THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY

EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,

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THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG

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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.

"Optimus per Orbem Decus."

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1855.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

London, December, 22, 1854.

According to a variety of reports, the Russians have suffered more seriously than the Allies from the prevailing storms and floods, owing to the scanty nature of the supplies they were able to bring up personally to the battle of Inkerman. It is impossible, however, to place any reliance upon the various tales circulated in these respects. The extent of the reinforcements they have lately received is equally doubtful, but assertions are made that they amount to a further total of 25,000 men. As the Allies have not received an equal number, the disparity between the respective forces is still nearly as great as before the unequal struggle of the 6th of November.

It appears positive, however, that Omar Pasha, with 35,000 of his best troops, is proceeding to the Crimea, and the report is that he will land at Eupatoria and take measures from that place, which is still defended by a small body of the Allies, under Captain Brock, of the English navy, to intercept the further transit of Russian reinforcements and provisions.—Should this measure prove successful, there would seem a strong probability of the whole of the Russian forces now in the Crimea being locked in and ultimately destroyed, and with such a prospect even remotely in existence, it would afford satisfaction to the public at home if they could learn that the plan of assaulting Sebastopol is to be delayed. The armies, however, are stated to be so impatient for a final attack, that it is questionable if Lord Raglan and General Canrobert will not have great difficulty in rendering delay tolerable.

The doubts with regard to the immediate good faith of Austria seem further to have diminished, and the chief subject of European perplexity relates to the intended attitude of Prussia. Instead of agreeing to the treaty just concluded between Austria and France and England, she has sent Baron Usedom as a Minister to this country on a special mision. This functionary arrived yesterday, and much curiosity will be exercised to learn the spirit in which he has been instructed to negotiate. If it should be his object to obtain any abatement of the terms on which the Allies have already agreed, he will soon have to take his departure in disappointment.

If on the contrary he has been ordered to obtain nothing but information as to the exact scope of the conditions to be dictated to the Czar with the view of Prussia joining the alliance, in case she satisfies herself that there are to be no ulterior demands to which she might object, very sanguine expectations will be entertained both in Paris and London.—The number of persons in each capital who believe that if Prussia joins the common cause the Czar will forthwith surrender is very considerable, although unhappily it is hard to see upon what evidence they base their expectations. Every scrap of correspondence from St. Petersburgh that happens to reach the light tends to indicate that the stubbornness which has thus far prevented the Czar from recognizing the moment when he might have made terms, is still unmitigated.

Meanwhile, a story is in circulation which is probably as false as the general run of political gossip, that the Empress of Russia has been nearly at the point of death owing to an aggravation of previous illness of witnessing a sudden explosion of anger and mortification on the part of the Czar on hearing of the defeat of Inkermann.

In the British parliament during the past week there has been a protracted and energetic discussion of the bill introduced by Government to authorize the formation of a foreign legion to be trained in this country and then to be depatched to the war. The proposal was not brought forward in an objectionable manner, and the occasion was seized by the Tories the pander to such narrow feelings as might still be aroused against using the aid of foreigners. But although the tactic was at first partially successful the good sense of the country, enlightened by the explanations of the Ministry and the speeches of the liberal members generally, soon manifested itself, and the measure was at length carried by a Majority of 39.

At first it was proposed that the number should be 15,000 men, but 10,000 was the total subsequently adopted. In every preceding war, it has been customary to employ foreign regiments whenever it appeared expedient, and the only departure from precedent involved in the measure just introduced, consisted in the proposal to allow the men that might now be enlisted to be organized in this country.—Hitherto they have been always obtained abroad and employed abroad and, a special act was therefore required to enable them to be formed into regiments here, even although they are to be sent away as soon as they can be got ready for service. An opportunity was thus afforded for raising a cry against "foreign troops at home," which it was thought would strike upon all kinds of antiquated British prejudices, and which therefore was too tempting for the Opposition to neglect.

The main reason given by Ministers for the measure, however proved unanswerable. The want is a large number of men immediately. There is no difficulty in getting British troops, since men are enlisting all over the country with unprecedented rapidity, the news of Alma and Inkerman having every where operated as a stimulus. But these recruits cannot be made fit for service for several months, while in the case of foreigners, and especially Germans, all of whom are trained to arms as a part of their education, a force might be suddenly raised that could be brought into use in the space of a few weeks.

Among the other transactions of the legislature has been the passing of votes of thanks to the allied armies. Parliament will adjourn at Christmas until the 15th of January.

The question of stopping the overland trade in Russian produce *via* the port of Memel, has attracted much attention, the mercantile interests involved being of the most important kind. The Government, however, have delayed announcing their intentions until the re-assembling of Parliament, when the present uncertainty of the course to be taken by Prussia will have been effectually dispelled. To the East India houses the matter is one of vital concern, since, if Russia produce is effectually shut out, there will be a vast inducement for the export of substitutes from Calcutta, whence, even under existing circumstances, the export trade has greatly increased.

In commercial affairs there is nothing new. It is still expected that the estate of Mr. Oliver, of Liverpool, will have to be wound up in the bankruptcy court and the dividend looked for under the most favourable circumstances has now dwindled to about 8s in the pound. Consequent upon the embarrassments occasioned by his position, a rather large failure was announced in London yesterday, the firm being that of Carter & Co., a very old and most respectable house, the senior partner of which retired a short time since with a large fortune. Their business was that of shipowners and brokers, and their debts, exclusive of indirect liabilities, amount to £80,000. They claim certain freight warrants from Oliver's trustees, and say that when these are recovered they will be able to pay everybody.

In the English funds there have been some fluctuations, but the market on the whole continues to show steadiness. Consols at the last date were quoted 91½ ex div, and after having receded to 91 they have closed this evening at 91½.

A French loan from an amount equal to £20,000 000 is still talked of in Paris, although some persons think it may be delayed till March.

The next steamer from this side will be the Baltic on the 20th. Our last advices from New York are to the 9th of December.

Paris, Dec. 21, 1854.

The noisy reputation which American diplomacy has gained for itself in Europe the last year, and the equivocal position given in Europe to the President and Cabinet at Washington, naturally gave an unusual importance to the President's message, and created an anxiety for its early perusal. A large proportion of it was therefore telegraphed to London and Paris, and published in haste, and with a certain flourish quite unusual and quite unexpected to the Americans in Europe. The first effect produced by the reading of this document seems to have been favorable; it is regarded as entirely pacific and as giving ample guarantees for the good intentions of the American Government toward the European states It remains to be seen what strictures a farther reading of the message will give rise to; for it cannot be expected that the President's observations on the domineering tone of certain European powers toward the United States, will escape criticism.

The remark of the message that hopes are entertained that the new Government in Spain is more disposed than the previous one to an amicable arrangement to the claims of the United States, seems in a measure verified by the news which we received from Spain, to the effect that since his return to Madrid, our Minister has succeeded to a certain extent in placing himself on a good understanding with the Espartero Cabinet, through the good offices, it is said, of one of its members, Senor Collado, over whom Mr. Soule seems to exert an influence.

The feverish attention which is paid at this moment to the tone of American politics by the statesmen of Europe, is easily understood and appreciated. So much noise has been made in the free press of the United States about an interference in European affairs, and such a marked sympathy for Russia has been exhibited, that in the present complicated state of affairs in Europe, a feeling of distrust has very naturally taken possession of the public mind. In the language of the message, they do not understand American institutions, or the tendencies of the American Government, and thus the discussions of a free press exert an influence in Europe of which it is itself entirely unconscious. It requires these yearly bulletins of the chief of state to assure the Governments of Europe, that we are not a nation of political brigands. The journals of Europe are constantly employed in selecting from the journals of America such articles as give to the country a bad reputation, and, as are calculated to prejudice the public against us, and give increased anxiety as to the course we intend to pursue in the direction of our exterior policy. So strong indeed has this prejudice become fixed in Europe within the last year, that it is more than probable that the peace professions of the President will be regarded somewhat in the same light as those of the Emperor of Russia—simply as a cover to concealed designs.

The news from the Crimea this week is without interest so far as active operations are concerned. It is said a portion of the command of Gen. Liprandi, embracing 20,000 men, had been placed in an exposed position, by the overflowing of the stream near Balaklava, and that the allied forces were marching to attack them.—News of a battle in the open field is therefore constantly expected.

In the meantime, the Austrian alliance, and the discussions in the British and Prussian legislative bodies occupy public attention. The alliance with Austria, although it gives more assurance than ever of her good intentions, is felt not to be entirely satisfactory. The question is very naturally asked, if Russia will neither treat nor take the offensive against Austria, what does this latter power propose to do? Article 3 expresses itself thus: "Hostilities breaking out between Austria and Russia," &c. But how will these hostilities break out? If Russia does not take the offensive, if she acts imperturbibly on the defensive, will Austria herself take the initiative? Articles 3 and 4 of the treaty do not explain this, and are either badly drawn up, or would be without object, if they were not completed by Article 5, by which the three allied sovereigns announce that they will deliberate without delay on the efficacious means to obtain the establishment of a general peace in case such an event does not occur before the first of January.

This article seems forcibly to imply the hypothesis of an Austrian offensive, for the action of Austria figures incontestably in the number of means of a nature to obtain the object of the Alliance. It is precisely this article which is furnishing the strongest argument for the skeptics.

The powers will deliberate; but deliberation does not suppose discord, and if it happens that Auseria does not agree with England and France on the most *efficacious* means, what will be the position of Austria in the possession of the Danubian principalities? What will be the position of England and France, having their best troops engaged in the Crimea?

These are the doubts which arise in the mind against the good faith of Austria, and which, it must be confessed arise either from the past conduct of that power than from serious apprehensions as to her present position. It was probably this fifth article which gave rise to the reserve of Lord John Russell, who commented at least an error of fact if his remarks are well reported: for we do not see anywhere that Austria engages herself to reflect between now and the 1st of January on the signification of the four points; a discord can only arise on the interpretation of the *efficacious* means. The 5th article is then really the important article of the treaty, and in a very little time the sincerity of the Austrian Government will be put to the proof on the application of its efficacious means provided for by this 5th article.

The announcement that the British Cabinet had determined to stand or fall on the question of a foreign legion, and that the House of Commons was determined to vote against the measure, produced the most gloomy effect at Paris. The retirement of the British Cabinet at this moment would be regarded in France as a great calamity, and especially since the Austrian alliance seems to render useless the measure which the Cabinet propses. Moreover, the patriotism of the British people has been aroused by the proposition to such an extent that it is thought here to be an impossibility to gain for the measure enough support to insure passage, and the pertinacity of the Cabinet thus becomes inexplicable.

The declaration of Lord Aberdeen that it had never been a question to support Austria against her Hungarian, Polish and Italian provinces, has given immense satisfaction to certainly more than one half of Western Europe, and stands out in bold relief as an act of high justice, worthy of the high position which England has heretofore taken on this subject.

It has been decided to send into the Crimea a portion of the French Imperial Guard They will leave the Crimea by the incorporation of officers and soldiers who have distingulshed themselves in the course of the campaign.

The embarkment of a large portion of the army of Omar Pasha for the Crimea is no longer a subject of doubt, but it is not yet known whether this General will accompany them or remain on the Danube.

COLUMBUS.

KINGSTON SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

	£	s.
John Flanigan, Mayor,	10	0
Sheriff Corbett,	10	0
Kenneth McKenzie,	10	0
William Wilson,	10	0
Thos. Kirkpatrick,	10	0
John Watkins,	10	0
John A. Macdonald,	10	0
James Morton,	10	0
A. J. Macdonell,	5	0
James O'Reilly,	5	0
Rev. Dr. Machar,	5	0
Rev Professor Smith,	5	0
W. G. Hinds,	5	0
Thomas W. Robinson,	5	0
F. A. Harper,	5	0
Maxwell W. Strange,	5	0
Douglass Prentiss,	5	0
Colin Miller,	5	0
John B. Forsyth,	10	0
Honorable John MacAulay,	10	0
Thomas Askew,	10	0
John Counter,	10	0
Jackson, Pete, Bransey & Betts,	10	0
J. D. Bryce & Co.,	7	10
O. S. Gildersleeve	5	0
Mrs. McLeod and N. McLeod,	5	0
Samuel Muckleston,	5	0
Charles S. Ross,	2	10
J. J. Burrowes,	2	10
F. C. Muttlebury,	2	10
Andrew Drummond,	2	10
Dr. Yates,	2	10
Revd. Professor George	2	10
S. Taylor,	2	10
Augustus Thibedo,	2	10
Wm. Ford, Junr.,	2	10
Wm. Bowen,	2	10
McNee & Waddell,	2	10
George L. Mowat,	1	5
John Hewart,	1	5
F. J. George,	1	5
John Duff,	1	5
E. W. Palmer,	1	5
John Creighton,	1	5
Major Foy	1	0
G. M. Kinghorn,	1	5
George Davidson,	1	5
John Mowat,	1	5
C. Hales	1	5
John Kerr,	1	5
Robert Deacon	1	5
W. G. Draper,	1	0
S. Tilloist,	1	0
Wm Ferguson,	1	0
St. George's Church, £25		
Rev. W. David, M. A., 5		
Rev. J. H. M. Bartlett, M. A. 5.	35	0
Beacon Fire Insurance per W. Grant.	10	0
Hon. M. Markland,	5	0
John Macpherson,	5	0
James Morley,	2	10
J. S. Thompson,	2	10
Thomas Deykes,	2	10
Hugh Ross,	1	10
M. Flannagan,	1	5
W. F. Grassett,	1	5
Hugh Scott	1	5
F. Oliver,	1	5
J. N. Travers,	1	5
Sam. Rowlands,	1	5
N. Stenson, City Hotel,	1	0
Joseph Bruce,	1	0
James Stewart,	1	0
Wm. Rudston,	1	0
W. H. Whitehead,	1	0
R. M. Horsey,	1	0
Henry Pellat,	1	5
And. Deacon,	1	5
John Paton,	1	5

W. G. HINDS, Treasurer.

AN INDIGESTIBLE MEAL.—An immense Anaconda recently arrived in Boston from the neighborhood of the Congo river in Africa. It is said that its length is between 20 and 25 feet, with a girth of 30 inches in the largest part of his body. There are a few circumstances connected with this great reptile stranger since his arrival, which is worth chronicling, just before leaving his native land he took a hearty meal of dog, and no other food for seven months after.—About the first of October this king of snakes arrived in Boston, and was lodged in a large case with very strong glass walls and a double English milled blanket, folded in four thicknesses, furnished for his bed.—On the 20th of November Mr. Sears, the proprietor, thought it full time to tempt his appetite, and therefore introduced a rabit into his den just at evening. On viewing the interior the next morning, the blanket was missing, while the trembling rabit was still alive. On Wednesday, seven days after, it was discharged, whole and unimpared, after a circuitous journey through an intestinal tube of nearly 150 feet. It may now be seen in the apartment, being six feet wide by seven in length.

Since that period, he has exhibited excellent health, and has devoured a fowl. Every day he drinks about three quarts of water, sucking it all up at once. When an animal is given for food to one of this family of serpents, it is intently eyed for an instant, and then the poor creature is suddenly crushed in the huge folds of the terrible monster, the crackling of the bones being heard at quite a distance. Thus prepared for swallowing, the body is still held in a coil, which is eqivalent to a hand, and kept steady, while it is gradually sucked down the throat of the animal into the stomach, where it is slowly digested.

It is the opinion of Mr. Sears, that when the Anaconda sprang at the rabbit mentioned above by some mistake in calculation, the latter escaped and the edge of the blanket was seized by the teeth. When these are once engaged, being for holders and not for mastication, it is quite impossible to disengage them; and hence whatever is drawn into the mouth, must necessary go down the throat. Even the muscles of deglutition seem to act indepedant of volition, and urge the morsel along by strong convulsive peristaltic contraction.—[Boston Surgical and Medical Journal.

The Baltic fleet has returned home, but such of them as mount 90 guns and upward are ordered to the Crimea, for a double purpose—to convey troops and to aster, if necessary, in the siege. Sir Charles Napier made his appearance in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Dec. 19.

The Patriotic Fund.

The kind-hearted people of Kingston are subscribing liberally to the Home Patriotic Fund. Whatever may be the various opinions as to the justice or policy of the present War, there can be none as to the propriety of contributing to so noble a charity, as aiding the widows and orphans of the slain soldiers and sailors It is but right however to let the charitably disposed know, who may not see the columns of the "Times," that a certain Major Powys, the Secretary to the Relief Committee, has pertinaciously refused to assist those widows and orphans who most need the charity, viz: the widows and orphans of those soldiers and sailors, who deserted their families and entered the Army or Navy as single men. A great deal of correspondence on this subject has appeared in the "Times," and a vast deal of commisseration and indignation excited. We extract one series of letters. We heartily hope that when the Kingston contribution is remitted home, that a recommendation will also be sent, to the effect that no invidious distinctions be made.

From the Times, Nov. 20th.

Major Powys.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Permit me to acknowledge, through your columns, the receipt of various small sums amounting altogether to about 4*l.*, in behalf of Martha Brightwell.

In case any of your readers should be desirous of assisting her, I will repeat the substance of the latter I wrote at her request to the committee of the society professing itself to be for the relief of wives and widows of soldiers

She requested me to say that she would prefer to any pecuniary assistance the means of supporting herself by employment either as a needlewomen or as a laundress.

Secondly, that in case the society were not able to procure her this, she would desire that her child be provided for in order that she might seek for service as a housemaid.

Thirdly, that in case the society were able to do neither of these things, she wished that whatever assistance they were disposed to afford her be lodged in my hands, in order that I might find her means of employment.

For the present the parish authorities have found her means of subsistance in appointing her as nurse to a poor family who are all lying sick at the same time, and I have procured her a little needlework. This, however, is precarious, and I shall be glad to be the depositary of any assistance of any kind.

I have also to tende her thanks to the secretary of the Female Orphan Society at Plymouth; but, as her child is a boy, she is unable to avail herself of their kind offer.

I enclose also the reply of Major Powys to my letter, published in your columns, together with my answer to it.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY NEWLAND.

Bishopstowe, Torquay, Nov. 11.

P. S. My direction for the next week will be Farringdon house, Exeter.

"Central Association, &c., 9, Waterloo-place, Nov. 14.

"Sir,—I have had the honor this day of receiving your letter, without date (November 13).

"The only reply that I can give to your request is, that by the rules of this association no relief can be given to the wives or widows of soldiers, unless those wives have been acknowledged by the regiment their husbands belong to.

"We have nominal returns from all the regiments of every woman, weather married with or without leave.

"The name of Martha Brightwell not appearing on the very voluminous returns of the 19th Regiment, in consequence of her husband being only known (known only?) as a single man, the association cannot relieve her.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your very obedient servant,
"H. L. POWYS,
Major, 60th Rifles, Hon. Sec.

"Bishopstowe, Torquay, Nov. 18.

"Sir.—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, which has been forwarded to me at this place, where I now am on a visit. It is unnecessary for me to enter into a criticism of the rules under which you act. Your error arrises from your imagining that matrimony and almsgiving—divine institutions both—are to be governed by regulations purely military. I must however, beg you to understand that I have made no 'requests' whatever,—what I have made is a demand. I have presented a soldier' wife to an institution that has collected alms from the public professedly in aid of the wives and widows of soldiers, and I have called upon that institution to act up to its professions.

"I have the honor to be
"Your faithful servant,
"HENRY NEWLAND.

"To the Hon. H. Powys, Major, 60th Rifles, Hon. Sec."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have just read in *The Times* of the 16th Major Powys' letter to Mr. Newland, of Westbourne, on the case of his parishoner, Martha Brightwell. I, for one, shall express my opinion on the subject by writing up for the instant return of the contribution sent from this parish. I suggest that the same course is open to others. Argument is useless when one's correspondent is hopelessly wrongheaded.

Yours,
FREDERICK PIZEY.
No. 19. Vicar of Bozeat, North Hants.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee to inform you that they have this day summoned a special meeting of the General Committee for next week, to take into consideration their rule, No. 14, which at present excludes some cases, which have lately excited much public attention, from participating in the funds of this association.

I am likewise directed to mention that the association makes no distinction whatever between women married "with leave" and "without leave," and that out of the 11,000 persons who have applied for relief, not 20 have been refused.

By order of the Committee,
R. L. POWYS, Major, Hon. Sec.
Central Association in Aid of the Wives and Families, Widows and Orphans, of Soldiers ordered to the East, 9, Waterloo-place, Pall mall, November 20.

"14.—No woman married before her husband enlisted, unless afterwards placed on the strength of the regiment, and recognized as a married woman in the regiment, can be allowed relief."

A letter has been received from Dr. Vogle, announcing the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dr. Berth, the distinguished traveller in Central Africa, at Meroda, about a hundred miles E. N. E. of Sokuta, and that he better of despatches, Mr. Beasy Wasington, had also fallen a victim to the pestilential climate of Al Dida, some hundreds of miles south of Bida.

The Weather and the Crossing.

The weather still remains extremely unsettled and very unseasonable. Since last noticed it has stormed, hailed, blown, rained and sleeted, but never snowed, the only thing wanted. Sometimes like an October day, and at other times like a November day in London, all fog and mist. The night before last a stiff gale from the South West blew all the ice out of the harbor, which yesterday was as approachable as at mid-summer. Yesterday morning it froze hard, with the wind from the Northward; to day, but what's the use of talking about that! Let's turn to another matter,

THE CROSSING FROM CAPE VINCENT.

When the two ice bridges are made, it is no more trouble to cross from Cape Vincent to Kingston, and vice versa, a distance of eleven miles, than to travel on so many miles of a good snow road; but ever since the present winter commenced, the crossing has been very precarious, tho' by no means dangerous. The latter is owing to he guides, Messrs. Hitchcock, Briggs and Creighton, the Mail Contractors and Express Forwarders, whose local knowledge is such, that no accident ever befal those who place themselves entirely under their care and safe guidance. Messrs. H. B & C. are provided with safety boats and safety sleighs which traverse good ice and bad ice equally well and safe, for the boats can act as sleighs, and the sleighs can float like boats. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Briggs are both Wolfe Islanders, to the manor born and from early childhood accustomed to travelling on the ice, and Mr. Creighton, (the Captain of the Steam Ferry Boat,) is at Kingston, and attends to the forwarding of men and goods hence. The charge for this careful supervision, and carriage is only two dollars, which, when the time, trouble and expense, to say nothing of the safe guarantee, are considered, is a sum rediculously low. It shows that the honest Wolfe Islanders are not exterioners

Lecture on Friday Night.

A gentleman of the name of Noble has volunteered a Lecture on the Attack and Defence of Fortresses, to be given in the City Hall, on Friday Night. A curious note is appended to the placard announcing the grateful intelligence—"No free admission for members of the Mechanics' Institute, or OTHERS." If by "others" the learned Lecturer means the Press, he might have saved himself the trouble of announcing the exclusion—thinking as we do, no member of the Kingston Press will trouble him.

THE SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

All the Elections for School Trustees for Kingston, both Catholic and Protestant, came off this year very satisfactorily. On Tuesday, the Roman Catholics elected their gentleman in each Ward to manage their Schools, and yesterday (Wednesday) the Regular Elections to fill vacancies took place. The following gentlemen were returned, viz:—

Metropolitan Ward,	James Bibby.
Frontenac Ward,	Rev. Mr. Burns.
Rideau Ward,	Rev. Mr Wilson.
Victoria Ward,	Rev. Mr. Fenwick.
Sydenham Ward,	Rev. Dr. Mair.
Ontario Ward,	Geo. Hunter.
Cataraqui Ward,	Wm. Rudston.

Augmentation of the Army.

The contemplated augmentation of the army, which is expected to take place immediately after the assembling of Parliament, will, it is stated, embrace the whole of the infantry regiments of the line The manner in which the increase is to be effected is stated to be as follows, viz:—The regiments of infantry serving in the East, Gibraltar alta, and the Ionian Islands, will have additional battallions of 800 rank and file respectively, to be termed 2d or 3d battallions, as in the case of the 1st Royal and Rifle Brigade; those regiments in the colonies and East Indies to have each a reserve battallion of 500 bayonets, and the regiments on home service to be placed, as regards their numerical strength, on the war establishment. The regiments to have additional battalions of 800 men, are the the 1st Royals, 3d Buffs, 4th Regiment of Foot 7th Fusileers, 9th Foot, 13 ditto, 14 ditto, 17th ditto, 18th Royal Irish, 19th Foot, 20 ditto, 21st ditto, 23rd Fusileers, 28th Foot, 30th ditto, 33d ditto, 34th ditto, 38th ditto, 41st ditto 42d Highlanders 4 th Foot, 46th ditto, 47th ditto, 48th ditto, 49th ditto, 50th ditto, 55th ditto, 62d ditto, 63d ditto, 68th Light Infantry, 71st Highlander Light Infantry, 72d Highlanders, 77th Foot, 79th ditto, 88th Connaught Rangers, 89th Foot, 90th ditto, 92d ditto, 94th Highlanders, 95th Foot, 97th ditto, and the Rifle Brigade. The remaining regiments will be augmented as stated above An additional battalion of Royal Artillery and eight companies of Royal Marines are also to be raised.

In New Orleans it has been proposed to raise a "Patriotic Fund" for the relief of the widows and orphans of those Russian soldiers who may fall in the war with Turkey, France and England. It is quite natural that the Russian and American slaveholders should have common sympathies in the struggle against the march of human freedom.

We learn that the statement to the effect the Admiral Fanshawe was to proceede to Greytown with the Boscawen, 74; the Colloosus, 8, and other ships of the British West India squadron, it is not correct. The fact is that Commodore Henderson has gone there from Jamaica on board of the steam frigate Termagnet to confer with Mr. Wheeler, who is supposed to be charged by President Pierce with the duty of inquiring further into the difficulties which led to the destruction of Greytown.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore as any affection of the liver is preceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See Advertisement. 5

Opinions of the Medical Faculty.

The opinions of William Perry, M. D., Exeter, N. H.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION,—"I have witnessed the effects of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and have no hesitancy in expressing it is my belief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine." For sale in Kingston, by E. W. Palmer.

TAPE WORM CURED BY
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, August 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Munroe streets.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, 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 VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

E. W. PALMER,
General Agent.
7

CARLYLE.—Friend Ayer:—In this age of quacks, charlatans and mere windy gaseous pretenders to heal, who blow at every street corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their loud, blazing Jericho trumpets and other noisy boisterous wind instruments of marvelous twisted brass, in such a wee fully sham-ridden epoch as this. I say, it is comforting, nay even cheering to the earnest well wisher of his race to know there has arrived in this world a genuine Physician—to fight once more upon something besides Sangrados and Don Mercuriar Jalaps, with their phlebotomies, poisons and warm water.

Your Cathartic Pills and Cherry Pectoral, carry us forward to Halcyon days—to millenial Pharmacopoeas, when Science, deep-diving down into the principles of things, shall, with infinite cunning, bring out the genuine Elixir Vitae: for of a truth there is manifestly enough somewhat of that same Life Essence in your subtle vegetable distillations and compounds.

You realize to us the visions of those painfulest, smoke dried Alchymists—bootless seekers—dreamers among retorts and crucibls, touching the Quintessential hidden Virtue of the Universe, which should antidote distemper, and break for man the Wheel of Time. 7

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE REV. MR. HUTCHINSON'S ASTRONOMY.

This is the title of a small work about to be issued from this office, of a very interesting character, and it will be no doubt a highly important work for the youth of our country. The author is sparing no pains which can be taken to render it instructive and interesting. It will be ready for delivery in less than two months, and although this is a much later period for its completion than the author anticipated, yet as the delay from a variety of circumstances has been unavoidable, he hopes his subscribers and numerous friends will not feel unnecessarily disappointed, as the work will be ready at the time above specified.

January, 9th, 1855. 8

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 Amole Shaving Compound

Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury

Bogle's Hebeaiona

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

DIED,

At Williamsville, City of Kingston, on the 9th inst., ANNE ROBERTS, wife of MR. WILLIAM SPANKIE, aged 32 years.

*** Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral to the place of Interment, (Waterloo) to-day, Thursday, 11th January, at 2 o'clock.

On the 7th inst., Hallowell, Mr. Henry B. Cooper, aged 46.

In Belleville, on the 1st instant, Martha, relict of the late Donald McLellan Esq., aged 72 years.

In Smithville, on the 19th ult., Dr. J. K. Fairfield, aged 43 years.

On the 5th instant, in Kingston, C. W. Henry Owen Esq., C. E., son of Jacob Owen, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

THE Anniversaries of the following Societies will be held (D.V.) on successive Evenings, commencing on MONDAY NEXT, the 15th January, 1855, in the CITY HALL, when the Reports of the respective Societies during the past year will be submitted, and the Meetings addressed by several Ministers and other gentlemen.

Auxiliary Bible Society of Kingston,
On Monday Evening, 15th January.

Kingston City Mission,
On Tuesday evening, 16th January.

Religious Tract Society, of Kingston, Auxiliary to the London Tract Society,
On Wednesday Evening, 17th January.

Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society,
On Thursday Evening, 18th January.

French Canadian Missionary Society,
On Friday Evening, 19th January.

Chair to be taken each Evening at a quarter before seven o'clock precisely.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

Kingston, January 9, 1855. 9

RICHMOND'S LEGAL FORMS.

E. W. PALMER has just received at the City Book Store:—

Richmond's Book of Legal Forms and Law Manual, for the Legal Transaction of Business adapted to the use of County and Town Officers, Merchants, Clerks, Mechanics, Farmers, Professional men, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and to the use of all persons in every station of Life.

Second Edition, Revised and enlarged for Canada East and West. Price $3.

Jan. 9th, 1855.

NOTICE.

LEFT some days ago, in the Sydenham Saloon, a pair of Gauntlets. The owner can have them by applying at this office.

British Whig,
Kingston, Jan. 9th, 1854. 9.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, To Wit: } ON Saturday the 6th of January, 1855, will be Sold at the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY of KINGSTON, at NOON the following Lands and Tenements seized and taken into execution, viz.:

John D. Bryce, James Playfair, John McMurrich, William Fergusson, Samuel Greer, and John Playfair—*Plaintiffs.*

vs.

John Burley and James McKenzie—*Defendants.*

All the right title and interest of the above Defendants, in Town Lots No. 335, and 336, and 189, in the City of Kingston.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, U. C. F. L. & A.
Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, 4th Oct. 1854. } 235

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is postponed until the Tenth day of February next, at the same hour and place.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff,
U. C. F. L. & A.
Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, Jan. 6th, 1855. } 6

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JANUARY.
CLASS J.

To be Drawn January 30, 1855, at the City of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
$30,000

will be distributed according to the following
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

And REMEMBER every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due WITHOUT REDUCTION!

1 Prize of	$7,500 is	$7,500
1 do.	5,000 is	5,000
1 do.	2,000 is	2,000
2 do.	1,000 is	2,000
5 do.	500 is	2,500
10 do.	200 is	2,000
15 do.	100 is	1,500
78 do.	50 is	3,900
120 do.	25 is	3,000
6 Approximation, 1st Capital	50 is	300
6 do. 2d do.	30 is	180
3 do. 3d do.	20 is	120
251 Prizes amounting to		$30,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS!

Tickets, $5—Halves, $2 50—Quarters, $1 25.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
All communications strictly confidential.
SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager.
Sign of the Bronze Lions.
Montgomery, Ala., 1855. 7

PATRIOTIC FUND!

A LECTURE in connection with the Kingston Mechanic's Institute, will be delivered in the

CITY HALL!

On Friday Evening, the 12th Instant,
BY LIEUTENANT W. HATTNOB LE
Royal Engineers, F. R. A. S.,
On the General system of the attack and defence of Fortresses, as demonstrated in the present siege of

SEBASTOPOL.

The Proceeds to be Devoted to the PATRIOTIC FUND.

Admission for each person, 1s 3d. No free admission for Members of the Institution, or others.

To commence at 7 P. M.
Kingston, January 8th, 1855. 7-4