We cannot undertake to return rejected communications which do not contain the author's name. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. Paragraphs of more than one hundred words are seldom inserted. 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.

Under patronage of the Queen.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1856.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

A meeting of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, took place, pursuant to notice from the Secretary, at their office in this City, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Present: R. W. Thompson, President; Sheriff Rutton, George Alexander, President of the Agricultural Association, David Christie, Asa A. Burnham, Hon. Adam Ferguson, Professor Buckland, Secretary, S. L. Dousiou, Treasurer.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, several reports and communications were presented.

The Treasurer read his report and financial statement, for the year ending 20th September, 1855, showing that, including the balance of £298 0s. 2d. from the previous year, the whole amount received, including government grant, for distribution to Agricultural Societies, receipts from the Fair at Coburg, amount collected by the Local Committee for purposes of the Fair, &c., was £11,866 4s. 2d.; and the whole amount paid, including distribution of government grants to societies, premiums and expenses of exhibition, buildings and improvements on experimental farm, &c., £11,950 15s. 8d.; leaving a balance at that time due the Treasurer of £84 10s. 5d. These accounts had been duly audited and found correct. The report stated various cause which would account for the increase of expenditure over the receipts; such as the large increase of the prize list, the unfavorable weather at the fair, which had diminished the receipts, the publication of transactions, &c.

The Secretary read a report of the delegation, consisting of himself and the President, to the last Lower Canada Exhibition at Three Rivers, embodying some remarks upon the progress of agricultural improvements in that section of the Province.

The Treasurer read a report of the delegation consisting of himself and Mr. H. Thompson, to the New York State Fair, in which some of the particulars of that exhibition were considered worthy of adoption here.

These reports were severally read and adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the transactions.

A communication was read from C. W. Cooper, Esq., of Kingston, with a copy of his Essay, lately published, on the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, to which a prize was awarded by a Kingston Special Committee, requesting the favorable consideration of the Board.

On motion, it was resolved, that in consideration of the valuable information contained in Mr. Cooper's Essay, the Treasurer be authorized to purchase 100 copies for distribution.

A communication was read from the Bureau of Agriculture, stating that measures were in progress with a view of obtaining, through the British Consuls in foreign countries, new varieties of grains and seeds for the purpose of experimenting upon in this country, and offering to place some of such seeds, when received, at the disposal of the Board.

The Secretary was authorized to convey the thanks of the Board for the communication, and to state that the Board would be glad to avail itself of the offer made.

A communication was received from the Township of Mariposa Society, in reference to some disagreement with the officials of the Victoria County Society. It was resolved that this matter did not come within the Province of the Board to adjudicate upon.

A communication was read from Brantford, giving a list of names of persons there to compose the Local Committee to make preparations for the Provincial Exhibition at that place next autumn, which list was formally confirmed.

A communication was read from Dr. Litchfield, Secretary of the Local Committee at Kingston, giving a detailed statement of the expenditure on the buildings and grounds in connection with the late exhibition at that city; from which it appeared that the total amount yet received by the Local Committee from all sources, was £3783 3s 3d, besides £200 more, which had been promised, but not yet paid over. The total cost of buildings, fences, and other work was £3918 3s 3d; leaving still to be provided for, the sum of £934 19s 10d. The Local Committee sought the aid of the Board in devising some means to relieve the buildings and grounds of this debt, which had been incurred in consequence of enclosing the ground in a substantial permanent fence, and erecting a permanent crystal palace of superior description, which would be available for future Provincial Exhibitions when held at Kingston, and for other public purposes in connection with the advancement of Agriculture. After a good deal of consideration it was resolved by the Board to lend its assistance in procuring the amount required by the Local Committee, by way of loan, till the receipts from the buildings and grounds shall be sufficient to liquidate the debt.

Mr. Alexander called attention to the importance of encouraging the importation of several thoroughbred stallions from Europe and with that object he proposed to offer the sum of £50 to be added to the prize awarded to the horse of that class, which should be entitled to received the treble prize as being the best of the class, and imported from Europe since the last exhibition.

The Board concurred with Mr. Alexander's views, and a Committee was appointed to revise the Prize List throughout, to invite suggestions from agriculturists generally as to improvements, and was instructed to make the prize offered for the best imported agricultural stallion £50, to which Mr. Alexander's prize added would make the whole prize £50.

On motion, it was resolved, that the President of the Association, Mr. Alexander, should be authorized to wait upon the Local Committee at Brantford, and ascertain what progress was making in the preparations for the exhibition.

Mr. Alexander brought under notice, by resolution, the importance of proceeding with the publication of the transactions, which had been unavoidably suspended, and a Committee was appointed to ascertain the best means of carrying out the object.

Professor Buckland brought under notice the terms of affiliation offered by the Society of Arts of London, England, to Colonial Associations or Institutes having objects in common or of a similar general tendency, with the Society of Arts, and stated the advantages that would accrue therefrom. On motion the Secretary was authorised to take the necessary steps for affiliating the Agricultural Association into union with the Society of Arts.

After attending to numerous other matters of detail, the Board adjourned.

*** It will be noticed by the reader that the accounts of the Association are only brought down to the 20th September last, prior to the holding of the Kingston Show. It would be a gratification to the public, if the Treasurer's Accounts could be annually balanced prior to the opening of Parliament.

MOST SHAMEFUL IMPOSITION!

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Instead of the Freight Agent at the Kingston Depot notifying Merchants and others of the arrival of their Goods, they allow Carters to bring them to the City without any orders, and the consequence is, the Recipients have to submit to whatever charge the said Carters choose to make. The General Superintendent should put a stop to this most shameful imposition.

The Personalities of the Leader.

"We have been merely on the defensive in regard to personalities; for it has never been the part of this journal to offend in that way."—[Leader of Friday.

*** Hear what this modest paper says—it has never offended in that way!—In the fall of 1855, Dr. Barker chanced to be in Toronto, and in a letter sent home, he complained bitterly of the non-attendance at the several offices of the Government officials. For so doing, Dr. Barker was attacked by the Leader in a most coarse and brutal manner; so infamously that a Kingston legal gentleman, then in Toronto, took measures to get legal proof of the publication of the libel, with regard to after measures. And this the Leader did without the smallest provocation on the part of the British Whig, or Dr. Barker, save the publication of the offending letter. And yet the Leader never offends in that way.

The Coming of Mr. Nickinson.

When Mr. Nickinson visited Kingston last week, he made arrangements to bring down a portion of his excellent Company, including himself and Miss Nickinson, during the last week previous to Ash Wednesday, viz. from the 18th to the 25th of February. He will do the thing up in a handsome style, and we heartily hope he will be properly patronized.

MR. CONE'S LECTURE.

This long promised Lecture comes off on Wednesday Evening next, at the Temperance Hall. Mr. Cone is not only an industrious and unassuming Mechanic, but one of our most worthy and esteemed Citizens, whose desire to instil into his brother townsmen a modicum of his own knowledge and common sense, should be encouraged in such a manner as to enable the Lecturer to continue his labors at intervals during the remainder of the winter. Professional men, generally, would find it to their advantage to attend. And last, though by no means least, either in the Lecturer's estimation or our own,—the Ladies. Mr. Cone has something good in reserve for them, and they would do well by profiting by the first occasion to receive it.—Sentinel:—The Elevation and Education of the Mechanic.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

To the Christian Community of Kingston:—

The Sabbath School Teachers' Convention will, D. V., assemble in this city upon Wednesday, the 11th day of February next, for the purpose of discussing and devising plans for increasing the number and improving the condition of Sabbath Schools throughout this vast Province. Every one who has given the slightest attention to the subject and is capable of estimating its importance, must admit that these objects deserve the most deliberate and prayerful consideration, for upon the results which may be arrived at, with God's blessing, the thorough preparation of the present and future youth of Canada, for discharging the duties of useful, patriotic and pious members of society, when they shall have attained to man's estate, may in a great measure depend. Deeply impressed with the force of these truths, it will not, I trust, appear unreasonable, or ill-timed, if I appeal to the best feelings of my fellow citizens, on the duty and privilege of giving a hearty welcome to the delegates, who, may be expected here, in great numbers, both from Canada and the United States, and extending to them the rights of a generous hospitality, according to the noble precept of St. Paul, "Given to hospitality," and of St. Peter, "Use hospitality without grudging;" and dreading the awful frown of a greater than either, who hath said, "I was a stranger and ye took me not in."

To those who have not as yet signified their intention of accommodating delegates at their houses, during the Convention, but who may now feel disposed to do so, an opportunity will still be afforded of making known their desire to any one of the Superintendents of Sabbath Schools within the city, or to Mr. G. Stacey, at the Bible and Tract Depository, to either of which parties they are required to give in their names and the number of delegates they will receive into their houses.

Others who may not have convenience to provide in this manner for delegates, will have the satisfaction of subscribing to the good cause by pecuniary donations, which will be received by Mr. Stacey at the Depository, or by the Superintendent of Sabbath Schools.

The sums thus subscribed will be laid out in providing accommodation at hotels for delegates not received into private houses.

JOHN MAIR, M. D.,
Sec'y Local Com.

Kingston, 30th January, 1856.

THE NEW PENAL COLONY OF ENGLAND.—The question remains as to the spot which should be chosen as the seat of transportation under the new system. Two places have been already named with considerable authority—for of Vancouver's island we will make no mention, as the choice of that locality might embroil us with the United States. The territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, in North America, and the Gulph of Carpentaria, in North Australia, have been pointed out as adapted to our purposes. In the present state of our knowledge we prefer the Australian settlement; as their must be information in abundance upon the subject, we should be glad to see the discussion pointed at a definite suggestion. What good reason is there why we should not deport our worst criminals, for the next half century at least, to the Gulph of Carpentaria, as we deported them for upwards of half a century to Port Jackson and Van Diemen's Land? The region of which we speak is at least 600 miles distant from Sydney. The fate of regular Australian explorers, fully prepared with food and weapons to encounter the dangers of the wilderness, would prove how very slender would be the chances of success if any convict's would elude the vigilance of the guards, and would attempt to make their way to the regular settlements in the west and south of what may well be called the great Australian continent. The climate although warm is healthy; the district is absolutely unoccupied. We should have a perfect right to say—"Great Britain has selected this spot for a penal settlement. Let no ordinary sculler come here, unless he is willing for himself and his descendants, to acquiesce in all the conditions imposed by government." No doubt in time we should have a freed population, and its existence would be one of the elements of success; but certainly in any case by careful arrangement throughout, and with the examples of New South Wales and Van Diemen's land before our eyes, we might adhere for an indefinite time to the original purpose for which the settlement was founded. The question is one of the most momentous importance to this country. As yet we have only been working off the balance of the old convictions under the former condition of the law. Next year as Mr. M. D. Hill solemnly warned the grand jury at Birmingham the other day, the discharge of the penal servitude exists is to begin.

THE POPE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA.

From the Vienna Correspondence of the London Times.

In a secret conclave held at Rome on the 17th December, the state of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico, South America, and Switzerland was taken into consideration, and an allocution since published by his holiness on the subject clearly shows that the Papal influence is considerably less in those countries than in this. The Pope complains bitterly of the new Government of Mexico, which has completely set aside the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and sequestered the property of the church. We are told that the monastic establishments have refused to permit the "visitation" of the bishops, and that some of them have, in open defiance of the canonical laws, sold part of their property. So he permission given by the government to all sects publicly to practice their religious rites, is denounced as "an abominable measure, which is calculated to undermine the most holy Roman Catholic religion." After summing up the various backsliding of the Mexican government, his holiness declared all the measures which it has taken against the authority of apostolic chair to be null and void. The Mexican statesmen are also reminded that the church has power severely to punish those persons who disobey his behests. That the behaviour of a majority of the South American states towards the church does not give satisfaction will be seen by the following address to the bishops: "You will see, reverend brethren, that we must necessarily condemn and abhor the attempt of the civil power to overthrow all spiritual authority and discipline, and to insult the dignity and might of one apostolic chair." The state of Switzerland makes Pius IX. quite discourse. late, "so numerous are the encroachments of the civil authorities on the rights of the church, and of her bishops and servants." After hurling his thunders at those priests who obey the laws of the countries in which they live, rather than the instructions forwarded to them from Rome, the holy father entreats the Most High to enlighten the minds of men, and to bring back those who have gone astray, into the right path. As a matter of course, the Weiner Zietung give the allocution in extenso, although it is a very lengthy document.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE LEADER.

The personalities continually indulged in by the Toronto press, were never more disgusting than at the present time. The editors of the Globe and Leader have ruthlessly pulled aside the veil of private life, and painted one another's characters in the vilest colors which their pens are capable of depicting. All the evil passions of their nature seem wrought up to the highest pitch in their endeavors to blacken reputation and cut to the quick each other's most sensitive feelings. No epithet is too harsh, no reminiscence is too sacred, no faults is too old to escape the most cutting sarcasms that language can invent. The effect of all this malignant invective upon the public mind is twofold; among the more refined and less numerous portion of the community, it creates a feeling of deep disgust; and among others it is looked upon with much the same interest as a pugilistic encounter when the pair of bruisers are pummelling one another in the ring. Meantime the continuance of these scurrilous recriminations shows that no very general or very strong dissatisfaction exists against them among the readers of either journal.

LONDON HERALD.

The Leader's man, who is wont to set himself up as a standard of perfection, commenced the onslaught about the time of the inauguration of the Alliance, and the filthy trash with which he has filled his columns for the last few weeks, has in reality astonished the natives."

The hyena like satisfaction with which the Leader digs up these ugly remains of former quarrels, and flings them in the face of the member for Lanark—knowing, as he does, that any other man in Canada might be assailed with equal justice—indicates a recklessness and desperation in political warfare, that excites more of pity than of scorn. But we admit, and we freely do, that the course pursued by the Leather Organ, was beyond description, low, abusive, and despicable.—Paris Star.

Mr. Cunard on Subsidies and Canadian Trade.

(To the Editor of the London Times.)

Sir,—Several letters have recently appeared in your journal relative to the development of the Canadian trade, in which the mail contract with the Cunard Company has been severely animadverted upon, it may be well, in reply to these remarks, to give a short statement of the origin and working of this contract. I shall feel obliged by your inserting this communication in the Times.

Nearly 20 years ago the Government advertised for tenders for the conveyance of mails by steam to America; several proposals were sent in, the one from me being the lowest, and the plan most approved was accepted. The contract entered into has done no discredit to Her Majesty's Government, with whom it was made, and I think the country will not soon forget the good services rendered by me in originating it and carrying it out.

The duty has ever since been faithfully performed; the ships have departed at the appointed time without one single exception.

For many years the amount received by the Post Office for letters carried under this contract exceeded the sum paid by the Government. Recently the rate of postage has been reduced from 1s to 6d, and the amount of the postage may now be short of the contract money; this important service has been performed at a small cost to the country.

The mail service cannot be performed by transient ships; there are times in the year when freight and passengers are too to be had; under such circumstances ordinary ships would be detained. At this present time the passage money will not pay for the coals consumed on the passage, but the correspondence between Europe and America is of too much importance to admit of delay or to be depended on on irregular departures. If our Government should abandon the regular mail service the American Government would continue it, and do the whole.

The ships required for this service cost a large sum of money and are not suited for any other purpose; if they were now offered for sale they would not bring one-fifth of the cost. This observation will apply to all the Atlantic mail steamships, the American, the West Indian, and the Cunard lines; at the termination of the mail service the ships would be valueless; they are too expensive to use for any other purpose.

It is absolutely necessary to have large ships, with great power, to insure the regular delivery of the mails, and also to keep pace with the American ships of equal power and size; the American Government give a much larger grant for the same service than that paid by our Government. The mail steamers do not materially interfere with the steamers employed in carrying merchandise. The mail steamers take but a small quantity of freight—for instance, the Arabia, of 2,500 tons, can only carry between 400 and 500 tons of goods. A screw steamer of the same tonnage will carry 1,800 tons, and at half the expense. A large portion of the freight by the mail steamers consists of French goods brought from Havre by branch steamers which we keep for that purpose, so that the mail steamers departing once a week, cannot materially interfere with other ships, and it is an argument only used by persons who have some participation subject to view.

The Canadians say that the Cunard steamers should be compelled to go to Quebec during the summer, and to Portland in the winter; but it is not likely that any other persons will agree with them.

Boston and New York were the ports in the United States first selected, and there are no good reasons for substituting Quebec and Portland. Quebec is closed by ice, and other dangers, for six months. Boston and New York are large cities, are always accessible, and have great facilities for forwarding goods and mails to every part of Canada, and throughout the United States. Portland is far inferior in all respects.

The Canadian people appear to suppose that the contract was made for their especial benefit, and no other, but they are in errors. The contract contemplated the conveyance of the correspondence between European and the whole continent of America, but here it has derived the greatest benefit from it. Previously the mails were carried once a month by an irregular, uncertain, and dangerous conveyance, by which many lives were annually lost. The postage to Canada was then 9s a letter; now they have a regular and safe conveyance twice a week, and the postage is 6d a letter. They have 104 mails from England annually formerly they had 12.

They now ask the Government to subsidize a screw steamship to perform a voyage once a week to Quebec for six months, and to Portland, in the United States, for the other six months, to enable them to develope the trade of Canada. If their statements are correct as to the immense amount of goods that is to be collected at Quebec to be shipped thence (and I do not pretend to doubt the accuracy of their statements,) 40 steamships will be required weekly to carry freight, so that one will be chartered while 36 will be dissatisfied. If the freight is at Quebec, ships will find their way there to carry it; and, as to the granting a subsidy for a ship to Portland, I can only say that there are many steamships now running from Glasgow and Liverpool to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. We have had several in the trade for some years past, and have no subsidy for them. We are building several screw steamships at present; some of them are likely to find their way to Quebec, and perhaps to Portland, if freight should offer. There will be no lack of ships if there should be good employment for them. If the Canadians ask the subsidy for an increased postal communication, I think I have shown that, with the present semi-weekly mails, they have no good ground for such application, and I think the Government would not be disposed to give a bounty in such form merely to promote a commercial enterprise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. CUNARD.

London, December 29.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—A MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.—A person of the name of Hopkins was found at the Toll Gate House, on the new Waterdown road, on Thursday morning, nearly beaten to death with a club. The toll keeper says that the man came to his house early in the morning, and said that he had a letter for one Mr. Hopkins, who is superintendent of the road. After he had been admitted to the house, he pretended to feel for the letter in his pockets, but could not find it. He afterward sat down by the stove, and almost immediately went out and returned with a large stick with which he made a blow at the toll keeper. The toll keeper then jumped up and disarmed him, and inflicted such injuries as there appears no doubt will prove fatal. When the Doctor saw him he said he was gradually dying. We will give further details to morrow.—Hamilton Banner.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITIONS.—We are glad to learn that the Local Committee of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Montreal, the coming season has, with the sanction of the Provincial Board, transferred the industrial Department to the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute. Until legislation can be obtained granting mechanics what they should have, schools and exhibitions of their own, it is as satisfactory an arrangement as could have been hoped for. We learn that the prizes to be distributed in this department will, it is hoped, (with due economy in building, &c., amount to about £500, besides £140 for Agricultural implements over which the General Committee retain the control. This is almost double the sum ever before offered,—and it is hoped the mechanics and manufacturers of Canada will not show to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

SALE OF THE ORDNANCE RESERVE—TORONTO.—At the sale on Thursday of a portion of the Ordnance Reserve, at the Rooms of Messrs Wakefield and Cowle, there was a very large attendance. The lots on King street brought from £4 5s to £8 5s per foot frontage. Those on Strachan Avenue, from £2 5s to £8 5s. Those on Clifford street, from £3 to £3 10s. On Stafford-street, from £2 10s to £4 5s.—On Wellington Avenue, from £3 10s to £5 5s. The number of lots sold was 105, realizing the grand total of £24,949 11s 3d. Rather more than a third of these were bought in by the Corporation.

The Montreal Argus of Monday says:—"On Saturday morning, after the unusually cold days of last week, the River St. Lawrence at Lachine, from the point where the passenger steamers, as far as the eye could reach, appeared to be frozen across. Never, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has this been seen before. The point alluded to is immediately opposite Caughnawaga, where the ferry-boat plies connecting the Montreal and New York Railroad, and where the current is most rapid and strong. We have not heard whether the steamer Iroquois was prevented from crossing; but, judging from the appearance of the ice, we should think she was. We observed, also, the water along the banks of the river rising, indicating the passage to be stopped further below. Another day or two of such weather and the passage for sleighs or pedestrians might be made from the Indian Village opposite to Lachine."

RESUMPTION OF THE ST. THOMAS LINE.—The Grand Trunk branch line to St. Thomas is to be re-opened on the 4th proximo. The managers at Montreal took the high handed measures of closing up the line for the winter, without counting the consequences. But the managers at Toronto, who have before their eyes another parliamentary session and the concern saw that it would merely do what up the line and make all the representatives before Quebec the deadly enemies of the road, and now it is ordered to be reopened. If there were no more parliamentary aid required, of course instructions of the Montreal managers would not have been countermanded, and the road would remain closed all the winter, thus depriving the inhabitants of the City of Quebec, and the population of the country at Montmagny from enjoying the advantage of an interchange of commodities and trade, more feasible in consequence of the ice-bridge which joins together the North and the South shores of the St. Lawrence. The management of the road is most corrupt. Mr. Jeckie has the contract to keep the road free of snow and in working order, and so much a mile per annum. The clearing of the line to St. Thomas was therefore, for the benefit of this contractor, the interests of the company as well as the public being sacrificed for his advantage. Is this not a shameful? The London terminus is commenced. It is to be built by the same persons, without any competition being invited. Another great job! The terminus sought also to be at Suspension Jackson's contract stipulates as much.

T. HYACINTHE.—We understand that Mr. Hyacinthe, a native of Lower Canada, which, a few years ago, was but a mere village, is about to petition the Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining an enactment to enable the corporation to erect gas and water works—last year a beautiful market was built, at a cost of about £3,000.—Ibid.

Private telegraphic dispatches received in England, in anticipation of the overland mail, bring the accounts from Canton down to the 24th of November. These advices state that hostilities continued—that the Americans had also engaged in the conflict, and that trade remained consequently at a stand still. Rumor adds, in explanation of the engagement of the Americans in the strife, that the price offered by the Chinese Government for the heads of the English led to some heads of Americans being sent in in mistake for those of Englishmen.

THE SUICIDE OF HUGH MILLER—LETTER TO HIS WIFE.—A post mortem examination of the body of Hugh Miller was made at his house in Portobello, on Friday, by Professor Miller and other medical gentlemen. The following is the conclusion to which they have come:

"The cause of death we found to be a pistol shot through the left side of the chest, and this we are satisfied was inflicted by his own hand. From diseased appearance found in the brain, taken in connection with the history of the case, we have no doubt that the act was suicidal, under the impulse of insanity."

The following few lines to his wife, found written on a folio sheet lying on the table beside his corpse, gives painful evidence of the insanity of the disease:

"Dearest Lydia: My brain burns. I must have walked; and a fearful dream arises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought! God and the Father of the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon me. Dearest Lydia, dear children, farewell. My brain burns as the recollection grows.

"My dear, dear wife, farewell.

"Hugh Miller."

The terrible story of Mr. Miller's death has created a still deeper gloom in Edinburgh by the publication of these particulars. But another sad tragedy in connection with his fate had at the same time to be disclosed. After the judicial and medical inquiry on Friday, Professor Miller took the pistol to the gunsmith from whom it had been purchased by Mr Miller in July, 1855, in order to ascertain how many shots had been fired and how many were still in the chamber. In the master's absence, the foreman, Thomas Leslie, an old and experienced workman, received the pistol from Professor Miller, and unfortunately, instead of taking off the chamber, he looked into the muzzle, holding the hammer with his fingers while he turned the chamber round to count the charges. The hammer slipped from his fingers, struck the cap, and the charge in the barrel exploded. Professor Miller, till standing outside the counter, exclaimed, "That's a narrow escape." But unhappily it was not so, for as the smoke cleared away he saw the poor man's head gradually drop and his body then fell heavily to the floor. The charge had entered his right eye and penetrated the brain. Leslie was a steady, trustworthy man, and had been 25 years in his present employment. He has left a widow and a family of eight children.

PERILOUS FEAT.—We are informed that three heroes, James Somerville, jr., Daniel Carmichael, and Richard J. Robertson, ventured to cross the ice over the Lachine Rapids to the "Devil's Island." These three pioneers can say they were the first and only men that ever walked over the above mentioned rapids. Such a circumstance did not fail to excite the admiration of every spectator.

THE KIRWIN CASE.—A correspondent writes from Sarnia, Jan. 25, that three of the eight magistrates who examined into the charge recently preferred against Priest Kirwin, have, notwithstanding the dismissal of the case before the Quarter Sessions, brought him up again, heard evidence anew and bound him over to answer a charge of felony at the next Assizes.

THE LATE POISONING CASE.—Dr. Wood's trial has been postponed till next Assizes. He has consequently renewed his bail to appear then, in answer to the charge of murder. His sureties are, Mr. Alpheus F. Wood, of the Township of Marloe; and Mr. David S. Young of Hallier, Prince Edward, in £750 each; and himself in £1,500.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS TO AMERICA.—The entire fleet of the General Screw Steamship Company of England have been transferred to a new company. They are eight in number, and of an aggregate capacity of 18,000 tons, at a nominal value of about £320,000, to be paid in shares. The new company is to be under the sole management of Mr. Crossley, who is to receive no remuneration until the shareholders get 6 per cent.; and the lines to be occupied are between Bremen and New York, Havre and New York, and Hamburg and Brazil—Southampton in each case being the port of call.

We regret to learn that Mr. P. T. Barnum, of New York is dangerously ill in London from a severe attack of the pleurisy. He has not succeeded in making an engagement for the Howard family.

The inscription is the politest men in the world; they over-rate everybody.

"Won't you take my word, sir, when I tell you I will call and inquire your demand on Saturday next?" said a delinquent debtor to a dunning creditor, with whom he had sharp words. "No sir," returned the other; "I had rather you would keep your word."

On Sunday, a lady stopped at the Madison House, Covington, Ky., with her husband and thirty-two children. She was a beauty 50 years of age, and looked young and beauty—She is the mother of the children.

A NOVEL IDEA.—An editor down South has purchased a race horse at a cost of 6d, for the purpose of catching his run-away subscribers. He must consider his subscribers pretty good at a "long run."

BIRD.

On the 1st inst., Joseph Fenwick, son of Mr. William Jones, aged 9 years and 3 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral from his Father's residence, Ontario Street, To-morrow (Tuesday) at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., to the place of interment, Waterloo.

In this city, on Saturday 14th ult., Mr James Tindlent, aged 73 years and 10 months.

On Wednesday the 28th ult., at Belleville, C. W., in the 20th year of his age, Joseph Hutton, Esq., Barrister at Law, only son of Wm. Hutton, Esq., of Toronto.

In the Township of Hull, on the 23rd ult., the wife of David Benedict, sen.

At Beckwith, on the 14th ult., Catherine Ferguson, relict of the late Donald Kennedy, aged in the 79th year of her age.

In Darlington, on the 24th ult., Mr. Richard Murley, aged 24 years.

PRODUCE & STOCK MARKET.

TAKEN FROM THE JOURNAL GAZETTE.

Kingston, January 30th.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ashes—Pots, per cwt;	41	0	a 42	0
Pearls, do	41	6	a 0	0
Flour—Canada fine, per bbl	00	0	a 00	0
Superfine, No. 2, do	28	6	a 00	0
Superfine, No. 1, do	30	0	a 00	6
Extra Sup.	33	9	a 35	0
Sour,	00	0	a 0	0
American Sup.	00	0	a 00	0
Indian Meal—per 196 lbs	17	0	a 0	0
Oatmeal—per 200 lbs	26	3	a 00	0
Grain—Wheat, U. C.				
mix, 60 lbs	7	0	a 7	6
U. C. red,	6	0	a 6	3
L. C. red, per min	6	3	a 6	6
Oats, per minot	0	0	a 2	0
Peas—White, per minot	3	7½	a 4	0
Barley, per minot	5	0	a 0	0
Indian Corn—per 56 lbs	3	6	a 3	9
Provisions—				
Beef—Prime Mess, per bbl	50	0	a 00	0
Prime, do	00	0	a 40	0
Cargo, do	No sales.			
Pork—Mess, do	110	0	a 112	0
Prime Mess, do	85	0	a 87	6
Prime, do	60	0	a 75	0
Butter—Good uninspected	0	10½	a 0	11

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour ⅌ cwt	0 15	0	to	0 17	6
Wheat ⅌ bush	0 0	0		0 0	0
Oats ⅌ bushel	0 2	6		0 2	9
Rye	0 3	0		0 3	3
Barley	0 5	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		0 17	6
Potatoes do	0 2	6		0 3	0
Turnips do	0 2	6		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	1 5	0		1 15	0
Pork do	0 32	6		0 35	0
Beef ⅌ lb	0 0	3		0 0	4
Pork ⅌ do	0 0	4		0 0	5
Ham and Bacon ⅌ lb	0 0	7½		0 0	9
Mutton ⅌ lb	0 0	3		0 0	4½
Lamb ⅌ lb	0 0	0		0 0	0
Veal ⅌ lb	0 0	0		0 0	6
Cheese ⅌ lb	0 0	6		0 0	9
Eggs ⅌ doz	0 1	0		0 1	3
Turkeys each	0 3	9		0 6	3
Geese each	0 2	0		0 3	0
Fowls ⅌ pair	0 1	6		0 1	9
Ducks ⅌ do	0 2	0		0 2	6
Apples ⅌ bushel	0 0	0		0 0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0 0	0		0 0	0
Hay ⅌ ton	4 0	0		5 0	0
Straw do	0 0	0		0 0	0
Timothy seed ⅌ bushel	0 0	0		0 0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0 0	0		0 0	0
Wood ⅌ Cord	0 15	3		0 17	6
Pot Ash ⅌ cwt	0 37	10		0 0	0
Hides ⅌ cwt	1 7	6		1 10	0
Sheepskins each	0 3	6		0 5	0

JOHN DUFF has just received Harper's Weekly for January 31st.

Price 3d.

January 31st. 18

LAMB'S HOTEL,
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THE above commodious first Class Hotel, having been enlarged and refitted, is now conducted on the European Plan, with private meals at all hours, or Table d'Hotes at the option of guests.

An Omnibus to and from the Hotel.

THOMAS LAMB,
Proprietor.

Toronto, Feb, 1857. 18

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We request attention to the advertisement in our columns of Messrs. Henry Torrance & Co., of Toronto, Wine Merchants. It will be seen that they take orders for Port, Sherry and other Wines for direct shipment from the place of their growth.—Gentlemen who are choice in their Wine Drinking should avail themselves of this opportunity.

LET THERE BE NO SECRETS IN MEDICINE or rather no pretended secrets. The Medical Faculty publish as soon as made, all their discoveries, and almost all that is known of real value for the cure of disease, has been discovered by them. Dr. Ayer, takes the honorable honest course, and right course too, to be honest. He goes to work and invents the best remedy which medical skill can devise for the cure of certain complaints; then publishes which it is and maintains his monopoly of it solely by making it cheaper, better, more perfect, than anybody else can. If the people would exact this of all who offer medicines, they would have much less trouble and trash to swallow. New Orleans Organ. 252

Pronounced Incurable by his Physicians—Yet Cured by Hoofland's German Bitters.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1855.

Dr C M Jackson—Dear Sir—A gentleman by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge, and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last all turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal Physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the German Bitters, out doing errands and attending to his daily business. The Bitters are consequently in great demand.

Respectfully,
JOHN G. CARRYL

See advertisment. 252

Liver Complaint—Mr. James Alderson of Three Rivers, was for 18 years afflicted with a disordered liver, nausea, and a bad stomach, in addition to these distressing complaints, he was visited by frequent bilious attacks, rendering him entirely unfit for business; he was told nothing in the world would thoroughly cure him, although he had spent a complete fortune in medicine and advice. At last he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, which he commenced using,—gradually the worst symptoms of his disorder disappeared, and after eight weeks' steady adherence to the directions of Professor Holloway, he was entirely cured, and adopts that he never before throughout his life enjoyed such good health as he does at present. 252

MACDONALD, MACDONELL, DRAPER & WILKINSON,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
King Street,
Kingston, C. W.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ARCH. JOHN MACDONELL,
W. G. DRAPER,
R. M. WILKINSON.

Nov. 25, 1856. 3m.249

O. L. POTTER,
ST. LAWRENCE WOOLEN MILLS,
GANANOQUE.

THE very best description of every variety of Cloths, Manufactured, and kept constantly on hand.

The highest Cash price paid for WOOL.

Gananoque, 2nd June, 1856. 198

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 prevent entirely a sore face, and heal it when chapped?

Use the "Persian Balm."

Do all wish sweet breath, clean and white teeth, and healthy mouth?

Use the "Persian Balm."

For a shampoo, cleansing the head and invigorating the hair it has no equal.

Sold by J. B. Eyre & Co., E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston.

A FAVORITE REMEDY.—We believe no medicine in the world has ever given such astonishing proofs of its efficacy as Dr. Rogers' Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A PERFUMED BEAUTIFIER.—This Perfumed cream all those who be using the "Persian Balm" for a Delightful Perfume and Beautifier. It preserves the teeth—heals by eyes, and gives all needs of the mouth.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—The "Persian Balm" will give a fine complexion, removing the Sunburn, and any foul, ugly, sour or bad skin.

FOR SUNBURN.—The "Persian Balm" cannot be excelled for having it removes most agreeable lather, renders the head soft as a Sachet, and is unequalled.

PAIN KILLER.—The "Persian Balm" will soothe the Pain of the severest Burns or Scalds, like magic.

Only 25 cents per Bottle by all Druggists. Wholesale by S. S. BRIDGETT & Co., Ogdensburgh, N. Y. 3w-238

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 magic effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's Balm of Cythereia stands unrivalled for eradicating tan and pimples and beaut