TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.

Our Advertising friends would confer an additional obligation by forwarding their favors at as early an hour as possible, as disappointments will occasionally occur when announcements are sent in at a late hour at night, for insertion next morning.

The Daily British Whig.

"Ought per Diem Dicit."

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1852.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

YOUNG LADIES KILLED NEAR PIERREPONT MANOR.

Journal Office, Watertown,
Friday Morning, May 7th, 1852.

It becomes our most melancholy duty this morning to record one of the most awful and heart-rending of railroad accidents, which took place near Pierrepont Manor, at about eight o'clock last evening.

It appears that a company of nine persons—two married men with their wives, and five young ladies—thought to amuse themselves by an evening's ride from the Manor to Sandy Creek, on a hand-car, after, as they supposed, the last regular train for the day had passed. After running about half a mile, and as they were turning a curve in the road, they were met by a locomotive and tender, which was backing up from the Creek to the Manor. The unfortunate occupants of the hand-car had but a moment's warning, and that moment served only to paralize the ladies with fear. One of the men seized his wife, and the other his wife and one of the young ladies, and sprang from the car. The other four were on the car when the collision took place; three of them were thrown under the locomotive and crushed to death, and the other was found mortally wounded by a blow which she received in the forehead. The awfully mangled remains of the bodies were picked up and brought back to the Manor, to those friends who had joyously parted them but a few moments before; but the wail of woe went up where the sounds of joy had been.

As near as we can ascertain them this morning, the names of the young ladies killed were a Miss Wright, of Oswego, and a Miss Williamson, Miss Allen, and Miss Addens, of Pierrepont Manor.

We cannot say that any particular blame can be attached to the engineer, Mr. D. Smith, although he regrets not having raised a light sooner, as he should have done; but as they were coming on to Watertown, he deferred putting up a light until they should reach the Manor.

The party were warned against going upon the track, by the station master, as some special train or locomotive might be upon the road—which most unfortunately and unexpectedly proved to be the case.

NOTE.—The reader will clearly perceive, lamentable as the above accident is, that it can in no manner be attributable to the Railroad Company, or to any of its Agents or Servants.

☞ STEAMERS FROM MONTREAL.—In addition to the 'Highlander,' Capt. Stearns, which arrived at Kingston in the forenoon of Saturday, the steamer 'May Flower,' Capt. Patterson, and the steamer 'Champion,' Capt. Marshall, arrived from Montreal later in the day. Both these vessels were crowded with passengers, a Batch having recently reached Quebec. The 'May Flower,' proceeded on to Toronto and Hamilton; but the 'Champion' turned about and went down with the Mail yesterday morning.

THE UNGRATEFUL JOURNALIST.

Of all sins, the sin of ingratitude is the direst—charity covers a multitude of sins, but the soul of the ingrate is damned. No man is more indebted for his present position, than George Brown, of the 'Globe,' to Messrs. Hincks and Cameron. They raised him from indigence; fed him with Government pap, to an amount almost incredible; gave him an official employment that yielded him more pay than his benefactors received; and now, what is he to them? Their bitterest, most personal enemy. Nothing is too bad for the 'Globe' to say of Mr. Hincks, and nothing too evil to tell of Mr. Cameron. But Mr. Brown and the 'Globe' will find their account ere long. Their new friends, the Tories, will use them, but they will despise them. Mr. Brown may do their dirty work, but should pay day ever come, that pay day won't come to him. The following letter to the Secretary of the Opposition Candidate's Committee at Huron, exhibits a depravity of heart, and malignity of purpose, of which even George Brown might feel ashamed, ere he gave the letter publicity:—

GLOBE OFFICE,
Toronto, 3rd May, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—I am this moment in receipt of your favor of the 29th April, asking my assistance in the coming election for Huron, in favor of Mr. George Brown, of Goderich. I lose no time in removing from your mind any misapprehension, into which you may have fallen, as to my position.

Were Mr. Brown prepared to vote for the Abolition of the Reserves and Rectories, against Sectarian Schools and Sectarian Money Grants—in short, were he prepared to carry out the Voluntary Principle to its full extent, I would support him against Mr. Cameron with all my heart. This is nearly the sole separating chasm now left between the Liberal and Conservative parties of Upper Canada—but it is a chasm. I presume that my namesake is on one side of it, while I am on the other; and with all my respect for his personal character, and contempt for his opponent's, I cannot go over to him.

In all your condemnation of Mr. Cameron's political character and proceedings I fully concur. His mis-statements in regard to the cause of his secession from the late Ministry—his conduct at poor Mr. Wetenhall's election—his unprincipled agitation, out of office, of questions he had no intention to take up in office—his humbug professions of desire for economy—his conduct in regard to the precious bureau manufactured for him—his habitual pandering to Roman Catholicism—the tricky manner in which he now comes before his constituents,—and many other similar transactions, show him to be a most unscrupulous politician, quite unworthy of confidence.

But notwithstanding all this, Mr. Cameron is so pledged on the Voluntary Question, that even he cannot escape from it. This is probably the only question on which parties will be in any degree tested in the present Parliament; and if the Voluntaries of Huron see proper to take up Mr. Cameron as their Candidate—much as I may regret that they did not pitch him over, and bring forward some good Voluntary in his place—I cannot do anything to injure a cause which has my warmest sympathy.

I am told that Mr. Cameron had no such scruples when he opposed me in Kent. True, and I never expect him to have any. But his doing wrong would be no excuse for my following his example. I trust personal feeling will never influence my conduct, when what I conceive to be the greatest interests of my country, are at stake.

I have, &c.,
GEO. BROWN,

To James Watson, Esq.,
Secy. Mr. Brown's Committee.

☞ THE ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING.—There are several Mineral Waters to be found near the Banks of the Ottawa, in the townships of Caledonia and Plantagenet, of which the chief are the Caledonia Waters, the Georgian Plantagenet Waters, and the Plantagenet Waters Proper. Without any dispute and beyond all cavil, the Best of these Waters is the Caledonia, and of the three kinds, the Plantagenet proper is perhaps the very worst. Now, the only proprietor who advertises his Waters properly and pays his printer, is Mons. Larocque, of the Plantagenet Proper; and the consequence is, that his is the only Water that now is sold. Go where you will, open what paper you please, and there you are sure to read long testimonials, with good names attached, of the extraordinary virtues of the Plantagenet Waters! Even the cover of the new Montreal Medical Journal is half covered with Mons. Larocque's Puffs. Well, Mineral Waters of all kinds are great humbugs; but the way Mons. Larocque has walked into the affections of the people of Canada is decidedly no humbug—that's a stern reality.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—New York, Leonard Scott & Co.; E. W. Palmer, Kingston.

The "Westminster," under its new management, appears to be somewhat increased in bulk, and contains a new and very ably-written feature, in the form of three elaborate articles upon the contemporary literature of Great Britain, the continent of Europe, and the United States, which will keep its readers correctly informed upon all the current literature of the day. We give the table of contents:—The Government of India; Physical Puritanism; Europe, its Condition and Prospects; A Theory of Population; Shelley and the Letters of Poets; The Commerce of Literature; Lord Palmerston and his policy; The Early Quakers and Quakerism; Contemporary Literature of England; Contemporary Literature of America; Contemporary Literature of Germany; Contemporary Literature of France.

☞ FIRE AT NAPANEE.—The house occupied by Mr. Felix O'Neill was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last.

GALLANT ACT.—It has seldom fallen to our lot to record a more daring and gallant act than is detailed in the following narrative.—About a fortnight ago, a fishing yawl containing four men and a boy, was endeavoring to enter Dunbar harbor, with the wind at north, a fresh gale and an exceedingly heavy surf, when just at its mouth the lower pintle of the rudder gave way, which rendered the yawl quite unmanageable, and in consequence she was almost instantly dashed to pieces against the rocks. Her crew however fortunately succeeded in getting on them. The coast guard look-out man observing the accident, called out the rest of the crew, who wheeled Manby's mortar, with one of the baskets containing the line, in a barrow, as quickly as possible to the eastern pier-head, where, under their direction, assisted by Mr. Fanage, the harbor master, the boat took the line across to the north pier-head; then paying the bight to the rest of the crew and fishermen, who had got round on the outside the old harbor pier, succeeded in bringing it in a straight line over the five people on the rock, three of them immediately extricated themselves by holding on the line and throwing themselves into the sea. The old skipper, however, being unable to induce his nephew, the boy, to follow their example, determined not to leave him, and having been much hurt in clambering on the rock from the yawl, and by this time exhausted and benumbed from cold, as every wave came topping over them, he appeared to have given up making any further exertion to save either himself or the boy.—At this last extremity a young fisherman, named Robert Turnbull, a native of Dunbar, at the imminent risk of his life, and to the admiration of some 200 persons who were present, dashed into the boiling surf with a rope tied round his body, and safely landed on the rock, where he fastened it to the boy, and pushed him into the sea, and afterwards did the same to the old man, who were thus hauled in safety to another rock. A recurrence was thus prevented of the sad calamity which occurred at this place in August, 1845, when in endeavoring to save a man on the same fatal rock, and under precisely similar circumstances, Lieutenant Wild, R. N. and five men, besides him whom they sought to rescue from a watery grave, perished in their noble endeavors. We are glad to find that, as in the case of the unhappy Lieutenant and his brave crew, when the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck granted to their widows £50, the Deputy Controller-General of the Coast Guard, Captain Ommanney, R. N., has brought under the notice of the same Society the heroic conduct of young Turnbull, and that the committee have resolved on presenting to him the silver medal of the Institution, and a reward of £1, in appreciation of his daring gallantry.

BOSTON, May 4th, 1852.

Last night, Kossuth visited the Freemason Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at Masonic Hall, on their invitation. He was received with great pomp and ceremony, and welcomed by Reverend Mr. Randall, Grand Master of the Lodge. Kossuth replied in a speech of half an hour's length, which, for eloquence, feeling, and beauty, is pronounced as surpassing anything he has yet delivered in our city. After addresses, music was had, and Kossuth was introduced to the members. He was only made a Freemason in Hungary.

IMPRISONMENT OF COLOURED SEAMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The validity of the law of South Carolina, requiring the imprisonment of coloured seamen, who may arrive in the ports of that state, has at length been contested in a form which will put it to the test before the judicial tribunals. A coloured Portuguese sailor, attached to service on an English brig, which was recently driven into Charleston by stress of weather, having been arrested and committed to jail, Mr. Mathew, the British Consul, has applied to Judge Withers, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge has issued the writ, and notice of appeal has been given, and there is every probability that it will ultimately be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

☞ PUBLIC OPINION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Railway movement has been, unless Mr. Hincks effect it for us, all our hopes are now *in his ability and energies*. The great desideratum of one general Government, with head quarters at Montreal or Quebec for the British Provinces, now occupy the minds of all classes, and this independence rests upon Mr. Hincks' success. One General Government for British North America; one Revenue; one Code of Laws; one Currency; one Legislature; and one breaking up of petty local prejudices and feelings, and it would concentrate the best and ablest men in the Provinces, as a sphere for the ignorant and stupid people who now sit upon our united benches.

IRELAND IN BROKE DAYS.—If on any occasion a guest left the room, bits of paper were dropped into his glass, intimating the number of rounds the bottle had gone; and on his return he was obliged to swallow a glass for each, under the penalty of so many glasses of salt and water. It was the practice of some to have decanters with round bottoms, like a modern soda water bottle, the only contrivance in which they could stand being at the head of the table, before the host. Dropping the bottle was thus rendered impossible, and every one was obliged to fill his glass at once and pass the bottle to his neighbour, on the peril of upsetting the contents on the table. A still more common practice was to knock the stems of the glasses with a knife, so that they must be emptied as fast as they were filled, as they could not stand. Sometimes the glasses, as they sat down, put off their shoes, which were taken out of the room; and the emptied bottles were broken outside of the door, so that no one could pass out till the carouse was over.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Imperial Parliament had reassembled after the holidays. The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to abolish the office of Master in Chancery. Lords Cranworth and Campbell approved. Mr Herries had moved a bill for regulating the Government of India, and in a long speech presented an abstract of the state of the company's affairs:

"The total gross revenue had increased from £18,307,000 in 1834, to £24,379,000 in the present year, showing an augmentation of £6,000,000 in less than 20 years. The charges, however, had increased, so that the last year there was a deficiency of £678,000. How had it occurred? The wars in which British India had been involved, in Affghanistan, Scinde, and in the Punjab, had swallowed up no less than £36,000,000.—But when he looked at the Indian debt, he found that the addition had been only £20,000,000 it followed, therefore, that, so buoyant had been the Indian revenues, that they must have furnished £16,000,000 toward the extraordinary war expenditure. It might be said that this large revenue extracted from the country, had tended to exhaust its resources. There was no better way of meeting this allegation than by showing the progress of Indian commerce; and it appeared that the amount of the exports and imports, and that of the tonnage entered inward and outward, had more than doubled in the last 20 years. At no former period, he thought, were the prospects of India so favorable as at the present moment.

In the Court of Exchequer, the case of Miller *vs.* Solomons was decided. This was a prosecution to recover penalties from Alderman Solomon, a Jew, for having sat and voted in the House of Commons, to which he had been elected; without having taken the initiatory oath "on the faith of Christians." Judgement was given against the Alderman; thus setting the point as to the eligibility of any but Christians to a seat in the House.

A long and angry correspondence has passed between the Honorable member for Kerry, Mr. Morgan, John O'Connell, and persons acting in the name of the liberal electors, the upshot of which is that Mr. O'Connell will not be a candidate for that County at the next election.

The *Galway Mercury* states that so great is the anxiety felt by the poor laboring classes in that part of Connaught to escape from the "land that bore them," that such of them as have been fortunate enough to obtain employment on drainage works, have adopted the following novel and extraordinary mode of enabling themselves to emigrate: It appears they are paid fortnightly, and when the pay night arrives, about 300 of them assemble and pay 6d each to a general fund. A number of tickets corresponding with the number of persons present, are then placed in a hat, and on one of these the word "America" is written, all the rest being blank. A ballot then takes place, and the lucky drawer of the prize ticket has his passage to America paid for him, and receives a small sum to subsist him for some time after his landing there. During the week just closed, no less than six vessels came down to Queenstown, laden with emigrants bound for Quebec, Quebec, New York and St. John's. The gross number amounted to 877 souls.

The drought now so long prevalent begins to excite no small alarm among the farmers regarding its effect upon the crops. They are beginning to feel exceedingly the want of rain; for the last 20 years no such continued drought is recollected at this season. It is much apprehended that a protracted continuance of it will seriously affect vegetation. In other respects farming prospects appear most promising. There is a large complement of land under potato planting, considerably more than that of the last year. In some places it has been found impossible to continue sowing the oats, from the hardness of the soil.

The protest of the heirs of Louis Philippe against the confiscation of their estates of Neuilly and Monceaux, was heard before the Court of the First Instance, in Paris. The Court was crowded to excess. The demand for restitution of the property was made in the names of the Dukes of Nemours, Joinville, Aumale and Montpensier, (sons of L. P.) Duchess of Orleans and her son, the young Count de Paris, together with other relatives of the house. Messrs. Paillet and Berryer were counsel to the Orleans family. On the other side, the Prefect of the Seine, on the part of President Bonaparte, protested against the jurisdiction of the Court. Here the case stands, and is adjourned till Friday next. It excites the greatest interest.

The political prisoners are being shipped off in detachments from the various ports, notwithstanding that some few have been pardoned. The Prefects of Police are ordered not to forward any more political exiles to Belgium, but send them to England, or under certain restrictions, to Spain.

Marshal Gerard, died on the 17th April. He had been for the eighteen hours preceding his death in a state of unconsciousness; but the members of his family remained by his bed until he breathed his last. Marshal Gerard was in his 80 h year. He is the fourth marshal whom France has lost during the last few months. Soult, Sebastiani, Marmont, preceded him at short intervals to the grave. The death of the last left Gerard, who received his *baton* immediately on the accession of Louis Philippe, *doyen* of the marshals. Marshal Reille, created in 1847, succeeds to this rank. Gerard commanded a division of Grouchy's corps in the Emperor's last campaign. During the roar of cannon in the direction of Waterloo, he made earnest attempts to persuade Grouchy to march in that direction to join the Emperor, and the deaf ear that his commanding officer turned to his urgent appeal is deplored by M. de Lamartine, the latest historian of that bloody field.

BURNING OF A HINDOO WIFE.—The Calcutta Englishman says:

"The night of the first of this year witnessed one of those fearful tragedies, to the suppression of which the philanthropists, both in England and India, proudly point as one of Lord William Bentinck's crowning acts in the cause of humanity. The following is pretty near the truth:—The Rajah died at Pachete on the 1st of January, at about 4 P. M; a military guard was placed at some distance round the zenana, that the Rajah was dead; this was soon silenced, and a guard placed at some distance round the zenana. On the death of the Rajah being made known to her, he proceeded to the apartments of his mother, received the tiara, and was told to enjoy his dignity, for that her mind was made up. The present Rajah left his mother and saw her no more. A pile was hurriedly made within the precincts of the zenana. At about 10, o'clock, volumes of smoke told that the horrid custom of that house was being carried out. The Ranee walked seven times round the pyre, and then threw herself from some blocks of wood into the flames which had been lighted for that purpose. After a few convulsive struggles to escape, her ashes mingled with those of her idiotic husband, who detested her, in life. The farce of sending a long procession to Cutwa, said to contain the body of the Rajah and his sick wife, was then carried out. They managed to reach Cutwa at a convenient hour of the night, burnt some wood, made some presents, and gave information to the police. The sick Ranee was to have proceeded to Juggernaut, and there die; but the Suttee having got wind, the latter part could not be carried out, and it became necessary to personate the Ranee, which is now being done in the person of Sukut Rebee, to the no small profit of the subordinate Official."

Some very interesting information has just been received at Boston from Barbadoes, where a ship's figure head has been cast ashore, the description of which corresponds with that of the ill-fated steam-ship President, of which nothing has been heard since, her departure from this port, some eleven years ago.

The news from South Austrian represents the discovery of the Victoria Gold Mines as fatal to the prosperity of Adelaide. The population is leaving by hundreds, so that the emigration report, for the fortnight ending Dec. 27th, give a balance against the colony of 741 adults, not counting the numbers who left by land. The consequence is a wonderful depreciation in value of all kinds of property. Thus the stock of the famous Bur a Burra Copper Mine, which in Dec. stood at £.60, was quoted on the 6th Jan. at £80. The revenue, too, had fallen off in the quarter by £7,000.

From Java there are accounts of an American schooner, the Flirt, and her crew, being captured by a Dutch man-of-war, on the ground that her commander had incited the Javanese to revolt.

A British man-of-war has visited Loo Choo, a Chinese or Javanese Island, with the intention of establishing commercial relations. The commander was exceedingly well received.

QUICK PASSAGE OF THE WITCH OF THE WAVE. One of the London papers says: A large American clipper built ship named the Witch of the Wave, Captain Millett commander, has recently arrived in the East India Docks, London, from Canton, having made one of the most extraordinary and rapid voyages on record. She has also brought one of the most valuable cargoes of tea that perhaps ever entered the port of London, having on board no fewer than 19,000 chests of the choicest quality. She has nearly 1,500 tons burthen, the size of our largest Indiamen, and was built at Salem, Massachusetts, in the course of last year. She proceeded to California, thence to Hong Kong, and sailed from Wampo, near Canton, on the 5th of January; made the passage from Java head in seven days and twelve hours, then had the wind W. S. W. to N. W for several days, with light trade wind, and made the Cape in twenty nine days. Then encountered strong easterly winds from the Western Islands, and took a pilot off the Dungeness on the 4th of April, making a passage from China to the Downs in ninety days, a trip surpassing the celebrated runs of the Oriental and Surprise, American clippers. Had she not encountered the strongest easterly winds up Channel, she would have accomplished the voyage several days earlier. As it was, she was only four days beating up from the chops of the Channel to reaching the river, while some of our large vessels were nearly a fortnight doing the distance. The Witch of the Wave is the object of much interest as she lies in the docks. Her lows are similar to those of a large sized cutter yacht. By the above, it will be seen that she sailed round the world in ten months and a half, including loading and discharging at the above ports. The greatest distance she ran in 24 hours, on the voyage to London, was 338 miles.

WHAT WAS FOUND INSIDE THE AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

"The papers make mention of the contents of the American Sea-Serpent, when its stomach was cut open. We were sadly disappointed with the poverty of the Catalogue.—The principal article in it seems to have been "a squid,"—whatever that may be. We have seen many wonderful things in our lifetime, but we never recollect of seeing a "squid." We suppose it must be one of the numerous (s)quidities to which the American Sea-Serpent, in its extraordinary career, has given birth.

But we are confident of some terrible omissions in the catalogue. When we think of the capacity of its swallow—and the capacity of the public's swallow, also, with regard to it—we are sure there must have been inside the American Sea-Serpent something more than a mere "squid." If not, a great opportunity has been lost by way of invention, and we hasten to supply the articles which were or ought to have been inside "its stomach."

The Disappearance of the Falls of Niagara;—an authentic account, of that wonderful freak of nature, as related in the American papers some years ago.

The Certificate of the birth of Washington's black horse and a mug belonging to the same, with the inscription "A trifle from Brighton." [These have been bought for $20,000, by Mr. Barnum.]

A March-bug that was made from the wool shorn from the celebrated "Woolly Horse." [This has likewise been purchased, at an enormous sacrifice, by Mr. Barnum.]

The Whip with which America flays all creation, and the American Flax, showing the "Stripes" that we received from it.

A Pennsylvania Bond, with "Paid" at the bottom.

A New Orleans Paper without an advertisement of a runaway slave in it.

The Rudder with which Britannia rules the waves, before she was broken last year at Cowes, by the Yankee yacht *America*.

Perusals of the 250,000 British ladies that were kissed by General Tom Thumb.

Cheque-books of the American Publishers who have ruined themselves with the enormous sums of money they have given to English authors for their works—*very curious*.

The Green Spectacles which the clever Dairyman put on his cows, when he turned them into a chalk-pit, to persuade them they were eating grass.

The colour of the Gentleman's Money who was so tarnation sharp that his shadow even cheated him bread and butter.

Portrait of the last young New Yorker, who when called upon to pay the debt of nature, proposed to do one-half in *dry goods*, and the other half in bills.

But this is quite enough to prove the number of things and people the American Sea-Serpent has taken in ever since it has been running through the seas and the American newspapers.—[*Punch.*

TORONTO NORTERN RAILROAD.

The difficulties which, some time ago arose between F. C. Capreol, Esq., and the other Directors of the Northern Railroad are likely to be adjusted through the intervention of a number of stockholders, and merchants in this city who consider Mr. Capreol to have been injected from the office of manager, without due consideration of the valuable services rendered by that individual to the interests of the Railroad, when but little public favour was accorded to the enterprize. We shall be glad to know that justice has come to Mr Capreol for we think it unquestionable that to his untiring exertions Toronto is indebted for the prospect of a Railway to connect her with the West, and an important highway for the influx of a vast trade from the populous and fully cultivated district, north of the city. The great matter for the Stockholders and the public generally is, to look closely to the character of the directors and the indications of honorable and upright management.

SHIPWRECK AT SEA.—The Bark Olive Branch, Captain Jefferson, with a cargo of teas from Stockholm, has been totally lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The crew and passengers have arrived at Quebec. The vessel was consigned to Henry Chapman & Co of Quebec. This news was received here by Mr. Chapman yesterday, by telegraph.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The County Council, now in Session at the Court House, has voted £100 in aid of the Provincial Exhibition to be held here in September.—[Patriot.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. H. BROKER

IMPORTS.

May 8th.

Str. Prince of Wales, Cape Vincent, 20 bales sheetings, Ross & Mitchell.
—— Ontario, Ogdensburgh, 61 boxes teas, 17 bales and 5 boxes of dry goods, H. Bull, 1 box cords and 14 bales of dry goods, Owners; 1 stove and furniture, James Palen, 1 chest tea, J. Doller.
—— Novelty, Cape Vincent, in ballast.
—— Highlander, Montreal, 5 cases and 4 bales British Goods, Ellen Hickey.

EXPORTS.

May 8 h.

Str. Novelty, Cape Vincent, 16 cases and 230 sheep.

Arrivals in the City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL

May 8th.—W. H. Wallbridge and F. Wallbridge, Belleville; W. H. Morrell, Fingal, C. W; Howe's Express East; C. A. Lathrop, Express West; Hon. J. Ross, Belleville; Mr Notman, Dundas, W. H. Stuart, River Trent.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.]

MARKETS.

New York May 8th, 1855.

Flour.—In Canadian no change to notice; supply not large. Sales 2000 bbls. at $4 for No. 2, and 4 12 a 4,18¾ for superfine. Sales domestic 5,200 bbls., 4,18¾ a 4,25 for common to straight State, 4,18¾ a 4,31¼ for round hoop Ohio, 4 a New Orleans; 4,25 a 4,56¼ for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana.

Grain—We notice a good demand for wheat for export and the East; supply unequal to demand, and prices are buoyant—The principal sales not made public. We have only to notice a sale of 4000 bus. good mixed Sandusky, 96c.

Rye better and in good demand for export and the home trade. Sales 3,200 bus. at 72c. Corn in fair demand; Sales 1800 bus, 63c. for good round yellow; 64c. for white southern; 65 a 65½ for southern yellow. N. Western mixed here; it would command 64c.

PROVISIONS.—A steady market for Pork.—Demand not active. Prices generally firm. Sales 400 bbls. 18,62½ a 18,75 for mess, and thin mess, mostly at the latter price, and 16,75 for prime. Prime mess quiet and nominal 18,50; Clear dull, at 20. Lard dull and heavy; the supply exceeds the demand. Sales 250 bbls and tierces, 10 a 10¼ kegs at 11 a 11½. Butter very plenty 12 a 16 for Western New York and Ohio. Cheese dull, but steady, 7 a 8.

MONEY MARKET.—The steamer 'Franklin,' for Havre sailed this morning, taking in specie $377652. Sterling Exchange 9⅞ths a 10 per cent.

The receipts of gold dust during the past week, at the mint, Philadelphia, were two millions of dollars.

The steamer, 'Sarah Sands' sailed for Liverpool this afternoon.

Kingston Market Prices.

Monday, May 10, 1852.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ⅌ cwt	0	10	0	to	0	11	3
Oats ⅌ bush	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
Peas do	0	2	3	..	0	2	6
Potatoes do	0	3	4	...	0	4	0
Turnips do	0	1	3	...	0	0	0.
Carrots & Beets do	0	1	6	...	0	0	0
Onions do	0	7	6	...	0	10	0
Butter ⅌ lb	0	0	9	..	0	0	10
Beef ⅌ cwt	0	17	6	...	0	25	0
Pork ⅌ do	0	27	6	...	0	0	0
Ham & Bacon ⅌ lb	0	0	4	...	0	0	6
Mutton ⅌ lb	0	0	0	...	0	0	4
Veal ⅌ do	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Lard do	0	0	4½	..	0	0	5
Cheese	0	0	6	..	0	0	7
Eggs ⅌ doz	0	0	5	...	0	0	6
Turkeys each	0	3	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	1	8	..	0	2	6
Fowls ⅌ pair	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Ducks ⅌ do	0	2	0	...	0	0	0
Apples ⅌ bush	0	3	0	...	0	3	9
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	2	...	0	1	4
Codfish ⅌ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ⅌ ton	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Timothy Seed bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potashes ⅌ Ton	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Wood ⅌ cord	0	12	6	...	0	0	0

RECEIVED at the stores of the subscriber, Ontario Street, May 6th, per steamer Passport, from Hamilton,
25 Boxes Allen's saleratus,
May 6th, per steamer Ontario from Oswego,
1 Case principe Cigars,
May 6th, per steamer Gildersleeve, from Belleville,
25 Reams wrapping Paper,
May 7th, per steamer Maple Leaf, from Toronto,
20 Boxes starch,
May 7th, per steamer Niagara from Oswego,
2 9 boxes Digby Herrings.
May 8th, per schooner Enterprise from Cobourgh,
50 bbls. Flour, Baltimore Mills,
May 8th, per steamer Novelty from Belleville,
16 bbls. Flour, Weavers Mills.
JNO. CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, May 10th, 1852. 103

LOST COW.

STRAYED from the Eagle Foundry about 10 days since, a large Red and White Cow, having a white spot on her forehead, one on her right side, and white feet and shoulders. Any person bringing her to Mr. Hamilton's Eagle Foundry, will be liberally rewarded for their trouble.
Kingston, 26th April, 1852. 92

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive at his Office in Montreal, Sealed Tenders, (to be marked on the envelope, "Tender for Bills") until noon, on THURSDAY, the 13th MAY, for Bills at thirty days' sight on Her Majesty's Treasury, to the extent of £15,000 sterling, the proceeds to be deposited in the Commissariat Chest at the undermentioned Stations, in American Eagles, Sovereigns, or British Coins, the same to be specified in the Tender, viz:—

At Toronto,	£1,500
At Kingston,	5,000
At Montreal,	6,000
At Quebec,	3,000

Tenders of American Gold Eagles, to specify the rate sterling per Eagle at which the parties tendering are willing to pay the same into the Commissariat Chest, and Tenders of Sovereigns, or British Silver, the rate per cent on the Bills of Exchange.

If more than one Bill is required, the rate to be specified.

Commissariat, Canada,
Montreal, 4th May, 1852.

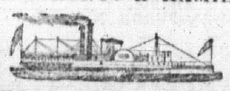
RECEIVED at the Store of the subscriber, Ontario street:
Per steamer Mayflower, from Toronto: 1 fillette Cordage, assorted.
Per steamer Gildersleeve, from Belleville: 12 hhds High Wines, 13 hhds 25 casks Whisky.
Per steamer Niagara, from Oswego: 646 bl bxs Bunch Muscatel Raisins, 25 kegs seedless do. ex sch. Sybil from Malaga.
Per steamer Maple Leaf, from Toronto: 20 boxes Starch, 3 cases Blacking, 5 cases Mustard, 50 boxes do.
5th May. J. CARRUTHERS.

UNITED STATES LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

DOWNWARDS.
THE STEAMER NORTHERNER,
CAPT. CHILDS,
Will leave the United States Wharf, for French Creek, Ogdensburgh and Montreal, THIS DAY at 3 o'clock, P. M.

UPWARDS.
THE STEAMER CATARACT,
CAPT. ESTES,
Will leave the United States Wharf, for Sacketts Harbor, Oswego, Rochester and Lewiston, TO-MORROW MORNING, May 11th, at 8 o'clock.
Kingston, May 10, 1852.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.



STEAM BOAT PASSPORT,
CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY,
WILL leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M. Touching at all the intermediate Ports.
Kingston, May 10, 1852. 94

SALE OF
HORSES, CARRIAGES BUGGIES, DENNET, HARNESS, &c,
MR. JAMES LINTON will sell by Auction,
On Tuesday next, 11th inst.,
at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises of
MR. GEORGE MINK,
Clarence-Street, consisting of:
One span Cream colored Mares, *prettiest in Canada*; one Trotting Horse, stands open to trot any other horse in British North America; one close Carriage, 1 covered Stage Waggon, 50 good Working Horses, 6 open Stage Waggons, 1 Deamet, 4 buggies, 15 setts of double and single Harness, 3 Cows and sundry other articles. The owner begs leave to state that the above Sale is in consequence of his losing the Mail Contract from Kingston to Brighton.
Terms:—Under £12 10., Cash; over that sum to £30, three months; above £30, six months credit, by endorsed notes.
May 4, 1852. 106

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Wm. McMillan & Co., Commission Merchants in Kingston, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is prepared to make a second Dividend of 2s. in the Pound on their respective claims, according to a Scheme of Division to be seen at his office.
WM. CRAIG,
Assignee.
Kingston, May 7, 1852. 105

DR. CADWELL,
OF TORONTO,
The Eminent Oculist and Aurist,
WILL make his second visit to Kingston on the 14th instant, on professional business. Dr. C. begs to remind those who were too late to receive treatment last fall, and others who desire to consult him for Deafness and Diseases of the Eye, that it will be necessary for them to consult him as early as possible in his arrival, as many cases will require much time to effect a satisfactory cure, and give permanency to the same. Due notice will be given of his place of business.
May 4, 1852. 106

DIVISION COURT.

NOTICE.

THE next Session of the First Division Court of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lenox and Addington, will be held in the Court House, Kingston on FRIDAY, the 14th May at 10 o'clock, A. M.
F. A. BURROWES,
Clerk.
Kingston, May 1st, 1852. 102

WILD LAND TAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Council of the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke will take into consideration all Appeals connected with the Wild Land Tax, at a meeting to be held for that purpose on Saturday, the 29th May next, at Spike's Corners, Township of Portland, 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 Treasurer's Office, Portland, at least six 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, no claims for an Abatement or Revisal of the import will be entertained. By order of the Council.
MATHIAS CLOW, *Reeve.*
Kingston, 27th March, 1852. 103

PIANA FORTES TUNED
MR. BROWN, will be in Kingston about the 12th of May. Address, Kent's British American Hotel.
May, 6 1852. 179 3-t

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale List of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.
(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.
For Sale by E. W. Palmer, Market Square, Kingston.

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:

John Fraser, Plff.,
vs.
Benjn. Evans, Deft.,
All the right, title and interest of Defendant in part of Lot 24, in the Con. Township of Kingston, now in the City of Kingston.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, 8th May instant, at the same hour and place.
THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff U. C. F. L. & A
Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, 1st May, 1852.

John Donoghue, Plff.,
vs.
Garret Reynolds, Deft.,
All the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the North Half of Lot No. 27, in the 7th Con. Pittsburgh.
James Morton Plff.
vs.
John McGann, Deft.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sales are postponed until Saturday 22nd May inst., at the same hour and place.
THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff U.C. F. L. & A.
Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, May 1, 1852. 104

1852. 1852.
OSWEGO AND WESTERN LINE.

PROPERTY Forwarded with despatch Daily in First Class Boats from NEW YOR