WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Wanted

10,000 CORDS of WOOD, delivered during the Navigation of 1860.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Ontario Street, Kingston.
Dec. 13th, 1859. 292

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—Never, in the history of medicine, has one been discovered that has had the power to cure so many different diseases as the one above mentioned. It is true that Mr. Kennedy first discovered the valuable qualities of the herb from which his medicine is made, but the public have made still further discoveries, and Mr. Kennedy has been surprised to receive unsolicited, and from perfect strangers, communications, stating that his discovery had cured them of diseases for which he never thought of offering it. The proprietor has always said that it would cure any humor on the face of the earth, and so it will; but this additional testimony stamps it as a most wonderful discovery.

SALES BY AUCTION
THIS DAY,
Advertised in the British Whig:
NONE.

WATER WORKS.

CONSUMERS are requested to pay before the 14th inst., and save percentage. 10

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1860.

THE PUBLIC MEETING OF YESTERDAY.

The City Hall, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was tolerably filled to witness the success of the signers of the Requisition to the Mayor for a Public Meeting on the matter of the extension of the Branch Railroad through the city to the Bath Road, forming a junction at the Sheriff's Farm. The subjoined resolutions, which were carried almost unanimously, tell the opinion of the meeting. Of course it would be a good thing for Kingston, if such a Loop Line could be made; but looking at the project as utterly hopeless at the present day, we do not see the utility of any Public Meeting. Such an extension would cost the Grand Trunk Company fully One Hundred Thousand Pounds, for every city real estate proprietor would expect to have his land paid for, weight for weight, in gold, and where is the money to come from? The Company may probably be coerced into making this Loop Line, but is it fair to the English Stockholders and to Canada generally, thus to coerce them?

Moved by Mr. John Shaw, seconded by Mr. Sheriff Corbett, that, "Whereas the Branch Railway, as at present constructed, terminating at Shaw's wharf, is of very little benefit to the city in comparison to what it would be, if the entire loop-line were completed, be it therefore resolved—That it behoves the citizens to use every exertion in their power to secure the construction of the remaining portion of the loop at the earliest possible date."

Moved by Mr. Macaulay, seconded by Mr. Robt. McCammon, "That our city representative be strongly urged to make a strenuous appeal to the Grand Trunk Directors to secure the completion of the loop; that, from the position he now occupies, and the immense benefits already conferred on the Grand Trunk Railway Company through his instrumentality, such an appeal would be irresistible; and this meeting pledges itself to strengthen his hand by all means in their power to secure the above object."

Moved by Mr. Livingston, seconded by Dr. James Meagher, "That a committee, consisting of the Mayor, Messrs. Harty, Boyle, and the Sheriff, be appointed to carry out the resolutions of the meeting." —Carried.

The meeting adjourned at a quarter to five.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

On Monday next all the Township Councils elect will be organized preparatory to the meeting of the County Council on the Monday following. The present Warden, Colonel Cameron, having purposely disqualified himself, is not in the Wolfe Island Council, and therefore cannot be re-elected. In making a new choice, the Councillors for Frontenac have to bear in mind the project still in agitation on the part of a portion of the people of Lennox and Addington, to divide the United Counties. Old line politics should therefore be discarded, and local politics take their place. The full vote of Frontenac should be kept intact, and the Warden should be taken from Lennox and Addington, provided he pledge himself to continued union. Such a man, and a good man, too, can readily be found. It would be suicidal on the part of these United Counties to separate, merely to build up a petty village as the new County Town, and we hope the good sense of the new Council will see it in this light.

NEAR YORK!—By special telegraphic despatch from New market, we learn that Mr. Wilson's majority in King, Whitchurch, East Gwillimbury and New market, was four hundred and forty-six! Georgina, and North Gwillimbury had not been heard from. On the first night Mr. Wilson was two ahead in the former, and equal in the latter. The second day's polling in these townships would not affect the above result to any extent. Mr. Wilson must have between four and five hundred majority, which combining his non-residence and the short time afforded to him to make acquaintance with the electors, is a triumph for himself and his party.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE STEAMERS

It is reported that the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway have it in contemplation to purchase or charter the Royal Mail line of steamers running between the lake ports and Montreal. The Hon. John Hamilton is said to have gone home to secure the consent of the directors in London to the bargain. Negotiations are said to have been opened by the Company with the owners of the American line, with the design of purchasing two or more of their boats. We trust that those reports are not true, or, if they are, that the Grand Trunk managers will yet see the propriety of leaving the boats alone, and sticking to their legitimate business. No Railway Company in America, we have the very best authority for saying it, ever ran steamers without loss. The attempt to control all the avenues of communication must be a failure. There will be plenty steamboats built when it is ascertained that the Grand Trunk is prepared to lay off all opposition, and private owners will be able to live while the Company are losing money.

The Lawrence Mills Tragedy.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[Correspondence of the Boston Courier.]

Lawrence, Wednesday Noon.

It is still impossible to ascertain the number of persons who were killed by the falling in of the walls of the mill, or even anything like an approximation to the number. Everything remains in a state of confusion and uncertainty.

Those who are best qualified to give an estimate of the number killed, differ widely in their suppositions as to the number of those who were buried beneath the ruins. Men are now at work canvassing the city to ascertain what operatives are missing from their homes.

When this canvass is completed, a very nearly correct list of the killed and wounded will be obtained. The number of killed is variously estimated at from 100 to 500, but no definite information can be obtained until the result of the canvassing is made known.

The canvass will probably be completed to-day. The pay roll is locked up in the safe of the building and cannot be got at at present, so that the aid it might afford in compiling a list of the missing, is lost.

The whole population of Lawrence appear to be out of doors this morning, surrounding the smoking ruins of the mill or in the streets adjacent to the City Hall, in which the dead bodies are temporarily laid. A general gloom pervades all classes of the community. None of the mills are in operation, and no business is doing.

The fire engines are still playing upon the ruins, and more than a thousand men are engaged in removing the timber, broken machinery, rubbish, &c., in search of the bodies buried beneath. Now and then a shapeless mass of charred flesh and bones is taken out and borne on a litter to the City Hall.

No possible means of indentification can be afforded for most of the bodies taken out this morning. Strange to say, about an hour ago, a man was dug out alive from the ruins, and it is thought his injuries are not of a serious character. This circumstance has inspired with fresh hopes the vast multitude assembled about the ruins earnestly awaiting the discovery of some missing relative or friend—a hope that the ones sought for may yet be restored alive.

The name of the man who cut his throat with a knife, rather than to suffer the torture of being burned to death, was Morris Palmer.

Preparations to extricate him from the ruins had been brought almost to a successful result when the fire spread to the locality in which he was confined.

Deeming death by fire inevitable, he drew his knife and cut his throat. His friends soon after succeeded in rescuing him still alive, and bore him to the City Hall, but he survived but a short time.

The noise of the falling of the Mills led many to suppose it was the result of an earthquake.

The building was six stories high, and, with the machinery contained therein, was worth about $500,000.

The southeast corner of the building, near the Dye House, fell first. One of the hands employed in the Duck Mills was looking out of the window when the walls gave way, and states that he saw a portion of the wall about fifteen feet high and six or eight feet in width fall out from the corner of the south-east wall. The whole building then sunk with a tremendous crash. Workmen had been engaged in moving machinery in the corner of the building which first gave way, and the falling of the walls is perhaps attributable to this fact.

The building was heavily encumbered with machinery, and when it was running, it is said, the whole building vibrated. About four years ago a commission pronounced the building unsafe, and a large number of iron supports were consequently put into it.

Not more than one-fifth of the operatives in the Mill were Americans; the rest were foreigners, and many of them were but boys and girls.

Mr. Nevins, the owner of the mill, arrived here this morning.

About fifty physicians are in town, doing everything that can be done to relieve the wounded. Dr. J. H. Morse superintends their operations.

A Sabbath School Convention, of various denominations, was to have been held here to-day, but owing to the calamity it has been deferred. It promised to have been very largely attended.

It is well ascertained that there was no explosion of a boiler in the building.

The public schools are very thinly attended to-day, most of the pupils being up all last night.

LATEST.

Boston, Jan. 12.

Mayor Sanders sends a despatch, saying he sees no reason to change his opinion as to the number of the dead and missing.—Many of the dead have been claimed by their friends, but many past identification have been interred.

Arrangements will soon be made for a public funeral of the dead.

The Herald's correspondence to-night from Lawrence says but one dead body was taken from the ruins, apparently about twenty-five years old, but so shockingly mutilated that even the eyes of the nearest relative could not possibly recognize any familiar lineaments. Her face was charred and burned to the depth of about half an inch, and the back part of her head, and all the way behind her ears, were also burned to the bone, otherwise the flames did not appear to reach her. Her bosom and lower part of her body are uninjured. She had probably lain in a place where her head alone was exposed to the flames, and had burned her hands in striving to protect it.

Nothing remains standing at the scene of the disaster except two immense chimneys, through which ran the shafting which carried on the works in the various rooms. The wood and timber work has pretty much all been removed from the spot, and nothing now remains but a crushed and mingled mass of brick and mortar and broken machinery.

The Pemberton Corporation have the ruins in charge, and have employed about fifty men in clearing away the rubbish. Their progress, however, owing to the storm and difficulties of the job, was but slight. The volunteers, who had worked their way with almost superhuman efforts for twenty-four hours, were worn out with fatigue, and it was impossible this forenoon to hire laborers to prosecute the task of exhuming those who yet lie buried in the rubbish.

The smoke is still ascending from the black heap, and a stream from the fire engines from Manchester was kept up on the heated mass. Besides the sums of money already mentioned as having been forwarded, the Mayor of Lawrence has received a number of donations from various parties, many of whom did not send their names. Among the presents was a box containing 135 linen shirts, the gift of the officers of the steamer Memnelon Sanford. A kind lady from Charlestown also forwarded a box of carefully purchased bandages.

The Inquest commenced its sittings to-day.

Mr. Albert Smith had an apoplectic attack, and is considered in a precarious state.

DOMESTIC.

Quebec, Jan. 7, 1860.

From the best information within reach, it seems to me that the great effort of the Opposition, during the approaching Session, will be made on the Seat of Government question. Some people who think they 'know a thing or two,' pooh pooh this idea, saying the matter is settled and won't be stirred up again. I differ. When the address is brought in by the Ministry, of course there will be a long debate. Amendments will probably be moved, embodying the platform of the late Toronto Convention (late, it is to be hoped, in the sense, too, of dead and done for) and, when these are voted down, as they must be, it is very likely 'The Times'' article will be debated for at least a week. All this will be mere by-play; a waste of the public money 'tis true, yet affording time to the Opposition to see if nothing will turn up to the disadvantage of the Administration, and the Opposition, you know, have practiced a waiting game so many years that they must be well up in it. If waiting proves of no use, as is most likely, the opponents of the Government will be obliged to assume the offensive, and, as I think, they will move 'that it is inexpedient to continue the erection of Parliamentary and Departmental buildings at Ottawa.' If pressed to name a place, then they will select Montreal. The Quebecers are disposed to vote Montreal, as against Ottawa, because it is in Lower Canada. The Grits will vote for Kamouraska if they could only embarrass the Government by so doing. It may be rather far fetched to ascribe to the existence of this design of the Opposition, on the part of the political Quebecers, to the plan of Mr. Forsyth, to build the North Shore Railway from Quebec to Ottawa direct, instead of Ottawa via Montreal. Yet it is evident that a railway from Quebec to Ottawa would be an acknowledgment of the fact 'Ottawa the Seat of Government,' and it is not impossible that the scheme was opposed in order that such an acknowledgment might not be given.

Quebec, January 9th, 1860.

As the Imperial Government have determined to increase the artillery force very greatly, and as quickly as possible, bills are now posted up in certain places in this city announcing that men will be enlisted here for the service. I think I am correct when I state that this is the first time recruits for the artillery have been sought for in this Colony. The placards state that men between 17 and 18 must be 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and those between 18 and 30 at least 5 ft. 6 in. The inducements held out are not only a bounty of £3 stg. and a free kit, but it is also stated that by means of the schools now established in the regiments the men can make scientific and practical acquirements which will fit them for almost any position in civil life after their term of service has expired. The enlistment is for twelve years.—[Spectator.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN GALT.—We find the following notices in the Berlin Chronicle:—On Tuesday last very suddenly, at the residence of Mrs. Gardiner, near New Hope, Nancy, eldest daughter of Mr. Theophilus Sampson, of Galt. The deceased lady was on a visit to her friends, and in perfect health, to all appearance, until she retired for the night. Then she became unwell, and before medical assistance could be procured from Galt, her soul had passed into the hands of its Creator.

On Wednesday last, very suddenly, in Galt, Bridget, daughter of Mr. Patrick Quirk. Miss Quirk went to rest at night in perfect health. In the morning her sister found her dead by her side! These two awful instances of the insecurity of life have created much sensation in Galt, and the sorrowing relatives of the deceased young women have the sympathies of the public with them in their affliction.

FLOUR MILL BURNED.—On Thursday morning the flour mill of Messrs. Mackay Brothers, Ottawa, was totally consumed. There was much less stock in it than usual. The mill, we understand, was insured.

CANADIAN BOTANY.—We feel much pleasure in informing our readers, on the authority of the London Guardian, that Sir. Wm. Hooker, the distinguished botanist, has been in communication with the Duke of Newcastle for some time with respect to the publication of a magnificent work, at the Government expense—viz:—A complete Flora of the British Colonies. Dr. Griesbach, of the University of Dettingen, was appointed for the West Indies some time since, and the first number of his work has just been issued, and Sir William Hooker has determined to take Canada as his share of the field of inquiry. He and his staff will probably arrive here in the beginning of the spring. The Botany of the Himaylayas, by Sir William, is one of the most valuable additions to botanical literature that has been made for years.

United States Items.

A SHAKER EXPELLED FROM VIRGINIA.—Amongst the many ludicrous incidents consequent upon the raid of the eccentric and fanatical man, the late John Brown, says the Kinderhook (N. Y.) Rough Notes, upon the unsuspecting and peaceable citizens of Harper's Ferry, there was one in which a resident of this county bore a very conspicuous part. One of the very peaceful and exemplary Shakers from New Lebanon, in this county, was on his yearly tour through southwestern Pennsylvania and the adjacent parts of Virginia, peddling his garden seeds, or rather, supplying his old customers with their usual stock for the ensuing Spring demand. While quietly moving along the highway with his horses and wagon, with a close box (painted green probably) in which his seeds were packed, secure from rain and fogs; and without even knowing that he had passed the boundaries of Pennsylvania and entered into the land of chivalry, he was suddenly arrested in his progress, and charged with being an incendiary abolitionist. His vigilant captors were informed that though his closed wagon box contained materials that would expand, if properly sowed in their gardens in the Spring, they were not really of an explosive nature. The Virginia vigilants were incredulous;—strongly suspected that he was a very dangerous character, and proceeded with due care and caution, (probably fearing that some 'infernal machines' were mixed up with the small boxes containing seeds) to overhaul and examine the contents of the wagon. Though finding neither powder, nor Sharpe's rifle's, nor warlike pikes, they were far from being satisfied that all was right—pronounced him to be a very suspicious and dangerous character, and lodged him in jail, or some other safe 'lock-up,' for the night.

On the following morning, a company of brave and chivalrous militia was assembled with muskets and bayonets in hand, and with the soul-inspiriting music of fife and drum, he was safely escorted and guarded back from 'Old Virginia's shore' into the State of Pennsylvania, and the agitation and alarm caused by his presence in that part of the 'Old Dominion,' quieted and allayed; and then did the chivalry breathe calmly and freely again.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—The House of Representatives of Nebraska Territory has blown in the face of Mr. Buchanan's doctrine of a 'final settlement,' by passing a bill to prohibit slavery within that Territory. The vote, upon putting the bill upon its passage, stood 24 to 17, the majority being composed of 13 republicans and 8 democrats, and the majority of democrats alone. It was on the 17th ult. that this branch of the territorial legislature thus asserted the rights of the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

THE FOREST DIVORCE CASE.—THE ALIMONY FIXED AT $3,000 A YEAR.—Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—Since the coming in of the Referee's report in this case two new motions have been made, and reported in the Times when made. The defendent made a motion for an allowance of further time to prepare a case on exceptions for the purpose of appeal from the conclusions of the Referee. The plaintiff asked for an increase of alimony from the present time.

Both of these motions were argued a week or two since, before Justice Woodruff, at Special Term of the Superior Court, and both are now granted. The alimony of plaintiff is increased to $250 per month, or $3,000 a year—$1,000 less than allowed by Referee's report.

It is announced in late English papers that a volunteer rifle corps, numbering more than 300 members, has been formed by the members of the several Inns of Court, and has begun to drill with great spirit. The hall and grounds of Lincoln's Inn have been placed at the disposal of the corps for this purpose, and it is supposed that the other societies will show the same interest in the movement. It is supposed that at least one learned Judge figures upon the list of enrolled members, and that another is expected to join. Sir Hugh Cairns and E. B. Denison are also members, as well as two sons of Baron Pollock.

Toward the close of the last century, when England was looking at the prospect of a French invasion, there was a similar movement, which resulted in raising two volunteer regiments, one of which was called the Temple Corps, and was commanded by the famous Erskine, afterwards Lord Chancellor. Lord Eldon used to tell a story about these regiments passing in review before George III., who, upon asking Erskine the name of his, was answered, 'The Devil's Own.' This name was adopted by the people, who carried out their idea of the fitness of things by naming the other regiment (of which the present Lord Campbell was a member), 'The Devil's Invincibles.' Great amusement was caused by the stories about the awkwardness of the members and the blunders of the officers of these corps, and the involuntary movements of the attorneys—some of whom were members—when ordered to 'charge.' Lord Ellenborough is said to have been so unfortunate as always to be in the 'awkward squad,' not being able to learn the difference between the right and left foot in marching.

THE FRENCH IN THE RED SEA.

Aden, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Not long ago I reported some suspicious movements on the coast of Abyssinia in connection with a political religious association of Europeans, who are making strenuous efforts to gain an ascendency in that country. It was intimated on that occasion that French officials in Egypt and elsewhere were cognisant of the design, and were generally supposed to be secretly fostering it. Advices just received from Massowah tend to show that the scheme is being consolidated under the special auspices of the French Government. A new Consul, in the person of M. Gilbert, has lately reached Massowah, accredited by Dejai Nagoosi, the present ruler of Tigre, and furnished with instructions to protect all the Abyssinians under the jurisdiction of that chief, and to discourage the traffic in Christian slaves. It appears, moreover, that the port of Adoul, or Adoolis, has been ceded to France by Dejai Nagoosi, and that a French vessel-of-war is shortly expected in the Red Sea, to take possession of the newly-acquired territory. As intimately connected with the project thus about to be inaugurated, I may also mention that permission has been obtained from the Porte to build a Roman Catholic Church on the Island of Massowah, to be under the special protectorate of France. The foregoing arrangement is presumed to be the result of an embassy sent to Paris by Dejai Nagoosi, and the quid pro quo which he is to receive for the concessions granted is avowedly the countenance and support of the Imperial Government. That fact alone is ominous of further interference, and the consequence is likely to prove most disastrous to the interests of the Abyssinian Emperor Theodorus, and at the same time give to France the supreme ascendancy over the whole country.

The province of Tigre, comprising the principal ports on the coast, is nominally subject to the Emperor, who resides at Gondar; but for years past, and up to the present moment, it has been virtually ruled by its own chiefs, who have maintained an incessant warfare with the Supreme Government. Material aid in the shape of money and arms has already found its way into Tigre through the Church Party, and the projected French settlement at Adoolis will be a convenient centre whence to give better direction and efficiency to ulterior proceedings.

Disastrous Shipwreck.

The Journal des Landes gives the following details of the wreck of the French merchant vessel, the Reveil Matin, near Bayonne:

—Land was made on the morning of the 26th of November, on the French coast, and by a fatal mistake, which can now never be explained, Captain Darroqui mistook it for the coast of Portugal, and shaped his course accordingly. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a moderate wind blowing from the west, the captain, still under the same delusion, altered his course, and put his vessel before the wind with all sail set. At eight in the evening, when a part of the passengers and crew were asleep and the remainder lulled in a feeling of perfect security, the vessel suddenly struck with great violence, and an indescribable scene of confusion ensued. After the first moment of surprise was over, one of the sailors jumped overboard with a rope round his waist, and by great exertions, and not without great personal danger from the sea breaking on the rocks, succeeded in getting on shore.

Two custom-house officers, who were on duty at the place, laid hold of the end of the rope and made it fast. The sailor then returned on board by means of the rope, and told the Captain that, although the waves were high, yet it would be possible to save all on board by fixing a sliding chair. Every one from an impulse of self-preservation, hurried towards the rope in order to get on shore by it. When the Captain and mate rushed to the bow of the vessel, and drawing their knives threatened to kill the first that should make the attempt before a proper apparatus had been arranged, adding that the vessel would hold together long enough to enable all to land, one by one. A few minutes after a tremendous wave burst over the forepart of the vessel, and washed the captain and mate overboard and they were drowned, and a second wave broke the vessel in two and carried away her masts. Most of the sailors who were on the deck were covered with the sails and rigging and perished; those only who were near the bow-sprit were able to get on shore by the rope. Out of the whole number on board only twenty-seven were saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Shadow and the Kiss.

Two deep bay windows lit the room
In which we watched the evening gloom;
In this myself and Lucy sat,
Pater and maiden aunts in that;
The gaslight on the flags below,
And on our ceiling cast, a glow.

While pater and his coterie
Talk'd matters parliamentary;
Or nod'd, with solemn shake of head,
How prudently the young should wed,
In my commutee I said, "This,
My dearest, is the time to kiss!"

Lured by the shadowy hour and nook,
The proffer'd pledge she coyly took;
When, lo! by our unlucky fate,
In silhouette, our tete-a-tete,
Noses and pouted lips were all
Obliquely shadow'd on the wall!

So, when the footman brings in tea,
Sombre are they, and scarlet too;
The lamp has prematurely shown
A truth we had not dared to own:
Small thanks to light untimely cast,—
And yet this kiss was not our last!
—[Once A Week.

RACE BETWEEN CLIPPER SHIPS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—'An interesting trial of speed is now going on between perhaps the two fastest clipper ships on the ocean, the one American, the other English. I refer to the Sea Serpent, Capt. J. D. Whitmore, belonging to Grinnel, Minturn & Co. of New York, and the Fiery Cross, Capt. Dallas, of London. The latter vessel lately sailed from Hong Kong for London, and was followed in eight days by the Sea Serpent. The English vessel arrived four days in advance of the Sea Serpent only; many bets were made at Hong Kong that they would arrive even. As soon as these vessels were telegraphed in London, as having arrived in the mouth of the Thames, a return cargo was engaged, and on last Saturday they both sailed again for Hong Kong, at exactly the same hour. A large amount of money is staked on the race to China, and the captains are authorized to put their ships to the test.'

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER—INHUMAN CONDUCT OF THE SLAVER'S CREW.—On the 22d September, as H. M. S. Spitfire was steaming to windward, a brigantine, suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, was met off Aghway, Bight Benin, running to leeward, which shortly afterwards anchored at Whydah, a noted slave depot, at which place her Majesty's ship Spitfire likewise anchored. For three days the suspected vessel remained there, pretending to discharge plank and other cargo. On Sunday forenoon, Sept. 25th, the weather being thick and squally, the brigantine left Whydah, and ran to leeward. Desiring not to lose sight of her the Spitfire steamed in the same direction that afternoon, and Lieut. Chapman, having ascertained that she was not anchored at Jackin, to which place the brigantine was said to have been bound, proceeded in chase, and came up with her working off the land, on a wind, at 10 P. M. No satisfactory answer being returned when hailed, she was boarded, and proved to be the suspected vessel. The boarding officer returned apparently satisfied with the result, and with the account given by the person representing himself as the master of the vessel. Notwithstanding all this, doubts as to her honesty remained in Lieut. Chapman's mind, and there being almost a calm, he decided on steaming back to Jackin, to learn some particulars of her having been off that place, which is a noted slave station. Having ascertained early next morning that a vessel had shipped slaves there the previous afternoon, he proceeded again in chase of the brigantine, and came up with her at 10 A. M., Sept. 26th. Lieut. Chapman boarded in person, and not being satisfied with the answers given by the person supposed to be the master of the vessel, who said that he had no papers, directed the hatches to be opened, whence issued immediately the frantic cries of stifling hundreds of wretched human beings, who were huddled together in heaps, naked, regardless of sex or age. At the same time two or three of the crew leaped out of the hold, naked to the waist, and begrimed with the blood of the wretched blacks, whom they cruelly lashed into keeping silence, looking in every respect perfect demons. The flag that she unwarantably laid claim to was hauled down by one of her own crew, and the British run up, amidst the hearty cheers and joyful shouts of the rescued Africans. The vessel was found to contain 500 slaves, and was taken in tow to Whydah, and dispatched to Sierra Leone, with the slaves all healthy, for adjudication in the Prize Court at that place.

A DEFAULTER ABSCONDED WITH £10,000.—Mr Charles Hinks, Secretary to the Birmingham Temperance Society, manager of half a dozen mining and other companies, has absconded, leaving hundreds of victims to discover that he has been carrying on a wholesale system of robbery and fraud for a long series of years. Hinks, originally a working tailor, first became known in Birmingham in connexion with the temperance movement. Of the £10,000 which he has applied to his own purposes, five-sixths belonged to working-classes. There is no doubt Hinks has left England. He has left behind him a wife and family of three daughters.

HOW THE THISTLE SAVED SCOTLAND.—The following is related as the origin of the use of the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland:—When the Danes invested Scotland, they availed themselves of the pitch darkness of night to attack the Scottish forces unawares. In approaching the Scottish forces unobserved, and marching barefooted to prevent their tramp being heard, one of the Danes trod upon a large prickly thistle, and the sharp cry of pain which he instantly uttered suddenly apprised the Scots of their danger, who immediately ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with great slaughter. The thistle was thenceforward adopted as the national insignia of Scotland.

SAM SLICK ON THE GREAT EASTERN.—Judge Haliburton endorses the opinion expressed of the meritorious character of the Great Eastern's saloon. In his 'misdirected letters' in the Constitutional Press, he introduces the following conversation:—'Dove' sais I, 'this is a great ship, aint it?' 'She is big enough,' sais he, quite cool. 'Fast as the wind,' sais I. 'Well, not unlike the wind,' he said, 'onsartin and not to be depended upon.' 'Take a large cargo?' 'Yes, a prodigious heap of coals to feed her.' 'Grand speck, aint she?' 'Well, yes, a large speck on the ocean, see her at a considerable distance.' 'She will pay well, her capacity is great.' 'Perhaps so; she ought to pay well, for she has done nothing but pay out yet.' 'Where will you see such a splendid gilt saloon as that of hern?'—'Well, the House of Lords and the whiskey palace are in as good taste as that is.' 'But isn't there a splendiferous mirror in it?' 'As an ornament to an Atlantic hotel, I appreciate it first rate; for it will make every mother's son of the passengers seasick; everything will appear to be in motion, and when she rolls they will seem to be turned topsy-turvey. There is no part of the arrangement as cheap and perfect as that; their fare will cost nothing.

THE BENEZET BOY.—The Hon. Grantly Berkley has had an interview with the 'Benezet Boy,' who left in the Asia on Wednesday, for England in order to fight Tom Sayers, the English champion prize fighter. Mr. Berkeley writes to the London Field, the leading sporting and Agricultural paper as follows:—When in the United States, at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, I met Heenan, who is about to contend with Sayers for the championship of the ring. He is a magnificent specimen of a man, upwards of six feet two inches, and big enough to be champion of the heaviest weights. His limbs are moulded for strength and activity, while his manners and address are excellent and unassuming, and he must be good tempered. There is every reason why he should prove a winner; 'but' (Alas! for that little word again) 'if Heenan really stood up to me in his true attitude for defence and attack, which I suspect he did not, having a reason, perhaps, not to let an Englishman carry home its description, Sayers in less than three minutes will effect enough to gain a victory.

MISSION TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The following pastoral letter has been issued by the Archbishop of Dublin to the clergymen in his diocese:—'I wish to recommend strongly to the clergy and laity of my diocese the claim of the new mission to British Columbia, which appears to me peculiarly entitled to sympathy from the mother-country till the infant colony shall have become sufficiently well established to supply its own pastoral wants. The rapid growth of a large population of our own race, together with the presence of 75,000 native Indians, must require a supply of clergymen which the funds of our existing missionary societies cannot provide. The noble example of Miss Burdett Coutts, who has endowed the mission with the munificent grant of £25,000, deserves to be followed up with such additional aid as is required for insuring success. I shall be glad if any encouragement I can give towards so important an object should induce you to afford your co-operation to the committee which has been formed in this diocese to collect contributions during the few years the colony is dependent on external aid.—Richd. Dublin Palace, Dec. 2, 1759.'

ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.—The Bishop of London seems to have almost as odd notions of discipline as the Court-martial which convicted Major Wyse of fraud the other day in San Juan, and contented itself with punishing him with a short term of arrest, and a warning that if he continued to swindle the Government he would have to quit the service. The Bishop has had the misfortune to have in his diocese a clergyman named Bonwell, a married man with two children. The reverend gentleman met a young lady while on a visit at the house of one of his friends, fell in love with her, represented himself to be a widower with one child, and in this guise offered her his hand and was accepted. The affair had gone thus far, when it reached the Bishop's ears, who thereupon sent for Mr. Bonhell, and, to use the words of his Lordship's counsel at the legal inquiry which has since taken place, administered a severe reprimand, which he hoped would cause him to behave better in future.' The upshot of the matter was that the young lady was betrayed by her reverend lover, and the consequent exposure has led to a commission of inquiry under the Church-Discipline act. We presume they are few people, either in England or here, who have heard of the story, who will not be pained to learn that a dignitary of the Church of England considers a deliberate lie, told by a clergyman, and involving the repudiation of his lawful wife, for the express purpose of securing the affections and poisoning the happiness of another woman, and involving her in scandal and disgrace, and offence sufficiently punished by a 'severe reprimand,' and no disqualification for the continued performance of his sacred duties. When a man in the position of the Bishop of London begins to look upon scandal with greater horror than on crime, the lapse from discipline and good manners on the part of those who acknowledge his authority, can hardly be considered very surprising.

A Cincinnatti paper has the following item:—'MOVEMENT IN FLOUR.—RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The Grand Trunk Railway in Canada is making a desperate effort to compete with the routes through the United States for the carriage of freight from the West and South-west to the seaboard. We learn that the managers have just entered into contract with parties in St. Louis to take 30,000 barrels of flour from the latter place to Boston at $1 per barrel.'

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—A late English paper says that an ancient piece of ordnance has recently been accidentally discovered in the river Medway, near Chatham Dockyard. The cannon was found embedded in the mud, and was with some difficulty raised to the surface, and removed for the purpose of being examined, in order to discover its age. It is of iron, and when discovered had three shots in it, believed to be twelve pound balls. An opinion has been expressed which is somewhat favored by the appearance and shape of the gun, that it belonged to one of the men-of-war burnt in the Medway in the reign of Charles II., when the Dutch fleet, under De Ruyter, sailed up the river as far as Upnor Castle, opposite the dockyard, and burnt several English vessels of war then lying in the Medway.

SUCCESSFUL CASE OF TRANSFUSION.—An operation of this kind was very successfully performed in Kilmarnock on Sunday last. The patient, a woman in the prime of life, had become completely exhausted from loss of blood. She was so weak, in fact, that pulsation, was at times imperceptible; and her whole aspect was so very alarming, that the medical gentlemen in attendance gave up all hopes of her recovery. At this critical moment, it occurred to them that the only means by which life could be saved would be by the transfusion of blood. The friends were not only willing but anxious that any means should be adopted to secure her recovery, and at once agreed to what was proposed. Blood having been obtained from the arm of a friend, a vein in the patient's arm was opened, and the fluid injected into her system. The most cheering results were immediately manifested, and sanguine hopes entertained of her ultimate recovery. These, we [Ayrshire Express] are glad to state, have not been disappointed; because, since the operation, she has continued to improve rapidly, and is now considered beyond the reach of danger. This, so far as we can learn, is the first time that such an operation has been performed in Ayrshire; and it is satisfactory to think that we have in our town medical gentlemen capable of performing it. The success attending this case shows the propriety of every medical gentleman providing himself with the requisite apparatus, as there can be no doubt that if it was more frequently used, many valuable lives would be saved.—[Scotch Thistle.

THE TEA TREE IN INDIA.—Mr. Henry Mann, an enterprising gentleman who left China about five years ago, has introduced the tea tree to Southern India, having formed a plantation on the Neilgherries, which is now flourishing. The Madras Government has lately published an interesting report upon the subject. The plantation is situated above 2½ miles above Coonoor, at an elevation of 6,000 feet, with an exposure to the north-east, and contains about 6,000 plants. The ground occupied is about four acres. The plantation is on a slope. The forest land is found most suitable for the plants. It now only remains to test the leaf and to procure skilled manufacturers. This the Government were asked to do by the Conservator of Forests, but the application has been refused on the grounds of the inexpediency of Government interference with private enterprise. The importation of skilled manufacturers on speculation will not probably be ventured upon by any private individual for many years. The cultivation of tea in the hill districts of India seems to be spreading fast, and as these are the localities recommended for European colonization, we may yet see India rivalling China in this trade, and sturdy Anglo-Saxon pickers depicted on the tea chests instead of almond-eyed, long tailed men of China.—[Bengal Hurkaru.

Hypnotism, or the art of producing sleep, is just now all the rage in Paris. Everybody is putting everybody else to sleep, and that too, without the aid of chloroform or alcohol. The modus operandi consists in placing a small, brilliant object before the eyes of the person upon whom the experiment is to be made, a few inches before the root of the nose, so that the patient cannot regard it without squinting. The eyes being fixed upon this object, the pupils immediately commence contracting, but soon afterward dilate, and in from one to five minutes a state of catalepsy is produced, so that the limbs of the patient, being raised or bent in any position, remain fixed as they are placed. Under this extraordinary influence, which appears to partake of the nature of that phenomena known amongst us as biology, surgical operations of the most painful and delicate kind have been performed. The discovery, it seems, is not a new one, having been made some eighteen years since by a Scotch surgeon, named Braid, who wrote a book upon the subject, entitled 'Neurypnology, or the Rationale of Nervous Sleep, Considered in Relation to Animal Magnetism,' but the subject, it seems, became 'hypnotised.'

A CANADIAN IN THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.—At the general election lately held in the Province of Victoria, Alexander Keefer, Esq., a Canadian barrister, was returned by a majority of upwards of 500 votes over his opponent, as one of the members for the district of which Beechworth is the capital. Mr. Keefer, who is now attending to his legislative duties at Melbourne, is, we believe, the first and only native of Canada who has become a member of Parliament in Australia.

THE AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

Pesth, Dec. 2.

'The mysterious disappearance of the Greek Bishop of Munkacs—Mgr. Popovics by name—continues to excite painful interest among all classes of the population; and no wonder that it does so, for it really is not a small matter for a reverend, pious, and beloved prelate to be dragged from his family and flock by Austrian functionaries without reason assigned, and to be carried no one is allowed to know where, and to be treated no one can tell how. By this act of high-handed power Austria has, it is true, demonstrated to the world the contempt in which she holds the Hungarians, and the scorn with which she can trample on their rights; but, at the same time, she has augmented the bitterness which fills every Hungarian heart, and that bitterness will, we may be sure, some day or other, nerve the Hungarian hand to daring deeds.

Naturally feeling more indignant than the rest of the people at the kidnapping of their venerable Bishop, the members of the Greek community of Munkacs have adopt- the singular but energetic resolution of sending a deputation to the Emperor of Russia! to entreat him, as the acknowledged head of the Greek religion, not to allow a Greek prelate to be so scandalously wronged by the Papist Hapsburgs. The Czar, however, I apprehend, can do nothing more than express sympathy with the victim and indignation against his oppressors. But, nevertheless, the fact of his being solemnly appealed to is of great moral weight. In another point of view als this incident is of serious importance, for does it not show that the hearts of the Hungarians must be completely alienated from the Hapsburgs when an appeal against an act of their agents is presented, not at Vienna, but at St. Petersburg?

'It was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Szathmar, one Haas by name, who disregardful of his sacred calling, descended to the baseness of, with his own hand, arresting Bishop Popovics—and he did so, too, under the pretext of paying him a friendly visit. This Mgr. Haas was previously disliked exceedingly, on account of his being the only Hungarian prelate devoted to Austria, but since his recent act he is held in perfect execration, and even the most superstitious members of his own flock are crying 'Anathema!' on him. It is absolutely impossible that he can long continue to withstand the obloquy which is heaped on him; and, accordingly, we expect every day to hear that, either by his own free will or in obedience to orders from Rome he has retired to a monastery.

"Every day some incident is occurring to show the national spirit which now animates the Hungarians. Four days back the deputation which was sent by the Academy of Pesth to attend the opening of the Transylvanian Museum, at Klausenberg, arrived at Grosswardein; and, though it consisted entirely of quiet scientific men, returning from a quiet scientific mission, the population of Grosswardein (which, by the way, is second in number and importance to that of Pesth) took advantage of its presence to make a national demonstration. They flocked in crowds to meet the deputation, and hailed it with enthusiastic acclamations; and they did this because they thought it to regard it as for the time the representative of the nation. They even projected a grand torchlight procession after nightfall in its honor; but the Austrian authorities, frightened out of their wits by what had already taken place, peremptorily forbade it.

"The Hungarian regi