POST OFFICE.

Arrangement of the Mails for the Winter season of 1851-52.

MAILS DUE

Eastern daily at 7 A. M.
Western, daily at 6 A. M.
Prince Edward, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M.
United States and Wolfe Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M.
Ernestown, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.
Newburg, Camden East, Milton and Loyalsock, 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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1852.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

No. V.

New York, January 19th, 1852.

Mr. Editor.—We have had another melancholy accident, resembling that which occurred some time ago in one of our Public Schools, and the result is truly lamentable. Public feeling is still much excited on the subject. Six persons have been sent to an untimely grave, and the fact that they were poor, friendless, helpless immigrants, does not authorize us to withhold one atom of sympathy, nor will it justify any one in the exercise of indifference in regard to the causes that led to the catastrophe. At this season it is impossible to obtain employment for the crowd of impoverished foreigners thrown upon our shores, many of whom find themselves, when here, among strangers, in a strange land, not only penniless, but ready to perish for want of food, raiment and shelter. We have several buildings, therefore, that have been appropriated by the authorities for their reception and comfort, and in one of these, in which nearly five hundred of these wretched creatures were snatching a night's repose, the accident occurred that we have alluded to. A false alarm of fire frightened the inmates of the building, and struggling to escape the apprehended conflagration, they rushed in one dense body to the stairway. The banisters gave way, precisely as in case of the School House, precipitating the multitude to the floor below. Some in their fright escaped from the windows, and some were made enough to throw even their children out into the street, in the wild hope of a miraculous preservation. The only wonder, in view of these circumstances is, that hundreds were not crushed and suffocated to death, instead of five or six persons. The escape of so many, when the danger was so appalling, is truly surprising. It may be looked upon as a Providential escape, with a distinct view to furnish us with a fearful and not-to-be neglected warning, in respect to the recklessness of those to whose care so much of human life is unfortunately confided. Whether this melancholy accident will be productive of good fruit, or whether, as the victims are friendless, their fate will be passed over in frigid silence, remains to be seen. We can but deplore their loss and the culpable neglect that occasioned it, and trust that such measures may be taken as to guard, in future, against the possible recurrence of such a calamity.

The celebrated Forrest case has not terminated when it will terminate Heaven only knows. The prominent character of the evidence presents an attraction to thousands, that will gives it a general interest; and hundreds gloat over its vulgar details with peculiar satisfaction who, were it ordinarily decent in its particulars, would scarcely bestow a thought upon its progress. No one imagines that either Mr. or Mrs. Forrest will succeed in obtaining a divorce. Each has blackened the other's character entirely too much, to permit the indulgence of such an expectation. Mr Forrest's intimacy with Josephine Clifton has been pretty clearly demonstrated; this robs him of his chance of success in the case. Mrs. Forest's habits and associations have been conclusively shown to be, to use the mildest expression, very remarkable. Her servants have all impeached her conjugal integrity, and the evidence in her favor has chiefly come from those who have been accused of participating with her in her alleged irregularities. The man who could dishonor his friend's wife, would be base, indeed, did he not sustain her afterwards, even at the peril his soul, in her attempt to maintain before the world her purity. Such evidence, therefor, however decided and however strong, is never especially coming; Mrs. Forrest can scarcely claim, to this general rule a particular exemption.

Lola Montes has had two or three newspaper quarrels with her agents, and some of the consequent disclosures have been very poignant. The police were called in to eject her from her dwelling, the other day, and she is now boarding at a private house. She is a curious woman, and defends herself with indefatigable tact, and much ability. Great country this.

Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

[By some mistake of the Post Office in mismailing the above letter, it has been detained beyond the usual time—it was received only yesterday evening.]

City Council Proceedings.

Reported for the Daily British Whig and Argus.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan'y 26, 1852.

PRESENT,—His Worship the Mayor; Messrs. Davidson, Macdonell, Strange, Fitzpatrick, Johnston, Flanagan, O'Reilly, Allan, Waddingham, Smith, Dr. Meagher, Brownley, Hill, Crawford, Jackson, Breden, Dr. Strange, Gardner, Wiley, Milner, Linton, Alexander, Rudston, Briggs, Ford.

The minutes of the last meeting of the former Council were read and confirmed.

It having been proposed by a member that the seats assumed, the board should be balloted for, as was done last year, some conversation took place on the subject, but on the matter being submitted to a vote it was decided that the law this year shall be "first come, first serve"—each member taking any vacant seat he chooses.

A committee was then appointed to draft the standing committees for the year, for which purpose the Council was adjourned for an hour. Within the time allowed them, the gentlemen returned, and reported the following committees which they proposed for the confirmation of the Council. An animated discussion arose regarding the mode of appointing those committees, a number of the members preferring, that they should be chosen by ballot of the Council—but on a vote being taken there was a tie, and the matter was decided, (by the casting vote of the Mayor,) in favor of the report. The various committees recommended were then taken up, and passed by large majorities.

Strong objections were called forth from several members, to the appointment of the Mayor upon the Committee of Finance, and many arguments were adduced on both sides, both for and against such an appointment, but the discussion was carried on without acrimoney, and perfect respect and good feeling was expressed towards his Worship by those gentlemen who were opposed to putting so much upon him. The majority of the Council however decided in favor of the recommendation of the Committee, and confirmed the appointment, we suppose acting upon the rule that "the back is made for the burden." It seems to us that the Mayor's financial and business talents, must make him a valuable member of the Finance Committee.

Amongst the Standing Committees it gave us no little pleasure to hear one reported under the following title:—"The Committee upon Railroads and Improvements." This begins to look a little like reality, it is the most important Committee of the whole batch, and we are pleased they have made a good selection. The following are the names of this Committee:—

Messrs. Counter, Ford, Hill, Flanigan, Crawford, Briggs, and M. W. Strange.

The following are the names of "Committee on Finance":—

His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Flanigan Hill, Ford, and Maxwell. W. Strange.

Mr. Hill introduced a Resolution, seconded by Mr. Rudston, proposing a Committee to enquire into the different Offices under the Corporation, and whether any could be dispensed with, and what salaries ought to be attached to those continued.

Mr. O'Reilly introduced an amendment, confirming the present officers in their situations, during the current year, which was carried.

Mr. Hill then obtained leave to withdraw the original resolution, and amend it appointing a Committee to revise the salaries of the different Officers, which was carried unanimously and a Committee was accordingly appointed by ballot of the whole Council—the following are the names of this Committee—Messrs. Crawford, Hill, O'Reilly, Ford, Davidson, and Willey.

A communication was read from Mr. Pense Secretary of the Fire Brigade, requesting on their behalf the use of the City Hall for their Soiree on Thursday, the 5th of February,—granted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed auditors for the year 1852.

Thomas Cruse Esquire, appointed by the Mayor, Henry Armstrong Esquire, chosen by ballot.

The Council adjourned.

For the Daily British Whig.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PANAMA, ISTHMUS DARIEN, December 26th, 1851.

MY DEAR WHIG—A description of travel across the Isthmus of Darien may probably be permitted space in your valued journal, and should it meet the eye of some of your readers who purpose visiting the golden regions of California, may be instrumental in relieving them from many of the impositions, horrors and disasters incident to the journey, and particularly to the Isthmus. The outfitting for this excursion is too generally an expenditure to no purpose whatever, more than to make the journey irksome, in addition to a bill of costs for transportation more than equivalent to its whole worth; the traveller should therefore use every precaution that his wardrobe should consist of no dispensable or foolish notions, but as limited as possible; the wearing apparel for the journey will be found expensive enough in its transportation before the traveller reaches Panama. A patent or waterproof leather travelling bag, which can be purchased in New York, is the best adapted for conveying the requisites for the journey, which should consist of summer coat, vest and trowsers of drill or summer wear, a change of each, a few shirts, socks, light felt hat or Panama do., a pair of good shoes, set of dressing utensils, a pair of colored California blankets, and Colt's revolver, together with suit in wear on leaving home, which will be gladly dispensed with for lighter in four days sail from New York, these complete the outfit. The traveller should under no circumstances leave home with less than $200 in his pocket, or New York without a *through ticket* to San Francisco, from the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; for want of which numbers are lying here eating out what little funds they had accumulated to forward them to San Francisco, with poor prospects of being able to save sufficient by their labor to carry them there.—The traveller should also provide himself with a money belt, which he should wear round his person from the moment of embarkation. While taking in coal at Kingston, Jamaica, some fashionable swell-mob having watched the passengers go ashore, entered two of the state rooms with skeleton keys, and with an instrument for the purpose, broke open three portmanteaus and rifled with $500. The traveller should also provide himself with no less than $25 in dine; it will require the whole of that to defray expenses crossing the Isthmus. The American shilling here is only equivolent to a dime, the dollar eight dimes and the half eagle forty in lieu of fifty dimes. Having reached Chagres, which is usually performed in about ten days, leave as soon as possible, for it is dreadfully unhealthy, and the fagres fever is as contagious as the typhus. Provided the Steamboat Company there will agree to land you in Gorgona or Cruces, avail yourself of that route; probably the river, which is very rapid, may have fallen, that you cannot, for the Chagres river will rise and fall twenty feet in forty-eight hours at certain season; in that case, form a party and charter a small boat. Our party, consisting of nine, chartered a small boat for the sum of $8 each, and arrived in Cruces immediately behind the steamer's passengers, who had to pay $12½ each and submit to lie on the open deck of a flat bottomed boat the whole night, exposed to the dew of a tropical clime, as also to be transhipped into boats some five miles before reaching Cruices, and thus being poled up the frightful rapids of the Chagres, whilst we were taking our leisure in a less crowded boat; alighting at the heaviest rapids where walking was practicable, leaving in the boat merely our baggage and watchmate well armed to accompany our boat and native crew to some *Ranche*, perhaps three miles by the circuitous route of the river, whilst we by a native track could reach the same, and have a meal prepared for their reception. This mode of travelling allowed us our regular meals, as well as rest. The natives will not run the river after dark; sunrise to sunset, varying little from six to six at all seasons of the year on the Isthmus, gave us time to recruit ourselves by not over-rating our distance, in the event of which we should have to fasten to a snag for at least eleven hours, exposed to the sting of the river-fly, and indeed exposing ourselves as a bait to still more voracious tribes, the alligator, the panther and the genuine tiger of immense size, all of which are very common on the Isthmus; the growl of the latter quite sufficient for a civilian, which you can each night be treated to while smoking your cigar under the sloped roof of a *Ranche*.

The distance from Chagres to Gorgona is fifty-three miles: in the dry season the traveller should take the road from thence to Panama, a distance of 28 miles. In the wet season, the Gorgona road being impassible, the traveller pursues the river seven miles further to the Cruces, thence by a mountain pass through to Panama, a distance of 22 miles; the difference in the distance of the two routes varying little: the season or weather will best dictate to the traveller the road he should choose, carefully avoiding to be misled by either native or white man; his own judgement, with the above directions, will be his best guide, as none can be relied on upon the Isthmus—at all events, from this route, until the end of April, select the Gorgona road. Arriving at either of the two places, the traveller will wish he had provided himself with an umbrella—an article I forgot to enumerate in the outfit—and a most indispensible one, as protection from the scorching sun and torrents of rain intermittingly pour upon him in crossing the Isthmus. He would also do well before leaving New York, to provide himself with a basket of provisions, such as crackers, cheese and a small ham or tongue, together with some genuine brandy to dilute the Chagres water, which is anything but good, and you can obtain no other to allay your thirst for at least three days; it would also save the paying sixty or one dollar per meal, of the very coarsest description. Here the traveller will meet with crowded houses, rigged ship shape with berths; each room will contain from thirty to forty passengers. You will frequently meet here 800 to 1000 passengers, arrived in the morning and transhipped during the day, and replaced by night; one dollar per meal, and fifty cents for the privilege of lying on a bare pillowless, narrow, canvass cot; the tide of Emigration being about equal, the Ranches are crowded the whole time. Before leaving either of these places, the traveller should deposit his baggage with some respectable Forwarding House, taking their receipt for the same, together with date of their promise to deliver to where addressed, for which he has to pay ten cents per lb., and under no consideration to leave it with a native, crowds of whom press round the Hotels seeking for porterage, in whose hands, it rest it, ten chances to one if ever again recovered. Having thus secured the forwarding of your baggage, it is the traveller's option whether to proceed on foot or by mule—the latter will cost him $4, whilst on foot he can complete the journey in about as good time; this twenty-two miles will be found difficult enough, though a very early start completes the distance by sunset, which is more advisable than to start later and have to spend the night on the pass.

Robberies are very frequent, and even murders, and doubtlessly numbers are perpetrated unheard of and unknown. Here the traveller should not proceed alone, but in company, and amply prepared, should occasion require. Here we met more than one hundred mules laden with silver from the mines of South America, all under a native guard, armed with blunderbussess and large dirk knives; in many places the pass being so narrow we had to wait for a train of them, nose to tail, to come through before we could proceed. In these passes the constant travel of the mules have worn out of the solid rock foot holds from five to ten inches deep, as regular as if chisled out for the purpose.—Arriving at Panama, you reach a city of filth, crowded to excess with adventurers from every nation; ruin is its appearance, pestilential in its atmosphere, trouble and anxiety pervading the whole city; some arising through the loss of their baggage—their through tickets—some the loss of their all—and others bewailing their having listened to false stories, and on reaching here have not the wherewith left to proceed further. Such is the daily scene of this wretched remnant of dejected pomp. The city is gradually, yet sluggishly awakening to improvement, and raising her polluted walls under the genial glow of American enterprise and travel—Here the travellers attention will be attracted to the flocks of large birds that frequent the old walls and roofs in the city; they are named turkey-buzzards, and valued for their capacity in cleansing the city from filth; a fine of forty dollars per head is levied for shooting them. Another remarkable feature of this detestable hole is, that no houses of necessity are allowed within the city walls, the consequence is, that where you might expect to inhale the refreshing breeze of the Pacific, by which two thirds of the city is surrounded, the traveller is woefully disappointed and horror-stricken as he approaches the beautiful Bay of Panama, to behold a continuous throng of negroes, natives, white men, women and children, strung along the beach in anything but a prepossessing position; and the immense masses of filth thrown over these walls preclude the traveller from taking any enjoyment along the beach of Panama Bay.

Having given you a faithful sketch of what the Californian adventurer may expect to meet with in crossing the Isthmus, if it should be in the chance, through the aid of your valuable journal, come under his eye, it will be worth to him half the amount of his passage to San Francisco, if he will act in accordance with the directions here laid down, and in no instance, or under any pretence, be swayed to diverge therefrom.

A KINGSTONIAN.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MALCOLM CAMERON IN THE CABINET!

We are most happy to announce that a New Department has been authorized by His Excellency, the creation of which will be hailed with approbation throughout the length and breadth of Canada. We received notice by special Telegraph on Tuesday evening that a Department of Agriculture had been established and offered to Hon. M. Cameron, who will also act as Chairman of Committees of Council. We make no doubt that the Hon. Gentleman will accept the office, in which will be afforded him a noble opportunity to confer lasting benefits upon his native country.

We are pleased by this announcement on another ground. It shows conclusively that whatever reason there may have been for doubt and suspicion as to the causes which placed Mr. Cameron in the unsatisfactory position he occupied towards the new government, the wish to keep him out of the Cabinet on account of his liberal opinions, did not exist. The New Department is one for which he is peculiarly fitted. It is one in the conduct of which he may advance the best interests of his country, and gain immense honor and popularity. His seat at the Council Board will enable him to exert that influence in the affairs of the country generally, which he reformers of U. Canada believe him to possess. It must have been determined to establish this Department, and offer it to Mr. Cameron, at the very first meeting of the Cabinet. All these circumstances convince us that the other members of the Government were really desirous to obtain Mr. Cameron's aid in their deliberations, and to adopt a policy which he, and his political friends, would be likely to approve.

LANARK SESSIONS.—At this Court a man named Gleesy was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for stabbing Mr. Crosby of Pembroke, in a most wanton manner.—This Jail bird is an old Bytown resident, who ran away from Perth—went to Buffalo—enlisted as a soldier—deserted, and has eventually met with his deserts.—[Bytown Gazette.

We learn from our Bytown Correspondent that R. M. Scott, Esq., has been elected Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Scott is the first Israelite that has occupied the Civic Chair since Bytown was incorporated.

TEMPERANCE ALE.—W. S. K. Calcuff, of Cobourg, advertises a "Temperance Ale," and offers a reward of £5 to any one who will get drunk on it!

INQUEST.—Yesterday an Inquest was held at the Village of Waterdown, before H. B. Bull, Esq. Coroner, on the bodies of two men, father and son, named Clydesdale, who were found dead in an old house belonging to Mr John Apdegraff, East Flamboro. It appeared that the old man, accompanied by his son, came to Hamilton on Monday last, for the purpose of drawing his pension, he having belonged to the Navy, and lost an arm—On leaving the city for home, they crossed the ice and on account of the intense cold, nature became exhausted, and on reaching the shore on the other side they sought shelter; from the tracks it appears that they crossed a fence and went to an uninhabited house, which being locked they could not get into, they then went to an old house where they were found on the following afternoon, by accident, as the place is seldom frequented. The deceased were quiet sober and industrious men, respected and esteemed by all who knew them; they were only a few months in this country having left Scotland last summer. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

CANADA: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE; PART 7.—TORONTO: THOS. MACLEAR.

We have received part seven of this work. It contains a map of the counties of Waterloo, Huron, Perth and Bruce, and a very excellent description of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, Hastings, &c., and several important statistical tables. This is decidedly the best descriptive work of Upper Canada that has ever been published, and we sincerely trust that the author is receiving that support which his work so justly entitles him to.—[Globe.

THE GALT RAILWAY.—Our neighbors, in Galt, will have a Railway, that's clear. We have been hitherto slow to believe in the progress of railway undertakings, even after we have seen "the whole stock subscribed for!" But there is no mistake about this Western Railway and its branches. It goes on, apparently without let or hindrance. The contractors on the Galt line, it will be seen, have advertised for forty teams of oxen, wheels and materess, to be used in grading. Things are moving, westward. [Dundas Warder.

THE RAILROAD.—We learn with much satisfaction, that the whole of the Capital Stock of the Great Western Railway Company has been taken up. The balance, amounting to £200,000 has just been appropriated to the managers of the great leading Railroads in the United States, connecting with the Great Western, who have paid up a considerable amount. We have thus cause dearly to congratulate our readers—in the first place on the whole of the stock being secured, and the road completed with the utmost rapidity; and in the second place, on account of the influence and business which so intimate a connexion with old established lines will secure for the Canadian road.

Mr. Hatt, the Solicitor to the Company, was in Galt last week, paying the sums agreed to be taken by the Farmers on the Galt line for the right of way over their farms. Up to the first day of last month the money expended on the Road, including engineering, surveying, right of way, fencing and incidental expenses, amounted to £140,381 11s. 5d.

FRANCE.

The foreign news has not much importance beyond that from France in stating the continued success of the French Despot. The report of the death of Kossuth's mother is contradicted, bu under circumstances rendering the contradition suspicious, and it is generally believed she is dead.

France.—Paris was perfectly tranquil at last dates. The result of the election is as follows:

Whole number of votes	8,416 763
For Napoleon	7,439.216
Against Napoleon	640.737
Napoleon's majority	6 798.479

He was inaugurted on Thursday, the 1st inst The ceremonies passed off without the slightest disturbance.

On Wednesday evening Baroche addressed a speech to the President, on presenting the result of the votes. Napoleon replied as follows:

"France has comprehended that I departed from the wrong to secure the right. Upwards of 7 000 000 of votes have absolved me. My object was to save France, and perhaps Europe from years of trouble and anarchy. I understand that with all the grandeur of my mission, I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties, but with the counsel and support of all right minded men the devotedness of the army and the protection which I shall, to-morrow, solemnly beseech heaven to grant me I hope to secure the destiny of France by founding institutions responding to the democratic instincts of the nation, and desire of a strong and respected government to create a system, which without wounding the feelings of equality or closing any path to improvement lays the foundation of an edifice of supporting a wide and beneficent liberty."

On the same evening the Diplomatic Corps was presented to the President by the Apostolic Nuncio. The Archbishop of Paris, in his address to the President, offered his congratulations and good wishes for the success of the high mission God had confided to him.

The President thanked him in a short speech.

The canon of the Invalides fired a salute of ten guns for every million of votes obtained by the President.

The Globe's correspondent says that Louis Napoleon constantly assures persons about him and the diplomatic body that he desires peace, because it is the duty of his position and the only means of reestablishing the finance and placing the trade, agriculture and manufactures of France, on a good footing.

It is understood that in order to tranquilize foreign governments, Louis Napoleon will almost immediately send instructions to his foreign ambassadors desiring them to give the most positive assurance of his desire for the maintenance of peace.

The Tuilleries will henceforth be the official residence of the President.

A grand national fete was celebrated on the 1st inst. The troops marched at 9 o'clock to take up positions along the street and quays where the cortege passed. The gates of Notre Dame were thrown open at the same hour, the day being kept as a grand national holiday. All the public offices and the Bourse were closed.

The French eagle was re-established and a grand Te Deum was performed.

The Chamber of Commerce has been dissolved and a temporary one erected.

The Moniteur publishes decrees uniting the administration of indirect contributes with that of the customs.

The French ministry is by decree divided into 21 ministry divisions, and each department into four subdivisions. The department commission of the Seine, created by decree of Sept, 1816, is dissolved.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Gibraltar, December 14th.

This packet brings us further particulars relative to the proceedings of the French squadron on the coast of Morocco. The difficulties between the Emperor and the French Government appear to be far from terminated. After the bombardment of Sallee and Rabat the French steam-frigate Sane proceeds to Mogador. On arrival there the commander communicated with the French Consul and the other residents and recommended that they should leave the place in the course of two hours. The Consul and two other French subjects did so. On hearing of it the Governor of Mogador immediately took the necessary precaution of closing the gates of the city, to prevent the ferocious mountaineers from the interior forcibly entering the place as is usual under similar circumstances. The Governor at the same time did all in his power to tranquilize the population, and was observed to treat the French subjects with the greatest courtesy. To the other foreigners he gave the most positive assurance that he would do his utmost to prevent their being molested. The Sardinland their passengers at Tangier. She had lost three men by the explosion of one of her guns, and some others were wounded.

Her Majesty's steamer Janus returned to Tangier on the 3d instant, from Mogador, and landed Mr. Eaton, the British Vice-Consul, at Rabat, who had gone in that vessel, being versed in the language of the country. No landing could be effected at Sallee, owing to the heavy surf at the time.

Accounts from Tangier state that a courier had arrived on the 7th instant, from Fez, with despatches from the Emperor, in rejoinder to the demands made by Admiral Dubourdieu. Their contents, though not positively known, were understood to be unfavourable, as immediately afterwards the French Consul General, the employes under him, and a number of residents of both sexes, embarked on board the four war steamers lying in the bay. A number of Jews also left for Gibraltar, those persons who remained placing themselves under the protection of the Sardinian Consul. The French war steamer Sane subsequently left with a number of passengers, and landed them at Gibraltar, after which she started for Toulon with despatches. Further hostilities, therefore, seemed imminent. Tangier letters of the 11th instant, stated that all persons under the protection of the French flag, had been advised by the Consul to embark, in consequence of the Emperor refusing to communicate directly with the Charge d' Affaires of France, and appointing the Pasha of the province to settle the pending dispute between the two Governments. The French Consulate was accordingly removed for the present to Algeciras; and such business as must be transacted in Tangier will be despatched by the Consul of Sardinia, and the difference between the Emperor of Morocco and the Republic be arranged, the settlement of which will perhaps not very speedily take place. The latest advices state that the excitement in Tangier had greatly subsided, and that trade was gradually reviving, as the immediate recommencement of hostilities was not anticipated. The British Consul had also assured British subjects that they had nothing to apprehend, as the difference under discussion would very likely be ultimately adjusted amicably.

Her Majesty's steamers La Hogue and Dragon had left Tangier for Lisbon, and there remained in Tangier Bay but one French war steamer, and a Dutch and a Spanish corvette. The French line-of-battle-ship and two steamers had put to sea on account of the bad anchorage in Tangier Bay.

The British subjects detained in captivity by the Riff pirates on the coast of Morocco have not yet been recovered, and regarding them the "Gibraltar Chronicle" gives the following particulars:—

"The Malta correspondence confirmed, when received, the verbal reports of the crew of the San Francisco. Serious apprehensions were entertained in the settlement that the English sailors had been murdered. On the 24th however, negotiations for their liberation were still carrying on. The demands of the marabout were then stated to be reduced to $1,500 for himself, 200 for the intermediate agents, and a spyglass. But the Moors were distrusted in consequence of their insisting upon the vessel in which the amount of the ransom was to go, and the captives embark, being sent so far as the Botoya Creek, 14 leagues from Melilla. When there it was feared that the captors would seize upon the money and vessel, and despatch her crew. It was still hoped, however, that Mr. Mark would come to an understanding with the authorities of the garrison, and that a steamer would be sent to Melilla, whose commander might, in concert with the Governor, make a last attempt to save the unfortunate men, if still alive."

To the above particulars the *Correo de Andalucia* adds, that a Ceuta correspondent, who wrote on the 39th, gives it as positive that "great excitement prevailed in Tetuan; that the consular agents of Spain and France had left for Tangier with their families; and that the Moors were fortifying Martin's Castle.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

ASHES, very steady—moderate demand. Sales 30 bbl. $5 for Pearls $5 for Pots. Flour less doing in Western and State Canadian without change, and in firm demand for export. Sales of 1000 bbls for good brands 4.50 in bond. Sales of domestic, 3300 bbls 4,62 a 4,68 for corn straightstate, 4 68 a 4,87 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, 4,87 a 5,07 for Fancy Ohio and Genesee. Grain. Wheat held firmly, with good demand. The transactions are very much restricted, owing to the firmness of holders, and a small supply at the market, sales 3,300 bushels. Prime White Southern at 1,12½. Canadian at 1,07 a 1,10, pork more freely offered with moderate inquiry; lower prices are accepted, sales 400 bbls. 14,87 a 15 for old mess, 15,12 a 15,25 for new do. 14 for new prime, 13,50 for old do. clear is salable at $16.

Louisville 27.

A slight shock of Earthquake was felt here yesterday.

Arrivals in the City.

AT IRONS' HOTEL.

Jan. 24.—Mr Tripp, Watertown; Mr. Cummings, do.; Mr. Gardner Ernestown; M. Nelson, do.; Mr. Avery, Mill Creek; R Boyd, Bremen's Mills; R. Kilbourne, Newburgh; Mr. Collins, Cape Vincent; Mr. Forsyth and wife, do.; Mr. Farr, Geneva; J. S. Sanford, Virginia; George W. Whitney, Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. Jas Sisk, New York; Mr. Thurlow; Cincinnati; A. Meek, St. Louis; R. McCoy, Napanee; James O'Connell, Quebec; E. Ackland, Ottawa; Mr. Crawford, do.; B. F. Davy, wife and 2 children, Belleville; Mr. Hamilton, U. S. A.; H. L. Monroe, Monroe, Mich.

SAIL MAKING, RIGGING &c

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to Owners and Masters of vessels, and the Public generally, that having leased the premises adjoining Fenwick's Chequered Hotel he is prepared to execute all orders connected with SAIL MAKING, RIGGING &c., with punctuality and despatch, and hopes from his long connection with and correct knowledge of the business, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

Persons requiring to be furnished with anything in the above line, will do well to call before going elsewhere.

JAMES FALCONER.

Kingston, January 26th 1852. 22

CURE FOR THE UNCURED.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from M. J. Pitt, Dudley 19th January 1850.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your Pills and Ointment which have completely cured me of the Rheumatism, under which I suffered for this last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk. I had tried every kind of Medicine that was recommended without receiving any benefit. I at last thought I would give your medicines a trial, and purchased from Mr. Holton, Chemist, of this town, two Boxes of Pills, and two of Ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessing of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with an exception of ten years I served in the 24th Regiment of Foot.

(Signed) JOHN PITT.

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

ENGLISH ANNUALS, ILLUSTRATED.

Books, Pocket Books, Diaries, and Almanacs for 1852.

THE Royal Favorite Annual, Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book, 1852, by Charles Mackay, L. L. D., containing thirty-six, highly finished, Engravings—elegantly bound.

The Book of Beauty—1852.
The Court Album—Twelve Portraits of the Female Aristocracy, engraved by the best Artists from Drawings by John Heyter.
Peter Parley's Annual for 1852.
Punch's Pocket Book for 1852.
Freemason's Calendar and Pocket-Book for 1852.
Poole's Gentleman's Pocket Memorandum Book for 1852.
Poole's Select Pocket Remembrancer for 1852.
Do. London Annual Repository and Ladies' Useful Companion for do.
Lett's Diaries, nine different sizes.
Royal Almanac and Nautical and Astronomical Ephemeris for the year 1852, by Dietrichen and Hannay.

Just received from London.

JOHN DUFF.

Kingston, Jan 9, 1852. 14

WILD LAND TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Council of the Township of Kingston will take into consideration all appeals connected with the Wild Land Tax, at a Meeting to be held for that purpose on TUESDAY, the 3d February next ensuing, at the TOWNSHIP HALL, Waterloo, and all persons intending to appeal from the payment of the said Taxes, are required to hand in a statement of their objections to the Township Clerk's Office, Waterloo, at least *Three Days* before the date of the said meeting, that the same may be examined and checked by a reference to the original Assessment Rolls, previous to their being submitted to the consideration of the Council.—After that period no claims for an abatement or reversal of the impost will be entertained.

By order of the Council,

CHAS. CUMMING,
Township Clerk.

Waterloo, 19th Jan., 1852. 17

TOLLS AND REPAIRS BY AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the Second day of February next, ensuing, the Tolls on the WATERLOO and SYDENHAM MACADAMIZED ROAD for the current year, will be put up at Public Auction, and sold to the highest bidder, at Jamiesons' Inn, Waterloo, at 10 o'clock, P.M. & at the same time & place, the Repairs of the said Road for the same period of time will be sold.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN ASHLEY,
Chairman of the Commissioners, of said Road.

Waterloo, 17th Jan'y. 1852. 18

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LEASE.

ON TUESDAY, 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, sued 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

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday next, the 31st inst.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, 27th Jan'y, 1852

MECHANICS FESTIVAL!

THE MEMBERS of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE intend holding their

Annual Exhibition and Festival

some time in the month of FEBRUARY next. They give this early notice so that Mechanics and others may have time to prepare ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION; and the Committee of Management would impress upon Mechanics, as well as the public, the important advantages to be derived from such an Exhibition.

These intending to exhibit articles, will please leave a written notice of their intention at the Book Store of Mr John Duff.

Kingston, 15th January, 1852.

FOR SALE.

200 BBLS. Onondaga SALT, 50 do FLOUR, Gananoque Mills.

JOHN MILLER & CO.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

ARRIVED this day via Ogdensburgh at the Boston Boot and Shoe Store agency, Brock-street.

100 Pairs Ladies Cloth Boots,
50 do. Misses do. do.
50 do. Gent's do. do.
750 do. Ladies & Gents Rubber Over Shoes.
50 do. Ladies Rubber Boots,
500 do. Ladies & Gents. Shoe Soles,
75 do. Gents. French Calf Dress Boots,
900 do. Women's and Misses Calf lace Boots,
20 do. Gent's Long Rubber Boots,
50 do. do do Grain do.
150 do. Youths Calf and Kip do.
200 do. do do Coarse do.

ALSO

The usual variety of Goods in the Boot & Shoe Line.

N. B.—Repairing done.

WM. McMILLAN & Co.,
Agents.

Kingston, January 26th, 1852.

HENRY HOWARD, M.R.C.S.I.,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL SURGEON,

AND

Clinical Lecturer to St. Patrick's Hospital

MONTREAL.

Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution; Lecturer upon Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, St. Lawrence School of Medicine, No. 4, Francois Xavier Street.

Montreal, January, 1852. 19

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

WANTED for a Country School, near Kingston, a SCHOOLMASTER. A Married Man would be preferred. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, Jan. 26. 21

WANTED TO BORROW,

THE sum of £50, on good and indisputable security. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, Jan. 15 1852. 12-3in

TO KEEPERS OF TAVERNS, BEER SHOPS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all parties requiring a Renewal of License for Keeping an Inn or Beer Shop in the City of Kingston or Liberties, from and after the first day of MARCH next, will require to produce to the "Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment" at their meeting at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, on MONDAY, the 9th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the "Certificates of Renewal" and "Certificates of Accommodation" now required by law, as no License can be granted without such Certificate.

Parties intending to apply for a new License are required to give at least *Six Days* notice before the day of meeting of the Inspectors of such intention to the Inspector of the Ward in which each person intends to open an Inn, &c., stating the location of the house in the notice, and will also require to have a "Certificate of Recommendation" as well as a "Certificate of Accommodation."

As the Licenses expire on the last day of February, parties interested will require to attend immediately to this notice.

Further information can be obtained from the Inspectors or the City Clerk.

By order,

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

Kingston, Jan. 26, 1852. 21-3in

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be Sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of January instant, at noon, all the Right, Title and Interest of JAMES A. McDOWALL and GEORGE BROWN, in the large Stone Buildings situated on the Corner of Brock and Wellington Streets, in the City of Kingston, known as School Lot Letter G, (a Lease for 21 years) consisting of Four Stone Houses, with Stone Store Houses attached, by virtue of Executions to me directed. The Interest of the Defendants in the above named property will be sold separately or together, to suit purchasers. At the same time will be re-sold the Four Years' unexpired Lease of the Premises now occupied by James Alex. McDowall, in Brock Street.

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

Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, Jan. 22, 1852. 19

SHERIFF'S SALES FURTHER POSTPONED.

James Morton Plff.
vs.
John McGann, Deft.
Wm. M. Herchmer, Plff.
vs.
Elonor Tolbert, Deft.
Abraham Foster, Plff.
vs.
Elonor Tolbert, Deft.
John Mowat, Plff.
vs.
Elonor Tolbert, Deft.
John A. McDonald, Plff.
vs.
Thomas Browne, Deft.

The above Sales are further Postponed until SATURDAY next, 24th January, Noon, at the Court House, City of Kingston.

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

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston January 17, 1852. 18

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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

At 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