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FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

LOST between Colonel Young's and the Grove Inn, a MARTIN FUR VICTORINE, lined with brown satin. Any person leaving the above at Mr. Parker's Druggist, shall receive five dollars reward.

Kingston, Nov. 9th, 1854. 264

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Deor."

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1854.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED

R. C., New York; P. M., Mill Haven; P. M., Radlton.

*** Persons telegraphing the "British Whig" on business are requested to use the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company.

The Seat of Government—All Bosh!

The good folks of this good city have been in a little furor of excitement touching the Seat of Government Question, in consequence of a Call of the House for the 7th inst.; but when the matter came up for discussion, as it did on Tuesday last, Sir Allan Macnab thought the present mode of perambulation worked well, in which opinion Mr. Hincks coincided.—Mr Henry Smith was of a contrary notion. A long debate ensued, the result not yet known, but by all appearances the thing will end in smoke.

No news yet of the Steamer due at Halifax.

Kingston Fall Assizes.

McKeever vs. George.

An action on a promissory note for £104. The defendant pleaded that he did not make the note. Patrick Hyland was called, who proved the signature of defendant.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of note and interest, £106. O'Reilly for plaintiff—Kingsmill for defendant.

Schuyler Shibley vs. Miller.

Another action on a promissory note for £186. The defendant pleaded set off, and also denied the making of the note.

Verdict for the plaintiff for amount of note and interest, £192 10s. O'Reilly for plaintiff—Mowatt for defendant.

Henry Shibley vs. Miller.

An action for amount due on Mortgage, being the third instalment, due and payable in June last.

Verdict for plaintiff, £203. O'Reilly for plaintiff—Mowatt for defendant.

Debtor vs Chartens.

This case was the only slander case brought the present Assizes. The words complained of were—"Debtor, you have sworn to a lie, and I can prove it." The plaintiff was restricted to the simple words as spoken, without giving in evidence the particular matter which he was charged with swearing to, and which he alleged was an aggravation of the offence. Mr. O'Reilly objected to the plaintiff travelling out of the record; there was no inducement laid, and therefore any conversation leading to the words as alleged in the declaration, could not be given in evidence. The learned Judge ruled with Mr. O'Reilly. A non-suit was afterwards moved, on the ground that the words spoken were not actionable per se. The defendant obtained leave to move in term, or in arrest of judgment if he wished.—The Judge gave it as his opinion also, that the words were not actionable as laid in the declaration.

Verdict for the plaintiff, £8. Davy and Draper for plaintiff—O'Reilly for defendant.

Stevenson et al vs. Clark.

Promissory note for £130 made by the defendant. The defendent pleaded payment and set off.

Verdict for the plaintiff, £132. O'Reilly for plaintiff—Davy for defendant.

W. H. Myers vs. J. Counter.

The plaintiff claimed a balance of an account of £600, which he alleged was due from the defendant. The matter was left to arbitration, and a verdict taken subject to award for the amount of plaintiff's claim.

O'Reilly for plaintiff—Wallbridge and Mowatt for defendant.

Platt vs. McFaul.

The plaintiff is a Broker, doing business in New York; the defendant, a Merchant, residing in Wellington, Prince Edward District. The action arose out of a breach of an agreement made by the defendant, wherein he agreed to deliver, for 3s. 11d. per bushel, from 1000 to 1500 bushels of peas, at the port of Oswego, on or before the fifteenth day of November last. The plaintiff claimed some £150 damages, and put Mr. McAlister, a Clerk of Mr. James Morton's, in the witness box to prove the market price of peas in Oswego on the fifteenth of November, which he proved at $1,50; also, evidence was taken of the price of peas in New York on that day. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff was to pay for the peas in advance, say three days previous to the time named in the agreement, at the Agency to the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston; that he called on the morning of that day and found that the plaintiff had no funds at the Bank; it came out in evidence, though, that the plaintiff deposited at the credit of McFaul that afternoon the price of the peas.

Mr. O'Reilly addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, which had a greater effect in lessening the damages than defendant's witnesses. The Jury gave a verdict for plaintiff and £55.

Kirkpatrick and Wallbridge for plaintiff—O'Reilly and FitzGerald for defendant.

Ferris vs the Municipality of Kingston.

The defendants refused to pay the plaintiff's account, amounting to £85, being the value of a side walk from Waterloo towards Kingston, on the ground that they did not employ him, and that a Corporation were not bound or liable under a contract, unless it was under seal.—The court ruled with defendants, but the plaintiff refused to accept a non-suit, because the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench (in which Court the action was brought) had ruled differently. It seems the Court of Common Pleas, the Court to which Mr. Justice Richards belongs, hold one way, and the Court of Queen's Bench the other.

Verdict for plaintiff, £85. O'Reilly and McMichael for plaintiff—Henderson for defendants.

Browne et al. vs. Howell.

Action on several promissory notes, amounting to £600. Case undefended. The Jury gave a verdict for the amount and interest.

The Royal Insurance Company.

In reference to this company whose advertisement appears in this day's paper we copy the following remarks from the London *Reporter*;—

We have little more to say with respect to the "Royal Institution," which, from its very commencement, we have held up as one of the brightest and most successful instances of legitimate enterprise in this most important walk of life, and which, let us add, owes very much—almost all its success—to the unwearied industry, the unmatchable energy, the sleepless and dauntless determination of Mr. Percy M. Dove, and the host of intelligent agents who have given their adhesion to the company, and laboured to promote its success with all their might. Let us not, however, forget the fame acquired by the company, by the association with it, of some of the greatest "merchant princes" of Liverpool and elsewhere. That gentleman, in responding to a cordial vote of thanks awarded him at the lately held annual meeting, said (with genuine and most creditable enthusiasm)—"It is no small matter of congratulation and thankfulness to me that I hold the office of Manager in a company which, after only nine years of successful struggle, has arrived at a revenue exceeding (with the exception of two or perhaps three others) any of the largest London fire offices—some of them established for more than a century. (Applause.) The amount of premiums this year will, I except, exceed £120,000. It is equally a subject of congratulation and surprise that, as yet, not one year of the company's operations has been unattended with profit, and hitherto, with the exception of a slight variation in the actual amount of success, far slighter than fire insurance would have led us to expect, no adverse period has to be recorded in our history." A dividend, fairly and truly earned, was declared equal to £10 per cent, upon the paid-up capital—no wonder, then, that the shares on which £2 originally paid are selling for £4—equal to £100 per cent,—and this, too, in nine years, be it borne in mind!

Mr Wm. Craig is the Kingston Agent.

The Late Accident on the Great Western Railway.

PRESENTMENT ON THE GRAND JURY.

CHATHAM, Saturday, October 4.

The following is the substance of the Presentment of the Grand Jury to Chief Justice Macaulay, delivered this afternoon:—

The Jurors having bestowed great care and attention on the melancholy circumstances which occurred at Baptiste Creek, about 15 miles west of Chatham, on Friday, October 27, at about half-past 5 in the morning, resulting from a collision between the mail express train going west, and a gravel or ballast train, and which involved a great sacrifice of human life, and leaving others wounded and mutilated consider that from the unusually dense fog which then prevailed, common prudence on the part of the Conductor of the gravel train should have restrained him from venturing out of the siding until daylight, and correct information should have been obtained by the Conductor or the Engineer respecting the express train being unavoidably delayed between London and Chatham.

The Jury further present that the great blame is attachable to the Conductor and Engineer for venturing out in distinct violation of the rules laid down by the Great Western Railway for the guidance of the officer and employed! Had these rules and regulations been obeyed the accident would not have happened.

The Jury also present that D. W. Twitchell, the conductor, and J. Kettlewell, the Engineer of the locomotive *St. Lawrence*, employed at the gravel pit, are guilty of manslaughter, they having, by reason of wilful negligence, caused the death of J. P. Bolfish and Nathaniel Oakes, and about fifty others.

They also present an opinion, that the gravel train should be allowed to use the main track at night that proper watchmen should be appointed, as far as practicable, to keep the line clear, and to give timely warning to conductors of gravel trains, if there is an impediment or hindrance on the road.

In accordance with this presentment, the Lord Chief Justice Macaulay issued bench warrants for the apprehension of Twitchell and Kettlewell; the latter was actually apprehended and loged in gaol, bail for his appearance being issued.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Chatham, Saturday, 10 P. M.

The second Coroner's Jury being empanelled for renewing the enquiry into the manner by which Nathaniel Oaks and others met with their death on Friday, October 27th, assembled at the freight house of the Chatham Station this morning at 8 o'clock. The Jury being sworn proceeded to Indian Creek, about two miles distant, where the unfortunate deceased persons were interred, which is a cemetery set apart for this purpose in perpetuity.—Here one of the bodies being disenterred and viewed by the Jury room and were occupied the whole of the day in examining witnesses and reading the depositions taken before the Coroner in the previous inquest. Nothing new, however, was elicited, the former examination having been sufficiently ample to afford the necessary information on all points connected with the fatal accident, and to the general system of management of the road. At 6 P. M., the Jury retired to consider the verdict, and to the time (8. 50) of the express leaving Chatham, the verdict had not been returned.

By Telegraph.—The Jury, at 10, P. M., agreed upon a verdict of manslaughter against Twitchell, the conductor of the gravel train, and in the second degree against Kettlewell, the engine driver, censuring the Great Western Railway Company for not having a watchman in their employment stationed at the gravel siding, instead of one employed by the gravel conductor.

The Clergy Reserves Bill.

It would really appear by the abuse received from the ultra radical prints, that the Ministers are doing all in their power to render the blow to the Protestant Church as light as possible. The Quebec Chronicle thus talks:—

Wednesday evening had been entirely devoted to the discussion of amendments to the Clergy Reserve Bill, proposed by various members, in the shape of instructions to the committee of the whole. The House rose at half past one in the morning, *on the motion of Sir Allan McNab*, while an amendment proposed by Mr. Langton and seconded by Mr. Smith of Northumberland was under consideration—and it was expressly understood that the debate should be resumed when the Orders were called on the following day. Before the house met yesterday, it was well understood that Mr. Langton's motion was likely to press heavy on the ministry; and this will be understood when we explain that if carried it would have *prohibited all commutation with churches*, and have defeated any attempt on the part of the Government to give a large sum of money into the hands of any ecclesiastical body. It is true that nearly the same motion was made by Mr. Brown and rejected, on a previous evening; but even then it was supported by a large vote from Upper Canada and it was now reproduced by two supporters of the Government (who had previously opposed it) backed, it was rumored, by nearly all the liberal supporters of the coalition government from Upper Canada.

The position was rather an awkward one for the ministry—but it must be met. And it was met in a very extraordinary manner. The House assembled at ten minutes after three o'clock, and as usual proceeded to receive petitions and transact other routine business—which, it so happened, was unusualy light. The consequence was that the list of motions was reached fifteen minutes after the house assembled. Few members were as yet in their seats—only those who had routine business to transact—the notice list being rarely reached before 4 o'clock. Her Majesty's ministers saw that advantage in a moment and greedily grasped at it. Mr. Langton was not in his place to have his motion put—Mr. Dorion, Mr. Powell and Mr. Galt, were not in their places to propose the motions of which they had given notice—the moment was auspicious for a *coup*. The Attorney General, McDonald, moved that the notice be all passed over and the orders of the day called. The deed was done. Mr. Attorney General McDonald moved again that the order for going into Committee on the Reserve Bill be read. It was read Mr. Speaker left the chair—the House went into Committee—and at one stroke Mr. Langton's amendment was swept away with all its embarrassments!

As the Committee rose a number of members who had been in the Committee Rooms and Library, rushed into the House, having heard of what was proceeding. Mr. Langton and Mr. Brown denounced the trick that had been imposed on the House, and Sir Allan McNab was forced to shield himself by the declaration that he was not in the House when the thing was done. The feeling created amongst members was not advantagous to the ministry; a few such transactions would take from them the little confidence yet reposed in them.

Fall Assizes at Toronto.

Nov. 3rd 1854.

SENTENCES.

Jeremiah Leavy, larceny—2 calendar months in jail.

John Reid, attempted larceny—1 month in jail.

Jeremiah Webb, larceny, habit and repute—two years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

John Sommerville, obstructing Northern Railway—four calendar months in jail, with hard labor.

Helen Healy, perjury—2 years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Patrick Gilfoyle, perjury—two years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Christopher Koch, larceny—two years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Charlotte Brown, larceny—three months in jail.

W. H. Brown, assault—four calendar months in jail.

Patrick Maher, assault—three months hard labor in jail.

George D. Green, larceny, aggravated—two years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

John Lively, larceny—two years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Samuel Davis, assault—fine of £1 5s.

John Smith Carver, larceny—habit and repute—five years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

John Smith Carver, (same prisoner) sheep stealing—aggravated by previous sentence,—commuted to seven years in the Penitentiary—ten years imprisonment, hard labor, in the Provincial Penitentiary. This sentence to commence at the expiry of the first sentence—fifteen years in all.

John King, sheep stealing—three years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

George Brown Weir, second conviction,—three years in the Provincial Penitentiary—to commence at the expiration of the first sentence.

George Danby, sheep stealing, aggravated by previous conviction—seven years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

John Nelson, sheep stealing—three years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Hugh McTamany, larceny, aggravated—three years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

William Edward Reid, (same charge)—three years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Hugh McTamany—second conviction—two years hard labor, to commence at the end of first sentence.

John Bressian, assault with intent to murder. This was one of the three who assaulted Henry F. Smith, a colored man, while he was going to chapel on Monday night 26th ult—the principal perpetrators of the deed having unfortunately been admitted on bail during the sitting of the Court, and made their escape. Bresian, being an accomplice, was convicted by the jury on the first count of the indictment—assault with intent to murder.

The Judge addressed the prisoner, said, the sentence of the Court, if pronounced against you, would be that of death. I have no other alternative; it does not rest with me. I regret exceedingly to be called up on to say a single word to you. Therefore we abstain from passing sentence, and simply on the present occasion record—judgment of death.

Martin Richard Kehoe—Murder.

The Judge addressed the Prisoner, said,—You have been convicted of murder.—What have you to say, why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced?

Prisoner—I declare my innocence before that God in whose presence I stand. I know nothing at all of the crime which lies against me. What the medical men have testified to here is not true. I call upon God Almighty to have mercy upon me, for I protest my innocence.

The Judge said—The Jury have convicted you upon undeniable testimony. If I had the least doubt about the correctness of the conclusion the Jury arrived at, I would feel it my duty to make a representation to Executive Government, but I feel no kind of doubt about your guilt myself. The sentence of the Court is, that you now be removed hence to the common gaol of these counties and there be confined until Monday the 4th day of December, and that on that day you be removed from thence and be hanged by the neck until you be dead—and may God have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner before leaving the dock, said, I call God to witness that I am innocent of the charge—you have to appear before that God as well as I, and you will there see that I have spoken the truth. These may be the the last words I may have to say to your Loreship.

Patrick Farley, James Purcell, Thomas Hagan, Reynold McMullen, Patrick Grainey—conspiracy, £5 each, and in default be committed to gaol.

Joanna Paul, James Watson, Rebecca Blunt, Julia Bonna, Maria Kelley, discharged.

Mr. Hagarty here stated that the foreman of the Grand Jury had a statement to submit. It seems that one of the tailors—not one of the five—said to him, this is all your doings, I will remember you for it. He gave the name as Mr. Costello.

Mr. Ward, having been put upon oath, stated that Costello touched him upon the hand while sitting in the Grand Jury box, and beckoned to him as if he wanted to say something. He (Mr. Ward) leant over the box, and Costello said—your name is Ward. He (Mr. Ward) answered in the affirmative. Costello then said, this is all your (Ward's) doing—I will remember you for it.

A warrant was granted for the apprehension of Mr. Costello.

The Plague in London.

It would appear from the following extract from the Boston Advertiser that the great plague has again broke out in London, after a lapse of a century and a half:

We copy the following extract from the Home Journal, in relation to this fearful scourge of the human race which at various periods of the world's history has swept like the besom of destruction over the cities of the Old world. The Journal vouches for the credibility of its correspondent, but the news is so terrible that we hope it will be found exaggerated.

"One hundred and fifty years since, more or less, the infection of the plague was brought to this city from Alexandria, in a chest of clothes. Half of London perished with this fearful contagion. The bodies were carried out and buried in deep pits in those fields which lie under Argyle street and its immediate neighbourhood. This plague, it is said, has now been ploughed up by the spade, and has begun to ravage London. Impossible as this may seem, the surgeons and physicians say positively that London is not suffering much from the cholera; that it is a contagious disease which has broken out in this neighbourhood, and that it is rapidly spreading.

It would appear that in cutting a sewer through Argyle street, it was carried rather deeper than ordinary, and that bones of the old victims of this fearful disease were turned up by the workmen, many of whom were taken ill and died suddenly.—Children, also, who had come, played with these bones, sickened and perished! Moreover, it was noticed that those who came in contact with either workmen or children sickened and died in most cases within a few hours. The disease increased.—Clever physicians said that it was decidedly not the cholera. The disease now spreads rapidly, and in a week from the time at which it broke out, it had completely ravaged the streets in Soho and its immediate vicinity; at the present moment, Poland street, Argyle street, and others are closed against all passers. Half the shops in Regent street are shut up;—The remainder are rapidly closing. At two o'clock in the day scarcely a dozen persons may be met with in the great throughfare. In those streets which the disease is most speedily depopulating the dead bodies are placed in the open air, immediately that life has departed from them, so great is the fear of contagion. I have seen in two instances, half a dozen of bodies being carried off in black sacks, like bales of goods, for burial. You will easily judge how great a fright this has created. Everybody who is able to do so has fled. London, generally at this time just emptying, is now half depopulated. Three days since, William Vincent Wallace ran away. He is not a man easily frightened. Ask him and he will corroborate what I have told you as he must now be in New York. Buisness is at a complete stand still. Nothing doing. Amusements for the time being have completely closed.

Physicians say that this is undoubtdly the Plague. The symptoms occasionally vary from those which are reported to have accompanied it when, in the reign of Charles II., it swept off one half of London. No medical means have as yet availed to stop it. It is propagated by contagion, and is singularly speedy in its effects—surpassing even the speed with which the cholera, on its first appearance, slew its victims."

Secretary's Office.

Quebec, 4th November, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint William Foster Coffin, of Montreal, Esquire, and Matthew Crooks Cameron, of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister, &c., Commissioners to examine into and report upon the causes of and circumstances attending the recent fearful collision on the Great Western Railway, and also to inquire into and report upon the origin of all previous accidents or detentions on the said line of Railway, which may have been attended by personal injury or loss of life.

Quebec, 4th November, 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Knight, and the Hon. William Cayley, to be Government Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, in the room of the Hon. James Morris and the Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly, resigned.

Bureau of Agriculture.

Quebec, 3rd November, 1854.

Patents of Invention.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of fourteen years from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz:

Robert E. Stephens, of the Town of Sydenham in the County of Grey, Gentleman, for "An improved Bedstead,"—(dated 20th October, 1854.)

John H. Gates, of the Township of Barton, in the County of Wentworth, Mineralogist, for "A Central Discharge Water Wheel"—(dated 28th October, 1854.)

Henry Charles Lindo, of the City of Quebec, Chemist, for "A new and useful process for depriving hides and skins of the hair, wool, fur or bristles, preparatory to being tanned"—(dated 23rd October, 1854.)

New York, Nov. 7.

A gang of Irish attacked a police corps and disarmed them of their clubs, and in the melee one or two officers were badly beaten.

General News.

Two Girls Eloped with Indians.—The Columbus Fact state, that recently a band of Indians gave performances in Somerset, Ohio, and that two girls, sisters, were so captivated with the "dance and the whoop" of these Sons of Nature, that they asked permission to accompany them, which being gallantly granted, they proceeded as far as Putnam, where they were overtaken by the mother of the girls, a spry widow, who called on the police to aid her in recovering her "wild-going" daughters. But alas for woman's resistance to love's appeals when pressed in that eloquence, and those signs of natural affection and simplicity with which these native sons of the forest could bring to bear! After a little "talk" and a private interview with the chiefs, the mother discharged the police, and made a third "willing heart" to follow the Indian "men" to their western camp.—

Frightful Accident on the Rock Island Railroad

THIRTY OR FORTY PASSENGERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3, 1854.

The passenger train for Rock Island, which left Chicago at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, met with a most frightful accident, from the breaking of an axletree of the engine, when near the Minoka station—the result, it is said, of running over a horse upon the track. The engine and a portion of all of the cars were thrown from the track with great violence, breaking the ribs of the engineer, and killing or wounding and scalding from thirty to forty first class passengers.

The citizens of Joliet promptly rendered all the assistance in their power to the wounded.

Physicians who were present report that at least ten or twelve of the scalded will die within twenty four hours.

"Dead Heads"—Editors have wrongfully enjoyed the unenviable reputation of constituting the great mass of Railroad "Dead Heads." From an investigation into the subject, it appears that editors consituted but 1-99th part of this class on the New York and Erie Railroad; and of the 8474 free tickets given out on the N. Y. and N. Haven Railroad, only 75 were given to editors.

The Case of Dr. Graham.—A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans says:

The friends of Dr. Graham here have received the assurance from New York that Gov. Seymour has promised positively to pardon him, so that though sentenced to the state prison, he will be released before entering the prison doors.

As Mr Bayard Taylor is soon to lecture in Kingston, we copy from the *Pilot*, the following:—

Mr Bayard Taylor's Lectures.—This accomplished author and lecturer addressed large audiences at Odd Fellow's Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. On Wednesday he lectured on Japan, which has been, to a recent period, a sealed volume to the enquirer. On Thursday he lectured on the Arabs, whose country he traversed on his way to India, and to-night he will lecture upon India itself, a subject of great interest to the dessendants of the people who conquered it. As the lecture to-night will be the last delivered in Montreal, we hope the attendance will be worthy of the lecturer and of the subject.

The Siege of Sebastopol.—The Allied forces in the Crimea had, at last accounts, regularly laid siege to the great stronghold of Sebastopol. The garrison is not, however, entirely cut off from succor from without, and it is doubtful whether the allies will be victorious within the short time named by the English papers. Lord Raglan is reported to have said that the fortress could not hold out over four days after a fire was opened upon it; but we doubt very much that Lord Raglan ever said any such thing. There is abundant reason to believe that the Russians will defend themselves with desperate courage; and it will not astonish us should the capture of Sebastopol require weeks instead of days, after the first fire of Allied batteries. Still, it will not be creditable to the Allies should the siege be prolonged.

The capture of Sebastopol will involve a fearful loss of life on the part of the Allies; cholera, and other diseases, are committing great havoc; and it is melancholy to contemplate that, of the many thousands of brave men, in the prime and vigor of their lives, whom France and England have sent to the East, but a comparatively small number will ever return to their homes and friends.

Quebec, Nov. 7.

The 16th Regiment has arrived in the troop ship *Resistance* from Bermuda.

Archdeacon Bethune is here to oppose the Clergy Reserves bill.

New York, Nov. 7.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 21st ult., arrived at this port this morning, bringing 36 passengers. Her dates are the same as those received by the *Arabia*.

The *Herald* this morning intimates that the late conference at Ostend, was solely in regard to our relations with Spain, and that Consul McRae, who arrived out last week from Paris, was the bearer of dispatches conveying the recommendation of Messrs Buchanan, Mason and Soule that the U. S Government should declare in effect that our safety demanded, and our interests required that Cuba should be purchased or taken at once. Mr. McRae is now in Washington, and the matter is said to be now under deliberation by the Cabinet.

Max Ballin, a wine merchant of some standing in New York, and who has been on trial for selling Champaign with counterfeit labels, was sentenced yesterday to 60 days imprisonment, in the city prison.

Boston, Nov. 7.

The schooner Lilly Dale, which arrived at St. Johns, October 25th, reports having picked up one of the life boats of the Arctic, about 50 miles south of Cape Breale, and thought they saw another in the distance.

New York, Nov. 7—10 P. M.

The election passed off quietly in this city; no disturbance of any consequence took place—tickets very much split up. In Williamsburg however, a serious affray occurred; a party of Irishmen armed with barrel staves took possession of one of the polls. In the melee one man was shot dead, and two others severely, if not fatally injured.

From the city, we have as yet little else than rumors; but they all show that the "Know Nothings" have made a clean sweep. Two or three townships in Westchester Co., give a majority for the Ullmann ticket.

Albany, November 6

Governor Seymour immediately on reading the charge in the Tribune, this morning, that he had promised to pardon Dr. Graham, convicted of the manslaughter of Col. Loring, has authorized the Albany Atlas to pronounce the story entirely and unqualifiedly false.

Boston, Nov 7—10 P. M.

The 4th emigration party for Kansas left this P. M., numbering 55 men and a few women and children. Accessions were expected at Worcester, Springfield, and other points.

DOMESTIC.

A Fast Couple.—A large double fisted, masculine appearing woman arrived at this place from Kingston, Canada West, on Friday the 22nd ultimo. On Saturday she fell in with a shoemaker of this place—was courted, won and married, (the ceremony being performed by I. G. Stillwell, Esq.) Sunday the parties went on a spree, quarrelled and fought. Monday the dissatisfied groom, sought the esquire and demanded a divorce, but was informed that his request could not be complied with. He returned to his spouse and made up the family jar, and continued to live with her through Tuesday. On Wednesday a soldier arrived here from Kingston and claimed the new made bride as his property, he having taken her for better or for worse, previously to the above recorded transaction. Our shoemaker was of course obliged to surrender his claim, and on Thursday the soldier and his truant wife returned to their home in Kingston. Thus it will be seen our shoemaker has passed through all the stages of matrimonial trials in the brief space of five days, and is now a grass widower. Verily this is a fast age.—[*Ogdensburgh Sentinel.*

ROBBERY AT PORT ROBINSON AND MURDER OF A CONSTABLE.

St. Catharines, C. W., Nov. 3.

Late last night, a robbery was committed in Port Robinson, Canada West, and information having been given to a Constable, he started instantly on the track of the thieves. Finding themselves hotly pursued, one of the robbers turned and shot the Constable through the heart, killing him instantly.

Failure of E. G. Merrick.—The Oswego Times says the reported suspension of Mr. E. G. Merrick, at French Creek, has formed the topic of conversation for some days in commercial circles. Having been extensively connected with the commerce of the Lake trade, Mr. Merrick had won by his enterprise and upright life an unusual degree of public confidence, and a high character for integrity and commercial skill. He is the largest vessel owner upon the whole chain of lakes, and has been for many years extensively engaged in the Canadian timber trade. Most of his vessels have been employed the present season in this trade which is reported to have turned out bad, and the return of a large amount of bills from England drawn against timber shipped from Quebec, is reported to be the immediate cause that has compelled Mr. Merrick to suspend.

A revolting murder was committed in the Township of Monro, a few days since, a farmer named Gilbraith having killed his wife. For some time they had lived together on unhappy terms, and he was frequently in the habit of beating her. On the day in question, he beat her very severely, soon after she was confined, and in twelve hours death ended her sufferings. An inquest was held on the body. She presented a horrible appearance having wounds, bruises and marks of extreme violence on all parts of her person. Her husband was addicted to drinking, and, it is said, was drunk when he beat her last. He is now in gaol in Barrie, having been committed on Sunday. The child to which she gave birth is still living.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of disease, climate and old age, in Preserving and Restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Head-ache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exhales the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it.—Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
E. W. PALMER,
259 Wholesale Agent, Kingston.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills

Are fast superseding all other remedies for liver complaint, sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our own city. In such certificates the public must have confidence:

New York, August 30, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache, or dyspepsia.

MARY HILL, Fifth Avenue.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills purportion to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

259 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, Ag ent.

The attention of our readers is called to Professor Holloway's Advertisement in another part of our columns. The World wide renown of his Pills and Ointment is too well known to require much comment from us; but they are, without doubt, the most efficacious remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Many of our readers have derived immense benefit from using the Pills in cases of bile, and general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and no cuntaneous disease can resist the curative powers of the Ointment, the effect it has on the human frame is certainly astonishing.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling imitations of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of the country.—[Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill. 259

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair is well known to be without a Rival on this Continent.—Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivaled Hair Restorative, and their doom been sealed, while Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady that can effect the hair but is cured by this incomparable preparation. It is invaluable, and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair. It is now patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. It is now in extensive sale throughout Europe.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE. Converts Red or Gray Hair into a beautiful Brown or Brown, the moment it is applied. Intense, the hair without staining the skin, and leaves it soft and glossy, without injuring its texture—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving Cream. Renders that usually unpleasant operation a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebeiona. Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the best article for Beautifying the Complexion.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of

J. W. BOGLE,
277 Washington Street, Boston.

And by all the Druggists and Perfumers in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

Aug. 1854.

IMPORTS.

November 6th.

Str. Star, Cape Vincent—1 package, Conway; 1 package, Baker & Co.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh—1 package and H. Martin; 8 pieces iron, 3,000 plugs, O. Genderauld.

Str. William, Oak Point—6 cords wood, W. Miller.

Str. Mayflower, Ogdensburgh—1 case, Browne & Harty; 2 cases, and Waddell; 1 box, 1 chest, 6 cases, bedstead, J. Hitchcock.

Str. Bay State, Oswego—1 barrel pork, Sill; 7 bundles, 7 boxes, 15 boxes, 10, 35 half chests tea, owners; 1 box sugar, W. H. Martin; 1 box plug tobacco, Baxter; 50 barrels apples, E. Malloy; 1 box, S. McLaren.

Str. Star, Cape Vincent—1 barrel, 2 kegs, 2 cans, 1 keg, A. Caton; 1 cask, Hay; 6 boxes fruit, T. O. Bell; 1 box, E. W. Palmer 1 barrel, Austin & Co.; 6 boxes, 2 bundles, 1 forge, Delaney & Rowes; 2 boxes, Martin; 200 boxes herringe, 44 chests tea, M. Rourke; 34 chests tea, J. Murphy; 14 boxes, 3 kegs, R. Oakley; 2 hhds. sugar, 2 boxes soap, 2 tierces, 5 barrels molasses, D. Sullivan; 1 type, J. Creighton; 1 package, D. McIntyre; 1 package, Clark Wright; 1 package, H. McSwish; 1 package, Taft; 1 box cigars, A. Copeland.

EXPORTS.

November 7th.

Str. Wave, Port Ontario—9 kegs blasting powder, 15 anchors, 233 plates iron, 3 bundles hoop iron, 24 crates earthenware, Craig Concord, Cleveland—191 bars iron, 20 bundles sheet iron.

Arrivals at British American Hotel.

Nov. 6th—Mr. Boulder, Bellevue; Mr. Son and Daughter, Magnetic; J. E. Walker, Hope; F. B. Carpenter, Pittsburgh; N. W. Bytown, Mrs. Cameron, Pittsburgh; Mr. Toronto; J. Delhaven and two sisters, Toronto; Mr. G. W. Bakers, Wellington.

Nov. 7th—Mr. Stubbs, London; P. Hunter, Montreal; J. Gordon, Markham; F. M. Quick, Toronto; W. D. Matthew, Montreal; E. H. Bakers, Toronto; T. Rae, Hamilton; G. H. Norton, New York; C. Wilkins, Carrying Place; W. J. Catemore, Toronto; Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Walton, Miss Walton, Carrying Place; D. Campbell, Colborne.

Nov. 8th—G. Chamberlain, Ottawa; J. Brown, Montreal; J. S. Webb, New York; E. Pickton; W. Hobbs, Jr., Montreal; J. M. Roland; Mrs. and Miss Pifford, New York.

DIED.

In Betowin, on the 29th ult., John Ross, Esq., aged 50 years.

In Montreal, on the 1st instant, Malcolm Macaulay.

At Auburn, N. Y., of consumption, John Hardy, third son of Mr. George Hardy, Watchmaker, Kingston, C. W.

In Toronto, the 24th ult., Margaret, wife of John Boyd, Esq.

On the 20th ult., Mary the wife of Thomas Pinckney, Centre Road, Township of Toronto, aged 29 years.

On the 29th ultimo, at London, C. W., Henry Dalton, in the 51st year of his age.

John A. Torrey, Esq., J. P., and Land Agent, for the River St. John, in Canada East and its tributaries on Tuesday at Fredericton, N. B., in the 30th year of his age.

GEORGE W. ANDREWS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES great pleasure in acquainting to his friends, the gentry and public generally, that he has removed his establishment to

No. 23, Princess Street,

North side, three doors west of Wellington Street, where he has more convenient and greater facilities to carry on his rapidly increasing business.

Having always on hand an extensive Stock of the best description of FALL Goods and employing none but the best workmen, he can confidently assert that he will furnish as good a garment as any other respectable Tailor in the country.

An excellent supply of Furnishing Goods—Gaiters, Caps, &c, &c.—Gentlemen's, Barristers' and Students' Gowns, Regimental Uniforms, Ladies' Riding Habits; Youths' Dresses, and Children's Tunics.

G. W. ANDREWS,
Merchant Tailor,
Princess Street.

Kingston, 9th Nov., 1854.

FARM FOR SALE
IN
FREDERICKSBURGH

LOT No. 11 in the First Concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, containing, by admeasurement, 200 Acres, is offered at private sale.

The Farm is beautifully situated on the Bay of Quinte, a few miles above Bath, has a large Frame Dwelling House, Barn, and other Out-Houses conveniently located on the premises; has been under cultivation for a number of years, has a small orchard of fruit trees in a flourishing condition, and is possessed of many facilities and conveniences for the practical farmer.

The Farm will be offered upon advantageous terms to purchasers as private property until Tuesday, the 28th of November next, when, if not previously sold, it will be offered at Public Auction, in the Village of Bath.

For Title, assured and possession given on payment or exchange of papers, and further particulars apply to

PETER DAVY, Esq., Bath,
JOHN W. DAVY,
On the premises, or
SIDNEY D. MILLER, Esq.,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dated, October, 1854.

JUST Received and for Sale by the Subscriber—2 Barrels Sperm Oil, 10