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:

Sale of the Estate of 'Glen Logie', by John Patterson, at his Sale Room, Market Square at 12 o'clock.

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 vile 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."

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1860.

The French Emperor and England.

Under the transparent veil of a conversation between two anonymous persons, the one an Englishman, the other a Frenchman, the London Times publishes in its Paris correspondence the substance of an interview which took place recently between, it is plausibly stated, Napoleon III. and Mr. Cobden.

The Apostle and the Emperor of Peace had nothing to talk of, so strange are the whims and caprices of fortune, but war and the prospects of war. Ten years ago, Richard Cobden, then glorious with his new won glory of the Free-trade triumph at home, visited Paris to proclaim in the first Peace Congress of the world, his conviction that the era of battles was ended forever, and that thenceforth mankind must be governed by the law of love. The lion and the lamb were to lie down together, and though the doors of the Congress were guarded by French dragoons, the use of the sword was soon to be abolished from the earth. Two years afterwards the ruler of the French people proclaimed at Bourdeaux that the Empire then newly established was to be interpreted as the symbol and synonym of peace.

That these two men meeting now the representatives of the two foremost nations of the earth, should fall at once into a discussion of the chances and the reasons of a deadly feud soon to break out between their respective countries, is surely a most instructive sign of the times, and a very solemn warning to all people of a rashly prophetic turn of mind. This feature we note as not the least important lesson of the interview for readers far removed like our own from the sphere of its immediate political significance.

In itself, and in its bearings upon the probable course of European history, the conversation which we transfer to-day to our columns, demands, however, a further consideration. To say that the Emperor has explained away all possible inferences of hostile intent against England to be drawn from his system of thorough armament in France, would be absurd. He has simply accounted for the motives which, one by one, have led to the adoption of the successive measures which France has employed for perfecting her military and naval organization since he came to the throne; and he has shown that if History should ever be summoned to pass judgment upon him in his alliance with England, she must, perforce, find that he has never taken one step of seeming preparation for a rupture of that alliance for which an adequate reason may not be found in other contemporaneous circumstances of European policy.—But in doing this he has also revealed the steady and resolute spirit in which he has been building up the offensive and defensive strength of France, not only to a point at which it should have nothing to fear from England or any other Power, but also to a point at which England, or any other Power might have all to fear from France, should France ever be suddenly provoked to war. The utmost, then, which the striking conversation can be held to have in regard to the Anglo-French policy of the Emperor, in the determination of Napoleon to give no just cause of offence to Great Britain. It proves at the same time that he has been bent upon making France stronger and more formidable than Great Britain. This he has succeeded in doing, and this, as he very pertinently suggested to his political British interlocutor, although a very unjust cause of offence against France, has been regarded, and will be regarded, by the Tory Party of England as the best reason imaginable for endeavoring to excite new European coalition against the second Empire. The English Tories are evidently using the superiority of France as an instigation to alarm and hatred against France in the popular mind of England. This, however is their own affair, and cannot be expected to turn Napoleon from the policy which as a French sovereign he is bound to pursue. It is his duty to make France, if he can, the first Power in Europe. If he can induce England to acquiesce in his discharge of this duty, so much the better for France and for the world. It can hardly fail to produce a wholesome effect upon the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris, if they should find not only that France has grown steadily stronger since the peace of Villafranca, but also that England has ceased to believe that the strength of France implies no menace to herself, and that the Italian policy of France is substantially one with her own.—[N. Y. Times.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The 'imaginary conversation' between Louis Napoleon and a Frenchman, in Saturday's Times, is undoubtedly an emanation from the Imperial Cabinet, if not a production of the Imperial pen. I hear a universal expression of regret that when the Emperor was acting himself to work to knock down English distrust, he didn't build the apotheosis of his imaginary English interlocutor a little stronger, and a little more like the real thing one meets with in England. But this 'imaginary dialogue' is certainly the best fitting pendant to the reply to the Liverpool letter. I am afraid the result will not be in proportion to the strangeness of the means employed to reassure England. Of the two, perceive that M. de la Guerronniere's pamphlet has had a much more marked effect in improving the tone of opinion apropos of the Emperor and his policy than the 'imaginary dialogue' in the Times. But one deduction may be drawn from both, that the Emperor is most anxious to conciliate and reassure public opinion in this country. Has Mr. Cobden's presence in Paris had any share in producing this anxiety? I am told that Mr. Cobden has had more than one interview with the Emperor, and that he is convinced Louis Napoleon is as sound and thorough a free trader in heart, as Mr. Cobden himself. I believe that M. Chevalier has been the principal channel of communication between the Emperor and the member for Rochdale.

FATAL RIOT AT ALDERSHOTT.

(From the Times, 26th Dec. 1859.)

We regret to learn that a serious riot took place at Aldershott on the evening of the 25th inst., between some men belonging to the 2nd battalion of the 24th regiment and a company of the King's Own Light Infantry (Tower Hamlets) Militia, and which was unfortunately attended by the loss of one life, besides three men being wounded.

It is the custom in most regiments for the officers of each company to subscribe a certain sum to provide their men with a Christmas dinner. This has tended to promote and keep up the good feeling and sympathy which should always exist between the officers and their men; but, unfortunately, in the present case it has been distorted into the absurd cause of getting up a row between the above-mentioned corps. The 2nd battalion of the 24th regiment occupy the permanent barracks of the west block in the South Camp, each side of which consists of three stories opposite to one another joined at the top with a covering of glass, so as to admit of a whole regiment being formed for parade on the space below in case of rainy weather. According to the usual fate which seems to regulate all projects undertaken by Government, these barracks of blocks as they are termed are too large for any one regiment, but are not sufficiently capacious for two. One company of the Tower Hamlets Militia was quartered in the upper story of the west block; with the men of the 24th regiment living under them and exactly opposite to them, the interval between the two buildings being about 15 yards, while the remainder of their own regiment occupied huts some little way off. After partaking of a hearty Christmas dinner it appears that some of the Tower Hamlets and 2nd battalion of the 24th betook themselves to the canteen of the latter regiment, where an argument began, mooted originally, it is said, by the men of the 24th, as to which regiment had the best dinner provided for them by their officers. This took place between the hours of 7 and 9 p.m., at which time the canteens are closed. As far as we can learn, a great deal of bitter feeling had now arisen, and on leaving the canteen the men of the 24th went up stairs to the rooms occupied by the Tower Hamlets, and commenced a warfare with mops and brooms. So far, though it was a case of going to war for an 'idea,' the combat did not assume much more serious proportions than 'Molly's' battle royal, as described by Fielding; but both parties appear to have become gradually more exasperated, and at length the men of the 24th Regiment betook themselves to their own quarters in the opposite gallery, and began to load their rifles with ball cartridges. It seems astonishing that the officers were not summoned from their messroom, which was close by, before things arrived at this pass; but when they were sent for rifles had already been discharged by the 24th rioters against their opposite neighbors. It was some time before the officers could quell the tumult, and when they did so, it appeared that four men of the Militia had been wounded and, from the marks left by the bullets, several shots must have been fired. We cannot hear that the Militia fired at all; at any rate, if they did, they did so without effect. Of the wounded men, one expired after great suffering at 3 o'clock this morning [26th inst.]; the others are said to be progressing favorably. The Colonel of the 24th Regiment has been telegraphed for, and all the officers who were on leave have been recalled. A searching investigation has, we hear, been already instituted into the origin of these disgraceful proceedings, and when our report left Aldershott the wagons of the Military Train were waiting to receive the baggage belonging to the 24th Regiment, which corps will, on dit, be removed to the North Camp, pending instructions from the higher authorities. Any one who has seen the window frames riddled with bullets must have wondered that many more lives were not sacrificed. Strong pickets belonging to the other regiments in the South Camp were stationed on the spot all last night, and will be again this evening for fear of any further collision. As far as we could learn, not a single man of the 24th Regiment had received any serious injury. Forty-seven men of that corps are in confinement in the guard-room for having taken part in the riot. Up to the present time the conduct of the troops in camp had been so exemplary and the diminution of crime so marked, when compared with regiments quartered in other places, that great regret is expressed at this unfortunate affair. We, however, feel bound to state, from inquiries made in all quarters, that the Tower Hamlets Militia were not only not the aggressors, but that they on the contrary, behaved with the greatest forbearance. We are the more constrained to say this, as we believe that from their previous history they had not been in great favor with th chigher authorities.

THE DEFENCE OF CENTRAL ITALY.—A correspondent writing from Bologna says:—I have carefully inspected the plans which have been drawn up by Colonel Mezzacapo, and, according to what I saw, the fortifications of this city are very nearly equal in importance to those of Alexandria and Verona. This work will be carried out with the greatest activity: and, judging by the plan which is going to be adopted, within the space of three months Bologna will be turned into a strong entrenched camp, able to give shelter to an army of 30,000 men. The hills which surround the town, and its central position, will enable such an army to keep in check an invading force of three times its own number which may attack the Legations from the north. The foundry just established at Parma is busily engaged in casting rifled cannon for the defence of this stronghold of Central Italy, whose detached fortifications, from the Montagnola to San Salvitore, will mount not less than two hundred heavy guns. In the worst case, if the Austrians should be charged with the mission of putting into execution the final decision of the Congress, they could not do so without bringing into the field an army of 120,000 men. One half of this army would have to operate against Bologna, the other half to keep on the look-out, for it could be attacked by the national forces gathered within and behind the entrenched camp of Bologna. This camp could not be attacked with an army much less than 60,000 men, for the radius of fortification being at the same time so large and strong would enable General Fanti to repulse them all. Without, therefore, reckoning upon the revolutionary element of the country, which would be at once aroused by Garibaldi, Central Italy, with its army, of 60,000 men, protected, as it will be, by the fortifications of Bologna, could make a most determined and prolonged resistance to an invading foreign army. When one thinks that only six months ago Central Italy was in a defenceless state, and that it has now an army of 48,000 men; when one thinks that before the month of March is over this army will be increased by at least 18,000 men, and in possession of a formidable stronghold, one cannot help admiring the almost incredible exertions which have been made.

THE CAPACITY OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY FOR COTTON TRANSPORT AND OTHER SOUTH-WESTERN BUSINESS—AMERICAN AND ENGLISH OPINIONS.

[From a New York Times' Correspondent.]

Further north is that immense thoroughfare known as the Grand Trunk Railway. With $60,000,000 invested in it by English capitalists, including the $14,000,000 loaned by the Canadian Government—virtually without interest; with the patronage and wealth of Great Britain and her provinces in its favor; with a continuous track of nearly 1,000 miles from Portland through the Canadas to the Upper Lakes; with a solidity and durability of structure unsurpassed; with an extensive range of docks at Portland on which its cars are brought alongside of ocean steamers; with an equipage corresponding to its length and magnitude; with exemption from taxation the entire distance, from its Eastern to its Western terminus; with abundance of cheap fuel at all stations; and with a system of rail and water connections at the West leading to all points of the interior, it presents a capacity for competition unequalled by any other road on the American continent.

As an illustration of its actual operations, we have the fact that it has carried heavy merchandize the past season from Boston to Chicago at 22 cents per 100 pounds, and flour from Chicago to Portland at 60 cents per barrel. The Boston Transcript of Nov. 8 informs us that, for several weeks previous, the boats of the Grand Trunk Company had delivered at the wharf, in that city alone, 1,400 barrels of flour daily, and that its business was rapidly increasing. How many barrels in addition it may have distributed by railway to other parts of New-England, or sent in vessels to New England, is not stated. It has even sought the cotton trade, and has transported that staple from the Mississippi to Boston for $4 per bale. We learn from Montreal papers that it passed over the Victoria Bridge, eastward, for five days, at the rate of 2,344 barrels of flour daily. At the same rate for the year, it would move 855,560 barrels, or 20,014 barrels more than the total number transported by the Erie Canal to tidewater in 1857.

As a part of the same great Canadian system is the water communication with the interior Western States, via the river St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals. Vessels of 500 tons burthen pass through the St. Lawrence Canal, and will soon pass through the Welland Canal. The capacity of the latter is already sufficient to permit vessels loaded at Chicago to sail to Liverpool without breaking bulk. But it is found more profitable to re-ship at Montreal or Quebec by means of iron sail vessels, which now make regular trips to and from England. These have been adopted because grain transported in them is less liable to damage from heat. They are supplied with cargoes by sail vessels from the Great Lakes, by the Collingwood rail route, which runs from Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron, to Toronto, and the Grand Trunk Railway, from the latter place to Montreal. The navigable water line, extending from the Atlantic through Canada to the very heart of our continent, is not less than 2,500 miles. Montreal receives at her docks vessels of 2,0 0 tons burthen laden with goods for the interior. Toronto, 333 miles west of Montreal, and on a longitude west of Buffalo, is nearer to Liverpool than is the city of New York! Possessing these enormous water and rail facilities, and measuring distances by the cost of transportation, the merchants of Great Britain are practically as near to the Great West as our New York merchants. We have good authority for the statement that flour has been taken from Chicago through the Canadas to Liverpool at a less price per barrel than is exacted by our own thoroughfares from Chicago to New York.

At the present writing the tariff of the Grand Trunk Railway affords lower rates on shipments from Liverpool to our Western cities than the New York Central tariff does from the city of New York to the same points! Though those low rates may appear unremunerative, our roads, are, nevertheless, compelled to contend against them, and, in the judgment of the writer, the contest must continue. Those who have carefully studied the commercial policy of England well know her far reaching grasp. She procured the construction of the road not simply or primarily for the profit which it was expected to yield to its stockholders, but with a view to open a direct trade with our Western interior cities, and thus to turn into the pockets of her own manufacturers, merchants and bankers the profits and commissions now received by the factors of our Atlantic cities. Our people will ere long awake to a realization of the fact that, in one vastly important sense, the Grand Trunk line does not terminate, nor was it intended to terminate, at Portland, but reaches across the ocean, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham, and London. Contracts for the transportation of British manufactures and merchandize will include the Ocean and Grand Trunk Railway, with its Western connections, and a return of the product of the West by the same line. This is the English idea of that mammoth undertaking.—When that idea shall be more extensively developed in practice orders for goods from Western wholesale merchants will go directly to England instead of New York, and consignments will be made by English merchants to their Western agents. If by this means Great Britain can make a wider margin of profits in favor of her own manufactures as against those of ours, in favor of the merchandize she buys of other nations to sell to us, and in favor of her own purchasers of our produce, of which she is the chief foreign consumer, then the prize will amply compensate for the expenditure.

GREAT MEN WHO ROSE FROM THE RANKS.

From the barber's shop rose Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-jenny and the founder of the cotton manufactures of Great Britain; Lord Tenderden, one of the most distinguished of English Lord Chief Justices; and Turner, the very greatest among landscape painters. No one knows to a certainty what Shakespeare was; but it is unquestionable that he sprang from a very humble rank. His father was a butcher and grazier; and Shakespeare himself is supposed to have been, in early life, a wool-combe.; whilst others aver that he was an usher in a school, and afterwards a scrivener's clerk. He truly seems to have been 'not one, but all mankind's epitome.' For such is the accuracy of his sententious phrases that a naval writer alleges that he must have been a sailor; whilst a clergyman infers, from internal evidence in his writings, that he was probably a parson's clerk; and a distinguished judge of horse-flesh insists that he must have been a horse-dealer. Shakespeare was certainly an actor, and in the course of his life 'played many parts,' gathering his wonderful stores of knowledge from a wide field of experience and observation. In any event, he must have been a close student, and a hard worker; and to this day his writings continue to exercise a powerful influence upon the formation of English character. The common class of day laborers has given us Brindly, the engineer; Cook, the navigator; and Burns the poet. Masons and bricklayers can boast of Ben Johnson, who worked at the building of Lincoln's Inn, with a trowel in his hand and a book in his pocket; Edwards and Telford, the engineers; Hugh Miller, the geologist; and Allan Cunningham, the writer and sculptor; whilst among the distinguished carpenters we find the names of Inigo Jones, the architect; Harrison, the chronometer-maker; John Hunter, the physiologist; Romney and Opie, the painters; Professor Lee, the Orientalist; and John Gibson, the sculptor. From the weaver class have sprung Sampson the mathematician; Bacon, the sculptor; the two Milners, Adam Walker, John Foster, Wilson, the ornithologist; Dr. Livingstone, the missionary traveller; and Tannahill, the poet. Shoemakers have given us Surgeons, the electrician; Samuel Drew, the essayist; Gifford, the Editor of the Quarterly Review; Bloomfield, the poet; and Wm. Carey, the missionary; whilst Morrison, another laborious missionary, was a maker of shoe-lasts. Within the last year, a profound naturalist has been discovered in the person of a shoemaker at Banff, named Thomas Edwards, who, while maintaining himself by his trade, has devoted his leisure to the study of natural science in all its branches, his researches in connection with the smaller crustacea having been rewarded by the discovery of a new species, to which the name of 'Praniza Edwardsii' has been given by naturalists. Nor have tailors been altogether undistinguished, Jackson, the painter, having worked at that trade until he reached manhood. But what is perhaps more remarkable, one of the gallantest of British seamen, Admiral Hobson, who rode the boom at Vigo, in 1702, originally belonging to this calling. He was working as a tailor's apprentice, near Bonchurch, in the Isle of Wight, when the news flew through the village that a squadron of men-of-war were sailing off the island. He sprang from the shop-board and ran down with his comrades to the beach, to gaze upon the glorious sight. The tailor-boy was suddenly inflamed with the ambition to be a sailor; and springing into a boat, he rowed off to the squadron, gained the admiral's ship, and was accepted as a volunteer. Years after he returned to his native village full of honors, and dined of bacon and eggs in the cottage where he had worked as a tailor's apprentice. Cardinal Wolsey, De Foe, Kirk White, were the sons of butchers; Bunyan was a tinker, and Joseph Lancaster was a basket-maker. Among the great names identified with the invention of the steam-engine are those of Newcomen, Watt and Stephenson; the first a blacksmith, the second a maker of mathematical instruments, and the third an engine fireman. Dr. Hutton, the geologist, and Bewick, the father of wood-engraving, were coal-miners. Dousley was a footman, and Holcroft a groom. Baffin, the navigator, was a common seaman, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel a cabin-boy. Herschel played the oboe in a military band. Chantrey was a journeyman carver; Etty, a journeyman printer; and Sir Thomas Lawrence, the son of a tavern-keeper. Michael Faraday, the son of a poor blacksmith, was in early life apprenticed to a bookbinder, and worked at that trade until he reached his twenty-second year; he now occupies the very first rank as a philosopher, excelling even his master, Sir Humphrey Davy, in the art of lucidly expounding the most difficult and abstruse points in natural science.—[Self-help; with illustrations of Character and Conduct. By Samuel Smiles.

TOWNSHIP REEVES AND DEPUTY REEVES.

PORTLAND.—Elijah Joyner, Reeve; John Cowdy, Deputy Reeve.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—James Wood, Reeve.

STORRINGTON.—John Waldron, Reeve; James Daly, Deputy Reeve.

KINGSTON.—Henry Robinson, Reeve; John Flanigan, Deputy Reeve.

The latest return of the Lawrence casualties is as follows:

Dead	113
Badly injured	183
Slightly injured	359
Still missing	114
Saved	230
Total ascertained	899

Montreal, Jan. 18.

The firm of Mills, Cowan and Cross, wholesale grocers of this city, have suspended payment.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

St. Louis, Jan. 17.

The Arizona correspondent of the Republican says, that notwithstanding the exertions of the military the Apache Indians continued to commit wholesale depredations in the vicinity of Dubac and Tucson.

Nothing has been heard from Col. Reeves' company since their departure several weeks since from Fort Buchanan, on a second expedition into Chihuahua.

The Apaches lately made a foray into Mexico, killed 20 Mexican soldiers, and taking several prisoners.

New Mexican letters, on the authority of Major Ruff, states that 1500 troops are to be sent against the Nevajo Indians in the spring.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.

Gov. Stewart has refused to sign the bill just passed the Missouri Legislature, for the exclusion of free negroes from the State.

Boston, Jan 18.

The birthday of Franklin was commemorated at the Music Hall last evening by the Franklin Typographical Society, before whom Hon. Edward Everitt delivered an oration on the early life of that distinguished printer, prefacing his remarks with a most beautiful and feeling allusion to the catastrophe at Lawrence, and also appropriately eulogized the talents and writings of the late eminent historian, Lord Macaulay. The Hall was packed.

Richmond, Jan. 18.

The walls of a building on Governor street fell last night. An Irish woman is buried beneath the ruins, and her screams are heard distinctly, and every effort is being made to save her.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.

A fire occurred this morning in the carpenter shop of the Michigan Southern Railroad at Laporte. Conset, an employee, was burned to death. Peck, another employee, was badly injured. The building was saved.

New York, Jan. 18.

The Arabia sailed to-day for Liverpool with forty passengers and about $183,000 in specie, she also took the New Orleans mails to the 11th inst. inclusive, and telegraphs to the 17th.

New York, Jan. 18.

Twenty of the principal mail contractors of the country held an interview to-day with the President for the purpose of making known their grievances in person. The President received them very cordially, telling them he sympathized with them in their distress, and would receive what suggestions they had to make. His own suggestion for their relief was in reference only to the election of a Speaker. He said that in his opinion it would be constitutional for the House to elect a temporary Speaker.

The Times' Washington correspondence says it has leaked out here that Miramon's bankrupt, for the purpose of raising funds, has established a lottery agency in New York, with directions to deposit unsold tickets with the Mexican consul. That officer, it is understood, after consultation with the legation here, declines to be the depositor of these tickets.

Counterfeit 7's on the Oneida County Bank of Utica were in circulation here yesterday.

VITRIOL THROWING.—We have alluded several times to the dastardly trick of throwing vitriol upon ladies' dresses, which has been practiced in this city of late. The following is the modus operandi. The machine by means of which the vitriol is thrown, consists of a large hollow metallic finger ring; with a small hole in it just large enough to permit the flow of the small stream thrown. To this ring is attached a metallic cylinder, which would hold a tablespoonful and a half of vitriol. From the cylinder projects the end of a piston rod—to the piston is attached a valve working inside of the cylinder. The whole thing is worked on the principle of an ordinary squirt-gun or syringe. The ring is worn on the finger, the cylinder being held in the hollow of the hand, and the small piston is worked by the pressure of the thumb on the end of the piston rod. It may be easily concealed by shutting the hand on the cylinder, so that to ordinary observers it would only appear that the vitriol thrower was wearing a tolerably large sized finger ring.—St. Louis Bulletin.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN NEBRASKA.—Notwithstanding the opposition of the Democrats, the Nebraska Legislature has at length abolished slavery. On Tuesday the 3rd inst., the bill for the abolition of slavery in the Territory, was again brought up in the Council, and passed by a majority of one. It had previously passed the House by a majority of four. It is feared, however, that Gov. Black will veto the bill, on the ground of unconstitutionality, it being in opposition to the Dred Scott Decision. The bill providing for a constitutional convention has passed the House by a large majority. The Douglas Democrats even claim that the bill was unnecessary, because slavery does not exist in Nebraska. Then what harm is there in passing it? This claim was also set up when the Wilmot Proviso was pending, but see how slavery has spread itself into the very territories which it was sought to preserve free.

THE AUDACITY OF THE CLOTH.—A highly flavored Kalloch case has lately come off at Kasota, Minnesota. A Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor of the United Brethren, was accused of certain scandalous practices, and called together his church and society to listen to his public confession. He told them that three years ago he seduced a girl, aged sixteen, from her home in Maine and took her to Boston, and after a short residence there, to Minnesota, where he had resided with her as his wife for thirteen months, having one child by her. He said he had left a wife and three children in Maine. After this full confession he asked all who were in favor of his remaining as their Christian pastor to stand up, and a majority rose to their feet, while the rest refused to vote either way. Evidently the United Brethren in Minnesota are very liberal in their ideas of social life. It suggests the story of the church in Oakham, where it was found embarrassing to discipline a member for drunkenness because so many of the brethren were in the habit of 'taking a little,' whereupon one of the deacons suggested that 'if the Lord Jesus must have a church in Oakham he must take such material as he can get.'—Springfield Republican.

New York, Jan. 14.

I hear it rumored that the worthy proprietor of the Astor House, Charley Stetson, has suffered from the up-town tendency of things, and is in serious pecuniary difficulties. I only give it as one of the on dits which 'They Say' has circulated.

Genin has already gone up. A number of our commercial balloons are also suffering from too much inflation and too little ballast, and are waiting a favorable opportunity to ascend. The fact is, we are beginning to experience some practical developments of the 'irrepressible conflict.' Trade is backward in every sense. Merchants can't sell their goods; and Southerners are determined not to buy. Stewart the well known dry-goods merchant, has been compelled to discharge over fifty of his clerks—one of whom, by the way, vented his indignation against his old 'boss' by knocking him down. And several other houses I might name have been forced to make retrenchments. The ball will soon be in lively motion, and fun is ahead.

It may be an interesting item to you that Helper, the author of the work about which the hubbub, has been raised, is making no money from his literary labors, though some sixty thousand of the 'Crisis' have been sold. He almost gave the copyright away, relying upon the contingency that fifty thousand copies would be ordered by Congress for his remuneration; and the publishers and some of the committee, I believe, who have charge of it, are consequently reaping all the substantial benefit.

A TIMELY DEATH.—We cannot help congratulating the Bench and Bar of Memphis, Tenn., upon the death of Dr. Palmer, of that city, who was recently held to bail on a charge of inciting slaves to insurrection. The proof, our readers may remember, on which a Tennessean Judge, after hearing counsel, thought himself justified in sending him before a jury, consisted of a letter purporting to be signed by a person named Thatcher. This letter was sent to Gov. Wise by an anonymous correspondent, who had stated that he had picked it up in a railroad car. Wise of course sent it to the Governor of Tennessee, and the Governor of Tennessee, who had not Wise's excuse for his folly, instituted a judicial proceeding upon it. Thus there was no proof that the letter was picked up in a car, or that Thatcher ever wrote it, or that there was such a person as Thatcher in existence; and yet a man was actually, in a State in which the common law is administered, and before a Judge responsible to the people, obliged to find bail to answer the charges which it contained.

On all the follies and absurdities to which John Brown's raid gave rise, this we venture to say was the greatest, and it was aggravated by the fact that it occurred at a distance from the scene of the disturbance, and in another State. Of course, it is now discovered that the letter was a hoax, perpetrated by a scoundrel who had an object in getting Palmer out of the way; but what security can there be for life, property, or honor, in a community where scoundrels only need a scrap of paper, pen and ink, and the post-office, to bring down the terrors of the law on their victims. The 'Lion's Mouth' at Venice cackles to this day the horror of travellers, but we are ready to back the bench of Memphis against the Council of Ten, for ingenuity in 'making out a case.'

We are glad that poor Palmer's reputation was vindicated before his death, and that Memphis has been spared the humiliation of seeing a jury empannelled to try a man for a felony, proved by an anonymous letter.—[Tribune.

DOMESTIC.

Quebec, January 13th.

The Canadien in its leading article, announces that the Gazette will, without delay, proclaim the meeting of Parliament. Letters were received from Mr. Galt yesterday, and if Parliament is to be called together sooner than expected, it is in consequence of their favorable nature. The Canadien's article contains a review of the acts of the present Ministry since they took office. It says they, for the first time, brought Canada face to face with European nations. They have passed a tariff which enables us to discharge our foreign obligations. They have decentralized the administration of the law; done away with Seigniorial tenure; introduced into Lower Canada the municipal system; passed a reform bill; settled the Seat of Government question, &c., &c., while their opponents have been setting up programme after programme, platform after platform, only for the sake of renouncing each in turn.

A man named Joseph Bocard has been arrested at Brantford, C.W., on a charge of having passed counterfeit money to the amount of $5,500 in St. Louis, Missouri. Sufficient evidence was adduced to show that the prisoner was the party, but his counsel pressed for an adjournment, in order that other witnesses from New York and other places might be sent for. The magistrates acceded to this, but the witness adduced was shown to be connected with a noted U. States counterfeiter of the name of True, and a member of a well-organized gang who carry on their nefarious practices from one end of the Union to the other. The Magistrates decided that a certified copy of the evidence should be sent to the Executive, so that the prisoner may be given up to the United States authorities under the extradition treaty.

The old-established and respectable firm of Leslie & Co., Montreal, have failed. Liabilities not large—say about £35,000. The senior partner, the Hon. James Leslie, is a member of the Legislative Council, and was Secretary of the Province in the Administration of the Hon. Robert Baldwin.

SERIOUS FIRE NEAR BELLEVILLE.—We regret to learn, says the Belleville Intelligencer, that the extensive premises occupied by the Messrs. Vandewaters, as a Saw Mill and Agricultural Implement Factory, in the sixth concession of Sidney, were totally destroyed by fire early in the morning of Saturday last. When first discovered, the Machine Shop was enveloped in flames, and the fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to save the buildings or their contents, were fruitless. The Messrs. Vandewaters had within the past year, made considerable outlay in improving their machinery for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, and were making more preparations to engage more extensively in this branch of business. It will be recollected that this firm obtained several prizes on Implements exhibited by them at the late Provincial Fair. The loss is about $7,000, upon which, we are sorry to learn, there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from some hot ashes and coals, which had been carelessly left in the machine shop the night previous. Nothing daunted by the heavy loss they have sustained, the Messrs. Vandewaters intend to rebuild the premises as soon as the weather will permit.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A gentleman of this city received to-day from one of his agents in Canada West, (as a remittance among other notes,) a well executed $3 bank note, purporting to be of the Union Bank of Montreal. The note has been evidently a long time in circulation, as it is so much worn as to render it impossible to decipher the date or signatures of President or Cashier.—There is no such Bank in Montreal.—[Pilot.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night the 8th instant, a melancholy accident occurred at Saint Marie de la Beauce. Two young girls aged 17 and 18 daughters of Mr Abraham Mercier, were returning home, with their brother, in a cariole after taking a drive on the opposite side of the river, when suddenly, while they were crossing the ice, the horse went through a hole which none had seen. All were dragged into the water; the young man being active, speedily rescued himself; and also succeeded in recovering the body of one of his sisters, but not until after life was extinct. The body of the other unfortunate young girl has not yet been found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A large proportion of the furs used in this country and elsewhere are cured and dressed in London, and although England does not use expensive furs, yet London is the great fur mart of the world. The ermine is considered the most precious, and next to that comes the Russian sable.—But the real sable is rare, for according to our latest Russian statistics, only twenty-five thousand skins of the beautiful little animal were produced during the entire year, in the Czar's Empire. The prices paid for them are almost fabulous—a fine set being worth two thousand dollars. The Sable fur lining, of one of the Emperor's cloaks, exhibited at the World's Fair, in 1851, was valued at £1000. Next to the sable in popularity and costliness ranks the martin, or American Sable—a fur rich and high-priced, yet so fashionable as to be almost universally sought for. The Hudson Bay Sables are next in value, and are almost as expensive as the Russian. Next is Mink, pre-eminent for beauty, wear and durability. It is not, perhaps, so delicate-looking as the Stone Martens, or so artful-looking as the African Monkey, or so captivating as the Ermine; but it is quiet and graceful and more thrifty than them all. Besides the Mink, the Stone Marten, the Fitch, the Siberian Squirrel, and the Persian and Russian Lamb, are in daily use. The Skin of the Black Bear forms the most magnificent sleigh robes,—a good turn-out of which, including robe and apron, costs upwards of $100, the Canadian furs most esteemed in Europe and of which they have no representatives, are the Black Fox and the Silver Fox. These are found only in the Hudson's Bay Territory, or on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The Raccoon and the Muskrat are also confined exclusively to this continent. In England, valuable furs are but little worn—the climate not requiring the lengthened wear of furs at any one time. The Muskrat and the Rabbit, and the American Hare, dyed, form therefore the bulk of the furs worn there. The value of those exported from the United States in 1857, was one million one hundred and sixteen thousand and forty-one dollars.

EMANCIPATION OF THE RUSSIAN SLAVES.—In a German paper we find an article on the subject of Russian emancipation, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 4th, which we translate:

'In Starbub, a village of the district of Kasshiru, a very remarkable event has taken place. The proprietor of the village, Herr Nicolai Turgnaew, has entered into a voluntary contract with the serfs on his estate for their emancipation. The village has an area of 502 desstatines (a Russian term of land measure) of land, and a population of 181 males, so that there is to each male 3 1-19 desstatines. By the effect of this contract the proprietor relinquishes to the community or parish a third part of the soil, that is to say 168 desstatines, and reserves to himself two-thirds.—The dwellings of the peasants, with the land appertaining to them, become the entire property of the occupants. The peasants bind themselves to pay the capitation taxes and all subsisting imposts. The homesteads can only pass to an heir, who shall come under the same obligations as his predecessor, and purchase the consent of his co-heirs, not can they be sold, except to peasants of the same village. The land not pertaining to the several dwellings belongs to the community. The community binds itself to pay a bonus of 1,620 silver rubles. The popular Herr Turgenieew formally declares, at the end of the contract, that the peasants are at liberty to withdraw from the arrangement as soon as the negotiations between the government and the nobility shall offer them more favourable conditions. The civil authorities of the village, on their part, engage not to inflict corporal punishment, and only to sentence offenders to fines, compulsory labor and imprisonment.'

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Jan. 18.

J. Elliott, Hamilton; J. S. Clark, Montreal; S. Neville, Watertown; S. Breslen, Cape Vincent; W. J. Wood, Quebec; A. Campbell, Napanee; J. Warren, Ottawa; W. R. Bayne, Montreal; F. H. Lasack, Montreal; A. J. Maxham, Quebec.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

Jan. 17.

A. Coleman, ——; G. A. Aldrich, Waterloo; S. B. Price, Bath; W. Kenney, do.; Ma Dalton, New York; C. H. Hulin and Miss M. Hulin, Brewers Mills; J. C. Johnston and daughter, Bath; G. P. Ferren, Cape Vincent; Capt. J. Miller, do.; Miss S. Betts, do.; Miss J. J. Forsyth, do.; M. Caton, Newburgh; Wm. Green, ——; T. P. Jewell, ——; C. Brodock and J. S. Brodock, Rome.

January 16th.

E. I. Sexton, Belleville; E. Weatley, New York; A. Cameron, Sydenham; W. S. Macdonald, Gananoque; J. Johnson and daughter, Bath; M. Caton, Newburg; R. Ellerbeck, Wolf Island; S. Warner, Wilton; D. P. Putnam, ——; P. Philleo, Trenton Falls, N. Y.; J. C. Miller, Seeley's Bay.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

Jan. 17th.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—3 bales robes, 1 box furs, H. Sigman; 2 boxes oysters, A. Phillips; 2 boxes, J. Wilson; 1 box drugs, H. Skinner; 9 boxes paper hangings, 1 box goods, Northrup & Lyman; 10 kegs fruit, 100 boxes raisins, 10 chests tea, J. R. O'Neil; 49 sacks, 2 bags dried apples (323 bushels), D. T. Seymour; 1 pkg., E. Harrison; 1 box gun barrels, W. Manton.

Jan. 18.

Sleighs, Cape Vincent—4 cases books, medicines and clothing, Rev. H. Sharpe; 1 bbl merchandize, John Ramage; 1 portable forge, Fraser & George; 42 chests tea, Thos. Hendry; 2 bls prairie towls, Jas. Hunter; 1 bale twine, J. Carruthers & Co.; 6 bls., Livingston & Co.; 2 pkgs. locks, Perry Philleo; 1 bbl camphene, John Ash.

Grand Trunk, Portland—4 bdls codfish, G. W. Finkle.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The editor of the 'Flag of Our Union' says in his paper of July 17, 1858:—'The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Pulmonary Disease generally by the use of his Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative for pulmonary disease.'

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

*Testimony from L. B. Lamontagne, of the Journal