We cannot undertake to return communications of which we do not avail ourselves. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only; if long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

The Daily British Whig.

"Conducted on Christian Principles."

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 10, 1857.

LETTERS & TELEGRAPHS.

J. C., Montreal; W. H. S. A., Adolphustown; P. McN., Pittsburgh; E. C., et. E. W., New York; J. H. H., Belleville, with rem.; H. C., Toronto, with rem.; A. McD., Sheffield, with rem.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We are requested to publish the following correspondence, and beg to call the attention of Agricultural Societies thereto:—

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

DEAR SIR,—An extract of the minutes of a very numerously attended meeting, held at Kingston during the Provincial Exhibition of 1856, of which the accompanying forms a part, was published at the time in the three leading journals of Toronto. The reason for holding the annual County and Township Agricultural Societies being close at hand, it may not be inopportune to refresh the memory of our brother Farmers concerning the resolution passed by the very large assembly of the leading and influential agriculturists, to which I have alluded. The following extract of the report of the proceedings contains the resolution embodying the recommendation of the meeting:—

"The Chairman opened the proceedings by explaining the object for which the meeting had been more especially convened. There had been some dissatisfaction as well as practical inconvenience in working the Agricultural Act, as it at present exists; and the present congregation of Agriculturists was considered a fitting and favorable opportunity for the expression of an opinion, in a popular form, of the expediency of an alteration or revision of the Act."

After some very interesting remarks, replete with good sense and practical utility the following resolution, moved by Mr. Wright of Northumberland, and seconded by Baron de Longueuil, was carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting recommend to the County Township Societies, to take into consideration, at their next annual meeting, the present existing Agricultural Statute, with the view of suggesting any alteration that may be deemed necessary, and that they report to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture thereon."

I fear that apathy and indifference, in cases of the nature before us, may almost be said to be characteristic of agriculturists, as a body, not of Canada alone, but of all the world. It is, however a lamentable and reproachful fact, that with all the advantages of a most liberal government aid, and with which personal sacrifice on the part of many individuals, there are but few Societies in Upper Canada sustained with a spirit and enthusiasm denoting anything approaching to a warm and cordial sympathy;—the public appropriation is for the most part unappreciated, while the disinterested energy of the individual is too often requited by the jealous envy of the incapable or the drone,—a sentiment in no wise conducive to the success of an undertaking, whose prosperity consists in mutual co-operation. I fear that there may be some danger, however, that in the partortion of the multiplicity of counsel invited, the legislative midwife may find—

"Prime
Eugenius speaks at sev'ral one cast up
Rabbiny forms."

In plain English, may he not be presented with a superabundance of that very cheap commodity verbal advice. Too much tinkering has before now been found to partake rather of damage than amendment.

Perhaps you will deem it proper to take some action upon the matter of recommendation contained in the resolution of the meeting referred to.

Respectfully yours,
R. DAVIS,
V. P. Co. York Agrical. Soc.

January 1st, 1857.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, U.C.,
Toronto, Jan. 4, 1857.

R. DAVIS, Esq.,
Vice-President of Co. York
Agricultural Society, &c., &c., &c.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and to thank you for the trouble you have taken as the Secretary of the public meeting held at Kingston during the late Provincial Exhibition, for the purpose of considering the Expediency of revising the Agricultural Statute.

I agree with you in the desirableness of again giving publicity to the resolution passed by that meeting, especially as the Agricultural Societies will be holding their annual meetings during this and the succeeding month.

During my correspondence with the numerous Agricultural Societies of Upper Canada, I have occasionally received some hints or suggestions in reference to the amendment of the Agricultural Statute. Some appear to think that it would be an advantage to have but one class of Societies, comprising one or more townships; while others suggest the desirableness of having a much smaller number of societies, as two or three in a county. These recommendations are mostly based on the principle of each society being perfectly independent, receiving its grant directly from, and reporting to, the Board of Agriculture, which is in direct communication with the government, through the Bureau and Minister of Agriculture. The holding of the county shows in the county, as required by the present Association, except under conditions almost impracticable, has been found in some counties very inconvenient.

It has been suggested that it would be an improvement, (presuming the two classes of county and township societies to be retained,) if the distinction between united counties and separate counties were done away with; so far as agricultural societies are concerned; that is to say, that the county society in each of the forty-two counties of which the Upper Province is composed, should be entitled to receive the maximum public grant, irrespective of being united with other counties for judicial purposes.

Frequent tampering with acts of Parliament is by no means desirable; but I think our Agricultural Statute admits of improvement. This is a matter, however, that requires a grave and comprehensive consideration, and I shall always be happy to receive any suggestions or recommendations, either from societies or individuals, for the deliberation of the Board.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's obediently,
GEO. BUCKLAND,
Sec'y Board of Agriculture.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Portland, January 8th.

The Canadian mail steamship North American arrived here this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 24th December.

There is little news of importance since the sailing of the steamer on Saturday.

The ship Resolute continues to be the lion of the day particularly since the Queen's visit.

Sunday she was visited by Lieut. Pim and other Arctic voyagers, and on Tuesday Capt Hartstein and all the officers who were entered at the Portsmouth Admiralty House on Saturday night dined with the Corporation, being the only public dinner at which he will be present. On Christmas day they dine with Lady Franklin.

Since the return of Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe M.P. from his trip to North America, the London Times, for which he writes leaders, has devoted considerable attention to Canadian affairs. A leader on Canadian railways appears in the Times of the 22nd inst.

The papers continue to be full of outrages, robberies, and murders.

A man has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned of the murder of Mr. Little of Dublin, but the evidence against him is very slight.

Further by the North American.

On the 23d instant a policeman was stabbed and killed in a drunken row at Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

A son disgust Prussian, Baron Rochart, who alleges he is an attache to the Prussian Embassy at Washington, is in custody at Liverpool for coming to England on the "Persia" without paying his fare. He smuggled himself on board and had only six pence in his pocket.

A legal judgment, damaging to the high Church party, has been given in the case of the notorious Church of St. Barnabas at Pavilico.

In consequence of the Great Northern Railway Company refusing to recognize the validity of some transfers issued by their servants, Redpath and Conferts, the London Stock Exchange Committee have given notice that unless the Company alter their determination by Monday next, the 29th inst., the stock of the Great Northern Company, amounting to about eleven million pounds, shall not be quoted in the special list.

THE NEUFCHATEL AFFAIR.

Affairs on the continent begin to assume a more threatening and complicated aspect. Prussia and Switzerland are completely at loggerheads with each other. Diplomatic relations have ceased.

Frederick William seems intent to carry fire and sword into the Swiss Cantons, and for the mere purpose of gratifying a personal pique. What makes this dispute more serious in its character is the fact that the Emperor of France has so unexpectedly, and, as many think, unwisely accorded his support to the pretentions of Prussia.

The Diet was convoked on the 27th December, and the Cantons have been called upon to organize without delay their military resources. The greatest excitement prevails throughout Switzerland.

The Times regards the dispute as a fit case for arbitration.

The staff officers of Switzerland have been ordered to return to their posts immediately.

Twenty thousand men are to be put under arms without delay; one half, under General Bourgeois, will be stationed at Haslen—the other half, under General Zeigler, at Shaffhausen. The reserves are to be in readiness to take the field.

The Grand Council of Berne has unanimously granted unlimited credits, for the purposes of the war.

Prussia is also preparing actively for war, and is marching 135,000 men towards the Swiss frontiers.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

Madrid news mentions the discovery of a revolutionary plot.

The Octroi has been re-established, and the loan of 200,000,000 has been finally contracted with M. Meres, who remains the highest bidder, though the price which he offered must be considered as extremely low, so little do the capitalists of Europe expect that tranquility will be preserved in Spain, or that Spain, under the present government, will be able regularly to meet her liabilities.

NAPLES.

Intelligence from Naples informs us that His Majesty was fast recovering, and that he was receiving deputations to congratulate him on his late escape.

Numerous bands of prisoners were arriving at Palermo every day.

The judicial authorities are actively engaged in examining into the affair. There is no doubt the leaders in the insurrection will be condemned to death.

NAPLES, Dec. 22.

There has been a terrible explosion here of the principle powder magazine. A great many soldiers have been killed, and a large number wounded.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.

Advices from Constantinople to the 12th, received via Trieste, state that Ferook Khan transmitted Lord Stratford de Redcliff's ultimatum to Teheran on the 8th. The ultimatum, according to these advices, demands a revision of the treaties with Persia, the evacuation of Herat, authority to form factories along the coast of the Persian Gulf, and the concession to an English Company of certain railways to be made across the Persian territory.

Persia is supported by Russia in demanding neutrality from Turkey, but England demands permission for the passage of troops across Turkish territory.

The Imaum of Muscat has refused to pay his annual tribute to Persia.

The Times Paris correspondent states that the Russian army amounts to forty thousand men on the shores of the Caspian, and is still in cantonments. The Russian general had, however, sent three superior officers into the nearest provinces of Persia, to examine the situation of the towns and forts, and to take plans of the works, by which a passage might be made for an army.

BREADSTUFFS—LIVERPOOL.

R. Spence & Co. report a generally steady market. Wheat in improved demand at 2d advance per bushel. Flour quiet and prices unchanged. Corn in better request and quotations 6d per quarter higher. There had been considerable arrivals of Breadstuffs, but owing to the prevalence of low tides in the Mersey, ships would not be docked till the following week. White wheat quoted at 9s 6d; red 8s a 9s. Western canal flour, 30s 6d a 32s; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 31s a 33s 6d; Ohio, 34s a 35s. Yellow mixed corn, 33s, 33s 6d; white, 34s a 34s 6d.

London Consols, 93¾ a 93⅞, with firm but quiet market.

Railway Accident.

Collision on the Great Western Railway—Three Men Killed—Several others Burned and Wounded.

Hamilton, Jan. 8.

An accident occurred about 8.30 this A.M., seriously injuring person and property—the mail train from the west which should have arrived at Hamilton at three o'clock, was delayed, owing probably to the state of the roads in the western States and only passed Dundas at a little after 8. A freight train left Hamilton for the west at the time and a telegraphic message was sent to Dundas to stop the mail train there and switch it off the track. From some cause this was not done, and the two trains came into collision on the embankment crossing the old entrance to the Desjardins Canal. Trains, fortunately, in going around the curve were in slow motion, and therefore not a car was thrown off the track; so the catastrophe, which would have been the rolling off the trains down the steep embankment was avoided. Serious consequences have, however, resulted. Mr. S. Keeler of Windsor, the inspector of the water services on the railway, was killed, and was brought to this city, where an inquest will shortly be held on the corpse. Chas Betts, a fireman, was thrown by the shock into such close proximity to the fire, that he was dreadfully burned and scalded, and had his lungs also seriously injured. Mr. Hiram Emerson, of Detroit, the Express Messenger, sustained a very serious injury which, though not likely to prove fatal, will main him for a long time, if not for life. Drs. Barker of Galena, Ill., and Andrews, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were on the train, and rendered prompt assistance. Dr Billings was first in attendance at the baggage room at the depot, where the men were brought and soon after Dr. Rosebrough. The conductor of the mail train Mr. Bridgeford, was slightly injured in the back. The man in charge of the baggage car is bruised all at the temple, and a number of passengers who were in the second-class car have received slight injuries and bruises. The mail train was composed of the engine, tender, the baggage car, the mail and express cars, one second and three or four passenger cars, and to this train the most serious injury was done. The baggage car was driven by the shock on top of the mail car, into which a second class car ran as a knife into a sheath. These three were thus heaped together and completely crushed. In the express cars were three safes containing money, &c., to the amount of 600,000 dollars. Fortunately it happened that Mr. G. B. Sanford, one of the passengers of the American Express Company was on the train, who assisted in extricating the injured agent who delivered up the keys, and then he instantly proceeded to extinguish the fire which commenced from the stoves and had began its ravages—with the assistance of a few of the passengers who handed snow to Mr. Sanford—his was accomplished, and the safes received no further damage.

The freight train consisted of 8 cars, 2 of which were demolished and some others slightly damaged. Engines were despatched to the scene with gangs of men and machinery for clearing the track which will soon be affected. Later reports say that Greer, the switch tender, at Dundas has absconded. Dury has been removed from the depot to a hotel and is doing well. Betts is still at the depot; there is but little hope of his recovery, although a young man of a vigorous constitution.

LATER.

Emerson, the Express messenger, died about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Betts is also dead.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

We deem it proper to draw attention to the subject of the frequency of Coroner's inquests in this city. We understand that the object of an inquest is to ascertain the cause of death, when there are grounds of suspicion that it has been caused by the design or carelessness either of the deceased or some other party; and is not at all intended to be held in cases in which no doubt exists in regard to the cause of death. We refer to this subject now in consequence of a most glaring instance of official interference, which occurred in Yorkville last week. An aged gentleman died suddenly, and one of the first persons who saw him after the attack, was the Coroner, Dr Philbrick himself who pronounced it a case of apoplexy; and yet he afterwards summoned a jury of non-professional men to hear the case, and to determine that the medical testimony assigned the true cause of the death. There was no possibility for any suspicion arising from the character of the deceased or from his family associations, that his death resulted from any other cause than that which medical skill could ascertain, and which did not require to be affirmed by the force of a jury's verdict, for a farce it was to summon a jury under the circumstances of the case. If Dr. Philbrick was not satisfied that he had assigned the cause of the death when first called to see the deceased as he was expiring, then he was not fit to give a professional opinion; and if he was certain of the correctness of his judgment, why was a jury called to render a verdict which, to say the most of it, could be but a mere echo of medical testimony, and in a case, too that admitted of no suspicion that other than a natural cause produced death. There is room for the surmise in this as in other cases frequently occurring, that the coroner's fee was the principal reason for the uncalled-for and absurd proceeding; and it is a subject which demands an inquiry and authoritative decision, whether such officers should be allowed to obtrude their expensive services upon families at the public cost, in cases which do not require investigation for the purpose of promoting the safety of human life, and the security of society.

Since the above was written, another unnecessary inquest has been held by Mr. Duggan on the body of a farmer from Scarboro', who died suddenly of disease of the heart.—*Globe.*

*** We hinted the other day that the Government had one mode of putting a stop to unnecessary Inquests, and we now make public another mode; which is, when a Coroner's Jury are satisfied that the Inquest was unnecessary, and called purposely for the Coroner's Fees, that they should depart without giving a verdict, leaving the Coroner to his remedy. He may bluster awhile and talk of committals, but he'll soon come to his senses.

John Sayers Orr, better known by his cognomen of "The Angel Gabriel," is no more. He died of dysentery in November, at the Penal settlement in Demerara, where he was undergoing his sentence of imprisonment with hard labor.

MURDER OF THE JOYCE FAMILY.

It has been ascertained that the Joyce family, whose charred remains were found in the ashes of their dwelling some ten days since, a few miles from Louisville, Ky., were murdered by negroes, who broke into the house in quest of plunder, and then killed its inmates to escape detection. The inmates of the house were, Mrs. Lydia Joyce, her son Richard Joyce, a young man of 19, Mrs. Welsh, her daughter, a child of three years. The oldest son, Wm. Joyce, the owner of the house, was away from home. Three slaves in the neighborhood are believed to have been concerned in the murder. The Louisville Courier says:—

"From the confessions of the slave of Mr. Pendleton, it appears that the negroes hearing that Wm Joyce was absent from home, had determined to rob the house, under the belief that he had a large sum of money. They went to the house about midnight, broke open the door and encountered Richard Joyce, the brother of William. He was brained with a club in the presence of his mother and sister. The aged mother seized a pair of tongs, to rush to the defence of her son, but on the instant was attacked by the negroes and one of them knocked her senseless with a club. The daughter, Mrs. Welch, attempted to escape out of a window, but was caught by the feet, dragged back and then beaten to death. The infuriated ruffians then sacked the house, took the little girl of Mrs. Welch threw her on the bed, set fire to it and fled the child being actually burnt alive. The house and contents were destroyed, and the murderers thought their horrible crimes would not be revealed, but the discovery of a portion of the property and the confession of one of their number, has brought the awful crime to light."

The disclosure of these terrible facts naturally causes a great excitement among the friends and acquaintances of the murdered family, and at one time, it seemed probable that summary vengeance would be taken upon the murderers, but they were finally lodged in jail at Louisville.

A FROG SUPPER was given on Thursday evening last, by a distinguished *bon vivant* to a few friends. The "game" was of his own procuring, and of the right kind—having a pond manor of the same near Chelsea. The frog business is becoming one of importance, and we hear that as many as 1000 fat green hides are procured a day, by good sportsmen. They sell for $2.50 per hundred; and when they become better known as a table delicacy, they will command a still higher price. No taste has to be cultivated to enjoy them, when properly cooked. The time will come when the quotations of the frog market will be considered as essential as those of the Brighton or Cambridge Cattle Markets.—*Boston Times.*

JANUARY QUARTER SESSIONS.

This Court, which adjourned until Wednesday last, then sat and continues still in session. Judge McKenzie made a powerful appeal to the Grand Jury in his Opening Address, (to be published on Monday) and produced a great sensation, and the Bench of Magistrates and the Grand Jury, with one voice, requested the Judge to publish it. No gentleman on the Bench performs his duty more assiduously than Judge McKenzie. Yesterday he passed the following Sentences on the prisoners convicted:—

Patrick Quin, Rennie Beaupre, and James McCarthy, all respectable men, convicted of an Assault on the Returning Officer at Portsmouth, were thus punished:—P. Quin, One Week in Jail, Fine of £7 10s. and Costs. Rennie Beaupre, One Week in Jail, Fine of £5 and Costs. James McCarthy, Three Days in Jail, Fine of £2 10s. and Costs.

Michael Pringle, Horse Stealing, Two Years and six months Penitentiary.

Charles Mills, Horse Stealing, Three Years and six months Penitentiary.

George Brogden, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for Larceny, withdrew his plea, and pleaded Not Guilty. As it appeared to be a case of mistake, and as the prisoner is wholly without means or friends, Mr. O'Reilly kindly consented to look into the merits of the case and defend him if necessary. He will be tried this morning. The Court will rise to-day.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Councillors Returned.

KINGSTON.

Messrs. Ashley, Raymond, Guess, Draper and Sexton.

PITTSBURGH.

Messrs. Reese, McArthur, McIntyre, Ruttan and McNeil.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Messrs. P. Dorland, P. Allen, W. H. Swetman, A. C. Davis, and T. W. Casey.

LOBOROUGH.

Messrs. Boyce, S. Holden, O'Brien, Jas. Wood, and John Rutledge.

RICHMOND.

Messrs. D. Roblin, J. Wilson, E. Storr, R. Dennison, and G. W. Madole.

STORRINGTON.

Messrs. James Daley, David J. Walker, John McGrath, Christopher Langwith, and Wm. Carson.

NAPANEE.

Messrs. J. Stevenson, G. H. Davy, Dr. Ash, W. V. Deline, and T. Bartells.

CAMDEN.

Messrs. Whelan, Warner, Williams, Lapum and Clark.

ERNESTOWN.

Messrs. S. Warner, E. D. Priest, E. Perry, —Switzer and Aseelatine.

SHEFFIELD.

Messrs. R. Helm, N. Stewart, J. Hinch, P. McMullen, and W. McKeon.

WOLFE ISLAND.

Messrs. A. Cameron, — Hawkins, J. Dawson, Jr., — Irvine, and — Spoer.

PORTLAND.

Messrs. Spike, — Murton, — Cowdy, — Godfrey and — Bowker.

FREDERICKSBURGH.

Messrs. McKay, J. Ham, J. Chamberlain, — Parke and — Church.

Amherst Island and Bedford not heard from.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE POISONING CASE.—Yesterday the poisoning case was disposed of, in the Police Court. Both parties being ready sooner than was anticipated, the case came on yesterday morning before the Police Magistrate. Some conversation took place between the opposing counsel, Messrs. Eccles and Michael, with reference to the evidence to be submitted. Mr. Eccles said he had some documentary evidence of Dr. Brodie's, in favor of the prisoner, which he could produce. The case was not, however, further gone into. His Worship committed the prisoner, Dr. Wood for trial, refusing an application for bail.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP JOHN GARROW—THE CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVED.—In our marine news yesterday we announced the arrival of the ship E. Z., from Liverpool, consigned to Zerega & Co., bringing the crew and officers of the British ship John Garrow. We have learned the following facts relative to the loss of the latter ship:—

On the morning of Saturday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., in lat. 37 deg., lon. 57 deg. 10 min., the E. Z. observed a ship taking in a heavy sea, with signals of distress flying. She was evidently disabled and much shattered by the gale. She proved to be the British ship John Garrow, bound from Savannah to Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of cotton. Boats were at once despatched to the relief of the crew, and, after some time, they were all taken off the wreck. In the last trip of the life-boat she was swamped in the heavy sea running at the time, but her human freight was happily landed in safety on the deck of the E. Z.

When the latter vessel left the wreck there was 19 feet water in the hold, and the ill-fated vessel must have soon after gone to the bottom. The officers and crew were landed yesterday all safe and in good health at pier No. 19 East river, where the E. Z. now lies.

The Earl of Clarendon, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has forwarded to Mr. Hudson, Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, an important communication from Mr. Cowper, of the British Consulate at Pernambuco, detailing the discovery of nitrates in large quantities within the empire. The communication also refers to the discovery of gold in abundant quantity both in quartz and the streams. The writer describes the metalic riches of the region as very great.

We understand that Mr. Zimmerman has offered to build the branch railroad from Millbrook to Peterborough a distance of about fourteen miles, for the sum of £80,000, one half the sum to be paid in bonds and the other half in cash, on the condition however, that the Railroad shall be amalgamated with the Port Hope Harbour.

The Montreal & Bytown Railway was sold yesterday by the Sheriff at public auction, for the sum of £5,300. Mr. J. J. C. Abbott was the buyer. A larger sum was bid on a previous occasion when the sale was stopped on an opposition.

It will be remembered that the Dutch Minister to the United States refused to give evidence against Herbert, for the murder of the waiter in Washington. The United States Government complained of his refusal to the Dutch Government, and the consequence is, he is now recalled.

The British Government have placed the Retribution, steam frigate of 28 guns, at the disposal of the United States officer, who went home with the Resolute, to convey them back to New York. They are expected to arrive in the latter city in a few days, and the intention of the citizens of New York is to receive the officers of the Retribution with all possible distinction in acknowledgment of the honour shown in the American officers of the Resolute in England. Such interchanges of civility, we trust, will have the effect of promoting sincere kindly feeling between the two countries.

The Arctic Ship Resolute.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

We have obtained permission from Henry Grinnell, Esq. to publish the following very interesting letter, which he received yesterday from his son, now in England:

Ship Resolute, Dec 16 1856.
Cowes Harbor.

MY DEAR FATHER:—My last letter for "Europa," contained telegraphic despatches announcing the arrival of the Resolute, and that she was to be received with a Royal Salute. Previous to her arrival, the matter of saluting was a subject of much conversation among naval and Arctic men and Mr Barrow, of the Admiralty called upon me to say that however anxious they all were to extend that mark of respect to her officers, the rules of service which, in this particular case, come under what is termed Queen's regulations, are as Mr. Barrow stated unalterable, except by act of Parliament.

You may judge of the surprise of every one, when she was received, not by one only, but three royal salutes. Their passage was very rough and boisterous, and as the officers say, a continued gale, often times blowing almost a hurricane; but by great care and watchfulness and an excellent crew, they arrived at Spithead in safety though they were very near being lost off the Scilly Islands and in fact everybody on board believed that their fate was sealed. A furious gale had been raging, which suddenly ceasing left a very heavy sea. This, with a current of 2½ a 3 knots, was setting the ship on the rocks—Every one on board expected destruction but they were saved by a miracle as it were. A light air springing up, every stitch of canvas was set, and after an hour of most anxious suspence, during which the vessel bravely held her own, the wind freshening enabled them to work off the shore. Had she struck, Capt Hartstein thinks that not a life could have been saved. You are aware that she is a very bad sailer, and can do nothing in beating to windward in a sea. Her passage has surprised every one in Portsmouth.

Immediately on arrival at Spithead, even before they had time to get out a side ladder, Capt. Peel (a son of the late Sir Robert) came alongside in "thunder, lightning and hail," to welcome the officers, and to offer his services. Following him came the Admiralty yacht, also with offer of assistance. Capt. Hartstein then landed, and proceeded immediately to London, with his Secretary, Dr Ouis, where he arrived at 5 o'clock. He then called upon the U. S. Minister, and the next morning Sunday, he breakfasted with me.

I afterwards had the pleasure of introducing them to Lady Franklin, where we met Capt. Osborne and Mr. Barrow, and during our visit we were joined by Sir Roderick Murchison, who received Capt. Hartstein with much kindness, and requested him to name a day when it would be convenient to him and his officers to meet the Royal Geographical Society at a public dinner. We remained about four hours with Lady Franklin. The interview was most interesting, and I know it produced much mutual respect. Capt. Osborne returned to Lady Franklin's in the evening, to say, how much he was pleased with Hartstene, and remarked to her that "he is the right man." In the evening (Sunday) he dined with Mr. Dallas, and during dinner a telegraph came to announce that the Queen intended to visit the ship and officers on Tuesday.—She was accordingly, at the request of the Admiral, Sir Geo. Seymour, towed over to Cowes by a Government Steamer, and every preparation made to receive her Majesty at the hour fixed by her, 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

I left London by the 5 o'clock train Monday evening for Southampton, and the next morning at 8 o'clock accompanied our Consul Mr. Croskey, to the Resolute, where we arrived at 9½ o'clock. We found everything in readiness for the reception of Her Majesty; officers in full uniform, sailors in their best clothes, and the ship exceedingly clean and in perfect order in every respect. The royal standard was in the main, ready to be unfurled the instant the Queen crossed the gangway.—On the fore and mizen masts were the English colors and at the peak the beautiful spectacle presented itself of the Stars and Stripes, flowing in graceful harmony with the red cross of St. George.

Many were the heartfelt wishes expressed that they may always continue in such happy union. The steam frigate Retribution had been ordered to anchor off the harbor. A little nearer in, was stationed the Admiralty yachts Black Eagle and Sprightly and parallel with the Resolute was moored the Queen's yacht Fairy and the Elfin. At 10 minutes before ten o'clock two of the Royal grooms rode down (as the ship was hauled alongside the Government dock) to announce that Her Majesty would be at the ship at the hour appointed, and at 10 precisely she appeared, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, the Duchess of Athol, the Hon. Miss Cathcart, General Bouverie, Col. C. B. Phipps, Capt. the Hon. C. de Ros and Sir James Clarke. The sailors were placed standing on the rail of the ship nearest the shore, and as the Queen approached, she was received with three hearty cheers, all present being uncovered. Capt. Hartstene and officers met her at the gangway, and addressed her as follows:—

"Will your Majesty allow me to welcome you on board the Resolute, and in accordance with the wishes of my countrymen, and in obedience to my instructions from the President of the United States to return her to your Majesty, not only as an expression of friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration and respect for your Majesty's person." The officers the consul and myself, were then presented to the Queen, when she was conducted with the royal retinue over the ship by Hartstene. She manifested much interest in what she saw, and conversed with much affability with the commander on Arctic matters, the officers waiting upon the noble ladies in attendance. Having examined the main deck fore and aft, she then ascended and took leave of those present, and on landing received three rounds of cheers. The Queen remained on board about an hour.

The night before the visit, the captain received an order to dine with the Queen at 8 o'clock, and to pass the Night at Osborne. He also received a note enclosing £100 from the Queen as a present to the crew, and the officers were invited to visit the palace and gardens.

Throughout the whole ceremony, Captain Hartstene's bearing the most dignified and courtly, and I am confident that the government could not have selected any one who would have performed these pleasing duties more appropriately, or with greater credit to the country. You may rest assured that the arrival of this vessel, and the singularly gracious visit of the Queen, will be productive of the most beneficial results.

Such a compliment has never before been paid to any country, and I am convinced that it will give as much pleasure and satisfaction to the people of England, as it will to Americans. There is the utmost enthusiasm everywhere, and one hears on all sides nothing but expressions of hearty good will and friendship toward America.

Immediately following the Royal visit, a splendid lunch was served up in the Guild room to a number of naval, military and official gentlemen; toasts and speeches were made, and among others I was called to reply to compliments paid to "Grinnell Hardy." Has I passed but that the officers have received invitations to dinners, &c., from public and private gentlemen, scientific and literary societies, clubs, &c. It seems as if every one was vying with the other, who can do the most.

Capt Hartstene, officers, and crew, will leave England, in all probability, a week from Saturday next, the 20th, say the 28th inst. He is very anxious for me to remain, as poor lady Franklin has set her heart upon having us all dine with her on Christmas, and has invited a school of children, as guests at Kingston,—as "Every one leaves town during the holidays." I must say, I am exceedingly gratified that I was selected as one man—and what will give me more pleasure than anything else, will be to tell you all that I have heard and seen on this most interesting occasion, and that you may learn through me, of the kind and heartfelt expressions with which your name is always mentioned.

Your affectionate son,
C. GRINNELL.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN COBURG.

The old Council were returned by acclamation with two exceptions, viz: Wm Weller, in place of James Lambert, deceased, and Wm. Buttle, in place of Wm Pearson, retired. Members elected—D. E. Boulton, H. Cawker, W. Gravely, Wm Weller, Wm. Butler, H. J. Ruttan, Geo. M. Clark, Jonathan Donnelson, and James Canavan. This is the fourth year of no election of the leading members, and second year where the election in Coburg has been closed throughout the town without a poll being demanded. A singular feature in municipal history.

APPOINTMENT OF A BRITISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 7.

The administration has been officially advised that Mr. Villiers, brother of Lord Clarendon, and late Judge Advocate General, has been appointed British Minister to this country, and will shortly arrive here.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

January 8th.—J. Fraser, Montreal; H. Matthewson, wife and child, Montreal; B. C. Davy, R. Rissen, Napanee; J. W. Denning, Cape Vincent; A. Davidson, Cobourg, F. Wyddon, Montreal; J. Thornton, Toronto; W. H. Smith, Montreal; J. Bell, Belleville; J. Carpenter, Hamilton; J. H. Belch, Boston.

IMPORTS.

January 7th.—Per Sleigh, Cape Vincent, 15 pumps, 1 package, 6 clothes trees, R. U. Powell, 2 cases, E. W. Palmer, 8 sacks meal, P. J. Buckley, 6 boxes oysters, 1 box fish, J. Winters, 1 box oysters, T. Angel, 1 box oysters, P. Rosselle, 1 barrel, G. Hillard, 9 barrels hardware, D. F. Jones & Co., 3 barrels, E. W. Palmer, 1 box, Rogers & Co., 1 cask, A. & S. Patterson.

January 8th.—Sleigh, Cape Vincent, 2 pkgs. oysters, S. Bloomfield, 1 pkge., S. D. Smith, 1 do. J. Haven, 1 box, E. Vandervater, 2 cases glassware, E. W. Palmer, 8 sheets copper, Ontario Foundry, 10 kegs oysters, A. Miller, 5 bbls. cheese, W. Craig, 1 box, J. C. Hale, 1 trunk goods, Express Company, 5 cases machinery, Jas. Morton, 1 case Brass, Ontario Foundry Company, 1 case W. Kelly, 1 bale twine, Otis Smith, 1 bale goods, Rogers & Co.

EXPORTS.

January 7th.—Cape Vincent, 26 head cattle.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan 6, 1857.

	£ s.	d.		£ s.	d.
Flour ₱ cwt	0 17	0	to	0 20	0
Wheat ₱ bush	0 0	0		0 0	0
Oats ₱ bushel	0 2	6		0 3	0
Rye	0 3	3		0 3	6
Barley	0 3	0		0 5	3
Peas ₱ bushel	0 4	0		0 0	0
Indian Corn do	0 0	0		0 0	0
Indian Meal	0 6	3		0 7	6
Oatmeal	0 15	0		17	6
Potatoes do	0 2	0		0 2	3
Turnips do	0 1	3		0 0	0
Carrots and Beets do	0 0	0		0 0	0
Onions do	0 5	0		0 7	6
Butter ₱ lb	0 1	0		0 1	2
Beef ₱ cwt	0 24	0		0 27	6
Pork do	0 32	6		0 35	0
Beef ₱ lb	0 0	3		0 0	4
Pork ₱ lb	0 0	4		0 0	5
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb	0 0	7½		0 0	9
Mutton ₱ lb	0 0	3		0 0	4
Lambs ₱ lb	0 0	0		0 0	0
Veal ₱ lb	0 0	0		0 0	0
Cheese ₱ lb	0 0	6		0 0	9
Eggs ₱ doz	0 1	0		0 1	3
Turkeys each	0 2	6		0 5	0
Geese each	0 2	0		0 2	6
Fowls ₱ pair	0 1	6		0 2	0
Ducks ₱ do	0 2	0		0 2	6
Apples ₱ bushel	0 3	9		0 5	0
Fresh Salmon each	0 0	0		0 0	0
Hay ₱ ton	3 0	0		3 10	0
Straw do	0 8	0		0 0	0
Timothy seed ₱ bushel	0 0	0		0 0	0
Clover Seed ₱ bushel	0 0	0		0 0	0
Wood ₱ Cord	0 16	3		0 17	6
Pot Ash ₱ cwt	0 36	10		0 0	0
Hides ₱ cwt	1 3	6		1 10	0
Sheepskins each	0 3	6		0 3	0

Are you getting Bald? Is your hair turning grey? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky, and glossy? Your head to be cool comfortable, and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's Bloom of Cytheria stands unrivalled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. Bogle Boston, and sold by druggists everywhere. 233

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

But one solution to the mysterious office performed by Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil," of Philadelphia, that any Physiologist can thus far discover, which is, its probable incorporation with the nervous fluid of the body, its pains are in the nerves. On no other principle can this be explained. Rheumatism has been much talked about and little understood. This Oil, if genuine, is known to cure amaurosis.

Do you know that Dr. Smith's genuine Electric Oil will cure Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ear, Tooth and Headache, Amaurosis, Cramps, Indolent, Swellings, The Dolorous Neuralgia, Paralysis, Weak Ankles, Limbs, and Joints, acute nervous pains, instantly, Burns, Felons, Wounds, Piles, always. Try it, and you won't wonder at its popularity. The genuine Dr. Smith's Electric Oil is always signed A. E. Smith. Grand Central Depot, N. E. corner Walnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. Beware of counterfeits.

P. S.—Col. Wallace, the distinguished Editor of the Philadelphia Sun, says:

SMITH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—Among the many evidences of sympathy for those injured by the late railroad accident, we are pleased to see that Dr Smith has tendered the gratuitous supply of his Electric Oil, as well as the personal services of himself and lady. The Doctor has a heart open as day to melting clay, and his valuable medicines deserve all the popularity they have attained.

E. W. Palmer, general agent; also to E. H. Parker, retail; Lyman's, Savage & Co., Montreal; Bickle & Son, Hamilton.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is deservedly the most popular family medicine known; for no other remedy has been so successful in relieving all kinds of pain. It is most appropriately called Pain Killer. 265

Do the Ladies wish a pure complexion in spite of the rough Autumn winds and sun?

Use the "Persian Balm."

Do the Gentlemen wish an article for shaving that prevents ent