wheat.—Owing to obstructions still existing at the lower end of the lake, navigation has not yet opened between here and Buffalo, and consequently no flour has been shipped."

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers contain the details of a bloody murder. It is the case of a woman named Neary, who was beaten on the head by her husband with a stone-cutter's mallet and two iron chisels.—At the Coroner's inquest held on Monday, the son of the murdered woman appeared to testify against his father. His evidence was clear and unfaltering. The jury returned a verdict of "Murder" against the monster, who was held for trial, while the son was detained as a witness.

RETURN OF SANTA ANNA.—The British Mail steamer, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th of March, reports that Gen. Santa Anna had accepted the Presidency of Mexico, and would return to that country on the mail packet of the 1st of April. The Vera Cruz papers contain the particulars of an interview between Santa Anna and Dr. Manuel M. Escobar, who was despatched to Carthagena by the authorities of Vera Cruz on a mission to the exiled ex-President.—The details of the conversation which passed between them are furnished by the papers, and a translation is given by the New Orleans *Picayune*, which we copy. The significance of the language of Santa Anna touching the position of Mexico, and his display of unmitigated hostility towards the United States, cannot fail to command the attention of the reader. At the latest date from the City of Mexico (March 3) seventeen of the States and Districts had voted for him as President, one had voted against him, and the remaining five had not been heard from, but his almost unanimous restoration to power was confidently anticipated.

The Madiai, husband and wife, embarked at Leghorn on the 16th of March for Marseilles.

TURKEY.—The threatening aspect of Russia towards Turkey has been the cause of the greatest excitement, not only in Constantinople but in London and Paris, causing considerable fluctuation in the funds.

The proceedings of Prince Menschikoff, the Russian minister of Marine, had been of the most haughty and warlike character.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean had been strengthened, and the French fleet proceeds at once to the Archipelago. The demands of Russia are not accurately known, but the latest intelligence states that it is probable matters will be peacably arranged.

The English government seems to have treated the matter with far less concern than the French.

The London correspondent of the *Tribune* writes that Mazzini had reached London in safety, some days before the sailing of the Arctic. The particulars of his escape from Italy are not given.

COLLECTOR AT CAPE VINCENT.—Alfred Fox, Esq., has been appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Cape Vincent.

SALT TRADE.—The Syracuse 'Chronicle' says:—"The prospects of the Salt Manufacturers were never better than at present. The Association that was formed last year, has been found to work admirably, and under it, makers of salt received a fair return for their investment. For two or three years preceding the last, the salt works scarcely paid their expenses. We notice that the success of last year has greatly stimulated the extension of the business, and twenty new blocks are in process of erection. J. H. Haskins, of the First Ward, who has for several years been engaged in the manufacture of fine salt, is erecting five new blocks on the Liverpool road, on a location that has been hitherto considered worthless, because so low as to be covered with water during a portion of the year. He has built his works upon piles driven into the mud, and filled up the place for the arches a considerable above high water mark. These works will be built in the best manner and with all the latest improvement.

Editorial Notices.

Speaking of those editorial notices which continually appear in Daily papers as well as others, and for which we regret, the writers are very inadequately remunerated in Canada, whatever may be the reverse of the case in New York, Boston and other large American Cities, Mr. Horace Greely, in a late number of the 'Tribune,' and he is good authority, thus writes:—

"But I say now, as I have often said and published, if any man should come to me soliciting a notice of his invention, discovery, manufactory or fabric, and I should consent to give it, I should expect to be paid for it, and should wish my readers to understand that I *was* paid for it. My experience convinces me that there is no other rule so just and honest as this—none which will equally protect Editors from incessant importunities for the dive sion of their time and thoughts from their paramount duties, as well as the public from imposition. The worst feature of these Editorial Notices is their seeming to be disinterested, when they are really prompted by some personal impulse—a desire to serve a friend, to gratify a liberal advertiser, &c."

Review of the New York Market.

British Whig Office,
Monday, April 11, 1853.

In a commercial point of view the last steamer's news was not considered unfavorable, though perhaps not as good as some expected. Merchants intimate with continental affairs regarded the speck of war, which had shewn itself in the Bospherous, as being greatly exaggerated through stock-jobbers' operations, and that there was no danger of Russia and Austria going to war with Turkey as long as England and France were united in protesting against it. This view of things caused the stock market to resume its firmness during the week, which was somewhat shaken on the first receipt of the news. Money continues in good demand, but first class paper is taken promptly on the street at the rates of our last quotations. The failure of the Liverpool Corn House, announced by the last arrival, has not affected any one seriously on this side, as its liabilities here are said to be small.

A circular has been issued by the United States Mint at Philadelphia, in regard to the new debased silver coinage, announcing that it is the intention to purchase all kinds of silver coin and bullion, except three cent pieces, at the average rate of $1,21 for that of standard fineness, (nine-tenths); payments to be made in new silver coin or in gold, at the option of the seller. The 15th instant is fixed upon for the issue of the new coinage. A movement is in agitation for the establishment of an Assay Office in New York. It is agreed on all sides that it is an establishment much needed, and the sooner it could be put in operation the better. Four millions of gold dust arrives in New York per month, the greater part of which would go to its Assay Office, if it had one.

The market for Breadstuffs shows rather less activity, shippers being indisposed to operate at the rates quoted; but the comparative light stock, and the favorable foreign intelligence, renders holders confident. Groceries have been in very good demand during the past week, owing to the opening of the navigation on the Rivers, western Lakes and southern Canals. The stocks of, coffee, teas, sugars, &c., are not large for the season. The following are a few of the latest quotations:—

COFFEE brisk and steady; sales 800 bags Java, 11¼c.; 2,000 bags Rio, 9½c.—The whole number of packages of coffee in hands of holders amounts to 55,500.

FRUIT active; 1000 boxes bunch raisins, $2,50 a $2,80; 25 bbls. currants at 11c—Layer raisins at $3,25 a $3,30.

MOLASSES very brisk and firm; New Orleans, 28 a 29½c Porto Rico, 23½ a 30½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork rather more plenty and cheaper. Lard 9 a 9½c. Beef tending downwards. Butter less valuable.

RICE.—1000 tierces sold at $3,81½ a $4,62½.

SEEDS.—Clover scarce; $13 a $14 per 100 lbs.

SUGARS less enquired for, but holders evince no disposition to press sales.

TEAS without variation.

TOBACCOS in fair request at uniform rates.

WOOL.—No great demand for any description. The light supply of all qualities only maintains prices.

Ætna Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Mr. Grant, the Kingston Agent of the above Company, has enabled us to lay before the Canadian public the annual statement of its affairs, in pursuance of the law of Connecticut. It shows that the Company is flourishing to an unprecedented degree, as must ever be the case, with Companies that take a pride in paying their honest liabilities. Their original and accumulated capital amounting to $481,231 46, being invested in the best stock of the States of New York and Connecticut as follows:

"Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.—March, 1853.—Statement of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., made according to Act of Assembly. Capital $300,000.

INVESTMENTS.

Phœnix Bank Stock, of Hartford		$36,300 00
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Hartford		25,400 00
Exchange Bank of do.		18,480 00
Connecticut River Banking Co., of do.		9,150 00
Hartford Bank, of do.		26,000 00
Eagle Bank, of Providence		1,980 00
Bank Stock in city of New York		66,569 73
N. York Life & Trust Co's Stock		13,700 00
Seven per cent Railroad Bonds		42,000 00
Connecticut River Co.'s Stock		1,000 00
Hartford and New Haven	R. R. Stock	
Hartford, Providence, Fishkill		
Connecticut River		111,799 00
Boston and Worcester, and		
New Albany		
Real Estate		19,112 94
Bonds, Mortgages, Bills Receivable, and Cash Funds		109,739 79
		$481,231 46

E. G. RIPLEY, Secretary.
WM. GRANT, Agent, Kingston.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By Telegraph & Otherwise.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, April 9.

Last night, after the report left, the debate was continued on the commercial policy of the Government and Mr. Young's amendments.

Hearing Mr. Young's statements in defence of such views, and some observations favorable to them from the conservative side of the House from Messrs. Cauchon and Brown,

Mr. Hincks declared that he saw there was a combination for the purpose of defeating the Government; that he was determined to stand by the announcement he had made, and that if beaten he was ready to walk across the House.

Mr. Street, following him, declared that there was no combination; that he proposed to vote for a certain portion of Mr. Young's amendments because he approved of them, and in the same way to vote against other portions of them because he disapproved of them.

At half-past 7, Mr. Hincks moved that the Committee do rise and report progress, in order to proceed with the Seignorial Tenure Bill.

After some opposition, on the ground of the great necessity which existed for the mercantile community to be thoroughly informed of the nature of the future tariff, the motion was carried.

Mr. Brown having previously given notice of resolutions in amendment as follows, viz:

That it is expedient to admit salt, crockery, earthenware, glass and glassware, and paper, free of duty, and to reduce the specific duty on muscovado and bastard sugars from 9s to 4s 8d per cwt.

The Attorney-General (East) then moved that the House go into committee on the Seignoral Tenure Bill, whereupon Mr. Badgley moved in amendment the following:

That it is expedient to provide for the immediate abolition of the Feudal and Seignoral system in Lower Canada, with all laws, usages and customs incidental thereto. That it is expedient to provide for the immediate conversion of all lands held en routure into Lower Canada, into the Tenure of Franc a leu roturier, and that it is expedient to provide forthwith for the indemnity of Seignors and others, proprietors, interested in Seignors having lands therein, connected with the said Tenure of Franc a leu roturier.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'EUROPA.'

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1853.

The Europa arrived this morning at ten o'clock from Liverpool, which port she left on the 26th ultimo.

BREADSTUFFS.—Market inanimate, but prices without change. The weather continued winterish.

Western Canal flour quoted by Benson and Co. at 23s. 6d. a 24s. 3d.; Ohio 24s. a 25s. White wheat 7s. a 7s. 3d.; Red and mixed 6s. 6d. a 7s.; Yellow mixed corn 30s. a 31s. 6d.; White do. 30s. a 31s.

No political news of special importance.—Almost the only item of interest was the settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. The difficulty seems to have blown over as suddenly as it arose.

A terrific explosion took place at a coal pit, at Wigan, on the 23rd. From 30 to 40 persons were killed.

France.

Beyond the alarm throughout France, caused by the anticipated outbreak between Russia and Turkey, which had somewhat subsided upon the publication of a pacific document in the Moniteur, nothing of moment had occurred. French funds have again advanced. It is reported more ships of war had been ordered to the East.

We find the following amongst the latest news which looks contradictory of the settlement of the difficulty:—

"A private letter from Paris says that the Russians had entered Bucharest., No authority is given for it and it may be only a rumour."

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 9.

ASHES—Market firm demand fair—Sales 50 bbls 5, for Pots, 5,56 a 5,62½ for Pearls.

FLOUR.—Little change to note in value of Western and State flour. Market opened quiet firm, but closed less buoyant. Canadian very quiet and nominal. Sales Western Canal are 6,400 bbls 4,56½ a 4,62½ common to good straight. 4,68¾ a 4,87½ mixed to fancy Mich. and Ind., and common to good Ohio.

GRAIN.—Firm market for wheat, supply firmer, much diminished and demand fair. Sales 1,600 bush prime Genesee 1,28. Barley held more firmerly and is quiet 66 a 70. Oats very firm and in good demand 48 a 50 State and Western, 45 a 47 Jersey. Rye not plenty and firm 99.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market opened rather firmer, closed heavy and rather lower for prime. Sales 200 bbls 12,87½ a 13 for prime, 14,62½ a 14,75 mess. Included in sales are 2,000 bbls mess for April, May, June, and July delivered 14,75.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Canada Life Assurance Company.

HAMILTON, C. W.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Income exceeds £12,500.

Accumulated Means exceed £30,000

President, H. C. BAKER, Esq., F. I. A.
Vice President, JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

THE valuations of the affairs of this Company are annual, and commence on the 1st May, preparatory to the annual meeting, which is held in August.

All policies issued in the Mutual Branch, upon which two yearly premiums have been paid, participate rateably in the profits declared at each succeeding valuation.

Parties purposing to effect assurances on their own, or other lives, are reminded that by remitting their proposals either to the Head Office or to any of the Agencies at an early day they may secure the advantages of this year's entry, and thus participate in the profits to be declared in August 1854, or one year earlier than those whose policies will bear date subsequent to the 30th of April prox.

The unquestionable fact that the residents of the British Provinces in North America have thus far shown a proper appreciation of the peculiar advantages secured by assuring with this Company, the only one established within their borders, is most satisfactory to the Directors and the following comparison will effectually prove that the great value of these advantages has not been over rated; it is accurately compiled from the published parliamentary returns of the accounts registered by the several Companies organized under the Joint Stock Companies' Registration Act 7 and 8, Vic. c. 110.

Those only have been selected whose returns embrace a period of 3 years or more, excludingsuch as undertake insurance against Fire as well as Life, and one or two of which the accounts are imperfect or unintelligible. Their names are as follow:—Ægis; British Empire Mutual; Catholic Law & General; City of London; Colonial; Consolidated Investment; English Widow's Fund & General; Gresham; India & London; Legal & Commercial; London & Provincial Law; London & Provincial Joint Stock; Mercantile; Mitre; Professional; Prudential Mutual; Solicitors & General; Sovereign, and Times; being 19 in number with the united duration of 83¾ years, the average being nearly 4½.

	the whole 19 offices	Average of each office n'arly 4½ year's duration.	The Canada 4½ years.
Premiums received less returned premiums and re-assurance	£81,384	20,073	27,027
Interest, fees and fines received, less interest and dividends paid	19,713	1,037	4,259
Together	£401,097	£21,110	£31,296
Paid for claims	84,487	6,447	4,298
Paid for expenses including preliminary expenses,—where defined, and interest account where balance is Dr.	248,517	13,586	7,969
Paid for profits on Policies	nil.	nil.	212
Together	£33,3004	£17,527	£12,479
Net balance of premium fund and interest remaining at close of the act's.	68,093	3,583	18,817
	£401,097	£ 21,110	£31,296*

To these figures, as exhibiting the great value of increased interest and moderation in expenditure, in accumulating the funds of a life company, and the consequent creation of profits, the Directors will again name the advantages resulting from local management, speedy settlement of claims, the investment of the whole fund in the country, and the peculiar fulness of the information afforded in the yearly reports, as in their judgment giving the Canada yet stronger claims for a preference with intending assurers over every other Company represented in these Provinces.

Every information respecting the position of the Company can be obtained, also forms of proposal, and annual Reports, by application at the office, or to any of the Agents.

Applications for assurance may also be forwarded by mail.

THOMAS M. SIMONS,
Secretary.

A. J. McDONELL,
Agent.

Kingston, April 11, 1853.

* The tabular results of each office forming the totals given above can be seen on application to any Agent of the Company, and an inspection thereof will further show that the result of a comparison in detail is more favorable to THE CANADA, than when taking an average of the total result. 82

Coroner's Inquest.

An Inquisition was held in the Village of Barriefield, on Saturday last, before Dr. Barker, on the body of a man found floating in the ice between Cataraqui Bridge and the Old Brewery. The body had been in the water some time, though the features of a middle-aged man were recognizable, and the clothes were those of a labourer. No one in the neighborhood knew him, nor was any person known to be missing. One witness thought the deceased to be a man drowned at Kingston Mills, when the dam gave way some seven weeks ago; but there was no evidence that any more than two lives were lost at that accident, and both bodies were recovered at the time. Besides which, it seemed impossible that the body could have floated down six miles *under* the ice; for part of the channel between the city and the locks is still blocked. In this state of uncertainty, the Jury were compelled to return a verdict of "Found Drowned," and the body being in a sad state of decomposition, could not be kept above ground for future recognition, but was ordered to be buried.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. Mary Jane McMillan, wife of Mr. A. McMillan, of New York, aged 18 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her Funeral from the residence of Mr. A. J. Laidlow, Division Street, at 3 o'clock to-day.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAMER

PASSPORT,
CAPTAIN TWOEY,

WILL leave this Port for Toronto, and Hamilton, calling at intermediate Ports, this (Monday) afternoon, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock.

Kingston, 11th April, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMBOAT
NEW ERA,
CAPTAIN PARKER,

Will leave for Prescott and Ogdensburgh, calling at Intermediate Ports, To morrow (Tuesday) Morning, the 12th instant, at 7 o'clock.

Steamboat Office, Commercial Wharf, Kingston, 11th April, 1853.

EMERGENCY.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1[illegible]

A Meeting of Emergency will take place on Thursday next, April 14th, at half-past 7 o'clock.

By Order

W. RUDSTON,
Secretary.

Kingston, April 11th, 1853.

Tenders for Mason, Bricklaying, and Plaster Work.

TENDERS will be received on or before the 16*th of April inst.* for the Mason, Bricklaying, and Plaster Work of TWO HOUSES, to be erected corner of Queen and Sydenham Streets, agreeable to the Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of the subscriber.

THOS. A. CORBETT.

Kingston, 9th April, 1853. 84 3in

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER "MAGNET,"
CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

Will leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, on Tuesday Afternoon, April 12th, for Toronto and Hamilton, touching at the intermediate Ports, after the arrival of the Mail River Boat, should she arrive in time.

Kingston, April 11th, 1853. 84

VERY ATTRACTIVE LOTTERY!

OF
A Splendid Rosewood Piano, Solid Silver Plate, Dinner and Tea Services, and 2 Excellent Horses.

MR. RUSSELL, of Ancaster, having determined on leaving the Province for a season, offers a portion of his Property, which is too valuable to dispose of by Auction, by way of LOTTERY.

The Plate is solid and of the most admired pattern: the Piano is of English manufacture, and has been little used: the Horses are well known in this vicinity as fast and gentle.

The drawing will take place at NORTON'S HOTEL, on *Wednesday, the 13th April* next, under the direction of several gentlemen in Hamilton, who have kindly undertaken the management, and whose names afford to Ticket-holders the most satisfactory guarantee that everything will be conducted in an upright and satisfactory manner.

The plate has been valued by Mr. R. Osborne, whose prices are affixed in the list, and the other property is offered greatly below cost.

VALUE OF THE PROPERTY £438.
Scheme—175 Tickets, at $10 each.

Prizes.	*Value.*
1. 1 splendid English made Piano, in rosewood case with stool	£110 0 0
2. 1 solid Silver Tea Kettle and Stand	51 0 0
3. 1 solid Silver Tea Set	31 0 0
4. 1 Grey Mare, fast and well broke	32 10 0
5. 1 Grey Mare for Ladies' use	25 0 0
6. 3 electro-plate Dish Covers	26 5 0
7. 3 do. do. do. do.	26 5 0
8. 1 Dinner Set iron stone china (gilt)	30 0 0
9. 1 Dinner Set	25 0 0
10. 1 China Tea Set (gilt)	15 0 0
11. ½ Set do. do.	7 10 0
12. 2 Corner Dishes	20 0 0
13. 2 do. do.	19 0 0
14. 1 pair electro-plate Branch Candlesticks	7 10 0
15. 1 Gun and Case	12 0 0
	£438 0 0

The Plate can be seen at the Store of Mr. R. Osborne, Hamilton, until the Drawing takes place; the Piano at Norton's Hotel; and the Horses, already well known, at the residence of Mr. Russell, in Ancaster.

The drawing to take place at Norton's Hotel, at 1 o'clock on the day named. The Ticket-holders will appoint the Drawers.

Tickets can be obtained of the following gentlemen, forming the Committee: Messrs. McKinstry, Æ. S. Kennedy, D. Craigie, C. A. Sadleir, R. R. Smiley, and S. Brega.

Tickets can be procured of Dr. BARKER, at the *British Whig* Office up to the day of Drawing.

Kingston, April 8, 1853. 87