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,	B. Cleghorn & Co., Booksellers.
Belleville,	Mr. Michael Nolan, Auctioneer.
Cobourg,	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto,	Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton,	John Brown, Esq.
New York,	C. B. Patson, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y.,	Mr. G. S. Jenks.

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

*** Agreements for collecting debts 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 only hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule rigidly.

Auction Sales This Day.

An Advertisement for the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitter pas Orthon. Direct."

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1851.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

It is the intention of the Publisher, very shortly, to increase the size of the present sheet; to work the paper off in the night, for early morning distribution; and, if possible, to reduce the price to all pre-paying Subscribers. And furthermore, no pains or labor shall be wanting, on the part of the Editor, to render the *Daily British Whig* as useful and interesting as any other daily paper in Canada.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Yesterday the first meeting of the Council, for 1851, was held in the City Hall, for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the ensuing year. All the members were present, and the Mayor for 1850 presided.

The proceedings were opened by the Mayor calling the City Clerk to the Chair, who read the returns of each Returning Officer for the different Wards, and the certificates of the election of the Aldermen and Common Councillors thereof.

Mr. Ford moved, seconded by Mr. Waddingham,—That Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., be elected to fill the office of Mayor for 1851.

Mr. Flanagan, moved, seconded by Mr. A. J. MacDonell,—That Francis Manning Hill, Esq., be elected to fill the office of Mayor for 1851.

After some slight discussion, in which several members contended for the vote being taken openly, by naming the candidate for whom they voted; and others that it should be taken in the usual manner, on being put to the vote it was decided that those voting should name the candidate for whom they voted. The Clerk then proceeded to put the question to each member of the Council, and the result was the election of Francis M. Hill, Esq., by a majority of four. The vote was as follows:

For T. Kirkpatrick, Esq.—Messrs. Crawford, Allan, Ford, Jackson, Kirkpatrick, McKenzie, O'Reilly, Shaw, Callaghan, Chenet, Waddingham and Wilcy.—12.

For F. M. Hill, Esq.—Messrs. Campbell, Hill, Flanagan, Hope, Jenkins, Macdonell, Sutliff, Allen, Brownlee, Davison, Gardiner, McMahon, Milnes, Pohan, Rowlands and Smith.—16.

Mr. Counter having declared Mr. Hill duly elected Mayor for 1851, took off and delivered to him the gold chain, the insignia of office, and, accompanied by the whole Council, the Mayor proceeded to the Court House where the oaths of office were duly administered to him. The Mayor and members of the Council, accompanied by a large concourse of the citizens, then returned to the City Hall, and order being restored, Mr. Hill rose and addressed the meeting. The following is the substance of his address.—(In consequence of the crowded state of the space within the bar, it was impossible for the reporter to do it justice.)

Mr. Hill, after some preliminary remarks, acknowledging the high sense which he entertained of the honor which the majority of the Council conferred upon him, and in a brief manner pointed out a few beacons to guide the present Council in their future proceedings. It naturally suggested itself to him first, that in so large a body as the present Council, a strict attention to the rules of the Council would be essentially requisite. He would therefore with confidence look to all old members for assistance in fulfilling the duties of his office. Many of those rules might appear to new members as vexatious and useless, but if they would believe him—and he spoke from experience—they would soon perceive the necessity of them in the working of the Council. He also hoped that a general resolution would be formed by every member at that board to avoid all personality,—a personal remark brings a retort—a retort brings again an explanation, and explanations, all know, were generally only vehicles of personal sarcasm. He (the Mayor) did not mean to anticipate any of those disagreeables arising in the present Council; and he really believed they would not during the year 1851 at least. He truly felt the honor of presiding over this Council, which he must be permitted to say was the largest, most respectable, and most intelligent Council which Kingston had ever seen; and he said no doubt but it would work well for the prosperity of good old Kingston. He thought the time had arrived when they could do something for the good of Kingston, and he hoped they would all join heart and hand with unanimity and public spirit. Various important measures will come before the present Council,—many important and extensive improvements—including amongst others the Railroad, which would all require the most serious and grave consideration of the present Council; and he really rejoiced to see a body of men, such as the present Council, so well able to do justice to that and other important matters. Mr. Hill concluded with the open, straight forward, and manly observation, that though elected only by a majority of this Council, and therefore opposed by a great many members,—from this moment, as far as his duties in the Council were concerned, he forgot everything except that he presided in the Council. He would not be Mayor of a party, but would be Mayor of Kingston,—although in capacity of a private individual, the Council would permit him to say that he never forgot a friend.

The address of the Mayor was interrupted several times by loud cheers, and at the conclusion the arched roof of the noble Hall reverberated with the echoes of "Three times three."

The Mayor then stated that he had received a protest against the return of Messrs. James O'Reilly and John Shaw, and also that Mr. Linton had handed to him a protest against the return of Mr. Robt. Jackson.

Mr. O'Reilly stated that this was but a reiteration of the annoyance to which he had been subjected last year, and that this was not the place to make such objections.

He was supported by Mr. Kirkpatrick who stated that the individuals who had made those protests must have known that this was not the place to make their complaints as the Council had no jurisdiction in the matter consequently they could only have been done with a view to annoyance—upon which the matter dropt.

Mr. Kirpatrick then moved that the Council adjourn to meet again on Tuesday evening 28th January, at 7 o'clock P.M. which after some objections to the inconvenience of the hour was carried, it being understood that this was only to apply to that meeting.

On the conclusion of the Council's proceedings the Mayor invited the members thereof and also the members of the press and a number of other friends to partake of a lunch at the B. American Hotel—on arriving there everything was found set out in Kent's usual style of doing such things, and the company sat down to a cold collation to which they did ample justice. All were in excellent spirits, not the slightest symptom of disappointment being manifested by any party, the wine being excellent as well as abundant, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" was by no means lacking and the company spent a couple of hours during which the kindliest feelings were reciprocated by all parties. The Mayor did the honors with his usual urbanity, and in returning thanks when his health was drunk did full justice to merits of the ex-Mayor, as also to those of his opponent Mr. Kirkpatrick. After the health of the Queen had been drunk the following toasts were proposed and drunk with all the honors—by the Mayor the health of Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq.—three times three. Mr. Kirkpatrick after returning thanks in which he reciprocated the kindly feelings expressed by the Mayor—gave the health of the late Council, with three times three and one cheer more. This was responded to by J. Counter, Esq., ex-Mayor. A. J. Macdonell, Esq., then proposed the health of the Mayor of Kingston. This having been responded to with a succession of cheers which showed the satisfaction which his election gave to all parties present altho' some might have preferred his opponent, the party separated much pleased with the prospect of unanimity before the present Council.

The Annual meeting of the Parochial Association of St. Paul's Church, will be held in the Church this (Tuesday) Evening at 7 o'clock. Various subjects of importance to all interested in the progress of the Church, will be brought up, and spoken to by different Clergymen.

☞ MECHANICS' FESTIVAL.—On Thursday evening, this really grand affair comes off in the City Hall. Col. Laurence leads the Band of the Rifles, and all the world and his wife intend to honor the Festival with their presence. This is as it should be. The Mechanics' Institute has a claim upon all classes of the people, and it is pleasing to see that claim so readily acknowledged.

MR. MEUDELL.

The *Examiner* and the *Patriot* have made as much political capital as they could out of this affair—but they have done it at the sacrifice of truth and justice, and to the injury of a gentleman who has been for many years one of the most efficient officers in the Customs department.—*Globe.*

NOTE.—We have not joined in the outcry against this gentleman, nevertheless, it is our opinion, that the Government should have granted the investigation prayed for. It is however all humbug for the *Globe* to pretend that the writings of the *Examiner* and *Patriot* have tended to the injury of Mr. Meudell; because no man better knows than the editor of the *Globe*, that the Government delights in the impertinence of its officials, if that impertinence be but *properly directed*. Witness Mr. Brown's own conduct during the Penitentiary Inquiry at Kingston. Nothing could be more ungentlemanly and indecent—nothing more arbitrary and tyrannical. And did the Government rebuke Mr. Brown for this unnecessary display of temper? On the contrary his patrons applauded him for it. For all Mr. Brown's impertinence, all his indecency and tyranny was directed towards the political opponents of the administration.

TAVERN INSPECTORS.

In our last number we noticed the praiseworthy conduct of the Lennox Division of the Sons of Temperance, in taking action to have suitable persons elected to fill this office. We are glad to see that the same matter has also been taken up by the Sons of Temperance in Kingston, and that they have nominated seven of their own number, staunch teetotalers and true, as their candidates for the office. This has aroused the ire of the *British Whig*, which contains, in the issue of 24th December last, one of the most disgraceful effusions of ruffianism we recollect ever to have seen in any public print in Canada. We shall not pollute our pages by copying it. It is worthy only of the slaveholders of the South; and it is an instructive fact, that the upholders of the Slavery of Intemperance in Canada have recourse to the same arguments and modes of action with the upholders of slavery in Georgia, or the Carolinas. There can be no doubt that the *British Whig* has exposed himself to the vengeance of the law, for counselling the inhabitants of Kingston to commit a breach of the peace, by tarring and feathering the teetotalers, but we trust no member of the Temperance Society will deem the honor to take even so much notice of him. We never think of punishing a *bull dog* for barking; while we allow him to growl as his nature inclines him, we feel comfort in the conviction that the brute cannot bite. We would encourage the Teetotalers of Kingston to follow up the spirited movement they have already made. If we may judge from the sore wincing of the *British Whig*, they have evidently struck a stroke on the right place; for it is an old saying, that "the devil does not cry out except when hurt."—*Temperance Advocate.*

NOTE.—This is the style of language in which a quasi moral and religious paper chooses to indulge. Why not quote the *British Whig's* remarks? Too much pollution, eh? Then we'll repeat their substance. The *British Whig* recommended the electors of Kingston to tar and feather those Teetotalers, whom the Sons of Temperance, in lodge, had selected to fill the office of Tavern Inspector. And the *British Whig* did quite right; because it was an unparalelled piece of impudence for men of one opinion to seek to control a particular trade, whose advocates were of another way of thinking. And the electors of Kingston would have acted upon this advice, had these selected men come forward, which they did not.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.

To carry the New Assessment Law into operation so as to realize the benefits of its Provisions, the various Municipalities will require to exercise due attention in the appointment of fit and proper persons for Assessors. The Act leaves it with the Councils or Municipalities to appoint one or more Assessors as they shall see fit,—that is one or more for the whole Municipality, or for each Ward which it may contain. According to Sec. 21 of the Act, "All real or personal property liable to taxation, shall be estimated by the Assessors at its full value (or full yearly value as the case may be) as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor." Section 13 makes the yearly value of property in Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages "the real rack-rent or full yearly value thereof to be ascertained by the Assessor," and "if more than one-fourth of an acre of land be attached to any house or building forming a separate tenement, the over plus shall be held to be vacant ground, the full actual value whereof shall be estimated by the Assessors, and if the yearly interest on such value at six per cent per annum shall be deemed its yearly value." It is quite clear that upon the Assessors will rest a most critical and important duty. In estimating the value of property under the Act, the only standard that can be adopted for guidance is the market or current value. According to various circumstances such a situation and quality, property will be more or less valuable, but in the sense here understood, property should be held to be worth whatever it would bring at a fair regular sale.

In the Townships generally it will be easy enough to estimate the value of all taxable property except land. The best way will be for the Assessors in the Townships to classify the lands according to quality and other circumstances. In all ordinary cases five or five shillings would be sufficient, and then a certain value per acre can be put upon each class. The Assessor would in that way arrive at a correct estimate, and greatly simplify his work. As the Councillors are usually well acquainted in their Townships, they could assist the Assessors in the first place in the classification. The Assessor would require to have a column in his book for each class, and each farm or lot could be entered accordingly. We would urge upon the Councils the importance of giving the subject due attention.—*Bytown Packet.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—St. Paul preached the Gospel of Christ in Britain about the fourteenth year of the Emperor Nero, and A.D. 63. He there appointed Aristobulus, mentioned in the Epistle to the Romans, as the first bishop, and established a complete episcopal form of church government. The Church of Britain thus established was senior to that of Rome; Linus, the first bishop of the latter place, being appointed by the joint authority of Peter and Paul, in the year of their martyrdom, after Paul's return from Britain. The church in Britain continued to be governed by its own bishops for sixty years, independent of any foreign church, and was found in that state by Austin, the Pope's first missionary, at which time they had schools and churches, and a learned clergy; and were in a flourishing state, and refused subjection to the Pope or his emissaries. The British Church was the first Protestant Church in the world, having as early as the seventh century, and 500 years before Luther, strongly protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, and refused to hold communion with that church. Their simplicity and purity of worship was such that they would not sit at the same table nor lodge under the same roof with the followers of Austin, on account of their superstitious and idolatrous ceremonies. These facts are commended to the special notice of those who talk of the Church of England as beginning "a dubious existence in the reign of Henry VIII." To such unfledged controversialists it may be advised "to tarry at Jericho until your beards are grown." Do not refer to the "page of history" before you have read it.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The Railroad Committees at Belleville have named the first Monday in February next, as the day for a convention of delegates from the municipalities lying between and including Grenville and York; and they have further designated this city as the place of meeting. We trust these suggestions will meet with general concurrence. They constitute a step in the righ direction.—News.

From the Cobourg Star.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CRAMAHE IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Colborne and its vicinity, called by the Town Reeve, J. M. Grover, Esq., in consequence of a communication received by him on the subject from the acting Rail Road Committee at Cobourg, was held at Sidney McDonald's Hotel in Colborne, on the evening of Thursday, the 2nd of January, to consider the question of the proposed Railroad between Hamilton, Toronto and Prescott, at which J. M. Merriman, Esq., J. P., being called to the Chair, and R. M. Boucher, Esq., appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

First.—Proposed by R. M. Boucher, Esq., and seconded by P. M. Grover, Esq.,

That this meeting views with pleasure the increased spirit of enterprise and improvement which at the present time engages the attention of the people in many parts of the Province, as manifested in a desire to open improved channels for the transport of the products of their industry to consuming markets by the construction of Rail Roads.

Second.—Proposed by J. M. Grover, Esq., seconded by ——

That the parties here present, unhesitatingly approve of the proposed undertaking and they pledge themselves individually and collectively to assist in carrying out such measures as will lead to the connection of Hamilton, Toronto and Prescott, by a line of Rail Road, passing through this County.

Third.—Proposed by Stephen N. Casey, Esq., and seconded by ——

That this meeting is of opinion that it would be advisable for the returning officers of the different Wards in this Township, to add a column to their Poll Books at the approaching municipal election, for recording the votes of the householders and freeholders on this important subject.

J. M. MERRIMAN,
Chairman.

FIRE AT TORONTO.—Yesterday morning, between half-past four and five o'clock, the house of Mr. Horne, at Yorkville, was discovered to be on fire—the family up stairs being awakened by the smoke. They found it impossible to escape by the staircase, and made their escape through the upper windows.—The wind was furiously from the W. N. W. and rendered the efforts to save the building wholly unavailing. We believe that very little of the furniture was saved, and that except a few beds, was so injured as to be almost useless.

Mr. Horne was insured in the *Globe* office for £300, the policy having been effected only a few days. This sort of warning ought not to be lost—many heavy losses have been incurred for want of this easy precaution.—*Patriot.*

☞ CANADIAN SECURITIES.—We are glad to see that our national securities are beginning to be appreciated at their real value on the London Stock Exchange. The latest quotations of Canada 6 per cent. Bonds is of the 20th December, at which date they were selling at 105½ or five per cent premium. By the same quotations we find that United States [Federal] 6 per cent bonds, payable in 1862, were selling at 102½ a 103—and payable in 1868, at 108, a 108½. A continuance of the prosperity and political quietude which now so happily prevail throughout the country, will soon place Canadian securities as they ought to be, above Brother Jonathan's.—*Globe*

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Common Schools took place in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Thursday evening the 16th inst. at seven o'clock. Present—Messrs. Hill, Rowlands, Jenkins, Callaghan, Macdonell, McLeod, Forest, Daly, Kane, DeL'Armitage and the Rev. Mr. Dollard.

The following officers having been appointed, namely, Mr. Macdonell, Chairman, Mr. R. S. Henderson, Local Superintendent and Secretary, and some other routine business got through, the Rev. Mr. Dollard rose to a point of privilege. He had read in one of the city papers the report of a Select Committee on the present condition and future prospects of our Common Schools, which had been adopted by the Board late in the month of December, but "its publication prohibited". He contended that the report was the property of the Board of Trustees, and without special sanction of that body, ought not to have been made public. The reverend gentleman desired that the report be read again, as there were portions of it to which he would object. It is proper to observe that Mr. Dollard was present at the meeting when this report was adopted, and not only heard it read, but perused the document himself. The Chairman and one or two other members concurred in the act of proprietorship, and for that reason alone though it would have been more courteous had the Board been consulted before publication.

Mr. Callaghan, the Chairman of the Committee by whom the report was drawn up, denied that any order against its being published had ever been mentioned; but in order to make his own responsibility the greater, he received that point, admitting that such a prohibition had been made, and that the report was in fact the exclusive property of the Board, but reminded angry gentlemen that the Board itself and all its property as such were the property of the people, and that these had a perfect right to be informed of all its proceedings, particularly those in which they were deeply interested. In this view he published the report on his own responsibility, and would continue to publish every other matter connected with the management and progress of the Common Schools of the city, although the Board should think fit to pass five hundred resolutions to the contrary, and visit him with a vote of censure fifty times over. It would have been more pleasing for him to command Dr. Ryerson's "distinguished array of learned visitors," than to find fault; but was he, for this reason, to keep the people in ignorance and smother facts that came directly under his own observation? What were those facts? That with the exception of the local Superintendent, scarcely a soul had visited the Schools from one year's end to the other! neither "Judges are Members of the Legislature"—neither Aldermen nor Justices of the Peace," nor "Clergymen," with scarcely an exception, of any "denomination," save when the schools are purely of a denominational character. Was he then to pin his faith on the questionable mode pointed out by the Chief Superintendent for conducting the Common Schools of the city, and allow things to go on in the same old-fashioned way, the Board of Trustees levying taxes—these taxes squandered, teachers badly paid, and schools not improved or improving.

Mr Rowlands ridiculed the idea of prohibiting the publication of reports adopted by the Board, since newspaper reporters might attend its meetings, and print every syllable for public information.

Mr. DeL'Armitage dwelt at considerable length on the wretched condition of our schools; and after some minor arrangements, including, at the suggestion of Mr. Dollard, the removal of Mr. Alderman Jenkins from the special superintendence of Mr. Mooney's School to Miss White's at the north end of the city, the Board adjourned to meet again.

D. C.

DUELLING.

A very rich burlesque on the wicked and absurd practice of standing up to be shot, because some one has injured you, has just been acted in England. The parties are Admiral Sir Thomas Hastings, and Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P. It seems that the Admiral recently gave evidence before a Parliamentary Committee on Navy estimates, and went strong for increasing the naval armament, he being much in dread of an invasion of Great Britain by France. Sir Thomas was hard pressed to state the grounds of his fears, and at last quoted "certain warlike sentiments which somebody had heard fall, on board a steamboat, from the lips of a French Bishop of Japan?" Mr. Cobden, who was a member of the committee, told this little episode, the same evening, to his friend, Mr. Bright; and Mr. Bright introduced it in one of his popular speeches, a few weeks ago, as a specimen of the groundwork on which large army and navy expenditures were incurred. The report appeared in the public papers: the Admiral demanded an explanation from Mr. Bright; Mr. Bright gave Mr. Cobden as his authority for the anecdote; and Bright being a Quaker, and not therefore on the fighting list, the Admiral challenged Cobden to mortal combat. Mr. Cobden replies in a long letter, which commences thus:

"SIR—It in my earlier days my admiration for the genius of Sheridan had not tempted me to witness the minor exploits of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, I might have been at a loss to comprehend the meaning of your letter. Aided, however, by my recollections of that model duellist, I understand you to propose that we should down our guns, and have a personal interview, not to talk over the matter in dispute, not even to approach within speaking distance, but to take our stand at twelve paces apart, with pistols in hand, and endeavor to blow out each other's brains. Now, I am satisfied, without any such experiment on my head at least, that half an ounce of lead, propelled by less than a quarter of an ounce of powder, is quite sufficient to shatter the human skull to atoms, and extinguish in a moment all powers of reason, all sense of justice, and every religious sentiment. But how such a process would satisfy me that I had acted unjustly towards you, or convince you of the contrary, is, I confess, quite beyond my comprehension.

"So soon as I had recovered from the fit of laughter, into which, I must confess, your challenge threw me, and after I had mastered the temptation felt to name for my second my much-esteemed friend Mr. Punch, I endeavored to procure a copy of the report of the committee, which, with considerable difficulty, and after a lapse of a couple of days, I succeeded in obtaining; and, having refreshed my memory by a perusal of your evidence, I will endeavor to state the facts of the case as between you and myself in such a way as shall admit of no further misapprehension."

Mr. Cobden then recapitulates the circumstances, showing them to be much more absurd than had as yet appeared—and having called the Admiral's attention to the fact that he had not attempted to deny the truth of what had been stated thus concludes:

"For myself I have not another syllable to say up to the subject. Yes; I must add a word or two before I come to what I trust will be the close of our correspondence.

You are a public servant, filling a very responsible office, and in the receipt of a liberal public stipend. As chairman of the commission for increasing our coast defences, you were largely instrumental in promoting the expenditure of many millions of public money for purposes, and in a manner which, whether right or wrong, are open to discussion. Your voluminous evidence before the committee of the army, navy and ordnance, invites criticism; and much of it (to my humble opinion in open to animadversion.

Such being your position, you must like all public men expect that your conduct will be freely canvassed, and your fate will be a luckier one than that of most of us if you do not find yourself often misrepresented. Is unable to restrain the ebullitions of an irascible temper, you must needs challenge a member of the legislature to mortal combat, merely because another member is reported to have made a mistake in a single word in a speech of an hour's length, or because a reporter's pen may have slipped at a critical moment, then you have mistaken your vocation, and you would be consulting your own reputation and the interest of the country by retiring from the public service, and seeking security for your susceptible nerves within the inviolable precincts of your own domestic circle."—*Globe.*

Two Attorneys at New York—Geo. W. Niles and —— Roberts—have been convicted of obtaining money under false pretences professionally, or rather unprofessionally. Niles has been sent to the States prison and fined $2000—Roberts 6 months in prison and fined $250.

It is to be regretted, that owing to a mistake in the qualification of the Returning Officer for St. George's Ward, a new election must be held. The error was—the oath of qualification being administered by a Magistrate of the District, instead of one for the Corporation.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

DIED.

In this City, on Monday the 20th instant, at Noon, at the residence of his brother, Mr. John Martin, late of Cornwall, England, aged 27 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of his brother Mr. William Martin, (Princess Street,) this afternoon (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

On the 22nd ult., at Chippawa, Mrs Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Lanty Adams, in the 21st year of her age, after a painful illness of nearly three years.

In Buffalo, on the 6th inst. Ann Peninah, wife of Mr. Wm. C. Trimbet, printer, aged 28 years and 9 months.

At Quebec, on the 14th inst. Janet Wotherspoon, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Peterson, aged 87 years.

GLOVE FOUND!

PICKED UP on Cataraqui Bridge yesterday, a BLACK DOG SKIN GLOVE. The owner to call at the *British Whig* Office and pay for this notice.

Kingston, January 21, 1851. 17

SALE OF CLOTHS, SATINETTS, FURS, &c.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, will be Sold without reserve,

1,000 yards Grey Cloths, Satinetts,
With Furs and various other articles.

WILLIAM WARE.

Kingston, 21st January, 1851. 17

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Ashes market a shade firmer for pots with a good demand.

FLOUR.—No change to notice for western and state. Canadian firm but quiet at $4.87½.

GRAIN.—More enquiry for wheat for milling; the firmness of holders restricts sales.—Some lots sold at 1,00 a 1,03.

PROVISIONS.—No change in market for pork—sales 300 bbls at 12,00 a 12,50 for mess old, and 9,25 for prime. Beef in speculative demand. Lard very scarce.

Nothing as yet has been heard of the *Atlantic*. We have a list of her passengers—among them were Abbot Lawrence of Boston, and James Wadsworth of Genesee.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.

New Brunswick papers have been received to 14th inst. Revenue returns for the past year show an increase of £10,000 over 1849. Mr. J. A. Street has received the appointment of Attorney-General.

NEW ORLEANS, 17th.

The Franklin's news were received this morning. Cotton is unsettled, only 1000 bales sold this morning. Money exceedingly tight.

NEW ORLEANS, 18th.

A most destructive fire occurred yesterday morning, destroying the St. Charles Hotel and Methodist Church, and 12 other buildings, all of which are in ruins. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The ship Auralia from Liverpool, arrived at Quarantine, this morning after a passage of over 70 days. She has on board 200 passengers 30 of whom are sick with the ship fever. There were 12 deaths during the voyage.

BALTIMORE, 20th.

About a dozen fires have occurred in our city since Friday evening. Last night the dwellings of R. B. Small, and W. H. Richardson in Exeter street were partly consumed.

NEW YORK 20th.

Mr. T. A. Emmet testified that Mr. Thomas, the Architect, superintended the buildings from the commencement. They were to cost $10,000 each, and were to be equal to those owned by Mr. Hill in 22nd street.

CAUTION.

ALL Persons are cautioned against buying a Note given by Robert Collins to Thomas Hinck for £17 10s, dated sometime in October or November last, as he has received no value for the same.

ROBERT COLLINS.

Camden, 20th Jan. 1851. 17-3

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:—

Excerpts from Cornelius Nepos, 1s. 6d.; the First First Books of Cæsar, 1s. 3d.; the Georgics of Virgil, 1s. 6d.; the First 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.; Excerpts 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 3s. 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 Ramsay, Armour & Co

Jan. 18, 1851. 16

National School Books.

THESE editions are published under the original warrant of the National Board of Education, and comprehend 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.
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