MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal,	R. Chalmers & Co., Booksellers.
Belleville,	Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Cobourg,	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto,	Mr Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton,	John Brown, Esq.
New York,	V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y.,	Mr. G. S. Jenning.

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

*** Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, will be ratified.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties are requested to send in their advertisements by 7 o'clock, p. m. to insure their insertion the following morning. The early hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule rigidly.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

The Daily British Whig.

"CLEAR THE WAY, BOYS!"

MONDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 20, 1851.

☞ QUALIFICATION MEETING OF THE NEW COUNCIL.—A meeting of the gentlemen comprising the Council for 1851, for the purpose of administering the oath of office, was held in the Council Chamber on Saturday last at 2 o'clock. The ex-Mayor presided and administered the oath in terms of the Act in the order in which they presented themselves. All the gentlemen, without exception swallowed the oath of qualification without any gulphing, consequently the Council for 1851 is now complete—it only requires to decide upon who is to preside, to place it in complete working order—and that important step will be concluded this day at noon by the election of the Mayor for the present year. If we are to judge of the public conduct of the present Council, by the esteem with which a large portion of them are held (and that deservedly) in public estimation in their private character, this will be a popular Council. They have our best wishes. May they always find all right and never fail to go-ahead. Only one protest was entered into, and that was against Messrs. J. O'Reilly and J. Shaw, on the ground of length of residence. The same objection was made last year against both of these gentlemen, but nothing came of it.

SINGLETON FONTENOY, R. N., by Jas. Hannay. Cheap octavo, pp. 130. Harper & Brothers, New York; John Duff, Kingston,—25 cents.

Singleton Fontenoy is a book—one of the books we hear tell of. It is a sea tale, but not a tale of the sea. It doubtless betrays great ignorance not to know the writer, for he parades himself as *late* of the Royal Navy, but it is an ignorance we plead guilty to. He wishes to be considered a scholar as well as a seaman, for he quotes the classics to kill; thinks Persius is too much neglected; is fond of that old Greek, Æschylus, and admires Horace and Virgil almost as much as he delights in the gentle blood of his fellow man.—He must be somebody, though we don't happen to know it. But all this is nothing to his book, which really is vastly entertaining, to say the least of it. The style aims to be a cut above Captain Marryatt, but scarcely comes up to that of Tom Cringle's Log, the top-sawyer of all nautical narratives. But it is a good, pleasant, and readable book, nevertheless, and in these dreary days of literary dullness, is quite a God send. One sentiment however is peculiarly striking throughout the three volumes—if Mr. Hannay gives a faithful picture of the present state of the Royal Navy, God help the country! It is worse than all the fancied horrors of Sir Francis Head. We consequently cordially recommend it to all our readers, who may want half an hour's amusement, and don't want to drink or smoke.

☞ We are happy to have it in our power to announce the safe arrival of F. A. Harper, Esq., in New York. He came passenger on the *Asia*. The Hon. Jas. Hamilton received a communication from him by telegraph immediately on the boat touching the wharf. It is also with pleasure that we inform the friends of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, (and in Kingston—that means everybody) that he was well when Mr. Harper left, and expected to follow by the next steamer.

☞ THE WEATHER.—At the full of the moon, on the 17th, the weather again became frosty and has so continued, making the ice roads good and putting an end to the long Jan. Thaw. This frost has come very timely, for the want of a good road to Long Island has very much raised the price of fuel wood in town. On Saturday, very ordinary wood fetched twelve shillings a cord.

SABBATH REFORMATION SOCIETY.

On Thursday evening the first anniversary of the Society for the Reformation of the Lord's Day, was held at the City Hall, when the number and respectability of the audience showed how much the importance of the object of this Society had taken hold of the public mind, and the interest displayed in its proceedings was indeed a strong expression of Christian public opinion in favor of the Society.

Lieut. Col. Laurence having been called to the Chair, the proceedings having been opened by prayer, the Rev. Mr. Burns addressed the meeting at considerable length, with an eloquence that thrilled the hearts of the audience, and caused every word to tell, showing how deeply was his convictions of the necessity of this Society at present and the great interest which he personally felt in its progress. The Rev. gentleman interspersed his address with many interesting anecdotes, tending to show how beneficial the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest was to the physical and intellectual powers of man, as well as to his soul, and instanced many great men both on this Continent and Europe, who bore witness to to this fact; and wound up by an earnest call upon all Christians to unite in forwarding the endeavors of the Society by their influence and example as well as support.

Various resolutions commendatory of the Society having been put and spoken to by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Mr. Black, Rev. Mr. Harper, Capt. Stace and Capt. Haultain, they were carried unanimously: including the list of Officers for the ensuing year.

The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock. Many who have heretofore been unaccustomed to attend such meetings, express their surprise and pleasure to find the proceedings so deeply interesting and instructive. Next year, we have no doubt, will show a great increase of public interest in those anniversaries.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Friday evening was occupied by the anniversary of this Society. The interest of these meetings seems to have encreased daily during the term of their sitting; and on this occasion, which was the last and not the least interesting, the City Hall was filled.

A little after 7 o'clock Capt. Desborough took the Chair, and the Rev. Mr. Burns opened the meeting with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Black then addressed the meeting, and in a clear and lucid statement, displayed the ignorance of the humbler classes of the Lower Canadians, and the great necessity for Christian exertions in sending the light of the Gospel among them. He described in vivid language the oppressive load of ignorance and superstition under which those simple and benighted people were borne down to the earth, binding both their physical and mental energies with chains of iron. He also adverted to the immense oppression which the thithes were upon both the poor and rich, instancing some parishes which paid upwards of £700 for the support of the clergy, besides the large revenues accruing from the large estates of the numerous religious establishments. That they also hoped to get a return of Jesuit's Estates, amounting to about 900 square miles. This was a powerful confederacy opposed to efforts of this Society, and it was the more reason that they should exert themselves to carry out their objects with vigor and energy. Mr. Black concluded with a most earnest exhortation to the Society in favor of extending its usefulness by encreasing the number of colporteurs.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers followed Mr. Black. He likened the efforts of this Society to David, who with a simple sling—the stone directed by the hand of God—overthrew Goliah, armed to the teeth. Thus it was hoped that the stone thrown by this Society into that mighty mass of ignorance and superstition, might be directed by the same hand, and the great Goliah by whom they were opposed be overthrown. Mr. R. stated that they met that evening to consider of a system for extending the benefits of the Mission, and he then read a resolution on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Burns having been called upon for the next resolution. In prefacing the resolution the Rev. gentleman stated, that it was the duty of Protestants to come out openly and boldly with their opinions; that there had been lately, in his opinion, a tendency to be delicate in expressing their opinions—in fact, if he might express in homely words, to be mealy-mouthed. He thought that this was wrong; that instead of gaining the respect, it only brought down upon them the contempt of their opponents. As Mr. B. proceed with his subject, his beautiful perioratios and soul-stirring and eloquent appeal, drew from the audience loud and prolonged applause, showing how strongly all felt on the subject. Mr. B. in a very happy manner, compared the Church of Rome to the City Hall over the way, which unfortunately was affected with the dry-rot. The Pope, he said, had long trampled the Shamrock under foot, but he would find it a more difficult thing to do so to the Rose and the Thistle—his present attempt to do so will prove that they can both prick. He concluded with expressing his conviction that Great Britain would never disgrace her fair fame as the loveliest daughter of the Reformation, by bowing the knee to the Harlot of Babylon. Mr. B. then read the resolution which was approved of unanimously.

Capt. Haultain, Rev. Mr. Harper and Rev. Mr. Fenwick and several other gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting with much effect, the attention of the audience being most marked throughout.

A collection was then taken up and the meeting adjourned.

About 12 or 14 weeks since, a new vessel belonging to a firm in Hamilton, Bermuda, was capsized and abandoned at sea, on the voyage between Baltimore and Bermuda. On the 1st or 2nd November a derelict was discovered off the West end of that Island, and towed into Ely's Harbor. On a thorough examination she proved to be the vessel above mentioned, which, after drifting about for so long a period, at length found rest on her native shores.

JUDGE WELLS.

We observe from the Prescott *Telegraph* that the appointment of W. B. Wells, Esq., to the Judgeship of the County of Kent has given great satisfaction in that section of the country. Mr. Wells on leaving Prescott to assume the duties of his office, was presented by the Mayor and Corporation with a congratulatory address, and the following from his friends and neighbors, which must have been still more gratifying:—

"TO WILLIAM B. WELLS, ESQ.

SIR,—The undersigned, your friends and neighbors, in this town and vicinity, beg leave most cordially to congratulate you on the marked favor recently conferred upon you by his Excellency the Governor General, in your official appointment. And while we feelingly regret your absence in our community, as a gentleman with whom we have long held the most friendly and valued intercourse, we sincerely wish yourself and family by the favor of Providence extended health and prosperity, and would congratulate the community amongst whom you may henceforth be located, in the acquisition they will receive.

Prescott, Jan. 4, 1851.

[Signed unanimously by the Mayor and Council, the Magistracy, the Professional and Mercantile gentlemen, and by a very large number of the inhabitants of all classes and parties."]—*Globe*

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE ROW.

From the Examiner.

A "sharp correspondence" has passed between John Turnbo and the Hon. A. De Blaquiere, on the subject of the proposed charter for the projected sectarian University.

Letter 1 is from Mr. De Blaquiere to John Turnbo, dated Yorkville, January 7. It complains that the provisions of the charter which the Bishop sought to obtain in England were not made known to the members of the Church of England here; that the Bishop's invitation to all who signed a certain petition to call at the office of the Church Society in Toronto and examine the charter is directed to only thirty two individuals—that being the number who signed the petition. Asks for a copy of the charter, with a view to its general promulgation; or to have it printed and distributed.

Letter 2, in reply, dated Toronto Jan. 7, 1851, rebukes the interference; insinuates a want of delicacy and honour on the part of Mr. DeBlaquiere; but winds up with promising a copy of the "rough draft," as soon as Mr. Dent shall have forwarded "a slanderous document of ten or "twelve pages, which you dedicated some time "ago to the University of Toronto, and likewise "an authentic copy of the violent and abusive "speech with which you were pleased to introduce it."

Letter 3. Rejoinder; dated Yorkville, Jan. 9 1851, complains that the language of the Bishop is not such as one gentleman can address to another; that the intended charter vests in the Bishop and his successors, without control, the whole power and authority of the University, judicial, administrative and executive. Protests against this assumption of arbitrary power. Desired nothing to be retracted from the alleged "slanderous document," but the statement that Victoria College was closed and its buildings sold; states that the buildings have been offered for sale, and the college is only kept open to preserve the public grant. That the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto approves of the University of Toronto as now established. That the alleged abusive document was not introduced by any violent speech; that the document itself was drawn up for the purpose of repelling the slanders of John Toronto—and that it will hereafter appear on whom the accusation will rest.

Letter 4. John Toronto declines further correspondence with Mr. DeBlaquiere. Tells the latter that he is no gentleman—proof, that he applied too bold language "to the bishop of your diocese and your senior in age." Repeats that DeBlaquiere is no gentleman—proof—that DeBlaquiere describes, in a paper written in Nov., the charter of the Toronto University as unhonoring the character given it by John Toronto in the month of June preceding, before its Gentlemanness was "in some measure removed," by the Act of August last. That in substance, DeBlaquiere is a coward and a blackguard; and not to be believed. That although Mr. DeBlaquiere was not a contributor to the new University, he can surely find no difficulty in obtaining a peep at the intended charter.

The alleged "slanderous document" laid by Mr. DeBlaquiere before the Senate of the Toronto University and adopted by that body as an address to the Governor General, Visitor of the Institution, is simply a refutation of John Toronto's false statements promulgated in England, as to the alleged anti-religious character of the Toronto University.

Mr. DeBlaquiere promises to move for an Address to the Governor General, next Session, for the production of John Toronto's "rough draft."

The hon gentleman deserves commendation for the stand he has taken against the insolent usurpation of John Toronto.

GLASGOW, 20th December, 1850.

Rumours have been rife for the last few days in reference to a supposed split amongst the members of the Cabinet on the subject of the English and Romish Churches, but there is in reality no foundation whatever for such a surmise. The grounds upon which it was based are quite inadequate to account for the assertion, and these are principally grounded on two facts—the frequency of Cabinet Councils, and the silence observed by the Queen on future measures in reference to the Papish question, in her answer to the address presented by the Corporation of London. Both these facts can be accounted for as something quite consistent with the existance of harmony in the Cabinet, for it is well known that previous to the assembling of Parliament the meetings of Cabinet Councils are of frequent occurrence; and it is also well known that the Queen is not in the habit of anticipating the elements of the speech from the throne, by proclaiming the intentions of the Crown in reference to important measures. The duty she performs in addressing the assembled representatives of the British people at the opening of Parliament, and is not called upon to do beforehand in answering the address of any Corporation.

This idle tale flew like wildfire through the length and breadth of the land, receiving a cheerful reception from some, but a sorrowful one from others; but even admitting its truth, the friends of true freedom were buoyed up by the hope that Lord John Russell would be found acting consistently with the manly sentiments set forth in his recent letter; and assuming this to be the case, they felt confident he would still be the recognised leader of any Cabinet which would be formed, let the dissentients take up any position they pleased. The Ministry will have the support of many distinguished noblemen of the Roman Catholic faith, in repelling the aggression of the Pope. In the House of Lords they will receive the countenance of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Beaumont, and in the House of Commons that of the young and talented Earl of Arundel and Surrey. It is supposed that Mr. Keogh, the member for Athlone, who has just returned from a visit to the Flaminian gate, will take up the cudgels in defence of Pio Nono, with the assistance of such quondam associates as D'Israeli and Roebuck. When we are told that the Pope has not interfered with the rights of the Crown, we naturally wonder what could tempt such men as Norfolk and Beaumont to brave the anathemas of their Church. Early education in an exclusive faith, deep-rooted prejudice in favor of the Romish communion, conspired in their minds to produce an opposite effect from that now revealed; but how convincing and indubitable must have been the truth of that evidence which compelled them to sacrifice prejudice and bigotry, in order to establish the claims of right and justice.

The examination instituted by the Bishop of London is beginning to show its effects, by the numerous resignations that are taking place. Amongst others, Mr. Bennett, the Tractarian incumbent of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, has taken flight, leaving behind him an income of something like £2000 a year, which is no small sum to relinquish, in favor of a doubtful competency—at least such a one as is not at all likely to realize such large emoluments.—*Globe*.

MARK OF RESPECT.—On Tuesday, Lt. Col. Sir Hew Dalrymple, had the gratification of presenting the Queen's Medal to Mr. Mackay Ferguson, late Sergeant 5th Fusileers, who had served in that corps for a period of 24 years, and received that badge of distinction from her Majesty for his meritorious conduct. The troops were formed into square, when Sergeant Ferguson and his son marched into the centre, and the gallant Colonel, in a brief but animated address, complimented the old soldier on the mark of esteem which he had the honor of presenting to him. Mr. Ferguson is at present steward to C. C. Small, Esq., of this city.—*Ib.*

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—The revival of *King John* last night was the occasion of a strong anti-Papal manifestation on the part of a numerous audience. Scarcely had Mr. Rogers entered in the dress of Cardinal Pandolph than he was greeted with groans and hisses on every side, and it was with difficulty that silence could be restored for Mr. Meredy's denunciation. But when the denunciation of the intruder did come—when King John declared

——"That no Italian priest
Shall tithe or tolt in our dominions,"

the enthusiasm was tremendous. The audience, already knowing the tenor of the speech, anticipated the words, and the thunder rather preceded than followed the points. Throughout the piece Pandolph was a marked man; indications of submission to his authority were treated with derision, and when he was upraided by the French Prince, Louis, people were rejoiced again to see him hit on another side. It was no enviable office for Mr. Rogers to play Guy Fawkes for an entire evening, but he has, doubtless, too much genius to construe an expression of religious and political feeling into a sign of disrepute to himself, for he is one of the most useful and unpretending actors on the stage.

ANOTHER MINISTER PROVIDED FOR.—The *Globe* announces that the Provincial Secretary has been appointed Provincial Registrar, in the room of Mr. Tucker retired—he should have said PENSIONED. Mr. Hincks some time ago appointed himself to an office in the Endowment Board of the University, which is expected to be worth £300 a year. In defiance of the letter and spirit of the Act of Parliament, he refused to meet his constituents. His colleagues assented to this shameful violation of the law. Another minister wished a place to retreat to. It was soon provided. Mr. Tucker, though a pensioner at the time, was again pensioned off at £300 a year for the remainder of his life. A vacancy was thus made. After a short delay, just for the look of the thing, Mr. Secretary Leslie appointed himself to the vacant office—a permanent office, not affected by the storms of politics. A deputy is appointed in the meantime, and the *Globe*, that miserable hack of corruption, hails the event as a saving of three hundred pounds! We are truly a patient people. Hurrah for Responsible Government!—*North American.*

REMINGTON'S BRIDGE.—We have at last seen this week, which has made so much noise throughout the country. A model bridge is now being exhibited in this city. It consists of four parallel stringers or chords of white pine, firmly attached to abutments, and covered with thin pieces of wood, fastened to the stringers by screws. The chord or stringers are three inches in diameter where they are attached to the abutments, and taper down to an inch in the centre. The model is 160 feet long, and four wide. The depression of the centre is about two feet lower than the abutments. It has a light, graceful appearance, and will no doubt sustain a considerable weight. We learn that for practical bridges, Mr. Remington makes use of truss-work, the top of which contains with the top of the abutments, thus making his simply a truss bridge; and no one can look at the model without seeing that the truss would be a great advantage to the bridge.—*British Colonist.*

The Toronto *Globe*, referring to the styling a Bishop "his Lordship," his episcopal residence "a palace," asks for "any good reason why old-world clerical titles should be imported into Canada." We can give none, except that they were imported with the religion and the people. It is not so absurd as styling some peer in whom we know "Honorable," "Esquire," and "Gentleman." Titles are matters of courtesy, and those of Bishops are very ancient.—*Transcript.*

"Right to a fraction"! If all those who assume the rank of "Esquire" "in these diggings," would only prove themselves, by their manners and conduct, entitled to the less dignified title of "Gentleman," they would not have to ask for "any good reason why old-world clerical titles were imported into Canada," any more than why old world secular titles were in use among us.

Saddle and Harness Makers.

A MAN of sober habits and a good workman can have constant employ by the Subscriber,—board in the house.

J. WILTON.

Kingston, Jan. 17, 1851. 14

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Saturday Night's Report.

Arrival of the Asia.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Jan'y. 18, 7, P.M.

The steamer *Asia* arrived at New York on 18th, at 9 A. M.

The *Asia* had 27 passengers, among them Abbot Lawrence, junr., son of the Minister. The Liverpool Mercury of the 31st says that the U. S. Mail Steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, left the Mersey on Saturday with the usual mail and a fair complement of passengers, being the second American departure hence, since the opening of the winter season. She was passed during the evening off the Bell Buoy by the Asia (steamer. A wrecked vessel cut in two was passed off Halifax, supposed to be done by collision with a steamer.

WASHINGTON 14th.

I am instructed by the Executive to give information to the Committees of the States that all articles intended for exhibition at London should be at the Brooklin navy yard on or before the 25th January. Very respectfully your &c. (Signed) Jos. C. H. Kennedy, Sec'y of the Executive Committee. "To R. F. Johnston, Alderman, New York.

WASHINGTON, 15th.

The passing of a cheap postage bill gives great satisfaction. The 3 cent coinage ordered by the bill supplies the want in change of money so long desired by the business men.

BOSTON, 15th.

The bark Ocean Wave, Capt. Cutler, from Cape town, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 1st, arrived at this port this morning. Left no American vessels. The Cape Town Mail of Nov. 30th contains an account of an expedition of Colonel Harding and some forty volunteers which set out to punish a tribe of Bushmen whose depredations had caused severe sufferings among the settlers. The Governor had visited the frontiers where he found the Caffers fast improving in Agriculture. The value of money was better understood and the plough was fast going into use. The male Caffer worked with his wives. Copies of a Caffer newspaper had been published. The Governor had determined to establish a rural police for protection which would cost about £600. In another column of same paper it is stated that the measures taken by the Governor on his late visit to the frontier had neither restored confidence among the farmers nor stopped Caffer depredations. Numerous cases of sheep and cattle thefts had occurred.

NEW YORK, 15th.

Mr. Thomas, Architect of the fallen buildings on 21st Street was arrested by the coroner this morning, and held to bail for $5000. The investigation into the cause of the calamity was commenced at 11 o'clock. James Stevens an experienced builder, testified to having seen the buildings before they fell and considered them unsafe, the walls in many places not being plumb and threatening to fall. He attributed it to bad mortar and too much of it.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS BY THE "ASIA."

The Stockholm papers announce that Jenny Lind had sent to that city $20,000 to be distributed among the poor.

James Murray Gordon, died in London the 28th Dec., in his 73th year. The Rev. A. Brandon, Rector of Beckenham, and for 27 years the highly esteemed Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, died on the 26th Dec.

Count Leiningen, the Federal Commissioner at Hesse Cassel, has suspended the permanent Committee of Hessian Diet.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The *Free Press of the North*, under date of Wordestable 20th ultimo, says:—"Yesterday a skirmish took place near Wesseble, at the distance of a league from this place. It is said that the Danes, though their force was very superior, were compelled to return with considerable loss."

GERMANY.—By advices from Frankfort and Cassel, to the 27th ultimo, we learn that the Elector returned to Cassel on the 27th ultimo. His household troops attended him. The Elector was cheered by the troops. He has promised not to insist on the revocation by his functionaries, and of the decree of the 25th Sept., as a consequence of the differences between the Prussian and the Austrian Commissioners at Cassel. The Austrian Commissioners at Cassel have published a proclamation threatening to enforce Martial Law against any person who shall create a disturbance in the streets. All hotels, insurance offices, and public houses must be closed at 9 P.M.

by advices from Dresden to the 27th ult., we learn that the beatings of the Congress are towards durability. Communications are taking place between the Prussian and Austrian negotiators.

PRUSSIA.—By accounts from Berlin, of the 27th ult., we find that Baron Montenuelle and Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein were expected to arrive at Berlin on the 28th. It was stated that the government intended again to prorogue parliament.

AUSTRIA.—Accounts from Vienna to the 23 ult., state that a Commission has been appointed to Holstein. The border troops are on their march home from Bohemia.

SWEDEN.—The intelligence from Sweden is important. Our dates are to the 17th Dec. The project of Reform in the representative system, which has for a long time been a subject of interest throughout the country, had that day been rejected by the clergy, and the question may be considered as definitively settled; because according to the terms of the Constitution of Sweden, any proposal for the change of a fundamental law requires the sanction of each of the whole Estates which compose the Diet,—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, &c., before it can be adopted.—The conduct of the King in reference to this subject has been much admired by all parties, for his firm adherence of the terms of the Constitution.

ITALY—NAPLES—Dec. 24.—The Neapolitan Government at the present moment is in a state of alarm, knowing that a considerable number of adventurers have entered the kingdom, who are supposed to emanate from Mazzini. Some arrests have taken place on this account, and the activity of the police, is of possible, greater than ever. The State Trials have occasioned much attention for a few days past. The Court has presented an excite ment heretofore unknown.

TURKEY—CONSTANTINOPLE—Dec. 13.—The news from Bosnia is satisfactory. The rebels have been beaten by Omer Pasha, who is endeavoring to introduce reforms necessary for the peace of that province. Every thing is tranquil in Albania. The English schooner Royal William, Crisp, master, laden with goods from Liverpool, bound for Galatz, has been wrecked at the mouth of the St. George—crew saved.

FRANCE.—The Constitutional Congress.—M. Dupin was charged with having published in the Debates an article which accused the Bonapartists with having plotted the assassination of himself and General Changarnier. This is no slight charge against a man in the position of President of the Assembly.

The *Moniteur* states that the Ministers had not the least intention of resigning. The Bank shows that the influx of gold has stopped.

HESSE-CASSEL.—Measures of violence and compulsion are still proceeding with. A permanent Court martial is established. Frequent arrests are taking place; and the refractory artisans are subjected to corporeal punishment.

ENGLAND.—We have Wilmer & Smith's Times of the 4th inst.,—the day of sailing.—No news of importance by the steamer which sailed from Southampton on Thursday. A supply of medicines with able surgeons had been sent to Jamaica. The cholera had subsided at Port Royal and St. Catherines. The country districts are still suffering, and the details are most distressing. No news from the south of England. The English Mediterranean fleet after a long absence had returned to Malta.

The markets in Liverpool are without any change. The exports of cured provisions are small. Money active,—American stocks in good demand.

Latin Classics---Cheap Editions.

THE success which attended this experiment to improve and render uniform the Books used in the Common Schools of Canada by issuing the National School Books, has emboldened the Publishers to undertake the publication of the Classical series for the use of Colleges, High Schools, District and Grammar Schools. The first numbers of the series consist of the following:—

Excerpta from Cornelius Nepos, 1s. 6d.; the First Four Books of Cæsar, 1s. 9d.; the Georgics of Virgil, 1s. 6d.; the Fasti of Ovid, 1s. 6d.; the Third and Fourth Books of Quintus Curtius, 1s. 9d.; Cicero de Amicitia, 1s.; Cicero de Senectute, 1s.; Taciti Agricola, 9d.; Excerpta from Horace, 1s. 9d.; the Three First Books of the Æneid, 1s. 6d.

Or the above can be had handsomely bound in two vols—price 6s. 3d. for the Prose and 5s. 6d. for the Poetry.

The Trade, Teachers, and Country Dealers supplied with Circulars, Prospectuses, &c., relating to both of the above series of Books, which are now in general use in the Province.

JOHN DUFF,
Late Rumsey, Armour & Co

Jan. 19, 1851. 16

National School Books.

THESE editions are published under the original warrant of the National Board of Education, and comprise the following:—General Lessons, to be hung up in Schools; First Book of Lessons.
Second Book of Lessons.
Sequel to the Second Book of Lessons; Third Book of Lessons.
Fourth Book of Lessons.
Fifth Book of Lessons.
Lessons on the Truth of Christianity.
First Book of Arithmetic and Key.
English Grammar and Key.
Book-keeping and Key.
Treatise on Mensuration, for the use of Teachers.
Appendix to Mensuration for the use of Teachers.

The Books are printed with fine bold type, on the best paper, and substantially bound in Linen, for the use of the School room. Elements of Geometry; Introductions to Geography and History, with Maps, plates, &c., new edition, much improved.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,
New National School Books.

The Spelling Book Superseded, on a New and Easy Method of Teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation, and Etymology, of all the difficult words in the English Language, with Exercises on Verbal Distinctions. "In the series of National Readers, provision is made for Teaching how to spell as how to read, without the aid (or rather hindrance) of the Common Spelling Book, and especially in connection with the use of a little Book called, 'The Spelling Book Superseded,' in which the rules of Orthography are given, as well as a list of the most difficult words in the English Language, together with their Pronunciation and Etymology."—*Dr. Ryerson's Report.*

In the press, Geography Generalized, or an Introduction to the study of Geography.

A Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry for the use of Schools.

Kirkham's English Grammer.

JOHN DUFF,
Late Rumsey, Armour & Co.

Kingston, Jan. 19, 1851. 16

Honeyman's Foundry, Gore Street, Kingston, Canada West.

A CARD.

MISS CANTRALL, CORSET MAKER, in returning her sincere thanks for past favors, informs her patrons that she has returned to Mrs. Boone's Princess Street, where she will be happy to receive orders.

N.B.—Corsets made in the newest fashion, from the best French Jean.

Kingston, Jan. 18, 1851. 15-3

To Common School Teachers.

THE Board of Public Instruction will hold a meeting at WHALEN'S CORNER'S, Camden, on Tuesday, the 21st of January, instant, for the examination of the Teachers in the back Townships. This will be the last general meeting of the Board for the purpose. The first regular quarterly meeting of the Board will be held in the City of Kingston, on MONDAY, the 31 day of February next.

By order, R. S. HENDERSON,
Secretary to the Board of Public Instruction.

Kingston, Jan. 13, 1851. 15