THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,
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Notice to Business Men.

The circulation of the Daily British Whig is by far the LARGEST of any daily paper published in Kingston; and presents greater advantages to Merchants, Mechanics and Artisans, as a medium of Advertising.

To Subscribers.

The large class of Subscribers, who forget or neglect their obligations to pay the small sums due for their Newspapers, are respectfully reminded that remittances can be safely and without any inconvenience sent by Post.

Terms of Advertising

Fifteen Lines and under, One Dollar for the First Insertion, and one quarter of a dollar for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding fifteen lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. Where advertisements are inserted until *forbid*, all discontinuations to be in writing.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1854.

When the *British Whig* first broached the opinion that the war which the Russians wage against the Turks was a just war, that the Turks should be driven out of Europe, and that the English and French are doing wrong to prevent so great a desideratum, then the *British Whig* stood alone. Now the sound sober sense of the public in the United States, as well as in Canada, is exercising its legitimate influence, and the *British Whig* no longer stands alone. Hear what the New York *Herald* says:—

The Turkish Question in a True Light.

We cannot too closely bear in mind the fact that all our accounts of the Turkish dispute come to us through the medium of the Western Powers of Europe, and are necessarily distorted by their fears, jealousies, desires, and hopes. Both Great Britain and France have personal and direct interests in the quarrel. The former has the route to her Eastern possessions to protect, and apprehends, moreover, not unreasonably that any extension of the dominions of Russia might jeopardise her tenure of those territories themselves. But little was said by British statesmen of the part it was incumbent on England to play in this Eastern matter, until a rumor reached London of Dost Mahommed's alliance with the Czar; and though subsequent advices have contradicted that story, the probability of some such schemes being on foot among the chiefs bordering on the British possessions in Hindostan, and the extensive military organizations which the Czar is prosecuting at Khiva, are quite enough to account for the lively sympathy which Great Britain has recently begun to feel for the fate of Turkey. France, on the other hand, has almost an equal interest with England in preventing Russia from acquiring the control of the Mediterranean. Besides these national considerations, the present ruler of France is strongly moved by personal reasons to cement as close an alliance with Great Britain as he possibly can. It is to his interest to make her foes his foes, and even to plunge into an unnecessary war provided it will secure to him and his dynasty the alliance and support of Great Britain. Again, the only continental Power from which Napoleon has anything to fear, in case of his following in the footsteps of his uncle, is Russia. If by combining with Great Britain and Turkey he can, at this early stage of his career, humble the pride and check the power of this formidable rival, he may hereafter prosecute his schemes of aggrandisement with a much brighter prospect of impunity and success. It cannot be questioned that these considerations have been the real motives of the course of conduct which the maritime Powers of Europe are now pursuing. We, if we would judge of the Eastern question aright, must dismiss from our minds the prejudice they have contrived to wrap around it, and having neither commercial nor dynastic interests at stake in the Turkish problem, must endeavor to take a clear unbiassed view of the actual principle in issue. If we do clear away the fog, and look at the matter in its naked bearing, we shall see that in reality the contest is one between progress, civilization, and religion on the one side, opposed to backwardness, barbarism, and Mahometanism on the other.

The position of Russia at the present moment is very analogous to that of Europe in the time of Charlemagne. In the time of that monarch corruption had swept away one race, one *regime*, and one era of civilization; the barbarian tribes had been the apparent, Christianity the real conqueror of the Roman empire. To that empire the Christian Church naturally succeeded. Political ties had ceased to bind men together; republicans and monarchists were alike indifferent and faithless to their doctrines: the only living principle that moved the hearts of men during the first ten centuries of the Christian era was religious zeal. Christianity steadily encroached upon Paganism in the West, until the whole of the savage invaders of Gaul and Germany became converts; then, so soon as it was firmly rooted in the prejudices of the people, the time was ripe for the final contest for the mastery of the continent, and wars between the adherents of the Christian churches and the unbelievers ensued as well in the West and South of Europe as on the confines of Asia. Whatever temporary pretexts for these wars may have aroused them at one particular period rather than another, it is very clear that they were in point of fact a struggle between the civilizing principle of Christianity on the one side, and the barbarous ethics of Paganism on the other. The enlightened philosophy of republican Rome had waged the same war against a still darker form of barbarism some centuries before, now it, in its turn, had been subdued by the yet brighter light of Christianity, and was rapidly fading from the globe. This enthronement of Christianity at Rome was its first victory. The wars which ended in the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, the Crusades, and the final victories of the Frank kings over their Pagan enemies, comprised the second struggle of our faith. The war now breaking out on the confines of Turkey is the third.

It must always be remembered that Russia is at least 1,000 years younger na a known country than the rest of Europe. One thousand years ago, it is impossible for the most erudite to say what Russia was. Our earliest accounts only date from Ruvick, Grand Duke of Novogorod in A. D. 882. About a hundred years afterwards—that is to say, two centuries after Charlemagne—Christianity seems to have penetrated the wilds of Russia; but whether there was in the present dominions of the Czar anything more permanent than a few nomad tribes, previous to the foundation of Moscow in 1156, seems exceedingly doubtful. The Tartar conquest of course swept away most of the traces of Christianity, and three centuries again passed over without advancing the cause of civilization in Russia. In 1474 the present monarchy was founded. Simultaneously with the expulsion of the Tartars in the north, the Mahometans were gaining ground upon the Greek Christians in the south; twenty years before the foundation of the Russian empire Constantinople had fallen into the hands of the Turks. Under their ruthless sway most of the subjects of the old Byzantine empire fled to Christian countries; the bulk of the members of the Greek church took refuge in Russia. A furious controversy then divided the Church in Russia, one faction demanding that the Czar be regarded as the Vicegerent of God upon earth, the other insisting on what would be called to-day the separation of Church and State. This quarrel naturally retarded the progress of Russian Christianity and civilization. At length, however, the former sect preponderated, and the fruits of Christianity began to appear. The eighteenth century saw the throne of Russia occupied successively by two of the ablest sovereigns that ever reigned—Peter and Catherine; and now in the middle of the nineteenth, the dominions of Nicholas are prosperous, thickly peopled, and amply provided for war.

There is not more of superstition in the Greek Church in Russia than there was in the Latin Church of the eighth, ninth, or tenth centuries, perhaps less. It contains the same vivifying and civilizing principle which constituted the strength of the Church of the Popes; and it is as manifestly its destiny to uproot the remains of Mahometan barbarism in Turkey as it was that of the Roman Catholics in Spain to expel the Moors, or that of Austria and Italy to destroy the Turkish fleet at the battle of Lepanto.

For their own purposes, the maritime Powers of Europe may interfere to prevent this consummation of the decrees of fate in the East, just as they would interfere to prevent the accomplishment of our destiny in Europe. But the issue of the Turkish war is one of those things concerning which no careful student of history can entertain any serious doubt. Russia, in the end, must succeed. Christianity and civilization must prevail over Mahometanism and barbarism. All the struggles of England and France may avail in prolonging the agony, but the end must be the final fate of Mosleniem, and the triumph of the Greek Church in the East.

The Czar's Reply to Napoleon.—There are several versions of the manner in which the letter of the Emperor of the French was presented to the Czar. The following communication gives some details which are not uninteresting:—

The reply of the Emperor of the French arrived at St. Petersburg on the 6th instant. M. de Castelbajac apprised Count Nesselrode that he wished to present a letter from Emperor of the French to the Czar. Although it is contrary to Russian Court etiquette to speak to the Emperor of Russia on public business after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Count Nesselrode apprised M. de Castelbajac that he might present himself at the palace, although the Emperor was suffering from the gout. M. de Castelbajac consequently delivered the letter on the afternoon of the 6th. The Czar appeared to be painfully affected on reading it. He then spoke a few words, in a low tone, in Russian, which M. de Castelbajac did not understand. He recovered his composure almost immediately, and told M. de Castelbajac that he would return an answer in a few days.

The following is from the Paris *Moniteur* of Feb. 20:—We announced yesterday that the Emperor had received a letter from St. Petersburg. In his letter to the Emperor, the Czar discusses the conditions of arrangement which had been proposed to him, and declares that he cannot enter into negotiation except upon the bases he had made known. This reply leaves no longer a chance of a pacific solution, and France must prepare herself to maintain by more efficacious means the cause to settle which the persevering efforts of diplomacy were of no avail.

In defending more energetically the rights of Turkey, the Emperor counts upon the patriotism of the country, upon the intimate alliance of England, and upon the sympathies of the governments of Germany. Those governments have also constantly declared that they desired as resolutely as we do to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and to cause to be respected the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire. No other question is engaged in the contest.

Attention is turned towards Austria, whose position calls upon her to take an active and important part. Austria has always pronounced herself with great firmness in favor of the points established in the protocol of the Conference of Vienna of the 5th December last. We place full confidence in the loyalty and chivalrous character of the young Emperor of Austria. We find, moreover, a guarantee of the dispositions of his government in his people's interests—interests which are identical with our own in the general circumstances of European policy.

France, strong in her loyal and disinterested intentions, has nothing to fear from the struggle which is preparing; she knows, moreover, that she can count upon the energy as well as upon the wisdom of the Emperor.

Russia is using every device to give the character of a Holy War to the hostilities, and the soldiers are told they are on the way to rescue Christ's sepulchre from the infidels. The Patriarch of Moscow had issued an address to the Sixth corps on leaving for the Danube, of which the following is a translation:—

"Children of the Czar, our Father, and of Russia, our Mother!—Our brothers of the army, the Czar, the country, and Christianity call upon you. The prayers of the Church and the country accompany you. Russia is again provoked by an enemy who was vanquished under Catherine II., under Alexander I., and under Nicholas I.

"Already have your brothers revived the old habit of beating him by land and by sea. If it be decreed by Providence that you are to see the enemy in front of you, recollect then that you are fighting for the most pious of Czars, for your dear country, for the holy Church, against the persecutors of Christianity, against the profaners of the holy and venerated cities which have seen the birth, the passion, and the resurrection of Christ. Now, if ever victory, glory, benediction, and eternal benediction, are due, it is to those who give their life for their faith in God, for their faith to their Czar and their country. "By faith you will gain victory."—[Heb., chap. 11, v. 13.]

"You, likewise, will conquer by faith. We bid you farewell, with our prayers and with the sym ol of our faith. Carry with you, and recollect, the warlike and victorious speech of the Czar-Prophet David. "Salvation and glory is in God."—[Psalm xli.]"

Domestic Items.

A robbery was perpetrated on Sunday night in the Farmers' Home Hotel, in Toronto. Mr. Cradock, the proprietor of the house, had $125 in his pocket when he retired to bed. When he rose on Monday morning he found that his bed-room had been entered by some daring fellow and his pockets rifled of their contents. Enquiries were made forthwith, and a man in the house stated that he had found $25 on a chest, which sum was given to Mr. Cradock. The balance is still missing, and, although information was speedily given to the Police, no clue has yet been discovered likely to lead to the apprehension of the depredator.

Perth and Kingston Road.—The Corporation of Kingston are working with a right-good will in urging forward this necessary public improvement. Alderman McDonell, its pioneer and zealous advocate throughout, appears to be indefatigable in his exertions—ably assisted as he is, by Councillor Murdoch, and other members of the City Council. The almost unanimous vote of this body for the increased amount of Stock, shows that they duly appreciate its advantages to their city. We fully concur in the views expressed by our contemporary, the *Courier*, that it would be expedient to have, at least, a portion of the Road *planked*, instead of *macadamized*; and we would make this suggestion to the parties in charge of it.—Although Plank Roads are not considered to be as durable as macadamized, they are much more easily made, and are pleasanter to travel on. Where they have been constructed in this neighborhood, they have been found to give a great deal of satisfaction.

We have understood that a deputation from Kingston is expected in town, to bring the matter publicly before the people in this vicinity. In anticipation of their visit we would invite the attention of our public men to an inspection of the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act. By a late amendment, the privileges previously conferred by it on County and City Municipalities for the purpose of raising loans has been extended to those of *towns*, and we are not sure but townships also. If so, we think that the Town Council of Perth and other Councils interested should co-operate with Kingston, and have the matter finally disposed of. If the road is once in operation through from Perth, there is no doubt but that its revenues will be sufficient to obliterate the principal and interest of its cost in due time.—*Perth Courier.*

Revenue of Nova Scotia.—From a statement laid before the Nova Scotia Legislature by the Hon. Financial Secretary, we learn that the revenue of that Province for the past year amounted to the sum of £125,000, which is an increase of £15,000 on the previous year.

Michigan Liquor Law.—The eight Judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan are equally divided respecting the constitutionality of the prohibitory liquor law of that State. One of the Judges who held to the unconstitutionality of the law was called away, and the others by a vote of 4 to 3, declared in favor of its unconstitutionality.

The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have changed the day for marking the Festival of their Patron Saint, on account of the 17th inst. falling on Friday; which being a day of abstinence, it was agreed upon to célebrate the anniversary on Easter Tuesday.

Railroad Intelligence.

The Thorold and Port Dalhousie Railroad is to go on. The Town Council of St. Catharines have resolved to ask Parliament for permission to pass a bye-law, granting £25,000 in aid of the road. The "Constitutional" says that contracts will be immediately let, and, it is confidently expected that the section between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines will be in perfect running order by midsummer, when we will have a boat in connection second to none on the Lake for speed, comfort and every requisite necessary to ensure this route, over all others, the best, cheapest, and quickest, between Toronto and Buffalo!"

We believe there is no longer any doubt that an agreement was made in Montreal, between Messrs. Morrison and Rutherford, acting for the Northern Railway Company, and Messrs. Hincks and Ross, on the part of the Grand Trunk, to amalgamate the two roads. It is said that the details have not been settled, because there must be a reference to parties in England, and an examination of the Northern line by the Grand Trunk surveyor, before they can even be discussed, but it is decided that if there is no disagreement about them, the union will take place.

We learn by telegraph that a tremendous land slide occurred near Dundas, on Wednesday night; which carried away a portion of the Great Western Railway. A large number of laborers were employed all day yesterday in repairing the damage.

Brown and Armenton Railroad.—We have authority to state that a perfect understanding now exists between this company and Mr. Sykes—to construct and equip the road within three years.

Brown and Prescott Railroad.—This road will be completed during the present summer. Mr. Bell, the Secretary is now in the United States making arrangements for the balance of the materials.

Communication with Canada.—The London *Globe* says, next season Canada will have three lines of ocean steamers running between British ports and Quebec and Montreal. First, there is the Canadian Steam Navigation Company's line already established; next, Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co., British ship owners, are to place a line of first-class screw steamers between Glasgow and Liverpool and Quebec, consisting of vessels of 2,000 tons and 400 horse-power each. Then the Canada Ocean Steamship Navigation Company is to place two steamers of from 1,7000 to 2,000 tons each on the same route. This Company's stock is all subscribed.—These latter two companies will establish independent lines, without any bounties from the Government.

James Saunders, Marshall of the Hibernian Society, New York, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment in the penitentiary for having participated in the riot in the Ninth Ward on the 4th of July.

The American Government has refused to grant any appropriation of the public land for the Ship Canal around the Falls of Niagara, which disposes of the question for the present at least.

Villainous Outrage.—The Detroit Tribune records a bold attempt which was made to carry off a lady, a few evenings since. It says the young lady in question is the daughter of one of our most respectable citizens, and it is well that the scamp for his own sake did not make himself known. The parents had retired to bed, leaving a young gentleman and their daughter in the parlor. After a short conversation, the young man rose to leave and the young lady accompanied him to the door. After bidding each other good night, he departed for his residence, while she fastened the door for the night. She had secured the bolt, and was returning to the parlor, when she heard faint raps at the door. Supposing that the gentleman had forgotten something, and had returned, she opened the door. Standing upon the steps was a man, taller than the one who had just left, with a white handkerchief tied ove his face. Thinking it to be her brother, she laughed and spoke his name. But as she received no answer, she concluded it was a cousin, who is fond of joking, and accordingly pronounced his name. Still she received no response. Upon which she asked him to come in, still beleving it to be one of her relations, and received an answer that he did not wish to come in. The voice sounded familiar, yet she could not recollect the person, and she advanced to pull the handkerchief from his face. At this moment the villain grasped her by the throat to prevent her screaming, and tried to pull her out from the door. She grasped at the door handle first, then the casing and saved herself. Taking his hand from her throat to assist in getting her hand off the door, the brute allowed her to scream for help, when the scoundrel fled. When the father came to her she was lyng insensible in the door-way. No clue has yet been received as to who is the author of this outrage. Hanging is too good for such men.

Punishment of drunkards in Sweden.—The laws against drunkenness are executed with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is found drunk, is punished for the first offence, by a fine of three dollars, six dollars for the second offence and for every subsequent one the fine is much increased. The delinquent is besides deprived of the right of voting at elections, and disqualified to be a representative of the people. Further more, he is publicly exposed in the Parish Church the Sunday following the offence. For the fifth offence he is confined six months in the house of correction at hard labor.

If he is again guilty of drunkenness he is punished by twelve months hard labor in the house of correction.

If the offence was committed in public,—that is at an auction, a fair, &c.,—the fine and punishment are doubled. If the delinquent appears drunk in church, the punishment is still more severe.

Any person convicted of having excited another to drunkenness, is punished by a fine of three dollars; and if the person so made drunk is a minor, the fine is doubled. The drunkard occupying any public office is dismissed from his place. He who dies in a state of drunkenness is buried without the prayers of the Church, in a separate place. It is forbidden to sell strong drinks to students, apprentices and soldiers.

Whoever is found drunk in the streets, or causing, or making a noise in a tavern, is imprisoned until sober and fined. One half of all fines goes to the prosecutors, and the other half to the poor.

The drunkard who is unable to pay the fine remains in prison until some one pays it for him, or he shall work in the prison to an amount equal to the fine. This Law is read publicly twice a year, and innkeepers are obliged under a heavy penalty, to have a copy put up in each room of their houses.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has committed the sentence of death passed on F. X. Julien, for the murder of his father-in-law Dion. He will be sent to the Penitentiary for life.

Tennyson's Luck.—Alfred Tennyson's Miller's Daughter, published in his second volume in 1853, is said to have so charmed the Queen as to have secured for its author the pension which he now enjoys.

We are sorry to see the *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto, in a cleverly written article headed "The Gibbet and the Death bed," giving way to the maudlin cant of the day, against Capital Punishment, as anti-Christian. We recommend our clever, and well meaning cotemporary to apply for information to the authorities of his church; and he will be told that Christianity does authorise Capital Punishment—that the laws of God award it—that society has the right to inflict it—that the Catholic Church, has sanctioned it; and that therefore to denounce Capital Punishment as Anti-Christian, is to condemn the Catholic Church, as faithless to her Divine Spouse.

The Music Hall.

Kingston has long wanted a Large Hall for the purpose of giving Concerts, delivering Lectures, holding Public Meetings, Soirees and Balls, and otherwise using, making such a place useful. The Court House is inconvenient and expensive; and the City Hall is utterly useless, in consequence of the great reverberation. We are happy to say, that the matter is now under serious consideration, and a Meeting of persons interested is called for Thursday next at the British American Hotel.

Township of Pittsburgh.

On Saturday last and again yesterday, the Township Council met and deliberated on the passage of a By Law to take £7,500 Stock in the Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company. After mature consideration, such a By-Law was passed as will, it is expected, meet with the approbation of the Rate Payers.

Mr. K. McKenzie's Lecture Concluded.

The conclusion of Mr. Kenneth McKenzie's Lecture on the Turks and Russians, will be given in the Court House, on Wednesday (to-morrow) evening.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

MMarch 10th.—John Fred. Foster Amery, Esq., Q. A. and P. D. S., Peterboro'; G. H. Symes, Quebec; James Lowe, Whitby, Thomas Hendry, New York; Capt. Wallace, Port Hope, W. H. Swetman, Adolphustown, Thomas Wilson.

March 11th.—Peter Gow, Alex. Gow, Niagara; William Jones, Whitby; H. Arnold England; Morris Bond, New York, John James Foster, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Braidburn, Albany.

Kingston Market Prices.

Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour per cwt	0	22	6	...	0	25	0
Oats per bush	0	1	8	...	0	1	9
Barley do	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Rye do	0	2	9	...	0	3	3
Peas do	0	4	0	...	0	4	6
Potatoes per bag	0	4	0	...	0	5	0
Parsnips do	0	1	6	...	0	1	9
Turnips do	0	0	6	...	0	1	6
Carrots do	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
Onions do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Butter per lb	0	0	9	...	0	0	10
Beef per cwt	0	17	6	...	0	25	0
Pork per do	0	15	0	...	0	22	6
Ham & Bacon per lb	0	0	5	...	0	0	7½
Mutton per lb	0	0	3	...	0	0	4
Veal per do	0	0	0	...	0	0	4
Cheese per lb	0	0	4	...	0	0	5
Eggs per doz	0	0	0	...	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Geese each	0	1	3	...	0	2	9
Fowls per pair	0	1	3	...	0	1	9
Ducks per do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Apples per bush	0	2	6	...	0	4	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	3	...	0	2	6
Codfish per lb	0	0	4	...	0	0	5
Hay per ton	3	15	0	...	5	0	0
Timothy Seed bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Clover Seed per bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potashes per 3bl	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Wood per cord	0	11	3	...	0	12	6

*** When an article is not quoted, none is coming to market.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

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

IMPORTS.

March 11th.

Per Hitchcock's Express—16 kegs oysters, 1 case, A. N. Fowler, 1 lot felts, Clark Wright, 12 boiler plates, John Fraser.

Per sleighs, Cape Vincent, 1 plough, John Murray, 255 bushels oats, Baron de Longueuil.

March 13th.

Per sleighs, Cape Vincent, 2 loads furniture, R. P. Gotham, 20 bags clover seed, T. J. Angel, 3 cases steel, Owners, 14 kegs oysters, H Dumtie, 2 packages, James Stewart, 1 demijohn camphine, R. Munro.

Died.

On February, the 25th ult., Margaret, wife of Mr. W. Wilkinson, of the "Waterloo House," Guelph.

At Boucherville, on the 5th inst., Margaret Stevens, wife of Mr. John Moore, late of Montreal, aged 38 years.

At Berthier, district of Montreal, on the 23rd ult., of consumption after a painful illness of 18 months, borne with patience and resignation, Lady Sophia de Grandpre, granddaughter of L. Sieur de Grandpré, granddaughter of the late Hon. A. Earl de Grandpre, Captain Mil., Co. Seignior of Ile-du-Pads, and beloved wife of Mr. L. Jouet, at the age of 30 years.

On the 23rd February, Mary wife of the Rev. Samuel Porter, Presbyterian Minister, Township of Clarke.

TO LET.

The House & Lot with Improvements,

OCCUPIED by Mrs. Willard, on Earl Street, and possession given on the First day of May next, and now ensuing.

—ALSO,—

FOR SALE.

The House, Lot and Premises

On Princess Street, occupied by Mr. Milo and others, and possession given on the First day of May next, now ensuing.

For Price and Terms apply to
GEORGE OKILL STUART,
Proprietor.
Kingston, 13th March, '54. 31-61

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice the Eastern Mails will close daily, (Saturdays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon.

The Western Mails will close at 9 A. M. daily.

The United States Mails will close daily (Saturdays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.
Post Office, Kingston,
8th March, 1854. 61

YOUNG PRINTERS.

IN consequence of the Rebellion among the Journeyman Printers of Kingston, young hands in villages round about would find good Newspaper employment by wending their way hither.

☞ Good pay and constant employment.

Kingston, March 13, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Papers, Magazines, &c., received at the Commercial News Room during the past year, as well as those to be received during the present year, will be sold by Auction at the News Room on Wednesday Evening next, 15th instant, at 7 o'clock.

Among the papers received are the following:—

The London Times, Illustrated News and Punch, Liverpool, European Times, Glasgow Citizen, Manchester Guardian, Limerick Chronicle and United Service Gazette, Blackwood's Magazine; The Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster and North British Reviews, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine Anglo American do.; New York Albion, Chambers' Journal, &c., &c.

Kingston, 13th March, 1854.

NOTICE.

United Counties of
Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.
To Wit:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of General Quarter Sessions and County Court in and for the said United Counties, will be holden at the Court House, in Kingston, on Tuesday the Fourth day of April, 1854, at the hour of twelve of the clock of the forenoon, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others in anywise concerned, are required to take notice.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff.
United Counties Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.
Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
13th day of March, 1854. 61

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company, will be held at the residence of the Subscriber, on Friday the 17th inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

O. S. GILDERSLEEVE,
Manager.
Kingston, March 11th, 1854. 61

MUSIC HALL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of persons interested in the erection forthwith of a Music Hall or Lyceum in the City of Kingston, will take place on Thursday next, March 16th inst., at the British American Hotel, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

March 14th 1854. 61

STILL GREATER
REDUCTION.
FOR TWO WEEKS, AT
HAINES, FORSTER & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

THE SHOP will be closed on Saturday the 11th, to remark the remainder of the Stock, to clear off the whole, a still greater sacrifice will be made.

Selling Off

WILL RE-COMMENCE ON MONDAY 13TH MARCH,
When the whole of the

SUMMER GOODS

Will be brought forward, including a splendid lot of

PARASOLS.

Straw Bonnets, Muslin and Barage Dresses, Ladies' Dress Caps, &c.

THE PARTNERSHIP WILL BE DISSOLVED,
And the affairs closed up immediately, for

CASH ONLY.

Selling will commence each day, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and close at 6 in the evening, to allow time for preparing for next day's Sale.

A few Bales of Cotton Yarn (Anderson's) less than they can be imported for.

Kingston, March 6, 1854. 59

Kingston and Perth Road.

TENDERS will be received till 12 o'clock on Thursday the 16th March, at the office of the undersigned, from persons willing to contract for the

BUILDING OF A BRIDGE

over Loboro Lake. Plan and Specifications may be seen on and after Saturday.

ROBERT L. INNES.
Engineer K. & P. Road.
Kingston, March 9, 1854. 58

NOTICE.

THE Stock-Book of the KINGSTON, PITTSBURGH AND GANANOQUE ROAD COMPANY is now open at the office of the undersigned, in the Court House, by whom subscriptions will be received.

W. FERGUSON.
Kingston, March 9, 1854.

Harper's for March.

JOHN DUFF has received Harper's Magazine for March.

March 4, 1854.

NEW PIANO FORTES.

JUST received, a new supply of Grow and Christopher's (New York) Piano Fortes. These are now as much sought after as Chickering's or Dunham's, and are equal in every respect to those made in either of these Establishments.

A. W. MURDOCH.
Kingston, 13th March, 1854. 60

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

FOR Sale at the Music Store of the Subscriber, a small Church Organ—lately used in St. James' Church.

Apply to Sheriff Corbett, at the Court House, or to

A. W. MURDOCH,
Kingston, 13th March, 1854. 60

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Bills of Exchange, for small or large sums, on the following Banks:—

Overend, Gurney & Co., London.
Union Bank of London.
National Bank, Scotland.
Bank of Ireland and all its Branches.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Jr.,
Princess Street.
Kingston, March 13, 1854. 60

WANTED, a Stout Lad, to take charge of Horses and make himself generally useful. Apply at the Custom House.

Kingston, 13th March, 1854. 60

GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital One Million Sterling.

ALL PAID UP.

THE undersigned is prepared to effect Insurances for this Company on very advantageous terms.

Losses paid promptly, immediately on satisfactory proof of claim, without reference to the Home Office.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Jr.,
Agent, Princess Street.
Kingston, March 13, 1853. 60

THE SINCLAIR CHILDREN

THESE popular little artistes will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Kingston and vicinity, at

THE CITY HALL,

on Tuesday Evening, March 14, in a variety of Songs, Duetts, Dances, Comicalities, &c., &c., including a Burlesque Tragic Opera, in which a King is represented by a child eight years old; and a General in all his pomposity. It must be seen to be appreciated—entitled BOMBASTES FURIOSO. Also the highly colored and musical Burletta of WHY DON'T SHE MARRY? with PAT DONEHUE'S TRAVELS TO AMERICA, and IRISH JIG.—The whole to conclude with the side-splitting farce of JEREMIAH BACKSTICH.

Tickets of admission 1s. 3d. Reserved seats 2s. 6d. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

March 11th, 1854.

Feltings for Covering Steam Boilers, &c., for Sale.

THESE unrivalled Feltings, (Cuthbert's Patent) manufactured by the Boiler Felting Works in the City of New York, now universally in use, are offered at reduced prices.

The above are furnished in large sheets, say 45 feet long by 6 feet wide, or any other size required; if dimensions of Boilers or surfaces to be covered are given, sheets will be forwarded in suitable sizes to cover the same.

These Feltings consist of Hair Felting of any required thickness, also of Hair Felting with Woolen Felting attached on the outside, being a substitute for canvass, but answering a better purpose. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing

THOMAS CUTHBERT, Agent,
64 Courtland Street, New York.
March, 1854. 53-1m

SECOND HAND PIANAFORTE
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on moderate terms, one of Stoddart's (London) "Cottage" Pianafortes, Six and three-quarter Octaves. Second hand. Apply to

A. W. MURDOCH,
Kingston, 7th February, 1854. 30

JOHN MILLER & CO'S
MARCH SALE OF
GROCERIES & LEATHER,

WILL take place at their Warehouse, on THURSDAY, 16th March, 1854, when they will offer to the Trade a general Stock of

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

THE LOTS WILL BE LIBERAL, AND NOT WITHDRAWN.

CATALOGUE,

Hhds. and bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
Hhds. Molasses, fine sweet,
25 boxes fresh ground Coffee,
Teas, say—Hysons, Young Hysons Twankays, Gunpowder, Souchong, &c.
Boxes Tobaccos; boxes cut do., in tin foil,
Kegs Snuff,
6 tins Lundy Foot do.,
Boxes Pipes,
Boxes and kegs Raisins,
Boxes fine Prunes,
Bales and bags Almonds,
Boxes Glenfield and Powdered Starch,
Bags pure Patna Rice,
50 boxes Windsor, Almond and Rose Soap,
Kingston and Sperm Candles,
100 bbls. Oils—Cod, Winter Bleached, Whale, Tanners', and Seal.
Castor Oil, bags Pepper, bags Allspice,
Boxes ground Pepper and Allspice,
Matts Cassia, boxes ground Ginger,
Bags Root Ginger—bleached,
Quintals Cod Fish,
White Fish, bbls. Herrings,
Boxes Saleratus, boxes Window Glass,
Casks Vinegar, bbls. Whiting,
Bed Cords, Coils Cordage.

Halter, Leading, Trace, Deep Sea Line and Fish Lines, Cloves, Nutmegs, Epsom Salts, Logwood, Extract of Logwood, Nicwood, Fustic, Blacklead, Copperas, Door Matts, Blacking, Maccaroni, Calcutta Twine, Ink.

25 Boxes Axes—"Ross,"
Tumblers and Stowed Salt.

—LEATHER:—

Sides Sole Leather, Doz. Kip do., sides Upper do., sides Harness do., doz. Canadian Calf Skins, doz. Enamelled Seal Skins, doz. Shoe Thread, Doz. Shoe Knives.

The Sale will commence with Leather, at ONE o'clock.

JACKSON, Auctioneer.
Kingston March 3, 1854. 53

AUCTION SALE

OF TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, Tobaccos, Coffees, Spices, Fish, Wines, Oils, Liquors, and General Groceries, at the Stores of HUGH FRASER, Ontario Street, on WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1854.

CATALOGUE.

300 Half-chests Fine Fresh Teas, in Young Hysons, Twankays, Hysons, Souchongs, Congous, Pekoes, &c., &c.
130 Boxes prime Honey Dew Tobaccos, 5's and 8's.
25 Boxes extra fine Tobacco in ½ lb. lumps.
30 Pockets finest Java Coffee.
35 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
50 Bbls. do do do
10 Puncheons Molasses
40 Cwt prime table Codfish.
80 Boxes Magdalane Herrings.
60 Do Fresh MR Raisins.
250 Jars Crope & Blackwell's & Coleman's Mustard
300 Reams assorted Wrapping Paper from 6 to 30 lbs
200 Gross Matches,
75 Reams Pott and Post Paper.
80 Dozen Patent Pails.
50 Do Corn Brooms,
40 Boxes Clothes Pins.
75 Do T D and Carved Pipes.
100 Gross Anderson's Cut Tobacco.
25 Cases Dunlop's Blacking in tins.
40 Boxes Belmont and Sperm Candles.
45 Do Castile and Fancy Soaps.
46 Do pure Oswego Starch.
60 Do Button Blue.
50 Do Vancleek Saleratus.
25 Bags Patna Rice,
10 Do Double sifted Pepper.
5 Do Allspice,
30 Boxes Window Glass.
25 Bbls. Elephant, Pale, Seal and Cod Oils.
10 Cases Olive Oil.
7 Do Castor Oil.
20 Boxes Vermicelli.
7 Bbls S S Almonds.
5 brls Government Chocolate.
5 Cases Madras Indigo, (in lots.)
10 Bbls Logwood.

ALSO,

Root and Ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Carroway Seeds, Corks, Sal Soda, Alum, Epsom Salts, Whiting, Chalk, Bath Brick, Pepper Sauce, Stoughton Bitters, Black Lead, Snuff, Cassia, Bottle Mustard, Ropes, Slates Twines, Paints, Putty, &c., &c.

AND,

30 Hhds. and Quarter Casks Port and Sherry Wines,
25 Baskets very superior Champagne.
30 Bls. best Bourdeaux Vinegar.

Sale at One o'clock punctually.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, March, 4, 1854.

Erie and Ontario Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Niagara.

Chartered by Act of Parliament.—Capital £100,000.

WALTER H. DICKSON, *President.*

DIRECTORS.

Andrew Dickson, Alex. R. Christie.
Jos. A. Woodruff, John Powell,
Gilbert McMicken, John Ross,
John Simpson, Lawrence W. Mercer.

ALL CLAIMS on this Company will be settled with the usual promptitude at this Agency.

WM. GR