WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Wanted

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Ontario Street, Kingston.

Dec. 13th, 1859. 292

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.

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimo per Orbem Diem."

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA-SCOTIAN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Jan. 28.

The Nova-Scotian from Liverpool on the 11th, and from Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at 10.30 this morning.

City of Manchester left Liverpool for New York simultaneously with the Nova-Scotian.

The America arrived at Queenstown at 1.30 a.m., and Liverpool 10.30 p.m., on the 9th.

North American arrived at Queenstown at 4.30 a.m., on the 10th, and off Liverpool following morning, unable to get in owing to fog.

THE CONGRESS.

A Paris despatch says it was becoming every day more doubtful whether Congress would assemble; and the Paris correspondent of the London Times says there were many indications that the chance of Congress meeting were of the most shadowy kind.

A French journal, the Opinione, which was supposed to speak with some authority, believes that if Italy decided for the annexation of the North and centre of the Italian peninsula, England would gladly accept the combination, whilst France would accept it with still greater eagerness, on condition that Savoy and Nice should be restored to her. The Opinione does not anticipate that the Cabinet of Turin would object; and, after arguing that neither Austria, Russia, or Prussia, have power, will, or right to interfere, says it is assumed that its combination is seriously entertained by the Governments of London and Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The funeral of Macaulay took place in Westminster Abbey on the 9th. His remains were interred in the Poet's Corner, in the midst of many of England's most distinguished authors. Among the pall-bearers were the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, &c., and among those present were many men of eminence both in politics and literature. The funeral was essentially private, and although devoid of all pomp and ceremony, was very impressive.

The Earl of Clarendon had been making a speech highly eulogistic of the volunteer rifle movement. He declared that movement, although in infancy, had produced a most salutary effect throughout Europe, and believed it would ultimately render invasion impossible.

An election at Reading had resulted in the choice of another Jew, Mr. Goldsmid, as a member of Parliament.

A large Papal demonstration, presided over by Dr. Cullen, had been held in Dublin, but it is represented to have been a failure.

The English papers had not said much in regard to the President's Message. The whole document only reached London the day before the steamer sailed, although a brief telegraphic summary from Queenstown had been previously published.

The London Daily News, in commenting on this summary, says: There appears no reason to complain of the manner in which Piedmont deals with the general relations between England and the United States.

In the Times' city article it is remarked that the President's recommendation that a military force be employed against Mexico exercised no sustained influence on Mexican stock, owing to the knowledge that the matter does not rest in any degree on the will of the President.

The Manchester Guardian does not approve of the manner in which the President has treated the San Juan dispute. It thinks he ought to have explicitly disapproved of Harney's proceedings, although it regards the praise accorded to the British Admiral as, by implication, a severe censure on Harney. Other prominent provincial journals somewhat qualify the praise they accord to the document.

The London Herald's city article remarks that the message, in its financial aspect, was not regarded as of a hopeful character, especially in reference to any deficiency which might lead to an increase in import duties.

FRANCE.

Lord Cowley had returned to Paris.

La Patrie says his mission to London was truly one of importance. He is represented by one authority to have announced that Walewski's retirement very materially facilitated the relations between the Cabinets of France and England.

M. Thouvenel, new Foreign Minister, was expected to reach Paris about the 15th.

Count L'Ulemand has been appointed Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, at Constantinople.

It was reported that the Duke de Grammont would be removed from Rome to Constantinople, and that Canrobert would probably go to Rome as ambassador, and commander of the French troops.

The appointment of McMahon to the command of the French army in Italy, numbering 50,000 men, was regarded as a sign of warlike complications.

A chapel in connection with the English church in Paris, after being opened for two years, had been suddenly closed by the French authorities, believed on account of a short service having been given in French for the benefit of the children of British subjects who do not understand English.

Paris flour market dull, but prices not reduced. Wheat also dull, and rather lower for inferior.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that a company consisting of eight or ten of the principal shipowners of Marseilles, just established under the name of M. M. Sicard & Co., had purchased from the company of the Maritime Canal of Nicaragua the lands dependent on the canal, which form part of the concession which the canal company had obtained, and Sicard & Co. proposed to turn to account the metallic deposits the lands contain, to cut down timber and to establish European colonies. They had already sent to Nicaragua, from Marseilles, two vessels, with 130 persons, engineers, chemists, and workmen of different trades. It was said that the company had besides engaged a number of laborers to execute a railroad on the Isthmus of Rivas, which separates Lake Nicaragua from the Pacific.

LATEST.

Rumors from Paris say that Canrobert was not going to Rome as successor to Duc de Grammont, but will carry to the Papal Government proposals, which, if rejected, would be followed by the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

All sorts of rumors were current as to the relations of France and Rome, but they were very contradictory and wholly unreliable.

The Paris Bourse had shown some improvement, but a relapse occurred on the 10th. The last price was 68.45, the market again showing symptoms of improvement at the close.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish loss in the action at Castelligos was 73 killed and 481 wounded.

The Spanish were attacked in the valley of Negro, on the 4th Jan., by 25 Moorish cavalry and 25 infantry. They were dispersed by the Spanish, who had 6 killed and 19 wounded.

The health of the troops at the encampment of Senalla was improving.

MADRID, Jan 7th.—The whole army encamped this morning to the north of Negro valley, after having defiled through passes without opposition in the course of the day.

The army in Africa will be considerably increased.

Stormy weather had prevented communication with the squadron, but the storm had abated, and communication was re-established. The Spanish forces had again moved forward.

ITALY.

The news of Walewski's resignation produced a very painful impression on the Pope. He called together the principal members of the Sacred College, and declared to them that he would never fail in the mission which God had entrusted to him; and that like his predecessor, Pius the 7th, he would rather suffer evil and even martyrdom. He said that France supports the protest of Piedmont against foreigners for the Papal army, and particularly against the wholesale introduction of Austrians into Ancona.

Letters from Genoa speak of the probabilities of hostilities in Italy. It was believed that the Papal troops, reinforced by Austrians, would enter the legations, and in that case, Sardinia would send a force to the aid of the Roman insurgents.

The King of Naples is, reported to be largely increasing his army.

The Pope is said to have addressed another note to all the Catholic Princes except Sardinia.

Rumors had been in circulation of an intention on the part of the Pope to quit Rome, but the Paris Patrie gives a denial to the report.

AUSTRIA.

Charges were rife against Austria of her intervention in Italy. Le Nord directs attention to the recruiting going on in Vienna for the Pontifical army under the eyes of the Austrian Government. An Austrian General directs operations. They choose the best soldiers that were disbanded on account of the reduction in their own army, and most able officers whose services are now available in consequence of the Peace. It is just as if they had formed an auxiliary corps of the elite of their veteran troops, and transformed them by a mere change of uniform into an army of the Pope.

Le Nord adds that the conduct of the cabinet of Vienna on this occasion is not merely dishonorable, but it entails serious dangers to peace, and on Austria herself by breaking her word. Austria tears up the preliminaries of Villa Franca and the treaty of Zurich, and in her turn forces France from the engagements entered into by Napoleon, respecting the restoration of the Dukes and their several rights.

The Austrian Government had ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into negotiations on any other basis than the agreement of Villa Franca or treaty of Zurich.

PRUSSIA.

The organ of the ministerial party in Prussia is still of the opinion that the restoration of the Dukes in Italy would have been a most desirable solution. It gives up the project as impossible, and thinks annexation to Sardinia by far the next best thing.

At the conference upon the question of fortifying the German coasts, at Berlin on the 10th, General Moltke presiding, Russia had submitted a system for common defence.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A Trieste despatch gives additional news under date Calcutta, 7th.

Canton, Nov. 26th.—The treaty between the United States and China has been put in force.

Part of the English troops designed for operation against the Chinese has already left for the North.

Indian despatches announce that Jung Bahadoor was operating against the rebels in Teri.

Order had been established at Sarawak.

The new Canadian loan closed at about 3 per cent premium. Applications for it were equal to £22,000,000 sterling, nearly eight times the amount needed.

Via Queenstown, 12th.—Further sums continue to be withdrawn from the Bank, and no considerable receipts are expected immediately either from New York or Australia.

Console closed—money 95¼ a 95½.

The Bank has made no change in the rate of discount.

The Duke de Grammont has demanded to be relieved from his functions as French ambassador at the Papal court.

Active preparations are being made for the execution of the Suez Canal.

LATEST.

L'Univers is the only paper allowed to publish the Pope's Discourse in Consist, produced by the Imperial missive, which is generally favorably regarded at Paris, and produced nearly as much sensation as the pamphlet.

The Belge says there is no foundation for the statement that Marshal Canrobert was to be sent on an extraordinary mission to Rome, and that he has already returned to his command at Nantz.

The aspect the Italian question has assumed caused great rejoicing at Venice and Milan. The first electoral college of the latter places Count Cavour and his candidate, after previously obtaining his consent.

The agitation against the concordat is increasing in Baden, but the Diet have not the power of declaring the treaty null.

The Austrian public openly speak of the propriety of ceding Venetia. The employees in some of the Government offices have received orders not to take part in the public conversation respecting the events of the times.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 11TH.—Breadstuffs quiet. Flour had a limited sale; western canal, 24s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s @ 27s. Wheat—Moderate consumptive business; white and mixed 8s @ 11s 6d; red, 8s 6d @ 10s per 100 lbs. Corn, average consumptive demand; white 36s @ 38s; yellow, 32s 6d; mixed, 31s 6d @ 32s 3d. Oats 4s 6d. Beef not so animated this week. Pork—American had commanded more attention. Lard, 55s @ 58s. Ashes—Pots, 27s 6d. Sugar steady, 35s @ 95s.

Quebec, Jan. 27th.

There is in the Canada Gazette a notice given of and Act to encourage Drainage, by enabling persons desirous of so improving their land to borrow money for the Government at low rates of interest on the credit of their property. There is in England and Scotland an act of this nature, which has been productive of the greatest benefits. I much question the property of introducing a similar one here until the Municipal Loan Fund has been cleared off. That experiment of the results of lending Government credit has not met with such general favor as to encourage farther dabbling in the same line.

It seems to be a settled matter, with the gossips, that Mr. Sidney Smith, P.M.G., is to have the refusal of the office of Solicitor-General, on his return from England. Whether he will accept it is of course another matter; but it is not at all unlikely. Then the question would arise, who is to have the mail bags?

It is another settled matter—settled, that is, in the same way—that the Superannuation Bill is to be again brought forward next Session, purged of some of the features which make it so objectionable last year to the Government employees. It is said that at least 5 per cent of the expenses of several departments could be at once struck off by the adoption of the measure, so that the public would benefit, while no injustice would be done to the public servants who have spent their lifetime in office, or are of little use further, but cannot be dismissed into the street to starve, and yet, under our existing no-system, cannot be pensioned.

The marvellous increase of business on the Grand Trunk Railway pleases every one. The traffic at the Victoria bridge is said to be enormous, yet the difficulty is not experienced there, but in getting goods forwarded further from the West. It is considered possible, among commercial people, that even after the Company have got all their new cars, they will be unable to satisfy the requirements of either summer or winter trade with their present permanent way, but will have to lay down so much iron for sidings that they may almost as well build a double track at once, at least between Montreal and Toronto. Whether these speculations will be entertained by the Company's officials, deponent sayeth not.—[Cor. Spectator.

Father Chiniquy in London, C. W

The zealous pastor of St. Ann's Colony in Illinois, addressed a large meeting in the City Hall, London, on Tuesday evening last. The Lord Bishop of Huron occupied the chair, and after engaging in prayer, introduced the reverend father, who spoke for two hours. The address went over almost the same ground as that which he delivered in this city some time ago, and was listened to with much attention and interest. We quote the concluding part of the lecture from the Prototype:—

'After referring to the opposition of the Bishop of Chicago, and the difficulties he and his flock had to surmount, he said that they were now prepared to stand or fall with their poor pastor. This made a great stir among their bishops and priests, and Bishop Smith having been dismissed from Chicago, his successor, Bishop Duggan, a young man of considerable learning and talent, made up his mind to pay them a visit, which he did, accompanied by no less than twelve priests. Congregated to meet the bishop and his clergy were five thousand persons, and fluttering in the breeze, from the top of the church, was a large flag, bearing the 'stars and stripes,' the emblems of liberty, telling the priests as plain as if that American flag had a tongue, that the days of Gospel freedom, and Gospel light, and Gospel liberty, were shining upon the children of men. The Vicar-General, on coming near the vast throng [and while his lordship lay back in his carriage] commanded them to kneel down on the ground, for there was their bishop. But none bowed the knee. He got angry [priests sometimes get angry] and again said, 'Kneel down—I tell you, before your bishop!' Then a voice was heard saying, 'No, we will not kneel down before a man, we are to kneel to no one but to God who is in Heaven,' and five thousand voices said 'Amen.' This was the first impression the bishop made. Then he entered the chapel where a platform was erected, and his lordship addressed them for some time, but at last he was stopped by another voice saying to him, 'We renounce the Church of Rome, and we don't want you here any more,' whereupon his lordship retired, and when he had got outside of the edifice, another and a final salute was given him in the following words, 'Success to the colony of St. Ann's—the burial ground of Pope and Popery.' Thus they rid themselves of Rome. Since that time, they had suffered by cases of law being brought against them, numbers of false witnesses being packed to ruin them. The sheriff had sold the greater part of their movables. His own library, purchased at a cost of $1,100, was sold for $47, and his bed and bedding for the small sum of $7; their crops had failed, and their cattle died, but God had raised them up friends in Canada and the States, who requested him to come out and make known his state to the benevolent and philanthropic friends to the cause of God. At first, he was afraid that the people would not believe him, but, after repeated solicitations, he had made up his mind to travel, and state the sufferings and trials his colony and himself had undergone, and the result was that he had received much pecuniary assistance. He asked the prayers of all present for himself and the colony of St. Ann's, that they might ever remain faithful to God, and the stand they had taken for righteousness' sake."

His lordship then made a few observations, after which a collection was made of eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, a noble response on the part of the meeting.

*** We have copied the above as a matter of news, but we have some idea that the Bishop of Huron is not acting a very generous part in thus countenancing the acts of a contumacious clergyman of another faith. We are loth to believe the charges of immorality alleged against Father Chiniquy, but we ask, has the Bishop inquired minutely into the truth of this? Should he not have done it?

*** We regret to add that the evil we saw afar off has come to our own doors. Father Chiniquy is on a visit to Kingston and preached in four churches yesterday. So great was the passion to hear the discarded priest of one church abuse the church he has left, that not only did Father Chiniquy experience no difficulty in obtaining possession of the various pulpits in which he held forth, but all the churches were filled to overflowing. We don't like this sort of thing. We detest all apostates and renegades, whether to or from the Protestant Faith, and Father Chiniquy is no exception to the rule.

DOMESTIC.

DISTRESSED DROWNED.—On Thursday evening last, as Mr. Griffin, farmer, with his wife, son and a young woman, were proceeding in a sleigh to their house on Amherst Island, from this city, when opposite one of the Islands called the Brothers, the horses and sleigh broke through a fissure in the ice, and it was with the utmost difficulty Mr. Griffin saved the lives of those with him. Before assistance arrived the horses and sleigh went down, with the contents of the sleigh, consisting of baggage and merchandize purchased in this city. The horses were only five years old and were a valuable team. Happily, Mr. Franklin, who lives on the main shore opposite the place where the accident happened, heard the cries for assistance, and went to the relief, but too late to save the horses. He took the family to his residence where they were sheltered for the night. Mrs. Griffin was returning from a visit to a friend, and had with her trunks filled with wearing apparel, which were all lost.

On Wednesday, Mr. Peterson residing in Bath, while on his way to this city with seventy bushels of barley, when near Millbank his sleigh broke through the ice and went down, but his horses were saved.—The next day (Thursday) he succeeded, with assistance, in fishing up twenty-one bags of the barley, and it is expected the whole will be recovered, as the water is not very deep.

After the recent long continued thaw, and the absence of sufficiently severe frost to strengthen the weakened ice, it is very imprudent to venture upon it with such heavy loads as daily come to this city from the neighboring islands. The risk of losing valuable horses, to say nothing of human life, should operate as a caution to wood carriers and others not to be too venturesome.—News.

*Mr. Fairfield.
†Mill Haven.

WARDENS FOR 1860.

WENTWORTH—ALX. BROWN.
WELLINGTON—Wm. Whitelaw.
YORK—David Reesor.
HALDIMAND—Wm. Cook.
WATERLOO—Isaac Clemens.
SIMCOE—T. D. McConkey.
MIDDLESEX—A. Campbell.
FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON—A. Hooper.
KENT—James Smith.
PEEL—John Wright.
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM—Andrew McNaughton.
HASTINGS—G. Benjamin.
LINCOLN—J. C. Rykert.
OXFORD—John Harrington.
ONTARIO—John Hall Thompson.
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE—William Garvey.
PERTH—Andrew Monteith.
NORFOLK—Simpson McCall.
WELLAND—James Cummings.
HALTON—Robert Miller.
STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARY—Geo. McDonnell.
ELGIN—James Armstrong.
LAMBTON—Archibald Young.
ESSEX—J. O'Connor.
WELLAND—James Cummings.
BRANT—Thos. Conley.
CARLETON—Joseph Hinton.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, Jan. 21, 1860.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for week ending Jan. 14, 1860:—

	No.	Amount.
Local passengers, 8124		$13,689 17
Foreign passengers, 1083		2,072 83
Emigrants		
Mails, Express, &c		2,492 46
Local Freight & Live Stock (6,225)	tons	24,888 65
Local Timber and Lumber (840,012) ft (1090 tons)		2,275 10
Local Firewood (1302 cords 1977 tons)		1,849 33
Foreign Freight, and Live Stock (1,579¼ tons)		5,666 51
Total (970 miles)		$52,334 52
Week ending Jan. 8, 1859, (880 miles)		32,880 72¼
Increase, (90 miles)		19,454 07¼

Total Traffic from 1st July, 1859, to date ... $1,475,610 55
for same period last year .. $1,238,654 50

J. HARDMAN,
Auditor.

GRAIN OF FREIGHT.—The London Free Press, of the 26th, says:—'There is a large amount of freight accumulated at the Grand Trunk Freight Depot at this city, waiting for cars. It is estimated that it will require at least forty cars to carry off the through and way freight, now awaiting shipment from London. Among the freight is a quantity of wheat and peas, destined for the British markets.'

Prof. Wise is engaged in constructing a balloon for an ascension from Kingston on the 24th of May next—the Queen's birthday. The balloon will bear the name of Victoria and the motto 'Loyalty rests upon the love of the sovereignty that nurtures it.' The Professor also has a proposition before the Corporation of the City of Boston for a transatlantic voyage, to start from Boston Common on the 4th of July next.

FIRE IN OTTAWA.—On Tuesday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises, on Sussex street, occupied by Mr. W. H. Reynolds, as a book store. The small building so occupied and an adjoining one, occupied by Mr. W. Kipp, tinsmith, were destroyed before the fire was arrested. The houses burned belonged to the Messrs. O'Connor. The effects of Mr. Kipp were saved. Mr. Reynolds saved nothing we learn. He had an insurance upon his stock to the extent of $1,000—in the Western Insurance, M. T. Hannum Agent, $600, Etna, J. T. Pennock Agent, $400. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.—[Union.

THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE DESJARDIN'S CANAL.—The Spectator says a large gang of men are now, and have been for the past few weeks engaged in erecting this structure. It is constructed entirely of iron, and to the eye looks light, while in reality it is of immense strength. It is of course a swing bridge. The work is to be complete previous to the opening of navigation; in the meantime trains pass over a temporary bridge alongside the new one.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night or Friday morning last Mr. Hugh Keys, keeper of the Union Hotel, near the Upper Bridge, in this Town, was robbed of his Cash-box containing between $150 and $200 in Cash, besides valuable papers. A young man named John Cecel, a tanner by trade, who came to this town a week ago, and who represented himself as entirely destitute of money, so much so as to be compelled to borrow a shirt, was proved to have had in his possession, on the morning following the night on which the robbery was committed, a gold dollar and a sovereign, answering exactly to the description of the stolen coin. He was consequently arrested and taken before the Mayor, who finding nothing against him ordered him to be dismissed.—Belleville Independant.

A word to the Boy who expects to be President in A. D., 1880.—Refuse all instruction concerning the points of the compass—since it is absolutely necessary that you should know no North, no South, no East, no West!

Frontenac Agricultural Society.

An adjourned meeting of this Society took place at the office of the Secretary, Mr. Glassup, on Thursday, 28th Jan., Edward Jackson, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting held on the 12th February, 1859, were read and ordered to be confirmed. Certain accounts were presented for payment. Mr. Duff and Mr. Robinson were appointed to audit the accounts.

Mr. Ferguson moved, seconded by Mr. Duff, that E. J. Barker, Esq., M.D., be President for 1860, and that Mr. John Hanagan and Mr. Henry Robison, be first and second Vice-Presidents for 1860.

Mr. Rankin moved, and Mr. Gibson seconded the motion, that Mr. Glassup be reappointed Secretary, which was carried unanimously.

The following Directors for 1860 were also appointed:

MR. EDWARD JACKSON,
MR. WM. FERGUSON,
MR. A. MCGUIN,
MR. W. BOYCE,
MR. JAS. WATSON,
MR. ANGUS CAMERON,
MR. A. STOCK.

The following gentlemen were recommended for re-appointment as members of the Board of Agriculture:

Messrs. Thompson, Dennison, Ruttan, and Alexander, were nominated for re-election, and that William Ferguson, Esq., be recommended to supply the vacancy in the Board, caused by the resignation of Colonel Marks.

Messrs. W. Ferguson, E. Jackson, and A. McGuin were appointed delegates from the Asylum to the next Provincial Exhibition.

A number of gentlemen were named to collect subscriptions in the different townships.

The new President, Dr. Barker, took the chair, and votes of thanks were proposed to Messrs. E. Jackson and T. Glassup.

FIRE AND FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Shortly before one o'clock this morning, the large frame building known as the old Darley Property, near the foot of Princess Street, was discovered to be on fire.—From the inflammable nature of the building, it was soon placed beyond a hope of being saved, and so quickly did the flames spread that one of the tenants, a Mrs. Murphy, and her three children were burned to death. The bodies of the woman and two of the children have been found, and search is now being made for the remains of the other one. A small Cottage adjoining, was also consumed. The larger building was adapted for and generally occupied by several families, but we cannot say as to the cause of the fire or the number of tenants that have been rendered houseless by the sad calamity. The property, we believe, was principally owned by Mr. Joseph George. An Inquest upon the bodies will be held this afternoon at two o'clock, at the Police Office, by Mr. Coroner Shaw, when the facts of the case will be fully elicited.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of sale of the stock of goods belonging to the estate of the late William Wilson, Esq. The whole is being cleared off as rapidly as possible. To-morrow the assortment of goods for Ladies' wear will be exhibited.

THE COMING BALL.—After a very dull and sombre winter, or rather after a full half of it has passed away, Kingston promises to be lively, ere Lent makes its sad appearance. The Cricketers' Second Ball comes off on the 16th prox. The Great Annual St. Patrick's Soiree, always well attended, is announced for Tuesday Sen'night. And a Calico Ball, for the Benefit of the poor women and children in the House of Industry, under the patronage of the Mayor and a host of charitable ladies, is under consideration.

The City Council.

This body will meet to-night. It is more than rumored that retrenchment is to be the order of the Council this year. Very proper, but that retrenchment should not be on the penny-wise and pound-foolish principle. Not by retrenching the salaries of public servants who have not now enough to live on. The way to get public work properly done is to pay properly for it. To reduce the salaries of the Chamberlain, City Clerk, & High Bailiff, below what they now are, will be the surest way to make these officers neglect their duties. But there are salaries that can be reduced with great propriety. The Mayor last year received $800. This is too much by one half. Formerly, when Mayors gave splendid and costly public dinners, a large salary was necessary to prevent their being out of pocket, while exhibiting the hospitality of the city; but now that all that sort of thing is done away with, there is no reason for continuing the pay when the service is no longer rendered. More particularly since by the recent change in the statute, the Police Magistrate now attends to those branches of the municipal law, formerly deputed to the Mayor.

At the Board of City School Trustees some retrenchment is really required. The Superintendent receives $500 a year for performing the duties of an honorary office. Twenty gentlemen of equal if not greater intelligence than the present incumbent can be found to fill the office at a nominal salary. The proper way to retrench would be to make the present able Secretary (Mr. A. J. O'Loughlin) superintendent of schools, with a small increase of salary.

THE GREAT CURLING MATCH.

Tomorrow comes off the great Curling Match for the Royal Caledonian Medal, between the Montreal and Kingston Clubs. It is to be played at Montreal and Kingston, respectively; a portion of our Club going down by the cars this afternoon, at which time the Montrealers are expected to arrive. The match will create a good deal of excitement in both cities amongst the lovers of the good old Scottish sport. The game will be played here at the Rink in Bagot Street, commencing in the morning at half-past ten.

IMPRISONED IN A VAULT EIGHTEEN YEARS.—A newspaper published at Colima, Mexico, on the 24th of October, tells the following frightful story, and calls upon the public to punish the criminals:

When Gen. Pueblita entered the town of Ayo, in September last, he exacted a forced loan from the people, and a share of it fell upon the curate of the place. The curate acted as though he would pay, but he did not make his appearance at the point designated for payment, and Gen. Pueblita ordered him to be arrested. A party of men went to his dwelling and knocked at the door; there was no answer, and they broke in. They found no one in the house, and were about to leave it, when they heard a frightful voice, proceeding from the ground, saying 'I am hungry!' The officer in command went back to Gen. Pueblita and told him about the voice. The General appointed a commission to examine the house. This commission went to the curate's dwelling, and, after a careful examination, they found a moveable stone in the floor, and under this was a stairway leading down to a vault, which was entirely dark, and had no connection with the air, save by the staircase, and a small hole that served as a ventilator. In this vault, some books, a few articles of furniture, and a woman who had been shut up there for eighteen years. She was taken to Gen. Pueblita's quarters. When brought into the light, where she saw a number of persons, she fainted. After she had returned to her senses, a thousand questions were asked of her, to which she replied only that she had been buried in that vault for eighteen years, without going out for a moment; that she had been married, and had children by her husband, but she knew nothing of their fate; that, while imprisoned in the vault, she had had children by the curate, but she knew nothing of what had become of these children; and after saying this much became obstinately silent. While this was passing a sergeant of the Pueblita Brigade, then present, discovered that this woman was his mother, and she recognized him as her son and embraced him. The son then ran for his father, who came and recognized his wife. The husband, fifteen years ago, was imprisoned three years under charge of having murdered his wife, this woman.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—A gentleman who has the entree of all the political circles in Washington, writes us, that the organization of the House of Representatives appears less probable at the present time than it did before the Christmas holidays. The Republicans adhere resolutely to their first candidate for Speaker, Mr. Sherman, and more than one-fifth of the opposing members have pledged themselves in writing to use every parliamentary means to defeat his election, or the adoption of the plurality rule. Under the rules of the House, one-fifth of the members can, by perfect concentration of action, prevent an organization for an indefinite period. They can call for the ayes and noes upon every proposition made; move amendments and call for the ayes and noes; make motions to call the roll and motions to adjourn, until the time and patience of the House are exhausted. It is said further, that the temper of the House is becoming daily worse, and that members of opposing political creeds, who formerly met in social circles on terms of personal friendship, now avoid each other, and scarcely recognize those common courtesies which have hitherto softened the asperities of political antagonism.

Scraps from Punch's Almanack

DIVORCE. — A Matrimonial Ticket-of-leave.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS. — The Pink of Fashion is a flower that generally is extremely artificial.

THE FLIGHT OF GENIUS.—Too frequently, this flight is the attic.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.—A bundle of sticks bound together by red tape.

PARALLEL BY AN ILLITERATE PERSON.—Orthography is my spelling; heterography is another man's spelling.

JOHN BULL'S APOSTROPHE TO ALL COMERS.—Want to rifle the sweets of this hive, do you? I'll rifle you!

HOW TO WEED YOUR ACQUAINTANCES.—To carry no cigar box yourself, but to levy contributions on the cigar boxes of those who do.

BRANDY-AND-WATER BY DEGREES.—Brandy-and-water. Bran-water. Bramwater. Bromwarra. Bramwar. Bremwar. Bamwi-wi-re. Breugbph!

EXTREME POLITENESS.—(Pickpocket to Policeman.)—'I say, your handkerchief is hanging out. You'll have your pocket picked, if you don't take care.'

THE MILITARY LINE.—Captain Baggs, of the Commercial or T. C. Rifle Volunteers, describes himself and his gallant company as Baggs & Co.

REALITY AND SHAM.—The true British officer draws his sword and leads on his company. The counterfeit captain draws his bill—and bolts.

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE LADIES.—To cure bacon. Rub in as much butter as will lie on the point of a pin—and smoke.

PATRIOTISM.—A Hampshire agriculturist remarked after dinner that 'Swedes was the only vorreness as he hoped ever to see planted on the English soil.

HOW TO GET CUCUMBERS OUT OF SUNBEAMS.—Turn photographer, and then, if Fortune smiles upon you, you can purchase as many cucumbers as you please.

NOT SO BAD AS HE SEEMS:—Country Friend (apropos of Cockney Dito): 'Upon my word, Thomas, if I had thought he had been so dangerous, I wouldn't have brought him out.' Keeper: 'Well, he do shoot a little wild, Sir—but it ain't o' much consequence—I load for 'un—and don't put no shot in!'

MALAPROPISMS.—A good old lady, having occasion to mention a work by a great contemporary historian, denominated it Micawber's History of England. Subsequently referring to the arrangements which determinated the late Italian war, the dear old soul called it the Treaties of Villafranca.

A PROBLEM VERY EASY OF SOLUTION.—(By an indignant Young Lady, who is tired to death at the stupid rubbish that is indulged in at the expense of ladies' dresses.)—Given: A lady's crinoline, and a gentleman Inverness cape. To find out: Of which of the two the circumference is the greater.

GOLDEN ADVICE—Persons about to marry should look to their finances before they take their fatal leap. With fathers of small means and increasingly large families, it is generally easier to find appetites than dinners. A bridal often tends to saddle a man with debts; and unless he makes a bolt of it, he may find himself ere long without a bit in his mouth.

IRRESISTIBLE.—Lady: "What! Two shillings! and eighteen pence for waiting three quarters of an hour?—Nonsense, man! It was only ten minutes by my watch!" Cabman (insinuatingly): "Wasn't it, Miss? Well, then, I s'pose it was a missing o' your pretty face as made it seem three hervaters of an hour!" [Fare pays, and thinks the cabman an extremely nice person.]

MISERABLE ATTEMPTS—(By a Miserable Man.)—Q. Why is a cat on its hind legs like the great Fall of Niagara?—A. Because it is a cataract. Q. What is the difference between Handel and the grinder of a barrel organ?—A. The one was a composer, the other a discomposer. Q. Why are mosquitoes like mice in the West Indies?—A. Because they are nicean'-tropical.

CLASSICALITY FOR THE MONTH.—January is so called from Janus, son of Apollo. He had two faces, like those who keep up festivities during this month, and who look remarkably different the night of the fun, and the morning after. He appears with a key in his right hand and a rod in his left, hence, about the 20th, mammas lock up the jam cupboard and despatch the savages thereof to the Rev. Dr. Switchell's. Sometimes he has a beard, sometimes he has not, and the same thing may be observed concerning the jovial Janitor, whose hands are not always steady enough to use the razor. If a certain king of England had not tried so hard to imitate the two faced Janus, he might not have been, towards the end of the month, without any face at all.

THE HALIFAX TELEGRAPH LINE AND THE EUROPEAN NEWS.—SACKVILLE, N.B., Wednesday, Jan. 25.—Although the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, at their recent annual meeting, emphatically condemned the conduct of Messrs. Cogswell, Morton, and their associate Directors, for their connection with the private news speculators, and by a really unanimous vote turned them out of office, yet it appears that the obligations of the Company to the speculators are such as possibly to compel the Associated Press to continue their express arrangements for several weeks longer. The America's news, now nearly due at Halifax, will be expressed to this place as heretofore, the arrangements here continue of such a character that it is quite impossible for speculators to anticipate the public report at any point west of this station.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Jan. 28.

W. P. Robb, New York; T. D. Slater, Ottawa; W. R. Bradley, Montreal; J. M'Gillis, Lancaster; A. Hayes, Montreal.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

Jan. 28.

J. Goodeve, New York; A. B. Lee, Cape Vincent; Miss D. E. Bee, do.; E. Cross, do.; E. Folger, do.; H. Lovekin, New Castle; P. Kemble, New York; F. E. Wood, do.; D. McDonald, Newboro; H. Bowers, Rome; E. Jones, Cape Vincent; B. Leonard, New York.

Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; small sales good No. 1 at $5 10 a $5 15; ordinary brands offering in quantity at $5 10. Nothing doing for delivery. Sellers of No. 1 superfine for May at $5 40. Buyers at $5 25.

ASHES active at $5 80 for pots; $5 75 for pearls.

Nothing to report in grain.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 4,200 bbls at $4 20 a $5 10 for superfine State; $5 20 a $5 35 for extra State; $5 00 a $5 10 for superfine Western; $5 20 a $5 35 for common to medium extra Western; $5 60 a $5 75 for inferior to good extra shipping brands round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour unchanged; sales 300 bbls at $5 50 a $6 75. Rye flour steady at $3 75 a $4 43. Receipts 799 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and in favor of buyers; sales 5,000 bushels Milwaukee club at $1 18 in store. No receipts. Rye quiet at 91c a 92c. Barley dull; sales at 70c a 82c. Corn unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels at 78c a 81c for new, white and yellow. Receipts 13,000 bushels. Oats dull at 46c a 48c for Canadian Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork very firm at $14 00 for mess, and $11 75 for prime. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm. Lard quiet; sales 60 bbls at 10½c a 10 5-8c. Butter in fair request at 11c a 16c for Ohio, and 12c a 22c for State.

MONEY in fair demand, and rather without change.

STERLING EXCHANGE quiet and nominal.

STOCKS variable and dull and generally firm. Illinois Central 87; Michigan Central 36¼; Reading, 28¾; Illinois Central bonds 93¼; Erie 2nd bonds, 94; New York Central 7's 101.

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.

The produce market is still dull, and aside from a mere local business, nothing worthy of note has transpired, the market for provisions especially. Dressed hogs are firm, owing doubtless to a favorable change in the weather. A sale of 95 hogs, averaging 144 lbs., was made at $6 37½. Heavy hogs at retail command $7.

TRY IT AGAIN.—We know men in this city who have fell many times from grace and fortune but are now up again. If a cough, sore throat, cold, etc., troubles you, try a box of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers, 25 cents a box; they are a beautiful and useful article. Sold by all Druggists. 24

A PARAGRAPH TO BE PERUSED.—We should be doing injustice to the public, whom we profess to serve, if we should remain quietly in our sanctum and deny Mr. Kennedy the credit that is his due for prosecuting to the afflicted his Medical Discovery; and the thousands who have been cured might well upbraid us, and the pains of the sick, and perhaps their death, might be upon our head, should we withold the knowledge that we possess in relation to the healing powers of this medicine. After having been an eye-witness to the cure of several remarkable cases of humor—after conversing with persons who have been cured, and since perusing the certificates of others, we cannot find terms strong enough in which to speak of this great cure of Scrofula, Canker, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and such like evils. 24

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—A FRIENDLY WARNING.—These great remedial preparations have been imitated, and the imitations may kill as certainly as the genuine articles cure. To prevent the possibility of imposition, purchase no pot of Ointment or box of Pills unless enfolded in a book of directions bearing the words, 'Holloway, New York and London,' impressed as a water-mark on each leaf. Furnished with the true and legitimate specifics, the old, young and middle-aged of both sexes may cure with absolute certainty those diseases of the digestive and secretive organs, the skin, and