WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Wanted

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Ontario Street, Kingston.

Dec. 13th, 1859. 292.

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

A BONUS
To New Subscribers to the British Whig.

THE new Postage Law having seriously damaged the circulation of all Canadian Newspapers, the Daily and Weekly British Whig included, we hereby offer, as a bonus to all new Subscribers of 1860, who pay for either newspaper, one year's copy of the 'New York Family Pictorial.'

British Whig Office,
Dec. 19th, 1859. }

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—VILLAINY AT WORK.—As a precaution against being poisoned by the counterfeits of these renowned preparations, see that on every leaf of the books of directions enclosing the boxes and pots, the words, 'Holloway, New York and London,' are impressed in the form of a water-mark, distinguishable when the paper is held up to the light. The aggregate of cures of indigestion, bowel complaint, fever and ague, remittent fever, eruptions, ulcers, contusions, rheumatism, etc., achieved by these preparations during 1857, exceeds by one hundred per cent. that of any former years. The demand in this country has increased enormously during the same period. 12

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1860.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

E. C., New York; S. F. & Co., Boston; H., N., Montreal; L. D. M. et G. E., Toronto; R. J., Ottawa; P. M., Bongard's Corners; M. T. H., Quebec; C. C., Portland, Me.; W. B., Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Sackville, Jan. 16.

The R. M. Steamship Europa, from Liverpool Dec. 31st, via Queenstown, Jan. 1st, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. The line not being in working order, the news had to be Expressed to this place, but owing to the Express riders waiting some hours at Halifax, in the hope that the wires might resume operation, it did not arrive here till 4 o'clock this morning. The news is of considerable importance.

The steamship Jura, for New York direct, was to leave Liverpool at about the same time as the Europa. The steamer Edinburgh, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th. The steamship Fulton, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 30th. The steamer Persia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The date for the meeting of the European Congress seems as yet doubtful. It was vaguely reported that Austria, Spain, and Naples will not send plenipotentiaries unless the Pope be represented, regarding which doubts have startled. Russia rejects the programme advocated in the recent French pamphlet, 'Le Pape et le Congress.' It was rumored that there were serious differences in the French Cabinet. The rumored threatened withdrawal of the Pope's Nuncio from Paris is officially denied.

A new boat had capsized in the Mersey, at Liverpool, and 22 lives were lost.

The Paris Bourse had fallen 1 per cent, but the decline was partially recovered, & rentes closed on the 30th at 69¼ a 10.

The Austrian journals were engaged in denouncing the pamphlet 'Le Pape et le Congress, and the Vienna Gazette says it is a direct menace for Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Macaulay died in London on the 28th of December, of disease of the heart, after a fortnight's illness. He was only 59 years old, and as he was never married his title becomes extinct.

The official Board of Trade investigation into the loss of the steamer Indian was progressing at Liverpool. The official report of the Board of Trade on the loss of the West India mail steamer Paramatta casts blame on Capt. Bayston.

The wife of Smith Bannerman ran off with the Rev. A. W. Greene, Curate of the parish where the parties resided. The lady has property in her own right amounting to £400,000.

It was reported at Paris that Guizot was engaged on a pamphlet upon the temporal powers of the Pope.

The Paris Pays publishes an article by Garnier de Sassagnac on the pamphlet, in which it is asserted that the pamphlet has been wrongly interpreted by the press. It says the pamphlet does not propose to deprive the Pope of legations, but advises his Holiness to submit to the present state of things, and proclaims the necessity of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope.

The Council of Ministers have resolved upon not giving any official denial to the pamphlet.

It was stated that Prince Napoleon will shortly be appointed Grand Admiral.

ITALY.

The Milan Gazette announces that the ex-Duke of Modena had advanced with his troops towards the frontier of Modena. Part of his army was already at a frontier town.

Col. Cadagan, military attache to the British legation at Piedmont, had been ordered to the head quarters of Gen. Fanti, at Bologna. This is regarded at Turin as a new proof of the interest taken by Great Britain in Central Italy.

The Ministry of Finance at Rome has been compelled to sell the consolidated funds to an amount double that previously stated, 2,000,000 francs, in order to meet financial pressures.

SPAIN.

There is nothing important relative to the war in Morocco. The Spanish squadron left Algesiras on the 28th; destination unknown.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna letters say that Austrian statesmen are beginning to see the impossibility of restoring the Italian dukes, and were almost reconciled to the idea of Central Italy organization.

It was reported that the chief of the aristocratic party engaged in office have resolved to serve without pay, in order to lighten public burdens.

INDIA.

Calcutta mails of the 22nd of November have reached England, but the news anticipated by the last Bombay mail. There are telegrams however from Calcutta to the 12th of December, at which date no material variation in exchange had taken place.

Sir Hugh Grant had arrived in Calcutta to organize the Indian expedition to China.

Breadstuffs.—Markets dull but steady. Provisions dull.

Consols 99¾ a 99⅞.

Washington, Jan. 14th.

In the House of Representatives, a sharp and ill tempered conversation passed between Mr. Smith of Virginia, and Mr Bingham of Ohio, the latter defending various positions of Helper's book, and Mr. Smith retorting with his accustomed presumptious insolence. Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, (Am.) subsequently spoke in defence of his votes for Mr. Gilmer, and justifying his fellow partisans for their refusal to sustain an Administration candidate. Other Southern Americans participated in the debate which followed, responding to the attacks of Mr. Leake, of Virginia, and others of the Democratic side. Ex-Gov. Pennington, of New-Jersey, eventually obtained the floor, and after some remarks in condemnation of the course of debate, moved that the House proceed to vote upon the Speakership; that when it should adjourn it be until Monday, and that on Monday it should choose a Speaker from the two candidates having the highest number of votes on the last ballot of Friday. The motion was met by a question of order, and without act on the House adjourned.

Market Fees.

The people of Toronto are directing their attention to the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of exacting market-fees, with a view of abolishing them. Whether the new Toronto Council will have common sense enough to carry out such a good and bold idea, remains to be seen. In order that the good folks of Kingston may see the argument for the aforesaid abolishing, we take from the Colonist the following:

"We allude to the subject of the fees charged upon all who bring produce for sale to our markets. That the imposition of these fees is in direct opposition to every true principle of political economy, few will deny. It is in fact protection reversed; it is a bonus paid by our citizens to drive trade away from their own doors, and to raise the price of the commodities upon which they depend for subsistence. If a direct tax of this kind is necessary, it would be far more reasonable to levy it upon those who frequent the market to purchase, than upon those who go there to sell. The buyers undoubtedly have to pay the amount in either case, directly or indirectly, and therefore it would be better to collect it from them in the first place, than by levying it upon the sellers to throw an obstacle in the way of their bringing their produce and their business to the city. A tax imposed in this way benefits nobody. It does not, like a protective duty, promote any branch of trade. On the contrary, it is an impediment to all. It annoys the seller, and compels him to raise the price which the buyer has to pay, in order that he may remunerate himself for a loss, which, upon no principle, can he be called upon to undergo. And not only does it thus directly affect the price of the articles offered, but, by inducing the farmer to go elsewhere with his produce, it reduces the supply, and, of course, enhances its value. Besides which, every producer kept out of the market by such an impost is a customer lost to the city tradesmen, and the fee that he is called upon to pay is so much out of the money which he has to invest in purchases for himself and his family. It can, however, be scarcely necessary to multiply arguments upon such a very simple matter, which is within the comprehension of every one. There is no doubt that the abolition of the market fees would be beneficial to all classes, and we trust that the new Council will not lose such a favorable opportunity of serving their fellow citizens, and establishing their own reputation for intelligence and foresight.

Another Insurrectionist Sentenced to be Hanged in Virginia.

Jerry, a slave, belonging to Col. Francis M'Cormick, of Clark County, Va., was tried in that county last week on a charge of plotting and conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection. The Conservator has the following report of the case:—

The prisoner, with another negro man, was at work, in his master's field, when the witness, Mr. Chamblin, a white man, who was a stranger to them, happened to pass that way. Entering into conversation with the negroes, at first without any particular motive, he inquired who was their master, where he was, how many negroes he had, and how many colored men.

These questions were answered with so much alacrity by the man Jerry, who seemed so willing to communicate the facts, that the white man became suspicious, and finally asked him what he thought of the Harper's Ferry affair? Jerry replied that he was glad to hear of it. 'Why were you not there?' asked the witness. 'Because I did not know exactly where to go,' was the reply.—'Would you have gone if you had known?' 'Yes; and I have four sons that would have followed me. I would be ready to go at any time.' And then turning to the other negro, he added, 'would you not go, too?' To this the other negro assented, and asked the witness if he was one of Brown's men, which being answered in the affirmative, 'Yes,' added Jerry, 'he is going about letting us know.' He then told the witness where he would find other negroes to talk with on the subject, stating that the patrol was out and would not let them (the negroes) go from one place to another without a pass. He said there had been some burnings since the patrol commenced, and that 'we will keep on burning until they are stopped.'

About ten days afterwards the same witness went back for the purpose of eliciting more facts from the prisoner. He was gladly received by Jerry, who recognized him, and told him that there had been more burnings since he last saw him; stating that the patrol had not been out that week, and that he and others had made a plot the night before to burn the house of Daniel H. Sowers in the dark of the moon. At that juncture Mr. Alfred Castleman appeared in sight, passing along the road, and Jerry commenced abusing him most violently to the witness, stating that he intended to burn him out himself; that he had been to Berryville the Sunday before to get matches, but could not get any. [It was proved by another witness that Jerry was in Berryville the other Sunday.] They were then joined by the previous negro, Joe, and the conversation turned upon John Brown, then in jail under sentence of death, and the possibility of rescuing him—Joe remarking that he had heard that an army was coming on to take him out of jail 'and if we join them we can take him out;' to which the prisoner (Jerry) assented, provided they could stop the patrol as they could get about.

The court, composed of five magistrates after hearing able arguments from both sides, and duly considering the evidence and arguments, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of plotting and conspiring to excite slaves to rebel and make insurrection, and appointed Friday, the 17th day of February next, for his execution; at the same time strongly recommending him to the mercy of the executive.

Mr. Chamblin, the witness in this case, is a non-slaveholder.

Jim, the other slave of Col. McC. above referred to, was ordered to be sold out of the State.

DOMESTIC.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND STABS HIS WIFE'S ADMIRER.—A stabbing affray, resulting it is said in a fit of jealousy, occurred in Toronto last evening about seven o'clock. The assailant was a man named David Johnson, who lately kept a tavern on Queen Street, near Good's foundry, and the injured party a young fellow of the name of William Carson, in the employment of Messrs Worthington Bros. It appears that the parties met on the street last night about the hour mentioned, when a quarrel arose between them, Johnson accusing the other, who is a simple man, with being on terms of intimacy with his wife, too close to be agreeable or endurable. Carson denied the soft impeachment, and one word brought on another until several blows were exchanged. Johnson, who probably considered his wrongs too great to admit of the further existence of the 'disturber of his peace,' drew a knife, and after aiming a blow at the hated object before him, took to his heels and fled. The thrust inflicted a wound in the fleshy part of the arm, from which the blood flowed copiously. He managed to walk, however, to the house of Dr. McIlmurray, who bandaged the limb, and otherwise ministered to the relief of the injured man. The wound is not a very serious one. Sergeant-Major Ferris having been apprised of the sanguinary occurrence, immediately ordered out a couple of policemen to scour the city in search of Johnson. Their efforts in this direction were, however, fruitless; the enraged husband was non est. The constables at length gave up the search, but renewed endeavors will be made to capture the offender.—[Leader.

THREE HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED.—Three persons were on Monday evening arrested in this city, by Constable Fletcher, on a charge of horse-stealing. Their names are Robert Shafer, Byron Doane, and John E. Moore. The facts of the case, if we believe the story of Shafer, are these. On Monday last, Doane and Moore engaged Shafer to carry off the horse from the premises of a Mr. Calvin Russ, near Sparta, in the Township of Yarmouth, promising Shafer ten dollars for his trouble. He received orders to bring the animal to this city, when on his arrival, he would be met by the other two, and the horse taken in charge. As per agreement, he rode the animal to London, arriving here the same evening; but failing to meet his cronies according to agreement, he concluded to get rid of his burden, and consequently sold it to Mr. Michael Moran, of this city, for a due bill for four dollars payable one day after date. The owner, in the meantime, missing his property, and having obtained a clue to the route it had taken, hastened at once to this place, and immediately acquainted the police with the circumstance. The result was, Shafer was by some means soon after arrested when he told his story, and gave a description of the other two, who, after some little delay, were also secured, having arrived here during the afternoon by train.—[London Prototype.

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING.—A great amount of excitement has been created in this our quiet village of Almonte, for the last two weeks, on account of the sudden and peculiar death of a woman by the name of Leonard. It was supposed, from the symptoms which appeared during her illness, that she had been poisoned, or that the bad treatment of her husband had hastened her death. The case was decided on Friday last, when Dr. Mostyn, acting under the information of a magistrate, proceeded to disinter the body and hold an inquest. The evidence showed plainly she had been ill used by her husband when he was the worse of liquor, so much so that when she got him away to Perth, on Monday the 19th ult., she ran away from him to a friend's, by the name of Granger. The executors of her late husband's will (D. Galbraith, Esq., and Mr. E. Nicholson) having some business to transact with her, went to see her on Tuesday the 20th, and when they got to Granger's she was dying, not having lived more than fifteen or twenty minutes after they went in. Both Mr. Galbraith and Nicholson stated to the jury that when they saw how she was affected, they had a suspicion it was poison; or, from the information they had received of the manner she had been used by her husband, that that was the cause. Mrs. Granger, in her evidence, said the deceased had taken, on Tuesday evening the 20th ult., a dose of Morse's pills; that in about an hour after she took them the bad symptoms commenced, and in two hours she was dead. At the post mortem examination disease of the heart and liver was discovered, and several abrasions of the mucous coat of the stomach. The opinion of the medical witness was, that from the diseased condition of the organs, particularly the heart, the deceased had been in a very precarious state of health; that she had taken, a short time before her death, some irritating substance—perhaps food, but more probably medicine—which was the immediate cause of her death. The jury, after deliberating for about an hour, brought in the following verdict:—'That the deceased, Ann Leonard, came to her death from taking into her stomach some irritating substance, such as food or medicine, while her body was in a precarious and diseased state, from bad treatment and other causes.—[Carleton Place Herald.

MACADAMIZED ROADS.—The County Council of the County of Carleton seems determined to place the Roads throughout the County in a condition consonant with the reputation of the Metropolitan County of Canada.—At the late sessions of that corporation it was resolved, 'That 94 miles of Macadamized Road be constructed in this County, to be completed in four years from the first of October, next ensuing, viz—from the city of Ottawa to the village of Metcalfe, says 20 miles—from George Bell's in Nepean to Amprior 32 miles; from Toll-gate No 1 on the Bytown and Nepean Macadamized Road through Nepean, North Gower and Marlborough to Burrits' Rapids 28 miles; from Richmond to the village of Ashton 12 miles; and two miles from Richmond on the Marlborough Road, and that the sum of $50,000 be raised by Debentures for the purpose of building the same.

A most reckless assertion—no new thing—was made by the Toronto Grit newspaper the other day. Under the head 'New Appointment,' in its big type, is said, 'We observe that Mr. James McNider has been appointed examiner, warehouse keeper at Montreal. We were told, sometime ago, that there would be no new appointments in the revenue department—that when deaths or resignations took place, vacancies would be filled by the promotion of old employees. It was only a coalition promise, made to be broken. Additions to the expenditure are going on as fast as ever.' Now, the facts are that Mr. McNider, the father, was examining warehouse keeper at Montreal, and Mr. McNider, the son, assistant ditto. Mr. McNider, senior, died, and Mr. McNider, junior, was appointed in his stead. And on the general subject of additions to the expenditure, it will be found when the time comes that great reductions have been made. It is sincerely to be hoped that the ministry will be tried on such questions as this, and assailed by miserable 'No Popery' and 'All Corruption' cries, without any proofs of delinquency.

The condition of the Negro population of this Province has lately commanded much attention from the Upper Canada newspapers, in consequence of remarks on the subject by the New York Herald, and a commissioner sent by the proprietor of that journal to enquire into the state and prospects of the fugitive slaves from the Union who have settled in Western Canada. It is admitted on all hands that much poverty and misery prevail in the African settlements there, a fact, considering the antecedents of the parties alluded to, cannot create much surprise, and ought to cause regret rather than indignation. It is not perhaps necessary to enquire whether mistakes have been committed by the friends of the Africans in the mode of settling them in isolated communities, where they are deprived of the example of a race more advanced in the arts of civilization; the evil lies deeper than that. Canada is not a country for the negro to thrive in; he is a product of the South, in which alone he can hope to flourish and come to maturity. But this is a topic which requires no argument, as all analogy and experience prove its truth. In British North America, the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of planting the blacks in a northern climate, has already been made manifest, as well as to the extent to which they degenerate. After the war of 1812, a large number of slaves accompanied the British army from the United States, and a considerable portion of them were settled in the neighborhood of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where a miserable remnant of them still continue. Notwithstanding all that was done for them by the local and Imperial Governments, they have sunk to a state of degradation second only to that of most of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of large towns. But this is a sore subject, and we willingly drop it. We fully agree with a contemporary that, both for the sake of our colored population and of the country generally, this question ought to be taken up by the Government and legislature, and that, too, at the ensuing Session of Parliament. The remedy undoubtedly is to enable the fugitives who have sought and shall hereafter seek an asylum in this Province, to remove to the West Indies and other British colonies, where they are certain to become far more useful citizens than they can ever hope to be amid the snows of Canada. There they would be at home; here, we fear they cannot be.

SLIPPING THE HALTER.—Three municipalities, Colborne, Hope and Port Hope feeling unwilling to comply with the provision of Mr. Galt's Act passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament, which requires the levying of the five cents in the dollar, for the liquidation of the Municipal Loan Fund, $400,000, have shirked the burden by not laying this tax at all, the consequence is, that several others have refused to pay what they have raised. This places the business affairs of the Counties in a very awkward state; the Treasurer being unable to pay any orders drawn on him for the paying of jurors, county officers, or for any other purposes whatever, until each municipality has paid the five per cent. This will render the duties of the Warden and Council rather more difficult than usual. The Warden has been directed to take proceedings against the defaulters. What the result may be 'tis impossible to say.

SUICIDE OF A MONEY-LENDER.—Nathan Moser, a well-known money-lender, lately resident in London, and who recently left to avoid the consequences which would be likely to ensue for having fired a pistol at a man near the One-Horse Tavern, has committed suicide. It appears that, after leaving Canada, he made his way to California, and was there robbed of his valuables, and otherwise ill-treated. The loss of his treasure was too much for him. His idols had deserted him, and life having no charms for him, apart from its connexion with gold, he cut his throat to escape from present misery. Poor Nathan! The hard taskmaster fell at last under the load of his own imposing.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

A SLAVE ANECDOTE.—A little less than a year ago, an English gentleman and his family went to spend some months in South Carolina for his health. On their return to the North in the Spring, they stopped on their way at the residence of a British Consul. He was at that time boarding at a hotel. A conversation arose on slavery. 'Sir,' said the landlord, 'the slaves have an easy time, a very easy time. I have a slave woman in my house whom I keep well and feed well, and who has done little or no labor of any kind for the six years I have owned her.' 'That is very liberal of you, Sir,' replied the English gentleman. 'Are such cases common?' 'O, yes, very common.' The next day the wife of the English gentleman was spending a little time in the sitting-room of the wife of the landlord. While there a young, good-looking mulatto woman came in, appearing languid, and complaining of being sick.

Her mistress accosted her sharply, saying, 'What's the matter now, Phillis; are you going to stop having children?' 'Indeed, I hope so, missus; I would rather die than have any more,' replied the girl. 'Phillis,' said the mistress, 'don't let me hear you talk in that way. If you stop having children, I will sell you to go South at once.' The slave left the room in tears. 'Is that girl married?' 'No answered the landlady. 'How long have you owned her?' 'Five or six years,' replied the landlady. 'How many children has she had since you bought her?' 'Four,' replied the landlady. 'All living?' 'All: fine, fat, and healthy.' The landlord subsequently disclosed the fact that this was his breeding woman, bought and kept for the purpose, and the one to whom he alluded as having an 'easy time.' Her children had different fathers, chosen with reference to their stock qualities by the owner of the girl. She had been made to produce a child in almost every year since she had been purchased; and the landlord professed to be getting boys and girls, by his judicious system of crossing, equal to any in the State, and which would bring him the very highest prices. In what way the girl was coerced into this diabolical arrangement, we have seen by the interview in the sitting-room.—[Tribune.

EXECUTION OF PATRICK MAURE.—Newmark, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860.—Patrick Maude, who was sentenced to death on the 24th of October for the murder of his sister in May last, was executed in the jail building to-day, on the same scaffold on which James McMahon was executed just one year ago. The condemned was brought out, and spoke for half an hour. It was in part incoherent. He asserted that he was neither a fool, an idiot, a maniac, nor an ignorant man, but a poor, hard working man. He tried to use history to show that witchcraft and necromancy controlled all our institutions. He would sooner die than suffer imprisonment. His voice was loud and clear, without the slightest indication of fear. He concluded by a brief and earnest prayer to God to have mercy and pity on him, and at the same time vent all his relations with vengeance, calling them the authors of his miseries. On concluding, he quietly surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and at 11:45 o'clock, he was swung off, dying quickly, and with but slight struggles. After hanging about half an hour, the body was let down and delivered to his wife.

A man formerly of New York, was sentenced to be hung on the 20th of December, at Louisville, Ky. He was first tried and convicted of manslaughter, but on appeal of his Counsel he was granted a new trial, when he was convicted of murder. He appealed on the ground that he could not be convicted of murder because the former trial he had been convicted of a lower offence, but his appeal was overruled. The case is a strange one, and probably without parallel in the history of criminal trials.

A Rare Chance for Investment.

The estate of Glen-Logie, in the Township of Pittsburgh, at present offered for sale, and the advertisement of which, with full particulars, will be found elsewhere, is unquestionably one of the most valuable properties not only in the neighborhood of Kingston, but in the province at large. As a suburban residence it is unrivalled, being only a quarter of an hour's drive from the City; while its situation on the flanks of the St. Lawrence, commanding a view of the Thousand Islands and the ever-varying scenery of that majestic and picturesque river, make it questionable if there is one spot in the world which surpasses it in natural beauty.

The Glen-Logie Estate was selected by the late Major Logie, from all the lands of Upper Canada, when the country was comparatively a wilderness, recommended to him by the fertility of its soil and the surpassing beauty of the location. And here he erected the hospitable mansion where, for many years, by the warmth of his reception and the beauties of the surrounding scenery, the gallant old gentleman attracted round his numerous friends. Major Logie, it is well known, laid out large sums of money in improving and beautifying the property, and bringing the land into the high state of cultivation it is in at present, more, we believe, than the entire price asked by the present proprietor for the estate; so that when we consider the large amount of land (nearly 400 acres), the complete and substantial dwelling and outhouses, the fertility of the land, the facilities for pleasure and amusement by boating, fishing, shooting, together with the romantic scenery by land and water, we acknowledge that we have seldom known a property offered for sale (certainly not in Canada), which held out more tempting advantages for investment. For a gentleman's residence its superiority is so apparent that we need say nothing on that head, but even as a speculation the prospects are very tempting, to any one having money to invest; for the neighborhood of the Glen-Logie Estate has already attracted attention abroad, and there is no doubt the lands for many miles down the river bank, will, ere long, command a heavy price for gentlemen's residences. It is worthy also of particular note, that a fine macadamized road (the Kingston and Gananoque) runs directly through the estate, affording a pleasant drive about the neighboring country, and easy access to the city. Altogether, we repeat, this is, without doubt, an opportunity rarely met with, for a person who wishes to retire from the turmoils of business, and enjoy fresh country air and scenery, without depriving himself and family of the advantages of a city neighborhood and society, to secure what he wants, and at the same time make an investment of his money, in a manner which cannot fail to return cent. per cent. in a few years.

Warning to Physicians.

A DOCTOR COWHIDED FOR KISSING—STATEMENTS OF THE LADY AND OF WITNESSES TO THE PUNISHMENT.

A spicy bit of scandal has been in circulation for the last few days relative to the cowhiding and flouring of a Brooklyn physician by the husband of a lady patient whom he treated in an unprofessional manner while making a call. The subjoined statement of Mrs. Ewing, the lady in question, which appears in the Brooklyn Times, will satisfy all who doubt the truth of the story:

Mr. Editor: I was surprised on Monday on taking up your paper to see an account of a very unpleasant affair which had occurred at my residence a few days before. True, no names were mentioned, but the affair soon became the town talk, and almost every one knew it had reference to Dr. S——and myself. Then his statement in your paper of Wednesday, so absurd and incorrect, adding 'insult to injury,' demands a true version of the case from me.

My husband has been sick for some time past, but not under the charge of Dr. Smith till about three weeks ago. On the 21 of December he returned from Florida where he had been since the first of October. About two weeks after returning Dr. Smith commenced to doctor him for, as he stated the complaint to be, neuralgia. He came six or seven days in succession, when he left it off, coming every other day, until the Thursday before New-Year's. On this day, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he came into my father's house, on the second floor of which I live, passing right up stairs. I was alone in my apartments, in my kitchen; my husband was lying in the room adjoining, sleeping under the influence of a composing powder. The Doctor had to pass through this room to get to the kitchen. He came upon me suddenly. I was startled and uttered an exclamation of surprise. The Doctor said, 'I see this man is asleep.' Then I went with him to the side of my husband's bed, and the doctor felt of his pulse. My husband did not awake. Dr. S. then went into the parlor and warmed his hands over the fire in the grate. I followed him, and supposed he was going to wake my husband after warming his hands as he usually did. I asked him what he thought of my husband's head? He made answer that he had an excellent pulse. He asked how my mother was? (he had been doctoring her previously;) I told him so well as to be able to go over to New-York this afternoon. He then went back to my husband's bedside again and put his hand on his face. I told him that I thought Mr. Ewing's memory was getting worse, (an effect of his disease was that he could not remember more than ten or fifteen minutes at a time.) He says, 'Do you?' I replied, 'Yes, for I am with him all the time, and I notice him more than those who are not.' He then went again to the front parlor and stood by the mantle. I followed him, supposing he was going, and was not going to say something about my husband, which he didn't say in the room for fear of waking him. Then he put his arm around my waist, and kissed me. I told him I allowed no such insult from any one. He said he meant it in pure friendship. I told him I thought it poor friendship for a physician. I asked him if he was going to do anything for my husband's head, and if I should wake him. He replied, 'No, don't wake him,' and that his head was his principal trouble, but that he might live for years with it. I went in by the bedside. He followed me, took hold of my arm and ran his hand up under my sleeve, feeling of my arm. I took it from him, when he put his arm around my waist, which I threw off, and said, 'Dr. S——, leave me alone.' He said, 'You enjoy married life, and I like to have sprees with married women once and a while.' I told him he could have no spree with me, and he said that 'he did like to feel of plump young wives.' I pushed him from me so hard that he went against the wall so forcibly as to shake the ornaments on the mantle. He said: 'I know, Mrs. Ewing, that sometimes people do things they don't want people to know, but as long as we don't tell it, what need we care?' I then told him he had outrageously insulted me. 'What do you think my husband would say if he knew this?' 'Well he replied, 'we won't tell him,' 'Dr. S——,' I said, 'you are the last man I should ever thought this of; you a married man with a family, and I a virtuous woman with a husband lying asleep in the same room.' Much more was said by him, of a nature too obscene to relate, the amount of which was that he made improper proposals to me. When he found I would not submit to him he said, 'Well, I know, Mrs. Ewing, no respectable woman would own up to doing anything wrong.' He came up again to me. I pushed him from me as hard as I could. 'Why,' said he, 'your eyes look as if they spit fire.' I answered, 'They do spit fire at you, for such an outrageous insult I never had from any one!' Then he took his hat and gloves, left some powders, and went out of the room, saying that he would call again Saturday, to all of which I said nothing. Shortly after I went into the front parlor to see if he had gone. Not seeing him I turned around and was going back when he caught my head, and kissed me. I threw him off the best I could, told him to begone, and he went without saying a word. My husband is suffering with a slight aberration of the brain, and had to have composing powders to make him sleep. I did not scream, for I feared that if I awoke him, what he would certainly do when he saw what was going on, would result injuriously to his brain. Had it not been for this I should have punished the villain, as he deserved, on the spot. Besides I had already thought of a severe chastisement at his next visit.

When my mother came in, I told her all, and asked her advice. She recommended that nothing be said about it, but that we be in readiness for him when he came again. I accordingly bought a good strong cowhide, and a paper of flour, and prepared myself with another large horse-whip, in case the smaller one gave out. I likewise invited some persons to be present at the cowhiding. Saturday he did not come, nor until I sent word to him that I wished to see him, on Wednesday night. Thursday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he came sneaking in the basement door, a thing he never did before, and made his way up stairs to where I was. He said, 'Does Mr. Isaac Ewing live here?' I told him he was in the basement; to go down in the parlor and I would call him. My mother was there. I went down and accused him of insulting me. 'How's that,' 'Sit down and I will tell you.' I told him and he denied it. I said, 'Doctor, do you dare deny it? Remember I am a virtuous woman, and my affidavit will be taken before a doctor's.' He said, 'I know that; now don't be in a hurry.' I then told over before my mother, and in the hearing of four others, all that he had said and done, which he acknowledged, and humbly apologized for it. I told him, 'No; your apologies I don't regard; I throw them at my feet. I am now going to make my resentment.' Then I applied the butt of the cowhide on him, he putting up his arm to defend his head. I tried to lash him in the face, and he covered it with his hands. I beat them till he put them under his arms, and rose to his feet. He sat still for about three minutes, pale and trembling, merely saying, 'Are you crazy?' He tried to get hold of me, when I said 'Dr. S——, don't you put your hands on me. Here are plenty of witnesses. Then he took his hat, or cap, and said, 'Let me get out.' I went to the front door, opened it, and tried to get him out, as I wished to whip him down the stoop. He would not go out that way, and turned down the basement stairs. I told him to leave the house, and never come in it again. At this time my sister threw the flour on him, and he puffed hard to clear it from his face. We could not help his going down stairs and out the basement door, but I whipped him severely as he was going out of the yard.

In regard to the 'enormous' doctor bill: He visited my sick child last Fall about fifteen times. When I went South in October, I requested him to hand in his bill, as I wished to settle it. He said, No, it was but a trifle; he didn't want it, and wouldn't do it. I insisted, but could not get it. This, with the visits to my husband during the last three weeks, is all that I owe for. This would have been paid before, had he allowed it.

This is a correct statement of facts:

HARRIET E. EWING,
No. 91 North Fifth-street.

The following is the statement of the witnesses to the cowhiding affair in the parlor, and the flouring in the hall:

We were in the parlors of Mr. King's on Thursday last, and saw Mrs. Ewing cowhide Dr. Smith. We also heard her tell him the whole of the language and actions which had taken place, as made in her statement above, heard him acknowledge them to be so, and apologize. We also saw the flour thrown upon him, and him whipped in the yard.

Mary R. King, Elizabeth Shaffer, Mary E. King, Rebecca Ellis, Laura King.

THE GREAT NORTH WEST.

The dissensions among the promoters of this enterprise have been removed; the suit in Chancery has been withdrawn; a new election of directors held, and Mr. Lewis Moffatt chosen President, Mr. Dawson has left for England, entrusted with full power to make arrangements for securing subscriptions to the stock, and commencing operations. There is no doubt that the Imperial Government will gladly welcome the prospect held out by this Company of opening up communication across the continent, and we shall not be at all surprised to see the British Columbian mails conveyed by the North-west route at an early day. For very shame, when the Imperial Government moves in the matter, our own administration will be compelled to do something. A very small sum of money, judiciously applied, will render the communication between Lake Superior and the Red River more available than those from St. Paul to the same point, and from one source or other the funds will certainly be forthcoming. We have every confidence, that, by next autumn, travellers will be conveyed to Red River, without any of the hardships which have hitherto been encountered on the route, and that the season after will see boats on the rivers and lakes and passable roads over the portages. Much valuable time has been lost through the lashes of the Government, but energy now will make up lost way. The desire for North-western extension has been fixed so strongly in the minds of the people of Upper Canada that it must be gratified, whatever Government is in power. Mr. Cartier may dread the effect of the enlargement of the area of Anglo-Saxonism, but dares not oppose it openly. He will put obstacles in the way secretly, but may be overborne by the strong voice of public opinion.—[Globe.

THE HEAD CONTRACTS OF PORT HOPE AND THE WEST ARRIVED.—It will be recollected that West, the railway contractor, accused of a disgraceful deed at St. Mary's, managed to escape from the clutches of the officers of the law, at Port Hope, under circumstances which led to the suspicion of bribery. The Port Hope Town Council have caused an investigation to be made into the conduct of their Head Constable. The Committee to whom the task was referred on Monday evening, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Council:—

Your committee to whom was referred the charges preferred by Col. Wallis against Chief Constable Marshall, having heard the evidence produced and carefully investigated the matter, beg to report as follows:

1st. That no evidence has been produced to show that Mr. Marshal was actuated by corrupt or mercenary motives in connection with his conduct relative to the discharge of Mr. Weir; and your committee deem it their duty to state that there is no evidence to show that Mr. Marshall dictated to the presiding magistrate, or that he had suppressed the warrant issued by Col. Wallis by his not having produced it at the trial, and moreover, it is further the opinion of your Committee that Mr. Marshall had discharged his duty when he brought Mr. Weir before the said presiding Magistrate for trial.

(Signed) R. C. SMITH.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor was sworn in yesterday at noon, by the Recorder at the Court House, and afterwards the Council assembled.

After several motions moved and negatived, Mr. Meagher carried his resolution, that one Alderman from each Ward, viz., Messrs. Loan, Allen, Bowes, Campbell, Wilmot, Meagher, and McCammon, be a select committee to draft the standing committees for the year. The Council then adjourned until to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The annual report of this great missionary society of England has been recently published. The income of the society during the year was £102,592, which is expended in the maintenance and support of 34 colonial Bishops, 414 Missionaries (in the whole or in part) and 700 Divinity Students, Catechists, and Schoolmasters. The Colonial Episcopate and Missionaries sustained by the society in America, are as follows:

Diocese.	Colony.	No. Missionaries.
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	20
	Cape Breton	2
	Prince Edward's Island	5
Newfoundland	Newfoundland	32
	Labrador	2
	Bermuda	2
Fredericton	New Brunswick	42
Quebec	Canada East	28
Montreal	Canada East	41
Toronto	Canada West	2
Huron	Canada West	2
Rupert's Land	Hudson's Bay Territory	2
Columbia	British Columbia	2

'I am afraid, dear wife, that while I am gone, absence will conquer love.' 'Never fear, dear, the longer you stay away, the better I shall like you.'

A late celebrated judge, who stopped very much when walking, had a stone thrown at him, one day, which fortunately passed over him without hitting him. Turning to a friend he remarked, 'Had I been an upright judge, that might have caused my death!'

'Do you like the game of draughts, Madam?' 'No, I don't like any game where I can't take a man without having first to jump over him,' was the reply.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in another column, and assure them they can find no better remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchial affections, or any disease of the throat or lungs.

In August, 1858, an estimable friend of ours returned from a visit to the country much emaciated, and labouring under a severe cough, which had made such rapid inroads upon her constitution that we felt something must be done at once, or she would become a victim of consumption.—Having known the beneficial results which have occurred from the use of Wistar's Balsam, we made purchase of some for her, and are happy to say that before she had taken the contents of one bottle her cough had entirely left her, and she is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.—Olive Branch, June 29, 1859. For sale by

E. H. PARKER,
Dr. SKINNER,
and G. F. LaSERRE,
Kingston,

And Wholesale by
LYMAN SAVAGE & Co.
6 1-in Montreal.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Jan. 16.

R. W. Patterson, Toronto; C. Smith, Stanstead, C.W.; J. S. Weed, Toronto; R. W. Plunkett, Montreal; B. Rostock, Montreal; Wm. McCutcheon, Toronto; E. Elmer, Montreal; J. Elliott, Brantford; J. S. Clark, Montreal; S. Neville, Watertown; S. Reeden, Cape Vincent; H. F. Wood, Quebec.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

Jan. 16.

W. A. Lounsberry, Prescott; E. G. Rhoades, Albany, N.Y.; J. Riordan, St. Louis, Mo.; D. McMillan, Toronto; Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell, Montreal; F. F