THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY

EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,

At Six Dollars a year, or Five Dollars, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

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.

"V. B. Palmer, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets."

A Copy of the Daily British Whig can always be found in Holloway's Reading Room, No. 244 Strand, London.

☞ *Advertisements*, to be in time for the next day's publication, are respectfully requested to be sent in by five o'clock in the afternoon.

The British Whig has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

Terms.—*To City Subscribers*, twelve shillings and sixpence per annum, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings, if paid at the end of the year.

To Country Subscribers, ten shillings per annum, if paid in advance, or remitted by mail, within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and sixpence if collected at the end of the year.

Arrangement of Mails during the Winter Season.

MAILS CLOSE:

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 2 P. M.
Storrington, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 A. M.
Newburgh, Camden East, Wilton and Loborough, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M.
Amherst Island, Mondays and Thursdays at 6 A. M.
White Fish Falls, Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Omnes per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1853.

News of the Morning.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

Boston, Jan. 6.

The 12:30 express train over the Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown off the track to-day near Andover, owing to the breaking of the axletree of one of the cars. The train was going pretty rapidly at the time, and one or two of the cars which were following, with passengers, were thrown down an embankment. Gen. Pierce, the President elect, his wife and son, were passengers on the train on their way to Concord. His son, a bright lad of 10 years of age, was instantly killed. The cars were badly smashed, and several passenger severely bruised; in all 10 or 12 persons were more or less injured. Mrs. Pierce is supposed to be seriously injured.

New York, Jan. 6.

L. M. Gottschalk, the American Pianist, is on board the Steamship Humboldt, bound for this country. He will give concerts here shortly after his arrival.

A letter from London dated 18th, announces that the resignation of the Ministry has been accepted.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.

Four persons were killed, and five wounded, by the explosion of the steamer 'Fusileer,' in the Gulf this morning.

A meeting of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company took place at Coburg, on Wednesday last, and organized under the general Telegraph law, recently passed by Parliament. Messrs. Snow and Dwight reported the progress making in the construction of the Line and Branches, which was very satisfactory. Now, that the Company have become incorporated, and everything connected with it in a flourishing condition, the construction and completion of the line will go ahead with increased vigour. It is estimated that the stock will pay a dividend of at least 20 per cent when finished. Capitalists of Montreal and Quebec have subscribed liberally to the stock. The amount taken between Kingston and Toronto is some $30,000. We hear of transfers at above par. The shareholders are the principal business men on the route, and number near 1500. Shares £5 each.

A meeting of Stockholders was appointed to take place at Coburg, on Wednesday the 19th January, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

ENGLAND.

London, December 14th, 1852.

The debate upon the Budget, propounded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer had occupied the careful attention of the House of Commons since Friday, December 10th. The proposition to double the house-tax, and to bring it down to houses of £10 rental, and, the scheme to tax all property incomes of £50, and salaries or business incomes of £100, have created much excitement, and called forth considerable opposition, particularly in the large towns, where numerous meetings were being held and protests passed against the projected measures. It was urged that the decrease in the malt and tea duties will be no compensation to the consumers, for the imposition of increased taxes in other ways. An influential country journal affirms that the alteration of the malt duty will not reduce the price of beer more than twopence per gallon; and that a £10 householder must consume 90 gallons per year before it becomes equal to his house tax of 1s. 6d. on the pound. The debate in the Commons has been adjourned until to-morrow night.

Government had been urged by influential deputations to adopt some efficient measures to prevent the desertion of sailors from English vessels in Australia.

The oppression of the advertisement duty was also being brought under their attention in the same way; but though the prominent members of the Cabinet admit its objectionable character, they deem it necessary as a financial resource.

England generally was still suffering from floods caused by the late heavy rains. Even damage done to the timber is alleged and great

Mr. Kirwan, the artist charged with murdering his wife on Ireland's eve, a 16th murdergear Dublin, has been doomed to death; he will be executed on the 18th of January. He still solemnly protests his innocence. The announcement had created a painful excitement in the

France.

The recognition of the Emperor by the British Government, created general satisfaction, when announced in Paris. Funds became firmer, and in public securities generally, a more animated tone was observed. A large number of prisoners—the Moniteur gives the estimates between 700 and 800—incarcerated for political offences, have been liberated since the restoration of the Empire. Louis Napoleon has been liberally dealt with. He is to have an income of 25,000,000 francs or £1,000,000; and he will realize an additional £100,000 from the revenues of the crown domains and manufactories. M. A. Fould is made Minister of State and of the household of the Emperor.

The Moniteur publishes the following decree, countersigned by the Minister of State, Achilli Fould:—

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French.

"To all present and to come greeting;

"On the proposition of our Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour we have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

"Article 1. Are promoted to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honour—M. Fould, our Minister of State; M. Abbatucci, our Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Justice; M. Ducos, our Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Marine and Colonies; Count Fialin de Persigny, our Minister Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior of Agriculture and of Commerce; M. Fortoul, our Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Public Instruction and Religious Worship; M. Billault, President of the Corps Legislatif; M. Rouher, former Minister President of Section in the Council of State; M. de Royer, former Minister, our Attorney-General at the Imperial Court of Paris; M. Daviel, former Minister, our Attorney-General at the Imperial Court of Rouen; M. de Thorigny, former Minister, Councillor of State; M. Ferdinand Barrott, former Minister, Councillor of State.

"Our Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, December 8, 1852. Napoleon."

The new Emperor of the French has been officially recognized by the Governments of Prussia, Belgium, Spain, Sardinia, and some of the German States.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing on Sunday, says: "The Pope has at length consented to visit France for the purpose of crowning the new Emperor of the French. The period of the coronation is not yet precisely fixed, but it is supposed that it will be about the middle of May. The precise day must be fixed by the Emperor himself, who will probably arrange so as to suit the convenience of His Holiness, Pius IX, on the one hand, has given his promise that he will come to France to place the imperial crown on the head of the new Emperor; and Napoleon III., while insisting on the maintenance of the "concordat" in its integrity, has agreed to abandon the 'articles organiques' of which the whole that are considered objectionable, and more especially those known as 'les articles de Bossuet,' are to be abolished. This concession to the ultramontane party is a very grave one. The organic articles have always been considered the safeguard of the Gallican party in the Church.—They are the character of the French Bishops and French Clergy against the power of the Pope."

The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Toulon, at two o'clock, the 10th of December, 1852; Head-quarters at Medeath, the 6th, at ten o'clock. The town of the Laghonat was taken by assault the day before yesterday. The troops mounted the breach with an irresistible impetuosity, amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur." The attack commenced this morning, and at midday the eagle of the 2d Zouaves spread his wings over the Casbah of the town. You will receive by the mail of the 8th, the details of this brilliant deed of arms, as honourable for General Pelissier, as for the Generals, officers, and soldiers under his arms."

A Commission of Councillors of State and Generals has been appointed to frame a Constitution for Algeria; and it is further intended to found a vast company, on the plan of the East India Company in London, to govern and direct colonization in that dependency.

The Senators are to have life salaries of 30,000 francs, and the members of the Legislative corps 6,000 francs a year.

Abd-el-Kader is still in France. When he retires to Broussa, it is rumoured that a sum of 100,000 francs annually will be allowed him.

Italy.

The correspondent of the London Times says:—Pius IX, I have reason to believe, is rather favorably inclined to visit Paris; he is seduced by the flattering idea of seeing himself the object of the ovations which he would be sure to receive from the French people; but the Sacred College, and particularly Cardinal Antonelli, as also the diplomatic body regard such a step with no favorable eye, and will do their utmost to prevent it. Notwithstanding the assurance of M. de Rayneval few persons at Rome believe that his Holiness will visit France in the spring. It is not forgotten that though in 1848 everything was arranged by the Duke d Harcourt to induce the Pope to embark at Civita Vecchia for France, the Russian and Austrian Ministers succeeded in making him change his route, and proceed to Gaeta.

The correspondent of The Daily News at Rome reports that the priests kept aloof from all rejoicings on the proclamation of the Emperor of the French, and the army was cold.

The War in India.

With three thousand men, only one-third of whom were Europeans, Robert Clive signally defeated, at Plassey, the army of Juraja Dowlah, consisting of sixty thousand men, and armed with fifty pieces of heavy artillery. With our thousand men, on the memorable 21st of September, 1803, Sir Arthur Wellesley, at the point of the bayonet, broke and routed fifty thousand Mahrattas, strongly posted with a hundred pieces of cannon before the fortified village of Assaye. On the 17th of February, 1843, Sir Charles Napier, at Meeanee, with two thousand men defeated more than thirty thousand of the bravest among the natives of Asia. Such were British armies and British Generals. In India we had lost the habit of counting our enemies, and looked up n every day of battle, however unequal the odds, as a day of certain victory. The introduction of European discipline, and even the exertions of European officers in the native service, have never been able to deprive us of the ascendant which a long course of battles, from Plassey to Sobraon, has established for our arms. We recur to these glorious reminiscences in no spirit of pride, but rather of regret and humiliation. We are now engaged in a war infinitely less formidable than any one in which we have found it necessary to employ large number of troops, and the resistance which the Burmese have been able to offer has been of the most trivial description. In six months, after having taken by assault Rangoon, Martaban, and Prome, our casualties do not amount to above twenty men, and the last of our conquests has been bought by the sacrifice of a single life. In Prome we had, by the last account, three thousand men, almost all Europeans, well provided with artillery, flushed with an easy victory, and in the highest health and spirits. Yet we are told that about six miles from Prome, six thousand Burmese have intrenched themselves behind a stockade after their own peculiar manner, and that General Godwin does not venture to attack them until he is reinforced! With three thousand men General Stuart won the battle of Maida against seven thousand French, yet with the same force General Godwin does not we hear attack six thousand Burmese. Again, commanders were considered easy by our naval officers, with six thousand men at once to Ava, and thus to put an end to the war by the presence of a force which we used to consider utterly irresistible. Further, we are informed that parties of Burmese prowl round our quarters at Rangoon, seize on our stragglers and provisions, and actually make prisoners within sight of the garrison, so that the Commandant, Brigadier-General Steele, has been positively forbidden to act on the offensive. Thus are our supplies stopped, the troops of the enemy permitted to concentrate themselves, and their drooping confidence restored. The aged Admiral whom we sent to carry on the war, in combination with our aged General, has sunk under the effect of the climate, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; and, in the midst of active operations, depending entirely for success on our command of the river and the facility with which we can move our troops from point to point. Her Majesty's steamer Rattler has been despatched with the remains of the Admiral to his family, resident at Trincomalee, in Ceylon, on the other side of the Bay of Bengal.

What can all this mean? Are the troops now enduring the pestilential climate of Burmah inferior to those with which we have conquered so easily the empire of the successors of Tamerlane? Is there any reason to cast upon our army the suspicion of cowardice, or to intimate that our sailors have, for the first time in the history of the nation, proved unequal to the duties required of them? If not, why are they treated with this dishonoring diffidence of their prowess, and timorously withdrawn from contact with bodies of the enemy which in former days they would have scattered like dust before the wind? We fought and conquered with one man to six at Assaye, one man to twenty-five at Meeanee; why should we draw back at Burmah, when the odds are only one to two? What has our army done to merit this indignity, this tacit assertion of its degeneracy from the prowess of its predecessors? Where is the *prestige* of the English arms when we care not meet a semi-barbarous nation illarmed and undisciplined, because the odds are something in their favour?

The whole history of the campaign speaks of the same unfounded mistrust of our power. While General Godwin was reposing at Rangoon, Captain Tarleton assaulted and took Prome with the utmost ease, and was only prevented by the express orders of his commander from executing a similar operation at Ava. The campaign seems to have been conducted on the principle of doing as little as possible, and that little with the largest force. Either the General, who has so long outlived the period assigned as the close of a military commander's career, has lost the resolution necessary to conduct great operations with brilliancy and success, or else the war is wilfully protracted to magnify a paltry triumph by the increase of delay and expense. The arms of the Burmese are harmless, but their climate is dangerous. Every day during which the proceedings are protracted is fraught with the risk of many valuable lives, and the moving of large bodies of men is attended with a heavy expense, which, considering the state of our Indian exchequer, nothing but necessity can justify. If ever there was an occasion which justified bold and rapid measures, it was one where so little seems risked by celerity and so much is certain to be lost by delay. But our efforts have lagged miserably behind the occasion, and in the midst of action a mere ceremony is allowed to deprive us of the use of one of those steamers on which our conquest so materially, if not entirely, depends. The successes which have attended our young Generals, and the misfortunes which have befallen our old ones ought by this time to have taught us that the command of our troops ought to be regulated by some other considerations than mere priority in the *Army List*. Had Clive Wellesley, or Hardinge distrusted the valour of their troops, or sought by the accumulation of the means of mere material superiority to render defeat impossible, we should never have won India; and if we depart from the maxims of their prudent daring, we shall hardly keep it. We cannot hope that the Burmese, impoverished as they are by the prodigal tyrants who oppress them, can fully reimburse us the expenses of the war, and we are therefore bound to use that speed and vigour which is the best economy. The presence of Napoleon in an army was said to be worth forty thousand men; the presence of General Godwin seems to be as powerful in subtraction as that of the French Emperor was in addition. How much better it would be if the poor old Admiral who has just died at his post, and the General who dawdles away great opportunities, and will let nobody fight but when "her humorous ladyship" is by to teach him safety, had been luxurating in the mild atmosphere and quiet recreations of Bath instead of taking the place of younger men on the banks of the distant Irrawaddy; and how much better would the Rattler have been employed in bearing our victorious troops to the storm of Ava than in carrying a lifeless corpse over a thousand miles of ocean!—*Times, Dec. 3rd.*

*** It is for such severe articles as the above that the "Times" has acquired its terrible cognomen of the "Thunderer."

The Maine Law Declared Unconstitutional.

The Boston Atlas has the following:—

It has been currently reported in this city, during the week, that Judge Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court, has written a very able opinion in regard to the Rhode Island law for suppressing the sale of intoxicating drinks, and that the law is by him declared unconstitutional. The law in question is the "Maine Liquor Law," and is in form and substance, the same as the law passed in this State last winter. The decision covers 46 pages of manuscript, and will be read in Rhode Island to-day.

A brief history of the case out of which this decision has grown, is given by the Boston Courier, which says:—

The case upon which the decision of Judge Curtis is reported to have been given, grew out of a seizure of liquors in Rhode Island by a sheriff of that State, who destroyed the article "according to law." A citizen of New York claimed the property as belonging to him, and instituted a suit against the sheriff for damage, in the United States Circuit Court for Rhode Island, which was holden in Providence, in November last. The sheriff justified his proceedings by reference to the State law. The constitutionality of the law was argued before Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court, presiding in the Circuit, and Judge Pitman, of the Rhode Island District. No decision in the matter was made at that session, opinion being reserved, and the Court adjourned to the 8th of January, or about that time. It is understood that Judge Curtis has written out his opinion with regard to the constitutionality of the law, and has transmitted the document to Judge Pitman, who will present both that and his own judicial opinion at the opening of the Court at its adjourned session.

An appeal will doubtless be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another New Paper.

No. 1, Vol. 1, of 'The Canadian Tribune,' a Quasi Reform Journal, published at Belleville, by Mr. R. Moore, late of the 'Intelligencer,' has been received and read. It is of small size, but well printed and got up, and is sufficiently ably edited to make those lazy newspaper chaps in the "City of the Bay" stir their stumps. In this the very first Number, the editor declares his "intention in conducting 'The Tribune,' to avoid wrangling with contemporaries." A very wise resolution, but one so difficult to keep, that in this very first number, the peaceable gentleman falls out of no less than a dozen of his newly associated brother chips. He betrays the confidence reposed in him, while connected with the 'Intelligencer,' by stating that Mr. Benjamin wrote a certain notice of the Hon. John Ross. He has a long fencing bout with Solomon of Streetsville, to be noted only for its feebleness. He tells the Brockville new Reform paper that 'The Tribune' must be regarded favorably when the principles of the 'Free Press' are known." The 'Index' of Newburgh catches it for doubting the intelligence of the Hastings people. The 'Picton Gazette' is told, not to "support a pig potatoe newspaper out of a widow's purse." The Hastings 'Chronicle' is cautioned against getting top-heavy, and reeling home drunk. And—but what is the use of going on? If the good folks of Belleville like this sort of thing, let them have it is the devil's name. The 'Tribune' bids fair to become a respectable newspaper.

The Monk Leahy.

Mr. Editor,—

I have frequently observed in the 'British Whig' such terms as "the beast Leahy," the "brute Leahy," the "murderer Leahy," and the like. Do you happen to know, Sir, that no negro on the vilest nigger plantation "up South," has been more inhumanly dealt with—more the subject of bitter and heartless persecution, than this same Monk Leahy? Do you happen to know, Sir, that priestly interference in this man's domestic affairs has driven him to the very verge of desperation, and is the true cause of these "outrageous and immoral disclosures," which he has been and is still making in the United States? This, Sir, is the fact. Mr. Leahy was once a Catholic Priest, or Monk, and obtained permission from the Pope (by paying for it) to marry an amiable and accomplished lady, who was afterwards seduced from him by her spiritual advisers, and induced to enter a Convent, by which means she was forever separated from her husband. This is but one of the many causes of this man's desperation, and of the "beastly, outrageous and immoral disclosures," that he is promulgating. I am no apologist for the peculiar "manner" in which Mr. Leahy is parading his wrongs before the people—I am opposed to excitement of every kind; but I would simply state, for the information of you readers, that, could the wrongs he has sustained be laid bare before the world, they would more than atone for his seemingly "outrageous" conduct, and in some degree prevent the still more outrageous slanders that appear against him. He has been pursued and hunted down like a beast, and compelled to work his way at times by brute force, because he had the courage to speak the truth before God and man, by rehearsing his wrongs to the American people, amongst whom he has in vain sought an asylum from his relentless persecutors. Mr. Leahy's disclosures *are* really appalling, and his maligners dare not give him an opportunity of proving them.

Popularity.—Barker promised, in the Whig, that he would go to the poll in St. Lawrence Ward as a candidate for the office of Councillor, if he should get but three votes. As he did not go to the poll, it is to be presumed that he could not get the coveted number of suffrages from a city ward. In Pittsburgh township, however, he met with more success, for we observe that three votes were actually mustered for him in that constituency.—[Washtub, Jan. 6.

*** It is amusing to observe the pains the 'Washtub' takes to say ill-natured things.—Dr. Barker did not go to the Polls in St. Lawrence Ward, because the candidate he expected to resign did not do so. As to the Pittsburgh affair, that was a mistake of the Returning Officer. Mr. Birmingham proposed Dr. Barker as an Inspector of Licenses, but the Clerk put down the name among the Candidates for Councillorship. Mr. Marks attempted to set the matter right, but Dr. Barker not wishing to assume any office in Pittsburgh, objected to the change, and not a candidate polled for him when the mistake became known.

Township Elections.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

Messrs. Flanigan, Ashley, Waggones, Guess and Powley.

RICHMOND.

D. Roblin, Esq., Mr. Clapp, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Storr and Mr. G. Davy.

PITTSBURGH.

The Old Council re-elected—Messrs. Marks, Birmingham, J. McLean, Vanhorne, and T. Baillie.

WOLFE ISLAND.

Messrs. Calvin, A. Cook, J. Dawson, J. Eccles.

STORRINGTON.

Messrs J. Spring, Magrath, Stenson, Brewer, and Campbell.

CAMDEN.

Messrs. Cephas Miller, Whalen, Williams, Lake, and S. Clark.

FREDERICTSBURG.

Messrs. Chamberlain, McCoy, Parkes, and R. Ham.

ERNESTOWN.

Messrs. P. Davy, Warner, E. Perry, and Huff.

SHEFFIELD.

Messrs. Stewart, Macdonnell, Whale, and Kirk.

*** The above list is very imperfect.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORT.

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

IMPORTS.

Dec. 29.

Steamer Novelty, Cape Vincent, 3 casks English seeds, 2 carboys acids, 1 box books, E. W. Palmer, 1 box machinery, Stevenson & Holmes, 1 box, P. Farrell, 2 hhds. syrup, H. J. Martin, 1 looking glass, E. S. Rainsford, 1 box goods, W. Wilson, 2 cases, 20 bdls. steel, William Rudston, 1 cask hardware, H. Armstrong, 1 box fish, 2 boxes and 265 kegs oysters, G. Shepard, 1 travelling equipage, owner, 1 package books, John Duff, 1 do sundries, J. H. Porter, 1 do, J. Sharp & Co., 1 do hardware, J. Fraser, 1 package, C. Haight, 1 do, K. McKenzie.

31st.

" Novelty, Cape Vincent, 1 barrel brandy, 10 cases and 1 lot furniture, V. Loomis, 4 cases goods, C. McMillan, 20 barrels plaster, Rev. J. Dollard, 5 boxes hardware, W. Rudston, 6 cases, Browne & Harty, 3 boxes, J. Cummins, 2 do books, J. Harrison, 1 box and 1 package books, E. W. Palmer, 2 do magazines, John Duff, 1 box, W. Bowen, 15 kegs and one box oysters, H. Turnbull, 3 bales batting, J. Hinckley, 50 kegs oysters, G. Shepard.

Jan. 1st.

" Novelty, Cape Vincent, 1 bale goods, H. Foster & Co., 19 chests, tea, J. Miller & Co., 2 boxes drugs, G. Baker & Co., 2 bales and 2 cases dry goods, W. McCracken, 9 bags coffee, G. M. Wilkinson, 1 package, J. McMillan, 2 bales goods N. Hagens, 1 box, E. Wheeler, 1 package, H. Harrison, 100 kegs oysters, S. C. Edwards.

3rd.

" Novelty, do, 7 bags coffee, G. M. Wilkinson, 2 boxes oysters, G. Shepard, 6 chests tea, J. Miller & Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 31.

Str. Novelty, Cape Vincent, 3 hogs, 171 bus oats, 65 do peas, 1 bbls fish, 8 qrs. beef.

January 1st.

" Novelty, do, 100 bags oats, 4 bbls. fish.

MARRIED.

At Barriefield Church, by the Revd. W. Greig, on Thursday the 6th January, 1853, F. B. Spilsbury Esq., of the Township of Cramahe, to Miss Selina Marks, of the Township of Pittsburgh.

To be copied by the "Canadian Churchman," Toronto.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Drafts at 3 days sight on Overend Gurney & Co., London, for any sum from £1 Sterling upwards, negotiable at any of the chief Cities in Great Britain and Ireland.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Jr.

Kingston, January 7, 1853. 5

LOST Yesterday Afternoon, a MINK MUFFLER. Whoever will return the same to the British Whig Office, will be liberally rewarded.

Kingston, January 7th, 1853.

LOST at Sheriff Corbett's, on Wednesday Evening, a RUBY RING. Should any Lady or Gentleman have found the above, they will confer a favor by returning it to the Baron de Longueuil.

Kingston, January 7, 1853. 5-3

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS who have not yet received their Tickets for the Kingston Assemblies may obtain them of the Stewards at the City Hall, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, this day.

Kingston, January 7th, 1853. 5

EDUCATION.

THE business of Miss Quill's Boarding and Day School will be resumed on the 3rd JANUARY, 1853. The punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly recommended.

N. B.—Mrs. and Miss Quill pays strict attention to the domestic comforts of the Boarders.

Brock-St., Kingston,
December 29th, 1852. 312

CAUTION!

From the (Boston) Chronotype.

The great popularity of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has induced some mercenary individuals in various parts of the country to compound quack nostrums for the purpose of deceiving the public and raising money on the well-earned reputation of this truly valuable medicine. The interests of the proprietor cannot suffer, if he can but keep the public informed against the false preparations attempted to be palmed off in the name of Wild Cherry; for certain it is that no medicine ever proved so efficacious in a long catalogue of the most common diseases which "human flesh is heir to," or preserved the health and life of so many thousands of our race as has Dr. Wistar's Balsam. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, druggist, No. 138 Washington street, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom, also, agencies can be obtained.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Has been extensively Counterfeited in Philadelphia, and some thousand bottles of the spurious imitation thrown into the market and extensively circulated; this is to caution Dealers and the public generally against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Seth W. Fowle, 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

For sale by E. W. PALMER, Druggist, Market Square, Kingston.

PRODUCE.

DURING the month of January, *Cash* will be paid at the *Kingston Brewery and Distillery* for the following description of grain as follows:

Rye,	per 56 lbs.	3s. 0d.
Corn,	per 56 lbs.	2s. 9d.
Barley,	per 48 lbs.	2s. 3d.
Oats	per 34 lbs.	1s. 8d.

JAMES MORTON.

Kingston Brewery and Distillery,
January 1st, 1853. 1

MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY,
Putnam's Monthly,
Graham's,
Godey's,

—ALSO—

Dickens' Household Words,
Katie Stewart,
My Novel; or Varieties of English Life by Sir E. Bulwer.

E. W. PALMER.

Kingston, Jan. 4, 1853.

Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph.

KINGSTON AND TORONTO DIVISION.

OFFICES now opened at the following places, viz:—

TORONTO,
WHITBY,
NEW CASTLE,
PORT HOPE,
PETERBORO,
COBURG,
COLBORNE,
CONSECON,
WELLINGTON,
PICTON,
NAPANEE,
NEWBURGH,
BATH,

Business taken at Kingston Office for all the West.

J. B. CUTLER,
Operator.

Kingston, Dec. 14th, 1852. 299

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Under Contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government.

IMPORTERS are notified that the first of this Line of Vessels will leave LIVERPOOL about the middle of APRIL next, and will arrive at QUEBEC and MONTREAL by the end of that month.

DAVID BELLHOUSE,
Agent for the Contractors.

Montreal, 22nd Dec., 1852. 310

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office, Kingston, on 1st January, 1853.

Abbott Anson	Lanteer H
Adams J. R.	Laurie J B
Albeison Richard	Lavson Francis
Allen Dr. James	Leary William
Allison Revd. Silas R	Lucher Sidney
Allen John	Lauzon Louis
Allen William	Leggelt Isabella
Anderson Mrs.	Lockwood Mr & Mrs
Avmer James	Loggie James
Allee D. C.	Loomis L M
Baker Collin	Lucas William
Barlett George	Lanifer Mrs L
Barden Miss Jane	Lynch Micfrael 2
Barry Margaret	McBride Thomas
Baker Collin 2	McCadden Jahe
Bailey James	McClean Daniel
Borlaret D.	McDonald George
Bell Thomas	McDonald Captain D
Bebos L.	McDole James
Berlingeat Augustin	McDougal George
Beler Jacob	McElvey Mrs John
Bergain Michael	McFarland James
Bourdove Eli	McGowrn Isabella
Blyth Miss Alice	McJarvis Allen
Blackley Calvin	McKay Donald
Blake Thomas	McKenna Patrick
Blackburn George	McKein H H
Biby James	McLean Christy
Bellin William	McLeod John
Bottom John	McLean George H
Burke Iree B.	McMahon George
Boice Mr.	McMullan Jane
Bredop Mr.	McMullan Wm
Brennan C. W.	McMullen James
Burns John	Maddock Captain G
Brewer John	Macouie L
Browster Wm.	Mackle C
Burton John	Marlley Margaret
Camdannits Louis	Martin John
Carter William	Mathie John
Campbell Mrs. Jane	Mathewson Wm.
Card Charles M.	Merritt H
Camp Job G.	Meaklin Peter
Carroll Daniel	Mitchell Francis
Cadwell J. S.	Mitchell Andrew
Cassada Wm.	Moffatt Samuel
Cobboa James	Molson Mr
Callen John	Moores Samuel
Casey John	Moore Thomas
Campbell Elizabeth	Meloy Miss Alice
Coleman Samuel	Munn Miss
Coleman Alexander	Murphy Michael
Coot James	Nobes John
Cork Elizabeth	Odish Mary
Chambers Capt 2	O'Connro John
Cassidy Frederick	O'Reilly W
Carpenter George	Pollick Charles
Campbell Wm.	Porter Thomas
Clarlie Miss Dorinda	Powley Jacob
Chester Mrs. Louisa	Purdy Samuel
Connor Patrick D.	Purdy David
Countryman Barny	Purdy Mercy
Colway George	Purdy Lucy
Cunningham C. H.	Purdy Miss L J
Cummings Hugh	Ragcraft John
Comers Matthew	Reed Miss Jane
Curley Miss Bridget	Reynolds George
Cray Wm.	Rielly George
Cunningham C. H.	Rinner John
Ceyrlie John M.	Rievas George
Crawford John	Roberts William R
Daly Patrick	Robinson Wabbe
Danby Samuel	Robillaird A
David Allen	Robinson John
Davis Isaac	Robinson Thomas
Davis E. K.	Rodgers Richard
Davis Sidney	Ross William 2
Dawning William	Soss Robert
Davis Robert	Ross A C
Davis Mrs. S. A.	Roney Hugh
Devin Thomas	Rutherford William
DeForest Messrs. T. [A. & A. T.	Seaton Mary or Lucy
DeLeleven Mr.	Souba Justice
Donnoly Patrick	Seldon P G
Downey Miss Bridget	Seymour Henry
Dean Miss Margaret	Sexton George
Delargy Isabella	Shea Catharine L
Duvall Tuscan	Shien Michael
Dynan William	Sheppard Allen
Ducket Francis	Sills George A
Dunbar Thomas	Simons John
Elliott Mr.	Simpson John
Elliott John	Slaven James
Elliott Wm. 2	Small James 2
English James	Smith William
Evans Thomas	Sneed Patrick
Faxon E. T.	Snook T L
Farnsworth A. D.	Spence William R 1
Fralick Mrs. Jane	Sprout James
Farrel Miss Bridget	Spooner Reuben
Ferrell Miss Sarah	Stratton John
Ferris Joseph	Styney John
Ferris John N.	Stuard Peter
Fergusson Wm	Stokes George or Thomas
Forrest Wm	Stuert Alexander
Forsyth Alexander Jr	Sullivan George
Fox C	Sturgeon John
Froy Miss Bridget	Sullivan Miss H
Gardiner James C	Sywer David
Gwney John 3	Taylor William
Gearvey Robert	Thompson Charles
Germain William	Thom David
Gibson James	Trayner Miss Bridget
Gilmour Mrs	Treamy John
Gill Mary Ann	Tremain George C
Good Ann	Tuycon Louis
Gorman Patt	Turner David 2
Graham John	Urquhart Ann
Graham Thomas	Vanlaven Leonard
Graham William	Verner John 2
Graves James 2	Voligney Sylvester & [Co
Greer Nathan	Vosburgh Alouso R
Greene Mrs Margaret	Vosburgh Jacob
Grinnell Hart	Waite Joseph 2
Gillfin Miss Catharine	Walker W G
Guess Samuel	Walker Mrs Mary
Gunn Mrs	Wailman Peter
Hance Mrs H E	Walker Francis
Handy A H	Waman Robert
Harper Thomas	Warwick James
Harvey John	Waterman L T
Haverstick & Strohon	Waters Patrick
Hickey James	Watt John
Holan Mrs	Way Edward S
Howard Christy Ann	Welborn Mamaeluke
Henly Joseph	Whettock Mr
Hugg John	White Edward
Irven Robert	White M F 3
Jackson Edmund	Waite Catherine
Johnston Simon	Williamson James
Johnston John	Welbier Charles H
Juttleford Ann	Wilson David
Kearney Johanna	Williams Louisa A
Kelly Thomas	Woods John
Kelly Miss Mary Jane	Wood A H
Keller Jacob	Worden Emily
Keney Patrick	Young Joseph
Kilpatrick Charles 2	Yott Henry.
Knapp Peter	Zoller K P
Kook Laura	
Langdon Walter 2	

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

School Master and Mistress Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a School Master and School Mistress, to take charge of the Male and Female Schools in the Village of Barriefield, Township of Pittsburgh. A Married Couple would be preferred. Apply to the Subscriber.

NICHOLAS CROSS.

Barriefield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 311

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber feeling thankful for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has leased the Premises adjoining Mr. William Martin's Grocery Store, Princess Street, where he hopes to receive a continuance of public patronage. Has on hand a Large Assortment of Trunks, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., &c., of every description. All orders entrusted, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN WILTON.

Kingston, Dec. 23, 1852. 307-1m

CHRISTMAS, 1852.

Santa Claus Coming!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just received from New York his annual consignment of

New Year's Gifts and Christmas Boxes,

Table and Chimney Ornaments, Musical Instruments, and Children's Toys, of every variety and price, suitable for

SEASON GIFTS.

Having laid in his Stock with much carefulness, the Subscriber hopes to be favored with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

*** Among the Musical Instruments will be found Flutinas, Accordeons, Flutes, Violins, Fifes, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to £5. Also, a choice assortment of English and Italian Violin strings.

CHARLES McMILLAN,
Brock Street.

Kingston, 13th Dec., 1852. 297

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.

STEWARDS:

T. A. Corbett, Esq., Sheriff.
Lt. Col. Gordon, R. E. — S. J. S. Childers, R. A.
Baron de Longueuil, — Hon. J. A. McDonald, M. P. P.
Capt. Rich, 71st H. Lt. — Lt. Col. Stack, 71st H. L. I.
Wm. Grant, Esq., — Wm. Wilson, Esq.,
J. C. Innes, Esq.,
Col. Plomer Young,
Clark Hamilton, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY will be held at the City Hall on Friday, the 7th January, 1853.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

The Secretary will be in attendance at L'Hois's on Monday and Tuesday next, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, to issue tickets to those gentlemen who have subscribed.

CLARK HAMILTON,
Sec. & Treasurer.

Kingston, Dec. 28, 1852. 311

NOTICE.

THE Editors of such Newspapers as were instructed to advertise the Steamboats belonging to the Lake and River Mail and Through Lines, during the immediate past season, are requested to transmit their respective accounts to the Subscriber for adjustment.

WILLIAM CRAIG.

Kingston, December 17, 1852.