THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
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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.

"Optimi per Orbem Dies."

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

B. C., Dundas; R. B., & H. A., Belleville; M. H. J., London; R. B., Amherst Island, S. C. O.D., Sheffield; K. H., New York.

As might have been expected, the Atlantic brings no news of importance from the seat of war in the Crimea. Notwithstanding the heavy siege armament of the allies, the wet ditches around the fortifications prove an insuperable barrier to an assault. To attempt to storm without a causeway, or without completely silencing the batteries opposite, would be to run upon certain death. A report from Sebastopol says that five thousand Russians had retired from the second line of defence. Omar Pacha is about to embark for the Crimea with fifteen thousand men.

The Queen opened the British Parliament on the day fixed. Her speech, which will be found elsewhere, contains nothing that was not fully known before, and of course had no appreciable effect on the funds or prices. It refers to the Reciprocity Treaty, the treaty with Austria, and the necessity for reinforcements. After the reply was moved, the Earl of Derby made a furious onslaught on the policy of the government in the conduct of the war; the Ministry was defended at length by the Duke of Newcastle. The remarks of Lord John Russell in regard to the treaty of alliance with Austria produced a sensation and knocked down the funds. The English are inclined to believe that the so-called treaty will not secure the sincere and effective co-operation of Austria with the Western Powers. A bill has been introduced into Parliament for the employment of foreign mercenaries, entitled "the Foreign Enlistment Act." It had created great excitement.

Further by the 'Atlantic.'

London, Dec. 16, 1854.

Parliament was opened in due form by her Majesty Queen Victoria, in person, on Tuesday, 12th, inst. We had what is called here Queen's weather, that is to say a bright sunny day, and thousands flocked to see the royal cortege. If any one who was present had previously entertained a doubt of the popularity of the war against Russia, that must have been dispelled by the enthusiasm with which the Queen and the ministers were greeted, and the opposition was equally cheered, as their intention to support all measures for carrying on the war was well known.

The first point that will strike you is the brevity of the speech; the second that the word peace is not mentioned in it. No hopes of negotiation for peace are held out; but her Majesty cannot doubt that Parliament shares her conviction of the necessity of sparing no efforts to prosecute the war with the greatest vigor and effect. Her Majesty then compliments the Emperor of the French and the French troops.

The observations respecting the recent treaty with Austria are vague and unsatisfactory. It is not styled an offensive treaty; her Majesty simply anticipates important advantages from it to the common cause.

Her Majesty then alludes with satisfaction to the settlement of American claims; the state of revenue is declared to be satisfactory and an appeal is made finally to the patriotism of the country.

The debate which ensued filled forty-two columns of the *Times* newspaper. The whole policy of the government was indicated by the respective ministers. The opposition did not propose an amendment, and the address in reply to the royal speech was unanimously adopted in both houses.

The Earl of Derby, the leader of the opposition in the Lords, commenced by saying that the present was no time for discussing whether the war could have been avoided or not.

In the Commons the opposition speech was made by Sir J. Pakington, and was referred to by a long and able speech from Sidney Herbert. It was a defence of the government measures in the commissariat and medical departments.

Layard, who has been picking up notes on the heights before Sebastopol, and been looking at things in the Crimea himself, only having returned to town a few days previous to the opening of Parliament, got up when Sidney Herbert sat down. He blamed, everything, the commissariat, the ambulances, the medical staff, &c. He pitched into the Baltic squadron, censured the conduct of our government in Greece, blamed our policy in Asia—he wished to know why the treaty with Austria was not laid upon the table; his impression was, it was only waste paper and instead of leading to an alliance would raise fresh obstacles and difficulties.

Disraeli complained, in his usual sarcastic tone that no cabinet minister had risen to answer Layard, and in a long ironical speech endeavored to turn all the government measures into ridicule.

"It (concluded Disraeli) we are to have equivocal allies—if we are to have allies who only interfere to mystify—to endanger when they ought to act, I say, no Austrian alliance!—no four points!—no secret articles!—but let France and England together solve the great questions and establish and secure the civilization of Europe."

Lord John Russell rose in reply. He made a statement respecting the treaty with Austria. After stating that he (Lord John) was never satisfied that Austria had pursued that course which her duty to Europe should have induced her to take, he added, that she ought to have joined the maritime powers sooner.

In conclusion Lord John Russell said:—

It was only at the end of July last that her preparations were nearly completed and I remember perfectly well at the end of the session that I stated, in answer to a question from the honorable member for Montrose (whose absence this evening I lament), that I said that though Austria was pledged not to make any arrangement with Russia, except on certain bases that had been laid down, she was by no means pledged to undertake a war in conjunction with the maritime Powers [Hear hear.] She has now gone a step further, but has not gone as far as she expected to go if peace be not restored at the end of the year. [Hear, hear.] She agreed with us that if she should be at war with Russia, a treaty offensive and defensive should ipso facto exist between Austria, England and France.—[Hear, hear, hear.] She has likewise agreed that, before the end of the year, she will take into further consideration what steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia.—[Hear, hear.] Now, I understand the meaning of that article, certainly, as not containing anything very precise. [Hear, hear, from the opposition.] I understand, however, the meaning of that article to be that, if England and France shall propose conditions of peace which are in conformity with the four bases, and which seem to Austria to come within the terms of those bases, and if Russia shall refuse her assent to such treaty of peace, then Austria will no longer hesitate, but take part in the alliance, and that an offensive and defensive alliance will take place. [Hear, hear.] I do not wish to overstate the engagement in any way; and I admit that Austria might still, at the last moment, say that the terms would reduce Russia too much, and diminish too greatly her weight in Europe, and that she could never be expected to agree to them. Such might be her language.—She leaves herself at liberty to say this without any breach of faith, and one of the last things I should wish to do would be to impute to Austria a breach of faith, if ultimately she did not form part of the alliance; but my explanation is that she does concur with us in respect to the bases that are absolutely necessary for the security of Turkey; and that if Russia does not consent to a treaty of peace on those bases, then that in the next campaign the forces of Austria will be joined with those of England and France. [Here hear.] It may be said that we should have got far better terms, but we could not enforce terms on an independant power, and it is better to have such a treaty with Austria unconnected here. That was the belief of her Majesty's government and still more strongly the persuasion of the government of the Emperor of the French. [Hear, hear.] I always thought it was much to be lamented that Austria was so tardy, and Russia had been enabled to despatch a part of her troops on the Danube to the Crimea, which placed our gallant troops there at so great a disadvantage. [Hear, hear.] I would agree with much of what the Hon. member for Aylesbury has said with respect to three of the conditions, but that I never have been able to get anybody to tell me how we are to effect our object except by a long and protracted war. [Hear, hear.]

This explanation of the treaty with Austria is by no means regarded as satisfactory. The other members of the government are very savage with Lord John Russell, and their organ, the *Times*, of this morning, devotes a leader to the subject. the *Times* says:—

The production of the treaty can alone terminate controversy; but if it should prove, when the text of the instrument is before us, that our version of the matter is correct, we trust that suitable notice will be taken of the indiscretion of a minister who on such an occasion, could misrepresent the essential conditions of a treaty so deeply, effecting not only the honor of his colleagues, but that of the crown and its allies.

The obligations of the treaty we believe to be that, in the event of hostilities breaking out between Austria and Russia, the three Powers engaged to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance; and that if peace be not secured before the termination of this year upon the bases jointly agreed upon by all the three Powers, they will concert such measures as may effectually accomplish the end they have in view.

The treaty will probably be laid on the table to-night.

With the exception of a smart skirmish on the night of November 20th, within four hundred yards of Sebastopol, in which a detachment of English rifles took possession of a Russian position, and a sortie made by the garrison on the night of the 22nd, nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. Since the battle of Inkermann the Russians have remained inactive. Both armies are digging huts. The reinforcements already exceed 20,000.

Omar Pacha has embarked at Varna with 35,000 troops of the Danube army, for the Crimea. The allied troops are in excellent health and spirits, and the fearful storms of the 14th November are now forgotten, or simply talked about over the bivouac fire. "*For san et haeo olim meminisse guvabit.*"

The London papers give long and graphic accounts of that fearful day. Such a storm had not been witnessed for thirty years. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon are both laid up at Constantinople. The health of the Duke is considerably shaken by recent events.

The statement that Prussia has adhered to the treaty between Austria and the Western Powers is not correct,—at least it is premature. The following is the resolution that has been adopted by the Diet in regard to the last additional article to the April treaty:—

The High Assembly, whilst it publicly adheres, in the name of the most serene German Confederation, through the present declaration, and on the basis of Art. 2 of the federal acts, and Arts. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of the Vienna concluding acts, to the additional article to the treaty of the 20th of April, concorded between the august Courts of Vienna and Berlin on the 26th November ultimo, and extended by a resolution of the Diet of the 24th of July last, so as to constitute an offensive and defensive treaty, resolves—

1. That the Germanic Diet, as a European power, acknowledges the well known four preliminary points according to their apparent contents, as an appropriate foundation for paving the way to a legal and secure state of peace on Europe, and especially the first and second points, as appropriate, and to be maintained from the point of view of German interests.

2. That in accordance therewith the stipulations for peace should be pursued with energy on this principle.

3. That on the other side, however, an attack in Austria, be it on the imperial territory or against its troops in the principalities, engages the whole of Germany to support Austria with all its available means.

4. In consequence whereof, and in consideration of the increasing menacing aspect of European affairs, the military committee shall be charged to take the necessary steps for appropiate federal military readiness.

5. And also that the two combined committees for Oriental and military affairs shall be empowered to concert such propositions as may be deemed requisite for carrying out all military measures commensurate with necessities.

It is a great point gained by Austria. Prussia will now have to sail in her wake.

There are various rumours in town of a battle having taken place before Sebastopol. It is creditably asserted that the allies will give battle to the Russians outside Sebastopol before Christmas, and then, if victorious, attempt to take it at the point of the bayonet. An officer at one of the clubs has offered £1,000 against £100 that Sebastopol falls before New Year's Day.

Opening of the British Parliament,

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Tuesday, Dec. 12, the session of Parliament was opened by her Majesty, with the usual State formalities. The day being unusually fine and genial for the season, a large concourse of persons were assembled in St. James' Park and Parliament street, by whom the Queen and Prince Consort were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty.

The interior of the House of Lords always presents on these occasions a scene of deep interest, but its aspect on the present occasion was painfully suggestive of the deadly contest which has led to so early a commencement of the session. The seats in the body of the house reserved for peeresses and the female members of their families, and the seats in the galleries appropriated to other ladies, were densely filled at an earlier hour than usual. The gay and tasteful attire of the brillant assembly who assists at the inauguration of the Parliamentry session usually makes the splendid gilded chamber of Mr. Barry bloom like a parterre; but, upon the present occasion, the appearance of a number of ladies in mourning indicated how many noble families have been plunged in grief by the loss of their gallant relatives in the army of the East.

The members of the corps diplomatique, wearing the stars, collars and ribands of their respective orders, attended in great numbers. The American Minister, Mr. Buchanan, who was present in evening costume, presented a marked contrast to the brilliancy of the uniforms and decorations by which he was surrounded. Among the earlier arrivals was Count Walewski, who was engaged in a long conversation with the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon. M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, was warmly greeted by many of his diplomatic colleagues. Among the distinguished foreigners whose costumes gave variety and elegance to the scene were the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Salih Pasha, a member of the imperial Admiralty at Constantinople, and his suite, and the aides de-camp of the Rajah of Puttealah.

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock the gorgeous procession of heralds, poursuivants, pages, officers of the royal household, and great officers of State, swept in, and the assembly rose to greet the arrival of her Majesty, who, giving her hand to Prince Albert, was led by the Prince to the throne. Upon her Majesty's left stood the Earl of Aberdeen, bearing the Sword of the State, and upon her right were the Marquis of Winchester, with the Cap of Maintenance; the Marquis of Lansdowne bearing the crown upon a velvet cushion, and the other Ministers and officers of State.

Having graciously signified her desire that the assembly should resume their seats, Sir Augustus Clifford, Gen Ieman Usher of the Black Rod, received the Queen's commands to summon to the royal presence the members of the House of commons, who shortly appeared at the bar, headed by the Speaker in his robes of office. The Ministry were represented by Lord S. Russell and Sir W. Molesworth, who stood at the Speaker's right. The momentary noise occasioned by the arrival of the Lower House having subsided, her Majesty, in a clear and distinct voice, delivered the following most gracious Speech:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigor and effect. This assistance, I know, will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made and the victories they have obtained are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

The hearty and efficient co-operation of the brave troops of my ally, the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between the two nations.

It is with satisfaction I inform you that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria from which I anticipate important advantages to the common cause.

I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted.

These treaties will be laid before you.

Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare will not be neglected.

I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remain uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufacture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find that ample provisions has been made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination.

The passage relative to the victories of the Crimea, which Her Majesty declared had filled her with gratitude and admiration, was delivered with graceful emotion. Her Majesty, having delivered her Speech, rose, and giving her hand to Prince Albert left the house.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

BARROWS FOR THE CRIMEA.—Mr. John Sutton, timber-dealer, Chester-road, Derby, has received orders from Messrs. Peto, Betts, and Brassey to make an unlimited supply of "navy-barrows" for the Crimea. The instructions are to forward as many as possible up to Saturday, the 9th instant, the order extended over one week, so that they may be ready for shipment on Tuesday next.

The number of railway navigators engaged for the construction of the train line from Balaklava to Sebastopol is about 500, and they will sail immediately. They are to be armed with a short carbine, a pair of short pistols, and a cutlass each man; the pouch and frog for the cutlass will be suspended from a waist belt, which will be worn beneath the frock or gaberdine. By the arming of the workmen, it is not intended that they shall act on the offensive, but the arms are solely for their own defence should they be surprised by the enemy while at work.

The screw steamer Metropolitan left Southampton, on Wednesday, with lint, linen, and a variety of other articles, for the hospital at Scutari. She also took wooden houses, stoves, galvanised felt, shot, camp equipage, boxes of soldiers' winter clothing, and edibles for Balaklava. Several other screw steamers are loading at Southampton with wooden houses for sheltering the soldiers on the Crimea. The Royal mail steamer Magdalena has left the Southampton docks for Portsmouth, to embark there the 18th Regiment for the seat of war.

The Firefly, screw steam transport, having taken on board 2000 of the usual barrels of Minie rifle ball cartridges and shot and shell, is expected to embark Captain Child's company, 5th Battalion Royal Artillery, for passage to the Crimea. She was to sail from Woolwich yesterday afternoon.

A regular steam communication is to be established twice a week between Constantinople and Balaklava. The screw steamer Lucerne is to be dispatched from Liverpool for the purpose on the 20th instant.

The Charity steam transport, arrived at Spithead on the 5th, to embark troops for the Crimea. They consist of about 700 men of the 19th, 34th, 38th, 44th, and 77th, 88th, and 95th regiments, and 1st and 2nd battalions of the Rifle Brigade.

The Adelaide screw steamer has been laden with nearly 2000 tons of shot, shells, ammunition, and winter clothing for the Crimea. At Woolwich she embarks a company of artillery, and thence proceeds to Portsmouth to embark detachments of the 31th and other regiments under orders for the Crimea.

The general second in command in the Crimea is Sir John Burgoyne.

The glove-sewers of Woodstock are now busied in making gloves for the army in the East. A portion of them are made of sheepskins, with the wool inside the glove, and others are lined with flannel.

DEPARTURE OF OMAR PACHA AND 40,000 TURKS FOR THE CRIMEA.—Bucharest Wednesday, Dec. 6.—40,000 Turks and 100 guns will be embarked at Baltschik and at Varna next week for the Crimea. One regiment remains at Bucharest. Danisk Bey replaces Mussa Pacha as commandant of the town. Mussa Pacha superintends the embarkation. Omar Pacha will leave in a few days.

RETURN OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER FROM THE BALTIC.—The Morning Herald of yesterday says:—"We have reason to believe that the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., solicited, and by telegraph orders has obtained permission, to leave the Baltic fleet at Kiel, and return direct to England. Rear-Admiral Chads, C. B., is ordered to raise his flag on Board the Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, at Kiel, as Commander-in-Chief. The fleet is under orders to return to England."

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN BATTERY.—Sebastopol, November, 25th.—The Russians made a sortie, and were repulsed by the English. While pursuing the enemy, the English got possession of a battery of nine guns, which they maintain. The transport of Turkish reinforcements from Baltschik to the Crimea continues. A hundred and forty-six ship guns have been landed by the allies, and will be employed in the siege.

The Moniteur contains a despatch from Bucharest, confirming the intelligence that the English on 25th ult. had taken a Russian redoubt defended by a battery of nine guns, and had established themselves in it.

A London Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes under date of November 28th—"the mistakes of this year will not be repeated. If 8000 English and 6000 French were able on the 5th inst., to defeat 60,000 Russians, we shall soon see what a figure the latter will cut when opposed to 100,000 French and 40,000 English, which force will be in the Crimea long before the Spring. Such an army would route the assembled forces of Russia if they were all at Sebastopol. Have a little patience, and you will see how small a chance the Northern Bear has against such powers as are now arrayed against him.

General News.

New York, Dec. 28.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine sailed for Liverpool yesterday, in the Collins steamship Pacific. Lord Elgin arrived in this city from Montreal on Tuesday, and on the same evening visited the opera, in company with Royal Phelps, Esq., and others. The late Governor-General carries with him the Canada subscription twenty thousand pounds sterling—to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have been killed in the present war with Russia. This sum was raised in equal proportions from the French and English population of Canada—£10,000 from each. An amusing circumstance connected with Lord Elgin's visit transpired yesterday. His lordship was in want of funds to settle his hotel bills, and so forth, and presented to the Bank of Commerce a draft from the Bank of Montreal ordering the first named institution to pay to the order of the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine the sum of £250, &c., &c. The teller of the Bank of Commerce assured his lordship that he could not pay the draft—could not say whether he was the person named in it or not. The Earl replied, "Why, I am the person—I will endorse it," and forthwith wrote "Elgin and Kincardine" on the back of the document. The teller was still incredulous. That sort of thing had been done by several confidence men before, and the Bank of Commerce could not pay this money until the claimant of it had proved his identity by some person known to the bank officers. Here was a fix. Lord Elgin looked about in vain for some person who could identify that he was really himself. He was finally obliged to depart without the money, there not being sufficient time previous to the sailing of the steamer to allow him to send for a friend to indentify him. Lord Elgin was accompanied to the steamer by a large number of distinguished citizens.

Ogdensburgh, Dec. 28.

AN INCIDENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—One day of last week, a gentleman connected with one of the first Produce and Commission Houses in Montreal, left the St. Lawrence Hotel in the 5 o'clock Morning Stage for Watertown, on his way to the West, for the purchase of produce. His trunk was strapped on to the rack of the sleigh behind. At a watering place, about six miles on the way, it was discovered that the trunk had got loose from the strapping, and was only held by the strap passing through one of the handles, and had been dragging in that manner until it was knocked open and its contents principally gone. It was made known that the trunk contained twenty thousand dollars in Canada bank bills, put up in packages of from two to five thousand each. Upon returning along the road, scarcely yet day-light, the owner and those accompanying him, found to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and on arriving here, soon learned that a Mr. Southworth (a colporteur), had found a package of two thousand dollars, which was returned. Again returning upon the road, a laborer on the railroad was fallen in with, on his way to the village, with the balance of the loss, ten thousand dollars, having found it on his way to his daily toil. The gentleman, with commendable liberality having regard to the honesty of the finders, presented the honest laborer fifty dollars, and to Mr. Southworth thirty. How much happier was that poor laborer with his fifty dollars fairly acquired as the reward of his honesty, than he would have been with the whole package felonously retained? Surely, "honesty is the best policy."

THE BIBLE IS SAFE.—At a meeting of the Know Nothings, held in Pittsfield on Tuesday last, one of the speakers got excited. He said "Catholics wanted to get the Bible out of our common schools, but they could not do it. Before he would have the Bible removed from the rising generation, he would cut the throat of every d—d foreigner in the land." There are some funny people rallying round the Bible just now.—[Utica Telegraph.

We are sorry to be informed that E. Foley, Esquire, Judge of the County Court, Haldimand, died very suddenly.

It is the intention of the Government to reinforce the cavalry division in the Crimea by sending out two regiments, mustering 700 sabres each. It is stated that the 6th Carbineers and the 7th Dragoon Guards are to be augmented to the above number, and immediately proceed on this service. The first-named regiment has not been actively employed since the year 1808, when it returned from Montevideo, having been engaged in the unfortunate expedition of General Whitelock. The 7th Dragoon Guards returned from the Cape of Good Hope about four years since. Their present strength is 350 men each, but the required number, it is considered, will soon be made up from other cavalry regiments on the home service, and from the cavalry depot, Maidstone. It is understood that in future all cavalry regiments on active foreign service are to muster, exclusive of trampeters and farriers, fours quadrons, or eight troops of 85 men each, making a total of 680 effective sabres.

YOUNG CANADA.—Mr. Sheriff Corbett received news yesterday from his second son, Dr. Wm. Corbett, who having satisfactorily passed the Navy Board, had been appointed Acting Asst. Surgeon, and been ordered off to Chatham on duty.

Quarter Session.

On Tuesday the Court of General Quarter Sessions was opened in Kingston, K. McKenzie, Esq., Chairman, who shortly afterwards adjourned the Court, in consequence of the Municipal Elections, then going on all over the country. Yesterday, the Court re-assembled, and the learned Chairman delivered a most impressive address to the Grand Jury, a copy of which having been procured, it will be published. There is little business to transact.

The Toronto City Council has limited the number of tavern licenses for the ensuing year, to 200; and provides that spirituous liquors shall be sold in a separate and distinct place from where groceries are retailed.

*** If the Kingston City Council would imitate the praiseworthy conduct of the Torontowegians, it might have the effect of postponing for years the passage of the infamous Maine Liquor Law. The number of Groceries in Kingston where Liquor is retailed by the glass greatly exceeds the number of regular Taverns and Inns where travellers are provided for.

For the British Whig.

A meeting of the Inhabitants of the township of Sheffield, convened by advertisement for the purpose of reviving the contemplated Branch agricultural Society of said township, was this day held at the Inn of Thomas McAlees, when the following officers were duly elected. Archibald Macdonnell Esq. was unanimously called to the chair and the usual routine business being regularly gone through, viz.

ARCHIBALD MACDONNELL, Esq. President.
CALVIN WHEELER, Esq., Vice-president.
SAMUEL CRAWFORD MACDONNELL, Secretary.
JOHN MURPHY ESQUIRE, Treasurer,
Messrs. Patrick McMullan, Neil Stewart, Esq., Solomon Baragar, John Reid, P. G. Selden, Serel J. Asselstine, Richard Murphy, Thomas Flanigan and Robt. Torrens McDonnell.

SAMUEL C. McDONNELL, Secretary.

Sheffield, 23d December, 1854.

Deluge Hose Company No. 1.

At a Meeting of the above Company, held at their Rooms, January 2d, the following Officers were duly elected for the ensuing Six Months, viz:—JAMES DUGAN, *Captain*, WILLIAM TIPLING, *First Lieutenant*, GEORGE DAVY, *Second Lieutenant*, WILLIAM PARSONS, *Treasurer*, JOHN DAVY, *Secretary*.

JOHN DAVY, *Secretary*.

January 3d, 1855.

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,
Wholesale Agent, Kingston.
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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.

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 Dr. 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 Piver 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.

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 exciting 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.

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

In this mammon-worshiping Age, it is rare to find a man place his usefulness to the public, before his interest. During a late visit to the 'City of Spindles,' we were presented by a professional friend, to the celebrated Chemist, Dr. A. Ayer, whose name is now perhaps, more familiar than any other, at the bedside of sickness, in this country. Knowing the unprecedented popularity of his medicines, and the immense sale of them, we had expected to find, him a millionaire, and rolling in wealth. But no, we found him in his laboratory, busy with his laborers, among his crucibles, alcmbics, and retorts—giving his best personal care to the compounds, on the virtues of which, thousands hang for health. We learned, that notwithstanding his vast business, and its prompt returns in cash, the Doctor is not rich. The reason assigned is, that the material is costly, and he persists in making his preparations so expensively, that the nett profit is small.—[American Farmer, Phil.

DIED.

At the Ten Mile Creek, Grantham, on the 22nd ultimo, aged 72 years, George Stevens, Esquire, late Quarter Master of the 1st West India Regiment, and formerly of the 76th Regiment, in which corps he served from 1802 to 1825.

In Esquesing, on the 16th ultimo, John McColl, a native of Appin, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 74 years.

In Quebec, on the 20th ultimo, Elizabeth Sophia, the beloved wife of Mr. G. I. Mason.

On the 19th ultimo, in the Township of Guelph, Mrs. Elizabeth McCuen, wife of Mr. William McCuen, Senior, Eramosa Road, aged 85 years.

In Montreal, on the 26th ultimo, Francis Henderson, Esquire, aged 38 years.

In Toronto, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. William Atkinson, saddler, aged 62 years.

At Cayuga, on the morning of Christmas Day, Bernard Foley, Esquire, Judge of the County of Haldimand, aged 36 years.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Office, Kingston, January 1st, 18

Armstrong George
Ainsworth Perley
Baillie William
Beaumont William
Beaty Capt.
Birmingham Mrs.
Bissitior Ivrnel
Black Mr.
Booth James
Bruce Lettice
Burns John
Campbell Thos.
Campbell A.
Christie Dorah
Clayton George
Clark William
Cooper Samuel
Dixion Robert
Donaldson Mrs.
Dooling Luke
Duck John
Dyre Barret
Fairman Wallace
Feerol Lucy
Farrel Johana
Fiune Johana
Foster Samuel
Forsyth Robert
Frazer S. F.
Gagin Ann
Gaga Peggy
Grace Michael
Gibo Mrs. Anthony
Grant Peter
Harris R. F.
Harrison Thos.
Harpell John Jas.
Hawrie Andrew
Hanahan Mary
Howell Chloe
Hoult G.
Hogans David
Hughes John
James Jno. C.
Jackson Wm.
Jackson Agnes
Johnson Thos.
Julien Moses
Judd A. G.
Irving Jno.
Ivey John
Keating Mrs.
Kerr James
Ketion Elizabeth
Kelly George
Lake Syrus
Larkin Capt.
Lamothe Louise
Lawless Michael
Leonard Michael
Lewis William
Lyall Mrs Jane
Lynch Owen
McCarty Timoth
McCalla John
McDonnell Angu
McDonough Wm
McGillis Jas.
McIntyre Mrs.
McLean John
McLennan Angu
McMahon Michae
McPherson Charl
McGrath John Jr
Nealon Anne
Nicolson Eliza
O'Donoghue B. H
O'Grady Mary
Palmer Hiram
Paterson A. T.
Painter John
Pier Widow M
2 Phillips Mrs. Link
Potter Mrs.
Pearsan Joseph
Pringle J. F.
Rankin Hugh
Reunee James
Richardson John
Robinson Capt. Jo
2 Runion Wm.
Sanford Mrs. Betse
Sanders Mrs Ellen
Savage Edward
Sinclair Chas. F.
Smith Wm.
Smith Mrs. Margar
Snider Mrs.
Spence J. B.
Spencer Henry
Stenson George
Stewart William
Stevenson Mr
Stokes Edward
Sutton Ann
Swan John
Talboy George
Thomas Mary
Thomson John
Thompson Margaret
Toppings S. H.
Walsh Patrick
Walker John
Walker Mrs Marcy
Walker Nelson
Warmington James
Waters Patrick
Way Robert
Wells Charles
Wiley Mrs. Elizabeth
Willson James 2
Willis Mrs.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

Government Notice.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office, until TWELVE o'clock, NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1855, for the following articles for the public service of the Post, viz:

BIRCH BROOMS, 1200,
SNOW SLEIGHS, 2,

To be subject to approval, and to be delivered to the BARRACK MASTER, as follows:

The Snow Sleighs on or before the 24th January, 1855; 600 Birch Brooms by the 28th February, and 600 by the 30th April, 1855.

Patterns can be seen on application at the Barrack Office, Kingston.

Payment will be made by Ordnance draft on the Commissariat.

A printed form of tender will be furnished on application at this office. No other will be notice d.

Commissariat,
Kingst n, 2nd January, 1855. 3

TIME IS ON THE WING!
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at a large discount for CASH ONLY, and feels confident in saying that persons wishing a first-rate article in his line will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

The stock needs no comment, it is large, well selected and good, and he is determined to give such Bargains as will ensure every satisfaction.

A. J. GLEN.

January 3d, 1855. 3

JOHN DUFF has received Harper's Magazine for January.
Kingston, Jan. 2nd, 1855. 3.

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Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indelibly, and

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"HUBBELL'S MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial."—[Phila. Merchant.

"It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it richly deserves."—[Tribune.

"Just what the public has long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement"—[Journal & Courier.

January 3d, 1855. 3