THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

The undernoted or other vessels are appointed to sail as follows:—

1849.

DEPARTURES FROM LIVERPOOL.

America,	Dec. 15,	For Boston,
Canada,	Dec. 29,	For New York

1850.

Niagara	Jan. 12,	For Boston
Europa,	Jan 26,	For New York
America,	Feb. 9,	For Boston.
Canada,	Feb. 23,	For New York

1850.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA.

America,	Jan 9,	From Boston.
Canada,	Jan 23,	From New York
Niagara,	Feb 6,	From Boston.
Europa,	Feb 20,	From New York
America,	March 6,	From New York
Canada,	March 20,	From New York

The Daily British Whig

"Oplex par Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1850.

The English papers by the *Canada* repeat the rumor that the Imperial Cabinet is engaged in some mighty project relative to the future condition of Canada. What that project is we have no conception, for it is puerile to fancy that the separation of this province from the British Empire is contemplated, as the *United Service Gazette* again boldly asserts. The *Globe* at Toronto, which pretends to be in the confidence of the Ministry, holds a discreet silence on the subject, and neither denies or confirms the rumor. Coupled with this rumor is the return home of Lord Elgin.—Should this latter report prove true, it will be a happy event for all political parties. The Conservatives would regain their loyalty with another Governor General; and the Reformers would hold their own, together with the satisfaction of having a popular man at the head of their own administration.

AMUSING INCIDENT IN COURT,

UNDER THE NEW JUDICATRE ACT.

On Thursday last, happening to be in Court, we heard the following singular dialogue between—not Judge Draper—but the Honorable William Henry Draper, and one of the Bar, Mr. Cameron, on a cause of the latter being called:—

MR. DRAPER.—I am afraid, Mr. Cameron, I cannot try the case, as there is no authority in the record for me to try it, it being directed to one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench or Common Pleas; there is no authority in it for me to try the case, as I sit here neither as Justice of the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas; I hold the Assizes only by virtue of the Commission.

MR. CAMERON.—But, my Lord, it has been usual to insert such authority heretofore in all records, describing the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench; and the Commissions heretofore have always styled the Justices assigned to hold the Assizes, as Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench; and I could not be aware that they would not be so styled in the present Commission, nor could I be aware there were no Justices of the Common Pleas, nor could I be aware that a Justice of the Common Pleas would not be assigned to hold the Assizes,—and though the fact is so, it is only an over precaution on my part.

MR. DRAPER.—Well, Mr. Cameron, I will try the case, but you must risk the consequences.

The case then proceeded.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Baldwin, for a wonder, was present, and must have felt exceedingly happy at his bangling. Mr. Cameron felt exceeeingly annoyed, being censured in open Court, and made the scape-goat of Mr. Baldwin, for an error not chargeable on Mr. Cameron, but on the administration.—*Colonist.*

TORONTO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD UNION COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Capreol, the manager has completed his arrangements for placing his Tirage of allotments of the Capital Stock of the Company before the public.

The plan is now published and circulated for the information of the Country, and the Tickets can be procured on application to the manager, or the Secretary, at the Union Tirage Hall, where every requisite information can be had by parties disposed to become participators in the benefits of this promising and important undertaking, the many advantages of which, when duly considered, cannot fail to recommend it as one possessing more than ordinary claims to the support of the public.

The Directors do not consider it necessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any lengthened explanation of the various benefits which must of necessity accrue to the community from the accomplishment of a work, which, in every point of view, presents undeniable advantages to the Province, and more especially to those Townships through which the proposed line of Railroad will pass: those must be obvious as to render comment unnecessary. They would, however, earnestly call the attention of all parties resident in this section of the Province to this scheme as one, for the accomplishment of which almost every individual can afford to venture the cost of one, two, or three tickets, according to his pecuniary means, and the interest each individually may take in the work; and also of other parties, although non-resident, who may feel anxious for the promotion of this scheme, of this scheme, as an experiment which, if successful, will doubtless create and put into operation many other extensive undertakings, all calculated to promote and increase the various important interests of Canada. To others, again, resident in the United States and Great Britain, who may not be immediate participators in all the advantages which it is calculated to afford, they recommend the plan as one offering the best chance of realizing a handsome remuneration for the outlay of capital, with few chances if any of total loss.

The fortunate participators in the Tirage are authorized by the Act of Incorporation to appoint Directors from amongst themselves, to expend the money realized by the Tirage in the construction of the road; and should the proposed plan not be ultimately effected, in accordance with the principles put forth as the basis on which the whole depends, the contributors will be entitled to receive back the contributions.

The Directors, however, feel every confidence in the accomplishment of the project which they have been appointed to superintend and protect, and they trust that this appeal for the support of the public in the prosecution of their duties, will meet with a hearty and prompt response from all parties who have the improvement and prosperity of the country at heart; and especially from those whose property will receive an additional—perhaps a two-fold value, from a proximity to the projected Railroad route.

(Signed) H. J. Boulton, Chas. Bercay, Jos. D. Ridout, F. C. Capreol, John Hibbert, Geo. Barrow, Jos. C. Morrison, Robt. E. Burns.

Union Tirage Hall, 14th Jan. 1850.

THE MASONIC BALL.

The Ball given by the Free Masons of this city came off on Friday evening last, (New Year's Eve, old style) at Weeks' Hotel, and we need scarcely say, in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. It was a most brilliant affair—probably more so than ever before was witnessed in Hamilton. The two Ball Rooms were crowded—as were also the Card Rooms, &c. Between five and six hundred persons, at the least calculation, were present. It was truly a Masonic Ball. The Rooms were decorated with the best taste, and called forth universal admiration. The Paintings and Engravings were numerous—some very choice and valuable.

In one of the Ball Rooms several Masonic Transparencies, together with the rich banners of the Grand and Barton Lodges, appeared conspicuous, as did also the banners of the different National Societies of the city.

About nine o'clock "the Brethren of the Mystic tie" entered the room in procession, and, having formed an open column, the Master of Ceremonies conducted Sir A. N. Macnab, Provincial Grand Master, to the seat prepared for his reception; after which the Brethren marched up and made their salutations. The dancing then commenced, Sir Allan leading off in "the Triumph." Quadrille, Polka, Waltz, &c., then followed up in rapid succession, and time flew by, seemingly unheeded—dancing being kept up most spiritedly until about half-past four, when the party began to disperse.

The dresses worn by the ladies were beautiful, rich, and of course fashionable—so much so, that the fact was the subject of remark in many quarters. A goodly number of the ladies, too, with much good taste, wore a sash, rosette, or other token, either of blue or red, in compliment to the members of the Order—those colors being the emblematical ones of the Lodge.

The Supper Room was thrown open a little after twelve, when a magnificent and choice display of "the good things of this life" was presented to view. In this, as well as in the other arrangements, "mine host" (Weeks, of course) excelled himself, and added materially to his former laurels. The Band—composed of some excellent performers—was conducted by Mr. Hallet, and their exertions were untiring throughout the evening.

This is the second Ball given by the Masonic Brethren in this city, but it far surpassed the first as to style, decoration, and the numbers present. We doubt if the affair of Friday has been excelled in Canada.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

THE QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—Mr. Thos. Judah being called on in order, said he had no motion; but he rose to make a complaint. He thought that he ought to have been called on by their Honors at an earlier stage, and wished now to ask by what authority Messrs. Rose and Johnson were called before him, or in fact continued to appear habited as, and in places of Queen's Counsel. The learned gentleman's remarks, which were not delivered without some appearance of confusion seemed to create intense merriment in Conrt, which even invaded the Bench.

Mr. Justice Day said the case was very simple. These gentlemen had patents of precedence, and as far as the Bench knew, these patents had never been cancelled.

Mr. Judah was proceeding, as he said, to explain his opinion, when he was stopped by Mr. Justice Day, who said, the Court did not desire to hear him further. Whatever might be the substantial merits of his application, that was not the time or the way for it to be made.—*Montreal Herald.*

Mr. M'Connell, M. P. P. for Stanstead, has addressed a letter to his constituents, in reply to a requisition to which upwards of 1200 hundred signatures were attached, calling upon him to make a public declaration of sentiments on annexation. He states that on that subject the Montreal Manifesto contains his political creed, and adduces a number of stale and oft-refuted arguments in support of it, following in the track of those who first libel the country, holding up to the world is supposed bankrupt condition, and then affect to wonder that capitalists refuse to come to its aid.—*Ib.*

TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA.—We noticed a third line suspended on the Montreal Telegraph posts, and on inquiry found that it belonged to the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Company, a new line which is now neatly completed under the superintendance of Mr. J. A. Torney. A new Cap made of New Jersey Clay, and invented by Mr. Torney, has been used with good success.—We understand that the Stock of this Company is nearly taken up, and that it will be in working order in a short time. Below we give a list of the different Telegraphic lines in Canada:—

Quebec and Halifax	200	miles.
Quebec and Toronto	556	"
Toronto and Hamilton	46	"
Montreal and Bytown	120	"
Hamilton and London	84	"
Niagara Line	58	"
Chippewa Line	15	"
Montreal and Troy Line	52	"
In all 1,131 miles.		—*Ib*

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—Our readers will doubtless learn with pleasure, that the work on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad is being prosecuted with great vigor. In addition to the numerous laborers employed between St. Hyacinthe and Melbourne, there are two or three parties engaged on ledges of rocks in the township of Windsor. This looks as though the enterprising contractors are not going to be contented with fulfilling the terms of their agreement, as to time, but are determined to gain time for the use of the track. Our friends in the lower part of the Country are getting a foretaste of the "good time coming" in an increase of business, employment of labor, and the circulation of cash. We hope that stockholders in arrears will not forget that funds are absolutely necessary to the prosecution of the work, and the speedy realization of their hopes.—*Cherbrooke Gazette.*

ANNEXATION OF CANADA AND CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.—This complex idea has occupied the public mind of this country ever since the close of the Mexican war, and the recent movements in Canada, as well as the colors and complexion of things in the Island of Cuba, tend, in connection with other matters to give great edge and increased importance to the whole affair. We refer, particularly to the surmises and obscure hints thrown out by our special correspondence from Washington, relative to the probable intentions of Sir Henry Bulwer in this matter in connection with the future history and destiny of the United States. The slavery question which has been mainly generated by the annexation of Texas, New Mexico, and California to this country, begins to create a spirit of division and separation, that threatens anything but peace and quiet to this great Union. The annexation of Canada and Cuba would only multiply the difficulties that surround it, and perplex the friends of the union to a greater extent than ever. Now, when we recollect the strong spirit shown by the British Government to allow Canada to separate from the mother country, and unite with this republic, together with the rumors that have been circulated with regard to the fate of Cuba, and the movements in the Southern States we are not disposed to look with incredulity on the surmises of our correspondent at Washington, which he connects with the mission of Sir Henry Bulwer to this city. The British Minister is full of European intrigue. He is a pupil of Lord Palmerston, who is himself a model in the tricky school of diplomacy.—Coming from Spain where he resided many years, has tended to increase his chances and his knowledge of all those questions connected with Cuba, which would give him power over the destinies of that beautiful Island. If it is the purpose of the British government, and of the other powers of Europe to settle the Central American question to the satisfaction of our government, in order that they may throw into the boiling cauldron of agitation in this great and growing republic, Canada and Cuba, we must say they have now, in the present state of parties in Washington, in the alternations between the different sections of the country, in the madness of the abolitionists, and the alarms of the southern people, a better opportunity to break this confederacy, and reduce the whole of this continent to the same distracted condition as South America has presented for a few years, than they have had in any former age. The Northern States and Canada might form one republic, the Southern States and Cuba another, and it would be much easier for the British Government and the other monarchical powers of Europe, to prevent the influence of this great and mighty country in European affairs, under such a state of divided governments, than under its present growing, mighty, and imperial sway.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MINISTER FROM HAYTI TO THE HOLY SEE.—It is stated in a French paper, (*Courrier du Havre.*) that the Emperor Faustin I, has just dispatched one of the principal members of the Haytien Senate as Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperor of Hayti, near the See of Rome. He was, sent, it would seem, with the view of obtaining from the Holy Father the creation of several bishoprics and two archbishops in the new empire, and the appointment to one of these bishoprics of the negro Sylvester, an almoner of the Emperor, and distinguished, moreover for his piety and worth.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS.—Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of a law of Congress which came into operation on the 1st inst, limiting the expenses of collecting the Revenue to one and a-half million of dollars, has issued a circular to the collectors of ports, to dispense with the Revenue cutter service—to discharge the crews and lay up the vessels. He also instructs them that the expense of weighing and measuring goods, hitherto paid by the Government, shall hereafter be paid by the importer, and that certain warehouse charges shall also be borne by the persons landing or storing goods in them. The circular has created considerable excitement among the merchants.—*Globe.*

QUEBEC PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent the City of Quebec, consequent on Mr. Chabot's appointment to the Board of Works Commissionership, seems to excite more interest in Montreal than it does in the "ancient capital of Lower Canada. The Annexationists have started a candidate, in opposition to Mr. Chabot, in the person of Mr. Legare, and are using great exertions to obtain for him a respectable show of countenance. There is no doubt of Mr. Chabot's return, by a large majority; but Mr. Legare may console himself with the reflection that he has many friends in this city. This may at first sight appear strange, but the fact is there are wicked people here who think that anything like a declaration by the Quebeckers in favor of Annexation, would fix the Seat of Government permanently in Toronto. These are very wicked people, undoubtedly, but there is much force in their line of argument.—*Ib.*

THE GOVERNMENT BANK ACCOUNT.—We are glad to learn that the Government have just closed a most favorable agreement with the Bank of Upper Canada, for the transaction of the money operations of the Province. Proposals were invited from several monied institutions, and that of the Bank of Upper Canada being the most favorable, was accepted. The terms are more advantages to Government than heretofore enjoyed, and will afford increased facility for conducting the public business.—*Ib.*

Mr. Galt has resigned his seat as Member for the County of Sherbrooke, assigning as his reasons, "the nature of his business engagements, and the probability of their being much increased in extent and importance by the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad."—*Pilot.*

BOOK BURNING.—We mentioned some time since that certain parcels of books imported from the United States had been seized, on account of being re-prints of English copyright works, and that permission had been given to send them back to the United States. When the order to that effect was presented, the parties were informed by the subordinate officer who had the books in his charge, that they had been burned! This barbarous proceeding had been adopted, it appears, without the knowledge of his superiors, who were as much surprised as the importers, on hearing of what had been done. Books to the amount of £100 currency were thus destroyed.

The transaction will no doubt undergo strict inquiry. Some important questions will have to be answered. Why were not the books burned immediately after they were seized? Why were they burned at all, when the order for their re-shipment was daily expected? Why were not all the books burned? Full explanations will be called for. There is a responsibility to the public, from which Government officers cannot be exempted.—*Ib.*

We hear that the Indian Chiefs left this place yesterday morning for the Sault Ste. Marie, with the understanding that they are to appear and answer to any charge brought against them next Summer. Many of the witnesses reside in that remote region, and can only be brought here at great expense and inconvenience during the season of navigation.

We understand the Chiefs were assured before starting that a settlement would be made with them early next Summer, and that they departed satisfied with this assurance—the Government having also supplied them with the means of returning to their homes.

Those parties who subcribed for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Indians to Lake Superior, are requested to call, either at Mr. Rowsell's or at Messrs. Scobie & Balfour's, where their subscriptions will be returned to them. The Government having supplied the means for defraying the expenses of the Indians to their homes, the subscriptions are not now required for that purpose.—*Colonist.*

It is expected that the parties charged with effigy burning in this city, in October last, on the occasion of the Governor General's visit, will be put on their trials to-day, for riot, at the Assizes now sitting. The case will excite considerable interest, and there will probably be a large attendance of spectators in the Court House, so that parties will do well to be there in time, to secure seats.—*Colonist.*

MORE "RUIN AND DECAY."—During the past year, Gas Works were erected in this city, and are now in successive operation; the stock freely changing hands at par, and the Directors already contemplating a material reduction in the price of gas. To this we have to add that the project of supplying the city water is so far advanced that the company have felt themselves justified in securing property bordering on the bay, for the erection of the necessary works, and that in all probability these will be completed, and water distributed throughout the city, ere the present year closes.

Another project is on foot—one for the erection of a steam engine of about 9 horse power, to be employed in the propulsion of machinery for various manufacturing purposes; and from the known energy of the party by which this is taken in hand, we have no doubt of seeing this additional improvement effected at no distant period. Old Kingston is certainly on the high road to "ruin!"—*News.*

The Mayor's term of office is about to expire. He has for nine years and upwards been more or less connected with Corporation affairs, and the interest which he has always taken in the welfare of the town is best proved from the circumstance that there is scarcely a report, petition, memorial, address, or by-law, of any importance, during that period but what has been written by him. He commenced his mayoralty with a clear statement of the debt and resources of the city, and a strong recommendation of retrenchment.—During his term the salaries have been reduced £250 a year, the revenue of the market Building increased £200 a year, and £2,000 paid to the Bank in liquidation of the City Debt; and I may here observe that he was not a member of the Council when that debt was contracted. Had he done nothing else than make the settlement with the Bank, which had for four years been unsuccessfully attempted, and which was mainly effected by him, (assisted by Messrs Counter and Ford) he would have deserved, as he has received, the thanks of the City. I am informed he has given a great deal of his time to the charities of the city, and that it is principally through his exertions that the General Hospital has been incorporated, and a grant of £300 received to its support. These are marks of distinction of which the Mayor may be justly proud, and furnish a few of the "really practical measures for the benefit of the City," which have characterized his Mayoralty, and which your correspondent "*An Inhabitant,*" which his "episode in the life of Mahomet," forgot to mention.—*Ib.*

The atrocious murders at Paterson, have caused an intense excitement, which is still increasing. The parties murdered were old, wealthy, well known and highly esteemed.—Judge Van Winkle lived long enough to make a full statement, in so far as he was cognizant, of the murderous attack. Mrs. Van Winkle was almost instantly killed.—The murderer, who is an Englishman, named Johnston, is now in prison, under the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest. We give the following particulars from the *Newark Advertiser:*—

Judge Van Winkle, late a judge of the Common Pleas, and a man of worth and wealth—was able to articulate sufficiently, to describe the murderous attack. He states that he was roused from sleep between two and three this mornings by the screaming of his wife, who lay in the front side of the bed, and putting his hand upon her, it came in contact with the head of a man. On rising up in bed, he was struck on the head with a hatchet, but he jumped out and ran to a door leading to his servants apartments, crying murder. Before he could succeed in opening the door, however, he was attacked by the murderer, and in the scuffle his bowels were ripped open by a large butcher knife, which caused him to sink insensible on the floor.—After this he must have been cut, for his face was horribly mutilated, apparently by a hatchet. He described the man as a small one, having on seemly a woolen shirt over his clothes.

The servants came down after the escape of the murder and alarmed the neighborhood. Parties set out in all directions. A ladder taken from the mill, was found standing by one of the garret windows. Tracks were seen at its foot and one party set up the track.—Mr. Ackerman started for the depot of the Ramapo railroad, where in a few minutes he saw a small man approaching with a woolen shirt over his clothes and a bag. He proved to be John Johnson, an Englishman. On coming up he asked the road to Hackensak. Mr. A. informed him it was the best way to take the railroad track part of the way, and said he was going there himself, and proposed to go into the depot house to warm before starting. Both entered, but Mr. A. left immediately, and returned with a rope and an assistant. They seized and bound him forthwith. He had by this time taken off his woollen shirt, which was wet with blood, and put it in the bag—which proved to be Judge Van Winkle's. Johnsons's left arm was bloody and spots of blood was on his face. He alledged he had got bloody carrying in hogs the day before. The hatchet and knife were left in the bloody chamber.

MINISTERIAL BLUNDERS.—From a law case reported in the *Montreal Gazette*, of the 9th inst., it appears that the judges of the Superior Court of Montreal have serious doubts whether they are legally competent to sit, as a court at all, under the new Judicature act; and have declared that they must take a week to ponder on the subject. The *Montreal Gazette*, commenting on the doubt says: The very circumstance of a question of this important nature being possible, is awful proof of the utter incapacity of the present Ministry to frame an Act of Parliament. While the circumstance of the Judges being so doubtful of their way, as to take a week to deliberate upon it, tends to create awful misgivings in the public mind as to the legality of any proceedings under the present bungling Judicature Act. If the Act is so dubiously framed, that three Judges declare that they must ponder for a week, before they will give an opinion, as to their right to sit as a Court, what doubts may not the other clauses suggest? It is really a terrible business.

STARKE'S MONTREAL POCKET ALMANAC FOR 1850 has at length made its appearance, and is as welcome as ever. It contains the usual amount of general and local information, corrected to the latest date. The typographical execution equals that of former issues, and is highly creditable to the Montreal Press.—It can be had at Armour & Ramsay's.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The *Charlotte Gazette* says, this great work is now going a-head with something like a will under the chief supervision of its Energetic Engineer-in-Chief, Fielding Neale, Esq., who, we learn, has again made some addition to his staff of Surveyors. The grading and culvert work will be proceeded with, it is said, notwithstanding the advanced state of the season; and along the line preparations are being made for extensive operations in the spring. The work could never have been undertaken at a better time, for labor is low and abundant, and such materials as it is necessary to draw from the country are also to be had at cheap rates.

JONATHAN HELPING JOHN BULL.—A late English paper says that a vessel has arrived in the Thames from Boston in the United States of America, and brought as a portion of her cargo a quantity of agricultural implement manufactures, consisting of a hundred plough-castings, twenty-five packages or plough-irons consigned to a firm in that country.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A short time since a friend put into our hands a counterfeit five dollar bill, of the Commercial Bank, Midland District. As the notes of this Bank are not so common in this city as those of the Bank of Montreal or Gore Bank, both of which have Agencies here, a couple of weeks elapsed before we could find one of a corresponding date to compare with the counterfeit; but when we did, there appeared to be no similarity whatever, except in the signatures. These were well executed and so very like the originals, that detection seemeed almost impossible. The note is evidently a lithographic engraving, and very coarsely done. The paper is much heavier than that generally used for the genuine bills, and the counterfeit can easily be detected. The bill is a letter "A," and dated August 1848, J. Rorke Cashier, C. S. Ross, Jr., President. The words "Commercial Bank" form a semi-circle at the top, in centre of the bill, whereas in the genuine of that date, which we have seen, they form a straight line. There is reason to believe that a large number of these spurious bills are in circulation, so that persons who are fortunate enough to receive money had better keep a sharp look out. We saw yesterday, an exact *fac simile* of that which we have already described, and we understand that another of the same kind was presented a few days since at the Post Office.—*Woodstock British American.*

LOVE AND MURDER.—W. P. Anderson, a young man of about 24 years of age, had been paying his attentions to a daughter of W. A. Moore. On last Wednesday, he proceeded to the residence of her father in Van Buren ten miles from Boliver, with the intention of carrying her off to marry her. When he approached the house, the father appeared in the door, armed with a gun, and warned him off. The bridegroom elect continued to approach, the father shot him dead.—*Memphis Eagle.*

PREDESTINATION.—"Do you believe in predestination?" said the captain of a Mississippi steamer to a clergyman who happened to be travelling with him.

"Of course I do."

"And you also believe that what is to be will be."

"Certainly."

"Well I am glad of it."

"Why?"

"Because I intend to pass that boat ahead in fifteen consecutive minutes, if there is any virtue in pine knots, and loaded safety valves. So don't be alarmed, for if the boilers ain't to burst they won't.

Here the Divine began putting on his hat, and looking very much like backing out, which the captain seeing, he observed:

"I thought you said you believed in predestination, and what is to be will be?"

"So I do, but I prefer being a little nearer the stern when it takes place!"

LAZIEST YET.—During the summer of 1846 corn being scarce in the upper county, and one of the citizens being hard pressed for bread, having been worn thread-bare the hospitality of his generous neighbors by his extreme laziness, they thought it an act of charity to bury him. Accordingly, he was carried towards the place of interment, and being met by one of the citizens, the following conversation took place.

"Hallo! what have you there?"

'Poor old Mr. S."

'What are you going to do with him?'

'Bury him.'

'What! is he dead? I hadn't heard of his death.'

'No, he is dead, but he might as well be, for he has no corn, and is too lazy to work for any.'

'That's too cruel for civilized people. I'll give him two bushels of corn myself rather than see him buried alive.'

'Mr. S. raised the cover, and asked in his usual dragging tone, 'I-s-i-t-s-h-e-l-l-e-d?'

'No, but you can soon shell it.'

'D-r-i-v-e o-n b-o-y-s.'

A STRONG GALE.

A LIEUTENANT GALE proposes to go in a baloon to look for Sir John Franklin. Jack Frost, we fear, would soon say to Gale, "Cease loud Boreas;" and we cannot but think that Gale, if he made the attempt, would only be the ill wind "that blows nobody any good."

Imagination forms icicles on the tips of our nose, as we figure to ourselves the daring Gale "blow high, blow low," with the thermometer 15 degrees below zero, his gas contracted, his balloon congealed into a flying iceberg, or like the head of an airy giant with his night-cap on, while the poor old frozen out aeronaut surveys his brandy-bottle solidified into a mass of ice *a la Cognac*, and his cold folws, too cold for his knife to penetrate them.

The mere picture throws us into a chilly pickle; and we trust Gale, for his own sake, will not be able to raise the wind for so absurd a purpose.—*Punch.*

A MESSAGE THAT SHOULD BE CAREFULLY DELIVERED.—We beg to remind Lord Clarendon of the Message that was once addressed to the celebrated Mr. Ferguson, of illustrous memory. He may find it useful in the event of Lord Roden's party making Dublin too hot to hold them. It will apply capitally to the Orangemen:—"Gentlemen, you don't Lodge here."—*Ib.*

THE BIRDS, THE BEASTS, AND THE BAT.—Once upon a time, when the birds and the beasts had a Parliament, there was waged between them a fierce conflict, in which the former contended For Free Trade and Progress, and the latter for Protection and Toryism. For a long while the event of the contest was doubtfult and the Bat, taking advantage of his ambiguous nature, kept aloof. At length when the Birds seemed to prevail, the Bat joined their forces, and became active in debate; but a rally being made by the Beasts which looked likely to be successful, he went over to them; yet, after all, he was found at the end of the day among the ranks of the losing party. At last the Bat's policy has come to be condemned by both parties, so that being acknowledged by neither, and therefore deprived of influence in the House, he had better shuffle off as he best can, and hide his diminished head in holes and corners, never venturing to come out except in the obscurity of an Agricultural meeting.—*Ib.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

MONTREAL, Jan'y 18, 7 P. M.

Mr. Justice Meredith was entertained last evening by the members of the Bar, at dinner at Campau's Hotel, upwards of 90 members participated in the demonstration of respect to him on his election to the Quebec Bench.

At the annual general meeting of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, held on Monday, J. McKenzie, G. Desberats, and Robt McKay, Esquires, were elected Directors for the ensuing year. The sum of £250 was voted to the Hon. A. N. Morin President of the Company, as a remuneration for his services for the past year.

The English mail arrived this afternoon.

FURTHER ITEMS BY THE CANADA.

LIVERPOOL ASHES MARKET.—A fair demand at present prices—300 bbls sold at 39s a 39s 6d for Montreal pots, and 36s for Montreal pearls.

LONDON.—Canada sorts dull of sale and lower. Pots 39s. Pearls 36s 6d.

GLASGOW.—Pots 38s. Pearls 36s 6d.

It was thought that the British Army would be reduced. One regiment is to be transferred from Jamaica.

PRUSSIA—has adopted the system of cheap postage.

The Archduke John resigned the Regency of Germany at Frankford on the 20th.

The Pope was to return to Rome on the 23d.

France has made a treaty with Turkey for the reclamation of criminals.

The Danish armistice has been extended until the 4th of March next.

In the Spanish Chamber an attempt to consolidate the national debt into 2 per cent bonds, is to be raised, and placed under the control and pay of the pope.

It was currently reported in London a few hours before the packet sailed, that Earl Grey had tendered his resignation to her Majesty, that it had been accepted, and that he was to be succeeded in the Colonial office by Mr. Fox Maule.

The report of Lord Denman's resignation of the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench is now confirmed. Lord Campbell succeeds to the vacant post.

The office of Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster and the Seat in the Cabinet, which Lord Campbell now occupies, must of course be vacated, but nothing certain is yet known as to his Lordship's successor in the administration. Mr. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, is mentioned as likely to succeed to the seat in the Cabinet.

It is stated by the *Globe* that important negotiations are going on between Great Britain and Russia, in regard to Commercial relations. It is alledged that the Emperor is favorable to Reciprocity in trade, and prepared largely to reduce the duties on English goods, especially Cotton.

The Lords of the Admiralty are already making appointments for the new Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

NEW YORK, Jan'y. 6, P.M.

The Secretary of State says it is impossible to keep the expenditure of the year within 1½ millions of dollars.

BAD PRINT