POST OFFICE.

Arrangement of Mails during the Winter Season of 1851-'52.

MAILS (Sundays excepted)

Eastern daily and Wolfe Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M.

Storrington, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.

Newburgh, Camden East, Wilton and Loborough Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

Amherst Island, Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.

Office Hours, during week days, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Sundays, between the hours of 6 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Impiger per Orbem Discor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1852.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. Marks, T. Bailey, J. McLean, J. Birmingham and W. Vanhorn.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

Messrs. J. Flanigan, J. Ashley, R. Brash, J. Powley, and E. Waggoner.

ERNESTOWN.

Messrs. S. Warner, P. Day, J. Booth, H. McLean and — Perry.

AMHERST ISLAND.

Messrs. J. Boyce, Wm. Howard, Geo. Howard, — Glen and J. Tieleven.

WOLFE ISLAND.

Messrs. A. Cameron, A. Grant, J. Coyle, Senr., H. O. Hitchcock, and J. Eccles.

STORRINGTON.

Messrs. John McGrath, Alex. Campbell, John Waldron, John Richey, John Brewer.

LOBOROUGH.

Messrs S. Holden, — O'Brien, J. Ash, — Nicholls, and J. Routledge.

RICHMOND.

Messrs. D. Roblin, J. Stevenson, — Clapp, — Stort and G. Davy.

CAMDEN.

Messrs. Hoag, Whelan, Williams, G. Lake and — Thompson.

PORTLAND.

Messrs. Macdonald, Shibley, Clow, Martin and Godfrey.

FREDERICKSBURGH.

Messrs. J. Chamberlain, E. Mallory, R. Ham, D. Sills and J. Parker.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Messrs. A. Campbell, P. Pratt, J. B. Allison, J. P. Dorland and W. H. Sweetman.

☞ THE FILTH OF THE WASHTUB.—"Barker, the editor of the 'Whig,' was a second time candidate in St. Lawrence Ward. After a personal canvass, and the efforts of a few friends had been exhausted, he managed to poll 3 in a Ward having upwards of 125 electors!" The above is an extract from yesterday's 'Washtub,' and shows the malice and falsehood of that dirty print. Dr. Barker did not canvass the ward; he asked the votes of some dozen or so, and finding his politics against him, had abandoned all idea of contesting the ward, until the morning of election. He then came forward and polled 36 votes, but resigned early in the afternoon of the second day. There are not a hundred electors in the ward.

☞ THE TELEGRAPH.—Our readers may have observed that yesterday, for the first time, the Steamer's news had reached Kingston the same day, via Halifax and Quebec. Hitherto, the news has come via Boston or New York. Some credit is due, and we cheerfully accord it, to the Quebec and Halifax Telegraph Company in thus affording Upper Canada the facility of early intelligence.

The elections for Inspectors of Licenses for the city resulted as follows—

Sydenham,	E. Boyle,
Ontario,	Jas. Shaw,
St. Lawrence,	N. Bateson,
Cataraqui,	W. Procter,
Frontenac,	P. Lindsay,
Rideau,	R. Barry,
Victoria,	J. Kells.

The school elections were erroneously announced for yesterday. They will come off on Wednesday next. Same polling places, and same returning officers.—[News.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN KOSSUTH AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Secretary of State presented Kossuth to the President on Wednesday; and he was received with great affability and courtesy.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH TO THE PRESIDENT.

On being presented, Kossuth said:

MR. PRESIDENT,—Enlightened by the spirit of your country's institutions when we succeeded to consolidate our natural and historical State's right of self-government by placing it upon the broad foundation of democratic liberty:

Inspired by your history when we had to fight for independence against annihilation by centralized absolutism:

Consoled by your people's sympathy when a victim of Russian interference with the laws of Nature and of Nature's God:

Protected in exile by the government of the United States, supporting the Sultan of Turkey in his noble resolution to undergo the very danger of a war, rather than leave unprotected the rights of humanity against Russo-Austrian despotism:

Restored by the United States to life, because restored to freedom, and by freedom to activity in behalf of those duties which, by my nation's unanimous confidence and sovereign will, devolved upon me:

Raised in the eyes of many oppressed nations to the standard of a harbinger of hope, because the star spangled banner was seen casting protection around me, announcing to the world that there is a nation, alike powerful as free, ready to protect the laws of nations even in distant parts of the earth.

Cheered by your people's sympathy, so as freemen cheer—not a man whatever, but a principle:

I now bow before you, sir, in the proud position of your great nation's guest, generously welcomed by a resolution of the Congress of the United States, with equal generosity approved and executed by your Excellency.

I beg leave to express my fervent thanks, in my name, in the name of my associates, who, after having shared my misfortunes, have now the reward to share the honour and the benefit which the great republic of the United States was pleased to bestow upon me in the name of Hungary, for the violence done to her by Austria.

I have to express my fervent thanks in my country's name also, which amidst the sorrows of its desolation, feels cheered by your country's generosity, and looks with resolution to the impending future, because it is confident that the time draws near when the eternal code of the law of nations will become a reality.

President! I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against the violence of foreign interference oppressing the sovereign right of nations to regulate their own domestic concerns.

I stand before your Excellency a living protestation against centralization oppressing the State right of self-government.

May I be allowed to take it for an augury of better times that, in landing on the hospitable shores of this glorious republic, I landed in a free and powerful country, whose honoured Chief Magistrate proclaims to the world that his country cannot remain indifferent when the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country?

I thank God that he deemed me not unworthy to act and to suffer for my fatherland.

I thank God that the fate of my country became so intimately connected with the fate of liberty and independence of nations in Europe, as formerly it was intimately connected with the security of Christendom.

I thank God that my country's unmerited woe, and my personal sufferings, became an opportunity to seek a manifestation of the spirit and principles of your Republic.

May God the Almighty bless you with a long life, that you may long enjoy the happiness to see your country great, glorious, and free, the corner-stone of international justice and the columns of freedom on the earth, as it is already an asylum to the oppressed.

Sir, I pledge to your country the everlasting gratitude of Hungary.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied briefly to M. Kossuth's address, in substance as follows:—

I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual I sympathized deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress to which you have been pleased to allude. They are the same, whether speaking to Congress here, or to the nations of Europe.

Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you—as the greatest blessing you could enjoy—a restoration to your native land; but should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1852.

The President's reply to Kossuth's address was made on the spur of the moment, it having been understood that the interview was to have been an informal one, and that no address was to be delivered. Mr. Clay has expressed his administration of the President's answer; he says it is just the position he ought to assume.

A deputation of southern members of Congress called upon Kossuth, and delated to him that he could not except to be countenanced by the South as long as Seward and his clique were identified with him.—Kossuth replied that Mr. Seward had treated him in the most friendly manner, and asked how was it possible, under such circumstances to cut him.

The disinclination to permit Kossuth to address the House increases hourly.

There is now no probability that the resolution can be carried. Whilst this is the case, he will meet privately every courtesy, even from those who are most violent in opposing the official resolutions.

Mr. Clay has declined to see Kossuth for some days.

Mr. Clay's health has been getting better, and to-day he was able to sit up for many hours, and see his friends. He desires to address the Senate upon the subject of non-intervention, but it is not believed he will recover sufficient strength to make the effort.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—A jury at St. Louis recently returned a verdict of $27,500 damages for libel, in the suit of D. Hunt vs. John Simonds. On a former trial the jury could not agree as to the amount of damages, and were discharged.

The suit was brought on the following fact:—The plaintiff was captain and part owner of the steamer "Pride of the West," which he loaded at St Louis for New Orleans, the river then at a low stage of water. The agent of the Board of Underwriters, thinking that the plaintiff was loading his boat too deep for the stage of water informed him he was overloading, and notified him not to do it. The plaintiff gave no heed to the notice, and arrived safe in New Orleans, although the boat grounded on the way and lay for some time on the bar. When he had partially engaged a return freight, a notice was published in the papers of New Orleans and St. Louis, signed by the defendant as Chairman of the Board of Underwriters, stating that the Insurance Companies of St. Louis would not insure upon any boat of which the plaintiff was master, or might in any way be connected, as he had persisted in overloading the "Pride of the West," so as to render her unseaworthy, after having been duly notified by the agent of the Board.

The plaintiff went into proof to show that his boat was not overloaded, that the publication was false and malicious, and prevented him from exercising his employment on the river. The defendant offered testimony to prove that the boat was overloaded, and that the publication was made from good motives and justifiable ends, in performance of his duty as Chairman of the Board of Underwriters.

LETTER FROM DR. O'CALLAGHAN.—In the *Quebec Chronicle*, of the 2nd instant, is published a long letter, upon Canadian politics, and politicians, from Dr. O'Callaghan (Editor of the *Montreal Vindicator* in 1836-37), to Mr. John Ryan, of Quebec. In this letter, the Doctor recommends "those who in Canada profess to be friendly to the extension of popular privileges", to confine themselves to practical measures, and "to get up petitions to the Legislature for:—

I. Universal Suffrage.
II. Vote by Ballot.
III. Annual Elections of Members of Assembly.
IV. An Elective Legislative Council.
V. Abolition of Property Qualification for Members of the Legislature.
VI. Concession of the Wild Lands to actual settlers in small quantities, &c."

He adds:—

"There are other projects which may be added to the above, according to the disposition of those who would take the matter in hand, but as my object is rather to direct your attention to the subject in general, than to cover the whole ground, the above skeleton may suffice."

Considering that Dr. O'Callaghan closes his letter, in the following terms:—

"I therefore do not wish this letter, or any part of it, to go into the papers, as it is not written for the public, but for your eye and that of Mr. ——, and a few such friends."

We cannot but express our surprise at its publication: involving, as it does, a most unwarrantable breach of confidence.

DEATH OF MARSHAL SOULT.

Marshal Soult died on Wednesday, November 26. We take the following biography from the Paris 'Pays':—

Nicholas Jean-de-Dieu Soult was born at St Amans, (Tarn,) on March 29, 1769. His father, who was a notary, seeing that he had no taste for his own profession, allowed him to enter the army. The future Marshall of France entered the Royal Regiment of Infantry in 1785, where he was soon remarked by his aptitude for the functions of instructor. He was made non-commissioned officer in 1790, and then passed rapidly through the intermediate grades, until he reached that of Adjutant-General of the Staff, when Gen. Lefevre attached him to his own service, with the grade of the Chief of Brigade. In that quality he went through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moselle, and owed to his talents, as well as to his republican principles, a rapid promotion. Successively raised to the rank of General of Brigade, and then to that of General of Divisions, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany, until 1799, when he followed Masena into Switzerland, and thence to Genoa, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, and was named one of the four Colonels of the Guard of the Consuls. When the Empire was proclaimed, in 1804, he was nominated Marshal of France, and during the campaign which terminated in Austerlitz held the command of the fourth corps of the grand army. After the conquest of Prussia and the battle of Eylau, Marshal Soult solicited and obtained the command of the second corps of the army of Spain, with which he traversed Galicia and the Asturias, and passed into Portugal, where he fought the memorable battle of Oporto. Forced to abandon that city, when delivered up by treason to the English, he effected into Gallicia a bold and perilous retreat, which did the greatest honour to his energy and presence of mind. Being named Commander-in-Chief of the army of Spain, he marched to the succour of Madrid, menaced by the Anglo-Spanish army, and his movements were crowned with full success.

He continued in this command until March, 1813, when he was appointed in Saxony to the command-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.—The disasters of Vittoria decided Napoleon to again confer on Marshal Soult the command of the French troops in Spain. The point then was to defend the menaced frontier of France. Forced to fall back on Toulouse, he there terminated by a brilliant engagement due to most able strategic arrangements, the fatal campaign of 1814. On the eve of the event in Paris he signed a suspension of arms and adhered to the restablishment of Louis VIII., who presented him with the Cross of St. Louis, and called him to the command of the 13th military division, and then to the Ministry of War. (December 3d, 1814.) On March 8th, learning the landing from Elba, he published the order of the day, which is a well known, and in which Napoleon is treated more than severely. On March 11th he resigned his portfolio as Minister of War, and declared for the Emperor, who, passing over the famous proclamation, raised him to the dignity of Peer of France and Major General of the army. After Waterloo, where he fought most energetically, the Marshal took refuge at Mayen (Lozere,) with General Brun de Villeret, his former aide-de-camp. Being set down on the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Dusseldorf on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a royal ordonnance allowed him to return to France. He then went to live with his family at St. Amand, his native place, and on his restoration his marshal's baton which had been withdrawn from him, was restored. Charles X. treated Marshal Soult with favour, creating him Peer of France. After the revolution of 1830, the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, of Aug. 9th, excluded him from that rank, but he was restored to it four days later by a special nomination of Louis Philippe, who soon after appointed him Minister of War. We shall not follow Marshal Soult through the acts of his administrative career. He always showed himself devoted to the constitutive principles of the Government of July. He was twice named President of the Council of King Louis Philippe, who elevated him to the dignity of Marshal General, of which Turenne had been the last possessor. Since the revolution of February, Marshal Soult lived on his estate, in the midst of his family, and almost forgotten in our present political agitations."

☞ THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The Hon. John Ross came to Woodstock, at the last Assizes, in the capacity of Queen's Counsel, to conduct the business of the Crown in Court. Instead of personally attending to his duties, he appointed as proxy John Wilson, Esq., late M. P. P. for the Town of London, and went off through the County electioneering for the new Ministry. We would like to know who pays Mr. Wilson for his services. The public purse must be drained to pay Mr. Ross; but will the people submit to be taxed to pay him for electioneering, and afterwards pay Mr. Wilson for doing the work which Mr. Ross was sent into the County to perform?"—[Cobourg Star.

The writer of the foregoing paragraph probably is in ignorance of the fact that Queen's Counsel render an account to the Government of the duties which they perform for the Crown when on circuit, and that but one person can be paid for the same duty; so that if Mr. Ross appointed John Wilson, Esq., his proxy, at Woodstock, the latter will not receive any remuneration from the Government for the services performed at Mr. Ross' request. Having answered the enquiry "who pays Mr. Wilson for his services?"—so far as the public are concerned, we may just state that at the request of the late Solicitor General for Upper Canada, J. S. Macdonald, Esq., Mr. Ross took charge of the Criminal business on the Oxford Circuit as prosecuting Counsel on behalf of the Crown, and personally attended to his duties throughout the Circuit. The Assizes in Woodstock commenced on Monday, the 27th Oct., when Mr. Ross was in attendance and remained until Friday, during which time all the Criminal cases on the Sheriff's Calendar, and the cases of those prisoners who were out on bail (ten altogether,) were disposed of under Mr. Ross' personal superintendence. Believing that the Court at Woodstock would be over on Saturday, Mr. Ross left for Toronto direct, and returned to Hamilton on Monday, where there were about fifty criminals for trial, many of them cases requiring careful preparation.—Two indictments were found in Woodstock after Mr. Ross left, and his friend Mr. Wilson, who had agreed to take charge of and conduct for him any cases that might arise before the close of Assizes, brought the parties to trial and prosecuted them to conviction.—The statement that Mr. Ross "went off through the County electioneering for the new Ministry," is an utter fabrication, wholly without foundation. On the day that Mr. Wilson was conducting the two causes above referred to in Woodstock, Mr. Ross was in Dundas enquiring into the circumstances of a most painful case, where the life of a fellow creature had been taken, and for which act an unfortunate man is now under sentence of death. We have been thus particular in our explanations, in order that those papers which have copied a paragraph containing an erroneous statement may, if they wish, make the amende.

MIRACLES NEVER CEASE.—We are confidently told, as a matter of the greatest notoriety, and as a report of the strictest veracity, that the Virgin Mary appeared to two shepherds on the Sallette Mountain, in France, on the 19th Sept., 1846; and that, after more than five years' grave deliberation, it is conclusively settled, 'by authority,' that such appearance was real, and, of course, a genuine miracle. That there is a miracle involved in this announcement it is most certain—we do not mean in the Virgin's appearance, because that, among men of sense, must be considered rather in the light of a surprise—but that any man, or any set of men, should believe, or be made to believe, so palpable an absurdity, in this age of science and light, is a miracle indeed!—[Montreal Courier.

The London Times of 23d ult. says:—"Just before the election, that is on the 18th, the decree authorizing the Police to seize and remove from Paris for deportation all suspected persons, came into operation, and there is reason to believe that in pursuance of Mons. De Morny's positive injunctions, some hundreds of persons were so seized in Paris on the night of Thursday, and have been conveyed, no one knows whither, though a squadron of powerful steamers is always waiting at Brest and Cherbourg to convey these untried convicts to Cayenne. Such a measure may naturally check a license of universal suffrage, which is, in fact, no more in terror-stricken France, than the license of every one to vote in one way for one man. Even the bulletin voting tickets are said to be controlled by the Police in such a way that it is considered to be an offence to print the word non on a card, and it is evident, from these extraordinary precautions, that Louis Napoleon has ceased to rely on the enthusiasm of the people, and in speculating mainly on the effect of 'fire and fear.' The same article also says, 'the votes of the Legitimists and Constitutional party will be given against Louis Napoleon or not given at all.' It is also a remarkable circumstance that a quarter of the seamen in the navy have had the courage to vote against the Bonapartists plot.

SHIPS AND STEAMERS BUILDING.—There are now in the various shipyards at this port 33 vessels, including 8 steamboats.—This summer is much smaller than that given last year at the same period. Three steamers are being built at Point Levi, one at the yard of M. Chabot, one at Mr. G. Day's, and the third at Mr. Tibbett's. The machinery of these steamboats is being manufactured at the foundry of Mr. Tibbett's, Point Levy. Two other steamers are constructing at M. J. B. Baillairge's, the machinery of which will be furnished from Mr. Bissett's foundry in this city.—*Quebec Mercury.*

REMOVAL OF MR. RAMSHAY.—We understand that the Earl of Carlisle, after a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the recent inquiry into the conduct of Mr Ramshay, the Judge of the County Court at Liverpool, has given his decision, removing that gentleman from his office.—[Evening paper.

The Halifax 'New Era' says—"We understand that the Hon. Joseph Howe is about to proceed to New Brunswick and Canada, in connection with the the forthcoming of the Railway Scheme." The same paper goes on to say, that in all probability the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will conjointly appoint Mr. Howe a Delegate to go to England to complete the arrangements to commence the great Railway from Halifax to Quebec; and it also considers that his is the best step the colonies can take.—[Quebec Mercury.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.]

FURTHER BY THE CAMBRIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

ENGLAND.—One of the members of an extensive Dry Saltery establishment in Liverpool, had absconded after appropriating funds to the amount of £50,000.

The Iron House of John Barclay, of Buchanan, St. Glasgow, has suspended payment. Liabilities stated at £90,000.

The House of Quartis Howe & Sons, in the Oporto Trade, with liabilities stated at £90,000.

The poll of 68 departments, though incomplete, gives—yeas 4,430,000. Nays 600,000 for the Presidency of Louis Napoleon. A Telegraph despatch of the 26th, gives the votes of 81 departments, of which 63 were complete—yeas 6,111,000; nays 709,000.

Much speculation was indulged in as to the Press Law, to be shortly promulgated. The best informed persons think that each journal will have to deposit a certain sum with the Government as security for good behaviour. Each offence of the Press was to be punished by fine of imprisonment.

The Correspondent of the London Globe, writing from Paris on Wednesday morning, says, that among the rumors in Paris is one to the effect that some Ministerial change will accompany or follow the assumption of the Government when pronounced legal by the votes of the people.

Montezumeta is spoken of as likely to form part of the Cabinet, and that the Portfolio of Public instruction will be confided to him, but that M. M. Rouher and Fould and General St. Blank will remain in office.

The papers state that the Police of Rheims, have been informed that some of the refugees in London were about to leave Britain from Jersey. Measures were taken to attest them.

GERMANY.—Hostilities are recommenced.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin advices to the 23rd, state that some of the German Governments will send Deputations to attend the Commercial Congress opened by the invitation of Austria, while Russia declines to do anything, on the ground that the Zollverein must be re-constructed before it can as a body enter into any further negotiations with States belonging to it. This had excited some speculation as to what the result of the conference may be.

The 'Express' states that the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and now at Brussels, has received orders to proceed immediately to his post.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Journal 'Des Debats' has a leading article in which it says, without discussing the origin of the Government, it will approve, and honestly, of the measures adopted by it for the sake of order and public prosperity.

LONDON.—The 'Times' says it is understood that the Bank has resolved to reduce the rates of advance on Government securities until 10th January, from 2½ to 2 per cent.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor yesterday, P. M. Her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Granville to be one of her principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

The English funds stated firm throughout the week, and closed on 24th at an improvement. Consols 97 a 97¼. Ex-dividend for the opening reduced 3 per cents. 97¼ 97⅜ths; new 3½ per cents, 98½ ha a 98¾. Foreign Stocks generally good. The Bullion of the Bank of England had amounted to £17,440,556.

MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 8—6, P. M.

Ashes very quiet. Flour—Western and State more active, and tendency still upwards; more doing for the Eastern and City Trade; more enquiry for Export; better grades buoyant. Canadian in fair demand, and good brands held firmly at 4.50—Sales 7,000 bbls ordinary brands at 4.37 in bond—sales of domestic 5,000 barrels at 4.44 for common to straight state; 4.56 a 4.75 for Michigan. Wheat in fair demand. Since the Cambria's advices there appears to be more willingness to meet buyers, but prices are unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL ASHES STORE COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

1st January, 1852.	Pots.	Pearls.	
In Store	666	226	892
1st January, 1851.			
In Store	298.	9	307
			585
			Barrels
Receipts in Dec. 1850			491
Receipts in Dec. 1851			298
			193
Add decrease on 1st Dec			4581
Total for the year 1851			4774

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Jan. 8.—Mr. Mair, Brockville; Capt. Miller and Servant, Montreal; Mr. Murray, do; A. Com. Gen. Ordd, Kingston; Thomas Aird, R. N.; J. M. Howe's Express, Toronto; Mr. Hall, Toronto; R. Jones, Cobourg; Wm. Potter, Gananoque.

DIED.

At the residence of his father, in the Township of Mitch. on Friday, the 12th inst., Mr. James Boucher, Printer, aged 20 years.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against LIEUT. SANDFORD, are requested to send in their Bills without delay.

Kingston, Jan. 9, 1852. 7-3in

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LEASE.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1852, will be sold at the Court House, at Noon, the undermentioned Property, Seized and taken in Execution by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, at the Suit of ABRAHAM FOSTER vs. JAMES WATT, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in Lot No. 14, and South Half of 15, being part of Lot No 24, 1st Con. of the Township of Kingston, now in the City of Kingston, known as Arthur Place, having a Rough-Cast Building thereon, with Ground Rent for 21 years from 1st Oct., 1842.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff U. C. F. L & A.

Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, Jan. 7, 1852. } 6

EDUCATION.

Miss Quill's Seminary,

BROCK-STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.

BUSINESS has been resumed in this Establishment since Monday the 5th of January, 1852.

Kingston, January 5th, 1852. 5

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Just received by Maxwell & Co's., Express, and for sale at the City Book Store:

Harpers Magazine	for	January,
International	for	do.
Graham's	for	do.
Godey's Lady's Book	for	do.
Sartain's Union Magazine	for	do.

E. W. PALMER.

January 2, 1852.

HEMP AND CANARY SEED.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale by

CHAS. BRENT,
Druggist, Princess street.

LEECHES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of fine healthy German Leeches.

CHAS. BRENT,
Druggist, Princess-street.

RECORDER'S COURT.

City of Kingston, } NOTICE is hereby
To Wit: } given that the January Sittings of the RECORDER'S COURT, of the City of Kingston, will be holden at the Court House in the said City, on MONDAY, the Twelfth day of January instant, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Coroners, Constables, and others in anywise concerned, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ROBERT CHANONHOUSE,
High Bailiff.

High Bailiff's Office,
January 6th, 1851. } 5

FIVE POUNDS REWARD!!

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN from Thomas Collins' Pasture, on the Montreal Road, near Kingston, a

LIGHT SORREL HORSE,

4 years of age, about 16 hands high. One of his hind feet white, as high as the pasture joint; white stripe on the ridge of his back, caused by the saddle, and a number of white hairs on his pole, caused by the poke. He is high on his weathers—rump narrow—tail narrow and light—carries it close when walking. Any person returning him, or giving information to the undersigned or to this office, as to his whereabouts, will receive the above Reward.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Kingston 1st Dec., 1851. 284

TO TEACHERS.

THE County Board of Public Instruction will hold a Special Meeting, for renewing the Certificates of Common School Teachers, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Kingston, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A like Meeting for the like purpose will be held at the Academy in the Village of Newburgh, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board will be held in the City of Kingston, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February next.

By order of
G. O. STUART, D.D., L.L.D.,
Chairman.
R. S. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Kingston, January 2nd, 1852. 5

A few more of the numerous Testimonials for the Hydropathic and Botanic Medicines.

I wish to state, for the good of all who may be suffering any illness that my wife was dangerously ill last June, with a Sore Breast, which caused her neck and head to swell to an alarming extent, so that it appeared there was no help, after getting all the aid I could for her; but on being advised to apply to DR. LANKTREE, the first two days he had charge of her, he reduced all the dangerous swelling from her, and removed the Fever she had on that occasion. And a few weeks since, I was afflicted in my Chest and Head; and, foolishly, I let it run on until I was taken alarmingly ill with delirious fits; whereupon I was forced to apply to DR. LANKTREE, and by this time the complaint terminated in a severe Brain Fever; but I thank God that now, after a few weeks' treatment through his care and unremitting attention, I am now over it.

JOSEPH WILSON.

Johnson Street,
Kingston, Jan. 6, 1852. } 6

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Boston Boot and Shoe Agency, Brock Street—

50 Pairs Gents. calf and kip boots.
60 do. do. Congress Gaiters,
120 do. do. Water-Proof Long Boots.
100 do. do. Mens Water-Proof double sole Long Boots.
100 do. do. Coarse Boots.
150 do. Boy's & Youth's Calf and Coarse Boots, (Coburgs)
300 do Mens Boys. & Youths Calf Kip and Coarse do.
400 do. Womens Calf and Kip lose Boots.
300 do. do Coarse Boots.
250 do. Ladies Boots, Morocco Slipers of of the latest fashion.
500 pairs Gents, Ladies and Childrens Rubber Over Shoes.

N. B.—Repairing done by an experienced Workman, with neatness and despatch, and at less than the usual prices.

WM. MCMILLAN, & Co.,
Agents.

Kingston, January 7th, 1852. 5

NOTICE.

TOWNSHIP Clerks are particularly requested to comply with the provisions of the 33rd Section of the Municipal Act, as amended by Schedule A, 13 & 14 Vic., chap. 61.

The County Council will meet at 3 o'clock p. m., on the day appointed by the Statute for the first meeting, in January next.

By order of Com. on County Property,

G. H. DETLOR,
County Clerk.

December 31, 1851. 8

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the St. John Observer, October 17, 1848.

As at this season of the year and throughout the winter months, coughs and colds are the most prevalent of all the various ills that flesh is heir to, our readers and others who may be thus afflicted, to avail themselves of that excellent medicine, "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," which, judging from our own experience, and that of others, we consider as being one of the safest and most effectual remedies that has ever been concocted for the above complaints, and which meets with the cordial approval of many of the best physicians. And as delays are dangerous, and coughs and colds frequently terminate in consumption, this efficacious and agreeable remedy should at once be resorted to. M. S. L. Tilley is the agent in this city, who can enumerate many instances in which the most pleasing results have followed from the use of "Wistar's Balsam."

From the Evening Mirror, N. Y. March 10, 1851.

WISTAR'S BALSAM.—We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of nature's own physicians, a sort of good Samaritan of the forest; for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Doctor Wistar is pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence and it is a remedy by no means bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases, when all other prescriptions had proved of no effects.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUPTS on the wrapper.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a letter from Mr William Cupin, of 70, St Mary's street, Weymouth, dated May 5th 1851;—

To Professor Holloway,

Sir—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for nine together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advertised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scam or scar, and she sleeps sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. Signed,

WILLIAM GALPIN.

AGENTS.—E. W. Palmer, Kingston; S. F. Urquhart, Toronto.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY AN ACT, 14th and 15th Vic., cap 49, passed during the last session of the Provincial Legislature, provision is made for taking the CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE; and in accordance therewith, the

Census of this City & Liberties thereof,

WILL BE TAKEN

ON MONDAY, January 12th, 1852.

For which purpose, printed schedules will be left by the Enumerators with the occupant or occupants of each House, during the week previous to the said 12th day of January; and such Schedules will be called for on the said day, or so soon after as is practicable.

The Act further provides that "every occupant of any House, or of any distinct story, apartment, or portion thereof, with or for whom, any such Schedule shall be left as aforesaid, shall fill up the same to the best of his or her knowledge or belief, and sign the same, so far as relates to all persons dwelling in the House, Story or Apartment, occupied by him or her, and shall deliver the same to the Enumerator, when required by him so to do or in his or her absence some other member of the family, if any of them be capable of so doing, shall fill up, and sign, and deliver the same to him and every such occupant who shall wilfully, or without lawful excuse, refuse or neglect to fill up such Schedule to the best of his or her knowledge and believe, or to sign and deliver the same when required, or who shall wilfully make, sign or deliver for caused to be made, signed or delivered, any false return of all or any of the matters specified in any such Schedule, shall hereby incur a penalty of not less than Two, nor more than Five Pounds.

WM. FORD JUNR.
Census Commissioner,
for the City of Kingston.

Kingston, December 31st, 1851. 2

THE SNOW DROP!

A

JUVENILE MAGAZINE;

The only Work of the kind in Canada.

THIS truly useful and deservedly popular Periodical is published by the subscriber. It is handsomely printed upon paper of superior quality, and amply and appropriately illustrated. It contains 32 Octavo Pages each month, making nearly 400 each year, at $1 00 per annum.

The Subscriber is also Agent for the following Monthly Magazines, which can be delivered free of American Postage to any Post Town in British North America, viz:—

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine Monthly, Per annum	$5 00.
Downings, Horticultural Magazine, do., per annum	$3 00
Albany Cultivator, Monthly, per annum,	$1 00
Christian Parlor Magazine, do. do. do.	$2 00.

ROBT. W. LAY.

Kingston, Dec. 9, 1851. 292

Exchange Coffee House,

BY. E. P. LIVE,
ST PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

MAXWELL, & Co's Canadian and New York Express,

VIA

KINGSTON, WATERTOWN & ROME RAILROADS DIRECT,

In Connexion with Wells & Co.

NEW YORK.

FOR the Transportation of Specie, Bank Notes and Packages, with care and despatch; collection of Notes and Accounts; and the transaction of general business. Charges moderate.

The business between Kingston and New York will be conducted by Captain Thos. MAXWELL of the River St. Lawrence Mail Line, and will leave Kingston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning. In Kingston the business will be conducted by I. C. HAWENS, Esq., in his office at the store of Wm. Ford, Jr., Esq., Market Square.

N. B. All parcels and packages intended to be forwarded by his Express, must be accompanied with invoices, to prevent delay at the Custom House.

Office in New York—10 Wall Street.

THOS. MAXWELL, & Co.

Kingston, Dec. 10, 1851. 293.

PRODUCE

During the Month of January.

WILL be Paid at the "KINGSTON BREWERY and DISTILLERY,"

Rye,	per 56 lbs.	2s. 3d.
Corn,	" 56 lbs.	2s. 3d.
Barley,	" 48 lbs.	2s 3d.
Oats,	" 34 lbs.	1s. 0d.

JAMES MORTON.

Kingston Brewery & Distillery, January 1st, 1852. } 4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of April, 1852, will be sold at the Court House in the City of Kingston, at Noon, the undermentioned Lands and Tenements, Seized and taken in Execution, viz:

James A. Henderson, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Walker, Defendant,

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in Lot No. 13, in the 6th Concession Township of Kingston, now Storrington.

James Watt, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Stilwell Clute, Joseph Knight, } Dnants

All the right, title and interest of the Defendant Knight in Lot No. 16, in the 2nd Concession Township of Kingston.

Joseph Doxtator, Plaintiff,
vs.
Nicholas Doxtator, Defendant,

"All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of Land and Premises situate lying and being in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres of Land more or less, and known as follows: being the last quarter of Lot Number Ten, in the third Concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh; and Forty Acres of the Front and Side of Lot Number Eleven, and Ten Acres of the rear of said Lot Number Eleven, in the said Concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh, additional: Together with that parcel of Land, being an Island at the head of Hay Bay, contiguous to the said Lots numbers Ten and Eleven, and containing Forty Acres more or less; all which Premises may be better known by reference to a Deed made between John Connell, of the Township of Tyendenaga in the County of Hastings, of the first part, and Joseph Doxtator of the same place, Yeoman, of the second part; and which said Indenture is registered in the Register Office in the County of Lennox, on the Nineteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight.

John Donoghue, Plff.,
vs.
Garret Reynolds, Deft