THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or FIVE DOLLARS, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

To Subscribers.

During the Winter, in order to take advantage of a warm Office, the 'Daily British Whig' will commence being printed at seven o'clock every evening for early delivery next morning. Advertisements to be in time, must be sent by four o'clock, P. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1855

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

R. P. & Co., London; W. W., Whitby, with remittance; W. R. B., Belleville; R. B., Belleville.

As this Number commences the Twenty Fourth Volume of the "British Whig," the Editor and Publisher feels called upon to say a few words of thankfulness. He is thankful for twenty three years of continued support, and more particularly so for the extended patronage of the past year.—Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Four, though a year of adversity to many, has been a year of prosperity to him. May Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Five prove equally propitious! The one has opened a vista, long a matter of the deepest contemplation, which the other may not shut out from view, viz the prospect of paying those unhappy debts contracted in 1846 and 1847. It may not be in the recollection of all, that in 1818, when the Editor and Publisher was deprived of all his property, scorning to become legally a Bankrupt, he was not released from his heavy liabilities. A large portion of those liabilities have been discharged, but a still larger portion remains unpaid. To pay all his debts, to stand once more in the sight of his fellow men a free man, owing no one a shilling, is the strong desire of his life,—his great incentive to labor. The prospects before, he gratefully confesses are highly cheering, and he hopes, by the blessing of Providence and the aid of his own industry, to be able to tell his readers this time twelvemonths that he has been successful. Meanwhile, he wishes all his Subscribers, a Happy New Year, and the same successfulness he hopes for himself.

To Subscribers.

Should the news in to-day's Daily "British Whigh" prove stale, it must be recollected, that to please the fastidiousness of the generality of our subscribers, and to indulge their taste for a newspaper at breakfast, it was necessary to have this sheet worked off on Saturday night, yesterday being Printers' Holiday.

THE STOTM IN THE BLACK SEA.

Crimea, Nov. 17

From Monday morning, the 13th inst., until the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th, the most terrible gale ever known in this part of the world has been raging throughout the length and breadth of the Black Sea. Pilots accustomed to the navigation of the Euxine cannot remember a tempest so violent as the one which has just passed over us. The prevalent wind was from the South west, with occasional shifts to other quarters. It commenced about 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and with the abruptness common to this sea, soon lashed itself into a perfect hurricane. Ever and anon through the gale fearful gusts came sweeping down the wind, blinding men with hail and mist, snatching strong ships from their holding-ground, and snapping the iron cables like bands of tow. Whenever this "scud" lifted, another and again another hapless craft was seen dashed miserably upon the inhospitable shore. It was impossible to give them help of the faintest kind in the midst of the resistless swell of that wild surging sea and the mad howling of that tempestous wind.

The first mishap that occurred in the anchorage off the Katcha (where the commander in chief is stationed, and the larger number of the allied vessels) was to her Majesty's ship Sampson, which, with other steamers, had got up steam the moment the gale began. This unfortunate ship fell foul of the transport Pyrenees, and was dismasted by the concussion. The latter vessel, however, in consequence of the accident, snapped her remaining cable and slowly drifted ashore, where she struck with great force upon the beach, and her masts instantly went over the side. Her master managed to find for her a most comfortable berth, if such an expression is not a contradiction in terms. The Pyrenees was followed during the day and succeeding night by the Rodney and Ganges.

The Lord Raglan also went ashore lower down the bay and nearer the mouth of the Katcha. Eight French ships, freighted with horses and men, were also cast away, and several of them went to pieces at once, or were pounced upon by Cossacks, who, ever at hand, quickly discovered the disaster, and prepared to turn it to the best account. Information was also speedily sent to Sebastopol, and in a few hours a carriage drawn by four grays was seen coming over the downs, and containing evidently an officer of high rank. To his presence probably may be ascribed the humane treatment the shipwrecked mariners experienced at the hands of the masters of the cliffs, who might easily have destroyed every son, by firing over the cliffs upon the ships below. These, although for the most part armed, were perfectly helpless, the guns being impracticable and the powder saturated with sea water. The Russian officer came to the top of the cliffs and lifted their hats, beckoning to the sufferers to come on shore—an offer which, for the most part, was respectfully declined.

On Wednesday afternoon a lull occurred, and Commander Franky, the agent of transports, put off in a boat to attempt to reach the Admiral's ship, a feat which he fortunately accomplished with safety. At the same time Capt. Mitchell, of Her Majesty's ship Queen, requested by signal permission to send assistance to the wrecks. This was readily granted, and three boats from the Queen, under the charge of a lieutenant at great risk, succeeded in reaching the Pyrenees, in spite of the surf and heavy sea. A boat from the Britannia put off, but I believe was nearly lost in the attempt, and an officer and boat's crew from the Ville de Paris who had gallantly endeavored to aid their compatriots, were all made prisoners by the Russians, the sea having forced them on shore.

About 40 or 50 men and two soldiers' wives belonging to the 96th regiment were rescued on Wednesday evening, and taken on board the Queen. The Cossacks on the beach, seeing a portion of their expected booty slipping through their fingers, fired on the retreating boats, and a bullet, passing through the bonnet of one of the women, killed a seaman of the Queen. The enemy closed the day by firing a smart volley upon a bark round whose yawning sides 20 or 30 men were desperately clinging. I fear their suffering and suspense were thus summarily put an end to. The next morning, Thursday, the gale having completely broken, a large number of boats from all the ships were employed in bringing off the remainder of the crews, and such personal property and valuables as could be secured. About 80 men were taken off by the Queen, 20 were on board the Fury, and the Simoom afforded help to the soldiers in the French transports, who had defended themselves against the attacks of the Cossacks the whole night. Some field pieces belonging to the enemy had been brought down during the night, but disappeared when the steamers went in to clear the beach with shot and shell.

Such has been the fate of some of the splendid transports before the Katcha—all first-class ships and worth upward of £15,000 a piece. The men of war, whose habit of making periodical and careful scrutiny of their cables has here proved of such advantage, rode out the gale with but trifling damage. Top-gallant-masts were all sent down, topmasts well stayed, and three anchors let go. Some of them dragged, however, very considerably. The Rodney was not far off the ground, and the Marengo and Britannia were at one time in very dangerous proximity. Floods of water inundated their decks, and the old Britannia was kept pumping for 11 hours. The Turkish admiral lost two of his masts, and three French line of battle ships their rudders. The Lion on had also received some damage. The whole shore off the Katcha is strewn with wrecks, casks, spars, bodies of men and horses, and prowling detachments of the Cossacks. I regret to say that the silks of the Wesley and the Ganges have been set fire to in a most mysterious manner. This is greatly to be regretted; although all the ships are so bilged that no hope remains of being able to get them off again, still it would have perfectly possible to recover Government stores to a large amount. Few lives, comparatively speaking, have been lost off the Katcha.

I wish I could give you as favorable an account of the state of affairs at Balaklava and Eupatoria.

In the former place the greater number of men of war and transports were anchored in deep water outside the harbor of Balaklava, whose steep sides and tortuous narrow mouth prevent the ready exit of vessels of any size in case of sudden necessity. The cliffs are steep and abrupt, falling down directly into deep water, and affording not the slightest trace of beach or footing for man—an iron bound coast, indeed,—added to which a rocky bottom and 30 fathoms of water are not an encouraging anchorage in a furious gale with a lee shore. Here eight first class transports have become total wrecks, and every soul on board them has been lost but 30 persons. Each of these ships had a company of nearly 40 men. To those which held on great damage has been done to the spars and upper-works. The Prince steamer, which had lately brought out the 46th Regiment, has gone down with, it is said 300 souls on board. I cannot quite understand where this large number could have come from, unless, indeed, women and children, with the sick, had been sent to her. This, I fear, is a supposition only too likely to be too true. Captain Bynton, the admiralty agent, who came out in the Prince, has been drowned.

At Eupatoria, which is a most exposed anchorage, still more serious results of the stormnave occurred. I am told that 20 transports have gone ashore. This statement must be received with caution. Still it may be true, for in the last "blow" which occured here, not one-tenth so violent as the one I am describing, one-half the number now in question were placed in the greatest jeopardy. It is quite certain, however, the English despatch-boat Danube is hit and dry; and that a Turkish line of battle ship and the French Henry IV., have gone ashore, and cannot be got off.

This calamity is rendered the more crushing by the fact that beside the loss of ordnary stores—such as pork, beef, powder, and rum—a great quantity of soldiers' baggage and nearly the whole stock of Winter clothing for the troops have been entirely destroyed, thus increasing the discomforts, if not the horrors, of Winter cantonments in the Taurie Chersonese.

Captains Eden, (of the London,) Graham, (of the Rodney,) and Dacres, (of the Sanspareil) have invalided. Captain Jones, of the Sampson, takes the London.

A Russian line-of-battle ship, having drifted from her moorings to the entrance of the harbor of Sebastopol, has been sunk there beside the others.

Destruction of Jaques & Hays' Factory by Fire.

Toronto, Dec. 29.

We have to record this morning one of the greatest calamities which has ever befallen Toronto. Jaques & Hay's Cabinet Factory, the largest establishment in Canada, has been entirely consumed by fire. About half-past eleven o'clock last night a man, specially employed to watch the premises, named Tilly, while going his rounds, discovered fire in the painting and varnishing room, in the extreme southerly end of the third story of the old factory. He threw two pails of water upon it, it is said, and thinking he had nearly extinguished the flame, went down stairs for more; when he returned he found that it had got beyond his control, and that it was necessary to give the alarm. The bells were speedily rang, and the engines brought to the spot, when they took up a position near the water, and began to play upon the south end of the building. When they commenced the flames were bursting from the windows, but it was hoped that their progress could be stayed; in vain, however, did the firemen gallantly expose themselves, raising the hose to the windows on treacherous ladders, and even enter the building amidst the tottering beams. The fire had got too complete a hold of the combustibles within, and defied all efforts even to check its progress for a moment.—Then it was hoped the large new building recently erected to the westward and joined to the old, might be saved, and some exertion was used to prevent the flames spreading; in vain, however: the immense height of the walls made the roof and the upper windows unapproachable by the streams from the smaller engines. The window sashes caught fire from without, and the flames spreading within, the whole immense building began to emit from its many windows vast volumes of dense black smoke, followed by the most fearful tongues of flames we have ever witnessed. After that, further efforts were useless, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the stores of lumber. The wind was very high however, blowing from the north west, directly on the great piles lying between the building and the wharf. So searching were the flames in this direction, that the wood caught fire, and the heat speedily drove the firemen away from the engine, which lay at the water's edge. The whole stock of seasoned lumber, the collection of years' labor and care, was entirely consumed. Mr. Jaques' dwelling house was saved, the wind not blowing in that direction. By the active exertions of the workmen, a quantity of furniture make up and in process of manufacture, was saved, together with some tools, but the greater part of the stock, and the fine and valuable machinery, shared the fate of the building. The loss cannot be less than £30,000. We deeply regret to say that to meet this immense sum, Messrs. Jaques & Hay were insured for a very small sum, which will not, it is said, be more than one-tenth of their loss. The factory was the largest of the kind in the Province, and employ over 200 hands.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MANCHESTER FIRE-WORKS.

Providence, Dec. 22.

The cloth-printing establishment known as the Manchester Print-works, situated in Smithfield, owned principally by and under the control of Theodore Schroeder, Esq., was entirely consumed yesterday evening. The fire broke out about 7 o'clock, while the works were lighted up, and in running order; and although the force pumps were in excellent condition, and immediately brought into requisition, such was the intensity of the cold, and combustible nature of the materials in the process of printing, that all efforts to subdue the flames proved entirely fruitless.

The main buildings containing the machinery, the packing-room, the boiler-house, (one of the best of its kind to be found in a similar establishment in the country,) the gear house and raising room, two dry sheds, and the office or counting room were entirely consumed. The books and papers of the concern were all saved, but in a charred condition. Some 30,000 pieces of goods in the various stages of finishing, valued at over $50,000, were either totally destroyed, or materially damaged. A large amount of drugs were also consumed—the value of which has not been ascertained. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance on the building, machinery, copper rollers, drugs and packages of goods is $35,000. There is an insurance on the goods also in this city of $17,000, and $21,000 in the cities of Hartford and Springfield.

General News.

The Lieut. Governor and the House of Assembly of Newfoundland are now disputing as to the time of bringing the new constitution for that colony into effect. The Assembly demand that the new election be immediately proceeded with; the Governor refuses, as he says circumstances prevent the possibility of their being held before May next. Upon which the House proceeds to pass a series of resolutions condemnatory of this obstruction, winding up thus: "Therefore it is necessary to the peace, welfare, and good government of this Colony, that His Excellency and his advisers should at once be removed from the administration of its affairs." Mr. Little has been nominated by the Assembly to proceed to England to sustain the views of the Assembly, as set forth in its various resolutions.

MURDER.—Private William Sims, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, has been convicted at Halifax of the murder of a comrade named Richard Wilkinson, by shooting him with his carbine, owing to some remarks made by the deceased about Sime's trousers. He was sentenced to death.

Toronto, Dec 27.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Thursday last an aged man, named Watkins formerly a school teacher in this city, was admitted into the General Hospital, labouring under the effects of exposure to cold. His legs and arms was frozen, and his body benumbed. The unfortunate man, we are informed, died on Saturday last. No inquest was held on the remains.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A stabbing affray occurred on King Street East, near the Trinity Church last Sunday night, whereby a man named James Isly, received several cuts on the head. It appears that Isley was quietly walking along the Street, when he was overtaken by a labourer named Reid, who exclaimed with an oath, that "a row he should raise." Isley pushed him from him, with the view of passing on, when Reid drew a large knife and stabbed him in the head. In the scuffle which ensued, Isly fell, and was being brutally beaten by his assailant when Sergent McCaffery ran up and took both parties into custody. The prisoner has been committed by the Police magistrate to stand his trial at the next Recorder's Court, and Isly is bound over to appear and prosecute.

A YOUNG MAN KILLED.—We have received from a correspondent in St. Clair county, the following account of the death of Wm. H. Gregg, of the town of Riley:—

On the morning of the 6th inst., a young man, Wm. H. Gregg, in the town of Riley, left his father's house, and went into the woods for the purpose of killing a deer, the meat of which the family much needed, as they were poor. William had labored through the season away from home, and with his hard earned wages he had purchased many things that the family stood in need of. After a day's tramp, upon returning toward his home, where lay a diseased and worn-out father upon his death-bed, he saw a man, some eight or ten rods distant, standing at the side of a road. He was just upon the point of hailing him, when he saw the flash of a rifle, and fell mortally wounded. He called in vain to the young fellow who inflicted the wound, whose name is Simon Shirts, some 16 years old, to come to his assistance. Shirts, overcome with fright, ran nearly a mile to report that he had mistaken a man for a deer. Gregg was carried to the nearest neighbor, where he was kindly cared for by the family, friends and physicians, during the little remnant of his earthly existence, which terminated on Saturday afternoon. The fatal shot was made between sundown and dark, but while it was sufficiently light for Shirt to distinguish Gregg from any other object.—[Detroit Advertiser.

THE DORAN MURDER.—As soon as the inquest on the body of William Doran, terminated with a verdict of Wilful Murder against Joseph Lebo and others, a warrant was issued by Dr. King, Coroner, for the apprehension of the parties. Sergeant McCaffry proceeded to the village of Paris, where he had reason to believe Lebo was stopping, and returned with his prisoner on Saturday last. Yesterday, Dr King read the evidence over in presence of the prisoner, who stands committed for trial at the next assizes.—The names of the other implicated parties are as yet unknown to the authorities, but active exertions are making for their apprehension. It will be remembered that the deceased was found lying on board the schooner "Leander," at Brown's Wharf, with his head so severely fractured, that he expired a short time after his admission to the general hospital.

Attempts at robbery on the public highway are becoming so prevalent that it behoves our police force to be actively on the *qui vive*. On Saturday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, a young man named Busteed, in the employment of Messrs. Northheimer, was suddenly attacked by two men who appeared to have been lying in wait for the purpose, thrown down and forcibly held until his pockets were all searched for money. Fortunately, he had left his week's wages at home, so the thieves were disappointed in their expected booty.

Mr. Stone's Lectures.

This highly celebrated Biologist has been lecturing and experimentalizing to crowded houses every evening during his stay in Kingston. To-night, he holds forth again, probably for the last time. To the incredulous in the science of Biology we say, go hear and see this gentleman, and then remain a sceptic, if you choose. It will not be a credit to your intelligence.

Young Canada for Ever!

The appended three sentances taken from an address to the Men of Cataraqui Ward in the "Herald" of Saturday, are specimens of writing unequalled for brilliancy in the annals of Canadian Newspaper literature!

"The MENDACIOUS KNOW-NOTHING, who has had the unwarranted effrontery to foist himself upon the public eye, in the vain attempt to obscure the lucidity of its vision, is writhing distortedly under the truth-panoplized steel of an adversary's well barbed weapon. The bended head, the faltering gait, the tout ensemble of this FUNGOUS EXCRESCENCE are an incontrovertable indication that an unerring harpoon has deeply penetrated his envenomed breast, the worthless repository of his cognate vulgarity. Mark his progress as withered by the well merited stroke, he strides, indued with opprobrious mien and gard, from his lurking lair into the scorn of universal derision."

Public Meeting to Aid the Patriotic Fund.

On Saturday, in pursuance of public notice, a meeting was held in the Council Chamber to consider upon the best means to aid the Patriotic Fund. The Mayor was called to the chair, and A. J. Macdonnell, Esq., upon motion of Mr. O'Reilly, was chosen Secretary.

Mr. T. Kirkpatrick moved seconded by Judge Mackenzie, "That the meeting sympathise with the struggle of the allies, and Pledge itself to aid the Patriotic Fund."

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Judge Mackenzie, made some eloquent remarks in connection with the resolution. Judge Mackenzie paid an eloquent tribute to the heroic daring of the combined armies, and to the unparalleled bravery of the English Irish and Scotch.—Judge Mackenzie was loudly applauded.

Sheriff Corbett moved: seconded by Dr. Machar. "That a committee be appointed to take up subscriptions in aid of the patriotic Fund." Dr. Machar said that the object of the meeting had his hearty concurrence—he agreed fully in the energetic and eloquent remarks of the last speaker. War was an evil but it sometimes was necessary to make war to secure peace. The Crimea he said might be regarded as the Thermopylæ of human freedom. Dr. Machar's remarks were received with applause.

Moved by Mr. A. J. Macdonnell that a committee consisting of the Mayor and Common Council—Judge Mackenzie, the Sheriff, Mr. T. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Machar, Bishop Pinsan, Rev. Arch. Stuart, Messrs. Deyke, Watkins, Burrowes, O'Reilly, Wilson, Hinds, Dr. Robinson, be a committee to carry out the object of the resolution:

Mr. J. O'Reilly moved, seconded by Mr. Ford that the Common Council be requested to subscribe liberally towards the Patriotic Fund."

Mr. O'Reilly remarked that he was sure that the citizens of Kingston would acquit themselves nobly in this matter—but he believed that the Corporation as a body ought to do so too, and show that amidst the frost and snows of Canada, Briton's have hearts and that they practically sympathise with the widows and orphans of those brave men who may fall engaged in battling for the line ties of Europe. Applause.

Prof. Smith, seconded by Mr W. Wilson "That the several clergymen of the city be requested to use their efforts in behalf of the Fund."

Dr. Robison moved that the subscription list be now opened.

Mr. O'Reilly moved that the Mayor leave the chair, and that Mr. Ford be called thereto.

Dr. Barker moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor.

The Committee organized, Mr. Hinds was chosen Treasurer, and Mr Patton Secretary. A sum of £250 was subscribed at the meeting.

The late Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, Abbott Professor of Theology in Andover (Mass) Theological Seminary, wrote the Proprietors, as follows: "From a long use of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, in my family circle, and in some instances among Theological students, I have been led to regard it as a safe and efficacious medicine." For sale in Kingston by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, and Asthmatical Complaints.—These admirable Pills are the most efficient remedy ever discovered, for the cure of coughs, colds, and asthma. Some of the most obstinate cases of such disorders, together with affections of the chest yield to their curative powers. They speedily remove any accumulation of phlegm, whereby the respiratory organs are permanently relieved, and ultimately a sound and perfect cure is effected; therefore, the asthmatical patient suffering from a tightness of the chest, a difficulty in breathing, or a bad cough, should have recourse to these well-known Pills, to ensure radical cure. 301

JOY FOR THE INVALID.—We cut the following from the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," and recommend our readers to peruse it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated Medicine prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the imposing German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, is exerting unprecedented public attraction, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is selling immense quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be seen in our advertising columns, that there is hardly any room left for us to speak of it. This much we may add—Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest Doctors, have been radically cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS." See advertisement.

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.—Sold by all dealers everywhere.

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

We Think we are Justified in saying,

That no other Pill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly the reputation now enjoyed by D. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our city.

New York, January 23, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me, and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.

MARIA EVANS,
No 93 Lewis street.

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

E. W. PALMER,
301 Agent, Kingston, C. W.

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 unrivalled Hair Restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst 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 can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable, and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair. It is now patronised by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, Converts RED or GREY Hair into a beautiful Black or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin, and leaves the hair soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in the least—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.

Bogle's Jasmide Shaving Compound

Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury

Bogle's Hebeanna

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

To be had, wholesale and retail, of

W. BOGLE,
277 Washington Street, Boston, U. S.

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

Aug., 1854. 171

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

G. Cheney, Express East; G. W. Babbitt, Express West, Alexander Lestro, Perth, C. W.; Mr. Hepburn and Sister, Cobourg; James Brown, Caledonia; Miss Brown, Caledonia; B. Jenneson, London, C. W.; John Black, Saratoga; Professor G. W. Stone, Lowell, Mass.; H. McVaughton, London, C. W.; Isaac Ingersson, Fredericksburgh; Charles Y. Scott, Toronto; John Gilchrist, Montreal, J. Rigney, do.; Dr. J. C. Hamilton, Troy, N. Y.; H. Robinson and Son, Syracuse; W. Ferguson and Lady, Rawdon; Henry Lodge, New York; Captain Fraser, Toronto.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Saturday December 30th, 1854.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ₩ cwt	1	1	3	to	1	2	6
Oats ₩ bushel	0	3	0	..	0	3	6
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Rye	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Peas ₩ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
New Potatoes do	0	3	6	..	0	4	6
Turnips do.	0	2	0	..	0	2	6
Carrots and Beets do.	0	2	0	..	0	2	9
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ₩ lb	0	0	11	..	0	1	3
Beef ₩ lb	0	0	5	..	0	0	4
Pork ₩ do.	0	0	3½	..	0	0	4
Ham and Bacon ₩ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Mutton ₩ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Veal ₩ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Cheese ₩ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Eggs ₩ doz.	0	0	9	..	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	2	6	..	0	3	9
Geese each	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Fowls ₩ pair	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Ducks ₩ do.	0	1	9	..	0	2	6
Apples ₩ bushel	0	2	0	..	0	3	6
Strawberries ₩ quart	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	6	..	0	3	0
Codfish ₩ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ₩ ton	4	0	0	..	5	0	0
Straw do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Timothy seed ₩ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wood ₩ Cord	0	12	6	..	0	15	0

DIED,

In Toronto, on the 25th inst., Mr. Henry Watkins, teacher, aged 54 years.

At Cobourg, on the 22nd inst., John McLellan, aged 76 years.

RECORDER'S COURT.

City of Kingston, } NOTICE is hereby
TO WIT: } given, that the January Sittings of the Recorder's Court of the City of Kingston, will be holden at the Court House, in the said City, on Monday the Eight day of January next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and others in anywise concerned, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ROBERT CHANONHOUSE,
High Bailiff.

High Bailiff's Office,
December 29th, 1854. } 1

ONE NIGHT MORE
OF
MR. STONE'S
WONDERFUL EXPERIMENTS
AT THE
CITY HALL,
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2d.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 1s. 3d. or 25 cents.

A Class will be formed at Mr. Stone's Room, British American Hotel, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M., when all who attend, will receive instructions which will enable them to perform the Experiments that Mr. Stone performs, and apply the power to the cure of disease.

Admission to the Class $5.

January 2d, 1855.

THE WAR.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS commences a new Volume with the first Number in January.

Subscriptions for it or any of the English Papers received by

JOHN DUFF.

Dec. 30th, 1854. 307

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, &c.

JOHN DUFF receives regularly by Mail Steamers:—

Illustrated London News, Lady's Newspaper, Punch, Bell's Life, British Army Despatch, Naval and Military Gazette, Diogenes, Evening Mail, Spectator, News of the World, The Field, Limerick Chronicle, The Economist, The Athenæum, London Lancet, Notes and Queries, London Gardener's Chronicle.

Dec. 30th, 1854. 307

FARMERS & GARDENERS
WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY,

SHOULD Subscribe to some of the following Periodicals:—

The Horticulturist (Rochester.) Subscription, plain $2, colored $5.

The Country Gentleman, (Albany.) Subscription 10s.

The Cultivator (Albany.) Subscription 2s. 6d.

The Canadian Agriculturist, (Toronto.) Subscription 5s

The Farmer's Journal, (Montreal.) Subscription 2s

Subscriptions Received by

JOHN DUFF.

Dec. 30th, 1854 307

REPRINT of the British Reviews and Blackwood. The Four Reviews and Blackwood, delivered in Kingston at the Publishers price, $10, by

JOHN DUFF.

Dec 30th, 1854. 307

WATER WORKS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared this day by the Directors, on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the half year ending 31st, Dec. inst., and will be payable at the Company's Office, on and after the 20th Jany. 18 5.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date, until 21st, Jany next.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Kingston, 28th, Dec. 1854. 305-1w

ORDNANCE SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Public auction, at Her Majesty's Dock Yard, Point Frederick on Monday the 8th of January 1855, a large quantity of Ordnance and Barrack Stores, consisting of about—

300 Iron arm bands,
500 Pole axes,
100 Cast Iron Furnace Bars,
600 Bill Hooks
700 Pairs of ankle Boots (new,)
5000 Hand and Tenon Saw Files,
400 Pit Saw Files,
1000 Copper Forelock Keys,
200 Iron Hasps with Staples,
100 Claw Hammers,
300 Brass Cannon Locks, (about 1lb of Brass in each,
500 Marline Skeins,
25 cwt. of Iron Nails,
326 lbs. of Pewter,
1000 Tin Pints (new.)
50 Iron Pots (or boilers,)
300 Tin Sheets,
About 600 Blankets.

Also a large quantity of condemned artillery Harness, old great coats, Bell Tents, and a Marquee, together with a variety of other Stores, all which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

—ALSO,—

A few Lots of Old Engineer Materials will be sold.

The above stores are well worthy the attention of the public, a large portion of them never having been used, and are now to be sold from being surplus the wants of the service.

Sale at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms Cash, as the Sale proceeds.

JAMES LINTON.
Auctioneer.

Office of Ordnance,
Dock Yard 27, Dec., 1854.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bank of British North America.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice, that a half yearly Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on the Capital of the Bank, will become payable to the proprietors of Shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 26th day of January, 1855, during the usual hours of business at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling Money, and will be payable at the rate of exchange on the 26th day of January, 1855, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

No transfer can be made between the 31st inst., and the 26th proximo, as the Books must be closed during the period.

By order of the Court,

G. DE B. ATTWOOD,
Secretary.

Bank of B. N. America,
London, 5th Dec., 1854. } 306

POTTED MEATS, PRESERVES, &c.

JUST Received and for Sale by the Subscriber:—

1 Case Grouse, 1 do. Vegetable Soup, 1 do. Turkey, 1 do. Salmon, 1 do Lobsters, 1 do. Roast Mutton, 1 do. Chicken, 1 do. Fresh Haddock, 1 do, Roast Beef, 1 do. Fresh Halibut, 1 do. Soup and Bouilli, 1 do. Chesapeake Oysters.

Also—Preserved Damsons, Preserved Quinces, Preserved Limes, Preserved Plums, Preserved Whortleberries, Preserved Green Corn.

H. SCOTT,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Dec. 30th 1854. 306

MONEY.

$500 to Loan for a term of years on good satisfactory security. Enquire at the Office of the British Whig.

December 29th, 1854. 306

FOUND

NEAR the Wharf of the Subscribers, a Porte Monnaie containing a sum of Money. The owner can have it by applying at the Wharf.

A & D. SHAW.

December 29th, 1854. 306

DIVISION COURT NOTICE.

THE next Session of the First Division Court of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will be held in the Court House, Kingston, on Thursday, 25th January, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. A. BURROWES,
Clerk.

Kingston, Dec. 29, 1854. 306

CLARET, FRENCH MUSTARD.—For Sale by the Subscriber:—
10 Cases Claret,
2 " French Mustard assorted.

H. SCOTT,
Princess Street.

Kingston, Dec. 30th, 1854. 306

NOTICE.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, } NOTICE is hereby given that
To wit: } the Court of General Quarter Sessions and County Court, in and for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Tuesday the 2nd of January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all Coroners, Constables, or others concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff,
U. C. F. L. & A.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, Dec. 9th, 1854. } 291

SHERIFFS SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, } To Wit:

ON SATURDAY, the Twentieth day of January 1855, will be Sold at the Court House in the City of Kingston, at 12 o'clock, Noon, the undermentioned Lands, seized and taken in execution under a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed viz:

JOHN STEPHENSON,
JOHN HAM,
and
CEPHAS MILLER, } Plaintiffs,

vs.

GEORGE MILLER—Administrator of all and singular the Lands and Credits of JOHN KAY, deceased—Defendant.

All the right, title and interest of Defendant in Lot No. 16, in the First Concession of Camden, on which Lot is a water privilege; and the North Half of Lot Number 15, in the Sixth Concession of Camden, County of Addington, with Buildings thereon.

THOMAS A CORBETT,
Sheriff,
U. C. F. L. & A.

Sheriff's Office
Kingston, 14th October, 1854. 244

S. P. WHITE

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Gentlemen of Kingston and surrounding Country, to his entire New Stock just received, consisting of a very choice assortment of SEGARS, SNUFFS, and TOBACCOS.

Plain and Fancy Pipes.

His *Meerschaum Pipes* will be found on inspection, to be of the best quality.

Cut, Smoking, and Chewing Tobacco.

His Cigars and Tobaccos are of the choicest brands.

The entire Stock having been purchased entirely for Cash, in the cheapest markets, he can defy competition, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible rates.

Wholesale and Retail.

King Street, Kingston,
Nov. 1st, 1854. 230

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BEST!

IS MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the leading American weekly Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper! It has a larger circulation than any other Agricultural or similar journal in either America or Europe—and is, beyond dispute, the FIRST OF ITS CLASS in Merit, Influence and Popularity.

The Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Departments of the RURAL embrace a greater variety of Practical, Timely and Useful Matter than is given in any other journal in the Union. Its