MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ...R. Chalmers & Co., Booksellers.
Belleville, ...Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Coburg, ...Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ...Mr Thos. McLear, Bookseller.
Hamilton, ...John Brown, Esq.
New York, ...V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jennings.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

*** Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, will be ratified.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties are requested to send in their advertisements by 7 o'clock P. M. to insure their insertion the following morning. The early hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule rigidly.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

The Daily British Whig

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV, 7, 1850.

THE CITY COUNCIL

On Monday evening next the City Fathers meet to vote away the people's money, and complete the John Counter *Job!*. Honest gentlemen! how cordially, and yet how silently, will they do their work. All the talking will be done by the opposition, but in vain; for as soon as the "Tail" fancies a sufficient amount of talking has been listened to, some prominent member thereof will get up and move the previous question, and so put an end to the discussion. We recommend to our Townsmen to attend this meeting; not under the idea that their presence will have any effect upon parties determined to rob the City; but simply to see the act committed. We cannot promise any special fun on this occasion; we are not aware of any ink-stand to be thrown at the Mayor's head, or of any delightful Billingsgate to be indulged in; but doubtless something of that kind will turn up and be amusing. At any rate it will be interesting to see some dozen men or so, who may possess individual worth, act in their corporate capacity so reckless as to vote *One Thousand Pounds* to benefit the estate of one of their own body. What a row was kicked up when the payment of Mr. Williamson's honest claim was proposed. To pass one hundred pounds was considered a shocking act! To pay One Thousand Pounds is but an act of justice and propriety!! Oh shame! where is thy blush?

☞ A SUGGESTION.—That Railroads are of general advantage to the country is an admitted fact; and whether they pay an immediate interest or not, on the cost of their construction, they improve every man's estate, and should be therefore generally supported. This being the case, we suggest the idea of every Town, Village, and Township through which any Railroad may pass, being compelled to take a limited amount of stock through its Municipal Council. The Legislature might pass a short bill, calling upon the inhabitants to vote at the annual election the amount of stock to be so subscribed for; to be paid for in municipal debentures, bearing interest, and redeemable in five or ten years. By this means, a good road from Lancaster to Hamilton might readily be built. This project is not visionary, because people usually consult their own interest; and if it be of greater interest to get the road than to get into debt for it, most assuredly the money will be voted for.

☞ The extensive sale at Madame Pelanger's will commence with the Household Furniture, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS.

A band of seven Companologians are now in Toronto, and in all probability will wend their way hitherwards in due time. A Buffalo paper speaks thus of them:—

"The Concert of this unique Band of Musicians was greeted with a full house last evening. There are seven performers—three of them quite lads, and they make use of 52 bells running through four octaves, including semitones. The bells are used with great dexterity and precision, which is evidence of long and correct training, as well as of much musical talent in the performers. The bells are of sweet voice, and capable of a variety of tones, and exhibit much flexibility of intonation. The performance of some of the popular airs was superb, and "called down the house." The second part, "A Grand Musical Panorama," descriptive of the first year of marriage, was a combination of instrumental, vocal and bell music, and embraced within itself quite a variety of styles, and was well received. The "Railroad Gallopade" was an odd conceit, but was admirably sustained, and rapturously applauded. The National Airs, "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," sounded as stirringly upon the bells as if they had been breathed forth from drum and fife." The Bell Ringers have succeeded in reducing the bell to a musical instrument of various capacity and extensive range, and invested with grea flexibility and compass of tone. The very uniqueness of the performance is attractive aside from the real merit of the performers. It is a musical curiosity, which we advise all who have any taste in this direction to attend.

COOL!—The following notice is placed upon the door of the French Catholic Chapel, George street, Portmansquare, and one to the same effect in French:—"On Sunday, Nov. 3rd, after vespers, a solemn *Te Deum* of thanksgiving for the restoration of the Catholic hieratchy in England."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER.

From the London Times.

The letter of Lord John Russell to the Bishop of Durham, which we publish elsewhere, deserves the deepest attention. It is a clear and uncompromising statement of principles and opinions which are entertained with wonderful unanimity by all the wise and moderate in this country. Sweeping aside with manly vigour gith false and sophistical analogies in which the subject has been sought to be entangled, Lord John Russell points at once to the real merits of the question—the assumption of authority over Her Majesty's subjects and supremacy over her dominions. But treating these empty bravadoes of a petty foreign Prince with comparative contempt, he points to the fountain and origin of the evil—the apostasy of a large number of the English clergy, who have prepared the way by secret treason for this open attack upon our Church and Crown. These statements as terse and vigorous as they are wise and true, would command respect from whatever quarter they came, but their importance is infinitely enhanced when we consider that they are the deliberate opinions of a statesman, the tried friend of toleration, who has now, alas! no equal in knowledge of our Constitution and experience of its working, and whose mind is deeply imbued with the spirit of that ancient limited monarchy which has descended to us alone of all the nations of Europe pure and unimpaired. Still more important is this letter as a solemn pledge given by the head of our Executive Government to the nation, that the two enormous grievances which it points out shall not remain undressed. If the law be comprehensive enough to reach the offenders, it will be put in force; if not, Lord John Russell still expresses a persuasion, in which all will join, that we are strong enough to repel all outward attacks. Nor can we believe that Lord John Russell has thus publicly and emphatically called attention to the apostasy of many clergymen of our own Church, who are acting within her precincts that part of Roman Catholic Propagandists, and of whose abandonment of their insidious courses he expresses no hope, merely for the purpose of holding up those persons to obloquy and disgrace, however well merited. We trust we see in these expressions signs of a purpose, not yet perhaps fully matured, but rapidly growing towards completion—the purpose of cleansing our Church from the discredit cast upon her quite as much by the treachery as by the schism of her members—the purpose of rendering our Universities something better than schools of Popery and mysticism—the purpose of restoring to us our Church such as the Reformation gave it to us, the child of light of reason, unclouded by superstition, undegraded by priestcraft, clear and comprehensive in her doctrines, built upon truth, and abhorring falsehood. If Lord John Russell does really entertain such intentions, we are convinced he may count with confidence on the support of the English people, who are above all things lovers of truth, and who, though perfectly willing to tolerate any difference of opinion from their own, will not tolerate the domineering spirit which seeks for supremacy because it has been allowed equality, nor he sordid treachery which hides its insidious advances under the mask of a hollow conformity.

A MIRACLE IN FRANCE.—A LIVING BEAR DESTROYED BY A DEAD SAINT.—The priesthood of France are determined not to be behind the rest of the world in miracles; but the manner in which they seek to increase the number of the faithful is more interesting and romantic than the winking Virgins of more clumsy contrivers. They are assiduously promulgating a story of the destruction of a monstrous big Bruin by the ghost of Saint Bruno. A huge and ferocious bear has long spread terror among the peasantry of the Chartreuse Desert, and devastation among their cattle. When the snows appeared last month, the brute became particularly impudent. One night the child of a woodman belonging to the monastery of St. Bruno was taken ill. The father set out in the dead of the night to the monastery, and obtained from one of the fathers a bottle of medicine, with which, after a hasty prayer to the Virgin for the safety of his darling, he returned towards his hut in the midst of a raging tempest. He cared little for the storm, however, but he terribly feared the ferocious bear. He had to cross a ravine over the trunk of a tree, and just as he had reached the middle of the narrow bridge, on which it was impossible to turn, he saw the big bear with gnashing teeth awaiting his arrival. The torrent roared below, and the poor man expected nothing but death. In his extremity he prayed to Saint Bruno; a light appeared, the saint stood beside the bear, handed the poor man safely across, at the same time dashing the bear into the ravine, where its body was found next morning. The child recovered, and the woodman related the miracle to the fathers, and returned thanks for his preservation. The skin of the [illegible] exhibited in Paris, and sermons have been preached on the wondrous event.—*Daily News.*

EAST FARLEIGH.—We last week stated that the Rev. Henry Wilberforce was reported as bent on the retention of his living at East Farleigh, until fairly dislodged. It has since been communicated to us on good authority, that the Rev. John H. Wynne, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford—who set Mr. Wilberforce the example of secession some months ago, and who is now sojourning in the Eternal City—has, by the advice of the Propaganda, declined resigning his fellowship at all Souls', obtained by him as it was on the faith of Protestant oaths and subscriptions. Mr. Wynne maintains that All Souls' was a Popish foundation, he is the kind of person whom his founder would have chosen to share benevolence, and whom the statutes of the college contemplate.—*Christian Times.*

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH OF IRELAND.—The emigration goes on as rapidly up to this, the first day of the winter quarter, as it did in March or April last. On Monday a crowd of peasants passed through Athlone on their way to the New World. The local paper states that they came from the village of Clonoron, about two miles distant, and had been previously evicted from their holdings. While going through the town they were cheering and shouting and appeared in the best possible humor. On inquiry as to the cause of their unusual mirth, it was ascertained to have arisen from the circumstance of their having received a large sum of money from their friends in America, which came to hand on the very morning they were ejected from their cabins. Emigration from the county of Kerry is, I am informed, proceeding on a monster scale. The failure of the potatoe crop in that quarter, of which there can be no doubt, has created a panic among the people who are flocking to all the seaport towns in the south for the purpose of securing, at any sacrifice, a passage to the United States. Many of these poor creatures are all but penniless.

ROMANTIC HISTORY.

Our obituary this week records the death of a person (Anna, Duchess of Palata) the history of whose fortunes would fill no small page in romantic story. She was the daughter of John Peele, a small farmer at Curringham, near Gainsborough, who eked out a somewhat declining livelihood by dealing in horses, &c., having previously been in better circumstances. Being an only daughter, and aware that she possessed no small share of rustic charms, our embryo Duchess, despising the limited sphere in which she lived, resolved to try her fortunes elsewhere. She became a dressmaker in Gainsborough, and resided subsequently in Hull, and it is said as a housemaid in a good family in London, where her attractions obtained for her the attention of a person of rank, to whom she afterwards averred she was married; and she from that time occupied a position where her fortunes led her into contact with some of the highest classes. A few years afterwards she astonished her former companions by appearing with her carriage and livery servants in the character of *chereume* to Mr. Fauntleroy, then a flourishing banker in London. Unfortunately, the riches of the banker were of a double character, and some time afterwards he was convicted of forgery, and paid the penalty with his life. Affected by the ruin, but not participating in the crime of Fauntleroy, our heroine struggled bravely with fate, and generally maintained a fair appearance in society, both in London and in Paris. She shortly appeared in her native country as Duchess of Palata. At this time the fortunes of her family had reduced them to be occupants of a small cottage at Morton, and, age rendering her father incapable of active exertion, he filled the humble office of rural postman. To her honor it should be recorded that she enabled her parents to pass the remainder of their days in comfort. Six or seven years ago she again visited her native place, a widow, his grace the Duke of Palata having paid the debt of nature. Her mother she left at Morton, paid the last duties to her father (somewhat ostentatiously,) and volunteered her assistance to promote the advancement of her female relatives. Again, however, "a change came o'er the spirit of her dream;" and some three or four years ago, the public journals announced her marriage to the son of an Irish clergyman of good family. In this character, accompanied by her neice as *femme de chambre* but not by her husband, she once more visited Gainsborough and the scenes of her youth. After making her mother an allowance, to be paid monthly (to prevent some avaricious persons from defrauding her of it, as she had too much reason to suspect would be the case), she again departed for Italy, in good health; but death, which spares neither rank nor character, has closed the "last scene of all this strange eventful history." The above are but the broad lines of her career, although it would be easy to expand them to almost any limit. As related to the writer of this notice, they seemed more like the tales of romance than of veritable narrative, so true is it that "truth is yet more strange than fiction."—*Sheffield Times.*

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

We make some extracts from that part of the President's Speech, which is alone interesting to foreigners.

Our allies have never sought our assistance in vain. In concert with England, we sent forces into the Levant, in order to evince our loyal sympathy for the independence of the Porte, who thought that Russia and Austria would infringe on it by demanding, in virtue of ancient treaties, the extradition of the Hungarian and Polish refugees.

In Greece, so soon as we learned the hostile measures by which England supported her claims, we intervened with our good offices. Spite of the difficulties which arose during the negotiations, we succeeded in softening the conditions imposed on the Government of Athens, and our relations with Great Britain resumed immediately their accustomed character.

In Spain we have seen with pleasure the ties which unite the two countries drawn closer by the mutual sympathy of the two Governments. So soon as the French Government learned the criminal attack directed by adventurers against Cuba, we sent additional forces to the station of the Antilles, with instructions to unite its efforts to those of the Spanish authorities to prevent the repetition of similar attempts.

Denmark continues to excite our most lively solicitude. This ancient ally, who has suffered so much from its fidelity to France at the time of our disasters, has not yet, spite of the bravery of its army, subdued the insurrection which has broken out in the duchy of Holstein.

In the midst of the political complications which divided Germany, we have observed the strictest neutrality. So long as the interests of France and the equilibrium of Europe shall not be compromised, we shall continue a policy which evidences our respect for the independence of our neighbours.

The English Government have extended *de facto*, from the 1st of January, 1850, to the French flag the benefit of the provisions of the new act of Navigation of June 26, 1849. It has recently suppressed the differential duties for the exportation of coals.

We hope that the negotiations now pending for the new treaty of navigation and commerce with Great Britain will result proximately in an arrangement conformable to the interests of the two countries.

The negotiations actively prosecuted with the cabinet of Turin, for the renewal of the convention of August 28, 1813, have just terminated by a treaty of commerce and navigation.

The abuse too long tolerated of literary and artistic piracy is the subject of numerous negotiations. The greater part of the cabinets to which proposals of international arrangement have been made, in order to put an end to this abuse, have accepted them at least in principle. Already Sardinia has signed with France, for the reciprocal guarantee of literary and artistic property, a convention which will give more effect to the treaties of 1843 and '46.

I can, therefore, say, without presumption, the position of France in Europe is worthy and honorable. In every quarter where her voice makes itself heard, she counsels peace, protects order and the good right; everywhere also she is listened to.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—On Sunday, the 26th ult., a ship entered the bay with colors half-mast. It proved to be the Glen of New Haven, Capt James Small. She had been loading at Africa, and with a cargo of Peruvian bark, valued at $150,000, had started for the United States. On the morning of Sept 17, at 2 o'clock, Capt. Small was awakened by a noise on deck, and the report of a musket. As he attempted to go out, he was told by the mutineers, who had already killed the second mate, and were three in number, armed, to go back. They fired down the companion way; the ball passed by his head. He then stepped back, found his cutlass and went upon deck, through the side light of the cabin, not knowing how many were engaged in the mutiny. He wounded two men with the cutlass, and the first mate who had been below when the disturbance began, coming now to his assistance, he was enabled to secure them. Capt. Small then sought to make this port, which he succeeded in doing, after 12 days. The men are prisoners on board the Preble, and will be sent home by the United States Counsel, Col. Potter for trial. The ship will proceed upon her voyage shortly. The mate was severely wounded in the head, and on one of his hands, with some weapon, seemingly a hatchet; but we understand he is doing well. The mutineers who were secured on deck, are Edward E. Douglas, T. Benson, cook, Thomas Williams boy. They charge one other who was below at the time with being confederate with them. The remainder of the crew are thought to be innocent in regard to the transaction. We learn, that in consideration of the bravery and fidelity displayed by the captain on the occasion, the gentlemen who had chartered the ship for the voyage to New York, have presented him with a handsome gold watch, as a token of their appreciation of his services. The name of the second mate who was murdered was Ashton, New Haven.—*Valparaiso Neighbor*, October 9.

A MASONIC ROBBERY.

From the Times

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—An application was made to Mr. Hardwick for a search-warrant to search the house of a person in Marshal street, who was suspected of having robbed several masonic lodges of their insignia and jewels. It was stated that five or six lodges had been recently plundered, and that property in value not under £500. Had been stolen in this way. A search-warrant was granted, and yesterday Charles King was brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with having stolen a quantity of jewels and silver articles from the box of the Prince of Wales Masonic Lodge, held at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's-street.

Mr. Crosse, Solicitor, No. 16, Harley-street, said the prisoner was tiler of the Prince of Wales Freemasons' Lodge, held at the Thatched-house Tavern. The duties of tiler were to act as a sort of doorkeeper and to take charge of the box containing the property of the lodges. From information he received he went on Monday last to the Thatched-house Tavern, and there he found the box belonging to the Prince of Wales Lodge had been broken open, and a silver level, silver square, and other articles stolen.

Police-sergeant Bewlay, D 20, said he went yesterday morning to No. 16 Marshall-street, where the prisoner lived, and found him in bed. The prisoner requested him not to make any noise. He said he knew what witness had come about. He owned he had done wrong, but he was in difficulties at the time. Witness asked the prisoner if he had the stolen jewellery in the house. The prisoner said he had the tickets, and he delivered up several duplicates. The prisoner's wife gave witness some tippets and collars belonging to the lodge.

The prisoner did not deny his guilt. He said he did not break the box open. About a year ago he had lost or mislaid the key, and then it was he caused the box to be opened.

The prisoner was stated to have filled the office of tiler in other lodges, which had also been robbed.

A GLASGOW BANK DEFAULTER.—It will be recollected that a man named Dewar absconded from Glasgow with money from a bank there. The fugitive has been captured in New York on September 1, and seems to have gone to Philadelphia. The Bank and the Guarantee Association, by whom his transmissions were secured, sent out after him Mr. Henry Miller, who, though he arrived nearly a month later, immediately succeeded in getting a trace of the absentee, followed him to Philadelphia, but finding him gone, never rested till he captured him at Cincinatti on the 19th ult., under a warrant of the United States authorities, founded on a criminal warrant from the authorities at Glasgow. The prisoner was accordingly charged with the crime before the Mayor, under the Washington-treaty; but owing to some technical difficulty in its construction, Mr. Miller found so many obstacles in the way of obtaining possession of his person, that he was induced to let him go, on receiving all the property and money he had remaining, which amounted, it is understood, to about £1,000, and which, with the security of the Guarantee Association, will nearly cover his defalcations.

☞ PIEDMONT.—It is reported that the excommunicating edict of the Pope has arrived at Turin; that by this edict the Pope has excommunicated from the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church the King, the Chambers, all the civil and judicial authorities, as well as all the municipalities, all private persons who give their consent to the Siccardi laws.

ASHORE.—The brig, Robert Burn, Humphry master, of and from Milwaukie, for this port, with a cargo of 1500 barrels of flour and 600 bushels of wheat, went ashore on the West Sister, near the head of Lake Erie, on Friday night last. She is full of water. The vessel was insured in the North-Western; the cargo in the Buffalo and Merchants Mutual.—*Buf. Express, Nov. 28.*

SERIOUS FIRE AT AUGUSTA, MAINE.—We learn by telegraph from Boston last night that the Insane Hospital of Augusta, Maine, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and it is supposed that 200 of the unfortunate lunatics perished in the flames. Some of the lunatics gave the alarm as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keeper supposing their cries of fire were nothing but their accustomed ravings gave no attention to them, and soon after the building was discovered to be on fire and was speedily consumed.

THE FIFTH NOVEMBER IN LONDON.

The recent popular assumption by the Pope of the power to confer Papal dignities in this country had the effect of giving quite a new character to the—of late years—almost forgotten celebration of the anniversary of "Gunpowder Plott." From an early hour yesterday morning the by streets of the metropolis and its suburbs were rife with the effigies of "Guido Fawkes," while crowds of urchins in all directions called upon her Majesty's liege subjects in shrill tones to

"Remember, remember, the 5th of November,
"The gunpowder, treason and plot!"

As the day advanced 'Guys of larger growth' presented themselves in the more frequented thoroughfares, attended by numberless idlers, who kept up a running fire of pellets against the Pope and Popery. In some cases an attendant carried a bowl of whitewash and a brush, with which, ever and anon, he inscribed on the walls and pavement in rude characters "No Popery," "No wafer-gods!" "No Catholic humbug," and similar anti-Romanist expressions. The Guys were received with more than usual welcome by the populace, and the conductors of the several groups found no difficulty in levying a handsome "mail" on the passengers.

An impression having obtained that demonstration on a large scale would be made in the vicinity of the Catholic Cathedral in St. George's-fields, a great many persons assembled in that neighbourhood about mid day.—Beyond the occasional appearance of an itinerant "Guy," however, these persons found nothing to gratify their curiosity. Two or three householders, probably apprehensive from the proximity of their residences to the Roman church that they might be considered "followers of that faith," and thus meet with rough treatment, exhibited placards bearing loyal and anti-Romanist inscriptions. One lusty Protestant in letters three inches deep called upon "God to preserve Queen Victoria from the Pope and Popery." Another inveighed against the worship of wafer-gods, and a third expressed his unmitigated contempt for all Catholic humbug. In brief, with these few exceptions, there was nothing to distinguish the district of the Romish cathedral from any other part of the metropolis.

About half an hour after noon there issued from the pulliens of Farringdon-market into Fleet street a group of Guys," which, as well from their colossal size as by the amusement they occasioned in their progress through the streets, must be fairly pronounced the pageant of the day. This group had evidently been "got up" by some zealous anti-Romanist regardless of cost. It consisted of about fourteen figures—animate and inanimate—presided over by a colossal Guy about 16 feet in height who, elevated in his chariot,—a van drawn by two horses,—was compelled to bow down considerably before he could be made to pass beneath Temple-bar. This pageant included an animate effigy of the new Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, attired in the gaudy canonical robes of the Romish church, and wearing the red and broad-brimmed hat appertaining to his office. The Cardinal was supported on the right by a waggish fellow, habited in the robes of a nun, and upon the left by a jolly fat monk, who leered impudently under his mask at the passers-by. There was also a second figure of a monk, looking very lugubriously and labelled, "St. Guy, the martyr!" An animate figure held a brush and a pail of whitewash, inscribed "Holy water for the penitent!" A man in barrister's robes, and three or four masks, completed the group. The van bore two large inscriptions; the one,—"Cardinal St. Impudence going to take possession of his diocese in Westminster," and the other,—"Guy Fawkes going to be canonized in St. George's-fields," and several smaller ones, such as "No Popery!" &c. On its appearance in Fleet-street the group attracted an immense crowd, who greeted it with loud cheers and laughter. Several police officers were in attendance, and, accompanying the procession to the confines of the city, gave it something of an official character. After passing through Temple-bar the "Cardinal" and the "Guy" were conveyed through the Strand into Covent garden market, thence back into the Strand to Charing-cross, and after passing up Regent-street, and down Bond-st. returned through Whitehall over Westminster bridge to St. George's fields, where they arrived at 4 o'clock. Although a great crowd of persons attended this procession throughout the whole route indicated there was no attempt at disturbance of any kind during the day.

The next most imposing Guy perambulating the streets was an equestrian effigy, also of colossal size, which confined its wanderings to the eastern districts of the metropolis, and like its western prototype, was accompanied by a very great crowd of spectators.

Other "smaller fry" thronged the streets until a late hour.

The police regulations for the prevention of fireworks had the effect of confining the pyrotechnic displays to the suburban districts of the metropolis, in some of which very extensive bonfires and other demonstrations took place.—*Times.*

Our neighbors over the lines are sometimes fond of manufacturing a "Tremendous Excitement" out of a very little material; it is a display of their ingenuity to blow a bladder into the size of a balloon, by the agency of that great enlightener, gas. It does certainly "take themselves do it," and if there were any doubt of their propensity, the following slight specimen, which we find in a Massachusetts paper copied from the Chicago Tribune, would help to show their vast powers of inflation:—

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Two Thousand Fugitive Slaves in Canada—British Government tendered them Barracks to lodge in.

Detroit, Oct. 18.

Much excitement exists in this city, in reference to the fugitive slave bill. Every steamer, propeller, and vessel, from the ports of Ohio to this place, has a large number of fugitive slaves that have resided for some time in various sections of Ohio, on their way to Canada. Some bring their families with them. Fear of the slave catchers and a return to bondage at the South nearly distracts them; consequently they are flocking to free anada for protection.

The cars from the West also bring a great number to the city, and they go over the ferry to Canada in double quick time.

The numbers gathering in the villages of Malden, Sandwich and Windsor, is now calculated at 2000.

The commandants of the British garrisons at Sandwich and Malden, have given up the barracks to lodge them in. The barns and vacant houses all up and down the river, are full of them—some are suffering for food. The Canadians are very hospitable to them, and much has been done for them in this city. The lower ports on Lake Ontario are represented as being full of them. The Canadian back settlements in the interior have more arrivals than they can feed.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AN ADVENTURE AT WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.—A youth at Durham, while visiting Wombwell's menagerie, laid his hand upon the paw of an African lion which was protruded beneath the bars, a familiarity which the brute resented in a fearful manner. With the quickness of lightening the animal laid hold of the unhappy intruder by the hand, and, drawing him close against the bars of the cage with his other paw, he fastened upon his head. The cries of the lad instantly attracted the attention of the keeper, who flew to the spot, and, after severely beating the infuriated brute upon the paws, compelled him to relinquish his hold. The whole proceeding was the work of moment, but the unfortunate lad retains traces of his fearful rencontre which he will bear with him to the grave. His head and both his hands are lacerated in a terrible manner, and, in addition to this, he has received several severe scratches on the throat and neck. The tumult occasioned in the menagerie by this incident is indescribable.—*Durham Advertiser.*

CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.—Father Ignatius (the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer,) is touring it in the north of Ireland, where he is amusing himself by preaching up the advent of the reconversion of England to the faith of Rome. Holding forth at Lurgan the rev. enthusiast, in enumerating his grounds of hope, said that the element of (Roman) Catholicity was to be found in the Methodist body. The hunting schism has probably led to this hot over sapient conclusion.

WILD TURKEYS.—On Friday last Mr. Young of the Commercial Hotel Hamilton, purchased twenty Wild Turkeys, which had been trapped in the Township of Zorra. They are all splendid samples of the species, and we are confident that under the justly famed culinary skill of that establishment, they will prove a varied succession of delicacies for its numerous guests.

The *Sherbrooke Gazette* states that the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad will be completed to Melbourne by the first of February next. Mr. Gill's mission to Toronto, resulted in an assurance, that as soon as 33½ miles from St. Hyacinthe are completed, the Provincial guarantee will be granted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear, that on Thursday morning last, as the steamer Lord Elgin was getting through one of the Locks on the Beauharnois Canal, one of the lockmen fell in, and in the excitement of the moment the Steward of the vessel also slipped and fell in. Both were drowned.—*Gazette.*

On Thursday the 28th two colored men were arrested here and committed to Sandwich gaol, charged with breaking and robbing the store of the Messrs. Ebetts of Chatham. Some of the stolen goods were found on them, and also some things missed by Mr. Salmon of this town, after the store had been broken. A great deal of other plunder the proceeds of a bank robbery, was likewise in their possession.

This is the third burgary (between the breaking of a public office) committed in the West in District within the last few weeks. Though the Assizes were holden but lately, and the Quarter Sessions in this week, yet there are now 18 prisoners in gaol, 17 of whom are colored persons. It behoves the well disposed of the colored race, of whom there many amongst us, to use every effort in order to check all depredations along the frontier. Such things it delights the slave holders to hear of; for he trusts they will end in the fugitives being denied that protection they have heretofore enjoyed under the laws of this country.—*Amherstburg Courier.*

The Inspector General has given notice to all parties holding Inn and Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada, which expire on the 5th January, 1851, that they will be required to renew the same; and that by applying to the Inspector of Licenses in their several Counties, they can procure such renewal, subject to the conditions continued in the 3rd section of the Act of last Session, 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 15, to wit:—

"And be it enacted That a License to keep an Inn or House of Public Entertainment, may be issued at any time, after the passing of this Act, and without any Certificate, to any person then holding a License for a like purpose; which License, to be issued, shall authorize such person to keep such Inn or House at the same place, from the expiration of the period to which each former License extended, until the last day of February next, (or inclusive,) but not afterwards; and for any License to be issued under this section, the person receiving the same shall pay a sum bearing the same proportion to the sum paid by him for such former License, as the time for which such new License is to be granted shall bear to the time for which such former License was granted."

ASSIZES.—The Court of Quarter Sessions, for the County of Prince Edward, terminated on the 28th ult. The business generally was very light, and only one person, who pleaded guilty to an indictment of felony, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

We are happy to learn that Hugh Richardson, Esq., has been appointed Harbor Master for this port. The office is in the gift of the new Harbor Commissioners, who have, in this their first public act, shown a faithful regard to the public interest.

RESPITE.—The convict John Malone, sentenced to be executed on the 30th instant, at the last assizes for the County of York, has had his sentence commuted to seven years in the Penitentiary, and left for his destination on Tuesday evening last.

FOUND,

ON SUNDAY before last, on leaving St. George's Church, a FUR VICTORINE. The owner can have it returned on proving property and paying charges. Apply at the Whig Office.

Kingston, 6th Dec., 1850. 288-1i

TWO or Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and suitable Apartments at Stenson's Hotel.

C. STENSON.

Kingston, Nov. 29, 1850. 282-