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The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

C. H., Belleville, with remittance; H. J. M., Quebec.

The War in the Crimea.

The latest authentic intelligence from Sebastopol received by the previous steamer, the Baltic, was a brief despatch from Prince Menschikoff stating that no change had taken place in the state of affairs there up to the 28th of January. The London papers of the 14th inst., the latest date received by the present arrival, contain no official advices later than the 28th ult., from the seat of war in the Crimea, except the following brief telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admiral Brust to the French Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies:—

"Monte Bello, Port of Kamiesch, Jan. 30.

"The Commander-in-chief asks me to give him 30 new guns from the fleet and 15,000 rounds of ammunition, in addition to the 32,000 already demanded.

"The Duperre has just cast anchor in the port of Kamiesch; she brings 950 military passengers, 32 huts, 1,000 shells, and 320 barrels of gunpowder.

"The Panama brings 160 passengers and materials for the army (tools and camp requisites.")

The latest despatches from the commanders of the British army and British fleet before Sebastopol are as follows:—

"Before Sebastopol, Jan. 27.

"My Lord Duke,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace that the weather continues fine.—There are severe frosts at night; but the sun shines brightly through the day, and there is an absence of wind, which, while it continued, added considerably to the sufferings of the troops.

"Every exertion is making by public transport and individually in getting huts up; but this is a most difficult operation, and the ground is still so rotten that it is a most arduous labor to pass along it.

"The extremely confined space of Balaklava and the vast accumulation of stores have obliged me to erect huts at some distance outside the town for their reception.

"I enclose the list of casualties to the 25th inst., inclusive. (Total, 14 rank and file wounded,)

I have, &c.
RAGLAN.

"His grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c."

A despatch has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, of which the following is an extract:—

"'Agamemnon, off Sebastopol, Jan. 27.

"'Sir—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that since my last general letter of the 23d inst., the weather has been particularly fine. The health of the army has been much benefitted by the change. A good deal of progress has been made in hutting the troops and distributing the clothing which has been so liberally sent out from England, so that the men express themselves as being comfortable.

"'2. The health of the fleet and of the Naval Brigade is excellent. The men are well supplied with fresh meat and vegetables, and also with oranges sent from Malta by Rear-Admiral Stewart.

"'3. The fire from the batteries of the allies has increased during the last week, and that of the enemy has not slackened. New guns have been mounted in our batteries during the last four days.

"'4. On the 24th inst. I passed the day at Balakiava, to superintend the service going on there, and to make inquiries and examine into matters connected with the duties of the port and the transport service. I met Lord Raglan there by appointment, and we made some arrangements which will, I trust, have a beneficial effect.

I have &c.
"'E. C. LYONS,
"'Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"'To the Secretary of the Admiralty."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The London Times of the 13th inst. announces in the following terms the appointment of special plenipotentiaries from England to the conference to be opened at Vienna:

We have reason to believe that Lord John Russell has accepted the duties of British plenipotentiary in the conferences. His lordship will proceed in a very few days to that destination.

It is further stated that Mr. Hammond, a gentleman who fills with great ability the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and who is consequently thoroughly acquainted with the diplomatic relations of this country, will accompany the mission; so that Great Britain will be represented at this conference by a Minister of State, who, till within the last few days, has taken part in all the deliberations of the Cabinet on the present war and also by a gentleman well versed in all the official details of these important transactions.

It is evident that since the memorable occasion on which Lord Castlereagh, being at that time himself the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, quitted England to join the plenipotentiaries of the allied Powers at Chatillion and afterward at Vienna, no negotiation has been opened in Europe of more momentous consequences to the honor of England and the interests of the world than that in which we are about to engage; and on every account we think there is great reason for satisfaction at the selection of Lord John Russell as an envoy.

It will be for the advantage of Lord John himself to withdraw for a while in the public service from that arena of party politics in which some of his late appearances have been so unfortunate for his own reputation. To be the representative of the Crown in a conference of empires, the object of which is to restore security and peace to the East, to re-establish the authority of international law, and to provide guarantees against future aggressions, is a post of the highest rank; and, although we have recently had occasion to express an unqualified opinion on the conduct pursued by Lord John Russell in Parliament, we cannot but rejoice that an opportunity should be afforded him of regaining by services of another kind the consideration of the country.

The two Cabinet offices of Secretary of State for War and Secretary at War are now combined, and entrusted to the direction of Lord Panmure, who directs both departments, until the Legislature shall be able to mature a plan for the consolidation of the whole of the military system. In holding those two offices Lord Panmure will receive only the salary of one. The only other appointment decided upon is that of Mr. F. Peel, who removes from the Under Secretaryship of the colonial to that of the War Department. He will be entrusted with the financial business, and prepare the estimates for Parliament, and answer in the House of Commons for the War office, where the general business will be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Hawes.

Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, is said to be recovering from his painful disease—carbuncle in the groin.

We find the following note from Admiral Napier in the London Times of the 13th:—

"MERCHISTOUN-HALL, Herndean, Feb. 11.

"SIR,—I have been very much surprised at Admiral Berkeley's reply to your question.

"I do not intend to bandy words with the gallant Admiral, but I beg to tell you, when the papers—which I hope will be asked for—are produced, it will be seen that I was goaded to act contrary to my own judgment—that I was censured—and finally dismissed my command.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

"CHARLES NAPIER.

—"Craufurd Esq., M. P."

Viscount O'Neil died at Shanes-castle, in the county of Antrim, on the 12th inst., aged 75. He succeeded his late brother, Earl O'Neil, in the viscounty only and, dying also without issue, the ancient title of O'Neil is extinct.

A report of the special inspectors appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship City of Philadelphia has been laid before Parliament. This document exculpates Capt. Leitch and the officers of the ship from all blame, and recommends the erection of a lighthouse on Cape Race as likely to promote the safety of trans-Atlantic voyages to the United States.

The Latest from Sebastopol.

"Berlin, Tuesday, Feb. 13.

"Under date of St. Petersburg, 19th inst., we learn that the following telegraphic despatch had been received by the Russian Government:—

"'Nothing particular had taken place before Sebastopol, except a sortie on the night of the 31st of January, in which we (the Russians) took three officers and seven men prisoners."'

GENERAL CANROBERT AND LORD RAGLAN.

It is said that the illustrious French commander-in-chief, in a report to his Government, attributes the delay which has taken place before Sebastopol to the British army, which, being wretchedly victualled, and haply cared for, has been wanting in vigilance, slow in its movements, unskilful in the military works essential to such a siege, and rather a cause of embarrasment than assistance to the French troops. A copy of the report, was, we hear, communicated to the Government.

Further, it is reported that during Lord John Russell's recent visit to Paris the Emperor remonstrated with him on the state of the British army and the incapacity of its generals and managers, and intimated that it could not be expected that he should exhaust his resources, and that unless a change was made, he should be compelled to adopt some unpleasant measure. The Lord John laid this fact before the Cabinet, and in conjunction with Lord Palmerston, demanded the recall of Lord Raglan, but the Ministers were not agreeable to do so, and he, therefore, at once resigned.

We clip the foregoing piece of gossip from the London Atlas, that our readers may be informed of what rumors are afloat, but we caution them not to credit it hastily. It will be observed that the correspondent of the London Times, who is disposed to disparage rather than praise the condition of the British works before Sebastopol, says in his letter of January 28th, given above, that the British batteries are "in very good order," and that as a general rule the French works "are not so solidly and finely finished." It also appears from his letter that the British Commissariat "rations a large body of the French army."

THE TURKISH EXPEDITION TO EUPATORIA.

From Eupatoria the news amounts to this, that nearly the whole of Omar Pasha's troops have arrived there, and that a vessel has been sent for himself and his staff. He will not, however, leave Varna until all his stores and material of war shall have been sent off.

About one half of the troops have already gone, and, at the rate the embarkation is progressing, it is hoped that in a fortnight more the rest will have followed. On good days three battalions have been embarked at Varna, and as many at Baltschik. The steamers employed for the purpose are cleared forward, so that most of them can take from 1,300 to 1,500 men on board.

The army will consist of three infantry and one cavalry divisions. The first infantry division, which is already in the Crimea, is commanded by Mehmed Pasha, (Ferik), and Teofik and Behrem [General Cannon] Pashas as Brigadiers. The second, which is likewise partly gone, will be under Ferik Ismail Pasha, not to be mistaken for Mushir Ismail Pasha, who distinguished himself at Kalafat, and who remains as commander in Bulgaria. Saly Pasha is spoken of as commander of the third division, and Halim Pasha as commander of the cavalry.

The whole are, with little exception, old troops; from the cavalry the best men, as well as the strongest horses, have been selected; 400 Bashi-Bazouks the *crime*, are also to form part of the expedition.—The men seem very healthy, and in excellent spirits; they also look more soldierlike than their comrades at Balaklava, so that a years' campaigning has not been without its effects upon them.

In the Queen's Bench.

THE QUEEN ON THE RELATION OF JAMES NOXON LAPUM,
vs.
MILTON WILLIAMS.

A summons in the nature of a *quo warranto* was issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at the instance of the Relator, upon a fiat of the Judge of County Court of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, returnable before him at chambers in the City of Kingston, under 16 Victoria, Chap. 181, Section 87, calling upon the Defendant to show by what authority he claimed to use exercise or enjoy the office of a Township Councillor for the Township of Camden. The Relator claiming an interest in the Election to the said Office as a Candidate, and that he should have been returned and admitted thereto. The Relator has stated four causes or grounds of objection, against the validity of the Defendant's Election, which will appear in the Judgment.

MCKENZIE, JUDGE.—The Election of the Defendant cannot be disturbed on the first or on the second ground of objection, urged by the Relator for the utter impossibility of getting at legal proof, to substantiate the allegations therin contained.

The first objection is "That a number of persons who had no right to vote at the Election, not being resident electors of the Township of Camden, voted for the Defendant at the Election, and gave the Defendant an apparent but factitious majority."

The second objection is, "That the Relator received a greater number of good and lawful votes than the Defendant, and should have been returned as elected." A scrutiny would require to be entered into before the truth of those allegations could be ascertained. A scrutiny is impossible in the case, as the poll book was not produced as it ought to have been. The Returning Officer it is true, was examined *viva voce* but could not tell from memory who voted and who did not vote, and such a course of examination I stopped at once, as contrary to every principle of sound law and common sense, and inconvenient and impracticable in every respect. It was then proposed to prove the contents of the poll book by other parties than the Returning Officer, by a person who kept check for the Relator, and by those who voted at the Election. I rejected this kind of evidence at once, and I am satisfied on consideration, that I did right. There was no return of the poll book made by the Returning Officer, as required by 12 Victoria, Chap. 81, Section 162, which requires, "That the Returning Officer, after the close of the Election, shall return the poll book to the Township Clerk, with an affidavit thereto annexed, that the poll book contains a faithful and true statement of the poll, and with a certificate that certain persons, naming them, have been duly elected." No such return was made, no such affidavit was attached to the poll book, no such certificate attached to it. No return was ever made of the Defendant according to any poll book, but the Election was not attacked upon that ground, consequently it cannot be taken into account in this judgment. The day after the Election, the Returning Officer went with the poll book to the building where the Post Office is kept, in the Village of Newburgh. While looking over the poll book, a person apparently in charge of the Post Office, of the name of Douglas Hooper, snatched the book and placed it behind his counter and refused to give it up. The Returning Officer went away. In about half an hour or so, Hooper or some one from him, offered to return the book, but the Returning Officer then would not receive it, apprehending as he states, that something wrong might have been done to it, while in the possession of Hooper; so the book was not produced at the argument, nor was it ever returned or certified. As there was no legal evidence to support the first and second objection, I decided them in favor of the Defendant.

The third objection, and the best relied upon, is "That the Defendant at the time of the Election, was, and still is, a Contractor with the Municipal Council of Camden for the construction of roads, and that the Defendant and one Peter Kellar agreed with the Municipality of Camden, to perform certain works on certain roads for certain prices."

On the 29th of November, 1853, the Municipality of Camden passed a By-Law for the purpose of raising money to be expended in making and improving certain roads of the Township. The By-Law was produced at the argument. It is provided by the by-law that the money shall be expended and the works performed under the supervision of a Board of seven Trustees. The Trustees were nominated and appointed in the By-Law. A Contract bearing date on the 14th January, 1854, between the Municipality of Camden and the Defendant, made by the Trustees, for the performance of certain works on the roads, was produced. Alexander Spencer, one of the Trustees, a witness on the part of the Relator, swore that the work was performed by the Defendant and accepted by the Trustees on the 28th day of January, 1854, and that he had been paid for it, and on the back of the Contract there is a certificate signed by the Chairman of the Trustees, in the following words, "This is to certify that the stipulations and conditions mentioned *within, are fulfilled*, and therefore that the within agreement is discharged by mutual consent of the parties." A copy of a Contract bearing date the same day as the last between the Municipality of Camden and Peter Kellar, as Principal and Defendant, as security, made by the Trustees, and for the performance of certain works on the roads, was also produced. Mr. Spencer, one of the Trustees, and Kellar, were called for the Relator as witnesses, and both swore that the work was performed and accepted by the Trustees on the 28th December, 1854. The amount coming to Kellar for the work was $540 or £135, and two hundred and fifty pounds had been paid by Kellar on this and the other two contracts of the Trustees. The original contract was not produced, but there was evidence to show it had a certificate on the back the same as the other contract had. But the Relator contends that it should be shown that the £250 or all events £135 had been paid in this contract, as it was as likely as not that the £250 had been paid on the other contracts. By the Statute 16 Victoria, Chap. 181, Section 29, it is enacted, "That no person, having by himself or partner any interest or share in any contract, with or on behalf of the Township in which he shall reside, shall be qualified to be elected Councillor for the same or any other ward thereof." The Relator has no shadow of a cause for complaint as to the first contract, for as much as the Defendant is as much exonerated from all consequences as man can very well be. The work has been performed, and accepted and paid for. I cannot see that he had any interest in the contract at the time of his election or since. If it had been shown that any part of the work remained unperformed, or that any money was due, or that any well grounded dispute existed between the parties for a matter arising out of the contract, I would hold that an existing interest. However, there is none. Then as to the other contract, although as surety, the Defendant was a contractor so long as that contract lasted, the whole question is as to payment. If the Relator intended to rely on unseating the Defendant, upon the ground that the £250 had been paid on other contracts of Kellar, and not on the one in which the Defendant is surety, he ought to have proved the fact. I cannot assume against the right of the Defendant a surety that it was not. On the other hand in the absence of proof to the contrary, and on the principles of law which govern the relation of principal and surety, and on the ground that no man should be deprived of a right by assumption, especially when the assumption is as strong the one way as the other, as in the present instance. The Relator has failed in substantiating all his allegations against the Defendant. I therefore consider, order, and determine, that the said Office of Township Councillor for the Township of Camden, claimed by the Defendant, Millory Williams, be allowed and adjudged to him, and that the Relator, James Noxon Lapum, shall pay the costs of the cause.

Judgment for the Defendant.

Law Society, Toronto.

We are informed that some very important rules and orders were passed by the Law Society during the last term, effecting considerable alterations in the course of study and examination of gentlemen desirous of being called to the Bar. The object of these new rules and orders is to render the education of students, so far as the Society is concerned, less a matter of form and more a matter of substance than it has been hitherto. For the future, lectures in law will be delivered in Osgoode Hall every morning during term; and attendance on those lectures is rendered compulsory to this extent, that no student can obtain credit for any term unless he produces a certificate from the lecturer of punctual attendance at lectures during that term. The existing state of the funds of the Law Society not enabling them to appoint a permanent lecture with a fixed salary, the society have called upon some of their members who are Benchers to undertake the duty gratuitously until other arrangements be made. We give the names of the lectures and the subjects for the ensuing year:—

Eastern term, 1855; Dr. Connor, Q. C.—Mercantile Law.
Trinty term, 1855; A. Wilson, Esq, Q. C. Law of Landlord and Tenant.
Michaelmas term, 1855; O. Mowat, Esq., Equity Jurisprudence.
Hilary term, 1856; P. M. Vankoughnet, Esq., Q. C.—Law of Real Property.

Besides this important regulation, the Society have directed, by orders which will come into force on the first day of next Michalmas term, that gentlemen called to the Bar shall be divided into classes, viz:—those who have answered so as merely to be called, and those who have answered so as to be called "with honors." It is to be in the option of the student to prepare himself for either of these classes, as he thinks fit and he endroses his petition for call accordingly. The examination is to be conducted party by written questions and party *viva voce*. The Society have also prescribed a course of study for each of these classes, and will require the candidates to be thoroughly prepared in their respective courses. The courses for mere call is as follows: Reddie's Inquiries into English Law; Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 1; Addison on Contracts; Smith's mercantile Law; Williams on Real Property, Story's Equity Jurisprudence; Stephen on Pleading; Taylor on Evidence; Byles on Bills; the Statutes relating to Upper Canada and the Practice of our Courts of Law and Equity. And in addition to these, for a call with honors: Russell on Crimes; Story on Partnership; Watkins on Conveyancing; Coote on Mortgages; Dart on Vendors; Jarman on Wills; Story's Conflict of Laws; and Justinian's Institutes.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has instructed one of its committess to "report a bill to prevent Roman Catholics from holding an office under the Government of the State of Massachusetts."

Mr. John Douglas, formerly editor of the *British American* of Woodstock; subsequently of the *Expositor* of Brantford; and lastly of the *Mercury*, of Woodstock, died on Saturday last. His death was the result of accident, having been thrown from a cutter a few days previous and so severely cut about the head as to render his recovery impossible.

AGES OF BRITISH STATESMEN.—The following gossiping statistics on the ages of British Statesmen, are going the round of the papers.—Lord Lyndhurst, 83; Lord Brougham, 76; Marquis of Landsdowne, 75; Earl of Aberdeen, 71; Lord Hardinge, 70; Lord Palmerston, 70; Lord Raglan, 67; Lord John Russell, 62; Earl of Derby, 56; Earl of Harrowby, 57; Earl of Clarendon, 55; Earl of Malmesbury, 48; Earl Gray 52; Earl of Granville, 43; Earl of Carlisle, 52; Duke of Newcastle, 44; Duke of Argyle, 32; Lord Stanley, 29; Lord Canworth (Lord Chancellor), 94; the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, 62; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 45; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 57; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, 44; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, 49, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, 55; Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, 45; the Right Hon. S. Herbert, 44; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, 56; the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, 54; the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, 56; Richard Cobden, 51; and John Bright, 44.—[Illustrated London News.

SOUR PICKLES.—A namby-pamby sort of young man, knowing that a young lady, of whom he imagined himself enamoured, understood the language of flowers, sent her a beautiful rose, as a declaration of love, attaching a slip of paper, on which was written: "If not accepted, I proceed to the war." In return, she forwarded a pickle jar, containing a single mango (Man go!)

ITEMS OF NEWS.

12,000 Persians were besieging Brenda. A murderous conflict had taken place, but the besieged continued their resistance. A French company had offered to raise a French legion, consisting of from ten to twenty five thousand men, for the service of the British government, half the number to be ready within fifteen days. It is stated that the English government is favorably disposed towards the proposition.

"The Emperor has foreseen all the calamities and reverses of Sebastopol ever since the allied army sat down before the city. St. Arnaud was a trooper (*pandour*)—he might have taken the place by a charge of cavalry at the first outset, but failing that a siege became necessary. Neither Raglan nor Canrobert was equal to his position, and Louis Napoleon knew it. He did not want Sebastopol to be taken this Winter. He knew that short of a butchery, of which the history of war affords no parallel, the place could not be carried. He determined that Sebastopol should subserve a mighty political purpose.

"For this, he has been delaying supplies while he has concentrated his forces in France. An overwhelming army is gathering on the Prussian frontier. At Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers, a flotilla, to be reinforced by English vessels, will be ready to sail with seventy thousand men on March 15. On the arrival of this armada in the Crimea, the Emperor will leave Paris, and appear in person before Sebastopol. A *coup de main*, upon a gigantic scale, will be attempted. Sebastopol will fall. The elated army, flushed with the feat, will sweep over the Crimea and occupy the Isthmus of Perekop. After a campaign which will endure a fortnight, Louis Napoleon will return to Paris, where the suddenness of his departure and the promptness of his return will find all conspiracies unprepared for development, and where the glory of his victory will scatter all further treason to the winds.

"Such is the campaign contemplated by Louis Napoleon. Be assured that if Providence does not interfere, it will take place as I have said. Collaterally with the departure of the Emperor for the East, the French army on the Prussian frontiers will operate upon the Rhenish Prussia. A note will be sent to the King of Prussia, demanding free passage for the French through his dominions, which, if refused will advance to the Rhine."

The French Government had advices from Varna to the 4th February, which state that Omar Pacha had left for *Beranges* to inspect the cavalry and magazines, and on his return he would embark definitely for Eupatoria.

The Russians were encamped partly in the villages of Alma and Baalbec, and partly at Simpheropol and environs.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says the Czar has issued a manifesto, under date of St. Petersburgh, Feb. 12, in which he calls the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 300,000 men will be ordered to the Crimea.

The Dutch Expedition sent out to Japan after Commodore Perry's Expedition, has returned, having been promised the same advantages as those granted to the United States.

The Univers announces the conversion to the Roman Catholic faith of the Reverend Edmund Ffoulkes, of the University of Oxford, where he was nominated Margaret professor of theology at Jesus College in 1853. The new convert, the Univers states, is about to publish a pamphlet under the title of "One more Return from Captivity, or my submission to the Catholic Church," in which he will explain his motives for leaving the church in which he had been brought up.

Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce has been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, vice Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, deceased.

Galignani's Messenger says that the report of the Zouaves before Sebastopol having mutinied is completely void of foundation.

Since the true military condition of England has commenced to see the light; since her helplessness in comparison to France has been made manifest to the entire satisfaction of the French people, the prominence of Louis Napoleon and his popularity with his own subjects, as well as with the people of the other continental states, have increased powerfully. The prestage of Waterloo is effaced, and the French people who still really feared the English people at bottom, begin to fell their Independance of them, and even boast in private of having them in their power. This fact, connected with the great popularity which Napoleon is every day gaining by passing events, the reader will see, goes far in diminishing the necessity which existed for a restriction on the press. As regards England, at least, the necessity does not exist farther than delicacy demands, and the consequence is that the French press now reproduces the facts in regard to the true state of the English military forces. It is not done with an exultation, for that would be as contrary to French notions of propriety as to their duties as faithful allies; but the French people are none the less enlightened on this to them important subject.

The Government of England is much more likely to suffer by the present War, than that of Russia. The events of the Crimean campaign, and especially the contrasts between the French and British armies, have brought about an investigation and discussion of the tendencies of nobility, court favoritism, buying and selling commissions, elective offices, and representation, reforms of administration, &c., that would a year ago have been scouted as highly "radical" and "dangerous." The English are in a fair way to get more wisdom, from Sebastopol than glory.

GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—We are now enabled to inform the public that the Branch Line is again in full operation at Barrie, in its former office, opposite Elge's Hotel. It was suspended for a time in order to place it along the Northern Railroad Line, the directors of which, in pursuing their liberal course, have, at their own expense, established Telegraph Offices at each Station, an arrangement that will be highly appreciated by the public, and beneficial to themselves. Mr. Cornwall, the present operator here, has had considerable experience, and we hope the mercantile community will embrace every opportunity of testing his ability and attention.

MORE LIBELS.—The N. Y. Tribune recently contained a savage letter from Mr. Fry who is carrying on a libel suit against Bennett of the Herald, charging among other things that Bennett extorted $13,000 from a man who happened to be in Resina Townsend's house on the night of the Ellen Jewett murder; and that still threatened with exposure by the Herald, the unfortunate man sought refuge in self destruction. The Herald of Sunday states that Bennett will now bring suit against the Tribune and also against the express, for publishing the slanderous charge. So it would seem that the passions of our New York brethren are getting them into a terrible mess.

NO FOREIGNERS ADMITTED.—We learn from New York, under date of the 27th ult. that the Board of ten Governors of the Alms house last night passed a resolution removing all officers of the Institution who were not naturalized citizens.

Quebec, March 2.

Several petitions were presented, among others several by Mr. Fraser, for the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the construction of the lateral cut.

Mr. Holton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Young, moved that when the House adjourned to-day, it stand adjourned until Thursday next, to enable members to attend the exhibition at Montreal on Tuesday.

The motion was opposed by Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Foley, Mr. Masson, and Mr. Dorion, and supported by Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Galt and Mr. Young.

Sir A. McNab said the Government would not oppose the motion if the House wished to adjourn, but were themselves prepared to go on with business, and did not care to adjourn.

The motion was lost.

In answer to an enquiry of Mr. Bellingham whether it was the intention of the Ministry to fulfil the intentions of a committee of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, expressed in a report in the Session of 1832, to devote £1,240 to bridging the Red River in the township of Greenville, the commissioner of public works said the government could not base any action on that report, but consider the case on its own merits.

On motion of Mr. Sol-General Smith that the clerk of routine and records do transmit free of postage a copy of the several bills and daily votes and proceedings and other papers, of which extra copies are ordered to be printed for the use of members to the editors of the respective newspapers published in this Province, and that for that purpose an additional number of copies be struck off by the printer.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 2.

ASHES—Sales at $6,37½ for Pots—$6,50 for Pearls.

FLOUR, &c—The flour market firm, with a fair demand. Sales 5200 bbls at $8,25 for inferior State—$8,75 for common to favorite do—$9,50 a 10,75 for extra St. Louis—$9.37½ a 10,75 a 12,75 for extra Genesee. Canadian flour sells at $8,87½ in bond—$9,25 a 10,000, duty paid. Rye flour selling at $6,00 a 7,00 for fine and superior fine. Corn Meal better. Sales 500 bbls at $5,37½. Brandywine at $4,62½ a 4,74.—Buckwheat flour selling at $3,25 a 4,00 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat market quiet. Sales unimportant. Rye firmly held. Sales of prime North River at $1.34. Barley scarce at $1,00 a 1,27. Barley malt quiet at $1,-45. Corn market firm. Sales 65,000 bush. at 96 a 97½ for inferior to prime white Southern—96 a 97 for Southern and Jersey yellow—old Western mixed at 98 a $1,00. Oats selling at 53 a 58 for Jersey—63 a 68 for State and Western.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is moderate. Sales 750 bbls. at $18,871-2 for old mess—$15,00 for new do.—$14,00 for new prime—$15,50 a 15,75 for Western prime mess—$16,50 a 17,00 for city do.—$12,50 for rusty mess. Beef market firm and the demand is moderate. Sales at $9,-00 a 11,50 for country mess—$13,50 for Vermont mess—$6,25 a 7,00 for country prime—14,25 a 12,00 for repacked Chicago—prime mess quiet at $22,00 a 26,00.—Beef Hams in request at $16,00 a 18,50 for Chicago. Bacon firm at 8½ for short middles, rib in—3¾ for boneless. Dressed Hogs firmer at 7 a 7 1-2. Cuts meats firmer. Sales 400 packages at 8¾ a 9¼ for Hams—6½ a 6¾ for Shoulders. Butter in request at 15 a 20c for Ohio—23 a 28c for State.

DIED.

In Earnestown, on the 13th ultimo, at an advanced age, MRS. ISABELLA MCLEAN, Widow of the late JOHN MCLEAN, ESQ.

Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

The United States Mail Steamship
HERMANN,
E. HIGGINS, Commander,

WILL Sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on Saturday, 24th March, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of Passage from New York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon, ...$130
In first cabin, lower saloon, ... 110
In second cabin, ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All Letters must pass through the Post Office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to
G. H. SAND, *Agent*,
11 South William Street, New York.

The steamer *Washington* will succeed the *Hermann*, and sail April 21st. 55-5i

First Spring Ship for Liverpool.

WILL leave Kingston, in the early part of May, the new and well built Ship, ELIZA JANE, 800 tons burthen, direct for Liverpool; to sail from Quebec, on or about the First of June.

For Freight or Passage apply in Toronto, to Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., or to
R. GASKIN.
Kingston, March 3d, 1855. 55tf.

CELLARAGE TO LET.

THE Cellar under No. 1, Wellington Buildings, will contain about two thousand barrels of Beer.

Also, a Cellar under the back part of the Subscriber's Warehouse, on Brock Street, being Fire Proof. For particulars apply to
WM. WILSON.
March 3d, 1855. 55

THE SEAT OF WAR.

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

Johnson's New Map of the Country between Sebastopol and Balakiava, showing the positions of the Allied Army.

The Environs of Sebastopol, with the batteries and approaches, from drawings made on the spot, by James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, &c.
March 2d, 1855. 55

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED at the City Book Store:—

Harper's Magazine for March.

North and South. By the Author of "Mary Barton," The Moorland Cottage," &c.

Kings and Queens; or, Life in the Palace, consisting of Historical Sketches of Josephine and Maria Louisa, Louis Philippe, Ferdinand of Austria, Nicholas, Isabella II., Leopold, Victoria and Louis Napoleon. By John S. D. Abbott.
E. W. PALMER.
March 2d, 1855. 55

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.
(By authority of the State of Alabama.)
CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

Class L, to be Drawn March 12, 1855.

CAPITALS, ...$7,500
" 5000
" 2000
" 2 of $1000 2000
In all, 251 Prizes, amounting to.....$30,000

Tickets $5—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

☞ Every prize drawn at each drawing.
Bills on all solvent Banks at par.
All communications strictly confidential.
S. SWAN, Agent and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lion.
Montgomery, Ala., Feb., 1855. 55

STEAM ENGINES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a large number of Portable Steam Engines, from Four to Twelve Horse Power, made from the latest improved patterns in use in Europe and the United States, suitable for every branch of manufacturing. Amongst them will be found a number placed on truck wheels, that can be moved about by one horse, with portable Crane attached, to hoist freight out of ships' holds, or any other purpose where lifting with despatch is required, pile driving, &c. They are made with Locomotive Boilers, and will be found very economical on fuel. They are good and substantial, and a very useful machine for parties in the Forwarding Business, Steamboat owners, &c.

The Subscriber will furnish, if required, a Rotary Pump, fit for washing decks, pumping ships, and extinguishing Fires. They will stand on the Engine's frame, and take up no additional room, and will throw a six inch stream of water out of a ship's hold, at the velocity of two thousand feet per minute.

ALEXANDER MAIR.
Kingston, March 3d, 1855. 55

MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERIES,
FOR MARCH, 1855.

Conducted and Drawn under the Supervision of the State of Maryland.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES GUARANTEED TO THE HOLDER.

DEAR SIR:—

We solicit your attention to the following list of Prizes, to be drawn during the month of March. The managers report officially, as drawn lately, one Prize of $30,000, 3 of $20,000, 3 of $10,000, 6 of $5,000, and many others. We hope you will hold some tickets in the following Lotteries; it would give us pleasure to report to you, your success in drawing one of the highest Prizes.

Respectfully,
C. NAIRN & CO.
Baltimore, Maryland.

PATAPSCO LOTTERY.
Class 94.
Draws March 22d, 1855.

1	Prize of	$5,000	1	Prize of	$250
3	"	1,000	1	"	200
5	"	500	206	"	25
1	"	481	66	"	12
2	"	450	66	"	8

&c. &c.
30,316 Prizes.

Tickets $1; Halves 50 cts; Quarters 25 cts.

We will issue a Certificate of

26 Whole Tickets for		$16 00
26 Half	"	8 00
26 Quarter	"	4 00

A Magnificent Lottery draws on the 31st of March, 1855.

20 Drawn Numbers in every Package of 26 Tickets.

1 Ticket will draw $60,000.

1 Ticket will draw		$20,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	7,276
1	"	6,000
5 Tickets will draw		5,000
10	"	1,000
40	"	500
40	"	300
40	"	250
1,000	"	200
116	"	80
116	"	60

&c. &c.

45,220 Tickets, drawing $1,217,216.

Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Eighths $2 50 cts.

We will issue a Certificate of

26 Whole Tickets for		$260 00
26 Half	"	130 00
26 Quarters	"	65 00
26 Eighth	"	32 00

The Tickets will be sent to you per return of mail, and after the drawing an official copy of it certified to by the Commissioner of Lotteries, for the State of Maryland, with a full explanation of the result.

We recommend the purchase of Packages to correspondents, as we can sell nearly double the quantity of tickets for the same money, every Package contains all the numbers placed in the wheel, and therefore, must have all that are drawn out, and you have only to get three numbers on one ticket to draw a handsome prize.

Any information desired will be cheerfully communicated. In ordering tickets select the Lottery, name the Class and date, enclose the money and direct to us, send Post Stamps instead of silver. Tickets for sale in all the Lotteries advertised by others.—Notes on any solvent bank received in payment.

Be careful to address
C. NAIRN & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

☞ Collections made. Orders for Purchasing or Selling of Stocks or Lands, promptly attended to. The Highest market value obtained for Uncurrent Money Land Warrants, &c. Notification of Bank Suspension, or any information in regard to the market value of Products or Merchandise furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

SHERRIFF'S SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS
—OF—
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware
—AND—
FANCY GOODS!

WILL be sold on Monday the 12th March instant, the entire Stock of A. J. Glen, Jeweller, Princess Street, comprising a splendid assortment of of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery and a rich and varied assortment of FANCY GOODS. Also a quantity of Fixtures, consisting of a beautiful Show Case richly carved and highly finished, suitable for a large Library. Together with large Gas Fixtures, Stands, Drawers, &c.,

The goods will be put up in Small Lots to suit purchasers, and must be sold without reserve.

TERMS—Under £15, cash—over £15, endorsed paper at 4 months, to be approved of by J. O'Reilly, Esq., Solicitor.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.
Kingston, March 1st, 1855. 55