The Daily British Whig.

"Impartial but Uncompromising."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1853.

The Clergy Reserves.

(From the Times.)

The brilliant success which attended the Ministry on the second reading of the Canada Clergy Reserves Bill has not altogether been maintained during the progress of the measure through committee. We do not allude to the wearisome discussion which occupied the House of Commons for upwards of four hours on the first and second clauses of the bill, for that was evidently produced by the unfortunate undertaking of Lord John Russell, who, in a spirit of confidence and good faith quite refreshing in so veteran a statesman, promised he would not bring on the Jew Bill after ten o'clock at night, and by that means held out an irresistible indugement to prolong the debate beyond that hour. It was on the third clause of the bill, though discussed with far less prolixity than the preceding two, that the interest of the debate really turned. As the question was not thoroughly elucidated by any speech delivered during the evening, as it is one of great interest, and as it was attended by this singular phenomenon, that Ministers were supported by their opponents and opposed by their supporters, we think we shall be rendering service to the cause of truth by calling attention to the real nature of the question, more especially as at some future time it may be important to those upon whom its solution shall devolve to know the opinions entertained on the subject, and the views as to our prospective liability on a guarantee which we have declined to rescind.

One of the main difficulties which beset the settlement of the Canadian question in 1840 was the desire of the friends of the Episcopalian Church of Canada in this country to obtain for her terms much more favourable than Canada herself was prepared to concede. It was felt that without a settlement of the clergy reserve question the union of the provinces, so earnestly desired by all friends of Canada, would be seriously imperilled, and no sacrifice was thought too great to attain so desirable an object. In this spirit, and simply and solely in the interest of the Canadian people, the Government of Lord John Russell undertook that if the sum of £9,280 then payable to the churches of England and Scotland in Canada in certain fixed proportions was not paid, the deficiency should be made up out of the consolidated fund. The intention of the clause clearly was to guarantee the chqrches of England and Scotland in Canada against any loss which might be occasioned by a depreciation in the value of their property, and to secure them from the effects of natural calamities or commercial reverses. The guarantee had nothing to do with the management of the lands, but only with the amount of the proceeds which they yielded.

By the present bill the Ministry conceded to the Canadian Parliament the management and disposition of the clergy reserves, and at the same time inserted a clause cancelling the guarantee contained in the former act. Upon more mature consideration, however, they have struck this clause out of the bill, and thus leave the guarantee as it was before, notwithstanding the transfer of the management of the lands from the Imperial Parliament to the local legislature. The question is, were they right in their first, or in their second resolution, when they proposed to revoke the conditional promise, or to retain it? We apprehend that in this instance, as in many others, second thoughts were best, and that to have seized upon the occasion of the change of management to rescind the guarantee would have amounted to a breach of faith, and evinced an unreasonable distrust of the honour and intentions of the Parliament of Canada.

We have guaranteed the churches of England and Scotland in Canada against depreciation from causes beyond the control of the governing power, and the change of that power from the hands of the Parliament of England to the hands of the Parliament of Canada affords no excuse for violating that guarantee. Suppose the Parliament of Canada do not secularize the clergy reserves, and suppose, what, though very improbable, is not impossible, that the income should fall below £9,280 per annum, what is there in this circumstance to relieve us from our undertaking to make up the deficiency? To put a parallel case, suppose that A has guaranteed to B that B shall receive £100 a year out of a certain estate of which A is the trustee, and suppose A transfers the estate to C, that transfer would in no respect invalidate the right of B to call upon A for a fulfilment of his guarantee, in case the estate proved less productive under the management of C than under that of A. If we are sureties that these lands shall produce a certain income, that obligation can neither be varied nor cancelled by transferring the dominion of those lands to other persons. The burden of proof is on those who assert the contrary of this, and the guarantee will continue in justice and equity to this extent so long as the thing guaranteed—namely, the clergy reserves, exist as a provision for the churches of England and Scotland in Canada.

But it is argued the Canadian Legislature will first secularize the reserves and then claim from the consolidated fund the payment of the sum of £9,280 for the purposes to which those reserves were originally devoted. The question raised by this supposition is not of the existence, but of the extent of the guarantee,—whether we undertook to protect the Canadian church against the acts of its own Parliament as well as against unavoidable depreciation; and whether it was intended, or can be permitted, that the Canadian Legislature shall first destroy the subject-matter whose safety we guaranteed, and then call upon us for an indemnity against its own deliberate act. Such a contingency was manifestly not in the contemplation of Parliament, for the machinery by which the guarantee is enforced is the office of the receiver of the clergy reserve fund—a functionary who could have no existence after the clergy reserve fund had been destroyed. It is, moreover, a principle of natural justice that a guarantee shall not be construed to protect a man against his own wrong. Considering these things, we believe it to be a supposition gratuitously offensive to the Parliament of Canada, that they, for whose benefit and on whose behalf this engagement was liberally entered into by the British Parliament, would seek first to secularize the reserves, and then demand from us a reimbursement of the loss to the church occasioned by their own act. Another reason which leads us to believe that the Canadian Parliament will never be so ill advised as to take this step is the improbability, or rather impossibility, of its success. No British Parliament will ever listen to such pretensions for a moment. If they should be put forward, the time will have arrived for dealing summarily with this matter; till then, we contend that we have no right to break the engagement we have made because we may be unjustly called upon to fulfil another into which we have never entered.

Items of News by the 'Humboldt.'

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Lord John Russell said that the law officers of the Crown had given their opinion that in the event of the clergy reserves being secularized by the Legislature of Canada, and of the act receiving the Royal assent, there would be no claim for any payment from the consolidated fund.

On the same evening the third reading of the clergy (Canada) reserves bill was agreed to by a vote of 208 to 208, and the bill passed.

The Ottoman Embassy in London had issued an official notice that the abortive Turkish loan would be at once refunded, with a premium of thirty-four francs for each 1,000 francs bond.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that it is fully decided that the Pope will not attend the coronation of the Emperor; that a despatch from the Pontifical Government enters at great length into the reasons for the Pope's final resolve, and that "the principal reasons assigned were suggested by persons in Paris to the Cardinals."

One effect of this final refusal is said to be that France will be disposed to speak less tenderly to Austria respecting the Lombard refugees and the confiscation of their property, and that the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris has received assurance from the Emperor himself that Piedmont should be supported in her remonstrance against the Austrian decree.

The long expected prospectus of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be issued to-morrow. The line will extend from Trois Pistolles to Sarnia on Lake Huron, and will cross the St. Lawrence at Montreal over a bridge two miles in length. It will also amalgamate with the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic line (the American portion of which will be leased) and will comprise altogether 1112 miles. Its aggregate capital is fixed at £9,500,000, of which £3,623,000 is the sum at present to be subscribed in London.

From California.—Loss of the Steamer Independence, with 140 Lives.

By a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, received last evening, we have intelligence of the arrival there of the steamship United States, in five days and a half from Aspinwall, bringing half a month's later advices from California.

The most important item brought by the arrival is an account of the total loss of the steamship Independence, of the Nicaragua line, on her passage from San Juan del Sud to San Francisco, with an accompanying fearful loss of life. The disaster occurred on the 16th of February, by the steamer going ashore off Margaretta Island, an uninhabited island upon the coast of Lower California.

After striking, the Independence backed off; but, finding eight feet of water in her hold, Captain Sampson ordered the pilot to run her on the beach at a spot three hundred yards from land. There the ship took fire, from the heat of the furnaces, the flames spreading rapidly and creating the most frightful consternation among the passengers. A very heavy surf was running, and all the boats of the steamer were swamped in trying to make the first trip ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded, shattering the steamer's stern to pieces, and scattering the fragments in every direction. Many of the passengers were blown into the sea, and others jumped in, and were carried out to sea by the strong current that was sweeping from the shore. Those who succeeded in reaching the land were unable to render any assistance to those struggling in the water, and were obliged to remain passive spectators of men, women, and children perishing by fire and in the sea.

The number of persons lost has been variously estimated at from one hundred and forty to two hundred.

The ship finally swung around broadside to the beach, when her coal also took fire, and she was totally destroyed.

The passengers who were saved found themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they were compelled to remain for forty-six hours in a state of intense suffering.

Finally, by firing a cannon, they were enabled to attract the attention of some whaling vessels lying in Magdalene Bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions, and finally took them off.

So says the telegraphic account, but it is scarcely necessary to point the attention of the intelligent reader to the discrepancy between this and the preceding part of the narrative. Landing upon an uninhabited island by swimming, with the steamer which had borne them blown to pieces by the explosion of its magazine, it is difficult to imagine where the remaining passengers obtained the cannon and powder with which these signals were made—or indeed why it was necessary to make such signals; for certainly the steamer's explosion must have been a more forcible notification, to vessels in the vicinity, of disaster than any it was in the power of the survivors to make.

Loss of the Steamship Independence.—We are informed through the medium of the telegraph, that the fears relative to the safety of the steamship Independence, expressed on the arrival of the previous steamers from California, were but too well founded. She was lost on the 16th February last, on the coast of Lower California, and a large number of passengers perished.

We learn from the agents of the steamer in this city, that the whole number of passengers on board at the time of the disaster was three hundred and twenty-four, inclusive of children, and not five hundred, as reported by the telegraph. We hope that the report relative to loss of life may prove to be equally exaggerated. We further learn from the same source, that there was no powder magazine on board the steamship.

The Independence belonged to the Nicaragua line of California steamships, plying between San Juan del Sud and San Francisco. She was built in New York, in 1850, by William H. Brown, was of about seven hundred and fifty tons burthen, and is insured in New York and Philadelphia for sixty thousand dollars.

Almost a Row.

On Saturday last, a half crazy man named Orr, arrived in Town, armed with a brass trumpet and a large collection of printed papers. The trumpet he used for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to his speeches or sermons, while he disposed of his printed documents to all who would purchase them. What his peculiar opinions are, we do not know, but it would appear that some of his remarks roused the ire of the unreflecting portion of our Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen, who compelled him to close his address rather abruptly. On Monday, he again announced his intention of preaching in front of the Court House. When this became known, considerable alarm was felt lest a breach of the peace would be created, should he attempt to address the people. About six o'clock in the evening, Orr marched through the Main Street blowing his trumpet. He afterwards proceeded towards the Court House, followed by a crowd of boys. Shortly after a crowd of men and boys had collected around the Court House steps. Orr commenced to harangue the crowd, but was again interrupted, some blows being exchanged between Protestants and Catholics, and several stones thrown at Orr. Ultimately, Orr was taken into the Court House, and the crowd soon afterwards dispersed. Not being present when "the rows" took place, we are not in a position to give the particulars, as each party has a version of their own. This much we would say, however, that as Orr's speeches can have done neither good nor harm, it would have been the wiser course for our Catholic fellow-townsmen to have allowed him to proceed, as such interruptions have only the effect of placing weapons in the hands of their enemies, who use them by saying that if Catholics had power, no man opposed to them would be allowed the liberty of speech.

On Tuesday morning, Orr again appeared in the streets with his trumpet. On coming to the bottom of the Court House Avenue he commenced a violent tirade of abuse, crying out, "down with the Pope and his murderous crew." Such exhibitions on the public streets cannot be vindicated, and while we advise the Catholic portion of the community to pay no attention to ravings of this kind, we think the authorities ought to have put a stop to such conduct. In this mad way he announced another lecture in the evening, but the Mayor swore in a number of Special Constables, and we are glad to say peace was preserved, although several arrests and counter arrests were made, on charges of disturbing the peace. In this case it is shown how much evil may be done by one man.—(Brockville Recorder.

We notice, with pleasure that a fine vessel the "Cherokee," lately launched at Kingston, is loading at Maitland's wharf with pork for Liverpool. The pork is on joint account of Captain Gaskin, the commander of the vessel, and Messrs Moffatt, Murray & Co. of this city. To-day the vessel goes to Port Credit to take some three thousand barrels of flour, on account of the same firm. The pork was packed in this city by A. McSmith and the flour is to be inspected here, so that ship and cargo will be upper Canadian throughout. She is a well modelled vessel, although not what can be called a clipper, and appears very strongly built. She is 361 tons measurement, and carries three masts, the fore being square rigged, the others fore and aft. This is the first attempt at opening a direct trade between these lakes and a British port, though its practicability has long been understood. We wish the enterprise success. It is a great idea that we may now take ship for Liverpool at the wharves of Toronto.—Globe.

Items of News.

Attack on an Emigrant Ship.—Intelligence has been received at Loyd's, under Stanley, Falkland Islands, January 5, of a most daring attack on the ship Porcupine, of Liverpool, Millengen, master, by Patagonians. It seems that in passing through the Straits of Magellan, on her way to California, the Porcupine grounded. Early the next morning the ship was surrounded by numerous canoes, full of natives. The captain, thinking they might be useful in getting the ship off, let some of the principal chiefs come on deck, when they afforded to exchange a copy of "Johnson's Comprehensive Dictionary," signed on the flyleaf "John Badiam, Jan. 1851," a prayer-book, and other articles evidently belonging to an English ship. The capt in now observing a fleet of canoes approaching nearer many with lighted pine branches, gave orders for the crew and passengers, most of whom had revolvers, to arm themselves, and a terrible conflict ensued. The savages fought desperately, and tried to burn the ship. After a severe struggle and great slaughter, they were beaten off, and 300 bags of oats thrown overboard the ship floated. Two of the emigrants, named George Rowell and Henry Boyle, were killed, and several others severely wounded. The ship returned to the Falkland Islands, terribly disabled.

Unmitigated Rascality.—A Dog Killed to be sold as Mutton in Market.—A case was brought before the Police Court yesterday, which, in the testimony, disclosed facts of the most unmitigated meanness and revolting character, involving the health and lives of our citizens. William String, a butcher residing in the rear of the Brighton House, and holding stall No 10 in Wade street Market, was arraigned before the Court on the charge of selling unwholesome meat, as provided for in the ordinance. Mr. Todhunter, Market Master, testified that he had been informed that String had killed a dog on Sunday morning, and dressed it after the manner of dressing mutton, for the purpose of selling it in market. On receiving the information, he went to the slaughter-house and there found the dog suspended from a hook, regularly dressed, scored, and prepared for market. Several witnesses were examined relative to the charge, all of whom corroborated the evidence of Mr Todhunter, while one or two testified they had known the prisoner to purchase a "slunk" calf, three days old, and offer its meat in market for sale; also diseased hogs. In fact, the evidence elicted was of the most revolting character, and well calculated to make mankind foreswear the use of meat for ever. One of the hands in the employ of String, stated that he had killed the calf referred to, as well as the dog, but in extenuation of the latter stated that it was for the purpose of procuring the fat of the dog for medicinal purposes. The evidence, however, went to show that if the discovery of the killing of the dog had not been made, in all probability the animal would have been offered in market as mutton, from the fact of its being carefully dressed and scored, after the manner of dressing such meat. The court, Judge Spooner, spoke at some length on the enormity of the crime charged against the prisoner, and the necessity of strictly enforcing the laws in regard to the selling of impure meats. The sentence of the court was, that he should forfeit his stall, No. 10, in Wade street market, and be forbidden to appear in market for the space of six months, and to pay a fine of $20 and the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until paid.—[Cincinnati Enquirer, April 15.

Mormons.—Large numbers of emigrants professing the Mormon faith, have recently arrived, or are on their way to this country for Europe. There are now in St. Louis from 3000 to 4000 Mormons, many of whom are making arrangements to leave for the Salt Lake. The St. Louis 'News' says:—

"The Grand Tower, up on the 29th of March, had 225 Danes, all Mormons, and bound for the Salt Lake. The John Simonds, in this morning (March 30), has 240 English and Welsh of the same faith, and bound for the same destination. Large numbers of emigrants professing this creed are on their way from Europe. A ship was at the Balize when the John Simonds left New Orleans, with about 400 of them on board."

On the other hand it is stated that many of the English and Welsh immigrants in St. Louis refuse to emigrate further, having only professed the Mormon faith with a view to avail themselves of the cheap facilities for emigrat on afforded by the Mormon agents.

The Cincinnati papers do not deem it surprising that there should have been three thousand arrivals of emigrants at St. Louis within a week, when nearly every St. Louis boat leaving Cincinnati is crowded with families seeking new hopes in the West. The influx of Mormon emigration at St. Louis has already been mentioned as a noteworthy circumstance.

Character and Prospects of the Chinese Rebellion.

Extract of a Private Letter.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Jan 24.

There has been for the last two years a considerable rebellion in this country, which until lately has been looked upon by the most intelligent, as merely the outbreak of a band of desperate men, who were disposed to pillage rather than work for a living. But it has now assumed the character of an organized insurrection of the Chinese against their Manchoo Government; and the rebels have marched from the Southern provinces through the country, taking all except the large walled towns, and gathering force, until they are now not far distant from the old Chinese, (not Tartar), Capital—Nankin—and there is a strong probability of their taking that city. If they do, it is believed that their leader, who claims descent from the Ming dynasty, (the last most glorious of the Chinese Emperors,) will be crowned there as Emperor, on China New Year, which is Feb. 8. Considerable interruption to trade has risen from the disordered condition of the provinces, but it has been less than was looked for; for the people (except in those large walled towns where a Tartar garrison overawes the inhabitants,) have generally favored the insurgents, who have treated them well, and wisely encouraged them to continue their occupations. The number of the rebels is small, comparatively, but they are well commanded, desperate and take care to traverse only those districts where they can obtain supplies easily. The Imperial troops, on the other hand, are badly fed, cowardly, and hardly paid at all; their number is very great, however, and the Government being in great straits for money, the people are continually subsidized for money to pay the troops. This weakens the Government daily, and disgusts the people, who find it much easier to support 30 or 50,000 active, moderate and disciplined rebels, than three or four times as many lazy, rascally, and insubordinate Government soldiers. The more intelligent Chinese think, therefore, that the rebels will succeed, and will possess at least the Southern half of the Empire. I do not believe that foreigners will be at all benefitted by any change. But should the Emperor be sagacious, or suicidal, enough to ask the aid of the English, it may help foreigners, so long as the Tartars retain the supremacy. But in the end, English interference in favor of the Tartars, would injure foreigners; because England can neither govern China herself, nor sustain forever a rotten native Government; and every day that she should support such a Government, only makes the expulsion of foreigners more swift and complete, when once her supporting hand was withdrawn, and the feeble Government should all a victim to the outraged people.

Terrible Railroad Collision.—15 to 20 Persons Killed.

Chicago, April 26.

A terrible accident occurred on the Central Railroad last evening, by the collision of the express train out from this place with the emigrant train of the Central road, at the crossing, eight miles from Chicago.

It is supposed that from 15 to 20 persons were killed, besides some 50 severely injured; the killed and wounded being those on the emigrant train. It is believed that on the express train no one was injured.

Murderous Assault by a Convict in the Penitentiary.—On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Fuller, one of the superintendents of the machine factory in the Provincial Penitentiary was examing some work at one of the benches, one of the convicts named Welch, who was employed in the shop, stepped out of the ranks as he was returning from breakfast, and seizing an instrument called a club which is used in the business of the factory, he made up to Mr. Fuller, and struck him from behind a heavy blow upon the head, felling him senseless to the ground. The ruffian continued to strike him over the back and lions as he lay apparently dead, exclaiming, "By G—I'll you—I've waited some time for this." The keeper and guards who was present were quite paralyzed by the convict's conduct, and when they recovered sufficient presence of mind to interfere, they with the assistance of several prisoners, seized Welch, who before he was secured, struck a violent blow at one of the convicts, and cut his eye out, and also seriously hurt one of the guards Mr. Fuller was carried to the infirmary and restored to animation by the Surgeon; his right ear is shockingly bruised and lacerated, and is also interiorly injured, and his temple is much hurt; the injuries on the back and loins are only muscular. Welch is a man of ungovernable temper, and had several times been very abusive to Mr. Fuller, who had on Monday pardoned him for disobedience and insolence. A complaint was preferred to the Grand Jury yesterday morning, and a bill found against the convict for assault with intent to kill.

NEWS OF THE MORNING,

By Telegraph & Otherwise.

The River Open to Montreal.

The Navigation of the St. Lawrence is now fully open all the way down to Montreal. The "New Era" left this morning, and the "St. Lawrence" goes down tomorrow morning.

Toronto Election.—Toronto, April 27.—Mr. Sherwood was returned by a majority of 410 over Mr. Gowan.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, April 27th, 1853.

Honourable Mr. Robinson moved an address to His Excellency, for any report or reports made by Captain Fortin, or the person in command of the vessel dispatched by the Government in 1852, to protect the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Carried.

The following Bills were introduced by Mr. Drummond, viz:

Bill to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to a body of Protestant Christians, denominating themselves Adventists.

The following Bills were read a third time, viz:

To establish certain boundary lines in Grenville.

To amend an act for the relief of the religious Societies in Upper Canada.

To authorize the Municipality of Two Mountains, to subscribe for certain Railway Stock.

To incorporate Toronto Hotel Company.

The following were read a second time, viz:

To amend Montreal incorporation act from Legislative Council.

To incorporate Canada Steam Navigation Co.

The following were passed through Committee of the whole:—

Relative to appointment of Police Officers Quebec and Montreal, from Legislative Council.

Last night, His Excellency gave a Ball at Spencer Wood, and in the course of the festivities, about midnight, he announced to the company that the Countess had just given birth to a son.

Capt. Foote, R. E., is announced, in English papers, as the successor, by Imperial Appointment, to Capt. Boxer, promoted to the rank of Admiral, late Harbor Master at Quebec.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Lord John Russell said that the law officers of the Crown had given their opinion that in the event of the clergy reserves being secularized by the Legislature of Canada, and of the act receiving the Royal assent, their would be no claim for any payment from the consolidated fund.

New York Markets.

New York, April 27.

Ashes.—The market limited—demand fair—sales 45 bbls, 5 for pots, and 5,50 for pearls.

Flour &c.—Our market for Western and State flour opening heavy and quiet. Under the influence of the very unfavorable advices of the Humbolt and the conflicting intelligence from Liverpool, but the light arrivals and a good demand for the East and home trade—a decided improvement at the close, especially in better grades of Ohio, Canadian in fair demand—sales 706 bbls at 4,68¾.—Sales Western canal are 6100 bbls at 4,50 a 4 56½ for common to straight; 4,62½ a 4,87½ for mixed to fancy Mich. and Ind. and common to good Ohio; 4 87½ a 5,11½ for fancy Ohio and Genesee; 5,25 a 5,75 for extra Ohio; 5,12 a 6 for extra Genesee. Rye flour and corn meal dull but heavy.

Grain.—Little to note in our wheat market. Rye rather more plenty at 92, and a cargo of 2500 bush sold delivered ten days hence, at 90. Oats more plenty and lower—sales 44 a 45 for Jersey; 47 a 49 for State and Western. Barley very quiet 63 a 68. Corn quiet plenty and easier yellow—other kinds unchanged. Sales of 49,000 bush at 59½ a 61 for New Orleans; 61 a 62½ for Southern mixed; 61 a 63 for Southern white; 65 for Jersey yellow.

Provisions.—Pork dull and heavy, but with a better demand—sales 1400 bbls at 15,56¼ a 15-62½ for mess; 15,37½ for prime; 17 a 17,50 clear. Beef quite buoyant—sales 400 bbls at 8,-75 a 10,75 for country mess—12,75 a 13 for repacked Chicago and city mess; prime 5,25 a 5,-62½; prime mess 19 a 22. Lard a shade better—sales 400 bbls and tierces at 9¼ a 10½. Butter 9 a 14 for Ohio; 11 a 22 for State. Cheese selling at 9 a 9½ for new, and 9 a 10 for old.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. B.

Imports.

April 26.—Steamer Ocean Wave, Ogdensburg: 5 bales hides, J. Miller & Co.; 1 bale goods, A. Campbell; 1 case goods, A. & D. Hooper; 1 anchor, H. Bull. Schr. Marion, Oswego: 120 bbls., 400 bags salt, 180 bbls. plaster, 15 boxes starch, J. Carruthers; 2 compasses, 1 box blocks, J. D. Bryce & Co. Schr. Georgiana, Dover: 13,000 pipe staves, Calvin & Cook. Str. Maple Leaf, Ogdensburgh: Passengers & baggage. Str. Bay State, Rochester: 3 cultivators, 1 plough, 2 bbls. seed, C. Heath; 46 bdls. trees, George Jackson; 2 cases, Scully & Raynor; 3 cases, A. McFaul; 1 waggon, J. Gibson. Str. Lady of the Lake, Cape Vincent: 1 bale, H. Bull; 3 boxes fruit and oysters, H. Dumble; 1 box oysters, J. Winters; 5 bales cottons, T. Andrews; 6 cases, Clark & Stevenson; 2 cases ware, owners; 2 cas. hats, Green & Son; 5 cases dry goods, Deykes & Co.; 3 boxes E. P. Ross; 1 box books, E. W. Palmer; 1 box. O. Gildersleeve; 1 box, G. Baker; 1 box, T. Morse; 1 box, A. Campbell; 3 pkgs., A. & D. Shaw; 8 mdge., W. Wilson.

April 27.—Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh: Passengers and baggage. Schr. Triton, Oswego: In ballast. Schr. London, Cobourg: 1000 bbls. flour, G. Kinghorn: Str. Lady of the Lake, Cape Vincent: 9 bales, J. Whitehead; 3 pkgs. J. Miller & Co.; 5 bbls. oil, H. Fraser; 5 cases ware, J. Fraser; 5 rolls leather, E. P. Ross; 25 chests tea, Browne & Harty; 8 bbls. rosin, S. Muckleston; 57 chests tea, E. Gilling; 1 case, W. Rudston; 3 cases, J. Lairs; 3 boxes ware, J. Parish; 2 pkgs., John Duff; 1 pkg J. Murphy; 3 cases, T. Dunning; 2 bdls. pumps, W. Conkey.

April 26.—Lady of the Lake, Cape Vincent.—26 bags peas, 6 pumps, 4 bbls. eggs. Str. Niagara, Ogdensburgh: Passengers and baggage.—Str. Bay State, Oswego: do. do. Schooner Major Kirby, Oswego: 50,000 feet sawed lumber.

April 27.—Str. Ontario, Oswego: Passengers and baggage. Lady of the Lake, Cape Vincent: 10 bbls. peas, 2 bbls. fish. Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh: Passengers and baggage.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL

April 26th.—W. Brown, Hamilton; Wm. Muir, Alex. Bunton, and J. D. Gibb, Junr., Montreal; Lewis Wallbridge, Belleville; R. C. Wilkins, Carrying Place; J. J. English, Bytown; John Paterson, Montreal; A. J. Wood, Hamilton; J. R. Armstrong and Laday, Toronto; E. Jones, Prescott; T. H. Bradish, Utica, Sidney Jones, Brockville; W. B. Simpson, do; Rev. Mr. Cameron, Cornwall.

27th.—Mr. Ford, Hamilton; D. Bailey, Toronto; J. Lyons, do; G. Weller, Kingston; W. Weller, Coburg; A. King, do; Rev. R. Maclennan, Dundas; P. S. Stevenson, Hamilton; Dr. Hamilton, do; D. B. Stevenson, Picton.

Letters.

R. A., Demorestville; P. M., Frankford; F. W., Stony Creek; A. and E., New York; T. K., Napanee, with remittance; J. R. and B. S., Quebec; R. C., Montreal.

AUSTRALIA!

CLIPPER LINE.

THE NOBLE A 1 PACKET SHIP

VIOLA,

1000 Tons Burthen—Whitney, Commander,

WILL succeed the 'Rockland,' as Eleventh Ship of this popular Line, and sail for MELBOURNE, Port Philip, on the 20th day of MAY, from New York. The above Ship is now loading at Pier 8, East River, and will be ready for sea as advertised. Her accommodations for passengers are superior both in first and second Cabins, and as she carries only a limited number, parties will find it to their interest to examine her before engaging elsewhere. An experienced Surgeon is attached. A remittance of $50 will secure a passage.

Intending Emigrants will please bear in mind that no runners are employed by this Line.

For Freight or passage apply on board, or to

WM. DUGGAN, 37 South Street,
Or ARKELL & ELLIOT, 146 Pearl St. New York.

April, 1853. 99-20in

The splendid Ship 'Hero' will succeed the 'Viola' and sail 10th June.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

TENDERS FOR STOCK.

SEALED TENDERS, stating the Rate of Premium, will be received until *Monday, the 23rd May* proximo, at Noon, for Two Hundred and Eighty-one (281) Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal, or for any portion thereof, being the number of Shares of the New Stock remaining unappropriated.

Payment will be received in one sum, or by Instalments of Ten per Cent. at intervals of sixty days, commencing 11th June next, at the option of the purchasers.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Bank Stock."

By order of the Board.

R. KNIGHT,
Assistant Cashier.

Bank of Montreal,
April 23, 1853. 99

NOTICE.

THAT part of the Amended Assessment Law, which required County Councils to Meet on the First Monday in the Month of May, having been repealed, the Municipal Council of these Counties will MEET on the THIRD MONDAY in JUNE ensuing, at 2 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the Amended Act, passed during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament.

D. ROBLIN,
Warden,
U. C. F., L., & A.

County Council Office,
Kingston, 27th April, 1853. 99

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Kingston and Perth Road Company are requested to meet punctually at the Office of the City Clerk *This Day*, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect Five Directors.

ARCHIBALD JOHN MACDONELL.

Kingston, April 28, 1853. 99

The United Empire Minstrel,

A SELECTION of the best National, Constitutional and Loyal Orange Songs and Poems; with a large number of Toasts and Sentiments, and a Chronological Table, &c., &c.

For Sale at the City Book Store.

E. W. PALMER.

Kingston, April 28th, 1853. 99

FIRST SPRING SALE

At the the Stores of

HUGH FRASER,

ONTARIO STREET,

On Thursday 5th May 1853.

THE TRADE will have an opportunity of replenishing their Stocks on Liberal Terms of Credit, from a large and well assorted Stock of

Fresh Teas, Tobaccos, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Wines, Oils, Liquors, Grocories, &c.

Arriving and to Arrive.

CATALOGUE.

500 Packages Fresh Teas—Assorted,
Including the usual varieties of
YOUNG HYSONS, IMPERIALS, GUNPOWDERS, PECCOS, SOUCHONGS & OOLONGS.

50 Hhds Bright P. R. Sugar.
60 Bbls. do. do.
5 Hhds. Double Refined Loaf Sugar,
70 Bbls. London Crushed do.
10 Puncheons Molasses.
75 Bags Laguira Rio and Java Coffee.
200 Boxes Prime Honey Dew Tobacco 5's & 8's.
60 Eighth Boxes Extra do. ½ lbs.
100 Half Boxes T. D. Pipes.
25 Jars Superior Maccaboy Snuff.
400 Reams Wrapping Paper Assorted.
150 Do. Pot and Post Paper.
100 Doz. Corn Brooms.
50 Boxes Clothes Pins.
200 Dozen Patent Pails.
100 Boxes Scaled Herrings.
70 Boxes Brown Soap.
85 Boxes Fancy Toilet Soaps.
50 Jars Caspe & Blackwells Mustard.
300 Boxes Pure Oswego Starch.
300 Sides very Superior Sole Leather.
20 Bxs. Pulverised Corn Starch.
500 Gross Matches.
300 Sides very Superior Sole Leather.
Bbls & Qr. Casks Sperm, Olive & Boiled Oils.
Kegs James White Lead.
Bbls Liquid Blacking.
Cases Blacking in tins.
Boxes Vancleek Hill Saleratus.
Boxes Fig Blue.
Tierces Carolina Rice.
Bags Patna Rice.
Boxes Fresh M R Raisins.
Bbls Fresh Currents.
Bbls S. S. Almonds.
Boxes Orange, Citron & Lemmon Peel.
Boxes Sperm & Belmont Candles.
Boxes Castile Soap.
Bales Candlewick.
Dozens Bed Cords.
Bbls London Porter Hibbe ts.
Baskets Champagne Crystal Palace.
Hhds & Qr. Casks Port & Sherry Wines.
Bbls & Qr. Casks Bordeaux & other Vinegars.

—ALSO,—

Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Cloves, Carraway Seed, Ginger, Nutmegs, Liquorice, Chocolate, Alum, Copperas, Sal Soda, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Black Lead, Bathbrick, Putty, Epsom Salts, Lemon Syrup, Castor Oil, Door Mats, &c., &c., &c.

Sale at 11 o'clock A. M. punctually.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, April 18th, 1853. 91

FLOUR, PLASTER & BUTTER

FOR Sale at the United States Wharf, by

G. M. KINGHORN.

Kingston, 26th April, 1853.

RECEIVED at the STORES of the Subscriber—

Per Steamer "New Era,"
100 dozen of Pails.

Per Steamer "Passport,"
45 boxes Coffee.
20 " Pepper.
25 " Penny Cake Blacking.
2 bags bleached Ginger (African).
10 barrels Oatmeal.

J. CARRUTHERS

Kingston, April 25, 1853. 98

RECEIVED at the STORES of the Subscriber—

Per Steamer "Magnet,"
10 barrels Pot Barley.

Per Schooner "Marion,"
180 barrels Manure Plaster.
120 " Onondaga Salt.
400 sacks Dairy Salt.
10 boxes Pure White Starch.
5 " Pulverized do.

J. CARRUTHERS

Kingston, April 26, 1853. 98

TO TAILORS.

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS can obtain employment on immediate application to

WM. KEELEY.

April 26, 1853.

PIG IRON.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale 500 tons Scotch Pig Iron, No. 1; delivered at Kingston early in May. Apply to him at Quebec, or at Shaws Wharf, Kingston.

EDWARD BERRY.

Quebec, April 14th, 1853. 95-1-m.

FARM TO LET.

TO LET, an excellent FARM of ONE HUNDRED ACRES, in the 4th Concession of Kingston (within 4 miles of the City), 50 acres of which are under good cultivation, and well fenced. Upon the premises are a good Dwelling House and Farm buildings. Rent moderate. Possession immediately. Apply to

MANUEL GALLAGHER,
Rideau street.

Kingston, April 23, 1853. 96

Bills of Exchange on the Old Country.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish BILLS OF EXCHANGE, for small or large Sums, on Messrs. Owen, Gurney, & Co., Bankers, of London; Messrs. Glynn, Mills, & Co., Bankers, of London; National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its Branches.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Jr.

Kingston, April 25, 1853. 97

THE JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS

To their Employers

The Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners of the City of Kingston, through their Committee, present this Memorial:

SIRS,—Owing to the advance in prices of almost every necessary article in life, we feel, and have long felt, the necessity of an Increase of Wages, to meet the demands of ourselves and families, and a community at large; and believing that you, or the most of you, are willing to give an adequate compensation for Labor, we unite in soliciting you to comply with our request: that the standard Wages, after the 1st of May, be Six Shillings and Three Pence for first-class workmen, and Five Shillings and Seven Pence Halfpenny for second class workmen; and relying on the moderation of this request, and your own sense of justice, we patiently await your answer on Friday evening, the 29th instant, at half-past Seven o'clock, at Mr. Dunn's National Hotel, when the Committee will be prepared to receive your answer to this Memorial.

By order of the Committee.

WM. H. HARMER, Chairman.
GEORGE GILMOUR, Secretary.

Kingston, April 25, 1853.

Public Meeting of Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Carpenters and Joiners, resident in or about Kingston, will be held on *Monday Evening*, May 2nd proximo, in Mr. Dunn's National Hotel, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to negotiate with the Masters.

GEORGE GILMOUR,
Secretary.

Kingston, April 26, 1853. 97

ROOM PAPERS.

A Very Large Assortment of the Newest French Designs in Satin and Grounded Papers. A choice variety just arrived at

DEYKES & CO'S

SPACIOUS WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORES,
Kingston.

N. B.—Any quantity of Common Papers for Four Pence Half-Penny the Piece.

April 26, 1853.

THROUGH TO MONTREAL DIRECT.

The Mail Steamer St. Lawrence,

THOMAS HOWARD, MASTER,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, for Montreal and intermediate Ports, To-morrow Morning, at 7 o'clock.

Kingston, April 28, 1853.

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON

THE FAST SAILING STEAMER
'ARABIAN,'
CAPT. COLCLEUGH,

WILL leave this Port for Toronto, and Hamilton, calling at intermediate Ports, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Kingston, 28, April, 1853.

Bay of Quinte Mail Steamer