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 cutaneous disease can resist the curative powers of the Ointment, the effect it has on the human frame is certainly astonishing.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1854.

Kingston Fall Assizes.

THE QUEEN VS. GEORGE AND WILLIAM DEMOREST—ARSON.

The prisoners were indicted for burning three barns, the property of John, Robert and William Martin, of the Township of Richmond, in the month of August last A number of mysterious fires occurred in the neighborhood—no less than five barns were consumed within the short period of a month, and the dwelling house of John and Robert Martin was set fire to on several occasions, and in eight or ten different places at one time. The prisoners, who own a farm adjoining the Martins, were the parties on whom suspicion rested, owing to threats which they frequently made to injure the Martins, and the fact of there being a feud of long standing between the families, which existed for over twenty-five years. Watches were constantly kept on the barns during the night time, nevertheless the barns were burned. The night previous to the burning of John Martin's barn, two men sat up all night watching it, and left for home about day light; an hour after, the barn was in flames. The Crown endeavored to make out that the fires must have been caused by some combustible matter, which acted in the nature of a slow match, being placed in the barn during the day time; and as the prisoner, George Demorest, was frequently speaking of the nature and property of Phosphorus, the Jury were asked to come to the conclusion that the fire must have originated in this way. A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution, to fix if possible the guilt of the prisoners. A person of the name of Germain, formerly a Clerk in the Druggist Store of Mr. Heath, of this city, swore that George Demorest, several years ago, called at Mr. Heath's Drug Store and made enquiries of him relative to the properties of Phosphorus, and desired to know if it could not be used as a slow match in firing buildings. Germain's evidence pointed strongly against George Demorest; but upon the cross examination of witness by Mr. O'Reilly, who handled him without gloves, he completely broke down. He stated that he never saw George Demorest before the time he called at the drug store, and only once since, and that after he was charged with the burning of the Martin's barns; and when examined as to the properties of Phosphorus, he displayed complete ignorance of the nature of the combustible. It also came out in evidence that the Martin's house and barns were insured in the Western Assurance Company previous to the fire.

The prisoners called several of the leading and most influential gentlemen residing in Napanee, who spoke in the highest terms of their character; and Mr. O'Reilly, in an able and clever speech to the Jury, wrongly insinuated that the Martins, themselves might, after all, be the parties who were implicated in the burnings, in order to obtain the insurance money.

The Jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned into Court with a verdict of—Not Guilty.

Kirkpatrick and Wallbridge for the Crown—O'Reilly, Draper and Davy for Defence.

"The Synod."

TORONTO, November 4th. 1854.

At length the worst is o'er—the dreaded deed is done—a constitution has been framed for the guidance in coming time of that branch of the Church of Christ, known at present, and properly designated by the style and title of "The United Church of England and Ireland in Canada." In a *stormy* season the noble ship is launched indeed, her sails wide-spread, but assurance strong, and confidence unwavering is ours, that by favoring gales, she will fleetly and prosperously be borne to her destined haven.

Within were fears—without were portents of ensuing difficulty and danger. It was not known—it could not be foretold what elements of discord and distraction might be suddenly developed; after what manner men even though Christians unused to the grave discussion of questions of high import in a deliberative assembly, might deport themselves, how far their being previously unfamiliar with general governmental modes of action might operate in the production of views; in the utterances of feelings remote from those which serve to bind men in amity and concord. But our fears were in vain—the signs in the heavens dreaded by some, hoped by others to presage a difficult, if not also a troublous period failed of realization—and so the business was proceeded with, with small exception as it *should* be by men of minds long subjected to the processes of cultivation of hearts, more or less chastened and subjugated by the divine teachings and influences of Christianity.

It was well and wisely said by the Church's earthly Chief, that the youngest Son, then present, might in after years look back with deep satisfaction, with exulting joy, that he had been permitted by a gracious God to share in that day's work; that work which though he himself might see it not, for long with us he looked not to stay, yet trusted, yea prayed, should prove the base solid and sufficient for that structure of prosperous fortune, which so her sons prove faithful, would in the generations to come be doubted not, be the Church's portion, despite the combinations and stratagems of foes to harrass and destroy her. And so as we write we feel for ourselves, we feel that it will be found an epoch in the brief history of our lives unto which with almost unmingled pleasure we shall turn as we pass from point to point in one mortal course.

Apart from the weighty matters laid before us for our consideration and resolve, there was much gratification yielded to the Christian heart by receiving the warm grasp of brethren in the common faith from posts remote from ours; for it made us feel—and as in life we have journeyed onward we have been taught the great worth and comfort of the feeling, that we are not *alone*—that though it may peradventure have fallen to our lot to be placed in a station painful from its loveliness—that though we often unto ourselves do seem as if left single-handed in the light, with none to cheer and aid—yet that we are indeed not *alone*—that the like end is sought—like obstacles encountered—like troubles borne as those which come upon ourselves.

The details of the business of the Session have been well and clearly given by the Press, that instrument so potent for human weal or woe. Its servants found, as we should have sorrowed, *had they not* ready access to all our doings, and why should they not? We had no secret measures to concoct—nothing that we feared should be patent to all mankind. Our work was in itself a good one—our object a high and holy one—and well we knew that it could be attained save by like means—nor had we wish it should be—wherefore then should not all know what we wished? when our wish was but to benefit our fellows and what we did? When the just character of our deeds could be by none denied, wherefore indeed? cried all save one—himself a Layman.

Our organization is termed a Synod—we are glad—for according to high authority a Synod existeth only under an Episcopal form of Government—whereas a convention may be under any form of Church discipline. We do wish that the like was formed—by division of the Diocese—and consecration of a Bishop now at Kingston.

MINIMUS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec Nov. 7.

Last night the debate went for some time on the Seignorial Tenure bill, after which the amendment of Mr Dorion of Montreal, declaring that the tenure ought at once to be abolished, was lost Yeas 38, nays 71. Several clauses of the bill were passed.

Mr Holton wanted to have the bank charter amendment bill read a second time *pro-forma*.

The government said the consideration of the bill should take place in committee, but Mr Mackenzie made objection to call those bills out of order, and spoke against time, so Mr Holton's proposal was dropped.

To night the call of the House was made, and a question of the seat of government was taken up.

Mr Patrick moved that some fixed seat be settled on, and the alternating system stopped.

Sir Allen McNab opposed the resolution. He thought the present system had been productive of good results, and ought not to be abandoned for the present.

Mr Sol. Gen. Smith said this was an open question, and strongly dissented from the views of Sir Allen McNab, contending that nothing was more unexpedient than ambulatory parliaments.

Mr J. S. Macdonald took the same view, and showed that the present system caused an enormous expense.

Mr Hincks defended the present system.

Mr Brown thought there ought to be a fixed site, but contended that the question should not be decided until Toronto had her share of the perambulating system for the next four years. He put an amendment to that effect.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Young—To incorporate the Lying-in Hospital, Montreal.

Mr A. Morrison—To incorporate the International Mining Company.

Mr. Dorion—For securing the independence of the Legislature.

The following addresses were carried:

Mr Hartman—For a return of the members committed to jail within the last ten years.

Mr Bureau—For certain information in relation to the Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R. Company.

On motion of Mr Ferres the petition complaining of the conduct of Mr. Maguire was orded to be printed.

The consideration of some election petitions was taken up and continued till report leaves.

The Clergy Reserves Bill.

Quebec. Nov. 3.

The Clergy Reserves Bill is likely to prove a *Pandora's Box* to the Ministry yet.—Scarcely a shake does it receive that a half a dozen evils and difficulties, do not make their appearance. Yesterday, it was discussed from the opening of the House till 12 o'clock at night, and hardly a move was made that was not beset with embarrassments to most of the Upper Canada sections of the Government. Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, first laid it down as a principle that the incumbents must be provided for. He quoted the British Act to show, first, that all legislation must be based upon this provision for the Clergymen of the Churches of England and Scotland; and secondly, that the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists, were also quasi incumbents, being contemplated in the last Imperial Act as persons claiming on the ground of disseminating Christian Knowledge. And whilst laying this foundation for secularization, he also said, that the surplus should be at once distributed among the Municipalities, and should continue to be distributed from year to year, as it arose. Now this, in practice, may really amount to very little. For, in the first place, the life interest of the present incumbents of the Churches of England and Scotland, cannot amount to less than six hundred and fifty thousand pounds: and this, if commutation is really contemplated, must be kept on hand to effect it; or if commutation be unaccomplishable, it must be kept on hand, or a very large portion of it, for many years; and the whole of it for a considerable time, as a necessary security to, as well as a fund for, the annual payment of the incumbents.—So that, if the incumbents commute, more I believe, than the entire sum accumulated—estimated at between £400,000 and £500,000—will have to be paid to them; and if they do not, it will have to be kept on hand to pay them their periodical incumbencies.

Mr. Brown proposed, in amendment to the Ministerial Bill, that the incumbents should be paid out of the consolidated revenue, and that the whole reserve funds on hand, and to arise from property to be sold, should pass into that revenue. But Mr. McDonald, the Attorney General, argued from the Imperial Statutes—and I believe he was right—that Parliament here had not the power to transfer the security the incumbents now have upon the reserve property, to the Province. That is to say, if the Province should recklessly engage in public works, or otherwise injure or destroy its credit, the incumbents would have but poor security for their pay; and with a view to avoiding such contingency, the Imperial Act does not authorise any interference with the securities they possess. In other words, whatever is done with the Reserves, their lien upon them—unless they themselves give it up—cannot be disturbed by the Canadian Parliament. Thus it will be seen, that whilst the incumbents exist, a large fund must be kept up for their satisfaction. And if they commute, a larger sum than is now paid, will have to be paid to them.

And this of course only extends to the Churches of England and Scotland. As for the Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics—who were put in the same boat together by the Attorney General West, for, I should fancy, some comical purpose or other—they neither deserve, nor should receive one shilling of this money. For, perhaps the basest feature connected with the whole spoilation would be the giving to them what they have not the manliness to filch.

I think, from all appearances, the Bill will pass as it is, the executive government reserving the power to commute with the incumbents of the Churches of England and Scotland. As to the commutation being affected before the Bill passes, that, I think, will be out of the question, if the Churches were even willing to do it.

The manifesto of the Anglican Bishop of Toronto is not likely to produce any effect on the vote upon the Clergy Reserves bill. One night has been spent on a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill. All the amendments offered were rejected by overwhelming majorities; but there will be two or three nights' more discussion before the bill will pass through committee. This and the Seignorial Tenures bill are to be carried pari passu. The latter bill differs, in some particulars, from any measure of the kind ever previously proposed. The bill of 1852-3 proposed to allow the Seigniors to continue to concede the lands; the present proposes to convert them into crown lands. Commissioners are to be appointed to value the Saignorial dues; and the Seignior is to receive, in free and common socage, a portion of the lands in compensation for his rights in the whole. The Seignior is no longer to have exclusive control of all the streams on the Seignorial lands; his right of venality—to compel the censitaires to grind at the hand-mill—is to be limited, and subject to forfeiture for non-fulfillment of certain specified conditions The rentes are to be reduced to two sous per arpent—that is, the censitaires are to pay that amount and no more. It is held to be the established rate, which never ought to have been exceeded; but where seven or eight times as much has been charged, it is nevertheless to be allowed—the difference between what the censitaire is to pay and what the Seignior is to receive is to be made up, partly out of certain excise and other local revenues, and partly out of the consolidated fund—Upper Canada receiving a like amount to that taken from the latter source for local purposes. Mutation fines are to be abolished. The bill passed a second reading without opposition.

WAR ITEMS.

Sickness in the British Fleet before the Battle of Alma.

Sept. 20th.

A most extraordinary occurence, which deserves censure, took place yesterday.—Signal was made from the Emperor for all ships to send their sick on board the Kangaroo. In the course of the day the last named ship was surrounded by hundreds of boats laden with sick men, and the vessel was speedily crowded to suffocation. Before evening she had about 1,500 invalids in all stages of suffering on board. The scene is described as appalling—in fact, too frightful for the details to be dwelt upon. When the time for sailing arrived the Kangaroo hoisted the signal in reply to orders to proceed: "It is a dangerous experiment." The Emperor then signalled—"What do you mean?" The reply was—"The ship was unmanageable." All the day she was lying with the signal up—"Send boats to assistance," and at last orders were given to transfer some of her melancholy freight to other vessels also proceeding to Constantinople. Many deaths occurred on board—many miserable scenes took place, but there is, alas! no use in describing them. It is clear, however, that neither afloat nor on shore is the medical staff nearly sufficient. I myself saw men dying on the beach, on the line of march, and in bivouac, without any medical assistance, and this within hail of a fleet of 500 sail, and within sight of head quarters! We want more surgeons, both in the fleet and in the army. Often—too often—medical aid cannot be had at all; and it frequently comes too late.

LONDON, Friday Oct. 20, 1854.

The English press unanimously believe that Sebastopol must fall in a few days; but my last advices from Constantinople are somewhat gloomy. The Turks, well aware that the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken against the advice of all the Admirals and Generals, with the exception of Marshal St. Arnaud and Sir E. Lyons, entertain strong doubts about the success of the siege. According to a plan of the fortress, circulated at Constantinople, the south side of the town is defended not only by a wall, but likewise by eight Martello towers with twenty cannons and two mortars each; the siege must, therefore be conducted with all the necessary delay in order to be successful, while the army corps of General Osten-Sacken in Bessarabia, relieved in Odessa by the Moldo-Wallachian army of Prince Gorchakoff is on the march toward the Crimea, and, according to Vienna dispatches, has arrived at Perekop. The allies will therefore soon have to face the reinforced enemy while exposed to sallies from the fortresses of the place. In view of such difficulties, it is said in Constantinople that Canrobert has expressed the opinion that it is safer not to delay the operations by a regular siege of the Martello towers, but to batter a breach in the wall which connects them, and, marching into the town under the fire of the towers, to destroy the fleet and attack the towers afterward from both sides cutting off their communication with the town and with the great forts on the water's edge.

The Turks in Constantinople are all the more excited about the final result of the expedition, as they fear that Austria may, in case of a defeat in the Crimea, side with the Czar, and together with his Bessarabian army, invade Turkey, destroy the enfeebled army of Omar Pasha, and march straight against the capital. I need not say that an apprehension is devoid of foundation since Austria cannot risk perpetrating an open act of treachery. She will remain neutral; she will favor the stronger; she will maintain herself in the Principalities; but she will not go to war, either with the English and French, or with the Russians. Lord Redcliffe seems likewise uneasy about the proceedings in the Crimea, since he was the great promoter of the scheme, the success of which is still very questionable.

In Asia the defeats of the Turks, though strategically unimportant, have weakened the prestige of the central power of the Sultan, and robbery and anarchy begin to show themselves everywhere. Greek freebooters infest the neighborhood of Smyrna, & Turkish robbers disturb the highlands of Armenia. Several French officers are said to have been murdered on their way to the Turkish army, and the army itself is demoralized by the frequent changes of commanders—Schamyl, seeing that he is not supported by the Turks, has abandoned the plain, laden with booty, and retreated into his mountain fastnesses of Daghestan without having attacked the city of Tiflis.

Against such gloomy accounts from Constantinople we have more hopeful advices in the English papers. It seems that the map circulated at constantinople does not show the real state of the fortifications of Sebastopol, but the plan.

THE VICTORY AT ALMA—COLT'S REVOLVERS.—Private intelligence of the deadly effects produced by his weapons is said to have reached Col. Colt by electric telegraph. We hope shortly to be able to lay some of the details of the exploits of our officers in passing the Katcha; and at other points, before our readers. An officer of the 33d regiment is said to have rivalled the exploits of Amadis with a brace of these weapons. Those who remember the death of Burke, who shot down five of his assailants on landing, will not be surprised at this. When, too, it is remembered that Colt's holster pistols are effective at 400 yards, it may be imagined how much the fact of nearly every officer, both commissioned and non-commissioned, in our regiments in the Crimea, being armed with these pistols, must have contributed to the defeat of the Russians, whatever advantage they held, both from position and intrenchments.

Magnificent work of the French.

The French had to scale the sides of steep ravines covered with dense masses of infantry, supported by clouds of skirmishers; they had to clamber up rocky steeps defended by swarms of sharpshooters; they had to gain a most difficult position with quickness and alacrity. Delay would have been fatal; slowness of movement would have lost us the battle, for without the French on the heights on our right we must have been driven across the Alma, as they would have been swept into the valley had we failed in carrying our batteries. There energetic movements, their rapid flame-like spread from crag to crag, their ceaseless fusillade of the deadly rifle, were all astounding, and paralyzed the enemy completely. We, perhaps, could never have made such a rapid advance, or have got over so much ground in the same time.

Domestic Items.

WE have received the prospectus of a new weekly journal, to be entitled The Commonwealth, and to be published in Whitby. It is to be conducted on reform principles, and, to make its first appearance on the 16th instant.

ALMOST A SEDUCTION CASE AT HAMILTON.—The hangers on about our court room were much disappointed on Saturday last, inasmuch as the anticipated seduction case was not forthcoming, notwithstanding the determination of the unfortunate young lady's papa to bring down the vengeance of the law on the devoted head of the young Lothario who had robbed him of his peace and his daughter of her chastity; but alas for the weakness and instability of the human will, the young people, in an unguarded hour, had an interview, which resulted in an avowal on their part to become one flesh, and suffer the anger of an enraged parent together, believing that united they might stand it, while, divided, one would be sure to fall. Accordingly, the young husband elect started for Dundas, at 2 40 speed, where he succeeded in getting the necessary documents for entering into chains of another description than those intended for him by his implacable father-in-law. Shortly after leaving the head of navigation, or, as some now call it, the "Gretna Green" of Western Canada, the young couple were pronounced man and wife—thus depriving a father of a chance to vent his vendicative malice—the learned judge of an opportunity of expatiating on the proneness of the human heart to do evil, and the curious of food for scandal for at least a month of Sundays. The parties to this little *amour* are all respectable, and reside near Nassagaweya. As the young man had frequently, we are informed, offered to atone for his error by an honorable marriage, we have no sympathy for the parent who would subject his child to the derisive laugh of a crowded courtroom, and the impertinent and inquisitive interrogations of the gentlemen of the long robes, rather than sacrifice a little vain pride, which whispered to him that the young man was not *good enough* for his daughter.—[*Banner.*

THE MARRIAGE LAW.—We beg to call public attention to the provisions of our Marriage Bill. A Roman Catholic can go to his priest any day and be married, because he calls marriage a Sacrament. A Protestant, because he calls it a ceremony, must go and pay six dollars to feed a few hungry hirelings of the Crown for a License, and if they happen to be "hard up," and cannot supply themselves from the government stores with the black stamps, at four dollars a head, why our respectable citizens must wait their time or run over the lines to get married; and should any infringement be made upon the present system—lo! some wise and sagacious Blackstone discovers that concubinage and bastardy and alienation of property are the result. The Marriage Bill of Canada with its details is one of the most disgraceful and ridiculous pieces of Legislation ever palmed on an intelligent community, and if the community are true to their own interests, they will have the abomination swept from the face of our Provincial Statute Book. Why must a poor Mechanic or a daily Labourer pay six dollars to a lot of craven officials for liberty to obey the command of heaven!!!—[*Banner.*

We are happy to state, that the balance of the iron for the Bytown and Prescott Railway is en route from Quebec to Prescott; and we are informed that within three weeks from the present time the iron horse will be enabled to proceed from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa direct, which he will do at an easy gallop of two hours.—By those who are competent to judge of such matters, our road is declared to be one of the best built on the continent, & we hope the character for carefulness and good management which the officers have so far maintained, will not be forfeited by any future dereliction of duty. It will be seen by Mr. Hough's advertisement in another column, that the time table has been changed, and that the cars run regularly to the Gloucester station.

General News

THE STEAMER FOR PORTLAND.—David Bellhouse, Esq., Agent for the Canadian Steam Navigation Co., has received letters by the last steamer stating that the English Government has chartered the Steamers Cleopatra and Ottawa to convey troops to the seat of war; and that in consequence of this change, the Company will employ the new steamer Canadian, which was to leave Liverpool about the 4th inst.

Children Murdered.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.

Our city police are investigating a series of mysterious murders in the upper section of this city. A woman has been arrested, charged with the murder of her two illegitimate children, and an Irishman has also been arrested, charged with being implicated in the same affair. The murders occurred some time since, and the bodids have not been found.

Pamela Myers, alias Snyder, in the name of the woman who is charged with the murder of her illegitimate children. She confessed this afternoon to the Mayor to having in succession killed five of her children as soon as born—two by one father and three by another. The last child was born five days since, and was made away with like the others, by being thrown into the sink. The first information of this horrible disclosure was given to the Mayor by an anonymous letter. The affair hapened at Nicetown, in the upper part of the city. The hearing did not take place this afternoon, as the miserable woman was too ill to be present.

The great Mormon Temple which the Mormons are building at the city of Salt Lake is described as promising to be a wonderful structure, convering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains ten acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surmounted by an iron railing manufactured by the Mormons themselves at their iron works in Iron country, Utah territory. The Temple building will have a length of 186½ feet east and west including towers, of which there are three at the east end and three at the west, and the width will be ninety-nine feet.—The northern and southern walls are eight feet thick. The towers spoken of above are celinderical, surmounted by octagon turrets and pinacles, and having inside spiral stairways tending to the battlements.

One of the "Arctic's" Life Boats picked up.

Boston, November 7.

The schooner "Lily Dale" which arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland on the 25 ultimo., reports having "picked up one of the life boats belonging to the ill-fated steamship Artic, about fifty miles South of Cape Broyle, and thought they saw another in the distance.

THE BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND.—We learn from the Albion that the British residents of New York have made a spirited demonstration for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers, seamen, and marines of the British service employed in the war against Russia. The receipt of eighteen subscriptions of $100 each, seven of $50, and a like number of $25 each, is acknowledged. A committee has been appointed for soliciting donations. The appeal embraces every branch of the British family, and political and other differences have been set aside, to ensure a hearty and general response.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—THE PRODUCE FO THE PROVINCES TO BE ADMITTED, ETC.

Washington, Nov. 6.

Mr. Perly, of New Brunswick, returned here on Saturday from Quepec, on business connected with the reciprocity treaty, and had interviews with the President, Secretaries Marcy and Cushing, and Mr. Crampton.

Canada and New Brunswick having affirmed the treaty by legislative enactments, and provided for its going into immediate operation, this government has promptly consented to admit the produce of those provinces into the United States on the terms recently established with respect to colonial fish, and another treasury circular is to be issued accordingly.

Sale of Groceries &c. This Day.

We direct the recollection of the Public to the Sale of Groceries, &c. &c. To-day, at the Stores of Messrs. J. S. Smith & Co.

Sale of Farming Stock at Mr. Ashley's.

We direct the attention of Farmers and others to the Credit Sale of Farming Stock, to take place on Mr. Ashley's Farm, Bath Road, on Wednesday next.

Arrivals at British American Hotel.

November 9th—A. R. Graham, Vaughan; S. P. Smith, A. McFaul, E. McMahon, T. Walhington, Wellington; G. M. Stone, Boston; Mrs. Oakes, Watertown; A. Thurben, Montreal: J. Watson, Toronto; J. Walsh, Picton; S. Stanton, Boston; Mr. Benson, Oswego; William Morgan, Oswego.

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, 1853.

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.

239 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, AGENT.

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. 229

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

SEVASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.

The America arrived at Halifax on Thursday. Sevastopol not taken. Sir John Burgoryni fixed the sites of the batteries to destroy the Russian Fleet on the 14th Oct. The Commander-in-Chief had summoned the city to surrender, and had requested the women and children to be sent away.

The same man who destroyed the Turkish ships at Sinope is Admiral at Sevastopol, who says he will defend the place to the last shot. The Allied fleets are in number 110,000, including 12,000 Turks.

The Allied Fleet Repulsed at St. Peter and St. Paul at Kamschatcka.

An American report is current that the French and English Fleet in the Pacific were repulsed from an attack on the Russian Forts in the Harbor of St. Peter and St. Paul in Kamschatcka.

The General Election in the State of New York.

The result of the contest is not yet known. Either Governor Seymour, (Soft Democrat,) is re-elected, or Mr. Ullman, the Know Nothing, is Governor of New York. The Know Nothings have polled an immense vote in every part of the State.

New York Nov. 9th.

THE STATE AT LARGE.—We have anylized the returns received by the associated press, through the sections of this state out of New York and Brooklyn, up to the closing of the morning dispatches. We find that 158 towns and districts have been heard from very imperfectly, and that the following is the result;—Ullmann 48,128, Seymour 44,197, Clark 35,714, Bronson 6,968. Total vote 135,007.

THE MAYORALTY.—The Whig candidate for Mayor deserved to be elected, but it is pretty certain he has not received the honor he deserved. And the reform candidate has also been rejected. It cannot yet be positively affirmed which of the two other candidates, Fernando Wood or James W. Barker (Know Nothing) has been elected to that important office. It will probably be a close vote when the full returns are officially summed up.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

AT THE STORES OF

DEYKES & CO.,

Corner of King and Princess Streets, Kingston,

On Wednesday, 15th November, and following days,

CONSISTING *of Broche, Cashmere, Silk and Woollen, Long and Square Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Mousselines-de-Laine, Cobourgs, Ottomans, Lustres, Printed Calicoes, Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Fronts, Laces, Blonds and Nets, Collars, Neck-Ties, Fringes, French Flowers, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Silks and Silk Vests, Muslins, Table Linens, Towelings, Sheetings and Shirtings, Bed Ticken, Quilts and Counterpanes; Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery; Woollen, Silk, Kid and Cashmere Gloves; Men's London Silk Hats and Caps, White and Fancy Shirts, Silk Cravats, Mufflers and Pocket Handkerchiefs. A general assortment of Haberdashery, Room Paper and Window Blinds,; Moreens and Furniture Calicoes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds; a lot of superior Camblets for Cloaks, &c., &c.*

Mr. Deykes having determined to relinquish business, the whole of the large Stock of DEYKES & CO., will be Sold off without reserve, so that those who attend this Sale will not be disappointed in finding Bargains.

N. B.—The interest in the Lease of those spacious Stores in which Deykes & Co have conducted their business for the last fifteen years, to be disposed of. Apply to

THOMAS DEYKES.

Sale to commence each day at ten o'clock a. m.

Kingston, November 9, 1854. 265

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Institution will be held at the Society's Rooms on FRIDAY, the TENTH instant, to receive the Report of the General Committee, and for the Election of Office Bearers for the ensuing year.

☞ All Members of the Institution are requested to attend.

☞ Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

H. C. MILLER,
Secretary.

Kingston, Nov. 9th, 1854. 265

CREDIT SALE OF HORSES, SHEEP, &c.,

WILL be Sold by Auction, at the residence of JOHN ASHLEY, Esq., Township of Kingston, on Wednesday, the 15th Nov. next, consisting of:—

1 Bay Horse 8 years old.
1 Roan Mare 6 years old.
1 Fox Mare 7 years old, and Colt.
1 Gray Mare 10 years old, and Colt.
1 Bay Mare 10 years old, in Foal.
1 Light Bay Horse Colt 3 years old.
1 Dark Brown Mare Colt 3 years old.
1 Black Horse Colt 2 years old.
1 Dark Brown Mare 2 years old.
1 Bay Mare 2 years old, (Poney.)
1 Sow, 15 Pigs, and 25 Sheep.

TERMS OF SALE.—Under £2 10s. Cash; above that, to £5, three months credit; from £5 to £10, six months' credit; from £10 to £25, nine months's credit; all sums over £25, one year's credit, with interest, and secured by good endorsed notes.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M.

H. BARTLIFF,
Auctioneer.

Township of Kingston, Oct., 1854. 44

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY will be held on Friday Evening next the 10th inst, at EIGHT o'clock. Members are particularly requested to attend.

WM. RUDSTON,
Secretary.

Kingston, November 7th, 1854. 263

Dr. Fowler, L. R. C. S., Edinburgh

Nearly opposite Hon. J. Macaulay's,

KING STREET. 253-y

Auction Sales.

CLOSING FALL SALE

OF

Sugars, Teas, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Paints, Crockery, Glassware and General Groceries,

AT THE STORES OF

J. S. SMITH & CO.,

Ontario Street, Kingston,

WILL take place on Friday, the 10th of November next, at which time the Subscribers will offer to the Trade, in lots to suit purchasers, a large and well assorted Stock, comprising in part:—

50 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
200 Barrels Crushed do.,
10 Hhds. Refined Loaf do.
500 Chests Fresh Teas, of all descriptions,
50 Hhds. and Quarter Casks Cognac Brandy, various brands,
15 Hhds. DeKuyper's Holland Gin,
100 Cases Scheidam do.,
Pipes, Hhds., and Quarter Casks Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Scotch Whiskey, Jamacia Spirits, London Porter, Scotch Ale, Champagne, Claret, Cherry Brandy, Roman Punch, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

A well assorted Stock of General Groceries, with Glassware, Crockery and Fish.

For particulars see Hand Bills.

As this will be their closing Sale for the Season, the Subscribers are determined to make it worthy of the attention of the Trade by offering the most liberal terms of Credit, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. S. SMITH & CO.
BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.

Kingston Oct. 30, 1854. 256

This Sale is Postponed until To-morrow.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c., &c.

WILL be Sold by AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 10th November, and following days, (Sunday excepted,) at the Wholesale and Retail store of Mr. ROBERT McCORMACK, Princess Street, the following, under several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and to me directed, viz:

FRASER
vs.
McCORMACK,
MORTON
vs.
McCORMACK,
GASETT
vs.
McCORMACK,
GASETT
vs.
McCORMACK.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, GEORGE MOFFATT AND JAMES BLACKWOOD GREENSHIELDS,
vs.
ROBERT McCORMACK.

EDWARD J. S. MAITLAND AND ROBERT J. TAYLER, Plffs,
vs.
ROBERT McCORMACK.

All the Stock in Trade of the above, until all are disposed of, viz:—Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Liquors of all kinds; in short, a general assortment of Groceries.

Terms—Under £100, Cash; from £100 to £200, 3 months' credit; £200 and over four months, by giving approved notes, payable with interest. Nothing to be removed until finally arranged.

Sale at 10 o'clock each day.

THOS. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff,
U. C. F. L. & A.
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, 3rd Nov., 1854. 260

GEORGE W. ANDREWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

Nov. 23, Princess Street,

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

Having always on hand an extensive Stock of the best description of FABRICS, and employing none but the best of 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.—Clergymen's, Barristers' and Students' Gowns—Regimental Uniforms, Ladies' Biding Habits, Youths' Dresses, and Children's Tunics.

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

Kingston, 9th Nov., 1854. 264

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, Shed and other Out-Houses conveniently located on the premises; has been under culture 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 at private sale until Tuesday, the 28th of November next, when, if not previously sold, it will be sold at Public Auction, in the Village of Bath.

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

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

Dated, October, 1854. 264

Daily British Whig Office.

OWING to increase of business, several hands are wanted at this Office. One Compositor, and two Young Hands. Good Wages and Constant Employment.

*** A young Man wanted as Out Door Clerk.

Nov, 2, 1854.

JUST Received and for Sale by the Subscriber—2 Barrels Sperm Oil, 3 do. Honey Syrup, 4 Dozen Raspberry Vinegar, 5 Boxes Gum Drops, 2 Bags Java Coffee, 10 Chests Tea, 1 Octave Sherry, 1 do. Port.

HUGH SCOTT,
Princess Street.

Kingston, 9th Nov., 1854.