THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS 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.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
TERMS.—To City Subscribers, twelve shillings and six pence 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 rendered by mail within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and sixpence if not paid at the end of the year.

The Daily British Whig.

"Not paper per annum—Since."

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBY 7, 1854.

Additional by the Arabia.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell has sent a circular to the Members of the Commons requiring a full attendance at the opening of the house. Sir John Inglis has resigned. England is actively recruiting her coast artillery and coast defence guard. Ten thousand men are wanted. Exertions were also making to man the navy, and more ships were fitting out apparently to land forces.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur has published a decree extending free trade in breadstuffs between France and England to 31st July. The revenue from indirect taxes for the past year shows an increase of over four millions over the preceding year.

Russia has made overtures to Denmark for the purchase of the Bornholm Island.

Destruction of the Parliament Building by Fire.

This morning, at half-past three o'clock, a dense smoke was seen to issue from the upper part of the left or new wing of the Parliament building, facing Mountain St., the smoke issuing the most densely from the three gable windows over the Prescott Gate Guard Room. The alarm of fire was soon given and the utmost exertions used to arrest the progress of the flames, which had broken out seemingly in full fury in the attics, extending downwards in the direction of the furnaces in the south eastern vault, by which the whole building was heated, and the lighting of which ordinarily occurred at one in the morning, so that by the office hours the house might be agreeably warm. There lived in this end of the building the Messenger of the Legislative Council, Mr. Keating, and his father-in-law, Mr. Mince, Crier of the Court of Queen's Bench, both exceedingly careful persons, who with difficulty saved part of their effects. The library, containing new books which had cost upwards of £6000, was as rapidly as possible cleared of a great part of its contents through the great exertions and activity of the Reverend Doctor Adamson, Dr. Winder, and Mr. Todd, the librarians; but we regret to learn that many valuable manuscripts, including a catalogue which has been three years in preparation, and the journals and sessional papers of the Imperial Parliament (complete,) which after the destruction of the library by fire in Montreal, had been collected from the libraries of noblemen in England by Mr. Speaker Lefevre of the House of Commons, with great difficulty, on account of the Commons' House extra copies having been destroyed when the Westminster Parliamentary buildings fell a prey to the ravages of fire. The left wing was one blaze of flame by five in the morning and the fire having broken out in the attics, the flames seemed to have run along and taken possession of the interior of the cupola, the outside of which was as it were breathing smoke of various tints, the deep red indicating flames within.—Every exertion was now being made to save the newly classified specimens of ornithology mineralogy, and zoology in the newly arranged museum of the Literary and Historical Society, and to preserve the very valuable library and still more valuable manuscripts, the society's museum and library being situated directly under the burning cupola. Many specimens and the great bulk of the books were possibly saved; but any one who knows the difficulty of saving from fire mineralogical, zoological, or ornithological specimens will have an idea of the great loss which the society has sustained. About six in the morning and while it is said some persons were endeavouring to clear out the museum, the roof of the room fell in causing the people to retreat hastily. Fortunately no one was injured. The room, however, was speedily one sheet of flame, and the flames shortly after burst through the cupola.

For a moment, the spectacle was grand, as the full flame twisted about and lapped the certainly, architecturally considered, most beautiful part of the immense building. But the grandeur of the sight was even increased by the stripping off of the cupola in the centre, which bent over towards the Lower Town, and reeled head foremost, wrapped in fire, either just outside of the building or into the body of the Assembly room below.

The centre part of the building was now every where in flames, and the attic of the old, or right wing of the building on fire. A dense black smoke was issuing from the oval gable window next the Bishop's Palace and from every ventilator; and fire showed itself occasionally at one of the lower windows, and by half past seven the upper part of the old wing was in the grasp of the devouring element, the fire engines apparently not being of the slightest service in even checking the conflagration. The offices had been, however, previously gutted of their contents and considerable quantities of furniture tossed out of windows and smashed on the ground below. By this time the old has probably met the fate of the body and new wing of certainly one of the most substantial if not most elegant public edifices of the province.

The loss is intimated at £150,000 and insurance to the amount of £30,000 has been effected in several offices, the Quebec Assurance Company suffering in the sum of £6000.

Parliament will not, of course, meet in February, but may in June in the Music Hall, Sword's Hotel, being rented for offices.

The valuable picture of the Queen, by Partridge, and the portrait of Sir Allan McNab, were saved. We have only heard that Mr. Hamel has lost his exceedingly well executed, and therefore valuable, portrait of Lord Elgin. The Jacques Cartier portrait, painted in France for the Literary and Historical Society, has, we believe, been saved.

The following list of insurances is pretty accurate:—

QUEBEC	London and Liverpool	£2,000
	Globe	5,000
		£8,000
LIBRARY	Royal	£2,4 0
	London and Liverpool	3,000
	Quebec	3,500
		£12,000
FURNITURE	Royal	£2,700
	London and Liverpool	2,450
	Quebec	2,450
		£8,000
TOTAL		£22,000

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the hot air heating apparatus. The ventilators contributed very much to the rapid extension of the flames.

An investigation into the cause of the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Quebec has been instituted by the Government. On Wednesday a special commission was appointed for this purpose; before whom and the members of the Executive Council, the investigation at once commenced, and was continued yesterday.

It would seem from this that foul play is suspected. The promptitude with which an investigation is instituted by the Government shows a determination to lose no time in sifting the matter to the bottom. If the result should prove that the hand of the incendiary has again been at work, the causes of regret at the disastrous event will be unspeakably augmented. We shall not however attempt to anticipate the result of the investigation now going on into the origin of this calamitous fire.

We received further intelligence last night by special telegraphic despatch from Quebec. We learn that immediately after the fire, the Executive Council appointed Mr. Dunscombe and Mr. Fiset, Commissioners to enquire into all the circumstances. They have summoned, Mr. George Browne, of Montreal, architect, who, it it is said, had something to do with the erection of the buildings. Mr. Chabot was said to have declared that the evidence tended to show that the fire broke out from the grate in Mr. Lemoine's room. Our correspondent thinks that this could not be correct, but inclines to the belief that it began near the furnace, perhaps from the negligence of the man who kindled the fire about one o'clock, A. M. The flames breaking out about two.

We learn further that all the Journals of the House have been destroyed, and that at least two thirds of the whole Library is ruined. The first accounts received, that a very large portion of the books had been saved, appeared too good news to be true, for there are few things more difficult to remove in safety than a library. Most of the sessional papers were being printed and have therefore been saved.

We learn, further, that the Government have, as usual, pursued the wrong course in the matter of the buildings. They are said to have resolved on rebuilding immediately, either on the old site or another. Our correspondent says, that French influence is strongly at work on the subject.—However, the works cannot be begun until spring, and the Government will have time for reconsidering their decision. To expend fifty or sixty thousand pounds now, when the buildings could not be used until after the Seat of Government returns from Toronto, would be a piece of mad extravagance which only the present Cabinet could commit.

In the meantime, the Government are in treaty for the Music Hall, and for Judge Caron's buildings adjoining. These cannot afford comfortable accommodation, however, to the Houses and their attendants.

The belief in Quebec that Parliament will be summoned immediately, in consequence of the destruction of the buildings, we do not think well founded. The people of Toronto are much more inclined to believe that the Ministry burned down the house, in order to have another excuse for not meeting. Neither fire nor water will induce the Premier to call the House till the latest moment. The last session was closed on the 14th June, and on the 15th the next will probably commence. The members will no doubt assemble in some uncomfortable, temporary place, because the less comfortable they are, the shorter time they will stay, and the better Mr. Hincks will be pleased. No one will, of course, propose that the Parliament buildings should be reconstructed in Quebec at present. They could not be ready before the time fixed for the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, and the best way will be to hasten the removal a little. The new buildings in Toronto, we are afraid, will not be prepared, in consequence of the delay in commencing, but the old are very comfortable, and are all ready for occupation. Any outlay in putting up new buildings in Quebec just now, would be preposterous.

Items of News.

The strength of the combined English and French fleets now in the Bosphorus, amounts to 41 sail, including line-of-battle ships, frigates, and steamers. Of these the French and English have each three three-deckers; we have seven two-deckers (including the Agamemnon) to five French two-deckers, the French 90-gun screw ship Napoleon having, unfortunately, been sent back to Toulon for repairs. Each flag has, or will soon have, 11 paddle-wheel steamers. The Sanspareil (English) and the Charlemagne (French) two-deckers have auxiliary steam power. In addition to this powerful fleet, there are in the Bosphorus at least seven Turkish and Egyptian line-of-battle ships, besides frigates and steamers; so that the combined force may be taken at about 60 sail. From the large amount of steam power, the weight of guns, the size of these ships in proportion to their rating, and the perfection to which naval gunnery has now been carried both in the English and French navies, this is, beyond doubt, the finest naval armament ever sent to sea, though it might if necessary, be powerfully augmented by the first-class steamships and frigates which form Admiral Corry's squadron now at Lisbon. Those vessels are, however, probably reserved as the nucleus of the North Sea fleet in the spring. The best understanding prevails between the English and French officers, and the signal-books of the two squadrons have been exchanged, with an arrangement that, in sailing order, the French squadron will form the weather and the English the port line.

From Amoy the most melancholy accounts have been received, and involving an amount of bloodshed that is calculated to strike terror into the hardest heart, and with any other people than Chinese would induce a reaction and a very vengeance on the authors of such fearful outrages as those now enacting at Amoy and in its neighborhood. The Imperialists have retaken the place and have marked their success by slaying in cold blood nearly 1,000 persons, most of whom took no part in the late movement except on compulsion. The streets and wharves of Amoy have literally streamed with human blood, not shed in any warlike operations, but done in savage revenge and to blind the authorities at Pekin as to the bravery of the conquerors. A letter from Amoy, dated November 22, received but a few hours ago, states that up to that period all was quiet, and matters wore much the same appearance, at far as foreigners were concerned, as under the insurgent rules. Executions were of daily occurrence. The Mandarins, to mark their success, were revelling in human gore, putting to death all who fell into their hands in a summarily manner. The original mover of the rebellion had his engines up to the Mandarins, the unfortunate wretch was executed on the 17th November, together with his son, both bodies being quartered and their heads placed on the principal city gates. The villages around Amoy were made to contribute to the monster executions. Whole villages were threatened with death unless they gave up all who took part in or sympathized with the rebels; and as a consequence of this brutal demand, the poor, weak, inoffensive and defenseless villagers, were surrendered up as victims to satiate the Mandarin's thirst for blood.

The seizure of the beautiful island of New Caledonia in the name of Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of the French, has very naturally excited the indignation of her Britannic Majesty's loyal journals of Australia. New Caledonia was among the discoveries of Captain Cook; but the British government never having formally occupied it, but having permitted it to remain under the sovereignty of the aborigines, it also remained fairly, under the law of nations, the lawful prize of any civilized Power that might think fit to appropriate it. John Bull, therefore, has no legal ground of complaint in the premises. He may grumble at his own want of vigilance in reference to the colonial ambition of Napoleon the Third; but it will not help the matter. New Caledonia is gone; and worst of all, within striking distance (nine hundred miles east) of Australia it is to be made, according to the Sydney journals, a penal colony for such red republicans, intractable socialists, smugglers, and other contraband materials, as may be declared unworthy the soil of France.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—The Telegraph's appeal to the pockets of the people of Ireland for contributions towards a national money-offering to Mr. John O'Connell has been, after a full week's notice, responded to by "enthusiasts," whose aggregate subscriptions amount to the unassuming sum of 42s., three of which are contributed in postage stamps. Rome, however, was not built in a day, and no one can tell what another week may bring forth.

The Detroit Free Press says that the present equipment of the Great Western Railroad consists of 22 locomotives; 25 passenger cars, costing $2,000 each; 150 covered freight cars, costing $700 each; and 200 open freight cars, costing $550 each. The locomotives were made at Schenectady and Lowell, the greater number at the former place. The passengers cars are 45 feet long and 9 wide, with seats for 66 passengers.

New York, Feb 3.

We had a violent N. E. snow storm this morning; but little snow fell—w ather quite cold, now clearing off.

The large building No. 393 Bowery was burnt last night with its contents. It was occupied by McDonald & Bros. piano forte manufacturers, and several other tenants. Loss about $25,000.—During the fire the roofs and floors fell in, burying four firemen in the ruins. They were all rescued alive but badly injured.

A down train from Albany on the Hudson River Railroad, was thrown off the track yesterday near Peekskill. A locomotive and two cars were smashed and several passengers bruised, but none killed. A locomotive sent from Peekskill to supply the place of the broken one, was also thrown from the track before reaching the spot. Cause in both cases the misplacement of the switch.

Erie, Feb. 2.

Yesterday, the Railroad men, at Erie, relaid the track on the streets where it had been torn up, on the previous day, by order of the Mayor, King, in order to let the passenger trains from Buffalo pass over. But two hours afterwards, in consequence of the great excitement of the people, he ordered it to be torn up again. Governor Bigler, whose time has been occupied in feasting and parade, is said to have been vexed that a king had given orders for the tearing up of the track, and is said to have signified that it shall be relaid to-day, and locomotives, &c., for Western Lines pass over. The excitement is high, and there is an evident inclination on the part of the people to act independent of Governor or Mayor.

TRADE OF OSWEGO, 1853.—There are now 181 vessels wintering on the American side of Lake Ontario and the St Lawrence, down to Ogdensburgh. During 1853, there were received at Oswego from the East, via the Canal 221,460 tons of property, value 20¼ million dollars, among which were 26¼ millions lbs. of iron, iron ware and nails—7,560 tons of domestic salt; 16¾ millions lbs. of sugar and molasses; 67,873 tons railway iron; 11,584 tons gypsum; and 12,775 tons of mineral coal. Among the shipments by canal, east, from Oswego, were 4,513,513 bushels wheat; 853,950 barrels of flour; and 124 millions feet sawn lumber. From Oswego, or to it, 719,013 tons of property were shipped, value $31,476,000. There were imported into Oswego from Canada 113,008 barrels of flour and 1,781,157 bushels of wheat.

From Lower California we learn that Col. Walker had received large reinforcements, and was carrying everything before him—the previous accounts respecting his having been closely pressed, were correct. Prior to the arrival of the reinforcement he was penned up by a large force.

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.—It is rumored in Prince Edward's Island, that Sir Alex. Bannerman has been appointed to the Bahamas, and that Sir Dominic Daly (the everlasting Canadian Secretary) is to take his place as Governer of Prince Edward Island.

Grand Trunk stock has gone down in the English market from 3½ a 2½ discount, to 4½ a 3½ discount. Great Western has also experienced the pressure on the money market. It has gone down from 1 discount a par to 2 a 1 discount. Quebec and Richmond is quoted at 3 a 1 discount, and Hamilton and Toronto is at ½ discount a par.

NEW STEAMERS.—The Buff. Commercial gives a description of two magnificent steamers now building to connect the New York Central and Mich. Central Railroads on Lake Erie. In size, finish, speed and beauty, they will greatly surpass all craft afloat on fresh waters. They will be called the Plymouth Rock and Western World. The dimensions of the boats, which are equal in size, their power of engine, &c. are as follow: extreme length, 348 feet; depth of hold 15 feet; breadth of deck, including guards 72½ feet; diameter of wheel 29 feet—face, 11 feet of buckets; beam engines, 81 inches cylinder, 12 feet stroke and 1500 horse power. They will cost $250,000 a piece. The state rooms in each will accommodate 350 persons, with comfort, and there will be a greater number of separate rooms than in any other steamers in the world. The interior of the cabin will be fitted up in a style of magnificence to compare favorably with all else about the boats.

The Journal de Quebec, of 27th ult., states that the English papers announce the conversion to the Catholic faith of the widow and daughter of the late Sir Robert Peel. We certainly have not ourselves found this strange intelligence in our files but we can scarcely distrust the statement to that effect of our respected contemporary.

SOUTHERN IS THE GULF.—We see by Le Canadien that they report from Gaspe the brigantine G. D. T., laden with flour and peas by Molline Kay of Montreal, wrecked at Percé. The cargo has been landed, and stored in the warehouse of M. Le Boutillier. A part of the crew were partly frozen. A ship and a sloop have been seen passing off the Fox River, carried off by the ice. It is supposed that the south wind, which blew shortly after, will have driven them on the coast at L'Anse du Cap or Cape Espoir. The Gleaner, of Miramichi, says that there were five vessels at Shediac one or the other coast in the Bay of Chaleurs within this fortnight, with part of their crews on board. They had all loaded or were loading at Dalhousie when they were carried away by the ice. Two of them are wrecked at Caraquet, one within and the other outside the Island. The crew of the latter succeeded in reaching the land.

Decidedly the most striking feature of the intelligence from Australia, and one that may lead to very important results, is the announcement that a French Admiral, stationed in the Pacific, has formerly taken possession of the island of New Caledonia, in the name of Napoleon III—thus unexpectedly nipping in the bud the schemes of the English for converting this island into a new convict settlement. The first intimation given to the Australians of this extraordinary proceeding, was by the arrival of a vessel chartered by the French commander to obtain supplies for Louis Napoleon's new naval station. New Caledonia is among the islands discovered and named by Capt. Cook, and although considered as legitimately belonging to Great Britain, the natives have hitherto been permitted to retain quiet possession of it; they being only occasionally visited by English vessels, the owners of some of which had, we believe, a few trading posts among them. It is described as one of the richest and most fertile of the Polynesian group, and being the nearest country to the Australian coast is of course of great importance as a commercial depot in that portion of the globe. The inhabitants of Australia were in the greatest state of excitement on the subject, at last accounts.

Domestic Items.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL AND BALL, MONTREAL.—This long-looked-for celebration came off on Tuesday evening last, and at 8 o'clock the Concert-rooms, Bonsecours-market, never presented a more happy and gay appearance than they did on that occasion, and we were greatly pleased to see that it was numerously attended by no small number of our "Canadian Witches." We need not say that all the arrangements were entirely *comme il faut*—the music the most enlivening and exquisite—the singing all that could be desired, and the refreshments promised by Mr. McBride of the most *recherche* materials. After the President's address Messrs. Fleet and LeSueur severally addressed the assembly on the advantage of the Press to mankind. During the evening the Glee Club, consisting of Messrs. Johns, Walker, and Maylard, sang some beautiful glees, accompanied by Prof. C. F. D'Albert on the pianoforte. Mr. G. E. Fax sang some excellent songs, and Mr. Cherrier also contributed greatly to the hilarity of the evening by several French comic songs. The printers, since their first festival, have year after year improved in their celebrations, and, considering it is a benefit to society, we cannot but wish them every success. There is no doubt that their next celebration will be in the large hall of the market; and even that, we are afraid, will be too small. Dancing was kept up till an early hour, and the company dispersed, all seemingly pleased with their evening's entertainment.—*Mont. Herald.*

F. X. JULIEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.—The Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied since Saturday morning last with the trial of François Xavier Julien for the murder of his father-in-law, who yesterday afternoon was found guilty, and sentenced by Mr. Justice Panet to be hanged. The facts are simply these;—Julien, a quarrelsome fellow, had disagreed with his wife, who left him and went to the house of her father, Pierre Dion, to remain there. Julien was displeased at his wife's continued absence, and attributing such absence to Dion, threatened repeatedly to kill him. This threat he actually carried into execution on the 14th ultimo, in the house of Dion's brother-in-law, by stabbing Dion with a carpenter's chisel in the left breast while in a passion. The clearest evidence of the intention to murder was adduced, and the actual murder was confessed. An attempt to save the unfortunate man from the scaffold, on the plea of insanity, was ingeniously made by the prisoner's counsel; but the reality of the prisoner being much more apparent than his insanity, the jury properly brought in a verdict of guilty, and the judge sentenced him to be hanged on the 17th of March next.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Montreal, February 4.

At a meeting of the City Council on Wednesday evening last it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Whitney, to place the Concert-hall and the office occupied by the Corporation at the disposal of government, to supply the void created by the burning of the parliament buildings at Quebec. Ordered that the said resolution be communicated to the government.

On the 2nd instant, Mr. Justice Richards gave judgment in the matter of the application of Mr. Robert Defries against Mr. Wm. Murphy. It will be recollected that Mr Murphy was returned as a councilman for the Ward of St. Lawrence at the last municipal election, and that his opponent, Mr. Defries, complained of the election on the ground that Murphy, who was license-inspector for the same ward during last year, was at the time of the election in receipt of an allowance from the corporation. His lordship has decided that Mr. Murphy was at and during the election, and until his successor in the office of inspector was appointed, the incumbent of such office for the year 1853, and as such entitled to receive an allowance for his services for that year, and consequently within the law. There is to be a new election. Costs of the application fall upon Mr. Murphy.—*Toronto Patriot.*

The Chats Canal Job.

AYLMER, 30th Jan. 1854.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Railway & Commercial Times.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an Editorial and a Communication in the Globe of the 25th inst., in reference to the Canal at the Chats, in which are assertions without the slightest foundation.

In the first place, the Canal would suit my purposes as well, if constructed on the South side as on the North. I never had any understanding with the Government about the Canal, on which side of the River it should go. As allusion is made to Mr. Galway, the Government Engineer, I had not the pleasure of an introduction to him until after his surveys were completed. I believe him to be a gentleman who understands his profession, and is incapable of doing otherwise than faithfully discharging his duty to the Government who employed him. The land bought from the North West Company was purchased about four years ago, when a Canal was not spoken of. As the Editor of the Globe feels disposed to term this a Job, he will find, on enquiry, that it is only so in his own imagination. The Western part of Canada has long received Government assistance, to the prejudice of the Ottawa section—and now that a few thousand pounds are about being expended to open the navigation—of course it must be a Job—and no money must be expended on the Ottawa.

If the Editor of the Globe is not satisfied that his informant is giving him correct statements, let him come and judge for himself, or wait until Parliament meets, when the explanation he may seek to obtain, may be given for his information. As an M. P. P. he must be aware that the report of the Engineer cannot be published until laid on the Table of the House.

Your insertion of this will oblige,

JOHN EGAN.

THE HAMILTON CANADIAN.—We notice with regret that the Hamilton *Canadian*, from lack of support, has changed hands, and, if we are correctly informed, will cease to exist as a separate journal. The late editor, Mr. T. McQueen, addresses a long valedictory letter to the public, explaining the causes that rendered the change necessary. From the very first it seems that the *Canadian* has had to struggle against the multiform difficulties incident to a want of funds to carry it on. Mr. McQueen, who was at first only engaged as editor, suffered himself to be entangled in the proprietorship, without possessing either the requisite pecuniary means or the business qualities to carry it on with a fair share of success. He complained that the reformers of Hamilton prefer rather to support tory than liberal journals, and indulges in some very severe reflections on the point. This change in the *Canadian*, however, is less owing to a want of patronage than to a want of capital, more to its poverty than to any unpopularity of the views it sought to enforce.—*Leader.*

Price of Newspapers and Newspaper Advertisements.

Everything has gone up in price save newspapers and advertising. A printer can now purchase for six dollars the same amount of wages and food that, two years ago, he could get for four dollars, while for what he sells he receives the same old price. This is not fair. A move, slightly to amend this state of things, has been made in Hamilton, as we judge by a recently published tariff:—

All advertisements for the weekly will be charged the same rate as if inserted in the daily.

No advertisement inserted for less than five shillings, nor discontinued until paid for.

A charge of five shillings will be made for each marriage or birth announcement.

No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid up.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Instructions to discontinue advertisements must be in writing.

Theatrical.

The public will bear in mind that the amateur performances of the 54th Amateurs come off on this and to-morrow evenings. The plays advertised are both sterling pieces of their kind, and were played before crowded houses in Quebec, by the same amateurs, for a succession of nights.

Donation to the Hamilton Fire Brigade.

"We have much pleasure in giving the following correspondence a place in our columns, and are glad to perceive that the practise of giving donations to the brigade by the parties who reap the benefits of their services is becoming of frequent occurrence."—*Hamilton paper.*

*** As the Hamilton Fire Brigade are now in funds, we strongly recommend them to remit to the Kingston Amateur Band the amount of the second prize of £12 10s awarded to them at the Hamilton Cattle Show. Although the band did not choose to accept this money, being honestly entitled to the first prize, that is no reason why the Fire Brigade should pocket what is not their own. Kingston charities have need of funds as well as other cities. Is there no old Kingstonian living in Hamilton who would see to this matter?

Grand Trunk Telegraph and Robert Bell.

The Line along the Prescott and Bytown Railway has been cut down by authority of Robert Bell, in consequence of the Telegraph Company declining to accept his proposal to amalgamate the Stock of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company with the Stock of the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company, in which Bell owned some $4,000—stock allotted to him by the Contractor, he having spent much time and trouble in making two long journeys to head quarters of the Telegraph Company, in endeavoring to effect that object.

The Telegraph Company erected their Line by permission of Mr. McKinnon, the then President of the Prescott and Bytown Railway Company; after which permission, the Railway Company passed a resolution of their Board, giving the Telegraph Company the right of way, on conditions of mutual accommodation usual in such cases, and authorized Robert Bell to treat with them accordingly; but Mr Bell attached to it the Consolidation of the Stock of the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph Company, which he represented would pay a dividend of 10 per cent, with the Stock of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, which the Telegraph Company declined doing, but agreed to the terms required by the Railway Company, and accordingly built their Line; but as soon as it was completed, Mr. Bell hired gangs of men to work night and day, commencing at midnight, unknown to any of the Directors, thus far seen, and had all the poles cut down in the most expeditious manner possible, with directions to have the wires also cut between every other pole. Then, to wind up, after destroying some $5,000 worth of Line, wrote one of the most malicious vindictive articles, that is false from beginning to end, in his Bytown paper, the 'Citizen,' of 24th Jan., copied into the 'British Whig' of the 25th January.—[Communicated.

Following close upon the announcement that some sixty persons perished by the burning of the steamer Georgia, at New Orleans, we have a telegraphic despatch stating that four negroes were burnt to death by the destruction of the steamboat Eagle, while on her way from Columbus to Apalachicola, on Monday. The South appears to be fast regaining her former notoriety for horrible steamboat calamities. Scarcely a week has gone by of late that has not been characterized by loss of life from the sinking, exploding or burning of vessels.

STRANGE PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTS IN RELATION TO THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. LAWRENCE.—The New Orleans *Delta* of January 27 contains the following:—Mr. Lawrence, as our readers have already been informed, disappeared on Saturday night last, and his friends, having heard nothing of him since, all join in the belief that he was murdered. The facts which we are about to relate are in relation to his disappearance, and they are indeed truly marvellous.

A lady of the highest respectability, who resides in the Fourth District, and who had for years been intimately acquainted with Mr. Lawrence, went on Sunday morning to visit her sister, who lives but a few squares from her. She had on the previous night been troubled with neuralgia, and on entering her sister's house she requested her brother-in-law—a strong believer in mesmerism—to make a few passes on her head in order to ease the pain. The brother-in-law complied with her request, and she soon passed into the mesmeric sleep. As she sometimes spoke while in that state, he asked her what she saw. She answered, with a start, that she saw two men murdering another on the levee. When asked if she knew the man who was being killed, she said that it was so dark she could not tell. A few additional passes were then made to deepen the mesmeric influence, when she said, "Oh, I see now; he's dark complexioned man. Why," she exclaimed again, "It's Mr. Lawrence. Why doesn't he shoot them? Why doesn't somebody go to help him?" and she called aloud, as if invoking aid. She then went on, in broken starts, to say,—"Ah, they've killed him! Now they are taking paper-money from him!—now they are taking gold!—there, one of them is taking his watch! Oh, they both carry him to the river, and now they throw him in! Poor Lawrence—now he's gone!"

Being still further interrogated, she described the two murderers. One, she said, was a large ugly man, with a heavy beard, and the other was a small dark man. Subsequently she traced them to a large steamship that had masts and sails, and had a great many people on board. The ship, she said, was just leaving the wharf, and the two murderers were talking together. One had Mr. Lawrence's watch in his pocket.

This, it will be remembered, was on Sunday morning, some thirty hours before any alarm was felt by Mr. Lawrence's friends concerning him. Several persons, who are in every respect above suspicion, were present when the psychological disclosures which we have just related were made. The lady herself when awakened knew nothing about what she had apparently seen and described, and the whole matter was throughout the day made the subject of many a hearty laugh. Events which have since transpired seem, however, to indicate that the psychological vision of Sunday was, alas! but too real. Mr Lawrence has not been seen or heard of, and his hat, the only vestige of him, has been found on the blood-stained levee, where the lady mesmerically described the murder to have been committed. It will also be remembered that two steamships left this port for California on Sunday morning about the time that the lady described the departure of the two murderers on the steamship. Is this one of the strange truths not dreamed of by philosophy, or the chance fancy of a dream?

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

H. C., Colbrooke, with remittance; J. A. B., Colborne, with remittance; J. C., Napanee, with remittance; A. F. D., Brockville; P. M., Norwood; F. W., Peru, Ill.; C. M. R, Toronto.

DIED,

On Thursday, the 2nd instant, at Glanford, near Hamilton, C.W., Margaret, wife of Mr. Samuel Morrison.

Jan. 21st, in Woolwich, Rev. John Weber, Minister of the Mennonite Church, aged nearly 68 years.

Jan. 22nd, at Woodhouse, Daniel McQueen, aged eighty-nine years and nine months.

GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Map or Plan of a portion of "The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," extending from Lot 23 of the Third Concession of the Township of Kingston, inclusive, to the Boundary Line between the County of Frontenac and the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, in the County of Frontenac, together with a Book of Reference relating thereto, have been examined and certified by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, (the person performing the duties formerly assigned to the Surveyor General) according to law; and that the said Commissioner did deposit copies of said Map of Plan and Book of Reference respectively in the respective offices hereinafter mentioned, as follows, viz:—In the Office of the Provincial Secretary, in the City of Quebec, and in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the said County of Frontenac, in the City of Kingston; and also that he did deliver to said Company a copy of said Map or Plan and a copy of said Book of Reference so examined and certified as aforesaid; and that the same are deposited in the Office of their Secretary in the City of Montreal.

JOHN M. GRANT,
Assistant Secretary G. T. R. Co. of Canada.
JOHN BELL,
Solicitor G. T. R. Co. of Canada,
Kingston, 16th January, 1854.

CITY HALL.
Grand Military Performances!

Under the Patronage of Lieut. Colonel W. Y. MOORE.

THE AMATEURS of H. M. 54th Regiment respectfully announce their first appearances before a Kingston Audience, on which occasion

THE BAND OF THE REGT.
Will be in attendance.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, 7th and 8th February, 1854,

Will be performed Macklin's beautiful Comedy, in two acts, entitled

Love A La Mode,

And Selby's very laughable Farce,

THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

(As performed by them with great eclat in the new Music Hall, Quebec.)

WITH OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Admission.—Front Reserved Seats 2s. 6d. Back Seats 1s. 3d.

Doors open at ½ past 7, performance will commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

Vivant Regina et Princeps.

Kingston Jan. 20, 1854. 16

JOHN MILLER & COMPANY'S
FEBRUARY SALE OF
GROCERIES & LEATHER,

WILL take place at their Warehouse, On WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb., at 1 one o'clock, when they will offer to the Trade,

Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Tobaccos, Oils, Fish, Glassware, Rubber Shoes, &c.

THE LOTS WILL BE LIBERAL.

CATALOGUE.

Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
Bbls. do. do.
Hhds. Refined Loaf,
Bbls London Crushed do.,
Hhds. Molasses, fine sweet,
Bbls. do. do.,
Boxes Fresh Ground Coffee,
Teas, say—Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, Gunpowder,
Tobaccos, (favourite brands,)
Boxes Tobaccos, (tin foil,)
Kegs Rapee Snuff,
Lundyfoot do.,
Boxes Piper,
Boxes and half boxes MR Raisins,
Kegs Lexia Raisins,
Boxes fresh Prunes,
Bales and bags Almonds,
Boxes "Glenfield" Starch,
Do "Slack'd" Satin faced Starch,
Bags pure Patna Rice,
Boxes Kingston Soap,
Do. Montreal do.,
Do. Liverpool do.,
Do. Kingston Candles,
Oils, Cod and Straw Seal,
Castor Oil,
Bags Black Pepper,
Boxes Ground Allspice and Pepper,
Boxes Ground Ginger,
Root Ginger, (bleached,)
Quinta's Table Codfish;
Bbls. Herrings,
Do. Whitefish,
Wrapping and Writing Paper,
Boxes Saleratus,
Boxes Window Glass, (assorted,)
Casks Vinegar,
Doz. Bed Cords,
Doz. Brooms,
Mushroom Ketchup,
Pickles, (Crosse & Blackwell's,)
Halter, Trace, Rope, Leading and Deep Sea Lines, Cloves, Nutmegs, Epsom Salts, Logwood, Niswood, Fustic, Black Lead, Copperas, Door Matts, Blacking, Maccaroni, Calcutta Twine, Ink, &c.
25 Boxes Axes, Tumblers and other Glassware. 30 Barrels damaged Liverpool Stoved Salt.

LEATHER.—Sole Leather, Kipp, Upper, Harness, Canadian Calfskins, French Calfskins Patent French Calf, Enamelled Seal Skins, Enamelled Horse, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives.

60 *Cases Rubber Over Shoes, viz:*
20 Cases Men's Overshoes, Boston make,
20 Do. Ladies' do. do. do.
10 Do. Men's do. Montreal make,
10 Cases Ladies' Overshoes, Montreal make,
10 Do. do. Buskins, do. do.

The Sale will commence with Leather at 1 o'clock.

R. JACKSON, Auctioneer.
Kingston, 6th Feb., 1854.

COURSE OF LECTURES
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
COMMERCIAL NEWS ROOM.

THE MANAGERS of the Kingston Commercial News Room have again the gratification of announcing that a Course of Lectures will be delivered in the Court House during the ensuing winter by the following gentlemen, viz:—

Thursday, 9th February, Rev. Mr. Gregg, of Rolleville, "Edmund Burke."
Thursday, 16th February, Rev. Mr. Burns—"Russia."
Thursday, 23rd February, Rev. Mr. Fenwick,—"Kingston, its past, present and possible future."
Thursday, 2nd March, Professor Williamson,—"Natural Resources of Canada and the real foundations of its future prosperity."
Thursday, 9th March, Rev. Mr. Burns, "Resources of the British Empire"
Thursday, 16th March, Rev. Mr. Mulkins, ——
Thursday, 23rd March, ——

Tickets for the Course 10s. each; to be had at the Book Stores of Messrs. E. W Palmer and J. Duff. Each ticket will admit one gentleman and three ladies. Young men will, in addition, be entitled to the use of the Reading Room during the Course of Lectures. Tickets for single Lectures 1s. 3d. each, to be had at the door.

Chair will be taken by the President, Colin Miller, Esq., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. precisely.

Kingston, Dec. 13th, 1853. 288

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

THE MACHINERY in Portsmouth Steam Saw Mill, consisting of 2 Engines, 4 Boilers, (5 flued) Heater, Pump, Line Shafts, Pulleys, Gauley Saws, Fixtures, etc.

Enquire first door below British Empire Hotel, Market Square, Kingston.

E. WHEELER.

Feb. 6, 1854. 30

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Kingston Post Office, 1st February 1854:—

Baily, Archd.	Johnson, Miss
Blaha, James	Lafleur, Margaret
Black, Wm.	McBallum, Miss Mary
Berlingitte, Amable	McCarty, John
Briggs Absolem	McIntyre, Archd.
Buttermore, Wm.	McGlaughlin, John
Bredshaw, Chas.	McKory, John
Brown, George	McKenzie, John L.
Brown, Margaret	McKinstry, W. J.
Brown, William	McKenzie, Alex.
Campbell, Samuel	McManus, James
Carl, Thomas	McNamara, James
Church, A. C.	May, Levi
Chanly, Mrs. Martha	Mitchell, Capt. John
Conors, Anthony	Minks, Bryon
Conore, Thomas	Mooers, George
Craig, Miss	Moore, John
Crig, Mrs.	Mooney, J. R.
Clark, William	Mosure, Lobrina
Clark, Reuben	Murphy, William
Cunningham, Martha	Munon, Miss Emma
Davis, Thomas	O'Leary, A.
Draper, Richard	O'Neil, Patrick
Donken, Miss Ann	Paver, James
Fitzsimmons, Mrs. S.	Ranken, Nancy
Foy, Bridget	Richards, Owen
Grass,