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To Subscribers.

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The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi per Orbem Dies."

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 9, 1854.

Letters and Telegraphs Received

R. C., Montreal; J. C. G., Montreal; E. & C., Belleville; S. C., Bowmanville; Sub., Toronto.

China and the Chinese.

We have remarked several times on the progress of the Chinese insurrection and on the future prospects of that mighty empire. At this very time, for aught we know, Pekin may be in the hands of the insurgent Chinese, the Emperor and his Tartars may be in full flight for their native wilds of Mantchooria, and a new leaf may be turned over in the annals of the Celestial Empire. But whether this climax of the struggle has arrived or not, we know full well that there is a national movement on foot in China which is exciting the interest of the whole civilized world. Somnolent China, which has been so long fast asleep, is now wide awake, and clamors for a reform in the abuses of her administrative system. She is carrying on a war of extermination against the domineering race who for two centuries have tyrannized over the Flowery Land; and, while her former idols are floating down her rivers to the sea, scattered gleams of Christianity are breaking like an unexpected dawn through the long night of darkness and of paganism.

It is a remarkable fact not generally known, but which is proved by the investigations of Father Amiot, the French missionary, of Mr. Davis, the superintendent of the British factory, and of Mr. Gutzlaff, the chief interpreter, that from the earliest times the education of the people has been conducted under the special care of the state. In proof of this, Mr. Davis cites a work written *before* the commencement of the Christian era which speaks of the ancient system of instruction, which requires that every town and village, down even to a few families, shall have its common school. Education in China is not only inculcated by positive precepts, but is also encouraged by a competition for the highest honors; and among the countless millions of the empire there are very few indeed who cannot read and write sufficiently for the ordinary purposes of life. "In learning," says one of their maxims, "age and youth go for nothing: the best informed takes the precedence." Even wealth itself, though abundantly coveted, is looked upon with less respect than in most other countries, in consequence of rank and distinction being made the almost exclusive reward of educated talent.

In respect to religion, it is remarkable that the marvellous purity of the moral code of Confucius, who was born about 550 years before Christ, approaches much more nearly than that of any other nation to the Divine precepts of the New Testament. No Divine revelation was ever granted to the Chinese; but if God did not speak from without, he spoke from within; they took counsel with his vicegerent Conscience, and of this latter guide in their earlier system of ethics the Chinese probably made as good use as frail human nature is capable of doing. If the present movement in China is not strictly a war of Christianity against paganism, certainly no nation of ancient or modern times were ever so ready for the reception of Christian teaching. Truly the harvest in China is ripe, and where are the reapers?

We have before described the condition of China, and the absolute impossibility of its continuing unchanged,—the decaying vigor of the Tartar dynasty,—the enormous corruption among its officials,—the falling off in the revenue, and the suicidal attempts to repair the deficiency by the sale of offices,—the extraordinary emigration which had begun to set in from China to the islands and shores of the Pacific, and its effects upon the labor market there. In California, for instance, we are credibly informed that Chinese boys to nurse babies, Chinese men to cook, and Chinese men to do house and chamber work are becoming the custom and the usage. Add to other causes the effect of the war with Great Britain in shaking the *prestige* of the Chinese people in the power of the Tartar government, and the rise of discontent and democracy, with a growing consciousness of the power of the masses, and you have facts enough to sustain the conviction that the Celestials will not again readily pass under the Tartar yoke.

In despotic empires when incompetency and corruption begin at court, their effects are immediately apparent in a general dissolution of the ties of government throughout the empire. When once the firm check of despotic supervision is removed from a Chinese official, in nineteen cases out of twenty he instantly commences a system of extortion, and wrings fines and takes bribes from all and sundry, and then to prevent an appeal he has to bribe the Mandarins immediately above him, until by reiterated oppression and misgovernment the minds of the people are utterly alienated from their rulers. Industry is checked, while corruption embezzles the revenue; the Imperial exchequer is emptied, and in order to replenish it, instead of curing the evil by reforming the abuse, the easier course is pursued of selling justice, rank, and office; this of course aggravates the evil, the people become justly incensed at seeing what ought to be the reward of worth and learning taken from open competition and bestowed upon wealth; the men thus unjustly raised to rank and office being generally incompetent to the discharge of their duties, and, moreover, having paid for their appointments, they look upon the people as so many sheep to be fleeced; and so the evil goes on from bad to worse—industry is checked, the government becomes paralyzed, the executive powerless. As a natural consequence of the misery of the country, bands of robbers arise in the provinces; by and by these bands obtain consistency—some able chief is at their head; and, encouraged by the feebleness and contempt into which the government has fallen, they raise the standard of rebellion, and a righteous revolution is the result.

The present rebellion is following this course; and the question now is, whether the country will emerge from the struggle a united empire, or resolve itself into two great kingdoms, with the broad stream of the Yang-tse-Kiang for a boundary, and Nankin for a capital to the southern state, with Pekin for the northern, as was formerly the case; or whether it will be split up into a number of separate states, with municipal and domestic institutions, such as the time of Confucius, is a question time alone can decide.

The exultation that will ensue among this strange people on once more becoming lords of their own soil is likely, in conjunction with the influence of new ideas pressing upon them from without, to inaugurate a stirring and revival of the national intellect, and the developement of practical ability among them which will astonish our self-complacent critics. A new religion and civilization now stand at the door and knock; and truly we know no country in the world so well fitted by their own training to appreciate them, and hence the sanguine hope that the Chinese will forthwith become, in all respects, Christians like unto ourselves; for, assuredly, Christianity never had a fairer field than among 360,000,000 of the human race whose doctrines are already almost identical with those of the New Testament, who are singularly tolerant, inquisitive, and anxious to learn, and who, most of all, have so little to unlearn. May this "good time" come!

The War with Russia.

Let some admirer of the Turks read the following, and then ask his own heart whether English misery should be encountered to perpetuate Greek slavery:—

Gloomier and more warlike are the tidings which every fresh arrival from Europe imparts; even the most sanguine have now apparently all hopes of an amicable solution of the Russo-Turkish question. In addition to the anticipated horrors of war we have to mourn over the actual sufferings from famine in many parts of Europe. Wheat has risen to a famine price, and the first necessaries of life are placed beyond the reach of the poorer classes of society; great misery and serious outbreaks may be anticipated. Deprived of their daily bread, and doomed to the slow agonies of famine, the starving masses are ripe for revolt and insurrection; for anything, in fact, which promises them deliverance from their protracted tortures—whether it be death by the sword, or the pillage of the stores of the rich. In England bread riots have already commenced, and though they have been, for the moment, suppressed, it is to be feared that they will soon become general and assume more formidable proportions. A hungry belly has a logic of its own, which ignores the finest theories of the political economist, and sternly refuses to be put off with a learned dissertation on the laws which regulate supply and demand; nor will it be an easy task to persuade the poor to sit down and starve quietly, whilst capitalists and speculators are growing fat upon their wretchedness, and coining dollars out of their groans and dying agonies. We should not therefore be surprised to hear, if unfortunately the present high prices of food should be maintained, that serious outbreaks, similar to those which characterized the first French revolution, had occurred against the persons and properties of the rich in all parts of Europe.

FREEMASONRY, WHAT IS IT?—Freemasonry may be defined an association of brotherhood, instituted for the purpose of affiliating the good and true among mankind, and for dispensing charity to the destitute and needy. This brotherhood is divided into lodges, composed of small congregations of the fraternity, so that it may be more useful, and enable the brethren to diffuse more widely the benefits of the association. For instance; it would be impracticable to dispense charity to those in need, or admit new members into the fraternity living at a distance. Each lodge in dispensing charity becomes the almoner of the great Masonic family in the relief which it bestows, and not solely of the lodge which gives it. The lodge in granting relief only carries out the great principle of the brotherhood, viz: CHARITY. A lodge is the representative of the entire brotherhood. Each lodge is a conservator in its immediate vicinity of the laws that govern the whole, and the principles upon which Freemasonry is founded. In admitting a new member, or in Masonic phrase, "making a brother," the new brother's connection is not limited to the particular lodge wherein he was made, but his connection extends to every Mason throughout the globe.

It would be impossible for every Mason to ballot for each new made brother; and Masonic charities could not be dispensed if every lodge had to be consulted. The institution could not carry out the principles upon which it is founded, if the entire and unanimous consent of all was required.—But to obviate all this, lodges or branches were instituted, and in each particular case, where a lodge acts, the whole of the brotherhood must be satisfied; and especially in admitting a new member, there must be unanimity in the lodge, or branch, that represents the whole.

The Masonic brotherhood is established upon principles widely differing from that of any other association. Comprehensive as the family of man, diffused throughout the globe, composed only of the good and true, selfishness, that governs man in every other relation of life, is presumed to be unknown among us; while benevolence of the most expansive kind is the leading feature of the fraternity in their convocations.

This is Freemasonry. The applicant for admission to our brotherhood, admits that he must dismiss from his mind all motives of a selfish character; and then the fraternity receives him, believing his admission to be made in good faith. They receive him as a brother and this relationship is indefeasible. A brother by the ties of consanguinity may "sell his birthright," but under all circumstances retains his natural connection with his family, and this relation can never be severed. So also, a brother of the "mystic tie" always remains a brother. The circle may be extended but never broken! The brotherhood may increase indefinitely, but it always remains a united whole!

The moment a person becomes a member of our mysterious union, he fraternises with us, and that fraternisation links him to the whole family of Masons. His admission is not for a time; it is not limited to a stated period. It extends throughout the whole of his natural life. At the time of his admission he receives the endearing name of brother, which can never be taken away from him; neither is he at liberty to forsake it. The rule "once a Mason always a Mason" works in this way. The lodges have heretofore considered it competent for a brother to resign his connection and resume it again after a lapse of years. If this was right, the rule would only work one way, as Masonry is deprived of the service of the brother in the interim, during which period he is a Mason and not a Mason, which is a contradiction. The conclusion to which we are inevitably forced to, is this: That as the craft, in making a Mason, gives the fraternity a brother, they have no right by any act of theirs to sever the fraternal tie, by allowing him the privilege to withdraw. If we are right in the foregoing conclusions, we deem the subject of sufficient importance to secure the attention of enlightened members of the fraternity, everywhere, and the action of every Grand Lodge and Chapter in the United States and elsewhere. If the matter be properly adjudicated by the proper authorities, we will forever be rid of the evil of "demitted members."

MASONIC BALL IN TORONTO.—The Masonic Ball, which came off in St. Lawrence Hall, on Thursday night, was the most brilliant affair of the kind that ever took place in Toronto, not excepting the ball given to the American visitors in 1850.—The great room in St. Lawrence Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. While dancing was going on, it was almost impossible for those not engaged in that exercise to move along on either side of the room.—The ball room must have contained between 800 and 900 persons. It was stated 350 tickets were taken at the door. These tickets must have admitted 350 gentlemen; and it is reasonable to suppose more than 450 ladies; which would give an aggregate of over 800. At no previous ball, we should say, judging from appearance, has St. Lawrence Hall contained so many persons. Far from being confined to the residents of Toronto, there were persons present from al parts of Upper Canada. Of the excellence of the music it is needless to speak, when it is stated that the band of the Canadian Rifles was present. The supper reflected credit on those who had the control of the arrangement. The toasts were:—"The Queen and the Craft"—proposed by G. T. Ridout, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master. Drunk with all the honors. Song—"God save the Queen," by Mr. Nickinson. The next toast was proposed by the Hon. J. H. Cameron—"The Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons." Mr. Vankoughnet next proposed—"The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, T. G. Ridout, Esq." Rice Lewis, Esq., then proposed—"Our Guests," which was responded to by Mr. Evans, of Buffalo, a High Knight Templar. "The Ladies," also proposed by R. Lewis, Esq., ended the list of toasts.—The whole affair went off with great eclat.

Items of News.

BALTIMORE, February 8th.

The fund collected here for the rescuers of the San Francisco was divided as follows:—To Capt. Creighton, $1000 Capt. Lowe, $500.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.—By the news which we receive from Erie we learn that the troubles at that place are at an end, for the present at least. The Erieans have conquered and have their own way. The Gov. of Penn. has spent a few days with the rioters, and peace is restored. The trains are now allowed to run each way from Erie, but the tracks are not permitted to connect—only to lap each other, so that a change of freight and passengers at Erie is yet necessary.

The ringleaders of the mob have promised and engaged that so long as the present arrangement exists the track will remain unmolested, and the question as to the connection of the tracks is left to be decided by the legal tribunals.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The London Times of the 11th, states that the Vienna money market is much disturbed by extraordinary rumors; one of which was, that certain English capitalists agreed to get up a loan of £10,000,000 sterling in behalf of Austria, provided the latter government "will break entirely with Russia." It is known, that unsuccessfull attempts were made last summer in the London market for a heavy loan for Austria. The latter government has recently refused to receive, except at 15 per cent. discount the paper of their own National Bank; while individuals are compelled to take it at par. It is conceded that the Austrian finances are in a sad condition, with increasing annual deficits in their revenues, and diminished credit abroad.

THE MINISTRY AND LORD PALMERSTON.—The London correspondent of the *Daily Express* writes:—"We are told that the ministry will refuse to answer any interrogatories or demand for explanation on the subject of Lord Palmerston's escapade, and that if they are exposed to any party pressure they will make it a question of confidence! But the most curious story I have heard in this:—Some of Lord Palmerston's friends say he never resigned at all. He merely wrote a strong letter to Lord Aberdeen expressing his opinion very decidedly on the resolutions approved of by the council; and the noble earl, anxious to get rid of the judicious bottle-holder, and, instigated by Lord John Russell, immediately determined on accepting the letter as a resignation, and act the portion of the press with which he has influence at work to abuse him forthwith, but that the breach was made up by the exertions of the Duke of Newcastle, who received the support of Lady Palmerston in his efforts for a reconciliation. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the real cause of his retirement, or secession, or whatever it may be; and many people aver that it will be found not to be either the Reform Bill or the Eastern question. The best possible understanding exists between the noble lord and Lord Clarendon, and it would not be wise to believe the hints which are thrown out, that there exists in the Foreign Office a princely right of search, which reduces the noble ex-Viceroy of Ireland to the level of a private secretary."

ACCIDENT ON THE W. & R. R. R.—We are pained to learn of an accident at Cape Vincent yesterday, by which Mr. Sweet a conductor on the Watertown & Rome R. R. was seriously injured. We are not fully informed of the particulars, but as we understand it, on the arrival at the Cape of the train which left Rome in the morning, the passenger cars, detached from the engine, ran into the depot and the attempt was made to stop them at the proper point as usual by the brakes, but owing to ice upon the track, this could not be done, and they brought up at the end of the track with such force as to drive two cars together, one platform slipping over the other, Mr. Sweet who was at the brake was caught between the cars. When the train left for the South it was not known how badly he was hurt, but it was feared his internal injury might prove serious. We trust this apprehension may be groundless. Mr. Sweet is universally esteemed, and many friends await further intelligence of his condition with great anxiety.—[Roch. Sentinel, Saturday.

Domestic Items.

BISHOPRIC OF KINGSTON.—A correspondent of the *Echo*, just returned from England, says:—

"If we mistake not, this is a most gratuitously useless strife. For, in the first place, be it right or wrong, those who at present hold the purse strings of the Church in this Province have decided (as in the case of Montreal and Nova Scotia) that we have nothing to do with the appointment of Bishops; arguing (and certainly not without reason) that those who take the trouble to find the means, have the best right to make the selection, subject to the approval only of Her Majesty's Ministers; and again, I was informed by a friend, during the past summer in England, that the *Bishop Elect of Kingston* has already paid a visit to this country, a man of irreproachable character and high standing and attainments, *having formed one of a Deputation* to the Sister Church in the United States."

QUEBEC, February 4th, 1854.

OR DIT.—It was currently rumoured yesterday that a splendid Parliament House and Public Offices are to be erected on the site now occupied by the Jesuit Barracks, and that the present Parliament Building, as it stands, will be purchased by a public company for a Hotel, to be got up on the grandest and most extensive scale. There is no better site on the continent, and we like the idea amazingly. Quebec suffers very much every year through the want of Hotel accommodation of the best class.

PLUCKING A PIGEON.—A young man from the County of Oxford, applied this morning to the Magistrate for a search warrant, under the following circumstances:—He stated that he and two other friends had been walking about the city on Monday, and had a few glasses, but none of them were drunk; and in the evening they were taken into a house in the neighborhood of St James Street, by the coach-driver who took them into the city, but he did not deny that he knew the character of the house. They staid there all night, and he had, when he went in, $135 in bills, $20 in gold, and about $240 in notes; all of which had been stolen from him. All he had on him was taken except a few dollars he had in another pocket. A warrant was granted and the police sent in search, but it is very improbable that any of the money will be recovered.—[Hamilton Spectator.

IN A HURRY.—Four hours after the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, on Wednesday, a telegraphic despatch was received from the Mayor of Kingston, offering the Government the use of the Market Hall of that city, and requiring an immediate answer!—Quebec Chronicle.

TORONTO POLICE.—The number of complaints made by the Police, during the year, 1853, would appear, from the books of the Police Court, to have been 981; which, deducted from the total number of cases (2761) brought up during the year, would show that 1177 charges were laid by private citizens. The following are the names of constables, and the number of cases brought up by each: Chief, 18; M'Farland, 117; M'Caffey, 106; Wilkes, 88; Hastings, 88; Brown, 73; Kenny, 69; Lally, 64; Campbell, 55; Henderson, 48; Moore, 4; Robinson, 40; Wood 33; Johnson, 29; Matthews, 25; Argue, 24; Smith, 23; Steers, 12; Dill, 11; Ramsay, 7; Stacy, 3; Blair, 2. Total, 981. The following were the only constables who served throughout the year, the remainder having been appointed to the force since the first of January, 1853:—Constables M'Farlane, M'Caffey, Kenny, Steers, Wilkes, Dill, Lalley, and Campbell.

THE VAN AERNUM CASE.—We learn by telegraph that the President of the United States, has ordered Daniel W. Van Aernum, one of the parties to the recent fraud on the Montreal Bank, to be delivered up to the Canadian Government.

The Hamilton Gazette says that the market, in that city, has been very active for some days past. Every commodity offered was bought up quickly at advanced prices. £2 per barrel is the retail price for flour; wheat was scarce.

TROOPS GOING TO ERIE.—A detachment of U. S. Troops from Fort Niagara and another from Sackets Harbor, has been ordered to Erie, and were hourly expected at Buffalo on their way to the seat of war.—Albany Atlas.

The troops from Sackets Harbor if destined for Erie, must have received marching orders long ago. There have been no troops at the Harbor for a year or two past.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 4th Febuary, 1851.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

William H. Hanvey, Mathew Child, and Richard W. Traverse, Esquires, to be Associate Coroners for the Country of Elgin. Dougald McLeilan, and George Couse, M. D., Esquires, to be Associate Coroners for the County of Middlesex. George S. Tiffany, Ezekiel F. Whittemore, John Simpson, and William L. Perrin, Esquires, to be Visiting Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, under the 16th Vict. Ch. 188. [N. B.—Re-appointed 3rd December, 1853.]

James Peok Stevensen, (late Bellairs) of Port Burwell, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Leon Fournier, of St. Johns, and Isaac Brock Wells, of Maitland, Gentlemen, to be Landing Waiters and Searchers in Her Majesty's Customs.

Mr. Hincks for Kingston!

A good deal of balderdash has been talked of late days in the saloons, in the streets, and at the corners, about soliciting the Hon. Mr. Hincks to allow himself to be nominated member of Kingston at the next general election. This is unmitigated bosh, got up by a few lick-spittles and toadies, who wish to build up a spurious claim on the gratitude of the honorable gentleman. We yield to no man in admiration of the premier's great and statesmanlike qualities, but we are honest enough to tell him that he could not be returned for Kingston in the present temper of the inhabitants. When Mr. K. McKenzie, who is universally beloved and esteemed, obtained only eighty votes in a constituency of five hundred, how idle it is to think that Mr. Hincks can beat the Hon. J. Macdonald! Another thing,—Mr. Hincks don't want to be member for Kingston; he has South Oxford always at his own disposal, and were that to fail him there are a dozen new constituencies who would gladly open their arms to receive him, without putting him to the expense and trouble of contesting a high Tory city, where victory would be more than doubtful, and where defeat would be political death. In all probability Mr. Hincks knows nothing of the folly of his would-be Kingston friends, and if he hear of it through our columns, it is to be hoped he will give them a private rap over the knuckles to mind their own business in future.

Briggs, Hitchcock & Co.'s Express to Cape Vincent.

The Means of conveyance across the ice between Kingston and Cape Vincent are now most ample and very convenient. Messrs. Briggs, Hitchcock & Co., of Wolfe Island, are running Stages three times a day to the Cars at Cape Vincent, leaving the city at the most convenient periods of the day for the business. Messrs. Briggs and Hitchcock are experienced men in the business, and no accident can possibly happen to men or goods while under their good guidance. At this particular season of the year the ice is so excellent and so strong, as to put all idea of danger at defiance. See advertisement.

Holloway's Pills are the best medicine now on sale in the United States, the ingredients of which they are composed are so uninjurious, that they cannot harm the most delicate constitution. To valetudinarians they cannot fail to be of the utmost service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of a person who has made it his study to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject; they must, therefore, be hailed with delight, as supplying a want long felt in the country.

Book Notices.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Number 506, is illustrated by a very fine engraving, called "The Pagana." We have heretofore said words of compliment in regard to the manner in which this plan of having an engraving in each number has been carried out. We see no reason to change our opinion now. The articles are selected with the customary good taste.

Number 507 has a fine plate, "Kaled." That old subject, and fruitful theme for discussion, "The Crusades" comes in for a long paper. The poetical pieces are fine—as, indeed, it always is in this Magazine. "My French Master" is a very pleasant tale.

Terms—Only $6 a year. Address, Little & Son, Boston.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February begins the publication of the Reverend J. T. Headley's promised life of George Washington. The first chapter is even more puerile than Mrs. Kirkland's essay on the same subject, and has all the defects of Mr. Headley's vicious style, with little of its usual animation. The most interesting articles in the number are Frank Forester's sketch of "Taking Times along a Trout Stream," and an anonymous defence of Collier's amended edition of Shakspeare. The writer of the last mentioned article remarks: "it is a significant fact that the hostile criticisms of Mr. Collier's emendations have proceeded, with only one exception, from authors who either had edited Shakspeare or had announced the intention of doing so."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February has contributions in prose from T. S. Arthur and other popular magazine writers, and in verse from various hands. This magazine aspires to be useful as well as entertaining, and besides poems and romances, gives descriptions of manufactures, teaches the art of drawing, and indicates the changes in the fashions. We notice that the fashion plates in this and other monthly periodicals have become a mere medium of advertising the goods sold at certain establishments.

New York, 8th February.

The steamship Asia sailed this afternoon for Liverpool, with about fifty passengers.

The London correspondence of the Herald dated 27th January, states that despatches had been received, on the evening of that day, from Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh, stating that the Emperor Nicholas had promptly and violently rejected the the mediation of the Four Powers.

Board of Trustees of Common Schools.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—The second session of this *useful* corporation came off on Tuesday evening, 13 members present—*i. e.*, Protestants 7, Roman Catholics 4, Jesuits 1, neutral 1. Although several of those gentlemen evidently came to astonish the city with some wonderful improvement in our common school machinery, yet, strange to say, from 7 to 10 o'clock was passed in idle talk—idle, because useless and unnecessary—not a single particle of business of any consequence having been transacted during that time. The Board will meet again, "for the despatch of business," to-morrow week; meanwhile let us briefly recapitulate the work to be done:—To appoint teachers, the engagement of those employed having expired; to pass sundry claims amounting to something less than £100; to prepare the annual report, required by law to be forwarded to the chief superintendent on or before the 15th of January, and published for the information of the inhabitants at the close of the year—that is, at the end of December,—and which cannot be prepared until the above-mentioned claims are disposed of; to determine the duties of the local superintendent and his salary, and the salaries of teachers and their duties; to appoint committees for the special charge, oversight, and management of each school; to inspect the present school accommodation, and decide how far it may be expedient to reduce the number of teachers and make a more convenient distribution of the schools, now clustered west of Princess-street, while in the eastern subdivision of the city there is but one school, and that under the management of a female teacher. All this was accomplished, three years ago, long before the end of January; but, at the present rate of going, with a Board of Trustees everlastingly at sticks' ends and "split in two halves," or nearly so, it is easy to foresee that much of the work, indispensible as it may be and really is to the proper management and efficiency of the schools, must remain unfinished at the end of August.

I have no desire, Mr. Editor, to lecture the Board, or advise any of its members to work more and talk less; the law of the land, and the high moral obligations they have assumed, indicate their duties as faithful trustees pretty clearly: if they attend not to these, it were folly for me to counsel them—"If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they though one should rise from the dead."

A SPECTATOR.

February 9, 1854.

Facts and Facetiæ.

THE PRICE OF A WIFE.—Quite an exciting as well as disgraceful affair took place at the police court in Albany on Tuesday last, as related by the Albany papers. It seems that a Minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Athens, Greene Co., eloped with the wife of a saloon keeper of the same place. The guilty persons were pursued by the betrayed husband and all came on the Albany. The parties appeared before Justice Parsons of that city, before whom an examination was had of the matter. Before a decision of the Justice was given, the parties compromised the matter and the Justice was requested by the husband of the guilty wife, releasing and acquitting the minister from all actions, on $100 being paid to the releasor! The $100 was paid by the minister on the spot, and he left taking with him the disgraced wife. The minister, we understand, has a wife and eight children—some of whom are married. After the arangement had been made and the guilty parties had left, this Circassian wife returned and with the coolest effrontery asked her husband for the key to her trunk! On the whole this was one of the most disgraceful business like arrangements that we have heard of for some time.

ATTENTION BABIES.—The Agricultural Societies "down South" seem to think it necessary to offer premiums to promote the raising of a kind of "stock" which up here at the North flourishes very well without any such stimulus. The Southern Agricultural Society offers the following premiums, to be awarded at the next Fair to be held at Augusta, Georgia:

1st Premium—Silver Pitcher, $50, for the handsomest and finest babe two years old.

2nd Premium—Silver Pitcher, $25, for the handsomest and finest babe one year old.

3rd Premium—Silver Goblet, $10, for the handsomest and finest babe six months old.

The Children to be clothed in domestic fabrics, the premiums awarded under direction of the Executive Committee.

A BABY SHOW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A baby show has literally transpired. It occured at Palmer, on Wednesday evening last, in conection with a ladies' fair. Six or eight babies were exhibited, dressed up to the nines." The committee that passed upon the merits of the little ones were childless, and they awarded the premium of 33, offered by Mr. Fisk of the Palmer Journal, to a boy baby of Mr. Hardaker. On the announcement of the decision, one bachelor gave a dollar to kiss the premium baby, and another the same sum to kiss the one he thought the prettiest.—Springfield Republican, Jan. 30.

PRIZE BABIES.—It appears that the consus takers have returned no babies under four years old for the township of March on the Ottawa. This has been said by some wags to be because said babies were so ugly that their mothers hid them when the enumerators passed by. A patriot of that ilk, to wipe away this reproach, offers £45 to be given to the three handsomest March babies of two years or under, to be decided by two medical men and the Lady Mayoress of the township—the show to take place at the first day of the next assizes.—Montreal Herald, Jan. 24.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Since the 4th February.—Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler, Gananoque; H. Easton, Belleville; A. McFaul, Wellington; J. Bell, Belleville; H. McCarty, Coburg; William Crawford, Bath; Mr. Perry, Oswego; J. Easton, Belleville; J. W. Bancroft, Philadelphia; L. Hayer, Watertown; J. R. Young, Quebec; James Young, Quebec; G. H. Routh, Quebec; C. P. Gorsheer, Ogdensburgh; G. Cheney, Express East; P. G. Ward, New York; J. W. Mount, Maisonche; W. Crawford, Bath; Mr. Perry, Belleville; J. D. Colver, Oswego; J. Hutton, Belleville; Capt. and Mrs. Downe, Picton; J. Blood, Balston Spa; J. Barber, Napanee; B. J. Higgins, Toronto; A. F. Dwight, Montreal.

The Sinclair Children.

THEY COME!

Those Little Wonders of the World are coming to visit us. The little Prodigies, the Sinclair Children, are on their way to this City, and the good people of this place may enjoy a rich treat. Their Exhibitions consist of Songs, Dances, Comicalities, Vaudevilles, &c. &c., Further notice will be given.

P. S.—It is said Master S., a Lad of Ten years old, challenges the World for any person under Sixteen to compete with him in Dancing.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians were unavailing—has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

BE NOT DECEIVED BY IMPOSTORS.

The public should be careful to get the genuine article, as the imitations and counterfeits, being got up by those who know nothing of medicine, or of the diseases of the human system, are entirely unsafe and dangerous.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 8, 1848.]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrence for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and hourly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other balsams, extracts, &c., not embraced peradventure, in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the apothecary or regular physicians, that are in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues to be of the latter class. In colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as in other kindred diseases, it has been used with almost universal success. In a climate so changeable as this, superinducing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this midicine has a value not to be estimated.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

AUCTION SALE
Of Books.

HAVING received instructions to Sell without Reserve, on *Friday* and *Saturday Evenings, Feb. 10th and 11th*, the balance of Consignments belonging to J. B. Byard & Co., comprising in part—

Medical, Surgical, Dentistry, Standard and Miscellaneous Works.

—ALSO,—

The Library of a Gentleman leaving Kingston,

Among which will be found Rare and Scarce Works.

As the Sale will be positive, and the last of the Season, Gentlemen wishing to add to their Libraries, will do well to attend. Sale at 6 o'clock.

WM. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1854. 36

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A FIRST RATE water power and geared Mulay Saw Mill, well known as Daly's Mills, situated within fifteen miles of this City and on the waters of the Rideau Navigation. The fall is twenty-four feet, and the stream abundant and durable, being the outlet of Loborough Lake, and would supply power for Grist and Cloth Mills, Tanneries, &c. The premises are in the immediate vicinity of hemlock bark, and comprise two hundred and seventy acres of the best quality of land for agricultural purposes, of which fifty acres are cleared. The Storrington Macadamized Road leads to this property. Terms liberal.

ARCH. J. MACDONELL.

Kingston, February 7th, 1854. 33

AUCTION SALE
OF
TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS, WINES, LIQUORS & GENERAL GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber will sell without reserve on

On Wednesday, February 15th,

and following days, on account of whom it may concern, the

ENTIRE STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

In the Store lately occupied by J. G. Fortier, Esq.

CITY BUILDINGS.

☞ Terms at Sale.

☞ Sale at eleven o'clock.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, February 8th, 1854. 33

THE OLD LINE.

Three Times a Day between Kingston and Cape Vincent.

FROM the present Time, until the Opening of Navigation, the Undersigned will run their Two Horse Express Stage Three Times a Day between Kingston and the Railway Cars at Cape Vincent, leaving Kent's British American Hotel, as under:—

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at ½ past 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 4 o'clock, P. M.

BRIGGS, HITCHCOCK & CO.

Kingston, Feb. 1854. 33

A Dreadful Diseased Ancle Cured after being given up by the Faculty, at Malta, and Portsmouth Hospitals.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, Kingst, Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. DIXON,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate for four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

Surprising Cure of a Bad Breast, Nervous Debility, and general Ill Health.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was pursuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedly improved the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas
Bad Breasts	Childains	Gout
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings.
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Cancers	Piles
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism
Coco bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds
Sore-throats	Skin-diseases	Sore Nipples
Sore-heads	Tumours	Scurvy
	Wounds	Ulcers
		Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots. at 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the Township of Pittsburgh, belonging to the Estate of the Late Major Logie.

THE FARM fronts on the River St. Lawrence, and is three and a half miles distant from Kingston. It contains upwards of Three Hundred Acres, of which about One Hundred and Fifty are cleared and well fenced. The remaining part is well wooded, principally with maple and other hard wood. The House is beautifully situated on the bank of the river, is built of stone, with good cellarage and water, and is well adapted for the residence of a gente