THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,

At Six Dollars a year, or Five Dollars, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.

Our advertising friends would confer an additional obligation by forwarding their favors at as early an hour as possible, as disappointments will occasionally occur when announcements are sent in at a late hour at night, for insertion next morning.

"V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; New YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

A Copy of the Daily British Whig can always be found in Holloway's Reading Room, No. 244 Strand, London.

☞ Advertisements, to be in time for the next day's publication, are respectfully requested to be sent in by five o'clock in the afternoon.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms—viz.: Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and ten pence for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding ten lines four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. Often advertisements are inserted *until forbid*, all discontinuances to be in writing.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Terms—*To City Subscribers* twelve shillings and six pence per annum, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings, if paid at the end of the year.

Arrangement of Mails during the Winter Season.

MAILS CLOSE:

Eastern, daily at 7 A. M.
Western, daily at 6 A. M.
Prince Edward, daily [Sundays excepted] at 6 A. M.
United States and Wolfe Island, daily [Sundays excepted, at 2 P. M.
Storrington, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 A. M.
Newburgh, Camden East, Wilton and Loborough, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
Amherst Island, Mondays and Thursdays at 6 A. M.
White Fish Falls, Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Upon per Others Decor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1853.

The Election of Mayor.

On Monday at noon, all the Members of the Council being assembled in the City Hall, the meeting was organized by the Clerk taking the Chair. After going through the legal formalities requisite, reading the qualifications of the Members, &c., and just as the last word was upon the lips of the Clerk, Alderman Maxwell W. Strange and Alderman Robert Thomson both simultaneously started up to move resolutions. As it was extremely difficult for the Clerk to decide which had the floor, some excitement ensued between the friends of the two Candidates for the Mayoralty, mostly however, confined to the outsiders; but finding it impossible to obtain order, the Clerk adjourned the meeting down stairs to the Council Chamber, where, after some warm discussion, the Clerk decided that Alderman Strange was entitled to the floor, upon which that gentleman rose, and after a few pertinent remarks upon the claims of Mr. Flanigan, offered the following resolution:

Moved by Alderman Strange, seconded by Alderman Murdoch—That Alderman Flanigan be the Mayor of Kingston for the ensuing year.

Mr. Murdock, in seconding this resolution, thought that some explanation was required of him to the Council and to the public. Some people might think it strange to see him take the course which he did in seconding the nomination of Mr. Flanigan, and he now seized the opportunity of stating that he did not come into that Council as the representative of any party or sect; he knew nothing the moment he took his seat at the board but the interests of the city, and never would know anything else—these and those alone he conserved when he took the course in which he now did in seconding Mr. Flanigan. Mr. Flanigan was every way qualified to fill the office of Mayor, and probably more so than many who had done so. He is a gentleman of strong, sound practical good sense, and he, Mr. Murdoch, felt confident that he would make a more than ordinary good Mayor; as for his capabilities, however, nothing was required from him to establish them—the man who has for year after year for ten or eleven years been elected to the Council, has received his certificate of capability from the people themselves. After such an expression of confidence in him, it is an insult to the citizens who have thus made him so often Alderman, to assert, as has been meanly done, that he is not capable of doing justice to the office. If he is capable of filling the office of Alderman, which no one will deny that he has always done with credit to himself, he must also be capable of filling that of Mayor. Why then should he not aspire to fill the situation for which his constituents declare him to be qualified when they elect him. For God's sake, and the City's sake, gentlemen, don't deprive Mr. Flanigan of his rights because he is an Orangeman or an Irishman. Before concluding, I may merely explain that in all probability I myself would have voted for Mr. Counter, who is a friend of my own whom I value; but, gentlemen, I have been led to adopt the course which I now pursue by the conduct of Mr. Counter's friends. I consider that this is a rod cut by the Counter party to whip Mr. Flanigan with—they had dodged and betrayed him on every hand, and a great deal of excitement had been got up; but all this would pass with him for nothing, it would clear away when people saw how little cause they had to fear for the consequences of the step which the Council would, he felt assured, take this day in passing the resolution which he now seconded, and thus make Alderman Flanigan the Mayor of Kingston for 1853. (Cheers really and cheers ironical, and cries of vote, vote.)

Alderman Davidson, before the vote was taken on the resolution, wished to make some statements and explanations which he felt confident must make an impression upon the minds of the members of the Council, and he trusted also would have an effect upon their vote upon the resolution before the Chair. His, Mr Davidson's name had been freely used during the recent Elections, both at the polls and also throughout the city, and he really did not wonder—he made no secret of his views, he avowed them openly; and he came there to-day to carry them out. If in doing what he considered his imperative duty to the city and to himself, he should bear hard upon any one, he would deeply regret it, but he could not help it. He, Mr. D., respected Mr. Flanigan as an Alderman most highly, but he did not think him at the present moment a suitable person to fill the office of Mayor of the City. He did not require to enlarge upon his reasons for this, they were understood and appreciated by nine-tenths of the citizens, and he felt confident that he did his duty to the city when he opposed such a step. He meant no disrespect to Mr Flanigan by this, he could mean none, and he trusted Mr. Flanigan and his friends would believe him when he said so. He merely intended to say of Mr. Flanigan what he would say of himself, that neither was in a position to take charge of the interests of the city as Mayor during the ensuing year. [Mr. Davidson here entered into an explanation at some length regarding the election at Frontenac Ward, in which he positively stated that Mr. Flanigan pledged himself not to stand for Mayor—that he, Mr. Flanigan, told him in the presence of a gentleman present, "there was a dead set made against me for two reasons; I don't want to be Mayor; I will not vote for O'Reilly to be Recorder—I will not for anything vote for O'Reilly to be Recorder"—Now, gentlemen, proceeded Mr. Davidson, I make these statements solemnly; I can produce evidence of them, and defy any man to say that George Davidson ever told a lie. I went upon the pledge, gentlemen, and canvassed a number of parties for Mr. Flanigan, and gentlemen, this pledge of Mr. Flanigan was so notorious that on Saturday Mr. Murdoch, who has just spoken, stated so late as Saturday last, that "Mr. Flanigan was a fool to make the pledge he did." He made these statements because he considered it only just that members of the Council should know that no pledge can bind them to Mr. Flanigan (after his public withdrawal, and that every one was free to vote according to his conscience. (Cheers and applause.)

Alderman Thomson moved a resolution in amendment.

Moved by Alderman Thomson, seconded by Councillor McGrogan, that Alderman Counter be the Mayor of Kingston, for 1853.

Alderman Thomson spoke at some length to the resolution in a most eloquent and effective manner. He reviewed the course of Mr. Counter and his claims to the acknowledgments of the City. Mr. T. kept the attention of both the audience and the Council deeply interested throughout his truly masterly address.

Alderman A. J. Macdonell did not pretend, like the last speaker, to come forward on the present occasion without some degree of feeling. He came to the present meeting with very strong feelings, the events of the past year had made a strong impression upon him. Last year when he came here to give his vote, some may recollect that Mr. Flanagan had on that occasion the power to change the election. He took a noble, a manly part on that occasion—he refused to oppose Mr. Counter, and stated to his supporters that if they did not go in, he would go in himself and make a quorum and vote against himself. He (Mr. McDonell) thought Mr. Flanigan's conduct at the time so honorable, that he stood up in his place and stated that if he was in the Council in 1853, and Mr. Flanigan was put up for Mayor, he would support him, and he now accordingly appeared here to support him, and in doing so, he thought that he supported the interests of Kingston. In regard to what Mr. Davidson said, he (Mr. Macdonell) was authorized by Mr. Flanigan to give it an unqualified denial. He was not surprized at this conflicting statement, for, he could easily conceive how an honorable gentleman might interpret what was said incorrectly. But whether or not, that was no business of the gentlemen of the Council—they have the privilege of electing any Alderman they choose, and they will do so. As for qualification for the office, it is nonsense to insinuate that Mr. Flanagan is not qualified.—He has been chosen Alderman for twelve successive years almost without opposition, and if fit to be an Alderman, he must be fit to be Mayor. He (Mr. McD.) recollected passing through Kingston some ten years ago, on his way to College, at the time when Mr. Counter was ousting Dr. Sampson, and there was just the same cry raised then, that has been got up now about non-fitness for the office—the very same excitement, afterwards the same outcry, and yet what was the result? Not a more useful man, or a more popular Mayor, had ever sat in the chair than Mr. Ford. I, therefore, feel justified in calling upon the members of the Council to elect Mr. Flanigan for Mayor, and I feel confident they will do so.

Councillor Johnston wished to make some explanations before the vote was taken upon the question. He felt that he had two duties to perform on the present occasion—one to the city and the other to his God, and he wished to fulfil them conscientiously. Many gentlemen will recollect the circumstances which took place last year, already alluded to. On that occasion he (Mr. J.) pledged himself to support Mr. Flanagan, if he was in the Council in 1853, if Mr. F. offered for Mayor, upon condition that he would not oppose Mr. Counter in 1852. He was thus bound hand and foot to vote for Mr. Flanagan. Had nothing transpired from that time to this, he would have accordingly voted for Mr. Flanagan. But after the statement made by Mr. Davidson, unless Mr. Flanagan is prepared to show that Mr. Davidson's statements are false, I will vote for Mr. Counter; if Mr. Flanagan can prove that these statements are untrue, I will vote for him according to my pledge. Mr. Flanagan, it seems, did authorize Mr. Davidson to go round and canvass for him, upon the pledge that he would stand as Mayor, and this being the fact, I am absolved from any pledge, and have only to consider the claims of my conscience before God and the interests of the city, and therefore will give my vote to Mr. Counter

The vote being then taken by ballot, it was declared a tie—14 for Counter and 14 for Flanagan. Mr. Counter, as the largest assessed Member of the Council, having the casting vote decided the matter and was consequently declared duly elected Mayor of Kingston for 1853, amidst the acclamations of hundreds.

THE FINALE.

Upon the result being declared, the Mayor elect accompanied by his late opponent, Alderman Flanigan, proceeded arm in arm, accompanied by the members of the Council, to the Court House, where the ceremony of swearing in took place according to law. The parties afterwards adjourned to the British American Hotel, where an elegant lunch was prepared, which was partaken of with much gusto by all present. "The battles were fought over again in a much more agreeable manner, and all accrimonious feelings was drowned in the cheers which were given heartily by the united guests to the worthy gentleman elected for the seventh time to fill the highest civic dignity for 1853.

Richmond Poll at the close of Municipal Election:—

D. Roblin	273
J. Stevenson	265
E. Storr	248
G. S. Clapp	242
* G. H. Davy	240
A. Campbell	240
R. Martin	232
W. Grange	229
R. Nelson	206
S. S. Madden	168

Tuesday, 4th Jan., 1853.

* Decided by casting vote of Returning Officer.

Items of General News.

PORT HOPE FUN.—The boys in our Town have got a bad practice in throwing snowballs at people, as they pass along the streets in Sleighs. On Saturday last, as Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth were going down street in a cutter, they were assailed by a number of boys, with snow-balls which made the horse run away, pitching Mr. and Mrs. C. out of the cutter. Mrs. Charlesworth had her face badly bruised, but, fortunately not otherwise seriously injured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—The President has authorized Mr. Everett to write to the Duke of Tuscany, requesting him to release the Madini family, and permit them to come to this country. This is not to be considered an official document, but a private letter, expressing Mr Everett's wishes and those of Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Everett's personal acquaintance with the Duke of Tuscany will probably add weight to his communication.

THE LIQUOR TRADE IN BANGOR, MAINE.—The Bangor Democrat publishes the report of the committee of the Bangor City Council, on the business of the City Agency for selling liquor, and adds: It appears to be a large, prosperous and profitable business. About seventeen thousand dollars worth of liquors have been purchased and all but $6,852, worth of it sold between 3d of May and the 23d of Dec., a little less than eight months, and at a profit of some $4000. The demand for liquors for medicine and for mechanical uses has been surprisingly large. New England rum especially has been much sought for and has gone off like hot cakes at a fair profit. If all our citizens are not rum drinkers, all of them are rum sellers, therefore "rum ies" in the cant language of the day. The medicines are said to be of a good quality, some of them the very best that are imported, and this is the best feature that the case presents.

The visit of the Hon. J. Howe from England, we learn by the Halifax papers, had not been without important results, the Imperial Government having re-opened negociations upon railway matters, and declared their readiness to give favorable consideration to any proposition which the province of Nova Scotia may make in due form on the basis of Major Robinson's line, and all doubts as to the ability of Messrs. Sykes, Brookfield, and King to perform any contract they may undertake, are at an end.

The Directors appointed to the Port Hope and Peterboro Railroad, are as follows: Jas Smith, President; N. Kirchhoffer, Solicitor; H. M. Medrith, R. N. Waddell and F. Beamish of Port Hope—W. Claxton, Mr. Fergusson, Thomas enson of Peterboro, and T. G. Ridout of Toronto.

The North American of yesterday has the following interesting paragraph:—

"If it be true, as we have heard, that the "Priests from the altar directed their followers to interfere in the election of Trustees for what they designate the 'Protestant Schools,' for the purpose of defeating "Reformers, because they are friendly to a "national school system; then we say the "political compact between the Reformers "of Upper Canada and those Catholics who "are ready to obey their priests in all things "is at end."

The combinationists should have thought of this before last election!—[Globe.

American Bills.

DON'T TAKE THEM.—The Bills of the Farmers' Bank of Onondaga County and the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at Oswego, have been refused by the Metropolitan Bank of New York. The New York Courier asserts that the securities on which these bills are issued consist of lands on which there is a disputed title, and that there will probably be a loss to the Bill-holders of nearly 40 per cent.

The same journal speaking of the general Banking law of the State of New York, which we believe is similar to our own, and is indeed the one from which the latter is copied, says:

"The Farmers' Bank of Onondaga, and the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank at Oswego, belonged to a class of "individual banks," fostered by the general banking law of this state—owned in many instances by brokers in Wall street.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.

Accounts from the Sandwich Islands report that the British Ship Enterprise, Capt. Collins, which left England 2 years since in search of Sir John Franklin, had been seen by some of the whaling vessels arrived at Honolulu.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.—This road has declared a dividend of five per cent out of the current six months' earnings, payable on the 12th of February. This will be gratifying re-assurance to the stockholders of the value of their investment, and of the established prosperity of this thoroughfare, which has, so early in its history, assumed a place among the sound, paying Railroads, of the country. We hear of arrangements on foot in relation to next Summer's business, which are of great importance, and will be quite sure largely to increase the freighting business of the road.—We see no reason why a steady addition to the business and receipts of this line may not be anticipated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The Republic states that the health of Mr. King is much worse, and that he did not leave for the south yesterday as contemplated, in consequence of the unfavorable weather.

A Quaker Tossed in a Blanket.

The Wolverhampton Chronicle relates the particulars of a most disgraceful personal outrage perpetrated at Bromsgrove, on Mr. Dell, a respectable confectioner, by the boys at the Grammar School. One of the boarders sent for him, desiring to have an interview with him. Mr. Dell was blandly received, but in an instant a rope was thrown round him, he was placed in a chair, and carried into the play-ground of the school, and there tossed in a rug for the space of half an hour, so far as he can recollect, for he was rendered quite insensible by the infamous treatment he experienced, and resistance was perfectly useless, as about fifty of the scholars took part in the outrage. The masters were all absent at the time. Mr. Dell is a member of the Society of Friends, and on the day of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington kept his shop open as usual, which seems to have been the origin of the conspiracy against him.

VERMONT MINERALS—DARTMOUTH OBSERVATORY, &c. Hanover, Jan. 3, 1853. Gold in Vermont.—Prof. Hubbard showed me today several specimens of gold found in Bridgewater, on the Quechee River, (some of its branches,) about four miles above the village. He has not visited the locality himself, but received the information from Mr. Kennedy of Plymouth. The specimens are not washings, but from a vein. The gangue, or rock in which the gold lies, is quartz, containing also considerable sulphuret of iron, sulphuret of lead, and sulphuret of zinc, particles of gold being found in these, as well as in the quartz. What quantity of this ore exists there, that is what quantity of auriferous quartz and sulphurets, the information does not state, but these specimens are worth working, and if the vein is extensive, gold might be expected from washing the sands of the Quechee. As the existence of a gold formation in Vermont has been known for several years, it is a little singular there is no more interest taken in the subject by the people of the vicinity. If any doubt the existence of gold there, an inspection of these specimens will satisfy them.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MINES OF OCHRE IN VERMONT.—Prof. Hubbard also showed me several specimens of ochre of various colors from Strafford a new and interesting discovery. It is no other than taking the spent ore of the copperas works and subjecting it to various degrees of heat; the result when pulverized is pure ochre, varying in color according to the degree of heat. The copperas or vis a sulphuret of iron. The sulphur being extracted, which makes the copperas, the residuum being heated becomes an oxide of iron, otherwise ochre. From this, by a refining process very simple, and at small expense is obtained the pigment bright red, pale red, brown, and various hues of yellow.

And so there are inexhaustible mines of ochre in Vermont: for the formation extends from Strafford to Shrewsbury, at least.

The Imports of Toronto during the past year amount to £639,317 2s 5d. Of the above value £28,288 6s. 2d. was imported from Great Britain: £8,655 17s. 4d. from the British Provinces: £331,152 1s. 1d. from the United States, and £12,220 0s. 10d from other countries.

Interesting from Florida.

Intelligence of undoubted authenticity has been received here of the refusal of the Seminole Indians remaining in Florida to emigrate to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi. The agreement to emigrate made by their chief, Billy Bowlegs, when here in Washington, they refuse to ratify, influenced, as we understand, chiefly by the advice of Sam Jones and Billy Bowleg's only sister, who has great consideration with the tribe. Billy himself is believed to have been well disposed to comply with his promise, and held out several weeks, but the other Seminoles, having taken away his two wives and their children, and threatened to unmuff his tribal authority, at length forced him to yield to their views. On restoring his favorite wife, the first, he dashed deep into the everglades, and has not since been heard from. The excitement in Florida is, of course, very great. We understand that a regiment of the famous "Cowboys" or "Crackers," is in rapid course of formation to act under the authority of the State.

Separate Schools in Toronto.

There has been a great hubbub kicked up in Toronto about Separate Schools, at the Election for Trustees, and Mr. James Leslie, the Great Gun of the Evangelists, has been unseated. From the following extract, from the 'British Canadian,' a High Church paper, it would appear that at these elections, the Church of England men and the Roman Catholics work in common:—

"It was rumored in town on yesterday evening that Mr. McGlashan, the present School Trustee of St. Andrew's Ward, was about to resign in order to create a vacancy and permit the Election of Mr. Leslie, in his place. The Electors of St. Lawrence Ward should, in anticipation of that event, be prepared with a candidate who will stand up for the poor man's greatest blessing, the religious instruction of his child. Mr. Leslie and those who think with him would perpetuate if they could, the belief that they struggle against the intrusion of popery and that only. This is not the case. They would deny to the poor man's children as well as the rich man's any religious teaching whatever in the Common Schools, and as the Bible is the Basis of Christianity, there cannot be religious teaching there without it. The opponents of the Leslie system contend for the religious instruction of the poor man's child whether Protestant or Romanist, and we have no doubt the Electors of the Ward of St. Andrew with this warning before them, will reserve their votes for the Candidate who would ensure the blessings of religious instruction for their children

Lord John Russell's Address.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON—

GENTLEMEN—Having contributed by my vote to the overthrow of the administration of Lord Derby, I have considered it my duty to assist, when called upon by my sovereign, in the formation of a new ministry. I have felt it incumbent upon me, in order to give the country the full advantages of a liberal policy, to sink those personal pretensions which my position might have entitled me to form. I have consequently accepted office under the Earl of Aberdeen, upon whose upright character and enlightened views I place the greatest reliance. My seat is therefore vacant.

I have little of novelty to add to the declarations I addressed to you on the 22d of May, previously to the late general election. I then said that I could have no hesitation in accepting the challenge to decide finally, completely, and conclusively, the contest between protection and free trade. That contest has been decided, finally and conclusively, in favor of free trade. I then said, and now repeat, that the commercial policy of the last ten years was not an evil to be mitigated, but a good to be extended—not an unwise and disastrous policy, which ought to be reversed, altered, or modified, but a just and beneficial system, which should be supported, strengthened, and upheld. I adverted at the same time to the legal difficulties and expenses which clogged the transfer of land, the complicated machinery of the Customs department, and the remaining burdens and restrictions on the shipping interest.

Now, as then, I am prepared to attempt the removal of these impediments to the increase of our prosperity.

Now as then, I am prepared to attempt the relief of that portion of our fellow-subjects who are still excluded by their religious belief from political privileges. I entertain a sanguine hope of success in that endeavor.

I then stated that the progress of the working classes in knowledge and intelligence ought to be accompanied by an increased share of political power, while I was aware how difficult a task it is to adjust, in any plan of representation, the respect due to ancient prescription with the claims of advancing trade, increased population, and growing intelligence.

To this task the Ministry of the Earl of Aberdeen will anxiously apply themselves. A matter of so much importance requires from the government the most deliberate consideration before any measures are submitted to Parliament.

By joining the administration of Lord Aberdeen I believe that I shall best promote the cause to which my political life has been devoted—that of rational and enlightened progress. It is to progress that all our efforts will be directed.

I look to the extension of education, of civil and religious liberty, of commercial freedom, and of political rights, as the true means of preserving those institutions under which we have enjoyed so much happiness.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your grateful and obdient servant, J. RUSSELL.

CHESHAM PLACE, Dec. 27, 1852.

Bridal Chambers.

We would call attention to a prominent feature in all this great, increasing and vulgar display in hotels and steamboats. This is the "Bridal Chamber." In each new boat or hotel, this is furnished more sumptuously than any preceding it. And so soon as a "bride" enters a hotel or a steamboat, the coming is "buzzed" about in spite of all the delicacy or discretion of captains, hosts or hostesses, all the eyes of all the impertinently inquisitive are directed to the "bridal chamber," and all their tongues are busy with gossip and speculation. A "bride" must be rather "leaden" to endure this without annoyance, and rather "brazen" to receive it complacently. Is this an improvement in American manners? Degrading domestic relations as sanctities, we would guard them from the coarsely suggestive mystery of the Asiatics, and the no less coarsely suggestive publicity of some Europeans. In England, births and promises of birth among the "nobility and gentry" are "gazetted." In Germany, lovers go into newspapers about their betrothals and holiday presents to their beloved Gertrudes and Wilhelminas, and are particular to the wedding wardrobe and baby linen; and husbands expatiate in the same field, upon the hopes, consummations, sufferings, recoveries, churchings and Christenings of their ever dear Sophias and Gustafinas.—More dignity, more delicacy, more respect for women, "have been" the rule among Americans. Is that rule infringed by the pompous display of these public "Bridal Chambers?" "Brides" who do not wish to blush before too much company, will be discreet in avoiding them.

Taming of an Egyptian Shrew.

They perform this feat in Egypt in a far more simple and expeditious way than Shakspeare dreamed of. The modus operandi is thus described in Mr. St. John's "Village Life in Egypt:"—"The fellah, named Haroun said that when he came of age to marry, which was when the barber's wife began to throw date stones at him from behind a wall, and betray herself by an affected giggle, not finding a suitable match in his own village, he travelled through the neighbouring districts, until he met with a very poor couple who had an only daughter. He made his proposals, was accepted, and, after the necessary delays, found himself possessed of a wife. A detail of all his comic tribulations need not be given. Suffice it to say that the bride—far too young to have a witness within her of the propriety of her being handed over to the rough tenderness of a stranger—was restive as a colt ignorant of the halter.

During the first half of the honeymoon Haroun's face became so ornamented with scratches, that no friend could recognise him. He gravely applied for redress to the parents, who promised to scold and intercede. If they did so, it was without effect; and the bridegroom returned to his native village with a new father and mother, and a wife whom it was as dangerous to approach as a hedgehog tied in a bag.

Had he been alone with her, matters might have been smothered at the expense of a few tears: but in the midst of his remonstrance the old people would invariably rush to the rescue, and accuse the poor bewildered man of assassinating their daughter. Under these circumstances he consulted the Kadee of the village, who was esteemed of good counsel. "The matter is easy O'Haroun," said the Kadee, having heard an unvarnished statement of the case. "Pretend then to give the matter up as a bad job, and to go out as if to work. The old people will soon grow weary of staying at home, having all their new relations to visit. Watch thy opportunity, and slip back with a good stick as soon as they are out. Let the stick be at least two fingers in thickness, and when thou hast locked thyself in fall to, in the name of the prophet, and beat thy wife well: beat her till she shrieks for mercy, beat her till thou draw blood—zing, zong, Wallah! Billah! and by my beard she will become as amiable as a young Buffalo that feeds out of its master's hand." The bridegroom did as he was advised, and having nearly committed murder, was acknowledged as lord paramount; so that when the parents came back they found their daughter humble as a dove just fluttering after capture, with one eye beaming love and the other bound up by a rag.

COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
Kingston, Jan. 18, 1853.

THE Council will meet on Monday, the 24th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The School Documents, for the respective Local Superintendents have just been received.

G. H. DETLOR,
County Clerk

NOTICE.

Society for the Suppression of Scandal.
KINGSTON DIVISION.

THE above Society will hold its next Meeting in the broad daylight of January's 29th Sun, to report progress, and take all necessary precautions for spreading its shield over the future.

T. H. E. KEYHOLE,
Act'g. Sect'y.

Kingston, January 19th, 1853. 15

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

WANTED immediately, for School Section No. 13., Township of Pittsburgh, a Schoolmaster. None need apply but a sober, steady man, with a Certificate from the Superintendent. As the School will be conducted on the Free School principle, the Teacher's Salary will be secured to him. Apply to

THOMAS RIDD.

Brewer's Mills,
January 17, 1853. 13

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Drafts at 3 days sight on Overend Gurney & Co., London, for any sum from £1 Sterling upwards, negotiable at any of the chief Cities in Great Britain and Ireland.

THOMAS BRIGGS, JR.

Kingston, January 7, 1853. 5

Annual Meeting of the Fire Brigade.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Fire Brigade will be held at the Engine House on Thursday Evening, the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of Electing a Chief Engineer for the Ensuing Year, and other business.

A general attendance of the Brigade is respectfully requested, as business of importance will be brought before them.

By order of the Chief Engineer.

M. L. PENSE,
Sec. Fire Brigade.

Kingston, January 17th, 1853. 13

(News to copy.)

DIVISION COURT.

NOTICE.

THE next Session of the First Division Court of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will be held in the Court House, Kingston, on Thursday, 10th February, at 10 o'clock, A M.

E. A. BURROWES,
Clerk.

Kingston, January 13, 1853. 10

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE
OF
SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, PAINTS, *Oils, Fish, Liquors and Groceries,*
AT THE STORES OF
HUGH FRASER,
Ontario Street, Kingston.

ON THURSDAY, 27th January, 1853, the Trade will have an opportunity of replenishing their Stock on Liberal Terms of Credit, from a large and well assorted Stock of Goods, comprising in part:—

300 packages assorted Teas, including the usual varieties of Young Hyson, Twankays, Hyson, Peccos, Souchong and Oolong.
30 hhds bright Porto Rico Sugar,
69 bbls do do do
8 hhds double refined Loaf do.
75 bbls London crus'd do
13 pun prime Muscovado Molasses,
50 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
40 packets government Java Coffee,
2 qr boxes prime honeydew Tobacco, 5's and 8's,
25 boxes fresh MR Raisins,
30 bbls fresh Currants,
2 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted,
11 boxes TD and Canada Pipes,
30 boxes Belmont Candles,
7 bbls 88 Almonds,
10 boxes Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel,
10 reams Pott & Post Paper,
Hhds. & Quarter Casks. Hunt's, Crofts, and Graham's, Superior Port Wines.
Quarter Casks and Octaves, Superior Pale and Brown Sherry Wines.
Bbls. London Porter, Hibbert's,
Bbls. Boston Rum, 50, O. P.,
Baskets Champagne, "Choice Brands,"
Bbls. & Qr. Casks Bordeaux and other Vinegars,
Hhds. Ebbls. & Qr. Casks Boiled, Linseed and Olive Oils,
Baskets Olive Oil,
Bbls. Liquid Blacking,
Boxes Liverpool Soap,
Prime Table Codfish,
Boxes Digby Herrings,
Bags Patna Rice,
Jars Best Durham Mustard,
Boxes Vancleek Saleratus,
Boxes Pure Oswego Starch,
Boxes Waterford Blue,
Kegs Mixed & Dry White Lead,
Sides Superior Spanish Sole Leather,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Cloves, Carraway Seeds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Liquorice, Chocolate, Alum, Copperas, Sal Soda, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Blacklead, Bath Brick, Whiting, Putty, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Fancy Soaps, Lemon Syrup, Castor Oil, Clothes Pins, Window Glass, Matches, Door Mats, Corn Brooms, Patent Pails, Bed Cords, Maccaboy Snuff, &c., &c.,

Sale at 11 o'clock, Punctually.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, January 17th, 1853. 14

BOOK SALES.

NIGHTLY SALES BY AUCTION at the Subscriber's Auction Room. Sales commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

WM. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 17, 1853. 1

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, TO WIT. } IN SATURDAY the 8th January, 1853, will be Sold at my office in the Court House, City of Kingston, at noon, the following property:

William Beamish, Plaintiff.
vs.
John Moore, Defendant.

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in Lot No. 6, in the 6 Con. Township Loborough, and Lot No. 14 in the 3rd Con. Township of Kingston, with Buildings thereon.

Luke Bond, Plaintiff,
vs.
Benjamin Evans, Defendant,

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in part of Lot 24, in the 1st Con. Township of Kingston, now in the City of Kingston, with the Buildings thereon.

THOMAS A CORBETT
Sheriff, U. C. F. L. & A.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, October 1st, 1852. } 240

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale of Lands is postponed until Saturday the 26th February, 1853, at the same hour and place.

THOS. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff U. C. F. L. & A.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, January 8, 1853. } 10

CAUTION!

From the (Boston) Chronotype.

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine. The interests of the proprietor cannot suffer, if he can but keep the public informed against the false preparations attempted to be palmed off in the name of Wild Cherry; for certain it is that no medicine ever proved so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases which "human flesh is heir to," or preserved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as Dr. Wistar's Balsam. Mr Seth W. Fowle, druggist, No. 138 Washington street, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom, also, agencies can be obtained.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, has been extensively Counterfeited in Philadelphia and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated; this is to caution Dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BU on the wrapper

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Seth W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

For sale by E. W. PALMER, Druggist, Market Square, Kingston.

PRODUCE.

DURING the month of January, *Cash* will be paid at the *Kingston Brewery and Distillery* for the following description of grain as follows:

Rye,	per 56 lbs.	3s. 3d.
Corn,	per 56 lbs.	2s. 9d.
Barley,	per 48 lbs.	2s. 3d.
Oats	per 34 lbs.	1s. 8d.

JAMES MORTON,

Kingston Brewery and Distillery, January 1st, 1853. } 1

EDUCATION.

THE business of Miss QUILL's Boarding and Day School will be resumed on the 3rd JANUARY, 1853. The punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly recommended.

N. B.—Mrs. and Miss Quill pays strict attention to the domestic comforts of the Boarders.

Brock-St., Kingston, December 29th, 1852. } 312

Michael Nulty, Commission Merchant, Brokerage and Auctioneer, Belleville C. W.

NOTICE.

THE Baptist Church and Congregation of this City have extended a unanimous call to the Rev. John E. Bickp, of New York, to become their Pastor. The Rev. Gentleman has accepted the call and entered upon the duties of his charge.

Regular Public Services on every Lord's day at 11 o'clock, A.M., also, at 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Baptist Chapel, on Johnson Street.

Kingston, Jan. 11, 1853.

ROYAL MAIL LINE,
Between Kingston, White Fish Falls, Beverley and Newborough, Rideau Canal.

THE New Line of Mail Stages will leave the General Stage Office, Kingston, (next door to the British American Hotel,) Twice Every Week, on

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning the Following Days.

*** The Stage Fare will be reduced very low, in order to induce Travel on this New Line, which is the most Direct Route to Perth and Bytown.

C. GREENWOOD.

Kingston, Jan. 8th, 1853.

STOCK BOOKS for Subscriptions for Stock in the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company are now open at the Office of the Company in this City. Shares £5 each. Books will be closed January 28, 1853.

SNOW & DWIGHT,
Agents.

Kingston, Jan. 11, 1853. 8 1w

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

KINGSTON TO TORONTO.

THE Subscriber having become Proprietor of this Line from Kingston to Toronto, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has placed on the Route an entirely new set of Elegant and Comfortable Carriages, First-rate Horses, and the best and most experienced Drivers that could be procured; and pledges himself to do all in his power to promote the safety and comfort of his Passengers.

On and after the 6th of January, the Stages will leave the Subscriber's Telegraph House, Clarence Street, Every Morning at 7 o'clock.

All Baggage at the Risk of the owner, unless booked and paid for.

☞ Persons favoring him with their patronage, will be called for at their HOTELS or PRIVATE RESIDENCES, by making their wishes known at the Subscriber's Office.

GEORGE MINK,
Proprietor.

N. C. ENGLISH, General Agent.

Kingston, Jan. 6, 1853.

Confectionary Business for Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the entire Stock in Trade and Good-Will of the Confectionary Business carried on by the late Francis Thomson, deceased, for sale. Parties wishing to purchase can make application (by letter post paid) to J. G. LEWIS, Barrister, Bytown.

The above offers a first rate opportunity of acquiring a ready made business to any person employed in this branch of Trade. The high standing of Mr. Thomson, in this place, is a guarantee that anything from his Establishment will please.

Bytown, Jan. 7, 1853. 8

AUSTRALIA.

Pioneer Line!

The following Ships have Sailed:—

Ship *Revenue*, - - 1300 tons burthen, 3d July.
do *Epaminondas* 1400 tons burthen, 10th Aug
do *Ocean Eagle* 1450 tons burthen, 10th Sept
do *Ocean* - - - - 1500 tons burthen, 23rd Oct
do *Scargo* - - - - 1450 tons burthen, 20 Nov

THE NOBLE NEW YORK BUILT PACKET SHIP

BALTIMORE,

F. B. NORTHRUP, *Commander*,

(Insuring at the very lowest rates,) having all her cargo on board, and now in her berth, at Pier 12, E. R., will succeed the *SCARGO*, as sixth ship of the Line, and will