BLACK JACK O' THE WHIG.
TO HIS PATRONS.

KINGSTON, JANUARY 1, 1848.

Black Jack once more his winged Pegasus mounts!
Once more through realms of poesy he bounds!
With joy he seeks the poetic plains of fancy,
And not with rusty face, or back forlorn.
On, on he rides, and, as he moves along,
As if the swift-winged lightning were his steed,
He hears sweet voices mingling in a song,
And therefore checks the famed Pegasus' speed,
That he may catch the strains, which on his ear
Falls, like a voice from the celestial band,
Soothing his mind—which he began to fear
Such telegraphic flights could scarcely stand.
But, now, his reason calmed, his hopes revived,
And to imbibe the strain his anxious bosom bared

"Gentle spirits of air!
Spirits of pen and earth!
Proclaim ye every where
The New-Year's joyous birth.
Spirits of ancient times!
Spirits of departed years!
Shout, shout aloud from your deep abode,
For a fellow sprite appears.
Shout from your dark domain!
For another link is forged
In old Time's unwieldy chain!
Another gap in the keen-edged scythe,
And a struggling form is seen to writhe—
As against its will it is onward urged
In the grasp of relentless Time."

"Joy, joy to the new-born year!
To the Sovereign King all hail!
Let the sounds be heard in each distant sphere,
Let the stars peep out
From their hiding shroud,
When the welcome shout,
Prolonged and loud,
Ushers from earth's snow-clad vale—
The shout—"To the Sovereign King all hail!"

Come, sister sprites, away,
Away to our quiet cells;
To the dazzling light of those regions bright,
Where the beautiful ever dwells!
When another year demands our song,
When, from earth, and air, and sea,
We are called to meet and together keep
Another New-Year's Jubilee;
Then, then from earth, and air and sky,
We will meet again, and again defy
The grasp of relentless Time!"

Black Jack applied the spur, Pegasus neighed,
And off again, like lightning flew the pair,
No sublime voices now their flight delayed,
No songs were sung to check their speed
Through air,
Far, far through empty space, without a care,
Without a thought of home Black-Jack Blew,
As fearless as if he became a chair
To aid Will Shakspeare or the Wandering Jew;
When, of a sudden, sundry voices roused
A dismal strain unto Pegasus' ears;
The steed escaped—Black Jack was quickly "jooled,"
Regretting much his journey to the spheres,

"Bury him in a shroud
Of his own making;
Let us chaunt aloud—
"There's no fear of his waking,
For the old year's dead.—
Dead as a door nail is;
Come, cover up his head,
Without asking what his sin is,
Bright jolly dogs are we,
Why shouldn't we be merry,
And work away with glee,
As each old year's corpse we bury!"

Thus sang the voices—though no forms were seen,
As Black Jack's eyes wafted towards his mother earth,
Wondering if the these grave shaunters could have been—
Whether of good or else of evil birth—
Hesperian fairies, headed by their Queen—
His scientific countenance in all throughout
These singular indeed—but still more strange,
As earthward with a bird-like course he flew—
Fearful the fall his cranium might derange—
Once more Pegasus came within his view!—
Downward he glided, and again Black Jack
Was seated carefully upon his back.
Their trip was pleasant—for the air, it seemed,
Was crammed with welcome spirits, who turned out
To see their visitant—for they esteemed
Such daring flights—daring beyond a doubt.

"The stars foretold," began the happy throng,
"That, on this day, one, famed on earth for song
Should, on Pegasus' back, although a sinner,
Arrive, to eat with us a New-Year's dinner.
Welcome, Black Jack!—thrice welcome here to-day"—
But, now, Pegasus bore Black Jack away:
The dinner lost, the rider drooped his head,
And, in three seconds, was—awake—in bed!

Kind Patrons! we are taking up your time;
But 'tis your fault; we are compelled to rhyme.
A Happy New-Year, all! and may you fare
Quite different to what we did in air:
For we must hope each patron—visitor—inner
Will eat a good, substantial New-Year's dinner
And that the Wine may bring you fresh delights
To make less lonely the long winter nights.
Farewell, kind Patrons! may you never lack
The warmest wishes of your friend
BLACK JACK.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—As I was passing along Wellington Street on Christmas night last, I was quite surprised to hear, and was astonished to see, the Kingston Bowling Alley in full operation, on such a night as that, full almost to overflowing, of gentlemen, black legs and others, spending that solemn evening at the game of nine-pins. Now, Mr. Editor, I think His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation, in my opinion, should pass a law against Bowling Alleys being kept open on such a solemn occasion as the Birth of our Redeemer, which should be spent in a better manner. If you think the above worth an insertion in your valuable journal, you will please insert it, and oblige yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Kingston, 3rd January, 1848.

THE CRICKET STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The trial of Henry Hessman, late Engineer of the Cricket Steamer, an account of the dreadful explosion on board of which appeared in the *Quebec Mercury*, took place at the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 26th November, when he was found guilty of manslaughter, in causing the death of Thomas Sharp, the call-boy on board the boat. The other deaths resulting from the accident were not included in the indictment. The prisoner was strongly recommended to mercy; and Lord Denman, after an admirably impressive address, sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

SHIPWRECKS.—The recent loss of the American Packet Ship, the Stephen Whitney, bound from New York to Liverpool, of Cape Clear, involving a sacrifice of no fewer than ninety-two lives, a calamity attributed to the circumstance of one light being mistaken for another, has had the effect of drawing attention to the necessity of an improvement, in the construction of beacon lights on dangerous points of the coast.

Quebec Mercury

THE ELECTIONS

Now remain to be noticed, and we are forced to pronounce this, the now pending contest, the most important crisis in the politics of our country which has occurred since 1836-'7. We fear to contemplate the consequences which may ensue, should the French party unfortunately obtain an ascendency in the new Parliament; for the curtain is now drawn—a rash hand has spurned the concealment which the cool, wooden face of Baldwin might have worn for years. The Rebel Papineau is in the field with a revolutionary Address, barking up the Quebec Mountains, and the contest is now plainly and unequivocally not merely between Tories and Radicals, but whether we shall be ruled under the "*British Eagle*," or the "*French Tricolor!*"

Repeatedly, and in the most open and trusting manner, has the Conservative Government offered the hand of fellowship to the French Canadian leaders, and as often has it been sorely spurned. It is pretty plain, from the tone of the Address of the Inspector General to his constituents, that Ministers are tired enough of attempting to manage the stubborn demagogues with whom the Union has caused them to come into contact. The demands made by these presumptuous men—such as that the Upper Province should share in paying their Rebellion losses (which they brought upon themselves!) and an increase of the representation—were such as, if conceded, would involve the virtual yielding of the Government of the Province into the French-Canadian hands. It, therefore, became necessary, when an appeal was made to the people, to ask of the Conservatives of Upper Canada to stand by the Representative of Her Majesty, and rally round him in such force as must sustain the Administration against the combined faces of the French Canadians and their pledged allies, the Baldwinite Radicals of Upper Canada. That as the evil fruits of an ill-judged Union, brought about by the irresponsible scheming of Sydenham and the efforts of Baldwin's party, we have now to combat a powerful force, avowedly anti-British, in conjunction with our natural opponents here, is no longer to be concealed. We say in *conjunction*; for although they differ on some points—such as the Union, and in the degree of Republicanism deemed advisably to openly advocate—the Baldwin party is bound hand and foot to that of Lafontaine and Papineau; for it was only with French assistance that the Upper Canadian leader can for a moment hope to make a show of fight in the House. Indeed, he is only asked by Lafontaine, in a recent letter, to bring thirteen Radical votes and so contribute a very small proportion in the revolutionary struggle. As the leader of such a small band, how could Baldwin stem the incendiary march of the Papineaus, and their *sans culotte* followers, even if he wished? Such is the state of the case; and right glad were we to find both our city Members treat it in plain terms at the hustings. We were never fond of attempts of coalition with the *Croakers*, and cannot now fear of its being attempted, when the Attorney-General has unreservedly pointed to Papineau as their leader—denouncing his address—accused Baldwin of alliance with the party—and finally denounced the same Papineau, in good honest English as a Rebel and a Traitor.

Toronto Canadian.

☞ OXFORD.—As we noticed in last, the nomination for this County took place on Tuesday last. The polling commences to-morrow, and lasts on Monday evening. The qualification of Mr. Hincks was objected to by his opponent and very clearly. The affidavit is dated August last, and therefore is a perfect absurdity. Mr. Hincks has doubtless qualified to the extent set out *at the time*, but that was four months ago, and for aught the Electors of Oxford know to the contrary, Mr. Hincks may have disposed of every shilling's worth of property which he possessed. As the matter stands now, the blunder must be fatal to the Candidate. If the principle adopted by Mr. Hincks be carried out, a person who can once qualify never loses his right, and we need scarcely say that no such intention can be understood from the Act. We have no fear of Mr. Hincks receiving a majority of votes, but even if such a misfortune happen, we are certain the Returning Officer cannot declare a person elected, unless an old qualification, given months before a dissolution was thought of.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

DURHAM.—It is understood in Toronto that the Attorney General, although elected for the city, will contest this county.—*Ib.*

WATERLOO.—Day of Nomination, 6th of January, at Guelph. The canvass of Mr. Webster, the Conservative candidate is progressing most satisfactorily.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

MIDDLESEX.—The nomination for this county takes place on the 4 h of January. Mr. Empringer is a lively exerting himself among the Electors in the different townships, and not the least doubt is entertained of his being triumphantly returned, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Radicals in behalf of their nominee, Mr. Notman.—*Ib.*

KENT.—The Hon. Solicitor General Cameron, having been invited by requisition to stand for the county of Kent, has consented to do so, and we presume is now on his way, to the scene of action. His return in Downwall may be considered as a *prestige* in his favor.—*Ib.*

1ST RIDING OF YORK.—Mr. Gamble's prospects are spoken well of. Mr. Price will be hard run. "In sporting phrase, Mr. Gamble is said to be the favorite.—*Ib.*

2ND RIDING.—With the view of preventing this Riding from being lost, E. W. Thompson, Esquire, President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, and late Warden of the Home District, has been brought forward by the Conservative party. Mr. Duggan has in consequence retired. It is the duty therefore of Mr. William Thompson to do the same, and leave the field to his namesake; should he unhandsomely refuse to do so, and by his obstinacy allow Mr. Morrison to carry the Riding of the Reform Ticket, his conduct will be most reprehensible.—*Ib.*

3RD RIDING.—Mr. Monro we are happy to say is progressing his canvass with every probability of success.—*Ib.*

4TH RIDING.—Mr. Scobie has attended several meetings of the Electors, and hopes are high of his defeating that purest of patriots Mr. Robert Baldwin.—*Ib.*

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.—By a private despatch by way of Prescott, thence by Telegraph, we learn that M. Burritt, Esq., has been returned for the County of Grenville, in opposition to the late member, Dr. Jessup.—This return gives a loss of one to the Ministers, on the elections hitherto closed, as compared with the late House.

KENT.—We are extremely confined in being able to state that the exertions of our friends seem likely to be crowned with success. Contrary to the expectations of many, the Conservative interest will not suffer in the least by our opponent's early start or his untiring industry in canvassing. We have heard from many of the townships but have have not as yet discovered that the Radical party have made any converts, from, on the contrary it appears that the Solicitor General is looked up to as the only man in whose exertions the county of Kent can be redeemed from that apathy and neglect which has been its bane.—*Chatham Gleaner.*

INCREASE OF OUR FELLOWSHIP.—A new Odd Fellowship Lodge was instituted at Wellington, in this District, on Tuesday evening last. A number of the members of the Picton Lodge attended. The new Lodge, we believe, is called the Wellington Lodge, No. 23, I.O.O.F., and is composed of brethren until now members of the Picton Lodge, No. 11. We are informed that the brethren of the order at Wellington, with a praiseworthy zeal and perseverance have secured a spacious and commodious hall for the use of the Lodge now formed. The Lodge begins its career with 13 members of the Picton Lodge; and we have just learned that united with the Lodge on the night of its organization.

Picton Gazette, Dec. 31.

☞ Advices from New York up to Sunday evening the 26th ult., are to the effect that the British Legation in Mexico had received a Protest from Lord Palmerston against forcibly taxing British residents in that country for the purpose of carrying on the war with the United States. Some lives, it is said, were made six months since at which time the English residents protested against them.

Montreal Pilot.

The Brethren of the Elgin Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, celebrated the anniversary of St John, the Evangelist, on Monday last, by dining together in their rooms opposite the Water Works. The R. W. Master of the Lodge presided on the occasion, and the Band of the Royal Artillery were by kind permission, in attendance during the evening.

The following Toasts were given from the Chair:—

1.—The Queen and the Craft.—Band, "God Save the Queen."
2.—Prince Albert and the Royal Family.—Band, "German Air."
3.—The Governor General, Lord Elgin.—Band, "Scots wha' hae"—Song, "A Man's a Man for a' That."
4. His Grace the Duke of Athol, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland.—Band, "Auld Lang Syne."—Song, "Cam ye by Athol Brae."
5.—The Earl of Zetland, and the Grand Lodge of England.—Band, "Masonic Air."—Song, "The Fine Old English Gentleman."
6.—The Duke of Leinster, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland.—Band, "Rory O'More.—Song, "The Groves of Blarney."
7.—Our Provincial G. M. Sir Allan Napier McNab.—Band, "Rob Roy McGregor."—Song, "Away ye gay Landscapes."
8.—Our Brother the Hon. Peter McGill, and Sister Lodges of this District—Band, "Weel may the boatie row."—Song, "Willie brew'd a peck o' Maut."
9.—The memory of Burns, (solemn silence.) Band, "The Flowers o' the Forest."—Song, "Adieu, a heart-warm fond adieu."
10.—Lady Elgin and the Fair of Canada.—Band, "Loch Erroch side."—Song, "We pray room through this world."
11.—Our guests of the evening.—Band, "We've met the gither monnie a time."—Song, "Blyth, blyth and merry are we."
12.—Masons' Wives and Masons' Bairns.—Band, "Gude Night, and Joy be wi' ye a'."

The Brethren separated at the usual Masonic hour, highly satisfied with their evening's entertainment, which was provided by Brother Baffour, and did great credit to his skill as a caterer.—*Montreal Herald.*

☞ The efforts of Mr. Cave Johnson to inconvenience the British Provinces by terminating the late Post Office contracts, have, so far, only tended to show us how little consequence the favor really was; and how easily we can, if necessary, dispense with it.—Thanks to the exceptional arrangements of the head of the Department in Montreal, the letter by the Hibernia reached Quebec, the first Canadian city on this route, as early as they could have been brought to Montreal by the Boston line, and they were in Montreal before letters mailed on the day after the steamer reached Boston. Indeed, up to this time, we have no news except by Telegraph, that the vessel has reached that Port. The mail was despatched from Halifax on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reached this city on the Tuesday morning following; having been conveyed over the whole distance of 190 miles in five days and 3 hours. This is a saving of 15 hours on the time of the last mail; the rate of travel being very nearly seven miles an hour throughout. If this affair should only induce the British Government to seriously about the railroad, it will turn out of the greatest advantage to the Province.—In the meantime it is satisfactory to find that, except newspapers, our mails are not delayed by the change, even in spite of the disadvantages of the winter season. In the summer, with the steamers running in the night, we should still save several hours on the above time. The greatest credit is due to the whole of the parties, through whose activity and skilful management, this speed has been obtained.—*Montreal Herald.*

CAVE JOHNSON AND THE AMERICAN POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—His organs have commenced a defence for him, and have begun to hold him up to the country as not altogether so inefficient as he has been represented. But it is only those papers which publish the post office advertisements, at the rate of two cents per letter, which speak in his favor. They have come forth as the defenders of the bright genius, who has, since his elevation to the post office, thrown the whole land, both foreign and domestic, into a state of confusion and disorder, from which it will take his successor a year or more to extricate them. They dig from the mountain of abuses which have accumulated under Cave Johnson's management of his department, his retaliatory measure towards the British government on its action in relation to our foreign mails. They hold that forth in his defence, and exclaim, "See what a jewel of a Postmaster we have!" "Talk of Cave Johnson being an inefficient postmaster! Look here, see what he has done about our foreign mails, and how nicely he has fixed John Bull!"

Now all this may be very well, but Mr. Johnson's efficiency would be much better exhibited if he had, previous to the establishment of our steamships, entered into negotiations with the British government before the damage was committed, and not shut the stable door after the steed was gone. He would not have had occasion to adopt this retaliatory measure.

It is very little satisfaction to the public, or to us, that Cave Johnson has succeeded in throwing the English mails into confusion, as far as he could do so, as well as he has the American mails. No, the verdict of the press and the people is recorded—Cave Johnson stands before the country charged and proved to be the worst, the most inefficient and blundering Postmaster General that has ever been inflicted on a suffering people, and bonfires ought to be lighted, and every city and town in the country illuminated, when he is permitted to withdraw to his cabbage garden in the State of Tennessee.—*New York Herald.*

We find the following in the New York *Herald*. It is only wrong that the Provinces have long known—that the Navigation Laws would be abolished at an early day in the Session:

"A correspondence has taken place between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and our Minister at that Court, relative to the repeal of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain. Mr. Bancroft applied to Lord Palmerston early in November to know whether Ministers would consent to establish with the United States a perfect system of reciprocity, in making all vessels of our country, sailing out from any port in the world, free to trade to any port of the other nation, whether home or colonial. Viscount Palmerston, after the lapse of some weeks, replied, that although Her Majesty's Ministers did not feel at liberty to advise Her Majesty at once to make such a change in the commercial system as was asked by Mr. Bancroft, without the sanction of Parliament, yet as soon as that body would meet, a measure would be introduced which would embrace all the views put forth by Mr. Bancroft in his note. It is not doubted that Parliament will at once act favorably on the bill. The importance to the United States of such a measure cannot be exaggerated. The British Colonial system has been a most grievous restriction upon our commerce, and its annihilation, as promised by Viscount Palmerston, will open to our enterprising merchants the lucrative trade of the East and West Indies, and of the other British settlements, from which they have been hitherto debarred. This will be the greatest stride yet taken by free trade, and it is not to be doubted that all Europe will follow the example of Great Britain.

"The liberal commercial treaty made by Hanover with the United States, has been in no small measure instrumental in disposing the British Government to this wise measure.—The Rhine Provinces have recently imitated the example of Hanover towards the United States, and everywhere, silently, our commercial relations are being put upon the most advantageous footing. The repeal by Great Britain of the laws restricting the trade of the United States with her Colonies, will be any more beneficial to this country than any commercial treaty ever made by the Government."

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

From the Toronto Herald.

At the time the University question is occupying so prominent a place in public attention, and when it is being made, in almost every instance, a test question at the Hustings, it is of the greatest importance that "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," of what the Administration intends to attempt in the way of legislation towards solving this question, should be distinctly and fully stated to the country by the present administration whenever they present themselves for re-election. If legislation is to be brought to bear upon the University, it is not only to the Legislature itself, but to the whole body of electors, that the precise nature of that Legislation should be positively stated, so as to enable that conclusive public verdict, which the administration would seem to desire, to be fully and freely rendered.

Until within almost the short space of a few hours, we and many others, and for aught we know to the contrary, the Province at large have been under the decided impression that the Bills as brought in by Mr. Receiver General Macdonald, recognized not merely the principle, but embodied the details of the separate, upon which as a part of their avowed policy, the present administration appealed to the people for support in a new election.

The first doubt created in our mind that the University Bills as brought in and subsequently withdrawn by the Government during the last Session of the Legislature, was caused by the perusal of the Montreal correspondence of the Cobourg *Star*, of December 15, where it is boldly asserted, with the tone of one having a back stairs knowledge of the intentions of Government, that "*the University Bill will not pass in its present form.*" When we first met our eye, we did not attach much importance to the paragraph, as we considered it one of those flourishing announcements which the second class *attaches* of a Government office are now and then apt to indulge in, equally to the glorification of their own self-importance and the wonderment of the readers of the paper to which they communicate such scraps of intelligence as may reach them through key-holes, or be culled from the sweepings of the Council Chamber.

As the general tone of the addresses put forth by most of the members of the administration, make no allusion to any departure from the principles or details of Mr. Macdonald's University Bills, we were still further satisfied that the correspondent of the *Star* was misleading the public. But subsequent proceedings have inclined us to change our mind and unless the impressions thus forced upon us are satisfactorily removed, by an explicit contradiction on the part of some one or other of the administration, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the Government is seeking, at the hands of the people at the hustings, their approval of an all important measure, which may nevertheless be introduced and possibly carried in the Legislature altogether a different shape.

"Our Montreal correspondent," though disguised under the name of "Edward," is perfectly well known; and every line of his communication carries internal evidence of the identity of the writer, who is a clerk in one of the public departments. In his indiscreet haste to enlighten the *Star* he has probably revealed more than he ought to have done. He commences his correspondence by reminding the *Star* how well informed he proved himself to be, when, in advance of all the journals in the Province, the *Star* thro' his means was enabled to announce that a new election would certainly take place. Planning himself on the realization of the tidings he then communicated, "Edward" claims belief for what he now advances with regard to the University. "Edward's" information is put forth in the following language, which, it will be seen, is not conjectural but affirmative, as if the information he conveys were a rogue conclusion, namely

"*The University Bill will not pass in its present form.* The new arrangement is as follows. *The Divinity Chair is to be abolished, and the University to remain as it now stands, with the addition however of a Moral Philosophy chair.* And the Crown Lands are to be appropriated to allow Victoria, Regiopolis, and Queen's Colleges. This is astounding, but, nevertheless, true."

Our attention was recalled to the prophetic announcement of "Edward," by that portion of the Hon. Mr. Cayley's address to his constituents, wherein refers to the University measure. Mr. Cayley declares that it may be desirable to enlarge some of the provisions of the Bill introduced into Parliament during the last session, before it is again brought forward for discussion; and adds that any denomination of Christians, who may at any time occupy a parallel position with the four bodies enumerated in the Bill, viz.: Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, will not be excluded from a participation of the advantages contemplated by a division of the endowment. It is difficult not to see a striking similarity between the views expressed by Mr. Cayley and the information communicated from Montreal by "Edward." Mr. Cayley's sentiments, it is true, are put forth guardedly and with a saving clause, while "Edward's" information is blurted out with hasty and indiscreet sincerity. But they both point to the same conclusion, which is, that the legislation which is actually intended to be brought forward may be materially different from that which was announced last session, and upon which the electors conceive they have been called upon to give their verdict.

We can, however, hardly believe that a Conservative Administration would so forget what is due to themselves, and what they owe to their supporters, both in Parliament and out of Parliament, as to appear before the country at the hustings with a University Bill in their hands different from that which was to be submitted to the Legislature. Of our own accord, we would not have ventured to originate a doubt as to the sincerity and good faith of the administration with regard to the University question. But when we collate Mr. Cayley's remarks addressed to the County of Huron, with the unqualified assertion put forth in the *Star* by "Edward" who writes from Montreal; and when we bear in mind who this Montreal correspondent is, we feel called upon by an imperative sense of duty, as a public journalist, to inquire whether the surmises which have thus been forced upon us, are founded in fact, or whether, as we trust, they are entirely without foundation. We repudiate most earnestly the imputation of desiring to embarrass the pending elections, or to mistrust the present Administration; but upon a question of so much importance as this, we have no choice, however much we may run the risk of having our motives misunderstood, but to bring the matter before the public with the view of obtaining satisfactory explanation from the proper quarter.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT HALIFAX.

The trial of Sergent Abraham Tage, of the 20th Regt., for an assault on the person of a young woman named Elizabeth Bourne, in August last, with an intent to maim and disfigure her, took place on Thursday last. It will be recollected that the young woman was a servant in the family of the Quarter Master of the Regt., and that she having rejected the addresses of the prisoner, he deliberately proceeded to the residence of the Quarter Master, about 7 o'clock in the evening of the day on which the offence was committed; with his sword secreted under his coat, and finding the girl on the verandah, at the door (with her master's infant in her arms,) struck her with his sword, cutting her face, and otherwise injuring her. The offence having been clearly proved by several witnesses, the prisoner was found guilty.—The following paragraphs, describing the almost tragic scene of the trial, by the *attempted* duke from the prisoner in open Court, are from the Halifax *Sun* of Friday last:—

The prisoner having closed, Joseph Whidden, Counsel for the defence, addressed the Jury at a considerable length, claiming the acquittal of the prisoner, on the ground that he was not in a sane mind when he committed the act. His defence was ingenious, and the best, perhaps, that could be made under the circumstances.

The Attorney General having afterwards rose on behalf of the Crown—His Honor the Judge, charged the Jury strongly against the prisoner, and discussed in strong terms, the Mr. Wyzmania, so ingeniously urged by Mr. Whidden, but for the defence—A plea very The Jury, to mislead the Jury.

The Jury retired, and after a brief space returned to Court with a verdict of Guilty.

When the jury came to the bar in Mr. Joseph Whidden, spoke to the prisoner, but they, saying, he regretted made the evidence. was no help for it but he exertions in his behalf thanked Mr. W. done every thing for him in saying he had should never forget him till the grave, and he of his existence. Mr. W. then last moment would not be brought up for judgment as he neither, if anything occurred to mitigate the punishment, to let that note of it, so that he [Mr. W.] could make it to the Court. The prisoner replied there was no occasion, as he would not till that time.

Immediately after this conversation, the prisoner drew from his pocket a sharp penknife and inflicted two severe (one of them dangerous) wounds on his throat, and was about inflicting a third, when his hand was caught by a gentleman in front, and held! The Court and audience were, of course, terribly shocked, and screams were heard simultaneously with the act, from various parts of the Room. Blood flowed profusely from the wounds. Dr. Telford of the army, was in Court at the time, and with Drs. Hoffman and Hume, gave every assistance in dressing the wound. It is the opinion of some of the medical men, that the recovery of the prisoner is doubtful, as the wound bleeds inwardly.

After the prisoner had committed the violence on himself as stated above, a letter was found in his pocket directed to Sergt. Major Motts, in which was the address of his parents, and a request that the news of his trial and death might be conveyed to them in the most favorable way possible. Enclosed was twopence to pay the postage, and a letter of the most affectionate tenor, addressed to Elizabeth Bourne, telling how intensely he had wed her—declaring his intention to cut his throat the moment the trial was over, and begging of her, as a last request, that she would follow his remains to the grave.

The Court adjourned immediately, and soon after the prisoner was removed to the Military Hospital.

The prisoner is a very young man, not more than 21 years of age. His complexion is fair—his eyes large, full and blue, and although he has, as will be seen by the evidence, the character of a mild and inoffensive person, yet every feature of his countenance, to the physiognomist, would induce the belief, that he is a man of strong and ungovernable passion.

The Nova Scotia Legislature meet on the 22nd of January, *for the Despatch of Business.*

☞ MELANCHOLY.—On Friday last a new house belonging to Mr. David Black, which hadnies kindled in it to aid in drying the walls, which were being plastered, in the absence of the workmen for dinner, took fire, and a good portion of the interior was destroyed ere the flames could be got under. As soon as the house could be entered, melancholy to relate, a man was found in it dead and much disfigured. It is supposed that he entered the house in a state of intoxication and lying down was smothered when the fire took as no noise was heard from him.

Brockville Recorder.

☞ The Earl of Erroll has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General. The noble Earl is the eldest son of John the late Earl, and the Lady Fredericka, daughter of King William IV.

☞ THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST BEGUN.—The New York Herald says the friends of Gen. Taylor are now distinctly in the field, ahead of all other politicians and all other candidates.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

MONDAY, January 3, 1848.

Prepared by Mr. J. Noble, Clerk of the Market.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour ₩ 112 lb	14	6 @	15	0
Wheat ₩ bushel	3	6 @	4	3
Barley do	2	6 @	2	9
Rye do	2	9 @	3	0
Oats ₩ Bushel	1	6 @	1	8
Peas do	2	6 @	0	0
Oat Meal ₩ cwt	13	6 @	0	0
Potatoes per bush	2	6 @	3	0
Beef ₩ Cwt	15	0 @	18	9
Do ₩ lb	0	3½ @	0	4
Pork ₩ cwt	22	6 @	25	0
Do ₩ lb	0	4 @	0	5
Veal ₩ lb	0	3½ @	0	4
Mutton ₩ lb	0	4 @	0	0
Ham do	0	6½ @	0	0
Butter, in roll	0	10 @	0	0
Do. in tub	0	7½ @	0	0
Cheese ₩ lb	0	5 @	0	6
Eggs ₩ dozen	1	0 @	0	0
Turkeys ₩ couple	5	0 @	7	6
Fowls do	1	3 @	1	6
Chickens none	0	0 @	0	0
Ducks do	2	3 @	2	6
Partridge do	2	0 @	0	0
Geese each	1	6 @	1	9
Hay ₩ Ton	35	0 @	40	0
Straw do	17	6 @	20	0
Wood ₩ Cord	10	0 @	0	0

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This is a chemical extract from Wild Cherry and Tar. Everybody knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties—and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and best physicians. This preparation embodies all the virtues of Tar and Wild Cherry in a much smaller compass than any other ever produced.—The manner of preparing it, and its success in all Pulmonary and Liver affections, conclusively prove this. We say confidently, no medicine ever effected such wonderful cures. Let no one ever give up to Consumption's fatal grasp without giving this a trial. Being formed from vegetable substances, congenial at once to our soil and system, it is safe, simple and efficient. A treatise relating to this subject may be had at the agents for the Balsam. Call and see it. Be sure and get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as there are imitations abroad.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Sold by Druggists generally throughout Canada.

ATLANTIC AND ONTARIO EXPRESS, 1848.

THIS EXPRESS will leave as usual, on SATURDAY 8th JANUARY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., to meet the Steamer "CALEDONIA," that sails from BOSTON on the 15th instant, for Liverpool.

WILLIAM WARE, *Agent.*

Kingston, 3rd January, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS in the City of Kingston, will receive applications from persons competent to teach in such Schools. It is expected that applicants will produce certificates as to ability, and testimonials as to character. Such applications will be received until the 1st instant.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, January 1st, 1848.

TO TEACHERS.

A CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL MASTER is WANTED in the MONTREAL ACADEMY.—Letters, stating the age and qualifications of the applicants, the stipend required, &c., with Testimonials, may be addressed to

JAMES BELDEN, *Hon. Master.*

Beaver Hall, Dec. 30, 1847. 2-i.

AUCTION SALE,
OF THE
STOCK, FIXTURES, &c.,
OF A RETAIL
Grocery and Crockery Store.

WILL be sold at public Auction on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th JANUARY, (if not previously disposed of by private Sale,) the whole of the Stock, Fixtures, &c., of the Grocery Store now kept by Henry Armstrong, in King Street, (opposite W. J. Martin's,) consisting of—

TEAS, SUGARS, CANDLES,
Spices, Raisins, Currants, &c.,

A good assortment of CROCKERY, together with Scales, Weights, Spirit Casks, Measures &c., all in good order, having only been in use a couple of months.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Store, one of the best stands in town, also to let. To any one renting the Store, and taking the whole Stock, a considerable reduction will be made.

Apply to HENRY ARMSTRONG.

J. S. CLUTE, Auctioneer.

January 4, 1848.

A CARD.

THE Undersigned would beg to tender his sincere thanks to the Firemen, Military, and Citizens of Kingston for the preservation of his property on the night of the late Fire.

E. CONE

Kingston, January 3d, 1848.

NOTICE.

AMONG the late Government Appointments, SAMUEL CLARK, Esq., of Clark's Mills, Camden, received the appointment of Issuer of Marriage Licences, as well as that of a Coroner for the District.

January 3rd, 1848. 2i

FEAT OF STRENGTH.

THE best Bower Anchor of the Steamer *Cherokee*, weighing 17 cwt., was lifted clear from the Wharf this morning, by a seaman of the above vessel.

Kingston, Jan. 3, 1848.

Ware's Auction Rooms.

SALE OF
TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS,
WRAPPING PAPER,
And the usual variety of
STAPLE GROCERIES,

ON FRIDAY, 7th January, 1848, at One o'clock.

WILLIAM WARE.

Kingston, Dec. 31 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th day of December, 1847, will be Sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, the undermentioned

LANDS AND TENEMENTS,

Seized by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of the Midland District, and to me directed, viz:

WILLIAM SIMPSON,—*Plaintiff.*
vs.
JOHN ORD,—*Defendant.*

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in Lot No. 104, in the Village Plot, laid out in the West-half of East-half No. 22, 1st Con. Kingston.

Sale 12 o'clock, noon.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 1st Sept., 1847.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale of Lands is Postponed till SATURDAY the 18th instant, the same hour and place.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, December 14, 1847.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale of LANDS, is further Postponed till SATURDAY, 1st January, 1848, the same hour and place.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, December 18, 1847.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale of LANDS is further postponed till SATURDAY, the 8th January, 1848, same hour and place.

T. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff M. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, January 1, 1848.

TO THE
Free and Independent Electors of
CATARAQUI WARD.

GENTLEMEN ELECTORS.—Having been called upon by a number of the Inhabitants of your Ward, to offer myself as a Candidate for Common Councilman, at the ensuing election, I beg to say, I respond to your call, and should you think proper to elect me, will use my best endeavors for the benefit of the City.

WM. SIMPSON.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1847.

TO THE
Free and Independent Electors of
ONTARIO WARD,

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a numerously signed requisition, requesting me to offer as a Candidate for Councillor at the ensuing Municipal Election—in compliance therewith I respond to the call, and should I be elected will use every exertion in my humble capacity to further the interests of the City generally.

WM. HENRY ALEXANDER.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1847.

CURRIERS' OIL
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
—ALSO,—
CURRIERS' Knives and Steels,
" Stones,
" Scouring Brushes, &c.

S. MORLEY & Co., *General Hardware Merchants,* Princess Street.

Kingston, 1st January, 1848.

COW IN POSSESSION.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber, near Waterloo, about the 20th of November, a middle sized RED COW. The owner is requested to remove the animal, and pay charges.

W. G. MACLEAN.

Kingston, Dec. 31, 1847. 1f.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Doctor RICHARD WILLIAMS, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to Mr. W. G. HINDS, who is duly authorized to grant receipts; and any persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for settlement.

ELIZA WILLIAMS, *Administratrix.*

Kingston, Dec. 24, 1847. 2wi.

FOR SALE

THE West Half of Lot No. 19, in the Tenth Concession of Portland, Midland District, containing One Hundred and Twenty-two Acres, Forty Acres improved, with an excellent Log House and Barn thereon.

For particulars enquire of C. Stenson, Inn Keeper, opposite the Court House, Kingston.

Kingston, 31st Dec., 1847. 1m.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN MANSON, aged 13 years, who separated from his mother, between Montreal and Kingston, in August last—supposed to be near Brown—His father would thankfully receive any information respecting him. Address C. Manson, Mill Street, Paterson, New Jersey.

Dec. 31, 1847.

NOTICE
To the Public and to all Post Masters.

THE DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL announces to the Public that, pursuant to a new arrangement lately determined on by Her Majesty's Government, there will be a FORTNIGHTLY CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BY THE CUNARD STEAMERS, between Liverpool and Halifax, DURING THE CURRENT WINTER.

Under this arrangement, Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool for Boston and New York alternately—every fortnight—and from Boston and New York alternately, for Liverpool—every fortnight—touching at Halifax