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To Subscribers.

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The circulation of the DAILY BRITISH WHIG is by far the LARGEST of any daily paper published in Kingston; and presents greater advantages to Merchants, Mechanics and Artisans, as a medium of Advertising.

The Daily British Whig.

"Equitas per Gentem Incolumem."

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 16, 1854.

The Darien Exploring Expedition.

Interesting Particulars of the Survey made by the Officers of H.B.M.'s ship Virago—Description of the Route—Discovery of an extensive Plain and large Rivers in the Interior—View of the Atlantic, &c.

From the Panama Herald.

The letter of Robert Nelson, Esq., which will be found in our columns of to-day, giving a most lucid and circumstantial account of the exploration made by Commander Prevost, of H.B.M.'s ship Virago, will be read with great interest by all persons interested in the success of the attempts now being made by the governments of England, France, and the United States to determine the practicability of constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, by the route discovered and brought into public notice by Dr. Cullen. It places beyond doubt the existence of an extensive tract of level ground, lying between the river Savana and the hills on the Atlantic side, as described by Dr. Cullen, the existence of which we confess to having doubted up to the present time. From the distance given by Mr. Nelson it will be seen that the entire distance from the starting point at the mouth of the Savana river to the part of the Atlantic coast seen by Commander Prevost is about 53 miles; by Dr. Cullen's account it is stated to be but 29 miles; whilst by Mr. Gisborne's report he does not appear to have made it out quite so much.

Chapigana, Tuyra River,
Darien, Jan. 9, 1854.

I beg to transmit to you an account of the late Darien expedition, made to survey a route from the Savana river on this side to the Atlantic ocean, conducted by J. C. Prevost, Esq., Commander of H. B. M.'s steamship Virago, by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron in the Pacific.

The Virago arrived here on the 17th Dec., 1853, passing through the channel of Boca Chica, a bold and uninterrupted passage, and anchored in the mouth of the Savana river in five fathoms water. On the evening of the same day Commander Prevost arrived at this village in his gig, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Kennish, civil engineer, of New York, and immediately made the local authorities acquainted with his mission, and applied to Mr. Honach to supply him with natives to act as guides, bushmen, &c., and an Indian interpreter, which were promptly obtained.

On the afternoon of the 19th, Commander Prevost, accompanied by Mr. Kennish, L. J. Moore and W. E. Gordon, Lieutenants; G. H. Inskip, Master; Wm. Ross, Assistant Surgeon, and myself; four seamen and four marine artillerymen, the Indian interpreter, and seven natives (being the party who composed the expedition), and a reserved force, in case of emergency, under the command of Mr. W. Hornby, midshipman, started in two ship's boats and one canoe from the steamer up the Savana river, and that same evening arrived at Puerto del Principe, a place about 20 miles distant from the steamer, where they passed the night, and early next morning ascended about two miles farther up to a place a little above the small river called La Villa, which was as far as the boats could go. There a permanent rancho was made to serve as a depot for the boats, provisions, stores, &c., which were left in charge of the reserved force.

On the 20th, at about 2 o'clock P. M., the surveying party commenced their overland journey in a N.N.E. direction, Mr. Kennish, by order of the commander, taking the lead, compass in hand, checked by Mr. Inskip, the master, with his compass in the rear, each officer and man carrying his portion of provisions and necessaries, marking and clearing the road after the pioneers with axes, cutlasses, &c., the commander being foremost with his axe marking the trees, and Lieuts. Moore and Gordon, and one seaman, measuring the road with a tape-line as they went along. In this manner we travelled all day through a dense forest, being scarcely able to see twenty yards ahead at any time, and at sundown made a rancho, which we called No. 2 (the depot at the river being No. 1), where we encamped for the night.

Thus we travelled without any particular interruption for ten days over a fine, fertile, well-watered, and nearly level plain, not having ascended at any time over fifty feet above the level of the sea, each day marking the number of the ranchos where we slept on large trees.

On the 30th, about noon, we arrived at a large river, flowing east, 100 yards wide, not marked on any map in our possession. The distance from rancho No. 1, on the Savana river, to this place is 22 miles. As we were a good deal surprised by our arrival at this river, the existence of which was so unexpected by us (particularly at this part of our route), the commander held a consultation, when it was decided that we should remain there (No. 10) for the night, and send Mr. Gordon and Mr. Inskip, with one native and the Indian interpreter, along the banks of the river, with the view of falling in with the Indians, whom he supposed could not be far distant, from the existence of several plantain fields on the river side, their orders being to obtain, if possible, the name of the river and our distance from the Atlantic. They took with them provisions for themselves, and presents of money, trinkets, beads, &c., for the Indians.

On the following morning, the 1st of Jan., 1854, the commander and Mr. Kennish, with five men, forded the river, and proceeded in the direction of their course over a broken country for the distance of three miles, when they came to another river nearly equal in size to the one they left, flowing through the mountains in nearly the same direction. These mountains were of a sugar-loaf shape, and on the summit of one, which they estimated at about 700 feet high, by ascending a tree, they obtained a glimpse of the Atlantic ocean through one of the gorges of the Cordilleras, apparently about six or seven miles distant, in a northeast direction. The party in search of the Indians returned about 2 o'clock, without having been able to discover them or obtain any intelligence, and soon after the commander, Mr. Kennish, and their party returned also with the intelligence of the discovery of the Atlantic.

Our provisions being now very short (2nd January), another consultation was held as to whether it would be better to return at once to the boats, or proceed farther with the exploration. It was then decided that some should return to the boats, that four of the seamen should remain at rancho No. 10 in charge of the provisions, ammunition, &c., left there, and that the commander, Mr. Kennish, the officers, and the remainder of his party should proceed on for two days more, with the view of reaching the Atlantic, each taking a small portion of biscuit, tea, and sugar, &c., for his own consumption. The commander ordered the seamen to draw lots to decide which of them should go on with the party and which should remain at the rancho in charge of the provisions, &c., when it fell to the lots of Thos. Hyde and Wm. Parker, royal marines, and Henry Windsor and Henry Robinson, seamen, to remain.

Here I ceased to be an eyewitness of this energetic and spirited expedition, as on account of the scarcity of provisions I had to return to the boats with the others, where we arrived in two days, travelling through a tolerably good and well-defined road of 22 miles, in which I could have rode a mule the whole way. What I have further to state was communicated to me by several of the party on their return to the village, and can be fully relied on.

The advancing party proceeded on their way on the 2d of January, at about 8 o'clock P.M., leaving the four seamen in the rancho, and soon arrived at the second river discovered the day before, which was traced by the whole party for more than a mile and a half, walking in the water, the river being low. On the banks of this river they discovered two Indian huts, apparently lately inhabited, and also heard some chopping in the woods, which ceased on their approach and was heard no more. Here the river deviated from their course, and they then ascended a mountain of considerable height, at the bottom of which they arrived at another river of considerable magnitude, flowing north, which was the first river they encountered flowing in that direction, and consequently concluded that it emptied into the Atlantic. They made rancho No. 11, and here rested for the night.

On the 3rd of January they proceeded on their course until they arrived at a high bluff, where they obtained a clear view of the southwest as far as the eye could reach over the ground they had come, and also to the northeast, where a deep gap appeared to be in the Cordilleras, through which they concluded the river they had passed flowed; but they could not obtain a sight of the Atlantic, the gap being shut up by a high mountain before them on the right. Descending this bluff in search of the river they had passed, with the object of following it to its mouth through the gap in the Cordilleras, which appeared to them to be at the distance of from three to four miles, they fell in with another river, flowing northeast, but could not find the river they were in search of. Here they made rancho No. 12 and rested.

On the morning of the 4th they retraced their steps to where they saw the first river flowing to the north, which they supposed to be the Caledonia. Here all the officers, with the exception of the assistant surgeon, proposed to trace the river, taking with them one native and three seamen, leaving the rest behind to prepare a rancho for their return. They traced this river for about two miles over a magnificent waterfall of romantic appearance, until they concluded that the river certainly fell into the Atlantic, and thereby considered their task accomplished, as nothing more than a canoe was required to take them into the ocean. Their provisions being now reduced to a few biscuits and about two pounds of pork to bring the fifteen men back to rancho No. 10, they slept that night at No. 11 and started early in the morning to No. 10. On arriving there they found no traces of the four men they had left, and the rancho ransacked and robbed of all it contained—namely, officers' clothes, provisions, arms, ammunition, and other valuables—by which they were convinced that something serious had happened; they consequently pushed on with all the energy in their power on their retreat towards the boats, with twenty-two miles of road before them, and only a few biscuits for their maintenance.

Between ranchos Nos. 9 and 8, in a short turn of the road, to their horror and dismay, they suddenly came upon three of their missing men, lying dead in the road; they had been shot, stabbed, and had their throats cut, and were very much swelled; the surgeon considered that they had been dead more than forty-eight hours; they had loads on their backs, which were untouched; the fourth man's load was also found untouched close by the dead bodies, but no trace of the man could be found, neither could they find any muskets nor cutlasses, which they ought to have had. It was evident that the men had been surprised by the Indians at No. 10, that they had loaded themselves with what they could carry, and had fled for the boats, but had been waylaid, or perhaps overtaken and shot from the bush, and the fourth possibly taken prisoner. It being evident that the whole party were exposed to the same fate at any instant, they therefore decided on retreating as fast as they could in open file towards the boats, and proceeded until 12 o'clock that night, when they arrived at No. 5, where they took a short repose, and started again at daybreak, and arrived safely at the boats at 10 o'clock, where they found the balance of the party all safe, and obtained from them the refreshments they so much stood in need of.

Thus they crossed the isthmus in 18 hours, with only a few pieces of biscuit and a little rum, picked up in their hasty retreat at No. 8. The whole expedition, with the exception of the unfortunate deceased, arrived safe on board the steamer Virago, lying at the mouth of the Savana river, at 4 A.M. on the 7th January.

The same day, at 2 P.M., the Virago sailed to join her squadron, passing gallantly through Boca Chica, piloted by her own officers.

I have seen Mr. Kennish since his return from the Savana river, whilst on his way up the Choco coast for further explorations, apparently in good health and spirits, but he forbears giving his opinion as to the practicability of making a canal here; but so far as I could learn it is favorable. He has crossed from sea to sea in four different parts within two years, and thinks this is the best route that has yet been discovered.

From what I have seen and learned in this expedition, I may remark that, although we had Dr. Cullen's and Mr. Gisborne's reports and maps along with us, they were of very little service, as we found them to deviate entirely from our experience, so that we had to depend wholly upon our own judgment in the course followed, &c.; nor could it be otherwise, as Mr. Gisborne was only nine days in this country, and much of that time was spent in the rivers, &c.; whereas, to make any kind of a correct survey, it is necessary to go over and measure the ground, which can only be done very slowly and with much labor, as on account of the density of the forest it is impossible to see twenty yards ahead, even from the highest trees that can be climbed, or to walk along without cutting a road. Except from the bluff before mentioned, our party could not see nothing satisfactory to guide them on their course, even from the highest trees. I am perfectly satisfied that this is the first party that has crossed the Isthmus of Darien. They have left behind a good and well-defined path, which is open to any future exploration. I am happy to inform you that during our expedition not an hour's sickness was experienced by any of our party, but, on the contrary, we enjoyed the best of health.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT NELSON.

Spring Circuits.

Eastern Circuit.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RICHARDS.

Perth,	Monday, 17th April.
Cornwall,	" 24th "
Brytown,	Wednesday, 3rd May.
L'Original,	Thursday, 11th "
Brockville,	Tuesday, 16th "

Home Circuit.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BURNS.

Niagara,	Monday, 27th March.
Whitby,	" 10th April.
Hamilton,	" 17th "
Cayuga,	" 1st May.
Barrie,	Tuesday, 22nd "
Sydenham,	" 30th "

Western Circuit.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DRAPER.

St. Thomas,	Tuesday, 11th April.
Sandwich,	Monday, 17th "
Sarnia,	Friday, 21st "
Chatham,	Wednesday, 26th "
London,	Monday, 1st May.
Goderich,	Wed., 10th "

Midland Circuit.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MCLEAN.

Peterboro,	Tuesday, 18th April.
Coburg,	Monday, 24th "
Belleville,	" 1st May.
Picton,	Wed., 10th "
Kingston,	Tuesday 16th "

Oxford Circuit.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, Common Pleas.

Simcoe,	Wednesday, 5th April.
Brantford,	Tuesday, 11th "
Guelph,	Wed., 19th "
Berlin,	Tuesday, 25th "
Stratford,	" 2nd May.
Woodstock,	Monday 8th "

Home Sittings.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE.

Monday, 1st May.

Crown Office, Feb. 6, 1854.

Murder of the Catholic Priest, Ugo Bassi, at Bologna.

We see no reply to the charges made against Dr. Bedini, a spiritual and temporal minister of Pope Pius, who has travelled thro' Canada and the United States recently. He is distinctly accused of the murder of a catholic priest, at the time the Austrians invaded the Pope's territory, and took Bologna, and also of the massacre of 50 other Italian Catholics there, whose names are given and their ages, from the Italian journals.

We select from the *Parliamento* of Turin, Aug. 31, 1853, what follows:

"When Ugo Bassi and his unfortunate fellow prisoners were brought before the Austrian council of war in Bologna Monsignor Bedini governed that province as Commissary-Extraordinary, and chose the victims whom anger and military vengeance were to strike. The first he chose was Father Bassi, as worthy of immediate death! The council of war decreed it. It is now shamefully false that he should deny his responsibility for that shocking murder; for, the Cardinal Archbishop having interceded in order to save Bassi, at least from being shot, and the Austrians leaning to listen for a moment to the entreaties of the Archbishop, Bedini entered the council-room furiously, and insisted and said so much, that the judges at last pronounced the terrible sentence, and the governor had it executed."

The (New York) *Crusader* says:

"Let us appear with Bedini before a competent Court, and there we will prove and maintain, that he ordered Bassi to be shot, and to be unburied without the cemetery like a criminal; that fifty or more Italians met the same fate as did that illustrious martyr during Bedini's sway in Bologna; that he acted as a spy in that city, and afterwards, at the head of 14,000 Austrians bombarded that beautiful town; that while he was governor of Bologna he became the subject of a scandalous chronicle."

Archbishop Hughes's organ, the N. Y. "Freeman's Journal," apprehends a recurrence in that city of the Philadelphia riots of 1844. It says:

"If the result of this damnable agitation, created and fostered by the daily papers, should happen to end in a general slaughter of misguided men, by each other, and a consequent firing of the city in some two or three places at once in what remote will the community, sobered and taught wisdom by commercial ruin, hold the miserable newspaper men who will have brought on it so fearful a catastrophe."

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 14th February, 1854.

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

Isaac Buck Wells, of Maitland, Gentleman, and John Simeason, of the City of Quebec, Gentleman, to be Landing Waiters and Searchers in Her Majesty's Customs.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to grant a License to John Wyse Considine, of Smithville, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M. R. C. of Surgeons of England, to practise Physic Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to issue his Warrant in pursuance of certain Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of the Provincial Act 14 & 15 Vic. Ch. 77, authorizing the Mayor of the Town of London, in cases where the public peace may be endangered, to call out the whole or such part of the Enrolled Military Pensioners as he may consider necessary in aid of the Civil Powers in the said Town.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—Francois Xavier Julien, the young man, who, it will be remembered, stabbed his father-in-law, named Dion, on account of a quarrel about his wife, whom Dion kept at home, on account of Julien's misbehaviour, has been convicted of murder, after an ineffectual attempt of his counsel to obtain an acquittal on the ground of insanity. In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Panet addressed him thus:—

François Xavier Julien, you have been accused of the murder of one Pierre Dion, and twelve of your countrymen, your peers after a long and impartial trial, have found you guilty. I, therefore, can no longer consider you innocent. The crime is so terrible, that it excites universal horror, and all laws, divine and human, arm themselves with their greatest severity to deter the wicked from the commission of it. The law which punishes murder is just and necessary, it is for the maintenance of society and for the protection of the life of each of us; as a member of society, it has protected you also. The circumstances, which have accompanied the homicide you committed are of a nature to aggravate the enormity of your offence; blinded by a feeling of wrath and revenge you offended friendship for the deceased, one of your nearest relatives, your own wife's father, in order that you might murder him at the very moment he gave you his hand declaring he entertained no animosity toward you. The unfortunate man, merely wounded, had only time left him to utter a few words preparing his unhappy end. Cut off by you without warning, he was hurried unprepared into the presence of his maker. Justice does not, however, deal so cruelly with you:—You see with what patience impartiality, and prudence she has proceeded in your case; and she still gives you time to prepare to pass from life into eternity. It is my duty, in her name, to inform you that you have but a few days to live, and in the little it remains for me to add, I address you as a man on the brink of the grave. I am bound to tell you to expect no remission of your sentence; I think the interest of society are opposed to it. You have no mercy to receive but from Him whose compassion, as the Holy Scriptures declares is infinite and boundless. Employ, then, the short time which remains, to make your peace with Him. Send as soon as possible for your pastor, confide to him the inmost secrets of your soul, and thus afford him the opportunity of softening your heart and bringing you to repentance, so that you may be prepared to appear before a tribunal more awful than that of man, but before which repentance is a second innocence. The law is written and does not speak save by its organ,—the Judges. I have therefore to tell you in its name, that the sentence of the law is, that you François Xavier Julien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and that on Friday the seventeenth day of the month of March next, you be taken from thence to the accustomed and usual place of execution, and that you be then and there hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner appeared to listen to the observations of the learned Judge, but seemed in ignorance as to the awful scene which had passed, and in which he was the principle actor. At the conclusion of the sentence he withdrew from the bar and took a seat in the dock.

Mr. A. B. Perry not Dead.

Mr. E. Perry of Ernestown called at this Office yesterday to contradict the statement which appeared in the "Whig" relative to the death of his brother. It is true that one of the Surveying Party to which Mr. Perry belonged is dead, so far as can be learned, but the friends of Mr. A. B. Perry are satisfied that he is not the man. Sincerely do we hope that they are right. Many other persons from different parts of the country, who called in the course of the day, assured us that the assertion is unfounded, and is supposed to have arisen in consequence of a person having been found frozen in the back part of Sheffield, said to be a Surveyor. Mr. Perry's friends feel certain that had the melancholy report been true, some positive and direct intelligence would have reached them ere this.

The Lecture this Evening.

The Revd. Mr. Burns lectures this evening on Russia, for the benefit of the Commercial News Room. Let those who have an interest in seeing this excellent Institution prosper, make a point of attending; independant of which, the name and abilities of the lecturer should ensure a full house. Lecture at the Court House, Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

Toronto Board of Trade.

The following are the Officers elected at a late meeting of the Board of Trade, for the present year:—

President.—Thomas Clarkson, Esq.
Vice President.—J. D. Ridout, Esq.
Treasurer.—John Harrington, Esq.
Secretary.—J. W. Brent, Esq.

COUNCIL.

R. Lewis,	E. F. Whittemore,
R. A. Brett,	S. Thompson,
R. Brewer,	J. A. Torrance,
Wm McMaster,	D. Paterson,
T. D. Harris,	J. G. Worts,
Chas. Robertsch,	W. Henderson.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

E. F. Whittemore,	H. Miller,
D. Paterson,	J. Harrington,
James Mitchel,	George Michie,
J. A. Torrance,	R. Lewis,
T. D. Harris,	Wm Henderson,
J Patton,	R. Brewer,

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

S. Thompson,	T. D. Harris.

Parliament is again prorogued, *not* for dispatch of business, to the 18th March.

Domestic Items.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held in the Police office on Saturday by Coroner King on the Body of a female child found the afternoon of the previous day, near the College Avenue. The body was enclosed in a box 18 x 5 inches, and discovered, lying on end, against a fence, near the Avenue. It was very neatly enveloped in fine linen, and the Head rested on a quantity of fine wool, packed round it. Dr. Bethune suspected the body and found no marks to lead to the suspicion that death had resulted from violence. It appeared to be in about the seventh month, and from its feebleness could not have survived many hours after birth. Judging from the clothing, the Doctor believed the parent to belong to the higher classes of society. A verdict was returned that some person or persons were guilty of concealment of the birth. The Foreman of the Jury accompanied the verdict with a request that the Police would exercise the utmost diligence to trace out the offenders, to which the Coroner replied that he would be happy to give instructions to the Police to that effect, provided they would be followed.—*Globe.*

A BODY FOUND.—Before the proceedings at the above inquest terminated, information was given to the Coroner that the body of a woman had been found lying dead in a stable in Stanley-street, near the "Forest Traveller's" Inn. The body is that of a half-clad woman, who, in all probability, sought shelter for the night and died from the severity of the cold.—*Ib.*

FIREMENS SOIREE AT PORT HOPE.—Last evening the Port Hope Union Independent Fire Company gave a Grand Soiree in the Town Hall, in which the whole Fire Brigade of the Town, with upwards of 120 Members of the Coburg Fire Brigade cordially joined. The Ladies also turned out well, and contributed greatly to the enjoyments of the evening. The Port Hope Brass and Quadrile Bands, and Glee Club were in attendance, and discoursed most delightful music during the evening. Upwards of 450 tickets were disposed of, and the Town Hall was a compleat jam and crowded to overflowing. The Hall was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. After Tea, Dancing commenced in earnest, and was kept up with much vivacity and spirit until near 1 o'clock, when the numerous and happy assembly left the festive scene. Every thing passed off remarkably well, and gave general satisfaction.

It is more than a year ago since we alluded in the Colonist, to a singular discovery that had been made in Ireland, of manufacturing the peat which abounds in the country, into candles, &c. From that time up to the present, we heard scarcely anything about the discovery, and were therefore inclined to think it chimerical. But by the last mail, the rumor is revived; and we are told that the process of candle making is exciting much attention. The peat is cut in the bog, and then run into a huge retort and there distilled, the volatile products being condensed in a vessel of the required capacity. From 100 tons of peat, as much tar is extracted as yields 35 pounds of paraffine, and 300 gallons of oil, and other valuable products. The paraffine is obtained by boiling the tar an hour, in water containing 3 per cent. of strong sulphuric acid, when the acid unites with the tar and falls to the bottom, leaving the paraffine with the oil. The liquid is then re-distilled, and the paraffine obtained in flaky cakes of a blackish color; these are then bleached with chlorine gas, then steamed and pressed into cakes, and afterwards made into beautiful white candles.

Facts and Facetiæ.

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.—It is not because men find the newspaper business so profitable, that so many dabble in it. On the contrary, we have below the testimony of one who has spent a fourth part of a man's average lifetime in the pursuit, in the city of New York, and yet he is not rich. Such experience as his, however, is not to be despised. He says:—

"The newspaper that makes the most money, often makes the most enemies, and although the old proverb says, 'solid pudding is better than empty praise,' yet, between the two, we should prefer to die from a surfeit of the latter. It would sound better in a coroner's verdict.

"Ours is a never-ending, still beginning task. If there are brief intervals when the pen may rest, the mind cannot; and this constant strain upon one's mental machinery makes prematurely old. Editors' heads are subject to early frosts—they don't often wait for the calender or for the ripened grain. But the law of compensation runs through every department of nature and of life. The man who works hardest for his bread has the best appetite to eat it.

"In point of fact, as Mr. Micawber would say, after these ten years of restless toil, we have not yet succeeded in establishing a business which, to use a mechanical expression, 'will run on its own momentum.' It requires a daily winding up, paying nett result.

"There are many vocations in life that would yield us more money, with less labour than this Sysiphus-task of conduction a daily newspaper. We work more hours, and sleep less, than does any man with whom we are personally acquainted; and so far as mere money is concerned, we have not, during a ten years experience in this city, found journalism a particularly profitable or desirable business. We meet men every day who, without a moderate share of intellectual capital, have managed to become millionaires by devoting a few hours a day to mercantile pursuits; while the daily revolving of our editorial treadmill has not yet rolled us into—a place in the Fifth Avenue, with four horses in the stable."

THE CUNARD FAMILY.—The Boston *Daily Times* says, in reference to the paternity of the hon. Samuel Cunard, of Halifax: "This name is familiar to the public, even in connection with the British and North American Mail Company's steamships, and it may be interesting to know something of his origin and progress through life. Mr. C. is the son of a Royalist Quaker, who left his native city of Philadelphia at the outbreak of the Revolution, and took refuge in Halifax. He bequeathed to his son a good ship-owning business, and some real property." The Times correspondent is mistaken in an important particular. The father of the hon. gentleman was a Master Carpenter, in Halifax, engaged under the Duke of Kent at the Prince's Lodge; and died as he lived, a plain, unassuming, respectable member of society. He was not engaged in the shipping business, therefore he could not bequeath to his son "a good ship-owning business." The sons were educated in the mercantile profession, and all that the hon. Samuel Cunard has gained in the world, has been by his own exertions and talents. The writer further remarks—which we copy as information—in speaking of the Cunard Steamers: The first voyage was made from Liverpool on the 4th of July, 1840. And in all of his arrangements he provided for the expansion of the undertaking, which he plainly foresaw, and the first vessels which he built had engines of 450 horse power, and every succeeding vessel was laid down on a larger scale. Several of this fleet, which numbers eight vessels, are now moved by 800 horse power, while the Persia, now nearly ready for launching, has engines of 1400. The engines of this vessel have cost $240,000, built by Napier of Glasgow, who was one of Dr. C.'s principal advisers. The Contract binds the British Government to pay Mr. Cunard £175,000 per annum, on condition that he sails from Liverpool every Saturday, for New York and Boston alternately, and from New York or Boston every Wednesday. The Boston route includes the delivering the mails at Halifax and dispatches to Canada, a separate contract for which Mr. C. has also held. Besides the British and North American mail-steamers, Mr. Cunard and partners are also building. Line of screw steamers to ply between Liverpool and New York, of which only two, the "Andes" and "Alps," have yet commenced their voyages. They are all to be named after mountain ranges. The same spirited company have also set on foot a screw line between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, to Levant, which are distinguished by names denoting their Eastern destination. The Liverpool and North American mail line make one hundred and four voyages each year. Over 100,000 persons have crossed the Atlantic in these steamships; and not one person who has travelled by this line has been any way hurt or injured. Mr. C. is of plain deportment, shrewd, familiar, affable and intelligent, possessing a great share of the American character."

Two Peeps into Matrimony.

Romance, a youth soliloquizes, Echo, an elderly cynic, dwells in parenthesis.—National Democrat.

It rains, It rains—the shiny street
Is silent, though a hundred feet
In eager hurry homeward beat—
("Oh why? they all were rubbers.")
They hurry homeward, there to meet
The tender ones who long to greet—
Papa and husband—oh! 'tis sweet—
(Wife scolds and baby blubbers.)

The skies have all their clouds amassed,
But sunshine waits them, and will last
When they into their homes have passed:
[I wouldn't like to kick it.]
No rain tears there, no cutting blast
Of angry words;—the hours as fast
As moments fly. They find at last—
["Weak tea and leathern biscuit."]

What tongue describe; what pen portray,
The transports which, at close of day,
The working head and hand repay?
[Due bills, sour looks and twaddle."]
Oh, Seraphina! soon I pray,
With thee to bless my onward way,
Our home, though humble, shall be gay—
["There was a man called "Caudle."]

I do not smoke—was never "tight"—
And while your beauties charm my sight
I'll find the marriage burden light—
["As soldiers find their knapsacks."]
And home-returning night by night,
Your eyes, the hearth & all things bright,
Oh will you not my toils requite?
["With pickled pork and flapjacks?"]

JOHN WAUDBY,
Clerk of the Peace U. C. F. L. & A.

K. MACKENZIE,
Judge C. C. U. C. F. L. & A.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

New York, Feb. 14.

The fog continues and the steamship Africa still remains below.

The newspaper files were received from her this P. M., but we find little of importance in them besides the news already telegraphed.

It is said that upon the Czar being informed of the English and French squadrons having entered the Black Sea, orders were sent to his Ambassadors in France and England not to demand their passports, excepting the Russian fleet should be interfered with.

We learn that Admiral Seymour has been ordered to England to assume the command of the fleet now in the Baltic.

The steamer Franklin which leaves today for Havre, has about 40 passengers and $100,000 in specie. The fog is so dense it is doubtful if she can get off.

It is reported that the steamer building at Williamsburgh on the plan of Wm. Norris, of Lisbon, which was intended to make the run to Europe within 6 days, has been sold to the Sultan of Turkey for $230,000.

Boston, Feb. 14.

It is reported here that the despatches from Europe, sent out by the steamer Merlin this morning to Bermuda, contain an order to the Admiral Seymour to proceed immediately to England and take command of the British fleet in the Baltic.

The woolen mills of R. S. Denny, Plattsville, were burned on Sunday. Insured $20,000.

Baltimore, Feb. 14.

The passengers of the steamer Georgia state that in a gale on the morning of the 9th she was struck by a heavy sea which stove in the bow down to the main deck, carrying away her forecastle and making her leak fast. She has been temporarily repaired at Norfolk, and will proceed to N. Y. for a further repair.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

New York, Feb. 15.

ASHES—Market firm with light arrivals. Sales at $5,87½ for Pots. Pearls at $6,50.

FLOUR, &c.—Under the advices from Europe by the Africa, market for Western and State flour declined early in the day 12½ a 18¾c per bbl, with limited inquiry for export in the absence of the steamer's mail. The local and eastern demand has been bare, especially for the better grades at irregular prices. Canadian at $8,62½ a 8,85. Sales of Western Canal are 5600 bbls at $8,75 for common to straight State—$9,00 a 9,12½ for mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio. Rye flour in request. Sales 100 bbls at $6,-12½ a 6,25 for fine.

GRAIN—Wheat market unsettled and lower, demand in the absence of steamer's mail meagre. The only sale we have to note, except 3000 bush common white Southern at $2,02. Rye firm. Sales 2500 bush at $1,-20 delivered. Oats plenty and lower. Sales at 49 a 51 for Jersey, 53 a 56½ for State and Western. Corn firm, but absence of late news checked business. Sales 21,000 bush at $1,03 for damp Jersey—$1,03 a 1,04½ for Western mixed—$1,03 a 1,06 for Southern yellow—$1,05 a 10,6 for old round yellow and Southern white.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and heavy for Pork. Sales 250 bbls at $15 75 a 15,81½ for mess: $13,50 a 13,62½ for new prime; $16,00 prime mess. Beef is buoyant and in fair request. Sales 150 bbls at $8,50 a $11,-06 for country mess—$5,25 a 5,75 for country prime—$11,00 for repacked Chicago—prime mess held rather higher and in good request.

PORT HOPE MARKETS.—Since our last issue, good merchantable wheat has been selling from 7s to 7s 3d per bushel, and the supply has increased considerably beyond former receipts on account of the good Sleighing, and now is the time for the farmers having produce to sell to take advantage of high prices and good roads.

THE DIVISION COURTS for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington will be holden for the Year 1854 as follows.

1.	KINGSTON,	Thursday, 6th January.	Thursday, 16th March.	Thursday, 13th April.	Thursday, 15th June.	Tuesday, 14th July.	Monday, 11th September.	Monday, 27th November.	Monday, 1st May.	Monday, 10th July.	Monday, 11th September.
12	STORRINGTON,		Wednesday 1st March.	Monday.	Monday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Tuesday.	Tuesday.	Tuesday.	Tuesday.
6	SYDENHAM,	Friday, 3rd February.	Tuesday, 21st March.	8th May.	26th June	4th September.	12th September.	29th November.	2nd May.	14th July.	12th September.
10	PORTLAND,	Thursday, 2nd February.	Wednesday, 22nd March.	Tuesday.	Tuesday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Wednesday.	Wednesday.	Wednesday.	Wednesday.
8	TAMWORTH,	Tuesday, 31st January.	Thursday, 23rd March.	11th May.	27th June.	5th September.	13th September.	30th November.	3rd May.	19th July.	13th September.
5	CAMDEN,	Wednesday, 10th January.	Friday, 24th March.	NEWBURGH, CENTREVILLE, Friday, 12th May.	NEWBURGH, CENTREVILLE, Friday, 30th June.	NEWBURGH, CENTREVILLE, Friday, 7th September.	NEWBURGH, CENTREVILLE, Friday, 14th September.	NEWBURGH, CENTREVILLE, Friday, 1st December.	Thursday, 4th May.	Thursday, 13th July.	Thursday, 14th September.
7	WATERLOO,	Saturday, 4th February.	Monday, 6th March.	Thursday, 13th April.	Thursday, 15th June.	Monday, 14th July.	Monday, 11th September.	Monday, 27th November.	Friday, 5th May.	Friday, 14th July.	Friday, 15th September.
11	MILL CREEK,	Tuesday, 7th February.	Tuesday, 7th March.	Monday, 8th May.	Monday, 26th June	Monday, 4th September.	Tuesday, 12th September.	Tuesday, 29th November.			
2	BATH,	Friday, 10th January.	Wednesday, 8th March.	Tuesday, 9th May.	Tuesday, 27th June.	Tuesday, 5th September.	Wednesday, 13th September.	Wednesday, 30th November.			
9	ADOLPHUSTOWN,	Saturday, 21st January.	Thursday, 9th March.	Wednesday, 10th May.	Wednesday, 28th June.	Wednesday, 6th September.	Thursday.	Thursday.			
3	FREDERICKSBURGH,	Thursday, 26th February.	Friday, 10th March.	Friday, 12th May.	Thursday, 29th June.	Thursday, 7th September.	Friday, 14th September.	Friday, 1st December.			
4	NAPANEE,	Thursday, 9th February.									

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Montreal, Feb. 10th, 1854.

Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th Jan., 1854.

No. 2534 passengers, first class,	$2098	43
No. 713½ " second "	412	86
No. 2029½ tons merchandise,	5672	78
No. 308 917 feet of lumber,	600	48
No. 786 cords of fire wood,	1012	64
Nails, &c,	1045	92
Total:	$10,842	52
Sterling	£.227 18	2½

Miles open, ... 292.

Total receipts for current half year up to week ending Jan. 28th, 1854 ..... *Sterling* £ 819 19 9½

JAMES HARDMAN,
Auditor.

Died.

In Toronto, on Saturday the 11th February William Dabb, in his 16th year.

In Montreal, on the 11th instant, Elizabeth Frances, only daughter of Mr. John Palmer, Hair Dresser.

In Montreal, on the 6th inst., Victoria, only surviving daughter of Mr. P. Cooper, aged 8 years.

At Peckham Mills, on the 4th instant, Jane Tixor, aged 76 years.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 11.

A LODGE OF EMERGENCY of the above Lodge, will be held in the Lodge Room, on Thursday Evening next, the 23d February, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the W. M.
P. BATES,
Secretary.

Kingston, Feb. 16, 1854. 39

This Day

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

THE Subscriber will sell without reserve,
On Thursday, February 16th,
and following days, on account of whom it may concern, the
ENTIRE STOCK OF FRESH G