THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
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BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
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In Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House

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The BRITISH WHIG being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, NO DISCOUNT will be allowed on advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.

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All Letters (except from Agents) to be post paid.

ROSS DODD.
Military Tailor
AND
LADIES' HABIT MAKER,
PRINCESS STREET.
☞ *Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted.*

W. NODEN,
Tailor, &c.
(OPPOSITE MR. WILLIAM WILSON'S,)
WELLINGTON STREET.
All Work in his line executed with neatness and dispatch.

MESSRS. STUART & STRANGE,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery & Bankruptcy.
Conveyancers, Land Agents,
AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,
COURT HOUSE, KINGSTON.
CHARLES STUART,
MAXWELL W. STRANGE.

MATTHEW DRUMMOND,
Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant,
WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
(Next to Mr. W. Wilson's,)
Kingston, C. W.

F. & B. KAYLER,
COACH BUILDERS
AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

ROBERT McCORMICK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES, SPIRITS, TEAS, GROCERIES, &c.
PRINCESS STREET.
KINGSTON.

Messrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL,
Barristers & Attorneys at Law,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

JAMES McMILLAN,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
PIANO FORTES TUNED.
ADDRESS—WM. M'MILLAN, AUCTIONEER.

THOMPSON & CAREY,
GENERAL IMPORTING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
51, BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

A CARD.
CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW
ORLANDO WARE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 105, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

WM. SMITH
WATCH MAKER AND REPAIRER.
PRINCESS ST., OPPOSITE THE SCOTCH CHURCH.
*** Piano Fortes and Accordions, Tuned and Repaired.
Kingston, April 6th, 1846. 1m.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,
(LATE STONE'S,)
OPPOSITE THE CITY BATHS,
King-street, Toronto.

MR. J. M. PERKINS'
DRAWING ACADEMY,
AT THE
BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KINGSTON.

FRANCIS V. CAREY, M. D.,
SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &C. &C.,
NEWBURGH, CAMDEN EAST.

EDWARD STACEY,
(FROM LONDON,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Opposite J. D. Bryce & Co.'s,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.

JOHN BLACKISTON,
SAIL-MAKER AND RIGGER,
NO. 4, HARDY'S BUILDINGS,
ONTARIO STREET. z

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER,
No. 1, Hardy's Buildings.
Kingston, Feb. 5, 1847. z.

NOTICE.
THE business heretofore carried on under the Name and Firm of "*Hendry & Blacklock*," will in future be continued as the Firms of—
THOMAS HENDRY & Co., *Kingston.*
JAMES BLACKLOCK & Co., *Belleville*
THOMAS HENDRY.
JAMES BLACKLOCK.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1847. NO. 23.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
A. & D. SHAW,
IN THE NEW BUILDING ADJOINING THE GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
SECOND AND THIRD DOORS BELOW WELLINGTON STREET.

THE SUBSRIBERS respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Kingston, and the public generally, that
THEY HAVE REMOVED
To the above premises, where they now offer for Sale, the largest and most varied assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
They have yet imported, comprising every description of
WOOLLEN, COTTON, AND SILK MANUFACTURES,
Adapted to the present and approaching Seasons, which having been purchased by them in the London, Manchester and Glasgow Markets, and received by the different regular Fall Ships arrived at Montreal in course of last month, will be found on inspection, replete with the
NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS
That have yet been imported, and from the facilities they possess as
A REGULAR IMPORTING HOUSE,
Every inducement is presented to purchasers that a New and Fresh Stock, laid in under the many advantages that a buyer in British Markets can command, they feel warranted in stating it will be found second to no House in the Trade, in price, variety, and quality.
A. & D. SHAW.
October, 1846.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND Family Sleigh, for one or two horses, cushioned.
A second-hand CUTTER, in good order.
Apply at the Atheneum Book Store.
Dec 18.

BARKER'S BLACK VARNISH.
NOW that Winter is set in, the time to use this celebrated Varnish for Boots, Shoes &c., is come. Its use prevents wet feet, thereby preserving both the health and the pocket.
Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the ATHENEUM BOOK STORE, Bagot Street, Kingston.
Nov. 2.

POPE'S JOURNAL OF TRADE, for 1846
A few Copies still on hand.
Price Three Dollars.
R. & C. CHALMERS.
Montreal, Oct. 20.

Doran's Hotel,
BYTOWN.
THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of Travellers.
Furniture and Bedding, all new.
Good Stabling for Horses, &c.
JAMES DORAN.
Bytown, January 12, 1847. 5-3m.

TO LET,
A SMALL FRAME COTTAGE, in Princess Street, with Garden and Outhouses.
Apply to WM. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, King Street.
Kingston, Dec. 29, 1846. tf.

Received
BY the latest arrivals from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Princess Street, the following articles, viz:
800 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
200 Buffalo Robes,
250 Boxes Assorted Teas,
50 do Tobacco,
20 Dozen Matts,
100 do. Brooms,
100 do. Patent Pails,
40 do. Cords,
With numerous other articles not mentioned.
MATTHEW ROURK.
Kingston, Dec. 18th, 1846. tf.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
THE ROYAL MAIL
STAGES
WILL leave the General Stage Office, Kingston, next door to the British American Hotel, every morning at 7 o'clock, for
BELLEVILLE, COBURG AND TORONTO
and every evening at six o'clock, for
BROCKVILLE, PRESCOTT & MONTREAL,
EXTRAS furnished at all times for any part of the country, on reasonable terms.
CHAS. GREENWOOD,
Agent.
General Stage Office,
Kingston, Dec. 1st., 1846.

FORWARDING NOTICE.
1847.
ON the Opening of the Navigation, next Spring, the Undersigned will charge the following Rates of Freight between Montreal and Kingston:
UPWARDS.

Pig Iron, Brick, Coals, Salted Fish, Pitch, Tar, and Resin	1s. 0d.	per cwt
Bar Iron	1s. 3d.	"
Heavy Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate	1s. 6d.	"
Dry Goods, Glass, and Powder,	2s. 0d.	"
Salt, in bags or barrels—per bag or barrel	1s. 6d.	"

DOWNWARDS.

Flour, per barrel	1s. 6d.	
Pork and Beef, per barrel	2s. 3d.	
Tobacco, per hhd	10s. 0d.	
Butter and Lard, per keg	0s. 9d.	
Wheat and other Grain, per 60 lbs	0s. 6d.	

Other Property in proportion.
Insurance, extra.
MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
HOOKER, HOLTON & Co.
H. JONES & Co.
Montreal, December 11, 1846. 143

PRINTERS' INK.
THE Trade supplied with Ink of various qualities—Scotch and the United States.
Atheneum Book Store.

OREGON SALOON,
OPPOSITE THE MARTELLO TOWER.
THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the support he has received in Kingston, and begs leave to inform them, that he has lately Removed to the premises recently occupied by John McPherson, Esq., opposite the Martello Tower, Ontario Street, where he has fitted out and opened
THE OREGON SALOON
for Lunches, Oyster Suppers and other Refreshments, and where he hopes to be further encouraged by the continued kind support of the public.
JAMES ELDER.
Kingston, Jan. 22, 1847.

MILL CREEK
CLOTH FACTORY.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends, and the Public generally, for the support he has received since his
FULLING MILL AND
Carding Machine
Have been in operation, and begs leave to inform them that, encouraged by the business he has transacted in the above line, he is now prepared to commence the manufacture of all kinds of
COUNTRY CLOTHS, SATTINETS, BLANKETS, &c. &c.
And hopes by the pains he intends to take, to ensure the continued patronage of the Public.
JOSHUA BOOTH.
☞ **WOOL** ☜
Purchased or taken in exchange for Cloth.
Mill Creek, January 11, 1847. 4-tf.

NOTICE.
THE Public are hereby notified, that I am the only legally appointed person to receive all Rates and Assessments, and other Monies due to the Midland District, and Collectors and others are cautioned against paying the same to any other person, as I am the only person who can give them a legal acquittance.
DAVID JOHN SMITH,
Treasurer.
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
Treasurer's Office, Midland District,
Kingston, 2nd January 1847.
All city papers will copy the above.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Committee appointed by the District Council to receive the Bond from Mr. WILLIAM FERGUSON, the newly elected Treasurer, have this day lodged said Bond amongst the Records of the District, and directed Mr. Ferguson to open the Treasurer's Office in the District Clerk's Room, in the Court House, on 1st January—to whom alone all persons will hereafter pay the District Rates, and with whom all other District business connected with the Treasurer will be transacted.
(Signed,) J. B. MARKS,
Warden.
District Council Office. Kingston,
31st December, 1846. 1tf
City papers to copy till forbid.

TWO HEIFERS.
CAME into the possession of the Subscriber, in October last, TWO HEIFERS, supposed to be two years' old next Spring. The owners are requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the animals away.
JOHN McMICHAEL.
Waterloo, Feb. 2nd, 1847. 103m-

SODA BISCUIT.
30 BOXES Fresh New York Soda Biscuit, very superior, for Sale by
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.
Nov. 9th, 1846.

COMMERCIAL MART.
FOR SALE,
100 BBLS. HEAVY MESS PORK, New York Inspection.
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, 11th, Dec., 1846.

ALMANACS
AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE.
Starke's Pocket Almanac.
The Church Almanac,
A variety of Comic Almanacs.

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.
SIX LECTURES ON THE USES OF THE LUNGS, causes Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart—on the Laws of Longevity, and Mode of Preserving Male and Female Health, Symmetry and Beauty; exposing causes and cure of those Diseases that produce Consumption, or Shorten Life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cts. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M., M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.
☞ Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part.—The trade supplied. 3m.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING
AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE,
Lucretia, by Bulwer,
Dombey & Son, No. 4, by Dickens,
Nell Gynne, by Ainsworth,
St. Giles and St. James, by D. Jerrold,
Fortescue, by J. S. Knowle,
Diana of Merridor, by Dunes,
Woman's Reward, by Mrs. Norton,
The Merchant's Daughter, by Miss Pickering,
The Midnight Bell, by Von Holstein,
Actor and Manager, by F. C. Wemyss,
The Ransomed Bride, by E.H. Wild,
Rupert Sinclair, by the Author of Ten Thousand a Year.
The Comic Wandering Jew, by C. Phillipon,
The Church Almanac, by Lovell & Gibson.
Feb. 9, 1847.

RITCHIES
PATENT COPYING PRESSES.
A SUPPLY of all sizes, just received, from the Manufactory, and for Sale at the ATHENEUM BOOK STORE.
Oct. 20.

COMPOUND PECTORAL BALSAM OF
HOREHOUND AND HONEY.
A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for all disorders of the Chest and LUNGS, viz: Asthma, Whooping Cough, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption, Influenza, Pains in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Huskiness and tickling in the Throat, Hoarseness, &c.
This Balsam is composed of the most valuable remedies for the above complaints. It operates by dissolving the congealed mucus or phlegm in the Thorax, thereby causing a free expectoration, and relieving the most obstinate Coughs.
Prepared and Sold by ROBERT BARKER, DRUGGIST, Kingston. *Price 2s. 6. and 1s. 3d. per Bottle.*

TO THE READING PUBLIC OF CANADA.
The Advertiser is prepared to transmit the following valuable and interesting Books, by Mail, to any part of Upper or Lower Canada, at the prices affixed.

	$	cts.
Views and Reviews in American History, Literature and Fiction. By W. G. Simms	0	50
The People, from the French of M. Michelet	0	37½
Wilson's Genius of Burns	0	50
Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry	0	25
Combe's Physiology, illustrated, 320 p. octavo	0	75
Handbook of the Water Cure	0	50
Childbirth without Pain	0	50
Mysteries of London	1	00
do. of Berlin. 10 Steel plates	0	75
do. of the Backwoods, by T. B. Thorpe	0	50
The History and Philosophy of Mania &c.	0	50
Life of Gen. Taylor	0	25
Farnham's Mexico	0	25
Facts for the People, in which every thing is of practical use to every body	0	12½
A Treatise on Milch Cows, whereby the quality and quantity of milk which any cow will give, may be accurately ascertained. Numerous Engravings	0	50
Green on Gambling	0	50
Woman in the Nineteenth Century	0	50
Cebs's Citizen of a Republic	0	50
Fitch's Six Lectures on Consumption	0	50

Orders for any of the above books, enclosing the Cash, and post paid, addressed to T. C. CALLICUT, New York, will be promptly attended to.
Reference in Kingston,—Dr. E. J. Barker.
New York, Feb. 6, 1847. tf.

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer, Commission Merchant, Land, and General Agent,
KING STREET, KINGSTON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public that he has taken the Premises lately occupied by T. Moran & Co., (removed next door,) where has entered upon the above Business, and hopes by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of Public Support.
The Subscriber intends to devote particular attention to the *Purchase and Sale of Real Estate;* and with this view he has made arrangements with several influential, legal and Commercial Gentlemen in Scotland and England, through whom he will bring under the notice of Capitalists, intending Emigrants, and the public generally, Improved Farms, Wild Lands, Household, and other Real Estate, Property in Canada, submitted to him for sale, and through whom he will transact other Legal and Commercial Business in any part of Great Britain or Ireland—viz., Collecting Claims, taking out Letters of Administration, Purchase and Sale of Property, &c. &c.
WM. ARMSTRONG.
Kingston, Dec. 29, 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
45 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, superior quality, and three barrels LARD.
MILES FERGUSON.
Kingston, 15th January, 1847. tf.

For Sale.
100 ACRES of LAND, East half of Lot 21, in the 4th Concession Pittsburgh, 10 miles from Kingston. Apply to JAMES McCARTHY, Master Blacksmith, Provincial Penitentiary.
Portsmouth, Feb. 8, 1847. 12-tf

CAMPHINE OIL
CONSTANTLY on Sale by
S. BOURNE.
September, 1846

Selected Poetry.

From the Boston Traveller.

"GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CORN MOTHER."

BY MRS. A. M. EDMOND—BROOKLINE.

[The above words were the last request of an Irish lad to his mother, as he was dying from starvation. She found three grains in a corner of his ragged jacket and gave them to him. It was all he had; the whole family were perishing from famine.]

Give me three grains of corn mother,
Only three grains of corn,
It will keep the little life I have
Till the coming of the morn.
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother;
Dying of hunger and cold,
And half the agony of such a death,
My lips have never told.

It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart mother,
A wolf that is fierce for blood,
All the livelong day, and the night beside,
Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of bread in my sleep, mother,
And the sight was Heaven to see;
I woke with an eager, famishing lip,
But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother,
How could I look to you,
For bread to give your starving boy,
When you are starving too?
For I read the famine in your cheek
And in your eye so wild.
And I felt it in your bony hand
As you laid it on your child.

The Queen has land and gold, mother,
The Queen has land and gold;
While you are forced to your empty breast
A skeleton babe to hold—
A babe that is dying of want, mother,
As I am dying now
With a ghastly look in its sunken eye,
And famine upon its brow.

What has poor Ireland done, mother,
What has poor Ireland done,
That the world looks on and sees us starve,
Perishing one by one?
Do the men of England care not, mother,
The great men and the high,
For the suffering sons of Erin's Isle,
Whether they live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother,
Dying of want and cold,
While only across the channel, mother,
Are men that roll in gold.
There are rich and proud men there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
And the bread they fling to their dogs to night
Would give me life and you!

Come near to my side, mother,
Come near to my side,
But hold me fondly as you held
My father when he died.
Quick, for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone,
Mother! dear mother! ere I die,
Give me three grains of corn!

ODD FELLOWS.

Odd Fellows, when together met,
Are not, perhaps, so odd a set
As many people say;
Unless, indeed, it odd may be
That they should meet in charity,
With conscience clear to pay.

When the pale sufferer, seized by death,
But faintly draws his short'ning breath,
They cool his fevered tongue;
And gently bathe his throbbing brow,
While scenes of earth swift fleeting now,
By a single hair seem hung.

Or, when the spirit's self is gone,
To that far land, to us unknown,
Beyond these tents of clay;
The fixed and glassy eyes they close,
The pain-distorted limbs compose,
And to the tomb convey.

Odd Fellows!—surely odd they are;
The sick, the naked, have their care;
The hungry, too, are fed;
So odd that they, without reproof,
The houseless stranger give a roof,
And where to lay his head.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the first of a series of articles prepared by a gentleman who has travelled for years on the Eastern Continent,—knows many of the princes and leading men there personally, and understands their plans and prospects better, we presume, than any other man in the United States. For our own information we put to him many inquiries, and at our solicitation he has consented to write out his replies, and place them at our disposal. If our readers appreciate them as we do, they will not fail to give them an attentive perusal.

NEW YORK, March, 5th, 1847.

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

Gentlemen:—You desire me to give my opinion not several subjects of general importance in relation to the present state of things in Europe. You are good enough to think my recent, and somewhat extensive tour in the Old World, may have given me favorable opportunities for learning the true state of things there; and for forming a correct judgment on some subjects which possess at present more than ordinary interest. I will comply with your request to give you my views on the topic suggested,—with that reserve, however, on some points, which prudence may require; regretting, allow me to say, that I have not found an earlier hour of leisure for the fulfilment of the task.

I begin with the most important of your inquiries: "What is your opinion of the prospect of the continuance of the peace, which at present so happily prevails in Europe." This is a question of sufficient magnitude and difficulty to occupy all the extent which I can give, with propriety, to the present communication

My first remark is, that I have no apprehension whatever that war is likely to take place between England and France in consequence of the "Spanish Marriages," as the subject is termed. Those marriages will be eminently disastrous to Spain, or I am wholly mistaken, and will lead to the overthrow, sooner or later, of the present dynasty of that country, and the placing of the family of Don Carlos on the throne—possibly, however, after the experiment of a Republic has been tried. Whatever may be said in the French newspapers to the contrary, the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier was *not* acceptable to the Spanish nation. Nor was that of the Queen altogether satisfactory. Not that there was any thing special to be said against the Prince whom she married, but because the opportunity has been lost of uniting the nation again, which could have been accomplished if she married the eldest, or even the second son of Don Carlos. But this measure the Queen mother, (the famous, or rather infamous Christina,) and her uncle, Louis Phillippe, prevented; and by doing so have tendered certain to Spain a long future of division, strife, violent animosity, and bloody civil war!

It is only the Montpensier marriage, however, which has had any effect upon the relations that have subsisted between England and France, with a varying amount of ardor, since the year 1830.—There is no denying it, the *entente cordiale* (or good understanding) is gone, and probably gone for a long time to come! Indeed this *entente cordiale* received a fatal blow at the time Lord Palmerston and the Allies undertook to settle in 1840 the "Eastern Question," as it has been called, without the concurrence of France. This was the greatest *faux pas* of modern diplomacy. It offended France, from the king on the throne down to the humblest insignificant subject. It revived the ancient and time-cherished hatred which had been smouldering in the ashes for ten years and more. The Montpensier marriage has evinced the separation which the oriental question created six or seven years ago. It has added fuel to the flames, and is one of perhaps many circumstances and events which will be likely in time to bring about such a state of things that war may be the result of trivial cause.

So long as Louis Phillippe lives, it is likely that there will be no war between England and France; but he is an old man, being considerably advanced in his seventy fourth year. It is not probable that he will live many years. And what will come then? The Count of Paris, his grandson, is in his ninth year. It is scarcely within the circle of probabilities that there will not be an interregnum, or in other words, a Regency. On all hands the unfitness of the Duke of Nemours is confessed and deplored. He will never be otherwise than unpopular with the nation. I am happy, however, to say, that as the crisis approaches he seems to become more and more penetrated with a sense of its grave importance. In a recent conversation with the Minister of War (General de St. Yon,) I am assured that he made the following sagacious remarks. Speaking of the probability of war at no distant day, he said:, "Whilst my father lives there will be no war, for he will do almost anything to prevent it; but when he is gone, I fear that war will be inevitable. And what will be our position? We shall need 100,000 men in Africa (Algiers:) 100,000 more for the fortifications around Paris; another 100,000 to man the fortresses of the kingdom; and we shall have only 100,000 left to resist perhaps all Europe" Upon the Minister's observing that, in case of necessity, France could have far more than 400,000 men under arms, the Duke replied: "I know it; I know that there is one way by which France may be converted into a nation of soldiers, and that is to go to work and *sing everywhere the Marseilles Hymn?* But let this be done General, and in one year neither you nor I will be here!" Never was there a graver or more certain prediction uttered.

The Prince de Joinville, it is well known, is much more the exponent, if I may so speak, of the national feeling. Strange as you may esteem the assertion, I can assure you that I heard many Frenchmen, during my late visit to the country, speak even with vehemence in favor of France's going to war with England—altogether ignorant of the fact that England could in one year, clear the ocean of French fleets, capture every French island, and with the help of Abd-el-Kader, drive the French out of Africa! Many men in France, with a degree of ignorance which absolutely borders upon the *infantine*, seem to think that France might, without much difficulty, invade and conquer England! And this too when the "greatest captain of twelve centuries," as Lord Holland called him, is no longer at her head!

There is another man in Europe upon whose life it seems, if we are not mistaken, great interest depends. This is Prince Metternich, the real ruler of Austria. Of whatever else Prince Metternich may be guilty—and he certainly has enough to answer for, both to God and man—it cannot be said that he has any warlike propensities. He is as much the friend of peace as Louis Philippe—whether from policy, fear, or humanity, it is not very easy to decide. Like Louis Phillippe, he is now becoming an old man, having passed, by several years, his "three score and ten." Although he sees death to be in his path, and approaching with steady and even rapid pace, the old Diplomat seems in no way disposed to relax his political and private villainies, but hopes that Holy Mother Church will enable him, notwithstanding all his sins, to get to Heaven through her mummeries and appliances. When Louis Phillippe and Metternich—those Siamese twins in political and despotic jugglery—shall have left the stage, very important changes—perhaps some dynastic ones—will soon occur on the continent.

As I am no *Seer*, I cannot predict when the death of those distinguished men may occur. But I think if it should not happen for some years—which is barely possible—the peace of Europe will be troubled by events which may occur very shortly. All eyes in Europe are now turned upon *Germany*, as the country in which great movements are likely to take place before long. The whole matter may be stated in a few words. The masses in that large, important, and central portion of the continent, have been steadily advancing in knowledge these last fifty years and more. This may especially be asserted, of the last twenty-five or thirty years. In this movement, Prussia has taken the lead. "Old Fritz," (as Frederick the Great is often familiarly called) gave the first impulse, (though it was but a feeble one,) in his day. The late king completed the work, by placing the Common Schools, Gymnasia, and six Universities of that country, on the proud position which they now occupy. All the smaller German States were compelled to follow. Even Austria had to adopt the Prussian system in the Germanic portion of her empire. The consequence has been, that the rising generation, and that which is in the vigor of manhood, possess an amount of knowledge which their fore-fathers knew nothing of.

It has become fashionable in some quarters of late, particularly in England, to underrate both the character and the effects of the Prussian school system. Mr. ——— in his "notes on Holland, Germany, Belgium and France," and Dr. Baughan in his "Age of Great Cities," have done so: but both have shown profound ignorance of the whole matter. Let any body travel through Germany, as I have done four times within the last ten years, and converse with all classes, especially the laboring classes, and he will learn not only that they *can* very generally read, but that they *do read*, not perhaps the newspapers so much as the same classes do with us, but *books*. I was much struck with this fact in my various journeys in Germany last summer.

Now what are the consequences of all this?—Why, one of the most natural and most important is, that the *people* are beginning to demand earnestly, that they shall be put in possession of their political rights. I admit that within the last few years, the principles of Fourierism, Infidelity, and a species of *Illuminatism*, if I may coin a word, have been scattered broadcast through that country, and that a great harvest has sprung up. But there is no denying that there is withal a widespread, intelligent appreciation of political liberty, and a demand for it, which must be heard.

The good old Frederick William III, promised his people a Constitution in 1814, but he did not give it. Nor indeed *could* he, perhaps, as he was situated, without encountering great difficulties with Russia and Austria. The people saw this, and having great affection for him, and confidence in him, they did not care much about it. The case is very different now. The present King is no way trammeled. He is an enlightened and good man, possessing much energy of character, and has no great respect for either Austria or Russia. Nor have the Prussians, either as a nation or as individuals, any superfluous affection for either the Russians or the Austrians.

On the contrary, there is a deadly hatred subsisting betwixt them. The King, as is well known, is entirely favorable to giving his people a Constitution, but he is evidently greatly at a loss as to what it's form and powers should be: nor is this wonderful, since he has not been educated in Constitutional ideas, if I may so speak. He encounters opposition also, more or less vigorous, from his family, from his Cabinet, and from the petty kings and princes of Germany, who fear, and not without reason, the effect of Prussia's receiving a good Constitution, or a constitution at all.

On the other hand, the subjects of Frederick William IV, although they have in general a good degree of confidence in the government of their King, are extremely desirous that he should give a Constitution, and that he might live to see it well established; for they have less confidence in his brother William, the immediate Heir-apparent. But I find that this communication is becoming too long; I will, therefore, break off here, and give you the rest of what I have to say on this topic in my next. I am gentlemen, yours, &c.

ANOTHER JORUM OF "PUNCH."

CHEAP THEATRES.—In the absolute failure other attractions, certain theatrical managers have lately been making prize, instead of quality, the consideration for drawing people to their establishments. Such is the struggle among the lessees to lower their charges to the minimum point, that it is in contemplation to add a sandwich and a glass of ale to the regular performances. We remember the time when an ice was offered at the Lyceum, to draw an audience in the Dog-days, but the public treated the bait with freezing indifference. We expect shortly to see in the bills of some cheap house of entertainment the announcement that the performance will commence with:—

A POPULAR MELODRAMA.

After which will be presented

AN ENTIRELY NEW SANDWICH,

with new bread, new butter, new ham, and new mustard. The whole produced under the immediate direction of the Proprietor of the Old Bailey Beefhouse.

Subsequent to the Sandwich,

A GRAND BALLET OF ACTIONS.

The whole to conclude with an original

GLASS OF ALE,

introducing several new hops, and adapted to the English stage by Messrs. Barkley, Perkins and numerous auxiliaries.

METROPOLITAN HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.—We understand it is in contemplation to get up a Club for the purpose of endeavoring to improve the quality of Servants. The indifference of the material is very much against the project, but the effort is worth making. A few old housekeepers have determined to set the scheme on foot by offering a few prizes, of which the following is a Catalogue:—

For the Cook who has lived longest in one place, without including whole candles under the general head of kitchen-stuff—*One Pound.*

For the Nurse who has walked oftenest in the Park without speaking to a Horse-Guard—
Ten shillings.

For the Housemaid who has remained longest in a situation in which the cat has not been in the habit of doing wilful damage to the Crockery—*Five shillings.*

For the Cook who has been the greatest number of years in service without resigning her own heart and her mistress's cold meat to the devouring passion of a policeman—*Fifteen shillings.*

For the Nurse who has remained the longest time in a place without mistaking the children's linnen for her own, and give the baby the fewest private punches and pinches—*Seven shillings.*

For the Female Servant who has set off on Sunday evenings to go to Church, and found her way there oftenest—*Five shillings.*

For the Page who has opened the smallest number of notes in the longest period of service—
Half-a-Crown.

For the Groom who has best carried out the principles of protection with regard to his master's corn—*Ten shillings.*

For the footman who has worn the fewest of his master's shirts—*One shilling.*

The above are only a few preliminary prizes, but if the scheme can be effectually carried out, there is every intention to offer rewards for a variety of other qualities. In the present day, when servants are always "bettering" themselves, which means growing worse and worse, the project of a Prize Club for this troublesome class seems fraught with the most promising prospects.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN IN MISSOURI.

Dr. Feuchwanger, in a communication to Hunt's Magazine, gives an account of this valuable mountain of iron, and of another iron mass in the vicinity, which is called the Pilot Knob. The Dr. thinks that the iron from these two positions is sufficient to last the whole world at least for a hundred years. We copy a portion of his account as follows:—

The material in the Pilot Knob has never been used for casting purposes, but some few years ago edged tools were manufactured and forged from the crude ore. The quantity of pig iron produced at present is about ten tons per day, performed by four discharges in twenty-four hours; but the present furnace having given way, it must be replaced by a more substantial one, which is estimated to produce 30 tons per day. The distance from the Iron Mountain to the landing on the Mississippi river is 40 miles, and it costs but one quarter of a cent per pound for transportation. I met twelve waggons loaded with pig metal, each having four thousand pounds, and performing a trip in four days, at an expense of $10 dollars each.

The iron mountain is about a mile and a half long, and one mile broad, or is rather more than a section of land; while the Pilot Knob is twice as high as the iron mountain, but has not as much surface. Here you travel upon nothing but lumps as far as the eye can reach; there you see the whole top of the mountain forming one sheet of iron. Here they have penetrated but ten feet into the ground, the surface iron being all too large lumps, while at the Pilot Knob, they have penetrated, on the summit and at the base, at least 250 feet. The iron ore found here is of the richest kind; it yields at least 60 per cent of pig metal, and I saw but very few slugs lying about the furnace. At St. Louis they prefer the pig iron from the iron mountain to that of Tennessee.

The company intend making in a short time 20 tons per day, or 7,500 tons per annum. It would pay a profit to export the ore to other states for melting, where fuel is more abundant. The supply of the ore in this region is inexhaustible.

The Iron Mountain is one mile broad, four hundred and forty four feet high, and three miles long. The lumps of iron increase in size; ascending towards the summit. The Pilot Knob is the highest peak of mountains in the whole neighborhood, and cannot be less than 1,500 feet high; it is said to be a mile from the base to the summit, but this appears highly incredible. The iron ore is a micaceous oxide of iron, but not a magnetic oxide, as some former writers have called it.

PANTHER FIGHT.

A correspondent has transmitted to us an account of a conflict between an Indian and an American Panther, which took place near the Black-Lead Mines on the York branch of the Madawaska River. The Indian was returning from the inspection of a number of Beaver traps on the morning of the 20th of January, without any weapon but his tomahawk and hunting knife; and while passing along, he heard a crackling among the boughs above his head. On looking up he perceived the animal just in the act of springing from a large hemlock directly at him, he started backwards a couple of steps, and drew his tomahawk from his belt. The Panther foiled in her spring, bounded swiftly at her foe, who struck her a severe blow in the shoulder, which however did not prevent her seizing him by the left knee with her teeth, while with her claws she lacerated horribly her victim's thigh and leg. The Indian repeated the blows with effect on different parts of the beast's body, until she relinquished her hold of his knee and seized him by the left shoulder when the tomahawk became useless, and both rolled on the ground together. The Indian now began to get weak from the great loss of blood, and although the severe wounds he had inflicted with his tomahawk on his foe, tended in a great degree to relax the ferocity of her attack, yet she was fast overcoming him, and he saw no prospect but death before him. In the struggle his hand came in contact with the handle of his knife, which he instinctively drew forth, and struck at random against the Panther; after the second stroke he felt the claws of the savage beast relaxing; when he sunk into a state of insensibility, from which he soon recovered, the cold and snow having staunched the flow of blood from the wounds he had received in the conflict, he found the Panther lying dead beside him, with her head nearly severed from the body, the last plunge of the knife having completely cut through both jugular veins. The Indian with great difficulty reached his wigwam, when his companions directed by him went to the scene of blood and found the animal to be one of the largest kind, and of a species very rare in this part of the world.—*Ottawa Advocate.*