Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ Sale of Furniture at the Dock Yard at 11 o'clock.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1850.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE CORPORATION.

The "retrenchment" party in the City Council are very much in the same predicament as the Conservatives in Upper Canada. They bawl out "retrenchment," because it suits their purposes, without the slightest idea of carrying into practice any such reform.—They have cut down their Clerk's salary to one hundred pounds currency, at the same time doubling his duty; while they have coolly perpetrated one extravagant job, and are only bluffed off, for the present, from the committal of another still greater. Of course we allude to the actual order of the survey of the marsh lands between Kingston and Kingston Mills; and to the contemplated project of paying £800 of the city money to improve Mr. Counter's property.

To obtain a sufficiency of water to turn a couple of mills for the benefit of the City of Kingston, it is seriously proposed to coax the British Government into the outlay of a quarter of a million sterling; and the first step towards such a most hopeless undertaking is an order for a survey and an estimate of the value of the to-be-flooded lands. To do this properly will cost the City one hundred pounds or more. Mr. Mills charged the town £500 for the survey and estimates of the Loughborough Lake business; and we see no reason why Mr. Innes, the gentleman employed to execute the present wild goose scheme, should not be paid as well as a Yankee Engineer. We have already satisfied the public, that the project of damming the waters of the Cataraqui is wholly impracticable; that were it otherwise, the British Government would never expend so much money for so ungrateful a public as that of Canada; and consequently we have no occasion to go over the ground again. The members of the City Council are, or should be, men of common sense. Before they voted this order for a survey, of the cost of which they knew nothing, they should have satisfied themselves that the Cataraqui could be practically dammed. On the score of economy, they cut down their clerk's emoluments below the actual cost of his family's daily provisions, and abolished two useful city offices on the same plea; and yet they voted, without the smallest hesitation for an expensive survey that never can be of the slightest utility to the city. If Mr. Innes do not charge the City one hundred pounds, and if he do not make the City pay for the stupidity of its Councillors, he deserves never to get a job of the kind again.

A History of the Ancient Frontenac Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, attached to St. John's Lodge, No. 491. Kingston, Canada. The Objects, Antiquity and Universality of Masonry, being an Address to St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York, by the Right Worshipful F. G. Tisdall, Master.

The above are the titles of two exceedingly well written and equally useful pamphlets on Masonry of the present day. The history of the Frontenac Chapter is from the pen of Brother Henderson, Senior Grand Warden of Upper Canada, and present Z of the Chapter. The work is modestly put together, and is an account of "the organization of this, the oldest Chapter in Canada West, which took place at the Freemason's Tavern, then standing at the corner of King and Barrack Streets, Kingston, on the 7th of June, A. D. 1797, under and by virtue of the Warrant granted on the 20th of November, A. D. 1795, by the Right Worshipful William Jarvis, Grand Master of the Province of Upper Canada, to Lodge No. 6, on the Provincial Registry." And, the "History is compiled from the Minute Books in the Archives of this Chapter, which have been carefully preserved. The Records of the Grand Convention of Upper Canada, and of the Grand Chapter of Upper Canada, which are in the possession of this Chapter, have furnished many interesting facts which do not appear in the Minute Books, covering corresponding periods." To say that Brother Henderson has executed his task properly is but faint praise. Considering the slender materials before him, and the trying ordeals through which Masonry has passed since the formation of this Chapter, he has more than fulfilled the hopes of his brethren, and has given them a history where they expected a compilation; a history that must be quoted as authority, whenever matters connected by by-gone Masonry in Canada are alluded to. The work is for sale at Armour & Ramsay's, and all Companions should early supply themselves.

The other pamphlet is written by Brother Tisdall of New York. The title explains its objects, and a few extracts will show the manner in which those objects are carried out. In Page 5 Brother Tisdall thus speaks:—

"That Freemasonry has existed under one form or another from the earliest periods, cannot, in my mind, be doubted; that it was long practiced long before the erection of Solomon's Temple, cannot, I think, be questioned; for we read that "Our Grand Master David, being worn in years and infirmities, assembled the princes of his people, and acquainted them with his design of building a magnificent shrine for the Ark of God. He had made great preparations for it, by laying up immense quantities of costly materials, and providing plans and models, for the different parts of the structure, when he was forbidden to proceed by the Most High, and told that the work should be completed by his son." And we further find, that after David's death, his son Solomon commenced the temple, in the fourth year of his reign or four hundred and twenty years after the passage of the Red Sea, and "the workmen were classed in orders, Lodges and messes." That while the workmen were making excavations to collect materials for the temple, "they discovered the remains of an ancient building beneath which were deposited a variety of curious and valuable articles, which Solomon concluded to have been the adjuncts to the worship of idols; and the discovery caused him to deliberate on the propriety of building a temple in honor to the true God, so near to a sanctuary of pollution.—But being favored with a vision in which the Almighty made a communication, he was induced to persevere in his original plan, and in the solemn ceremony of leveling the foundstone, when with the twelve tribes of Israel he circumambulated the mountain three times in jubilee procession, and that during the progress of the work, the "Sacred Lodge" was opened in the bosom of the mountain, and in the very spot predicted by Moses."

Again in pages 8 and 9, Brother Tisdall extracts from the writings of an ancient Mason:—

"The Abbe Grandidier speaking of the building of Strasburg Cathedral says: "This edifice, one of the master pieces of Gothic architecture, was commenced in 1277, (or 351 years after the formation of the Grand Lodge under Prince Edwin, at York) under the direction of Hervin of Steinbach, and was not completed till 1439.—The masons who took part in the erection of this building consisted of Masters, Fellows, and Apprentices. The place where they assembled was called Hutte (Lodge) They made an emblematic use of the utensils of their profession and carried them on their standards, the principal of these were the square, the compass and the level. They recognised each other by private signs, and they called the sign by which they knew each other by word 'das Wortzeichen,' and the salute 'der gruss.' The Apprentices, the Craftsmen, and the Masons were received with ceremonies which were kept secret. They admitted as affiliated brethren, persons who did not belong to the trade of Masons; and they used the famous Masonic symbol G." So careful were they of their reputation as builders, that the plans of all their churches, &c. were matured in their Lodges, and well canvassed, for they believed that "in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom;" and this we see fully exemplified in their works, where either externally or internally, the eye can find nothing but perfection to rest upon."

The antiquity of Masonry in England is thus vouched for, page 9:—

"William Molan, Prior of Canterbury in 1429, informs us, that in that year a respectable Lodge was held at Canterbury, under the patronage of Henry Chichely, the Archbishop, of which Thomas Stapleton was Master, Thomas Morris a Warden, with fifteen F. Cs. and three A. E. Ps.; and we find by a record of that time, that "the company of Masons of Antient Standing and gode reckoning, by means of affable and kind meetings, diverse tresles and as a loving brethered used to do, did frequent this mutuall assembly in the time of Henry VI, in the twelfth year of his reign, A. D. 1434."

That Masonry exists to this day in China and Turkey the following interesting facts will prove, pages 12 and 14:—

"Brother George W. Fraser, an affiliated member of this Lodge, who received his degrees in the Royal Sussex Lodge No. 735, Hong Kong, China, informed me, that after the ports of that country were thrown open to the trade of the world, and an increased intercourse as a consequence took place between the natives and foreigners, (or barbarians as they term us,) he met several Chinese who were acquainted with our mysteries; and he promised me that during his present visit to Canton he would use his best endeavors to procure more specific information in relation to this interesting subject, to be laid before this Lodge, in which I am sure he will be ably assisted by our representative at Hong Kong Brother Brush. But of this one fact he had no doubt whatever, that Masonry existed in the Chinese Empire for centuries, and with little change.

In the March number of the Freemason's Quarterly Review, published at London it is stated that "shortly after the battle of Schumla, in the year 1829, when the Russians crossed the Balkan under Dichitsch Labatkansky, the Russian officers discovered some appearances of Masonry among the Moslems of Adrianople. Nothing further was said about the matter, and few believed the extraordinary intelligence. A few years since a graduate of one of the German Universities, a member of the mystic tie, settled at Jassy. He informed us that Masonry certainly existed in Turkey, in proof of which he related as follows: During the first year of his residence at Jassy in 1827, he frequently saw a dirty Dervish begging at the corner of a street, who was very liberally relieved; the alms he received, were deposited in a bag carried for that purpose, and as our friend learnt, were distributed fairly and conscientiously by this Turkish monk, among the poor of the town, without reserving any portion for himself, although his dress and appearance betokened the greatest poverty, misery and distress. Our friend being one day summoned to attend the highest Turkish official in the city, for a disease of the eyes, was not a little astonished to find in the apartments of this dignitary, and distant from him only a few paces, the begging Dervish. The Regent of Moldavia and the loathsome Dervish were sitting on the same ottoman, a very lowbred apart, separated only by a small table, evidently confidentially known to each other. On our friend entering, the Dervish at once saluted him as a Mason; the correctness, and distinctness of the signs were so apparent, that he acknowledged and replied to them. When the professional part of the visit had ended, the questions, and replies of which had been conducted through an interpreter, the begging dervish joined in the conversation, and requested the interpreter to say that he was acquainted with our friends, and if he ever visited Constantinople, he should call at the Turkish monastery, near the Soghia Mosque, where he would meet several acquaintances."—The above receives additional interest from the fact that in 1847, a Hungarian Brother confirmed the facts of the existence of Freemasonry in Turkey, having visited a Lodge at Belgrade I give the extract in full. A few days since Bro Schultze, a member of the Lodge Baldwin at Liepsic, paid us a visit, passing through here on his return from Belgrade, where a brother of his resides, and who introduced him into a Turkish Freemason's Lodge, in which he is the only Christian member. The Master of the Lodge, which consists of fifty members, has also the honor to be Grand Master for European Turkey. The ceremonies, signs, tokens, words, &c. are the same as our own. These Masons are in direct communication with those of Persia, the number of whom exceeds fifty thousand. Bro Schultze was made an honorary member of the Belgrade Lodge, and was requested to present to the Master of the Lodge of which he is a subscribing member, W. Bro. Gretschel, a certificate of honorary membership, and a communication from the Grand Master, Bro. Ismael.—Our Turkish Brethren seem to be very far advanced in civilization and have very extended ideas upon religious subjects; they do not practice polygamy—each of the members has but one wife, and at the banquet of which Bro Schultze partook, the ladies appeared unveiled; wine was served during the repast, they have carpets to walk upon, and use the steps like ourselves. The letter accompanying the certificate of honorary membership was written in the Turkish language by the Master of the Lodge Aliquotsch, "Tjani Ismael Tscholac Mosemed Saede," and with it was sent a small scarf, worn by the Master of the Turkey Lodge, and a meerscham pipe bowl, as a private token of remembrance from one master to the other."

And lastly, the existence of Masonic Rites among the Western Indians is thus exemplified, page 15:—

"In our Indian tribes, an institution similar to ours is known to exist. Among the Iroquois the society consists of 5 Oneidas, 2 St. Regis, 6 Senecas. They are said to have secret signs, and pretend that the institution has existed from eternity. The Syracuse Star of Jan. 5th last, says: "During the past fortnight, there have been held daily at the Onondaga Castle, a series of Indian councils preparatory to the new year. On Friday last was celebrated the annual and important rite of sacrificing the 'White Dog.' The customary victim was immolated on the flaming altar, with all the formality and circumstances of ancient usage among the Iroquois. On Tuesday last the crowning festival of the Indian year, after a continuance of nine days, was closed with the exciting ceremony of the war dance. At this grand festival in Grand Council, all vacancies are filled which have occurred during the past year among the Chiefs and Sachems of the nation; and the new incumbents on these occasions are inducted and installed, with all the ceremony of aboriginal etiquette, as practised in the olden times. How similar in many instances are these ceremonies to our own, the Mason will readily perceive. *Their* festival continues nine days, the perfect Masonic number. On the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, which is our grand festival, do we elect our officers annually with all the ceremonies of ancient us ge. The wild Iroquois at his annual grand feast, offers his sacrifice to the God of his fathers, and the new incumbents are inducted and installed."

The Masonic reader will perceive from the extracts made, how fully Brother Tisdall has redeemed the pledge of his title page. He is a gentleman highly respected in the craft, as all Canada Masons will discover to their advantage, if they take the proper steps to make his acquaintance.

☞ Native Talent.—Every American, or other travelling Artist, in Canada is sure to be lauded by the press to the skies, whether he deserves it or not; while talent nurtured at home is rarely mentioned. Mr. Charles Rollo, a very clever Daguerrotype Artist, who has succeeded Mr. Hunter in the occupation of the Rooms in the Lambton House, has been engaged in this particular line of portrait-taking for upwards of a year; and not a single Kingston paper has mentioned his name; while hundreds of notices of mere strangers have been daily published. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Charles Rollo is a Kingston lad, bred if not born in the place, and therefore ought to be neglected! Nevertheless, if parties want a good picture, with pains taken to procure it, combined with civil patient treatment, we advise them by all means to apply to Mr. Charles Rollo.

☞ An Achievement.—On Saturday last at 8 o'clock, A. M., the steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax, and her news was telegraphed to New York; at 9½ o'clock, her news was telegraphed to Kingston *via* Buffalo; at 10½ o'clock, same morning, this news was published in the regular edition of the *Daily British Whig*, and distributed over town.—The distance is upwards of 1200 miles (per telegraph) and the time occupied to accomplish this mighty achievement was much less than two hours, as fully an hour, difference of time, is lost between Halifax and Kingston.

☞ The Weather still remains excessively cold, and all hopes of an early clearing out of the ice in the harbor are on a stand still. Severe frosts every night.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—While you are from day to-day giving your readers a summary of political news, and the public are discussing the benefits of a reciprocity of trade with our neighbors in the Udited States, and other subjects of great interest to the future well being of Canada—will you allow an occasional reader of your paper, and one who feels a deep interest in the country of his early adoption, and the birth place of his children, to make a passing remark on a subject of more importance to our country than either trade or commerce. I means educational interests, the development of the mind, and the intellectual culture of the youth of this province. This will fortify their minds against the cunning scheming of political demagogues on the one hand, and the extravagant theories of religious enthusiasts on the other; and can alone fit them for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

These thoughts were suggested by attending the public examination on the 20th inst., of the Napanee Grammar School, under the efficient and judicious management of Mr. James George, who I have been informed received a classical education in Victoria College. The examination was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on a raised platform extending across the entire end of the building; and on the platform we observed the three resident Ministers of the place, together with Doctors, Magistrates, Visitors, and Teachers. The Parents and friends of children attending the School manifested the interest they took by their attendance, the body of the Church being nearly filled from the commencement, and towards the close it was filled to overflowing. The different classes that were examined during the day exhibited an intimate and practical knowledge of the various subjects and studies generally pursued in Grammar Schools, viz: English and Latin Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, and History. Composition has also been carefully studied as appeared by some of the Boys and Girls who read compositions on various subjects, which showed a development of mind and average of thought that would have been creditable to older heads and more mature years; and every part of the examination was such as to do great credit to the Teachers, and could not fail to give entire satisfaction to the Parents. I was pleased to notice that the ornamental was not altogether neglected, Miss Quar (now Mrs. Chamberlaine,) having had in part the management of the lady's department for the last year, there was quite a display of drawing, fancy needle work, knitting, &c.

I was deeply impressed at the close of the examination with the infinite obligations Parents are under to such Teachers for the lasting benefits they are conferring on their children.

The exercises of the day and evening closed with some appropriate dialogues spoken by the young Ladies of the School, and addresses by the following gentlemen, Messrs. Lawder, Greenleaf, McFadden, Gamble, and Strachan.

At a late hour the audience dispersed highly pleased with the proceedings of the occasion.

A SPECTATOR.

March 22nd, 1850.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS &c.

The following order in Council has been forwarded to the various Custom House Officers throughout the Province:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in virtue of the powers given to that effect by an act of the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, of 12 Vic. chap. 1, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relative to duties on Customs," by the 21st clause of which it is enacted, "That the Governor General may, by such regulations as he shall from time to time make in that behalf, require such information with regard to the description, quantity, and quality, and value of goods exported from this Province, to be given to the proper officer of the Customs, in the entry of such goods Inwards or otherwise, as he shall deem requisite for statistical purposes, whether such goods be exported by sea, land, or inland navigation, is pleased to direct that the following regulations shall, from and after the 5th day of January next, be adopted and enforced at the several Ports of Entry within the Province.

1st.—AS TO VESSELS FOR PORTS WITHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Previous to any vessel departing from a port in Canada bound to any port without the limits of the Province, it shall be necessary for the Captain, Master, or person in charge of such vessel, to lodge a Content, or Report Outward in which he shall state fully the numbers, and marks of the packages, and the description of the several articles constituting his cargo, together with the names of the shippers and consignees; and all goods shipped without the owner or his agent having first made Outward entry thereof, in which shall be set forth the description, quantity, quality, and value of the several articles, together with the marks of the packages, the port to which they are destined, the country of which they are the produce, the name of the consignee, shall be liable to forfeiture; and if so shipped with the connivance or consent of the captain the ship shall be subject to detention until the form of entry has been complied with. And the captain or master of every ship so bound from any port this Province to any British Port without the limit of the Province, or to a foreign port, shall state in his manifest if he intends to stop, break bulk, or receive loading at any other port within the Province, and shall declare what part of his cargo he intends to land at such port or ports, and any vessel putting into, or breaking bulk at any port within the Province not mentioned on the manifest, unless by reason of stress of weather, or other good and sufficient cause, shall be liable to seizure; and any breaking of bulk or transhipment into any other vessel or craft, shall be taken as breaking bulk within the measure of this Order.

2nd.—VESSELS BETWEEN INLAND AND CANADIAN PORTS.

The captain or master shall lodge in the Custom House from which he takes his departure, a Clearance or Way Report, a duplicate of which signed by the officer of Customs, he shall carry with him exhibiting the same to the officers of Customs at the ports at which he may touch—and when he calls at any intermediate port, the officer shall put his signature opposite the goods so landed, and when the captain or master takes on board at any intermediate port at landing, the same shall be added to the Way Report—which is to be lodged in the Custom House of the Port of destination—and all goods either landed or taken on board without being entered on the Way Report, shall be forfeited; and captains or masters making a false report, or whose loading shall not correspond with the entries thereof in the Way Report shall be subject to a fine of £10. Provided that when a Vessel shall sail from any place where there is no Custom House or Custom House Officer, it shall be sufficient for the carrying out of this order that the owner or master of the said vessel do, at his earliest convenience, forward to the nearest Custom House a similar report, or lodge the same at the first port at, which he shall touch where there is a Custom House Officer.

No fishing or other boats, except by special license, or boats used as a ferry, of under 12 tons burthen, shall carry any goods from a foreign country, which are liable to duty, under pain of seizure, unless the same (in the case of ferry boats) be for the sole use of some passenger then on board.

And it shall be competent for all Collectors and other persons duly commissioned in the Customs Department, to board any vessel arriving at his port, and require the production of her Clearance Certificate, and in the case of non-production, to detain the vessel and cargo—and any captain, master or other person falsifying any Report shall be liable to a fine of £10. Provided that when from necessity of convenience he shall receive any loading at any place where there is no Custom House Officer, he shall add the cargo so received to his Way Report stating the place where it was received.

And all Collectors of Customs shall furnish Quarterly to the Office of the Inspector General, Returns of all produce exported from this Port—such Returns to be mailed at the Post Office nearest the respective Ports, on or before the 10th days of January, April and July, and the 15th day of October in each year.

And it shall be the duty of each Collector to furnish at the same time a Quarterly List of all the Vessels which shall arrive at or depart from the several Ports in the form as given in Schedule F.

All Goods exported by land (or by means of Winter Carraqies across rivers) from this country to the United States, and all Rafts, Cribs, and Floats of Lumber, to be subject to the regulations of article 1, and to be included in the Quarterly Returns.

The Owner of every Boat not belonging to any Vessel, shall cause to be painted upon the stern of such Boat, in white or yellow Roman letters of two inches in length, on a black ground, the name of the Owner thereof and the port or place to which she belongs, and any such Boat not so marked shall be forfeited.

And for the better procuring uniform Returns from the several Ports, it is directed that the Inspector General's Department do prepare such Forms as may be deemed most convenient.

The English Press devotes considerable attention to the growth of the steam Navy of the United States. Until a very recent date, it was the common belief in England that the Yankees could beat all the world in river craft, but that the idea of their competing with John Bull on the ocean, was an absurdity. A few months have upset years of assertion. The Southampton West India Line cry out that the Yankees are taking from them specie, freights, mails, and passengers: and unless the British Government remodel the Line by constructing larger and faster boats, and adopt the Danish Isle of St. Thomas as the depot, that the boats must be withdrawn, and the route and traffic surrendered to the Americans. E. K. Collins, of New York, in directing the construction of five steamers of 3,500 tons each, with any of which he might bid defiance to any vessel France could send out. The ocean steam Navy of the United States in the mercantile service, now consists of 35 vessels—burthen, 57,600 tons—every one of which can be rendered available as armed steamers, in the event of war.

The *Panama Star*, of the 21st ultimo, contains the following paragraph:—

Her Britannic Majesty's 84 gun ship Asia, bearing the pennant of rear Admiral Phillips Hornby, arrived in the harbor on the morning of the 18th instant, from Callao, and during the day exchanged salutes with the Battery. The Asia, it is said, brings out 750 soldiers, and in a few days will sail hence for the Sandwich Islands.

The French frigate La Serieuse, 28 guns, arrived on same day. She is also bound for the same destination. It is reported that some five or six men-o'-war, of both nations, will arrive in a few days.—What's in the wind?

The Cholera in Louisiana—The Town of Trinity Depopulated—The Natchez Free Trader of the 27th ult., announces the entire depopulation of the thriving village of Trinity, in Louisiana, at the junction of the rivers Tensas, Black and Ouchita, thirty miles distant from Natchez. That awful scourge, the Asiatic cholera, descended upon the population with a fatality almost unheard of. Ten or twelve physicians residents there, or called in from the adjacent country, were scarcely able to save a patient who had been taken sick. Flight was the only safety for the well, and death only reigned in Trinity.—Mr. Snyder, formerly a resident of Natchez, kept a boarding house there with 25 or 30 boarders, all of whom, who did not run away, died. Mr. Snyder staid and took care of them, until the last one died, then descended to the mouth of the Red River, and he too died on the steamer going to Natchez.

A Clergyman Refusing to Officiate at the Burial of a Wesleyan.—The wife of Mr. G. Mumford, an inhabitant of Kemerton, and many years a member of the Wesleyan Society, died about a fortnight ago. Mr. Mumford and his family having a vault prepared at their expense in the parish church of Kemerton, application was made with reference to the interment of Mrs. Mumford. Archdeacon Thorp, the Rector, distinctly refused to have the bell tolled on the occasion of her death, or to read the funeral service at her interment. He would allow the corpse to be placed in the vault, but would not read the service of the Church of England, and intimated that of course none other could be used. The ground of his refusal, he stated to be, that the deceased, not being a member of his church in life, had no right to the religious service of his church in death. The day of the funeral having arrived, it was finally resolved to inter the body of the deceased in a piece of ground to be henceforth used as a place of burial for members of the Wesleyan Society and congregation.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

Lease of Water-Lots.—We understand that the Lease of all the Water-Lots in front of Lots 1, 2, and 3, of the Town plot, were sold on Monday last at prices which surprise many; but which only go to show the increasing importance of our Town. The lots adjoining Capt Boulter's Warehouse (60 feet) was bid off by F. McAnnany, Esq., at 4s. per foot per annum, for first seven years,—8s. for second 7,—and 12s. for third 7. The next Lot—70 feet—was taken by H. Corby, Esq., at 2s. 7d., per foot, and to increase as above. The residue of the Water Lots—about 200 feet—was taken by Mr J. Redner, at the upset price of 1s. 3d. per foot, and to increase as above.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. McAnnany to erect, as speedily as possible, a commodious stone Warehouse, to be covered with tin or sheet iron; also that Mr. Corby intends erecting a similar building in the course of the summer.

Warehouses of this description are very much required here, and could not fail to yield a fair return for the capital invested. Mr Flint is also repairing and enlarging his wharf and store-house, and judging from the arrangements being made, we anticipate a lively business during the ensuing season.

The Island has also been leased to Mr. Bogert, for £14 per annum, for 7 years, the rent to increase in the same proportion as the Water-Lots. We learn that it is Mr. B.'s intention to have a Steam Mill erected thereon, and in full operation by next Fall.—*Belleville Chronicle.*

Novel use of the Falkland Islands.—It is believed that the islands are frequently made use of by fraudulent persons much in the same manner as the Bahama banks are in West Indian seas; that is to say, ships are purposely lost there to defraud underwriters. Many instances are known of vessels being "cast away" in the most unaccountable manner. In several instances ships thus lost in some of the basin-like harbors have been sold for a "mere song," recovered at little expense, and are still bearing rich freights across the seas.—The very fact of a naval officer being on the spot would prevent such disgraceful proceedings, and save thousands yearly. The undeservedly bad name borne by the Falklands tempts fraudulent adventurers; but where people are generally well informed as to the admirable and safe ports in these islands, the utmost surprise would be expressed at ships being lost there. As it is, the unprincipled master has a certainty, of a *safe* and comfortable wreck; preserves his life and as many private stores as he may think necessary; loudly trumpets forth the dangerous nature of the islands; and thus disarms and silences suspicions. From the enormous increase of trade in this direction, the author ventures to predict that the underwriters in England will be thoroughly fleeced in insuring vessels round the Horn, and that the islands will be innocently accused of being the cause; but he asserts advisedly that no well found, well managed ship need be lost on the Falklands.—*Captain Mackinnon, R. N. in Bentley's Miscellany.*

Good for the Printers.—Mr. J. H. Tobitt, a practical printer, has succeeded in introducing into his established, No. 9 Spruce street, the use of *word types*. That is, he causes such as words as *the, and, in, it, to*, and all the most common syllables to be cast on one body. By this method, the printer instead of picking up three types to form the word *and*, takes up but one. The idea is not new, though Mr. Tobitt is the first who has brought it to practical use in this city. He states that a very considerable saving of time and labor is effected thereby.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Rio de Janeiro.—*Jan. 25, 1850.*—(From the Correspondence of the New York *Commercial Advertiser.*)—The whole Empire has been thrown into mourning by the death of the infant Prince Braganza, heir to the throne, and the only son of the Emperor. He died at Santa Cruz, one of the country palaces of the Emperor, during the absence of both the Emperor and Empress, who were in the city at the time. His death was quite sudden—one courier arrived bringing intelligence that he was dangerously ill, and before the Emperor could get ready to start for Santa Cruz, another brought intelligence that the Prince was dead. It is little more than eighteen months since he was baptised, with all the pomp and splendor royalty could devise, in the presence of thousands. Even then it was fresh in the minds of all, that but a short time before they had followed the first infant Prince of Braganza to the grave, but their hopes lived again in the second, who now sleeps in the royal vaults of Santo Antonio.

The Telegraph and its Abuses.—Some days since, a bill was introduced into the Senate of the State of New York, making it a misdemeanor for any person connected with any telegraph company as clerk, messenger, or operator, or in any other capacity, to divulge the contents of any private communication entrusted to him for transmission or delivery. The punishment in the proposed bill, for a violation of the law, is imprisonment for not less than three months, and a fine of five hundred dollars, the fine to be paid by the company in whose employ the guilty party may be at the time of the commission of the offence.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Toronto University.—On Monday, the three several Faculties in this University met under a Visitatorial Statute to chose their respective Deans, in accordance with the Act, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Faculty of Arts ..... The Rev. Dr. Beaven.
" Law ..... Doctor Connor.
" Medicine ... Professor Nicol.

An open meeting of Convocation, for the purpose of choosing the Chancellor and Pro-Vice Chancellor, is summoned for next Saturday, the 23rd inst., under a similar authority.—*Globe.*

Incendiarism.—On Sunday morning about half-past four o'clock, a fire broke out in an unoccupied brick building in Market Street. The interior of the house was destroyed and some adjoining frame buildings were pulled down, by which the further spreading of the flames was prevented. The Fire Companies were speedily on the spot, and exerted themselves very successfully. There is not the least doubt that some incendiary fired the buildings. A magisterial investigation into the cause of every fire, would do much to check this growing evil. The property belonged to T. Stinson, Esq., and the brick house was insured.—*Hamilton Paper.*

Arrivals in this City.

ARRIVALS AT KENT'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

March 24th.—J. R. Munro, Kingston; Malcolm Cameron, Toronto; Allen's Express, do.; A. F. Macpherson, Quebec; Thomas J. Lampman, Burlington.

25th.—Hon John Macdonald, Gananoque; J. L. Macdonald do; Henry McCutcheon, Kingston.

MARRIED.

At Granby, on Monday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. Normap McLeod, Mr. Alex'r Chalmers, Jr, to Ann, daughter of William Marshall, Esq.,

DIED.

At his residence, near Coburg, on the 14th inst., the Honorable Captain Walter Boswell, R. N. aged 80 years.

At Montreal, on the 19th instant, Mr. Charles Wand, aged 54 years, after a long and painful illness.

In Montreal, on the 16th instant, aged 34 years (10 days after giving birth to a daughter), Jessy, wife of Mr. J. Follenus

In Belleville, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Mary Row, aged 87 years.

In Hobbowell, Willette C. only son of Henry A. Johnson aged 37.

At Prescott, on the 14th inst., Jane, wife of Mr. Edward Mundle, 24 years of age.

Announcements of Births and Marriages are authorized unless duly authenticated and paid for.

CHARLES ROLLA,
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LAMBTON HOUSE, KINGSTON.