THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

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

1850.

Niagara	Jan. 12,	For Boston.
Europa	Jan 20,	For New York.
America	Feb. 9,	For Boston.
Canada	Feb. 23,	For New York

1850.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA:

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.

"Offer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSD'Y MORNING, JAN'Y 24, 1850.

PRINTERS, AUTHORS, AND NEWSPAPERS.

Willis thinks that all authors should serve a year in a newspaper office.

There is no such effectual *analysis of style* as the process of type-setting. As he takes up letter by letter, of a long or complex sentence, the compositor becomes most critically aware of where the sentence might have been shortened to save his labor. He detects repetitions, becomes impatient of redundancies, recognizes careless or inappropriate use of expletives, and soon acquires a habit of putting an admiring value on *clearness* and *brevity*. We venture to say that it would alter the whole character of American literature, if the authors (of our very *fluent* nation!) were compelled, before legally receiving copy right, to have given one year to labor at the compositor's case. We have said nothing of the art of *nice punctuation*, which is also acquired in a printing office, and by which a style is made as much more tasteful as champagne by effervescing.

Journeymen printers are, necessarily, well instructed and intelligent men. It is part of a proofreader's duty to mark a "query" against every passage in a new book which he does not clearly comprehend. Authors who know what is valuable, profit by these quiet estimates of their meaning; and many a weak point, that would have ruined a literary reputation if left uncorrected for the reviewers to handle, has been noiselessly put right by a proof-reader's unobtrusive "*qu?*" Of most books, indeed, we would rather have the criticism of the workman in the office where it was printed, than of the reviewers who skim and pronounce upon it.

Mr. Bryant, in speaking of newspapers, said, Books are the precious metals in masses—newspapers coined them for general use, put them into the most convenient forms, and passed them from hand to hand. Newspapers, he said, the ushers of books; who would know when a book was published but for the friendly information of the newspaper? He added, that he had been sometimes tempted to regret that the wise, witty, or eloquent things which appeared in these "folios of four pages," as they are called by Cowper, should not be inscribed on more durable tablets, instead of going the next morning to wrap parcels or light kitchen fires; but he was fully satisfied with their fate, when he reflected that they had first been read by thousands, and that whatever was good in them had passed into the general mind.

NOTES ON INLAND NEW YORK.

Oswego.—This frontier emporium, though sorely checked in its growth by the inordinate and protracted prevalence of Land Speculation, is now steadily increasing in population and business—During the last year the United States collected here about $100,000 of revenue from Customs—about equal to its collections on all the rest of the Northern frontier—while her merchants have been obliged to repair the dilapidated works of their harbor by a private subscription. The Government have constructed there a spacious fortress, costing no less than $250,000, and keeps in it a small Military force at an expense of no less than $20,000 per annum—half which sums, if applied to the improvement of the Harbor, would have long since built up a city capable of defending itself much better than the present city and fort together.—Oswego now contains some eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and the extravagant expectations of its growth and consequence early entertained have caused it to be admirably laid out airily built—most of the lots being 66 feet front by 300 deep, making the distances between buildings only less magnificant than those of Washington;

Oswego enjoys the benefit of a magnificant water-power on the Oswego River, almost within a stone's throw of Lake Ontario, whence vessels unload their grain into the mills, whence it is delivered as flour on board canal-boats, ready to lock into the Canal and sent forward to Albany and New York, or Boston. The rare combination of Water-power with Navigation is beginning to attract thither other branches of manufacture. A great Starch Factory was recently located here, after a careful scrutiny of the facilities afforded by most of the interior cities of our State. The Starch is made entirely from Indian Corn, whereof something like One Hundred Thousand Bushels per annum are thus worked up here. There are but three establishments in the country—we believe there are no other in the world—engaged in making Starch from Corn or Maize—one in this city, this at Oswego and one at Columbus, Ohio. The manner of producing Starch from Corn is a secret confined to these three establishments and very closely guarded. The business is supposed to be very profitable. The Starch is of a beautifully white color and admirable quality. It is used by some as an article of food—in the manufacture of Puddings, &c. &c We object to that.

Rochester.—The metropolis of the Genesee country shows unmistakeable evidence of intellectual as well as physical thrift. A new Lecture-Room has recently been opened in her center which is one of the very finest in America, seating 1,300 persons easily, and affording standing for 200 more. Its lofty ceiling, admirable lighting, fair ventilation, and thorough adaption to speaking and hearing are unsurpassed; it needs only more liberal facilities for ingress and egress to render it perfect. It was erected by one of her public-spirited citizens; but even such citizens do not adventure such outlays where there is not an answering public spirit to sustain and justify them. Closely connected with this hall are the Law Library and also the Mechanics' Reading Room and Library, the benefits of which may be enjoyed by any resident of Rochester on the payment of $1 per annum. California has few gold mines which would so well repay exploring as this A new court-house is about to be built, with a room for a Law Library, and the propriety is urged of devoting a like room to a Mechanics' and Citizens' Exhibition Room of models, drawings, books, &c., illustrative of the Useful Arts, the History of Invention, &c. &c. We trust this idea will not be unfruitful.—Rochester is the most Republican city of our State,—the least pampered by distinctions of class or prejudice of sect. We look with hope to our intelligent citizens for some active, practical sympathy with the great ideas of this age looking to the establishment of more intimate and fraternal rerations between Capital and Labor, and shall be disappointed if compelled to look long.—Rochester, long crippled in her water-power during the dry seasons by the absorption of the waters of the Genesee in replacing the evaporation and waste of the Erie Canal, is soon to be signally and permanently relieved by the new works at and near Lockport, ensuring an ample supply of water from Lake Erie for the whole Canal as far east as Syracuse.

Lockport.—The giant staircase whereby the boats and freights of the Erie Canal were elevated from the level of Lake Ontario to that of Lake Erie—in effect, made to float up Niagara Falls—was a marvel and a glory of our youthful vision twenty-odd years ago. No man who had sustained DeWitt Clinton and the Canal policy during the seven years of doubt and struggle preceding the completion of the Erie Canal ever came first in sight of those locks without feeling a glow of honest pride and heartfelt satisfaction. The new structures for the enlarged Canal are far more capacious and costly than those they replace, while by lock-cutting to deepen as well as widen the bed of the Canal, for some distance westward, a moderate river is made to flow through from Lake Erie and supply the entire wants of the Canal for a hundred miles or more Eastward. This will largely increase the manufacturing capacity of Lockport, and ensure the extension of her industry. Her population will probably exceed Eight Thousand by the Census of 1850.

Orleans Co.—The good spirit of Temperance is now reviving its work throughout a great portion of Western New York, but is especially active in the small County of Orleans, whose nine towns almost entirely Agricultural, have now seventeen Divisions of Sons of Temperance and over Nine Hundred members. From all the indications we witnessed, we infer that the fire is but beginning to burn. More than One Thousand persons assembled last Saturday in the little village of Lyndonville, in spite of the severe cold, to listen to Temperance addresses, filling the two churches at the same time—one of them most uncomfortably. Orleans will be among the first and most emphatic of our Counties in forbidding men for gain to put the bottle to their neighbor's mouth—Her population increases slowly in numbers, but is visibly improving in thrift, intelligence and comfort.

Geneva.—It was probably very far from the thought of any resident of Ontario County, in the days when her most distinguished citizen was accustomed to speed the shaft of his genial and mirth-inspiring wit at the embryo Erie Railroad, that said Road was destined to contribute directly to the prosperity of his county aforesaid. And yet the Western terminus of said Road is now practically in Ontario, and Geneva enjoys an activity quite unusual at this season because of this fact. Travellers from points westward here leave the Central line of Railroads, take the steamboat awaiting them on the never-freezing Seneca Lake, are conveyed to Jefferson in Chemung County at its head, there transferred to the cars of the hastily constructed Chemung Railroad, whirled away to Elmira, and here blend with the general current of eastward travel from the South-Western Counties, and are landed in New York next morning after they left Buffalo by the cars of the Express Train; during the night if they left Buffalo or Rochester by later trains. Geneva has thus two steamboats plying the length of her Lake (40 miles) while a new and far better one, the Ben Loder, 250 feet long and costing $60,000, is to be ready to replace them next Monday, and to make the trip in 2½ hours instead of the 4 now required. She is built under the personal supervision of her owner, Mr. Johnson, who seems resolved to have her a No. 1 and will succeed. The extension and completion of the Erie Railroad must diminish the relative importance of the Geneva cross route, but very probably its absolute amount of travel will be maintained, and in time even increased.

Erie Railroad.—Owing to the repeated snow-storms we had a slow passage over this road, reaching this city at 5 a. m., yesterday, though due at 11 p. m. previous, having left Geneva, at 4 p. m. of that day (Tuesday.) Having fallen behind, while breaking through the snow to Oswego, while the trains up were likewise behind. The snow lies heavily on the highland summits, and must be expected to be troublesome at this season for years to come. But as the cost of passage from Buffalo to New York by this route is but $10 35, which is nearly $5 less than by the Albany route, while the time is also less by the Erie. Oswego, Binghamton, &c, scarcely know how to receive such swarms of strange visitors. They are like a maiden just 'coming out' They will become used to company, however, and some of them to admiration. The Erie road passes through some of the most picturesque scenery in the country

Plank Roads.—Our State is now adding immensely to her facilities of internal intercourse by means of plank roads. Utica, Oswego, and perhaps Rome have hitherto taken the lead in their construction, but they are fast becoming universal. They are not less than 1000 miles long at present; their advantage to the public may thus be elucidated:—a teamster would transport one tun 35 miles per day, at a cost of $2 50. In bad weather the load must be smaller or the distance traversed would be less on a plank road, the same team will transport 2½ tuns at least forty miles per day in all seasons, at a cost, including tolls, of $3½ or less than half the former expense. They form important feeders to railroads, and obviate the stagnation of business hitherto attendant upon foul weather. In short they are roads that the people of any section even half-settled can make without the assistance of capitalists; they are constructed of timber not otherwise valuable, mainly by labor when it is least needed in other pursuit.

PECULIARITIES OF AUTHORS.

Johnson used to bite his finger nails to the quick an imitation of his dogmatism and crustiness.

Addison was remarkable for the irregularity of his pulse, but the heart "was believed to be in the right place and of proper dimensions."

Pope was of a frame so feeble that he was accustomed to brace himself up with stays, padded with cotton. He occasionally found time also to lace his enemies.

Hume, the historian, usually composed while reclining upon a sofa. He did not search for fame, she came to visit him.

Menage, while science covered his head with laurels, used to cover his feet with several pairs of stockings.

Ben Johnson used to sit silent in learned company, "and stuck in," as Fuller says, "not only his wine but their several humors." Like Shakespeare, he held the mirror up to nature, but choose himself to look into the glass himself.

Magabechi, Libarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and a very learned man, was fond of pelting spiders, the webs of which he would not suffer to be molested. He seldom left his books, ate, drank, and slept among them, thus imitating the domestic propensities and industry of his strange favorites.

Rosseau used to knit lace strings when in company of illiterate people, for the purpose of concealing the great uneasiness which their gabble gave him.

Steele constantly preached economy to others, but forgot to practice it himself. He was always in debt, and once pulled the nose of an acquaintance who hesitated to lend him a large sum of money.

Bloomfield wrote most of his poem, the "Farmer Boy," with chalk upon the top of a pair of *bellows*—a wind instrument until this time probably unknown to the choir of Muses.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS.

Elisha Whittlesey, in his address before the Agricultural Society of Montgomery county, Maryland, remarks:—

"Farmers and the sons of farmers, should qualify themselves for discharging the duties of the various officers under the State of General Government; and thereby commend themselves to the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens. Such are the facilities for gaining information, that every farmer having a taste for reading may be so well instructed in chemistry and botany as to decide with great accuracy, the different qualities of soils, and their fitness for the various crops he may wish to cultivate.

"Various agricultural publications, some one of which is within the means of every man to procure, contain valuable information. We owe a debt of gratitude to John S. Skinner, your fellow-citizen, for his early and more recent efforts to disseminate information among the agriculturists. His writings are invaluable in the hands of every person employed in agricultural or mechanical pursuits. The American Farmer, which he first established, still maintains its well-earned character, and is ably conducted by its intelligent editors."

The tribute paid to the agricultural publication of our country, by Mr. Whittlesey, has been eminently deserved, and by none more than John S. Skinner. Few men have rendered such service with the pen to the cause of agriculture, as this enlightened and able man.

Magic of a Word.—Mother, is a word to which every bosom responds. It finds its way to our hearts in our youth, and retains its hold upon us in our age. If fathers are looked up to for precept, principle, and example, mothers are relied on for tenderness and enduring affection. Fathers are strongholds of safety; mothers are sources of love and consolation. The word mother is a soft, balmy breeze coming up from the valley, sweet, soothing and grateful; cooling the fevered brow, calming the ruffled spirit, and tranquilizing the agitated heart. What voice was ever like the tender, soft voice of a mother?

Moral Character.—There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty and power of man as a good moral character. It is his wealth—his life. It dignifies him in every condition, and glorifies him in every period of life. Such a character is more to be desired than anything else on earth. It makes a man free and independent. No servile tool, no crouching sycophant, no treacherous honor seeker ever bore such a character. The pure joys of truth and righteousness never spring in such a person. If young men but knew how much a good character would dignify and exalt them—how glorious it would make their prospects, even in this life; never should we find them yielding to their groveling and base born purposes of human nature.

☞ The creditor, whose appearance gladdens the heart of a debtor, may hold his head in sunbeams and his foot on storms!

In moral feeling there is a presentiment of eternity. I know nothing more sublime and profound than the saying in the New Testament:—"Our life is hid in Christ with God."

In sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand—no heart like a woman's heart—no eye so untiring, no hope so fervent. Woman by a sick man's couch is divinity impersonated.

As a countenance is made beautiful by the soul shining through it, so the word is beautiful by the shining of God through it.—*Jacobi.*

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost.

Trust him little who praises all—and him less who censures all—and him less who is indifferent about all.

A Hindoo law says: "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a thousand faults."

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

It is better to accomplish perfectly a small amount of work, than to half do ten times as much.

Keep him at least three paces distant, who hates music and the laugh of a child.

Real greatness is not greater for the praise of men; it is what it is in spite of them.

Speaking without thinking is like shooting without taking aim.

A hypocrite pays tribute to God, that he may impose on men.

Never make money at the expense of your reputation.

He that arms his intent with virtue is invincible.

The greatest and the most amiable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor, is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy.

Pickings from Punch.

NELSON'S DAUGHTER ADOPTED BY FRANCE.

Our Little Bird, who has never yet been found at fault, informs us that Louis Napoleon has forwarded a brief address, to be inserted, in the course of a day or two, in the official *Moniteur*, to the following effect:—

"The President of the French nation, in discharge of the high and solemn function with which he has been invested by the people, desires to vindicate in an especial manner the magnanimity and generosity of France. Genius and valour are of too sublime and dear account in the heart of every Frenchman, not to be worshipped and acknowledged under whatsover sky, and among whatsover people, they may be developed. They may have been in their operation hostile, nay mischievous to France; the greater the magnanimity of Frenchmen to do them rightful homage when their active influence shall be a portion of history—shall belong to the irrevocable Past. France cuts down the enemy, but she respects, nay, honors the scar that her sword has left.

"Nelson was the foe of France. The unmitigable, insatiate foe. But Nelson was the child of valor; the incatnation of that heroic principle that is the sacred fire in the heart of man. Nelson conquered France on the Nile off Trafalgar. A French bullet struck the hero, who fell and died upon the breast of Victory. Peace be with him, and eternal greenness freshen his laurels!

"Nelson bequeathed a child to the care of England. And England, in her prudery, ignores the bequest. Consistent England, that gilds the name of Nelson with a munificent pension, and leaves the blood of Nelson to chill in penury and neglect! Let France, then, adopt Horatia—let France take to her bosom the sacred legacy, rejected by England. Thus nobly will France avenge the discomfiture of the Nile—thus, on the very hearth of England, re-conquer the memory of Trafalgar.

"Let all good Frenchmen aid in the magnanimous work. All may contribute something. Not a sou that will not bring a drop of blushing blood to the cheek of Britannia.

"The President charges himself with the receipt of subscriptions to be received at the bureau (to be hereafter indicated) at the Elysee."

We guarantee the above as a faithful, nay, a severe translation of the official document about to appear. What will the Iron Duke—Duke Mulciber—say to it, asks

Our Little Bird.

THE FAT CATTLE COMPETITION.

The competitors for this grand annual affair have been all the year in training for the great event, and the result is, that many have arrived at the glorious goal of plethoric pinguidity. The contest has been somewhat the a reverse of a race, for, inasmuch as the latter is decided by the rate at which the animals run, the victory in the enormous struggle of fatness, is to those who are brought most effectually to a dead stand-still.

Among the oxen, a mountainous brute, No. 19, who seemed quite unable, from obesity, to carry off anything, succeeded in carrying off the first prze of £30, though he really looked as if any pound of the thirty would have been enough to prevent the poor suet-hearted ox from again inhaling a breath of oxygen. It was a close competition between him and No. 4, who was so bulky that he could scarcely raise his head, but he lost the first place, by lifting up his horns at a moment when it was a mere toss-up between the two animals. If the steer had only been able to steer clear or this movement, he would have had an equal chance with his rival.

The pigs came out unusually strong this year, and some of them evinced more than ordinary intelligence; for they looked up with a speaking eye, as if to ask our admiration, and though, of course, they said nothing, we took it all for granted. His Royal Highness Prince Albert succeeded, as usual, in obtaining several prizes, and though he only obtained a third prize for one of his pigs, it was beaten by a prodigy of obseity, whose asthmatic wheezing caused it to win by a short neck. The Earl of Radnor obtained a gold medal for the best pen of pigs; and we only wish every nobleman were as happy with his pen as Lord Radnor. Among the implements a deep-draining machine claimed particular attention—a fact that does not tally with the declaration of the farmers that they are too deeply drained already.

War Between England and the United States.—Don't be alarmed. War has begun between the agents of the two governments, and an actual collision of arms has taken place, but no damage has yet been done. The locality of this terrible outbreak is Chili, some distance off. It seems that the British charge d'Affairs insulted the family of Col. Potter, the American Consul. The latter demanded satisfaction, and John Bull's representative not responding to the desire, the American Consul thereupon took his cane, and took satisfactioh on the spot. No suspension of commercial intercourse has yet taken place, however.

THE GUARDS AND THE LINE.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed every now and then by the soldiers of the line, at the superior advantages possessed by the officers of the Guards, and there is frequently a disposition shown to sneer at the latter's services. Perhaps the sneerers are not aware of the actual duties of the Guardsmen, which may be more exhausting than might generally be supposed, and we therefore as an act of mere justice beg to ask whether the severe duties of parade, the fatigues of a forced march from the Bird Cage Walk to St. James's Palace, the harrassing exploit of standing in a circle for conversational purposes during the playing of the band, the trying moment of planting the British standard in the British hold-fast, in the centre of the Color Yard, and other achievements which the officers of the Guards are daily called on to perform, are to be forgotten in the estimate we form of these highly favored regiments? We say nothing of the Italian Opera Campaign, which has lately been rendered doubly arduous by the opening of an opposition establishment.

To Good to be True.—It is reported that Mr. John O'Connell is about to retire from public life. It is a thousand pities this announcement comes too late; it would have made a fine opening for some of the pantomimes. His retirement will leave a dreadful blank in the House of Commons, though, as far as that goes, the talented gentleman will be no worse off then whilst he remained in it.

Protectionists Protected.—The *Times'* Express from Paris announces the acquittal of certain persons who had been prosecuted by the Attorney General for having conspired to over throw the Government. Fancy Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli being tried on a like charge—Protectionists should at least be thankful that we enjoy free trade in politics.

Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. Punch 85, Fleet Street, begs to introduce an entirely new set of teeth, being the teeth of facts, which Protectionist Orators are continulla making their assertions in.

There appears to exist at the Foreign Office a disposition to embroil this country with the American Government in behalf of the King of the Mosquitos. Surely England might get her own leave to fight his own battles a potentate who can raise a swarm of such subjects about the ears of an aggressor.

JUSTICE FOR THE ARMY.

The subjoined paragraph appeared last week in the *Times*:—

"We are enabled to announce, upon what we consider the most substantial authority, that in the ensuing session of Parliament, a strenuous effort will be made to alter the constitution of naval and military courts martial, so as to render them more courts of equity than, as hitherto, courts of honour. In this movement the lead will be taken by Lord Brougham."

At present Courts martial are in every respect, as unlike as possible to courts of equity, and partake too much of the dunder-head, if not of the drum-head character. May Lord Brougham succeed in assimilating the former courts to the latter in all particulars but one! If, however, they are rendered altogether like the Court of Chancery, the inconvenience will be that there will certainly be no end of them. Still this difficulty will be easily met by making the illustrious Harry himself the Lord Chancellor at War, in which case he will doubtless give a suitable quick march to the proceedings of these military tribunals.

Sports versus Poaching.—Under the heading of "Extraordinary Sport" the *Chester Courant* says, that on Friday, last week, Earl Grosvenor, M. P. for the city, killed sixty-five head of game on the Eaton estate. Considering how many "head" of human beings are killed in poaching affrays, *Punch* could wish that Lord Grosvenor was shooting continually. His Lordship would soon bring down the game, and with it commitments under the Game Laws.

The Mosquito King.—The last advices from the Mosquitos contain an account of an interview between an American sea-captain, and the Mosquito King. His Majesty appears to be an extraordinary animal, a sort of odd fish and quite worthy to take his place by the side of the Queen Bee in natural history. His costume is described as rather picturesque than finished, though he was clothed from top to toe or rather from head to heel, for he wore a cocked hat and gilt spurs; the uniformity of this uniform being broken only by a red sash round his waist.

The report adds, that the sovereign was rather intoxicated, and in fact, he had evidently been busy in bussing bottles. He was seated on an empty cask, by way of throne, having no doubt absorbed the contents into the system, for he rolled about in the course of conversation, and his throne by a sudden revolution, tolled from under him. The Mosquito Monarchy is evidently in rather an unstable condition, and we scarcely wonder at it when we find a spirit of fermentation—the cask had contained whisky—taking possession of the head of the nation.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

Montreal, Jan, 23rd 7 P. M.

It is currently reported that W. B. Robinson, Esq, M. P., for Simcoe has been appointed Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

A correspondent in the Sherbrook *Gazette* proposes John Rose Esq, as a candidate for that country in the place of of A. T. Galt Esq.

Boston, Jan, 22nd.

Mr. Jas Denholm, of Quebec, who so mysteriously disappeared on the 11th inst, when on his way to take the steamer for England, was found yesterday near Grape Falls, covered with snow, having apparently fallen from exhaustation and cold. On his person was found a gold watch and a number of sovereigns.

The resolution for enquiry in reference to refunding to Vermont the money expended in maintaining neutrality in the Canadian difficuly with Great Britain was adopted in the House of Representatives.

The *Canada* sailed at 12 o'clock, with 92 passengers for Europe and 8 for Halifax.

In the Senate yesterday the Bill for the establishment of the branch mint in New York was reported for the Finance Committee without amendment.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Webster, declaring it expedient to enact a law, donating a quarter section of the Public Lands to each male settler after three years employment of the same.

Dates from Mexico to the 22nd ult. The Governor of San Louis Potosi has arranged General Arista, Minister of War before Congress.

St. Lewis, 22nd.

The Str. *Oregon* was consumed by fire at Chicago on Saturday morning. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary Most of the property on board was saved. She was valued at $50,000, $20,000 of which was covered by insurance.

Counting-House Almanac,

FOR 1850.

1850.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN'Y.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB'Y						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MARCH.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

1850.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY.			1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCT'BR.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOV'BR.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC'M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Announcements of Births and Marriages are not inserted unless duly authenticated and paid for.

THE ROAD TO PROSPERITY IS TO ADVERTISE.

☞ If you want to obtain a situation—
☞ If you want to obtain help—
☞ If you want to hire or let a house—
☞ If you want to obtain boarders—
☞ If you want to recover anything lost or stolen—
☞ If you want to sell your Goods, Wares or Merchandise.—
☞ Finally, if you want to get business and make money, advertise in the

DAILY BRITISH WHIG,

and you are sure to have your wishes gratified.

HORSES FOR SALE, ON CREDIT.

ONE Span of Ponies, 5 years old.
1 Carriage Horse, 6 years old.
2 Mares in foal, 5 years old.
All out of the celebrated Horse *Somonocodrom.*
Apply at the Whig Office.
Kingston, Jan. 24, 1850.

For Sale,

1000 YDS HEAVY GREY CLOTHS, or will be exchanged for Wool.
WILLIAM WARE, *Agent.*
Kingston, 21st January, 1850. 16-12

MUNICIPALITY,
Township of Pittsburgh, County of Frontenac Canada West.

By-Law No. 1,

INTITULED a By-Law to establish a Common Seal to be affixed to all public By-Laws and Documents passed by the Township Council of said Municipality.

Whereas it is provided by 2nd Clause of the general Municipality Act, 12 Vict., cap. 81, that a Common Seal shall be established in each Municipal Corporation in Canada.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Township of Pittsburgh, constituted and assembled by virtue and under the authority of the said general Municipal Act, 12 Vic. cap. 81 of the Legislature of Canada, constituting Municipal Corporations therein.

1st. Be it enacted by virtue and under authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this By-Law, the Common Seal affixed hereunto, shall be established and used as the Public Seal of Office of the Municipal Council of this Township to all By-Laws, Appointments, and Public Documents passed, made and assessed by the said Corporation.

2nd. Be it enacted, &c. that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Township Council, in addition to his other duties, to enter in a Book to be kept for that purpose, in numerical order all By-Laws passed by the said Council, and to affix the Seal of Office thereto, and that the said By-Laws shall then be signed by the Township Reeve, and countersigned by the Clerk of the Township Council.

3rd. Be it enacted, &c. that a Minute Book shall be kept, wherein the proceedings of all Meetings of the Township Council shall be carefully recorded, and at the close of the Meetings, signed by the Reeve or Chairman, and the Minutes of the preceding Meeting shall be read at the opening of the next Court of the Council, and the unfinished business, if any, of that preceding Meeting be first taken up and disposed of at every succeeding Meeting.

By order of the Council.

J. B. MARKS,
Township Reeve.

Robert Breeze, Clerk.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the Public for past support, and at the same time intimates that he continues to carry on the *Whitewashing, Paper Hanging and Coloring Business*, as usual, and hopes by punctual attention to orders, to merit a continuance of support.

C. JONES,
Rear of the English and Scotch Burying Grounds.
Kingston, Jan. 24, 1850.

WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, And Fish, &c., &c.

AT THE STORES OF

JAMES WATT,

ON THURSDAY, the 24th instant, will be Sold by Auction, (*Without Reserve.*)
20 hlf. Chests choice Young Hyson and Twankay Tea,
1 Chest fine Souchong do.
5 Caddies Gunpowder do.
5 Bags Rio Coffee.
200 lbs. fresh Roasted ditto.
10 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5's 8's and 32's,
1 Tierce Carolina Rice,
15 Boxes Raisins,
1 Cask Currants,
12 Boxes London Starch,
1 Bag Black Pepper,
10 Boxes Soap and Candles,
A few boxes Confectionary, Lozenges, Rock Candy, Sugar Plums, &c.
5 Barrels Bright Muscovado Sugar,
1 Case refined Loaf Sugar,
5 Bales Candlewick,
5 Packages Cotton Twine,
50 Reams assorted Wrapping Paper, and various other Articles.

—ALSO—

Brandy, Gin, and Rum in Qr. Casks,
Whiskey in Barrels,
Port and Sherry Wine in do.
2 Hhds. dried Haddock,
5 bbls. No. 1 Herrings.
Sale at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES WATT.
Kingston, 19th Jan., 1850.

For Sale.

THAT very desirable Farm, Lot No. 21 in the front or 1st Concession, Township of Pittsburgh, nine miles from Kingston, and fronting on the St. Lawrence. The Lot contains by deed 175 acres, upwards of 40 of which are cleared, well fenced, and in cultivation. The remainder of the Lot is well wooded, and conveniently situated for supplying Cordwood to Steamboats. There is a new barn on the lot, also a comfortable Farm House, and Grass' Creek crosses it.

Apply for information to Mrs. Gurley, Bartifield, John B. Marks, Esq. or G. A. Cumming, Esq.
Kingston, Jan. 11, 1850.

BEARD'S HOTEL,
CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

ROBERT BEARD begs to inform the public that he has opened spacious Premises on Church Street, Toronto, as a Hotel, which he has fitted and furnished entirely anew, and is now prepared to receive parties visiting his Establishment.

The central position and proximity of this Hotel to the Wharves, Markets, Court House, and other public localities of Toronto, render it exceedingly convenient for persons on business or pleasure, visiting the city.

Toronto, Jan. 10, 1850.

The *Patriot, Globe, Montreal Gazette* and *Hamilton Gazette*, to copy till forbid.

Fish.

20 BARRELS White Fish,
2 do. Salmon Trout,
10 do. No. 1 Arichat Herrings, split,
2 Hhds. Codfish. For Sale by
JAS. WATT.
Kingston, 7th Jan., 1850.

FRESH CODFISH, HADDOCK, AND OYSTERS,
Received, and for sale by
WILLIAM WARE, Agent.
Kingston, 14th Jan. 1850.