WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

Wanted

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Ontario Street, Kingston.

Dec. 12th, 1859. 292.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the operation of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels.—Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

214-dkw.

TO ADVERTISERS.

5. Resolved—That the proprietors of newspapers be recommended to adopt the following in lieu of the old rates for transient advertising:—8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion.—[Press Association Meeting.

** The above rule has been acted upon in the British Whig Office for upwards of two years, ever since the Currency was changed. We have had occasional trouble to maintain the rule, but have generally succeeded.

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1860.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

A. McV., Yarker; P. M., Ottawa; H. S., Quebec; E. K., Quebec; H. J. R., Cobourg, with remittance.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Independence Belge publishes the following letter, addressed by Pope Pius to the Emperor Napoleon, in answer to the advice tendered him by his Majesty:

SIRE: I have received the letter which your Majesty has had the goodness to write to me, and I reply to it without evasion and with an open heart. In commencing, I do not hide from myself the difficult position of your majesty; I see it in all its gravity. Your Majesty could leave this position by some decisive measure which perhaps excites your repugnance, and it is precisely because you find yourself in this position that you advise me again, for the peace of Europe, to cede the insurgent provinces, while, assuring me that the Powers will guarantee to the Pope those which remain to him.

A project of this nature presents insurmountable difficulties; and to become convinced of it, it is sufficient to reflect upon my situation, my sacred character, and the rights of the Holy See—rights which are not those of a dynasty, but of all Catholics. The difficulties are insurmountable, because I cannot cede that which does not belong to me, and because I see but too clearly that the victory which would be given to the revolutionists of the Legations would serve as a pretext and encouragement to the native and foreign revolutionists of the other provinces to play the same game, seeing the success of the first; and when I say Revolutionists, I speak of the least considerable and the most audacious part of the populations.

The powers you say will guarantee the rest; but in the grave and extraordinary cases which are to be foreseen, and considering the numerous aids which the inhabitants receive from without, will it be possible for the powers to use their powers in an efficacious manner? If that is not so, your Majesty will be persuaded with me that the usurpers of others' goods, and the revolutionists, are invincible when they are only met by means of reasoning.

However that may be, I am compelled to declare openly that I cannot cede the Legations without violating the solemn oaths which bind me, without producing a disaster and a shock in the other provinces, without bringing wrong and shame upon all Catholics, without weakening the right, not only of the sovereigns of Italy, unjustly despoiled of their domains, but of the sovereigns of the whole Christian world, who cannot see the destruction of certain principles with indifference.

Your Majesty makes the repose of Europe to depend upon the cession by the Pope of the Legations, which for fifty years have caused so much embarrassment to the Pontifical Government; but, as I promised in beginning this letter to speak openly, let me be permitted to return to the argument. Who can count the revolutions which have occurred in France during the last 66 years? But at the same time who will dare to say to the great French nation, that for the repose of Europe it is necessary to restrain the limits of the Empire? The argument proves too much, accordingly permit me to reject it. And, moreover, your Majesty is not ignorant by what persons, with what funds, with what support the late attempts at Bologna Ravenna, and other cities have been made. Almost the entire population remained terror-stricken at the movement, which no one expected, and which they were not disposed to follow. But your Majesty observes that if I had accepted the project expressed in the letter which you sent me through M. Meneval, the insurgent provinces would be now under my authority. To tell the truth, this letter was opposed to that with which you honored me before the commencement of the Italian campaign, and in which you gave me consoling assurances without causing me any trouble. However, the letter to which you allude proposed to me in its first part a project as inadmissable as the present; and as to the second part, I believe I have adopted it, as the documents consigned to the hands of your Ambassador at Rome will show.

I see also this phrase of your Majesty's, that if I had accepted this project, I should have preserved my authority over these provinces—an expression which seems to denote that at the point at which we have arrived they are lost to me forever. Sire, I pray you, in the name of the Church, and also in your own interest, so to act that my apprehension be not justified. Certain memoirs, called secret, tell me that the Emperor Napoleon I. has left to his family warnings worthy of a Christian philosopher who in adversity found resources and alleviation in religion alone. It is certain that we shall all shortly appear before the Supreme tribunal to render a strict account of all our deeds, our words, and our thoughts. Endeavor then to appear before this great tribunal of God in such a way as to experience the effects of His pity and not those of His justice. I speak thus to you in my character of Father, which gives me the right to tell the whole truth to my son, however elevated their position in the world. For the rest, I thank you for your friendly expressions in my regard, and for the assurance you give me that you wish to continue to me the solicitude which you say you have had for me up to the present time. It only remains to me to pray to God to pour upon you, upon the Empress, and upon the young Imperial Prince the abundance of His blessings.

PIUS IX.

AT THE VATICAN, Jan. 8, 1860.

THE FIRE AT SPENCER WOOD.

Quebec, Feb. 29.

At 6 p. m. yesterday a fire broke out in the eastern end of the Governor General's residence at Spencer Wood. It is presumed that the fire was caused by some defect in the heating apparatus. The servants of his Excellency, with some mechanics who were at hand, made strong efforts to extinguish it, but notwithstanding their utmost exertions under the immediate superintendence and example of Sir Edmund Head, the flames gradually gained to such a head as to burst through the building. The wind blowing at the time from the north-east, fanned the flames till the whole building was destroyed. When the Reporter left, at 11 o'clock, the Chief of Police was directing all his efforts to prevent the extension of the fire to the out buildings. The police and a large military force was actively engaged in removing the furniture and endeavoring to arrest the progress of the flames, though with little prospect of success, in consequence of the scarcity of water. Lady Head and family were removed to the residence of Bishop Mountain on the Capronge road.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE JURA.

London, Feb. 11th, noon.

Prince Alexander Von Hesse is going to St. Petersburg on a special mission to the Emperor Alexander.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times reports that Austria is about to make another attempt to bring about a coalition between Russia, Prussia and herself.

Orders were sent from Paris by telegraph to all prefects and sub-prefects in the departments to prevent the publication of the last letter of the Bishop of Orleans, as very bad effects on the public mind were anticipated.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that orders were given on Thursday morning to the newspapers not to allude any more to the annexation of Savoy to France, but in the afternoon counter orders were given, and the papers were instructed to write it up as before.

Albany, Feb. 29.

The Pro Rata Bill has just passed the Assembly by sixty five votes to sixty one against.

New York, Feb. 29.

The steamship Arabia sailed today for Liverpool with 50 passengers; no specie. She took New Orleans mails of 23rd and telegrams of the 28th.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Whether there was any formal treaty or informal understanding between Cavour and Napoleon a year ago, that if Italy were freed from Austrians from the Alps to the Adriatic—i. e., Lombardo-Venetia annexed to Piedmont—Savoy should be annexed to France, there is no present means of knowing. What is certain is, that to-day the annexation doctrine has taken pretty strong hold of the French mind; that the present English ministry, if they can have their own way, will do nothing to practically oppose its being reduced to practice, and that they have received much clearer intimations than they are willing to divulge, that its realization occupies a prominent place in the purposes of Louis Napoleon. Not to go over the whole of the beaten but tangled ground of the Italian question, this seems not an improbable particular conjecture: At Villafranca, when Cavour threw up his tutelary charge of Victor Emmanuel and Italian affairs, and so on up to the treaty of Zurich, and for some time after, Napoleon had renounced the idea of expelling the Austrians from Italy; he held, if not to a restoration of all the dukes, at least to the construction of some central Italian Power independent of Piedmont; at a later date, the cause of the Tuscan duke and of a central Italian kingdom becoming hopeless, reform in the Papal States equally hopeless, consequent and commensurate territorial aggrandisement of Sardinia nearly certain, he presses for the annexation of Savoy as a sort of counterpoise to that aggrandizement. It is hardly necessary to point out the motives to this policy which he finds in the natural radical popularity of it in France. If its pursuance be crowned with success, it will give him a larger claim on the national applause than the glories of the Crimea and the Italian campaign combined. It is the general impression that more or less formal negotiations with Sardinia have been conducted with this result in view. It is supposed that the demand for Savoy has been made as an offset to Napoleon's assent to the annexation of the Centre. But Cavour, who is as strong in brain, if not in material backing, as Napoleon, is imagined by some to argue the matter in this way: 'Lombardy and the Centre are doubtless broader, richer, more populous than that rugged province of Savoy, with its half million of poor inhabitants; but as yet we hold Lombardy only at the sufferance of Austria, our frontier against her is utterly unprotected, the 'quadrilateral' is still in Austrian hands, 150,000 Austrian troops are this day in Venetia—give us security for Lombardy and against Austria, carry out your programme in fine, and you shall have Savoy and welcome.' And in spite of all English accepted propositions of absolute non-intervention and withdrawal of French troops from Italy, that is the complexion to which the Italian question must come at last. So at least think many of the thoughtful.

The Pope holds his own—that is to say, what is not his own—with unswerving obstinacy. He is obstinate, however, with variations, it would seem from the report of a little speech he made the other day (Jan. 29). Beside the usual talk about his intense moral sufferings and cheerful restless for martyrdom (or which the poor old man is not in the remotest danger) he says that the spirit of perversity and revolt is terribly rife throughout the Peninsula which hardly agrees with his recent statement that it was limited to a very small number of intriguing, restless factionists, and that all he asks of the Catholic world is the way of assistance is their prayers; which does not agree at all with the appeal of his recent encyclical letter to much more vigorous manifestations.

The Italians themselves seem to be generally persuaded that war must break out again in the Spring. Military preparations in Venetia and military preparations on the Neapolitan frontier help to inspire them with this belief. I do think that it is generally partaken of here. Not that the reduction of the conscription for the present year from 140,000 to 100,000 recruits, has any very doubtful meaning. Under Louis-Philippe and the Republic the annual conscription was but 80,000. The new peace-footing arrangement leaves Government in condition to put 500,000 armed men on their legs at three months' warning—to say nothing of the marine force. If few believe in a speedy renewal of war (I need not say that the war once breaking out in Italy would draw in more than one 'uninterveening power'), few, on the other hand, have a full belief in the continuance of peace. The bank of confidence in the immediate future checks commercial and industrial enterprise.

DOMESTIC.

The wreck of the Hungarian makes the fourteenth steamer which has been lost since the commencement of steam navigation between Europe and America. Subjoined we give the names of those that have been lost:—1. President never heard of; 2. Columbia, all hands saved; 3. Humboldt, all hands saved; 4. City of Glasgow, never heard of; 5. City of Philadelphia, all hands saved; 6. Franklin, all hands saved; 7. Arctic, a few only saved; 8. Pacific never heard of; 9. Lyonnais, a few only saved; 10 Tempest, never heard of; 11. Austria, burned with great loss of life; 12. Indian, three lives lost; 13. Argo, all hands saved; 14. Hungarian, all hands lost, probably.

CAPTURE OF THE MONTREAL ROWDIES.—On Saturday seven men named Joseph Auge, Louis Beaudry, Patrick Flynn, Francois Desjardins, Louis Deguire, Patrick Flanigan, and Jean Baptiste Navarre, were brought, by warrant, before the Recorder, charged with disturbing the peace at the municipal elections on Friday. They were remanded to gaol, under an escort of Volunteer Cavalry, and will be tried under the Election Act 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 128. During the day Joseph Lachipelle and Guillaume Carpenter, were also arrested under warrant, charged with having assaulted Mr. John Henry Robinson Molson. They were also committed. Under the clause above cited, the Recorder has power to commit to gaol for three months, and impose a fine of $100 upon disturbers of the peace during election time.—[Pilot.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—Two young men named Murray were brought before James Kintrea and William Grey, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, on a charge of assaulting and maltreating a Mrs. Quail, several days since near the Village of Inkerman. The violent conduct of the two men threw the woman into a state of nervous excitement from which she has not yet recovered, and great doubts are entertained by her medical attendant whether she will recover or not. Both of the men were on their first examination admitted to bail in $400 each and two securities, but the case had assumed so serious an aspect, that the sureties surrendered the prisoners, and they were committed for trial.

SUDDEN RISE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The river rose at this place on Sunday week higher than on any occasion in the recollection of the citizens. It approached within three feet of the top of the canal bank, probably twenty-five or thirty feet above its mark in summer. We have not heard of much damage resulting, although the water rushed into the cellers of the stores and houses on the south side of the canal. Had the flood come on in the night, when it would be impossible to anticipate an inundation, the damage, in all probability, would have been great. This rise is, no doubt, owing to the large mass of ice damming up the river at a point below this place.—[Cornwall Freeholder.

FRENCH CANADIAN MEETING OF SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.—Agreeably to advertisement the above meeting was held in Parish Church last evening, (Sunday,) proceedings having commenced at 7 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Bourget was present, but the active duties of Chairman seemed to have been delegated to our excellent fellow-citizen, Doctor Beaubien. It is no exaggeration to say that at least 6000 men were present, (no women or boys) and on the platform were the very elite of the French Canadian population, including Mr. Cherries, Queen's Counsel; Dr. Meilleur, Post Master; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education; Honorables M.M. Loranger, Renaud, DeBeajeau, Mr. Moreau, Mr. LeBlanc, and several others. The speaking was all creditable,—the object of the speakers evidently being to inform the audience on the nature of the question, rather than inflame their passions or prejudices. Mr. Cherrier's was a model speech of this kind. The speech of the evening, in point of true eloquence, was the Hon. Mr. Loranger's, and well did the audience testify their appreciation of his ability. Altogether the meeting was creditable to the taste and judgment of our brethren of French origin, and, as far as such demonstrations can be of use, must be of importance to the cause for which they assembled.—[Pilot of Monday.

THE MEMBER FOR HALDIMAND.—Mr. Harcourt has been unseated and Mr. Amsden will consequently take his place. The scrutiny by Judge Stephenson, conducted under the Mackenzie Act, revealed about 110 illegal votes in favor of Harcourt, thus giving Amsden a majority of 60. The Opposition papers complain loudly of the conduct of Judge Stephenson in not proceeding to investigate the list of Mr. Amsden's voters; but it appears that the statute under which the Judge acted, was repealed almost immediately after the conclusion of the examination of Harcourt's votes. This fact may perhaps cool down the ardor of the Grit press who have been saying all sorts of hard things since the result was known.—Brantford Herald.

EXHIBITION OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.—The Montreal Gazette of Saturday says:—'The Minister of Finance, and the President of Council, being in town yesterday, were waited upon by a deputation of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, who urged on them the propriety of holding an Exhibition of Canadian Industry in this city, on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Victoria Bridge, by a member of the Royal Family. The hon. gentleman expressed an opinion highly favorable to the project, and promised to bring the same before His Excellency, the Governor in Council, at the earliest practicable day.'

FIRE AT INGERSOLL.—We learn from an Extra of the Oxford Herald that Mr. M'Kay's Hotel at Ingersoll was burnt on Saturday morning. So rapid was the progress of the devouring element that, in less than an hour, the whole building was destroyed. So sudden was the fire that Mr. M'Kay's Family barely had time to get out of the burning building, saving nothing but what they stood in. Furniture, clothes, everything is burned; and what renders the matter worse, we cannot hear of there being any insurance. This is the second time that Mr. M'Kay has suffered loss by fire since he resided in Ingersoll, and he has with him the public sympathy. At one time the bridge was in danger, but the exertions of the firemen averted it. Mr. M'Kay was from home at the time of the accident.

The Peterboro' Examiner, gives two cases of people being frozen to death last week. One named James Doris, a carpenter, was found near the Toll-gate on the Monaghan road. The other is a farmer named Stubbs, who had fallen out of his sleigh on proceeding home. Both had indulged freely in liquor, during the day, and doubtless it was the cause of their death.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BRAMPTON.—Mr. Thomas Clark of the Gore, was unfortunately killed on Saturday last, by the upsetting of a load of rails, on which he was driving. In meeting another team he turned out of the road to pass, and going too near the ditch, the load was upset and falling on him crushed him to death. Mr. Clark was an old settler and much respected. He was formerly Reeve of the Gore.—Brampton Times.

Quebec, Feb. 28.

I informed you, some weeks since, of my sincere belief that the Ministry intended to take up the subject of bankruptcy laws, in earnest. My belief is strengthened by knowing that an eminent Upper Canada Judge has been here for some time, in consultation with the authorities, and, it is rumored, on this subject. It is further asserted that the English law—even the most recent—is found not to be at all applicable to the circumstances of this country, and that a statute, almost entirely original, will be brought forward, treating not only of bankruptcy, but of certain exemptions to be granted to the honest debtor. The Government, in dealing with this matter, if they do so with a just regard to the rights of creditors, as well as with a merciful consideration for debtors, will earn the gratitude of the people.—Cor. Ham. Spectator.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Kingston General Hospital, on yesterday (Wednesday) morning, before Coroner Barker, on the body of a man named Alexander Ross, who was killed by falling from the second gallery of that building. The deceased was a stranger, of very respectable appearance, tall and stoutly built; and so far as we can learn, a commercial traveller. He applied to Mr. R. M. Ross for a recommendation for admission to the Hospital, from that gentleman's being a namesake, and had accordingly been admitted. He was entered as coming from Toronto, as a member of the Church of Scotland, and being of the age of 38 years.

Joseph Hatton, hospital steward, testified that deceased came to the hospital five days ago; when he last saw him before his death, it was a quarter before twelve, he was then asleep in bed; he was in a nervous state, occasionally excited, but generally quiet and rational; he was able to walk about. A servant, who had been sleeping in the room with deceased, came at about a quarter to two o'clock, and told witness that deceased had thrown himself over the gallery. Witness opened south front door, and found deceased lying dead, on the upper steps, his face downwards on the platform, and his legs and body extending on the steps. A servant was kept in the room with him, but he had no fear, from his general quietness, of anything occurring; the watch was confined to the ward. If the watch had not been required for another patient in the same room, would have no fear of placing him in a ward with other patients. The deceased had egress through a door leading into a passage, from which a door opened into the gallery.

** A great many other witnesses were examined, but all confirmatory of the Steward's testimony.

The jury, of whom Mr. D. Cunningham was foreman, deliberated for some time, and returned the following verdict:—"That deceased came to his death by falling or throwing himself from the south balcony of the General Hospital while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity; and that they are of opinion that if necessary precautions had been taken, the melancholy accident would not have occurred.—[News.

THE LOSS OF THE "HUNGARIAN."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

List of Steerage Passengers.

From the New York Tribune of Monday we learn that Messrs. Sabel & Searle, agents of the Grand Trunk Railroad in that city, report that the following steerage passengers were 'booked' in Great Britain, and went on board the Hungarian:

1. Hugh McCaffroy.
2. Richard Madden.
3. William Herby.
4. John Dairy.
5. Martin Donners.
6. Ellen Sheehan.*
7. William Yogle.
8. George M'Dermott.
9. Michael Lucey.
10. John Delaney.
11. F. Richarison.
12. Patrick M'Giverin.

The first three of the above were 'booked' at Liverpool, and the remaining nine at Cork. We presume that these persons were 'booked' by the Grand Trunk Agents in England before the sailing of the Hungarian, and form, it is probable, but a small proportion of her passengers.

The purser of the steamship Vigo, which arrived at New York on Friday last, thinks that on leaving Queenstown harbor the Hungarian had nearly forty cabin and some sixty steerage passengers.

* It will be remembered that her ticket was found shortly after the Hungarian was wrecked.

The following is the latest news that has been received from the scene of the wreck:

Halifax, Feb. 29.

Advices received here to-day report that every vestige of the hull of the Hungarian has disappeared. Divers going to search.

THREE NORWICH (CT.) MEN ON BOARD THE HUNGARIAN.—Jared F. Crocker, a lawyer of Norwich, and his brother William D. Crocker, of the same place, are supposed to have been passengers on the Hungarian.—Letters received by the families of the two gentlemen announce positively their intention of taking this steamer, then to sail from Liverpool in a few days. They had been on a visit to Europe to dispose of rights to use a patent cork cutting machine invented by Wm. D. Crocker, and had been so successful that they were returning at an earlier day than anticipated. Mr. Crocker has a considerable manufactory using these machines, at Norwich.—Boston Herald, Feb. 27.

From Barrington to Edmonstone, Allan & Co.

I have just returned from the wreck and found nothing above water but the starboard bow from beak of forecastle; all back of that is gone excepting fifteen feet of stern, close aft, both parts laying with a heavy list. No more bodies have yet been found. From what I can learn from fishermen they must all have gone to eastward, about Port Latour. Started for there this morning. From all I can see and learn of goods, nothing has been taken on shore whole: the packages have been all broken up and taken into the boats in pieces and carried to their houses. Have not seen a whole case or bale all round the Island of Sable. Found a great many loose letters at the different houses; had them all collected and brought here; also 12 or 15 bags at the Post Office, open. Have issued notices to all having goods to bring them here, put them on shore, and have them surveyed. There is a diver here from Yarmouth, but he has not been able to do anything. Have seen no passengers' effects to identify.

ANDREW CRAWFORD.

New Orleans, Feb. 28.

A portion of the Union Cotton press, together with 2,000 bales of cotton, was burned this morning. Loss $50,000.

The steamship Arinoua has arrived from Brazos 25th, with $10,000 in specie.

Captains Stubbs and Tomlinson's Rangers have disbanded and returned home. Cortinas is in possession of the west bank of the Rio Grande, and continues his depredations. A portion of cavalry and Capt. Fowler's Rangers are guarding the border to the extent of their ability.

CUTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

London, Feb. 9, 1860.

THE SHOE BLACK BRIGADE.

On Monday evening a grand ball was given by the committees, to the boys of the various shoe black societies of the metropolis, at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre. In the course of the evening a crowded meeting of the friends and supporters of the societies was held in the great hall of St. Martin's Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The hall was crowded to suffocation with ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. On the platform were no less than 318 boys in the uniforms of the societies to which they belonged, who presented a very pretty appearance. Mr. G. Olphant addressed the meeting, and said that the boys of the Shoe Black Brigade has earned a sum of money during the past year as would astonish the public. The Ragged School Shoe Black Society, consisting of 60 boys, red uniform, had earned £1,745; the East London Shoe Black Society, blue, 104, £1,094; South London Shoe Black Society, yellow, 40, £669; North West London Shoe Black Society, white, 16, £140; West Kent Shoe Black Society, green, 13, £130; West London Shoe Black Society, purple, 15, £216; Islington Shoe Black Society, brown, (red facings,) 26, £240; Nottinghill Shoe Black Society, Blue, (red facings,) 26, £200; Union Jack (Limehouse) Shoe Black Society, red, 18, £133, making a total of 318 boys, and the earnings £4,548. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cadman and the Rev. J. Blunt, after which the chairman said it was impossible to attempt to carry on this great movement if it were to be separated from religion. If it could be so carried on it would be more pernicious than if it were to stop at once; but he contended that it never would be able to succeed without religion, and if they tried the experiment it would prove a miserable failure. The noble lord then stated that he had seen 3,000 of the worst characters in the metropolis assembled in the Victoria Theatre on Sunday evening, and such was the decorum they observed, that during the whole of the sermon, which lasted an hour and a quarter, a pin might have been heard to drop in that vast assemblage, and when they left there was such order observed that they did not experience the slightest inconvenience. This, he contended, was entirely attributable to the influence of religion on the people, and that influence, which was so potent in this instance, ought to be maintained for the support of the institution of the Shoe-Black Society. He then apologised for being obliged to leave, and said that Mr. Powncel would supply his place. His Lordship then left, and was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Powncel, on taking the chair, distributed prizes to the boys who had deserved them, and the satisfaction evinced on receiving them was most gratifying to witness. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and in the interval three of the society's boys sang songs, and concluded by singing the National Anthem. The meeting having terminated, the boys marched through the hall, the blues and the yellows playing their bands with great spirit.

SIDNEY SMITH'S DEPARTURE FROM QUEENSTOWN.

(From the Cork Reporter.)

It having been intimated to the Mayor that the Hon. A. T. Galt, Finance Minister, and the Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster General of Canada, would embark on board the Canada mail steamer North Briton on yesterday at Queenstown, his worship was in waiting on the platform for the arrival of the express train with the mails at half-past three o'clock, accompanied by Felix Mullen, Esq., Daily Reporter, and John Donegan, Esq., agent for the River Steam Navigation Company. Punctually at half-past three o'clock p. m., the express train pushed up to the terminus, having performed the journey from Dublin in four and a half hours. The attendance of his worship had a two fold object—in the first place to pay his respects to the distinguished visitors, and in the next to ascertain whether the postmaster-general had succeeded with the French authorities in making the necessary arrangements for the transmission of their mails, via Queenstown, that having been the object of his visit to England and France. His Worship, with the other gentleman who accompanied him, was introduced by P. Scott, J. P., of Queenstown, the agent of the Canadian line, and all immediately embarked on board the Royal Alice, Captain Livingstone, commander, for Queenstown. We feel great pleasure in announcing that all the arrangements have been made with the French government upon the most satisfactory basis, and there is to be a regular weekly arrival every Thursday. The mail bags were twelve in number, and there were also some passengers. The mayor, Mr. Mullan, Mr. Fisbourne, and Mr. Miller, of the Great Southern and Western Railway proceeded by the river steamer to Queenstown, where, having taken a mail bag and twelve passengers, they proceeded on board the ship, which is really a noble vessel, being over 2,000 tons. The transferring of the mails occupied only a few minutes when she proceeded on her voyage at half-past 2 o'clock. The Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster General, deserves great credit for the perseverance he has shown in getting the French mails by this route, and in his conversation with the Mayor he stated the greatest difficulty he had to contend with was the red tape system of St. Martin's le Grand, as it was almost impossible to get them out of the old beaten track. On inspecting the mail bags on board, both the French and Belgian mails were found to have arrived, so that we may take it for granted that Queenstown is now established as the leading point of departure for the far West. Both the Hon. Mr. Galt and the Hon. Mr. Smith, on taking leave of the Mayor, expressed their warm acknowledgments for his kind attentions and courtesy on the occasion, and also for his useful aid in establishing the line. This is the third steamer that has left Queenstown this week for America, so that we are likely to have soon realized what was considered at the time he stated it quite utopian—namely, the assertion of Mr. Scully, the member for our county, that we would yet see a daily despatch from our port.

DR. CUMMING ON THE 'SIGNS OF THE TIMES.'—Dr. Cumming has been stating his opinion at Leeds respecting the great events which, according to his interpretation of the Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse, are looming in the future. He said the year 1867 seemed to end 6000 years of the world's history, and from the earliest periods onward it had been the almost universal belief that the six days of creation were typical of those 6000 years, and that the seventh day of creation, or the Sabbath, was typical of the millennial rest of a 1000 years. But they would say that, supposing this were so, they were at this moment 140 years short of the 6000 years. It was a remarkable fact, however, that the ablest chronologists, irrespective of all prophetic theories, had shown that a mistake of upwards of 100 years had been made in calculating the chronology of the world, and that the year 1860 of the Christian era began not from the year 4004 of the world's history, but in the year 4138, and that the year of Christ's birth was five years before that, or in 4132. If his premises were just, then they were at that moment within seven years of the exhaustion of the 6000 years; so that if 1867 was to be the termination of this economy, they had arrived at the Saturday evening of the world's long and dreary week. If this were so, it was a magnificent thought that there were some in that assembly who would never die. They were just plunging into days such as they had never before seen; an European war was looming, more dreadful than that through which they had passed, and, when these things happened, it would be seen that the sentiments he had uttered were not the dreams of fanaticism, but the words of soberness and truth. He was convinced that England would emerge from the midst of these vials of wrath; she was separated from the great apostacy at the era of the Reformation, and had never again joined her; and he believed there was now more living vital evangelical Christianity in his country than there had been for 500 years before. His study of prophecy did not make him a gloomy, a desponding, or a sad man; but whilst God's precepts taught him his duties, His providence lighted up his heart with the sunshine of Heaven, and gave him a hope that brightened more and more to the perfect day.

BALLOON ASCENSION FOR THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Mr. Franklin Keenan, of Brownville (N. Y.), was in town yesterday making arrangements for an ascension on 24th May. Mr. K. informs us that he is now manufacturing the balloon at Brownville, and that it will be the second largest in the United States. The ascension will be a private speculation of the aeronaut, independent of any aid from the City Council.—[News of this morning.

** Our readers will bear in mind that Professor Wise, of Pennsylvania, the celebrated Æronaut, a gentleman of character and of high professional attainments, is already under engagement to make some Ascensions this summer in Canada, commencing with one at Kingston on the Queen's Birthday. This being the case, and the Tete de Pont Barracks being already secured for Professor Wise's Ascension, we do not see what room can be made for Mr. Keenan. The people of Kingston should be careful, and recollect the adage, "between two stools, etc., etc."

Lines Suggested by Reading some Verses in Praise of "Macaulay," in the News of 23rd instant.

Yes—"registered 'mong England's dead"—
Macaulay is, no doubt;
Yet, prithee, pretty Carrie,
"Does your mother know you're out?"
Out as a rhymer (?), too, she ought
To have you in bed:
To scrub the floor—do anything—
But puffing thus the dead.

I grant you England's bards are bound
To praise, with all their lyres,
One who so long malign'd—disown'd—
The country of his sires.
The muse of History well may say
She ne'er had such a son;
Such was his art, that oft he made
Herself and fiction one!

"'Mong England's mighty dead" he lies—
"In Poet's corner," too;
Yet, not ALL England's are they there—
Old Erin claims a few;
O'er many a noble Scot there, too,
The pall of death is spread—
Men who would rather quit their graves
Than rank as England's dead.

But let that pass—he's there—John Bull
Is welcome to his fame;
He lived to magnify John's rule,
John magnifies his name.
Strange how some people count as stars
Mere meteors; egad!
If such as he their noblest be,
Alas for England's dead!

ARGATHALIAN.

Kingston, Feb. 24th, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The mineral production of the United States, inclusive of the immense gold production of California, amounts to a yearly average of $120,000,000, giving employment to no less than 20,000 persons. Rather more than one-half of this total alone can be carried to the account of the vast empire lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic.

Undoubtedly the oldest man in the world, says the N. O. Crescent, is Captain Vieux, of Belgium. He was born on the 9th November, 1709, and is consequently 150 years old. He entered the army in 1830, at the advanced age of 121 years of age, and remained in the service until recently, when he was put upon the pension list.

PURGATORY IN COURT.—An Ohio Judge has decided that a legacy left to the Catholic Church by one John Handley, deceased, to pay for masses and prayers for the benefit of souls in Purgatory, must revert to his heirs, as the designation was too indefinite. The Court came to this conclusion from the belief that "the Roman Catholic Church herself could not prove for a certainty that there are souls in purgatory who can be benefitted by masses and prayers." Should this decision be sustained in the higher Courts, it will materially affect the revenues of the Catholic Church.

PROJECTED MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—The Brussels correspondent of the Amsterdamsche Courant states that King Leopold, as uncle of Queen Victoria, has received an official communication of the projected marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice. The King of the Belgians is said to have invited the Prince to visit Brussels when returning to Holland.

A person was repeating before Martainville the old maxim, 'Who pays his debts enriches himself.' 'Bah!' replied Martainville, 'that is an idle rumor which creditors are endeavoring to circulate!'

IDOLATRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Chinese in San Francisco have a heathen temple which cost $20,000, and at a cost of $30,000 have imported an idol from China, representing a great statesman and warrior who lived three hundred years ago. The number of Chinamen in California is 60,000, and is rapidly increasing, the law prohibiting them from coming to the State having been pronounced unconstitutional.

A new Free Presbyterian Church was opened in Peterboro on Sunday week.

Slavery was abolished in the Dutch East Indies on 20th September last.

On Saturday a man at Campton Village named Wardrope committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Crinoline steeped in sulphate of ammonia is incombustible. It costs twopence per pound—will the ladies buy it?

A brakesman while in the act of climbing to the top of a freight car, on the Great Western, slipped and was killed near Chatham on Thursday. His name was John Taylor.

A family in Milwaukee it is stated have lately evinced unmistakeable signs of hydrophobia caused by using the milk of a cow which had been bitten by a mad dog.

The late thaw raised Kettle Creek in the County of Elgin, to so great a height that the bridges and fences have been carried away, and the people living in the hollows had to be taken from the windows of their houses into boats.

A miller in Greenbush, Wis., states that he discovered the 'dust heap' in his mill on fire, under circumstances which warrant the conclusion that spontaneous combustion was the cause. The matter is worth looking into.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

February 28.

N. N. Tassett, ——; E. B. Peck, Toronto; Mr. McLean, Cornwall; J. Boisot, London; F. F. Keenan, Brownville; J. A. Hewlett, New York; J. Henderson, Boston; A. Thomson, Belleville; S. Nordheimer, Toronto; J. Ogilvy, Montreal.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

Feb. 29.

C. Gates, Watertown; J. C. Davis, Morris; P. Potter, Morris; W. Wright, Brooklyn; J. N. Williams, New York; J. McCall, Syracuse; J. Holland, Montreal; J. Henderson, New York; Mrs. Thorpe, ——; D. N. Traver, Watertown; E. J. Carpenter, Toronto; Wm. Shea, Trenton; J. Dawson, London; A. J. McLachlin, Seeley's Bay; B. Caton, Little Falls; J. R. Baker, Toronto.

New York Markets.

Feb. 29.

Flour receipts 86 bbls.; the flour market to-day is firm and unchanged: sales 7000 bbls. at $5.10 a 5.25 for superfine state; 5.30 a 5.50 for extra state; 5.10 a 5.25 for superfine western; 5.30 a 5.50 for common to medium extra western; 5.85 a 6.00 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour market a shade firmer: sales 209 bbls., at 5.60 a 7 for extra. Rye flour steady at 3.30a4.40. Grain—Wheat receipts none; market very firm and quiet and unchanged in price. Rye is quiet at 87a 88c. Barley firmer: sales 1,500 bus. at 50 a 81c for state; 87c for No. 1 Chicago; receipts 1,860 bus.; market without special change; sales 14,000 bus. at 75 a 80c for inferior to prime yellow southern. Oats steady: sales at 44½ a 46½ for Canadian, western and state. Pork dull and heavy: sales 500 bbls., at 17.50 for old mess; 18.37 for new do.; 12.62 for 580 prime, and 14.75 for new do. Beef steady: sales 500 bbls. Cut meats dull. Lard steady and unchanged: sales 300 bbls at 11 a 11½c. Butter is in fair request at 11 a 14c for Ohio, and 14 a 20c for state. Cheese steady at 10 a 12c. Dressed hogs dull: sales western at $8. Money quiet and unchanged. Sterling Exchange nothing doing.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 29, 1860.

Grain—Wheat quiet and in moderate demand. Nothing has transpired this morning in the way of sales worthy of comment. Corn quiet and steady; sales 600 bushels on track at 61c. Nothing doing in other grains.

Provisions dull and almost entirely nominal. Heavy mess Pork remains at $17; light do. at $16, and $12 a $14 for old and good. New smoked Hams are quoted at 10c; do. shoulders at 7½c; dry salt do. at 6½c. A sale of 5 bbls. lard was made at $10.75. Dressed hogs quiet at $7 25.

BOSTON MARKET.

Fresh Pork, at 8c to 8½c.
Cuba Sugar, 7½c to 8½c.
Molasses—New Cuba 36, and New Orleans 43c to 44c.
Coffee—Java, 15c; Cape 12½c.
Tallow, 10½c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For injuries resulting from fire, steam, or hot water, Holloway's Ointment is indeed a healing balm. It not only relieves the pain and inflammation, but prevents the superficial sores from deepening and extending. No steamboat or railway train should ever start without a supply of this great external remedy. Cuts, bruises, fractures, burns, dislocations, etc., are all equally within the field of its curative influence, and there is no variety of eruptive or ulcerous disease which it is incapable of controlling. In nineteen out of twenty of the fatal 'camphene cases' recorded by the press, this peerless counter-irritant would have saved the victim. The Pills are equally potent in internal disorders. 48

RHEUMATISM.—To any who have been afflicted with this malady, the very reading of the above heading will call to mind the remembrance of the most excruciating pain and prolonged agony. The joints swelled, stiff and unyielding, each turn of the body accompanied by a shock that would induce the belief that every bone in the human anatomy was about to be dislocated. From two to three bottles of 'Kennedy's Medical Discovery' will cure the worst case of Rheumatism. We would refer to the cure of J. Macomber, Esq., a respectable citizen of Boston, who was c