The Days honored by the Queen—The many other lucky days of the world—are altogether ignorant of their happiness. Otherwise, how would "Izaac, a Scotch Spriter," twitch his whiskers, viz. 1 beyond the usual relation of popelyhood? And ——, a Russian Count, should, would bound too a entire, with which nobler step he let us to Lower Canada.

"No. 15. Portrait of the Royal Highness Prince Albert. Copied by Her Majesty from Sir George Hayter's Marriage Picture, and etched by the Queen, Oct. 26, 1840."

Pretty and well like this. A bride of love, full of happy remembrances. How may Queen-Isabella of Spain, in one—would prefer any other subject to dwell upon, save that of their Marriage Picture! He is not so, Count Neuilly?!

"No. 19. Portrait of a Lady. Drawn and etched by Her Majesty, Nov. 18, 1840."

"No. 22. Portrait of a Female. Drawn and etched by Her Majesty, December 27, 1840."

Who is the Lady, and who the Female? A very proper and very courtly distinction. No doubt, both very handsome; both the porcelain and the doll.

"No. 27. Scene from the Opera of Norma.—Drawn by Her Majesty in 1839, and etched by the Queen, Feb. 7, 1841."

This is, perhaps, one of the most condescending things ever paid by Royalty to Art and the Drama. It has been said, for a thing that Francis the First once picked up Titian's pencil, but this was only the grace of a moment. Now, a good slice of the day of January the 7th, 1841, must have been given up by Her Majesty by way of studied compliment to the Drama of our land (as imported). If Mr. Lumley be wise, he will immediately have the subject painted for an act drop.

"No. 37. The Fisherman's Bride. Drawn and etched by Her Majesty, Feb 21, 1841."

Little fisherman's wives think better of themselves even this minute. The Queen of the Seas, in her affability, drops pad pickes, it may be a Margate shopper!

The etchings we shall end with must be very beautiful, from the sentiment that elevates and sweetens them.

"No 38. Portrait of the Princess Royal in the arms of her Nurse. Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Feb. 22, 1841, and etched by the Queen.

"No. 46. Portrait of the Princess Royal—Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Aug. 22, 1841, and etched by the Queen.

"No. 47. Portrait of the Princess Royal—Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Aug. 23, 1841, and etched by the Queen.

"No. 48. Portrait of the Princess Royal—Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Aug. 25, 1841, and etched by the Queen.

"No. 52. Portrait of the Princess Royal—Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Jan. 12, 1842, and etched by the Queen.

"No. 56. Portrait of the Princess Royal—Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Dec. 27, 1842, and etched by Prince Albert.

"No. 57. Fine Cameos of the Princess Royal—Drawn from life by Her Majesty, and etched by the Queen, Jan. 1, 1843.

"No. 58. Portrait of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Jan. 3, 1843. Drawn and etched by Prince Albert.

"No. 61. Two Portraits of the Princess Royal. Drawn from life by Her Majesty, Feb. 10, 1843, and etched by the Queen, Feb. 26, 1843."

Fifteen portraits of the eldest born! How many delicious ones must the Queen have passed in the happiness of such maternity! Were any Cabinet Councils held on the days of August 22, August 23, and August 25? If so, it is no improbable that Her Majesty may have risen from her motherly work with reluctance, and—the Irish Question, or the War in the East dismissed—returned to it with delight.

Any way, we can hardly find fault with the Windsor mousers who have proved it to be made known to all men that Her Majesty delights in the labor that from month to month, and from day to day, fixes the changing lineaments of baby, here, and enshrines the future with unfailing memories of the happy past. We shall never again see Victoria, whether in cottage bonnet, in state chaise, or in diplomed boudoir in the House of Peers, without thinking of those fifteen portraits—the tender work of a mother's hands—of the Princess Royal.

To return to the Windsor thieves. The pillory is gone. That venerable piece of timber (the very heart of British oak) has been cut down by Dryders. If it be so, the—are concerned in the state robbery, would sure—have been doomed to twitch that "Izaac." In—, the—would, no doubt, have—of the—the—brought to light—. If we have met at them under heaven—ought dirtier than—

Again—recognize another good in the—ceremony. Prince Albert has been in Chancery.—The Queen—the Prince now personally feel what it is—be robbed, flogged, pirated. Will they then do their best to push on an International Law of Copyright with one kind friend in America, who lives he sobbing "in youth," and—in whose wickedness there is not even the fairer hope of the Vice Chancellor?

Astronomical Intelligence.—Saturn has lately been appearing in public without his rings, and has consequently got quite a—sion among the other planets, who accuse him openly of having pawned them! (Shabby)

Admiralty Rule.—Captain M'Quhae not only saw the Sea-Serpent, but what is more extraordinary, he was invited by the Lords of the Admiralty to dine off it.

These—have—been an irruption of Spanish Bullions—the—months, as if the supplies from Southfield were—insufficient to make the public thoroughfares—almost impassable. The Spanish specimen of the Country party comprises several droves of cattle, which—are to sally out of coal—possible from the—the climate—that they extend almost horizontally, and render it nearly impossible to—, without a horn accompaniment of a very—greeable character. We are thanking—Spain for—, and for her chestnuts, but we—that she will give us no more of—bull. If they all resemble those we have been so—unfortunate as to meet with.

Extracts from late English Papers.

A SCENE IN A POLICE OFFICE.

In Canada Barons and Baronesses are mighty fine folks. In London they dont cut such a tremendous—. In Italy, the word "Baron" is—synonymous to—. The following occurrence took place at the Marylebone Police Office, on the 7th of November last.

The Baroness St. Mary, a fashionable attired lady, who was accompanied by her husband and her mother, the Countess Grabouski, was brought before the Sitting magistrate, Mr. Broughton, by Police-sergeant Hockaday, 14 S, charged, under the following extraordinary circumstances, with having stolen two valuable diamond rings, the property of Sir J. Hare, of 28, Royal Crescent, Bath.

The—sergeant on being sworn, said—In April, 1837, the Baroness who was then Miss Hughes, came on a visit to me at my residence in Bath, as was the Baron, to whom she was about to be married, and also the Countess, her mother. On the 26th of that month I had written some letters, and was going to a party in the evening, at which I was to introduce the Baron. Prior to my leaving home I opened a portable desk, from which I took out a ring and put it on my finger; the grooms, the Baroness asked me to let her look at it, and I gave it into her hand. From a small case I took another ring which she also asked to look at. I gave it to her, and she put it on her finger, as she said the best. After a few minutes I said to her, "Give me those rings," and she said "I will keep them." I—, and I gave—more to her—, and being anxious to—the post I quitted home with my letters, the Baron walked with me to the post—. The—on the Tuesday, and on the next—the Baroness, Baron, and the Countess left, and I had forgotten all about the rings till they were gone. On the next day (Friday) I—to London to recover, if possible, the—I had missed, and repair—, I—invited to be—. I—in company was afterwards—. I—and mentioned the rings; I—the—. Why—cause he carried—cause there.

Gross Outrage.—An outrage of a very malicious character has been committed in the colonted settlement in the Township of Biddulph, on the property of three colored men named William Bell, Abraham Taylor, and Daniel Turner. It appears that a white man of bad character, known as Tom Stanley, who keeps a little grocery in the neighborhood, had erected a forge on an acre of land he rented from Bell, but had recently removed it to a piece of land across the road, where he had no right to put it,—in consequence of this trespass, the colored people the next morning pulled it down, threw the materials into the road and put up the fence again. Stanley, however, having again erected the forge on the same spot, collected at his grocery a number of the lowest people of the neighborhood, in the expectation that the colored men would again destroy the forge. These idle fellows remained all day and night about Stanley's house, and in the course of the night some of them maliciously set fire to the property of the colored settlers, by which Taylor had his barn burnt down, containing about 150 bushels of wheat, and 200 bushels of oats, besides hay and straw, with the outhouses, &c. Turner's wheat stacks were all burnt, and Bell had his hay and straw, wheat and other grain destroyed. Many of these vagabonds were taken up on suspicion, but after a prolonged investigation before J. Hodgins, Esq., James Scott, Esq., Robert Bell, Esq., J. P.'s, no proof sufficient to insure committal could be arrived at. We—destruction of the property of these inoffensive men calls for further investigation, and that it becomes the business of the magistrates to offer such a reward as shall ensure the apprehension and punishment of the parties who wantonly and wickedly raised the fire.—*Huron Gazette.*

The Post Office and the Press.—The Provincial Post Office having been placed under local control, it is generally understood that a measure of Postal Reform will be brought before the Legislature at the coming session. We think provisions should be made to allow exchange newspapers which pass between publishers to be exempt from postage, as in the U. States. This should not be asked as a boon to newspaper proprietors; but on another and much higher ground. The Legislature annually votes £35,000 for purposes of Common School education; and few question the wisdom of the measure. The newspaper, with reference to political rights and duties as well as general information, is more and destined more especially to become the great educator of the people. It is manifestly the duty of the Legislature then to facilitate the circulation of newspapers. When we consider the amount annually paid from the public revenue for the promotion of education, consistency requires that no unnecessary restriction be imposed on newspapers. Economy requires it: for if a people be not educated they will be vicious; criminals will be multiplied, and the expense of punishing and attempting to reform them be increased. Motives of humanity, of economy, of consistency, demand a removal of all unnecessary restrictions on the spread of intelligence, of which the periodical local Press is the vehicle.—*Examiner.*

Mr Smith, the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, has been suspended from office, and his place hence wed upon Donald Æneas Macdonell Esq. This is a most flagrant and indecent proceeding, pending the enquiry. We perceive that our valuable contemporary, the Montreal *Courier*, states that, there is nothing political in the affair, and he quotes the Woodstock *British American* to sustain his position. The simple truth, is that the *American* merely quoted the *Courier* and nothing more. And with regard to the political part of the question, we are only surprised that a Journal, so well informed and so well conducted as the *Courier*, could have fallen into such an error. If the whole matter was not political from the very beginning, why was one of the very first acts of the present Government, to supersede Judge Burns of Toronto, Mr Cuthbert of Montreal, and Mr Crawford of Brockville, (three of the most efficient and impartial men in the Province,) and to supply their places with the most violent and ultra party men to be found in Canada, and moreover, (if Dalhousie be our lord) with men of the most extreme party character, then we do not know what party means.

No doubt at the commencement, many good and loyal and honorable men, called for investigation, but so far as we have been able to form a judgment upon the progress of the enquiry, we are bound to say, it presents to us, all the features of an exclusively party character.—*Statesman*

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The following Rules for the admission of Patients, are extracted from a circular issued from the Lunatic Asylum:—

"The Medical Superintendent shall be the exclusive judge of those persons who are fit objects for admission.

"Persons who are unable to pay one dollar per week for their maintenance, shall be deemed paupers, and admitted as such.

"Prior to the admission of a pauper Lunatic a certificate shall be lodged with the Commissioners, from the immediate neighborhood where such Lunatic resides, stating that, from the evidence they have in their possession, they are of opinion that the said Lunatic (if an adult) does not possess property to the amount of £25. If a minor, that his or her parents or guardians are unable to advance the necessary funds.

"The several Districts shall be deemed liable for all expenses incurred in conveying a pauper Lunatic to the Asylum; also the expenses of re-conveying him or her back again to their friends, when discharged, cured, relieved, or incurable, together with the funeral expenses, as the case may be."

Lake Huron Fisheries.—We read in the Huron *Gazette* of the 24th November:—

"That despatch is the life and soul of business, was exemplified a few weeks since in the fishing trade on Lake Huron, by Mr. Elliot of Niagara, who had chartered the "Julia" belonging to that port, for the purpose of carrying on fishing operations at the Islands." This gentleman left Goderich in his vessel soon after midnight of the 13th October, and having run ninety miles in her, rowed with his crew five miles more in his boat, and with in the twenty-four hours after leaving Goderich had caught fifty barrels of fish! This enterprising gentleman returned hereon the 19th instant, and would have captured a much larger quantity had it not been for the weather setting in stormy."

Lunatic Asylum.—We enquired a few days ago whether the statement of the *British Canadian*, of a horrible circumstance having occurred at the Lunatic Asylum, could, by any possibility, be true. The *Examiner*, has, we regret to say, fully confirmed it. As far as we can learn, four lunatics, each tied up in a straight jacket, were put together in the same cell; this occurred in the evening—they agreed to lose each other, and proceeded to accomplish this by gnawing the fastenings of each other's jacket. One, however, became loose before the other, and from some cause, becoming irritated with his unfortunate companion, fell on him, and gouged him completely, stooping out both his eyes, and bit him severely about the face and neck. Having done this, he laid himself quietly down to sleep—and in this horrid state they were found in the morning.—*Patriot.*

☞ A Shower of Bank Notes.—One day last week, during the high wind, as a merchant was carrying a quantity of bills in his hat to make a payment at the Bank, his—blown off his head, and the paper flew in all directions, causing a considerable—. This is the first instance we have known of riches literally—taking to themselves wings and flying away."—*Niagara Mod.*

Quebec Warehousing Company.—Notice is given in the Canada Gazette, by Messrs. John Gordon and Charles Backus, that application will be made to the Provincial Legislature at its next session, on behalf of themselves and others, for an act to incorporate the Quebec Warehousing Company."

Messrs. Gordon and Backus, owners of the space which extends from the Inclined Plane, along Champlain street, to the building formerly known as Brehaut's Brewery, including about 600 feet frontage on the river with deep water wharves, and an extensive range of buildings suited to the purpose of warehousing, have issued a prospectus in which they offer this property for the establishment of a warehousing company on a—scale and shows the immense advantages that would result therefrom to the Canada trade in general, and particularly to that of Quebec. The capital stock of the Company will be £[illegible],000, divided into shares of £[illegible] each. The property, which originally cost from 40 to £50,000, is set down at £22,500, and will be freed from all seigniorial dues at the expense of the present owners. We will give the prospectus in our next.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Paris work frightened that Hunt.—On the 4th instant the most alarming reports were circulated throughout Paris, which is not to be wondered at, all things considered, and especially the fact that no less than 101 cannons were fired between six and seven o'clock in the evening. It happily turned out that the noise did not indicate any fresh demonstration of Red Republican liberty and fraternity; but was merely meant to announce the birth of the New Constitution. We trust this will be the first and last discharge of artillery which that Constitution will occasion, or, at least, that any future concending it may give rise to will be equally harmless. General Cavaignac, however, should take care, another time, how he suffers cannons to be let off in this manner, without any sort of notice or warning, in such a turbulent place as Paris.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Optier par Orbem Dilatatus."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1848.

To Our Subscribers.

On Monday, January 1st ensuing, the First Number of the Daily British Whig will be issued, and its publication continued every Morning. Neither the times nor the importance of Kingston would demand its step at our hands; for a bi-weekly paper is fully equal to the natural wants and wires of the people; but the establishment of the Magnetic Telegraph has created such a mood driving for news, that we must publish a daily bulletin, at certain less and greater expense; so embark at once in the more legitimate undertaking of a Daily Paper, with the prospect of success.

The *Daily British Whig* will be exactly half the size of the present sheet and its prices is Six Dollars a year, or Half a Dollar a month. Subscriptions will be received for any period of time; but if for a short time, payment in advance should be made. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rate; but as its country circulation, not for some time be limited, (100 copies in town and 100 copies in the country) all advertisements sent to the Daily will be inserted gratuitously in the Weekly *Whig*, for the first year at least. To those who advertise largely a proportionate discount will be allowed.

For the convenience of the Country Friends, a Weekly edition of the *British Whig* will continue to be published every Friday afternoon, of the same size as the present; at Three Dollars per annum. To encourage prepayments a discount of half a dollar will be allowed to those who feel inclined to pay in advance.

As a general rule, the Daily *British Whig* will be sent to all our City Subscribers; and the Weekly *British Whig* will be forwarded to all our Country friends. Where exceptions are made and disapproved of an early intimation is—. The Weekly British Whig will be sent to our Exchanges, with those exception of those in Montreal, Toronto and New York; but should any of our contemporaries prefer the Daily Whig, their wishes in this respect will be attended to.

Having perfected an arrangement with the Telegraph Company, both our City and Country Subscribers will be furnished with the latest news at the time of publication. No Extras to be issued, except upon unforeseen and very important occasions.

British Whig Office,
Dec. 20th 1848.

City Council.

Monday Evening, Dec. 18, 1848.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor; Messrs. Hill, Baker, Breden, Flanagan, Counter, Wilson, McLean, Anglen, Smith, Wiley, Waddingham, Allen, Chanonhouse, Hinton.

Minutes of previous Meetings read.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Hon. George Moffatt, Chairman of a Meeting, held in the City of Montreal, having for its object the formation of, and the signing of Petitions to be presented to Her Majesty, the Queen, praying for a Repeal of the Navigation Laws of this Province, and requesting the Council, and the inhabitants of the City, should they see fit, to cooperate with them in the matter contained in the three following Resolutions:—

Resolved—1st. That this meeting, fully concurring in the Resolutions with reference to the British Navigation Laws, adopted at a public meeting, held in this city on the 13th of June last, and, deeming the question of the highest importance to the interests of Canada, think it advisable to repeat, in substance, and confirm what was then resolved upon, viz:—That, inasmuch as the Mother Country has seen fit to abandon her Protective Policy, and has, in consequence, deprived this Colony of many advantages formerly enjoyed in the markets of the United Kingdom;—advantages the loss of which we deeply regret, and which cannot be fully compensated, even by a change of the Navigation Laws, as they regard Canada; and inasmuch, as the restrictions imposed upon us, by those Laws, and the partial closing of the St. Lawrence against Foreign vessels, prove, in their effects, most detrimental to the commerce, and to the essential interests of the Province:—It is therefore the opinion of this Meeting, that this people of this Colony have a just claim upon the Mother Country, to be relieved from those onerous restrictions.

Resolved—2nd, That this Meeting, from further experience acquired in the season just closed, see the most powerful reasons to reiterate what was urged by their fellow citizens at the public meeting already referred to, viz:—That there is the strongest ground for apprehension, should the British Navigation Laws (so far as they affect this Province) continue in force after the protection to Canadian Grain and Flour in Great Britain is withdrawn, that the bulk of the produce of both of the Western States and of Canada West, will be sent to ports of the United States for shipment, notwithstanding the superior economy of transport, which the internal communications of Canada possess, and which are fully counterbalanced by the greater cheapness of ocean freight in the United States, and that the Navigation Laws will thus be rendered inoperative as regards their main object, that of protection to British shipping, whilst they will exercise a most baneful influence over that portion of our revenue derived from Public Works, and over the interests of every individual connected with the Trade and Commerce of the Country.

Resolved.—3d. That this Meeting have duly considered the Bill "To amend the laws in force for the encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation, prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Bernal, Mr. Labouchere, and Lord John Russell, and ordered to be printed on the 16th August last;"—and although they desire to refrain from any expression of opinion with regard to the merits of the Bill, so far as they affect the general interests of the Empire, yet conceiving that it fully meets the wants and just claims of the Province, inasmuch as it proposes to leave us free to employ Foreign or British vessels at our option, in our commerce with the United Kingdom and other nations, and to concede to the Provincial Legislature the power to regulate our Coasting Trade and Inland Navigation, as it may deem most for the general good, we hail the measure in this restricted sense with satisfaction; and trust that the urgency of our case will be duly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament—this Meeting being convinced that the provisions of the Bill, so far as they relate to Canada, are indispensible for the restoration of prosperity to this Colony.

On motion of Mr. Counter, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that the Mayor do call a meeting of the inhabitants at an early day, to take the above matter into consideration.—Carried.

Communications from the following gentlemen, accepting the appointment of Returning Officers: Messrs. A. Harper, for Frontenac Ward; T. Parke, Jr., Esq., Sydenham Ward; J. Oliphant, Esq., Cataraqui Ward; Mr. H. Benson having declined to serve in Ontario Ward; J. J. Burrowes, Esq., was appointed; James A. Henderson, Esq., St. Lawrence Ward.

PETITIONS.

Of James Gormley, stating that in consequence of a complaint made by the City Water Bailiff against his son for drawing water from one of the Slips of the City, instead of from the Public Pumps, his License had been declared forfeited by the Police Magistrate, and praying that his License be restored to him, as the water so drawn was for the purposes of ablution and for the drink of Cattle—Referred to the Committee on Carters.

Of R. Fishery stating that he has completed a Plank Walk in Frontenac Walk, and praying for payment—Referred to the Committee on Streets and Improvements.

Of C. Clark, Contractor for City Pumps, stating that in consequence of the Carters not complying with the provisions of the Act, he will be a loser on his contract; as he cannot make more than ten shillings per week, out of which he has to pay a boy for attending them; and praying the Council to take his case into consideration—Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water. [It will be in the remembrance of most persons that these same pumps, which now will not pay a contractor £5 for two or three months, are the articles, the revenue from which was to maintain the expense of the whole Fire Department of the City.]

Of Thos. Rudd, praying that he be allowed to open Montreal Street, upon such conditions as may be agreed on between the Council and him—Referred to Committee on Roads and Improvements.

Of J. Featherly, Pound Keeper, praying for the erection of a Shed in the City Pound—Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Of H. Byer, stating that in consequence of the raising of the side-walk, the water from off it runs into his cellar—Referred to Committee on Streets and Improvements.

Of R. Scobell, Esq., stating that he has sustained great injury from a sunken vessel lying in one of the Slips near his Wharf, and praying that it be removed—The Harbor Master to remove the vessel.

REPORTS.

Of Finance Committee, recommending the payment of several accounts—Carried.

Of Market Committee, recommending that Mr. G. W. McLean, be allowed the sum of £125, with interest, for a Stall which was in the old Shambles—Carried.

Of Committee on Stalls and Improvements, stating with reference to Mr. Waddell's Petition for payment for laying down a Board Walk, that he had taken a subscription list for his payment, and therefore was not entitled to anything further. [This brought on a long discussion about the everlasting "three pence in the £," which lasted just an hour and five minutes, and eventually ended in an order that the Treasurer pay Mr. Waddell some £5 or £7.]

Of City Treasurer, stating that the revenue arising from the Police Magistrate's Office, amounted in one year to £267. [This is the office which a number of members so strenuously opposed, on the ground that it would not produce £50 per year.]

The Annual Report of the Board of School Trustees was read, and is as follows, viz:

To the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, the Yearly Report of the Trustees for Common Schools:

Sawyers,

That during the year they have continued the Teachers whom they found employed on their entering into office. (Five male and five female Teachers) To the former they decided to give £50, and to the latter £30 per annum; and in addition the tuition fees. In these schools nearly 500 children are educated.

The Trustees were of opinion that they best executed their trust, by placing education within the reach of all. They have, therefore, given admission to 200 children free of charge, whose Parents were unable to pay for their education, they have also reduced the Tuition fee on children under seven years of age to 1s 3d per month, and over that age to 1s 6d per month—thus placing the attainment of an English education within the reach of every child whose Parents are willing to pay from 15s to 18s per annum. But the Trustees regret to be obliged to state, that even at these low rates, a very large proportion of Parents still able to pay, allow their children to go on the free list—thus increasing materially the Teachers' Salaries.

The Trustees annex a statement of the School income for the year, and also their expenditure during the same period. After paying the balance due to the Teachers, the amount to their credit, they are of opinion, should be applied to the building of a Male and Female School House,—an appendage to School Teaching, which the poorest Township in the Province has provided, and which they submit, this City should not be wanting. Keeping in view this necessity, (of providing School Houses) the Trustees have administered the affairs of the schools under their care, with the strictest economy, persuaded that it was the only way to effect the object, without increasing the burden of the city.

At the commencement of the year, several of the schools were deficient in school furniture—The Trustees were therefore obliged to pay £38 0s 3d, for that purpose—they have also paid Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, £11 5s 2d, for nearly 330 Volumes of School Books;—expenses which will not again be required for a considerable time.

According to the Act of the Provincial Legislature, the year of Messrs. McCuaig and Daly, two of the present Trustees will expire on the 1st January, 1849. These vacancies will be required to be filled up.

Amount received and disbursed by Trustees for Common School purposes:—

Amount of Government Grant	£222 14	0
" " Corporation Assessment	385 0	0
	£607 14	0
Amount expended	380 15	5
Balance on hand	£226 18	7

All of which is submitted.

DENIS DALY,
Secretary.

Kingston, Dec 18, 1848.

A vote of thanks to the Trustees, for the past year, was carried unanimously; and the two retiring Trustees, Messrs. Daly and McCuaig, re-elected.

Mr. Breden gave notice that he would bring in a Bill relative to the weighing of Hay and Straw on the Public Market.

Mr. Hill made a motion that the Police Magistrate attend at the adjourned Sessions for the granting of Licenses for the City, and prevent, if possible, the allowance of Licenses to such persons as may have come under his notice by keeping disorderly houses—Carried.

NEW BILLS.

Mr Hill's new Bill, providing for the furnishing of "Bills of Mortality," on the rule being suspended, was read three times and passed; as also was the Bill for the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The first clause of the former provides that Surgeons, Physicians, &c., shall furnish accurate weekly returns of the names, ages, from what place, and of what disease patients having been under their care, may have died; and that Sextons, &c., shall furnish Reports of the persons interred by them &c., under certain penalties.

The Council adjourned.

The Council held their meeting in the new Council Chamber, a very tastefully decorated and handsomely furnished apartment; in every way superior to the lofty Hall for such a purpose.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir:—

I have noticed in some of the newspapers remarks upon the subject of Currency, in which the names of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Jonas Lloyd, and Colonel Torrens, are brought up as authority, to show that it is impossible to base the circulation of a country upon any other Capital than Gold. Such has been hitherto, within the last year, the too general opinion; but a wide spread change is coming over the English minds on this subject; and Sir Robert Peel himself having carried his lately formed Free Trade opinions into operation, has stated, that they and a Gold Currency are incompatible. As we may generally form some pretty correct ideas of the strength of the political mind by this delicate weather-vane, we may consider it probable that before long, England will regret that metal is the exclusive basis of its circulation. This subject is one closely connected with that of the encouragement to Home Manufactures, advocated by Protectionists, and all such should fully study and comprehend its working, for it may be so arranged as to confer all the advantages of a high protective tariff without incurring the inconveniences and expenses of our complicated Custom House regulations.

I hold it as an incontrovertible truth that a nation's wealth, in proportion as it produces within itself the greatest abundance of articles of necessity and convenience. That any Country should be able to produce all it requires is not to be expected, but until this limit of its possible production is attained, it follows that when one branch of industry is so overworked, that there remains a large surplus for exportation; the aim of Society, and if of Society of the Government, which it has appointed for the purpose of advising and directing its affairs, should be to restore the balance, by encouraging the introduction of some other branch of industry, to enable the country to consume, within itself the surplus which had before, at reduced prices perhaps, to find its market abroad; offering chance of gain, sufficient to draw off the requisite numbers from each employment as might be overstocked by the ones sought to be established; and encouraging emigration from other countries, for the purpose of restoring the lost equilibrium. This desirable policy can never be pursued effectually, if we are left to the mercies of foreign traders, whose interest it is to keep their own dependent upon a foreign country for the articles in which they trade, and who are assisted in their schemes of personal aggrandizement, at the expense of public welfare, by a system of currency which they can and do control at pleasure. These money clouds are the true rulers of England, through its trade, and would be so to the United States, but that the extent of country settled by those whose interest is diametrically opposed to theirs, prevents it to a very great degree. Canada is now so thinly populated that as yet, the non-producing classes are the managers; but with every increase of numbers in the fields, will come a diminution of power in the cities. Let us glance at the operation of the present system upon internal trade.

For every gold pound which the Banks are supposed to hold in their vaults, they are allowed to issue three in notes; that proportion being considered safe. If their notes are brought to them to be redeemed, for every pound note so returned, they must pay a gold pound, and in order to maintain the proportion, they ought to, and, I suppose, do withdraw two more from circulation. Suppose that the Banking Capital of the country, as stated, is sufficient for the purpose of circulation or internal trade, then, every note withdrawn from it in this way, subtracts so much from the tools with which we have to work, and if all the gold were to be withdrawn, we should have no tools at all. The consequence of such a system as this, in lessening the producing powers of the country, is sufficiently apparent in theory, and the practical result is now staring us in the face; we must be blind as moles, not to see it, and fit subjects for Bedlam, to deny it. Now, what is the remedy for this? It is a paper currency, based upon the real capital of the country, which never leaves it—its roads, canals, houses, and all improvements of whatever description—instead of a movable commodity on articles of merchandise, which moves about from market to market, as its owners find it to their advantage. To base a currency which is to serve as a medium of exchange for real estate, and for the ordinary necessaries of life, upon the insecure foundation of an article of personal property, whose removal annihilates the means selling or buying, is suicidal. We had much better return to a system of simple barter, than thus depend upon an uncertain currency which may, nay, actually does fail us in our greatest need.

I am not disposed to cavil at trifles, and, although I agree upon most of the old worn out subjects, such as education, church and state, &c., with the parties styling themselves Reformers, and whom, by the way, I am afraid, their opponents unjustly honor with the name of Radicals, still I must dissent most strenuously, from their application of one maxim, good abstractedly, but which they seem inclined to carry to extremes, (not, I, hope, from the same reason as their predecessors, viz: fear of mob-ocracy and dread of losing place,) that the less legislation there is, the better. Now, Sir, the wise men of our country are brought together for the purpose of legislating upon every thing which requires it; and, although I admit that there may be too much legislation when it is directed to improper objects, still I do not think it out of their line to legislate upon a question of public economy, which has become the most important one of the age, to us, at least; and if they neglect it, people will not attribute it to their tenderness of conscience, but to their ignorance, their indolence, or their fears. The people of Canada call upon them, their servants in the Government, to take up the question, sift it to the bottom, and establish such a system as will save them from almost immediate ruin! They call upon them to bring forward and carry such a measure, as will enable them to exchange their property, and the products of their industry, with one another, and to protect them from the insidious usurpations of their Kings by the rights of gold! They call upon them to give them the means of producing at home, what is necessary for their wants; and of employing the vast resources of the country in the uses for which they were designed by nature! They call upon them to deliver them from the commercial slavery of the nineteenth century, equal, if not superior in atrocity to the feudal slavery of the twelfth! And they are not satisfied with the answer, that trade will regulate itself! If they do not this, they are false to their country and their professions; and the sooner they give place to men, more wise, more fearless, or more honest, the better.

A RADICAL.

Dec. 15th, 1848.

THE LATE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Dear Sir,—It will doubtless be in the recollection of your subscribers that a melancholy case of death from Hydrophobia occurred in this city about the end of October last, by which six small children were left fatherless and destitute. Many must remember too, that, ere the grave had well closed over the remains of its victim, reports were freely in circulation, and continue to this hour, that the unfortunate man's death resulted from an attack of Delirium Tremens, brought on by the immoderate use of ardent spirits; and also that his family were not in bad circumstances. It cannot be supposed that the chief authors of this wanton calumny—persons whose relative position in society must have rendered them strangers to the deceased and to his habits; and who should not seen him during the brief period of his sufferings—it cannot be imagined that these persons were influenced by the evil design of traducing his character with the object of checking the generous sympathy in behalf of his poor family, naturally excited in a high degree by so unusual an event as death from Hydrophobia. Those who have the happiness of enjoying the pleasure of their acquaintance will acquit them of that malicious intention, though they cannot so readily of another vice, far more prejudicial to the well-being of society—an inordinate passion for slander—which, unmindful of their own manifold infirmities, and in violation of the ninth commandment, swell the mote in their poor neighbor's eye, and deprives him of all mercy at their unfeeling hands.

The following certificates have been kindly furnished by the medical attendants of the deceased—men who understood thoroughly the nature of his complaint, and with painful but unavailing solicitude marked its progress. If not too much trouble, you will confer a favor in publishing them; not with a view of silencing the uncharitable imputations referred to, but for the satisfaction of individuals in Kingston and other places, many of whom have contributed with unexampled liberality towards the relief of this poor family.—Wherever aid was solicited, an excellent feeling has been manifested, and a sum realized amounting to £186 currency, one third of which was collected at Toronto, and a large proportion from the Naval Establishment, the Troops, the Staff and Public Departments at this post.

Yours very truly,
A. FRIEND.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we attended the late Mr Mathias Duke, Assistant Storekeeper of the Commissariat Department in Kingston, while laboring under unequivocal symptoms of Hydrophobia, from the 25th to the 29th day of October, 1848, the day of his death; and we do further declare it to be our unanimous opinion that he died of that disease, caused by the bite of a rabid cat, and not from Delirium Tremens as we understand has been falsely reported, to the injury of the character of the deceased, and with the effect of deeply wounding the feelings of his afflicted widow, who has been left in indigent circumstances, with six orphan children all under sixteen years of age.

Given under our hands at Kingston this 2nd day of December, 1848.

A. MELVIN,
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class
JOHN MAIR, M. D.—
Staff Surgeon, 2d Class.
J. G. HOOD, M. D.
Surgeon 1st Batt. 20 Reg.

I hereby certify that Mr. M. Duke joined the Total Abstinence Society about 6 months prior to the date of his decease; and that I have good reason for believing that he strictly adhered to the pledge of abstaining entirely from every species of intoxicating drink during the whole of that period. I may add that Mrs. Duke and three of her children are members of the same Society, and I doubt not have kept the pledge inviolate.

(Signed) JOHN MAIR, M. D.
President of the Temperance Society.
Kingston, Dec. 4, 1848.

The New York *Courier* has the following passage in its report of Judge Edmonds' charge to the Grand Jury on the 4th instant:

"Judge Edmonds said that he was waited upon a few days since by some gentlemen from Canada, commissioners appointed to examine into, and report upon, the condition and management of our prisons; and they told him that they had never seen any prison where the discipline was so lax, and where all the arrangements were so disreputable and inefficient, as at Blackwell's Island. They mentioned one circumstance which had tended more than any other to fasten that conviction upon their minds. On the occasion of their first visit to the Penitentiary, they were shown into one of the rooms in the portion of the prison allotted to the keeper, and were there received by (as they supposed) two male and one of the female keepers, the latter being elegantly dressed, and, in their judgment, as formed from her manners and appearance, a very superior woman. They had quite a long conversation with the *female keeper* and the others in the room, and were not a little astonished when they discovered that they had mistaken *New Jersey*, one of the convicts, for a keeper, and her visiting friends for the same class of prisons!"

Note—These gentlemen must have been our ambulating feather-bedded Commissioners, on their tour of pleasure—we beg pardon—tour of inspection. It is not at all surprising, withstanding the excellent discipline of the Kingston Penitentiary, which their party spirit induces them to call ineffective, that they should be a little shocked at the laxity which prevails at Blackwell's Island.

☞ Lunatic Asylum.—Nothing is so much wanted in Canada as some law compelling Apothecaries and Druggists to have properly educated persons in their shops, to dispense Physicians' Prescriptions. A law of this nature is more needed in Canada than in England, because in the latter country, the medical practitioners usually dispense their own medicines, and physicians, properly so called, are few and far between; and the business of chemists and druggists is more to sell than to prepare medicines. But when an accident, arising from carelessness does occur in England, the law visits the offender with much severity. A lady was recently poisoned by a Chemist and Druggist at Romsey, he having dispensed 19 grains of Strychnine, instead of Salicine. She died instantly of course, and the propounder was forthwith clapped into jail to await his trial for manslaughter. In Kingston, still more recently, a lady was very nearly poisoned by a druggist's having dispensed 4 grains of Tartarized Antimony instead of Antimonial Powder. We shall not be ill-natured enough to point out the party who made the mistake, but as things of this kind are continually occurring, we will do the next best thing, which is to recommend all persons who desire to have their medicines carefully prepared, to go to some person whom they have reason to know has been properly brought up to the business. A sickly season is fast approaching and a hint of this kind need not be forgotten.

☞ Ansox.—An investigation into the cause of a mysterious fire in Toronto has recently taken place. The evidence is in the *Globe*. A great deal of time is uselessly wasted in these investigations. No matter how great the suspicion, the Insurance Offices have not pluck enough to take the Scamp into Court. All Kingston recollects the last enquiry of this kind at the City Hall, and yet the Insurance Office paid the money! It may perhaps be cheaper to pay than to contest; but the Insurance Offices should bear in mind the incentive to crime in ready payments in suspected cases. By an old law, unrepealed in England and equally in force in this country, the Coroner is the proper officer before whom these investigations should be held. While the Insurance Offices continue to pay and no questions asked, it does not matter much who undertakes the enquiry; but, should a different policy prevail, it may become necessary that every case of fire should be strictly enquired into.

☞ New Legislative Councillor.—The Belleville papers tell us, what has been long surmised, that the Government have called John Ross, Esq., of that town, to the Legislative Council. We have no objection to the learned gentleman, *per se*, but the appointment is against the precise direction of the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, respecting the calling of gentlemen to the Upper House. None were to be called save men who had enjoyed popular favor, viz:—Members of the House of Assembly, Wardens of Districts, Mayors of Cities, Colonels of Militia, &c., &c. None we opine, Mr. Ross is none of these. But then the appointment is made by the Radicals, who stand regardless of every thing but their own will and convenience.

☞ The Weather.—We have enjoyed warm and pleasant days since Saturday. Great Coats are thrown aways for caps are discarded, the cattle are grazing, the farmers are ploughing, and some sanguine folks are thinking of setting their cucumber beds in order. It is barely possible we may have a cold snap yet. The last steamboat excursion took place on Sunday. A party of gentlemen crossed over to Sacket's in the *Former*, Capt Dawson. She makes another trip to Oswego on Thursday. This is the 20th of December.

☞ Alleged Double Entries.—A very serious altercation took place