ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

RECEIVED THIS DAY from New York by Express,—

A Magnificent lot of FRENCH GLACE KILKS—in Stripes and Checks, suitable for Ball Room or Evening Dresses, at from 50c to 65c. each

BROWN & CO.

Kingston, Feb. 6th, 1857. 21

The Daily British Whig.

(Signal per Grand Junction.)

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

E. F. & Co. ex J. S., Boston; E. C., New York; J. J., Bath; T. L. M., Belleville.

Arrival of the Steamship 'Africa.'

NEW YORK, February 6th.

The Steamship 'Africa' arrived yesterday evening at 3 P. M.

The Swiss difficulty was considered virtually settled, but the details of the adjustment were to be submitted to a Conference of the several Powers.

The British fleet had taken possession of Bushere and the Island of Karrack, in the Persian Gulf. It was also reported that the Russians had occupied Astracan.

Later advices from China, to the effect that the Government of Canton continued obdurate—that the British had taken and destroyed the French Folly fort—that the Chinese had set fire to the factories, and that all the Hongs were destroyed.

The Oriental Agra and mercantile junks had been burned.

It was reported that the shelling of Canton had commenced just before the departure of the mail.

The ship 'Confederation,' from Philadelphia was ashore off the Mersey. It was feared she would prove a wreck. The crew had been saved.

The Africa sailed at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

The London Morning Herald announces that at a Cabinet Council held on the 2nd, the subject of the re-construction of the Cabinet was discussed, and that offers of another Coalition were made some weeks ago.

Among other changes, it is said that Gladstone will be replaced on the Exchequer.

The Merchants of the principal Commercial Cities of France have appealed to the Emperor in behalf of the French citizens who suffered by the destruction of Greytown, by the American frigate 'Cyane.'

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report markets generally dull, at a decline of 2d per bushel on Wheat, and 6d per barrel on Flour.

Corn slightly cheaper.

Western Canal flour was quoted 21s to 31s 6d. Ohio, 34s to 35s. Mixed Corn, 32s to 32s 6d. White 34s to 35s.

Provisions generally dull without any material alteration.

Lard 67s 6ds.

of Teas unsettled and excited. An advance 3 farthings to 1 penny is quoted.

London Money Market rather easier but unchanged.

Consols for Money closed at 93¼ to 93¾ American Securities steady.

INDIAN CONCERT.

The Indian Exhibitors of the Ojibway and Mohawk Tribes, who have lately been so successfully performing at Toronto and Hamilton, will give one of their Entertainments shortly in Kingston, consisting of Hymns sung in three Indian Dialects and in English, and a descriptive account, in English, of many of the Social Customs and habits of the Red Man. The Press of Canada West speaks in the highest terms of the Entertainment, which from its rarity, cannot fail to draw a large audience here. One night only, towards the end of the week.

THE GREAT JANUARY THAW.

This has been a Great Thaw indeed, though it did not happen to take place, as it should have done, in January. In three short days it took the whole snow, body, bones and breeches, off the roads, and left them as bare as the palm of one's hand.—Last night the Moon changed and the weather began to get cold again, but nothing equal to what it was before the thaw.—Now that the snow has disappeared, the country folks who grumble so at the paying of tolls, will find out the benefit of good Macadamized Roads in the dead of winter.

NICKINSON'S VISIT TO KINGSTON.

Mr. Nickinson Telegraphed Dr. Barker last week to say, that he had made his arrangements, and would most certainly be down here with Miss N. on the 18th inst. He sends down his Stage Carpenter and Scene Painter some time this week.

STATE OF THE ICE.

A Span of Horses crossing over to the City from Wolfe Island on Saturday, fell through the ice, and one of them was drowned. The quantity of water on the ice, owing to the recent thaw, is very great, and has much weakened it. The crossing from the head of the Island to Morton's is good and safe.

MAYOR OF COBURG.

A telegraph Despatch of Saturday, by the International Line, informs us that D. E. Boulton, Esq. having resigned, W. Weller, Esq., was elected Mayor of Coburg for the present year.

The Customs Duties, 1856.

With regard to the imports at particular places, we must observe that in nearly all the smaller ports, there has been a marked decrease in 1856. This is also the case with Quebec. In Montreal, Toronto, and all the other larger towns, a decided increase has taken place. Toronto is the only port of consequence, which shows an absolute increase over any past year. We give a few examples:—

	1855.	1856.
Belleville,	£ 8,001 17 4	£ 8,862 10 3
Brantford,	11,188 8 7	6,479 3 2
Dundas,	6,628 13 8	4,781 6 11
Hamilton,	149,931 19 0	155,445 3 2
Kingston,	21,881 6 11	28,981 15 6
London,	21,717 7 10	26,164 4 7
Montreal,	310,219 4 1	469,745 15 11
Quebec,	74,307 12 4	92,477 4 6
Toronto,	153,585 17 3	193,159 16 5

—[Colonist.

*** We do not understand what the Colonist means. The Customs Duties in Kingston have encreased 33 per cent. while those of London, C. W. are fully 50 per cent. increased, and yet he says, that "Toronto is the only port of consequence which shows an absolute increase ever any past year."

A parcel of blacklegs who had chosen Hamilton as the place of rendezvous for a grand dog-fight, and many of whom had come from a distance, were sorely disappointed of brutal sport by the prompt interference of the local authorities, on Wednesday. A number of the same gentry took passage by the cars from Hamilton yesterday morning, intending to have the fight come off somewhere between this city and Hamilton, but we hope it will not be permitted. It is a little too bad that the off-scourings of the neighbouring Union should come here to pollute Canadian soil by such brutal exhibitions.

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir,—In your paper of the 30th January, there appeared a short note from "An Enquirer," asking several questions relative to the Red River Settlement. I felt a desire, at first sight, to sit down and answer this note; but refrained in the expectation that some one better acquainted with the settlement would step forward and give the information. As nobody seems inclined to do so, (not even "S." or his generous rival "D.") I cheerfully volunteer to give my friend the benefit of my knowledge. With this prefatory word, I proceed to answer the questions seriatim as I find them.

Land is usually sold at two dollars per acre. I say "usually," for there is a difference of price (as might be expected) according to the distance from the more public or business part of the settlement. The highest price may be set down at three dollars per acre. Little or no difference arises from the nature of the soil, for it is everywhere good.

There are Saw-mills and twenty-three Grist-mills, (eighteen of these being windmills, and the remainder water power.) In a few mont , there will be a Steam Grist-mill also.

There are several Woollen Factories and Tanneries, of a small size.

Oxen are plentiful. The price varies from twenty to thirty-five dollars; but the average price is twenty-seven.

Cows, sheep, pigs, and other domestic animals abound and are easily obtained. The price of cows varies from fifteen to twenty dollars.

Wheat is usually sold at one dollar per bushel. No fall wheat is grown there, partly because of the cold, and partly (I think especially) because there is no sufficient market.

Beef is generally sold at 9d. per lb.

Fuel and Timber may be readily and cheaply obtained. I cannot state prices, but of this I am certain—that almost any amount may be had, and at a low price.

Now, Mr. Editor, having given "An Enquirer" this information, he must allow me to say that it is evident he thinks seriously of going to settle there. I strongly advise him to do so. Beyond question it is a fine country—extensive and fertile—abounding in timber—rich in mineral resources—well watered and healthy. And though considerably north of us, its temperature differs little from that of Toronto. Verily, (we might almost say) 'tis a land that floweth with milk and honey. He will moreover meet with an intelligent, moral, and with all a very hospitable people. As to scenery, it is unparalelled—admitted to be so by all who have visited the country. Oft have I gazed with mingled admiration and delight on its vast prairies and beautiful landscapes; on its—but I am forgetting myself. "An Enquirer" must not consider my matter-of-fact information at all invalidated by this closing almost poetic eulogy.

Yours, respectfully,

JUNIUS.

Toronto, February 3rd, 1857.

The British Expedition against the South of Persia.

From the Bombay (Dec. 17th) Correspondence of the London Times.

We are now in daily expectation of hearing of the fall of Bushire. I have before stated that until that event should take place no despatches were looked for by the Government. An Arab vessel has however brought us news of the fleet from Muscat, or rather of the third division of the fleet, conveying the General, the head quarters, staff, and the Admiral in command. This, the last portion of the expedition, left Bombay on the night of the 19th. There they were to remain 24 hours to deliver despatches for the Imaum, and to fill up coal and water. The next halting place would be Bunder Abbas, on the other, or Persian side of the Gulf, the rendezvous for the whole fleet. In my next I shall no doubt be able to tell you of the occupation, whether bloodless or otherwise, of the Persian Port. Of the preparations on the part of the enemy to meet the approaching storm I have still nothing to say, or nothing but rumors of a consistency as thin as that which characterized the stories to which I shortly alluded in my last letter. One journal authenticates a statement that 26,000 men were assembled at Bushire, prepared to give the fleet and army a warm reception. Another renews the report of the recent erection of formidable batteries upon a little low island of the port. These seem to be the least improbable of the various reports, and as such, and such only, I give them.

From the Bombay Telegraph, Dec. 17.

From native boats which have arrived at Kurrachee, we learn that the expedition had reached Bassadore in safety, and it is just possible that our first despatches from the General commanding will contain an account of the bombardment of Bushire. It is also stated by the commanders of native craft that defensive works are being extensively planned and vigorously executed all along the Persian coast, but particularly at Bushire, and a small island in front of it, named Halliday, on which a fort has been constructed, and which is said to be well manned with guns and men. The strength of the Persian force prepared to resist us is estimated at 100,000 men, which will be increased on the commencement of hostilities by the addition of several Russian regiments, which are now encamped near Tabreez, and are expecting orders to move towards Bushire.

A ROYAL SHAKEDOWN.—As the Prince of Wales and his tutor were travelling lately, incog., in the west of England, the landlord of a certain hotel, having reason to expect a visit from his Royal Highness, prepared his best rooms in his best style, and then waited day by day in feverish anxiety. One afternoon a gentleman and a youth arrived at the hotel, and asked if rooms could be had for the night? All the servants were in a bustle immediately, for the landlord was sure he discerned the young Prince and his tutor in the newly arrived travellers. So the best rooms were speedily given to the guests, and every possible comfort was added to make them happy, while the landlord, with a certain knowing look of bland satisfaction, behaved to his Royal visitor with the utmost deference, and yet without any open acknowledgment of his rank, as he knew it was desired to keep this concealed. Later in the evening, and when almost every room in the house had been filled, there arrived three more travellers, two gentlemen and a boy. When they asked for bedrooms the landlord said, "Very sorry, gentlemen, we have only room for two of your party, but perhaps we can manage to make up a bed for the young gentleman on the sofa." This was done, and in the morning it was found that the youth who had slept on the "shake-down" was the heir of the crown of England, while the boy who occupied the bed meant for the prince was only Master,—travelling with his father.—Bath Chronicle.

A Norfolk farmer, not accustomed to literary composition of letter writing, having lost a new hat at a country meeting, and inquired into its possible mistaking, addressed the following grammatical note to its supposed professor:—'Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B., I have got what which is not his. If he have got a hat which is not yours, no doubt they are the missing one."

A PLEA FOR THE GALLOWS.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—That good old institution the gallows reared its honest head once again, to my great satisfaction, in the Old Bailey this morning, its appearance since its first late severe indisposition from disease, sympathy. A wretched brute was hung like a dog, as he deserved to be; and as his dreary corpse swayed in the early north wind it was a pleasant and cheering thing to think that nobody could now give him a ticket of leave and let him loose again upon society. He was disposed of once and for all, in the cheapest and most effectual manner.

It was, Sir, a fine wholesome comic jive sight. I thought of the shattered, senseless victim—I the bloody work by which that poor creature was smashed and killed—of that awful night at the hospital when the grating trephine set free a flitting consciousness, and the identity of the assassin was established; and as the brute fell with the drop, and his muscles contracted with one short terrible spasm, I wondered how he liked it.

From these remarks many of your readers will at once see that I am of a low and animal state of mind. It may be so; I do not say I am right; but your columns are open to all opinions, and I shall be soundly corrected if I deserve it.

Of course, to-morrow howling cant will stalk abroad and declaim against public executions, and we shall be told that the mob surrounding the gallows was composed of the lowest orders of society. It is proper it should be so, for to them does Jack Ketch address his lecture and hoist up his explanatory working diagram.—And I cannot see how it can very well be otherwise, considering the nature of the exhibition. A gratuitous street performance at 8 o'clock on a winter's morning, in any other kind of slack or tight rope, would, and the circumstances, commanding respectable privy to families or even lounger about town. We shall also hear that old, appalling fact, that pockets were actually picked under the very scaffold, and that therefore executions ought to be abolished. So they are on the 9th of November, and at the cattle show equally; but nobody adds that therefore it is time to put down lord mayors and farmers.—It will, however, gratify Clapham and Tulse-hill to hear that at a quarter to 8 this morning Mr. Davis, the Ordinary, told Mr. Sheriff Mechi how Marley had requested him to state "that he very much regretted Cope's death"—contrite and heart-softened mistaken one!

But I am giving to Marley what was meant for the gallows—revenons. When you were so good, Sir, as to insert my last letter, in July, you may remember I told you that I was prepared to be strangled generally, about the streets, night or day, at any time, or in any place where I might find myself alone. I also told you my house had been thoroughly burglarized three times, and, more especially, that the police informed me, what with the tickets of leaves and the disbanded militia, "it was nothing to what would take place when the long nights set in." How this prophecy has been fulfilled I need not recall to your mind; and yet, I think, it was only last Saturday week that the authorities shook themselves, and began to take steps to meet this frightful and most disgraceful insecurity.

Away with maudlin sympathy and twaddle. When a ruffian watches for you at night, fractures your scull, lacerates your windpipe, or clogs your brain with apoplectic blood, hang him, if you are lucky enough to catch him. Shoot him at the time if you can, but, if not, hang him. He is a wild and dangerous beast, and treat him as such. When a savage cat flies at you in a wilderness you do not, having captured the creature, take it home, and place it in the kitchen, give it sops, and say, "Was it a poor puss, then?" On the contrary you break its back with a stick that minute if you can, or you try what a wire cartridge will do if you cannot; and then it is got rid of. There is no expense of trap, or coppers to the boy who looks after it. The brute is hung and done with, and, what is a grand advantage, past further mischief. And if you know there are other savage beasts in their lairs, who are only waiting to pounce upon you, you do not let them wait, you knock them on the head before hand. When Mr. Inspector Bowler goes to the thieves' kitchen to look after "The Bishop," and the "Pimlico Pet," who is there also, says, "Do you want me Mr. Bowler?" he gets an answer in the negative. But Mr. Inspector does want the "Pimlico Pet," and oughtto take him away then and there. In fine, as batues are sometimes given by country gentlemen to idle London friends, so, I think, that on some fine night (not by any means to have its "office" promulgated) Mr. Inspector Bowler, and those of his standing, should bring down all the blackguard game in London, and pack them securely in boxes for the colonies, with such care that they should be warranted to keep in any climate to which they were sent.

And then, between those which are forwarded in cases for foreign use and those hung for home consumption, we may make a great difference in the census of

THE LONDON SCOUNDREL.

London, Dec. 15.

DOMESTIC.

A man named Moses W. Hawkes, who has been figuring in the American papers for some time, was arrested yesterday at the Robinson House, Bay St., by Constable Courtney. Hawkes was a clerk in a jewellery establishment in New York, but some time ago established himself in business in Chicago, in partnership with a Mr. S. N. Griswold. Hawkes then married, but was soon divorced from his wife by process in the State of Indiana. Soon after that the firm became insolvent, and Griswold and Hawkes made away with a large portion of the stock of jewellery, and proceeded to leave Chicago as quietly as possible. Hawkes undertook to convey the wife of Griswold and her two children to Connecticut, to her father's residence; but, disregarding the old adage about honor among thieves, he brought the woman through Canada, living with her as his wife, and finally settled down at a hotel in Roxbury, near Boston. There Griswold found the guilty couple, but the woman adhering to her paramour, and alleging her detestation of her husband, no legal steps were taken. The whereabouts of the parties was made known, however, and Griswold was arrested by his New York creditors, but Hawke made his escape, as it now appears, to Toronto. He has been living at the Robinson House for some time, going over to Niagara generally every fortnight. An anonymous telegraphic despatch was sent to Chicago, announcing his presence here, and detective officer Williams, of that city, came after him. The telegraph said the Rossin, instead of the Robinson House; but his whereabouts was speedily discovered, and he was placed under surveillance, until it was decided whether he could be legally taken. Mr. Gurnett, after enquiring into the case, issued a warrant, and Hawkes was arrested. It was urged on his behalf that the act with which he is charged was not felony, and, consequently, not recognized by the Ashburton treaty; but the Police Magistrate overruled the objection.—Globe of the 6th.

In his calm retreat in Dorsetshire, Mr. Macready, the actor is living the life of a Christian gentleman. He has built, at his own expense, a school for the education of fifty boys, which has now been in full work for a year.

BACON'S MONUMENT.—A brass plate containing the following interesting resume, is to be seen in the window of Mr. Ellis, of Toronto, engraver. It is intended for the new monument at Queenstown Heights and is destined, with a similar plate and an appropriate inscription, in honor of Colonel McDonald the brave general's aid-de-camp, to occupy opposite sides on the exterior of the base of the new Monument. It will hereafter rank among the curiosities of literature:—

IN A VAULT

Underneath are deposited the mortal remains of the lamented Major General, Sir Isaac Brock K. B who fell in Action near these heights on the 13th October 1812 and was interred on the 16th October, at the bastion of Fort George, Niagara, removed from thence & reinterred under a Monument to the eastward of this site, on the 13th October 1824, and in consequence of the monument having received irreparable injury by a lawless act on the 17th April 1840, it was found requisite to take down the former structure and erect this Monument. The Foundation Stone being laid, and the remains again reinterred with due solemnity on the 13th Oct'r. 1853.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRAMPTON STANDARD BY FIRE.—On Wednesday night a fire occurred in the building occupied as the office of the Standard, at Brampton, by which the Printing Materials, Books, &c., have become a perfect wreck. We have not been able to ascertain how the fire originated, the proprietors, Messrs. McBain and James were in the city at the time of the occurrence, making arrangements for the issue of the Standard semi-weekly during the coming session of Parliament, and the fire is to them a heavy blow; their stock was but partially insured. They are making preparations for an early issue of the Standard in which we hope may be successful. As it is the only journal published in Brampton its non-appearance would be prejudicial to the interests of that locality. We shall try before our readers further particulars to-morrow.

Two or three fires have recently occurred in Hamilton, which, though trifling in themselves, give rise to apprehensions that the old work of incendiarism has been re-commenced. In one instance, an unoccupied building adjoining Turnbull's Foundry, on Mary street, was burnt down, between two and three o'clock in the morning. It is difficult otherwise to account for fires originating at such times, and where no fire is used during the day.

A man named Lawson accidentally lost his life on Tuesday last, at the mills of Cummins, Gill & Co., of Waterdown, while making some repairs of the water wheel, which started off, contrary to his expectation, on his placing his weight on one of the arms, and chrushed him fearfully between the buckets and the wall, so that he died almost immediately. It seems that he mistaken the wheel to be frozen tight, and could not withdraw when he discovered his error. No blame attaches to any one.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

BUDDHISM IN VICTORIA.—One of the most striking and remarkable events of the past week was a consecration of a joss house for the use of the Chinese residents in the city and its suburbs. This singular ceremony was performed on Tuesday last, and the wooden edifice in which it took place has been erected and decorated at a cost of about 1,000, on an elevated plot of ground, some distance beyond the Orphan Asylum, at Emerald-hill. The temple is from 60 to 70 feet in length, and about 35 feet in width. It has two stories the lower one being apparently that which is devoted to religious ceremonies. The upper story is surrounded by a gallery, lighted from the roof, and is apparently set apart as an assembly-hall. The whole interior is painted and ornamented in the Chinese style, and hung round with banners. In the lower story is a picture, enclosed in a carved case, and to this all the external ceremonies of adoration were paid. The painting consists of three figures, the centre one being that of an old man of reverend appearance, and in a sitting posture; on one side of him stands a young man, and on the other a man of mature years. To this picture, those assembled at the consecration prostrated themselves with much seeming respect. The ceremony of consecration seemed to consist of an offering of poultry and other food either to these painted idols or to some imaginary beings whom they represented. The food so offered was not touched by any of the assembly. A continual clatter and clang of gongs, drums, &c., was kept up, and this noise was accompanied at times by a sort of chant while the devotees passed before the altar, (so it may be termed, and bowed, and prostrated themselves before the picture. About mid-day a banquet, consisting of cake, fowls, fish, &c., was served up in upper chamber, and was plentifully partaken of by the assembly. After this fireworks were discharged, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the company separated, and returned to Melbourne in great good humour.—Melbourne Argus.

A writer in the London Lancet says that if persons who are subjected to spasms will when they feel the periodical appetite coming on, take half a drachm of ipecac and vomit, they will lose the appetite for the time entirely; and if they follow on the emetic plan, will cure themselves of the habit. When the intense desire for alcoholic stimulants come on, the stomach is at fault; evacuate it, and the desire is removed.

COMPRESSING ELECTRICITY.—The London Morning Chronicle states that a great experiment heralding an important scientific discovery, was tried some time since at Vincennes, in the presence of many eminent and practical Judges. From the demonstration then and there made it would appear that the secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and, according to the Chronicle, the power may now be considered as the sole motor henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor, at the rate of a hundred shots a minute, without flashing, smoke or noise. The same power can it is claimed, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion for its successful operation.

A FREE LOVE EMEUTE.—The pleasant village of Ludlow, in western Massachusetts, recently became scandalized by the theories or free love "circles" being carried to their practical results. A Mr Olvord of Springfield proved to have had a communication from his deceased wife, announcing the agreeable intelligence that her Spirit had taken possession of the body of a Mrs Cork, of Ludlow. Mr. Clark, who was also a Spiritualist at once surrendered his marital rights with a facility and promptitude which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been slightly suspicious, into the hands of the obliging Mr Olvord. Common scandal also named a sister of Mrs Clark as a participant in these last handed and irregular nuptials. On Sunday evening last the neighbors having become incensed at the conduct of the "circle," come down with the design to break it up. Its spiritual high priest was treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and a free ride out of town. The females, whose virtue had yielded to their faith, also received warning to leave.

BURNING OF A NEGRO IN ALABAMA.—We find the following account of the burning of a negro named Mose, at Abbeville, Alabama, in the Enfaula Native. It will be recollected that the same for which Mose was burned was the murder of his master:

"A large concourse of people was assembled at Abbeville, numbering from four to five thousand. The negro was taken from the jail by the guard; no opposition was offered by the sheriff. The place was arranged before the negro arrived. A green pine stake was set in the ground firmly, and around that a pile of fat pine was arranged, in diameter about six feet, and about four feet high. He was bound head and feet to the pole, and before fire was placed to the pile, the wretch made the confession "that he had murdered his master, but would not have done it had it not been for a white man." He made some other confessions, implicating a white man and another negro in the affair.

"Our informant says that when he left the fire had already consumed his head, legs and feet, and that they were piling on more wood to finish the body.

A PLAIN JUDGE.—Governor Ford, of Illinois, tells an anecdote of one of the early Judges of that State, but the governor does not put upon record the name of the considerate magistrate. At the court over which this judge presided, a man named Green was convicted of murder, and the judge was obliged to pass sentence of death upon the culprit. Calling on the prisoner to rise, the judge said to him:—"Mr. Green, the jury says you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. I want you and all your friends down on Indian Creek to know that it is not I that condemns you; it is the jury and the law. Mr. Green, at what time, Sir, would you like to be hung? The law allows you time for preparation." The prisoner replied "May it please your honor, I am ready at any time; those who kill the body have no power to kill the soul. My preparation is made, and you can fix the time to suit yourself; it is all the same to me, Sir." "Mr. Green," returned the judge, "it is a very serious matter to be hung. It can't happen to a man, but once in his life, unless the rope should break before his neck is broke, and you had better take all the time you can get. Mr. Clerk, since it makes no difference to Mr. Green when he is hung, just look into the almanac and see whether this day four weeks comes on Sunday." The clerk looked and he was directed, and reported that that day four weeks came on Thursday. "Then," said the judge, "Mr. Green, if you please, you will be hung this day four weeks, at 12 o'clock." The Attorney-General, Mr. James Turney, here interposed, and said: "May it please the Court, on occasions of this sort it is usual for Courts to pronounce a formal sentence, to remind the prisoner of his perilous condition, to reprove him for his guilt, and to warn him against the judgment to the world to come." Oh, Mr. Turner," said the judge, "Mr Green understands it. Mr Green don't you? "Certainly," said the prisoner. "Mr. Sheriff, adjourn the Court." Four weeks from that day Mr. Green was hung, but not so much to his own satisfaction as his appearance promised on the day of his conviction.—American paper.

A SOLDIER KILLED.—Friday night, a private of the 9th, named Dickson, by his exceedingly disorderly in the barrack room, about bed time, some of the men sent for a sergeant, who pacified Dickson, and the latter went to bed. He soon after got up, and seized a musket, loaded it, and put on the bayonet, and swore that he would shoot any man that interfered with him in any way. The guard was sent for, but before it came Dickson locked the door and threw the key on the floor, and went round the room threatening the men, and many of them were forced to shelter themselves under their beds, through which he thrust his bayonet at random wounding one man in the thigh. Whereupon a private named George Edwins loaded his musket and told Dickson if he did not surrender himself he would shoot him, the latter having snapped his gun at the men several times; he, however, still maintaining his attitude of defiance and outrage, Edwins fired, the ball passing through his body from left to right. The door was then unlocked, and the Corporal of the Guard entering disarmed Edwards with the Gun in his hand, which acknowledged having shot the man, and surrendered himself accordingly. The unfortunate man only survived twenty minutes. An request was held on the body by Coroner Shaw, and the verdict of the jury was "justifiable homicide." Intemperance in every sense of the term characterized the conduct of Dickson, who was always very troublesome to his comrades.—[News.

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF A BOY.—A lad named Tracy, 14 years of age, on Saturday forenoon last, was passing through Colt's Meadows, carrying the dinner of one of the workmen of the armory, and was passing along where the snow was about a foot deep, when he suddenly found himself going down, down, down, he knew not where; but to use his own expression, he thought he was "going to heaven or the other place, sure." When he struck bottom, he found himself in five feet of water at the bottom of a forty foot well, with a smooth brick wall, all the way up. Fortunately in coming to the surface of the water, he found a spout plank, cut off his boots, tore off his coat and vest, and then, bracing his back against the wall, and his feet upon the other side, he commenced working his way up by inches. After struggling in this way for half an hour, he succeeded in reaching daylight, completely exhausted, but thankful to escape with his life. His escape from death was remarkable under the circumstances.—Hartford Courant.

IMPORTS.

February 4th.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent—20 kegs eyes, A. Miller; 1 package, Mc McDonald; 1 box, Oshawa M. Company; 1 package, T. Drummond; 1 package, 1 box books, T. Robinson; 2 packages books, J. Harrison; 1 package, W. Smart; 1 bale, Abbott and Co.; 1 box, G. Flint; 1 package, Hamlin & Co.; 1 package, W. Northgraves; 1 package, R. Harvey; 1 package, S. Marks; 1 bale, J. Patterson; 1 package, J. C. Ainsley; 1 package, F. House; 1 box samples, J. Carruthers and Co.; 1 package merchandize, 1 box, H. Sheldon; 1 package, F. C. Hubbard; 20 sacks flour, A. Beggs; 36 sacks meal, S. Clark; 1 car wheel boring machine, Ontario Foundry Company.

February 5th.

Per Sleigh, Watertown—1 box patent medicine and travelling equipage, John Stuart; 1 box goods, N. Williams.

February 6th.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent—8 bags dried appples, T. Henratty; 2 lots household goods, C. Babcock; 1 lot household goods, J. Sarrel; 18 bags corn meal, W. Stanford.

February 7th.

Per Sleigh, Dexter—28 bags corn meal, Samuel Mosies.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent—1 box books, 1 case, R. Wright; 1 package, I. C. Haven; 1 package, P. L. Scoville; 1 package, J. W. Fitzgerald; 1 package, E. Hoit; 1 box, J. Haydon; 1 box, J. Bedford; 2 packages, Clark & Co.; 1 box, F. Humphrey; 1 package, T. R. Coleman; 1 package, W. Wilson; 2 packages books, J. Duff; 3 packages books, T. W. Robison; 1 box, P. McCalum; 1 package, R. Harvey; 1 box, W. Roberts; 1 box goods, E. P. & A. Ross; 1 package, Ottawa R. R. Co.; 1 box, E. W. Palmer; 1 package, A. Caton; 2 packages, F. House; 1 box, E. Wylie; 1 package, M. King; 1 case saws, K. M. R. W. Co.; 1 box, G. Daris; 7 cases shoes, W. Knox.

EXPORTS.

February 5th.

Per Sleighs Cape Vincent—1,017 sheepskins, 32 hides, 111 carcasses venison and hale wood.

February 6th.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent—1 hot fire, 100 cords firewood.

February 7th.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent—24 carcasses pork, 15 hides and 12 skins.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Feb. 4th.—W. Skinner, Toronto; J. Jack, Montreal; Mr. Reynolds, Toronto; W. Wetmore, New York; Mr Ridley, Montreal; Dr. W. Nelson, Montreal; W. Watson, Montreal; J. E. Hall, Lady and Child, New York; J. J. Fralick, Perton; Wm. Jones, New York.

February 5th.

A. Thompson, Belleville; W. J. Macdonell, Toronto; A. B. Stewart, Montreal; A. Wilson, Belleville; H. Murney, Belleville; J. M. Ward, Stirling; A. Macdonald, Cornwall; Charles Richardson, Boston; E. Thompson, Montreal; Mrs. Macarthur, Montreal; Mr. P. Roblin, Napanee; Hon. J. Macdonald, Gananoque.

February 6th.—R. Hamilton, G. T. R. E.; R. H. Gordon, Trenton; H. M. Burnbay; Colborne; G. M. Smith, New York; F. A. Wise, G. T. R. E.; W. P. Dispard, Brockville; J. McEwan, Brockville; J. Johnson, London.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

Flour ₩ barrel	0 15 0	0 17 0
Wheat ₩ bush	0 0 0	0 0 0
Oats ₩ bushel	0 2 6	0 3 0
Rye	0 3 0	0 3 9
Barley	0 3 0	0 3 3
Peas ₩ bushel	0 4 0	0 4 0
Indian Corn do	0 0 0	0 0 0
Indian Meal	0 0 0	0 0 0
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 3 0	0 4 6
Butter ₩ lb	0 5 0	0 6 0
Beef ₩ cwt	1 3 0	1 15 0
Pork do	0 32 6	0 35 0
Lard ₩ lb	0 5 0	0 5 0
Ham ₩ lb	0 0 4	0 0 5
Bacon ₩ lb	0 0 4	0 0 5
Hams and Bacon ₩ lb	0 0 7½	0 0 0
Tallow ₩ lb	0 0 5	0 0 6
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 2 6
Ducks ₩ do	0 2 0	0 2 6
Pigeons ₩ dozen	0 0 0	0 0 0
Apples ₩ bushel	0 0 0	0 0 0
Fresh Salmon each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dry ₩ ton	4 0 0	5 10 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 16 3	0 17 6
Pot Ash ₩ cwt	0 32 10	0 0 0
Hides ₩ cwt	1 7 6	1 10 0
Sheepskins each	0 3 6	0 5 0

A SURE CURE FOR A FELON.—When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part affected in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a never failing remedy.—Sold by E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 21 1w

A Friend in Need, is the Balm of Wild Cherry, to all who are afflicted with bronchial, pulmonary or asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. Wistar's famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known. 21

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Philadelphia, Jan 18 1853.

Dr. M. C. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have used your Hamburg Grape Bitters in my family for the past four years, for Liver Disease and Dyspepsia, from which I feel to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many friends with similar disease, which they state good result.

I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and be even will be happy to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours truly, WM. HUNTER,

21 No. 171 Wood Street.

C. PARKE'S PILLS.—It may interest our readers of the press to know that Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, (Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills) has associated with him, his brother Charlock Ayer, Esq., long and favourably known as a leading merchant of the West. Mr. Ayer will conduct the widely extended business of the firm, which now reaches to the remotest habitations of both hemispheres, while the Doctor will devote his time to his scientific investigations and pursuits.—Mercantile Journal. 21

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have again cured a case of Sore Legs of Twelve years standing.—Miss Emma Hetlick, of Hamilton, Canada, was one of the most dreadful objects, and the most unfortunate of sufferers with sores on her legs from a child, and frequently bitterly deplored her fate; she had undergone many operations, and spent a little fortune in obtaining medical advice, but she was not benefited. Her friends pressed her not to impoverish her purse any further, and her medical man said that her leg could never be cured; her good sense, however, made her have recourse to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and by persevering with these remedies at a very nominal expense for two months, her leg was completely cured; she now says she is better than she ever was before in her life, and enjoys the best of health. 21

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—This Personal Charmoall may secure by using the "Persian Balm" for a Dentifrice night and morning. It preserves the teeth also by neutralizing all acids of the mouth.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—The "Persian Balm" will insure a pure complexion removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, &c., rendering the Skin soft, and free from every spot or blemish.

FOR SHAVING.—The "Persian Balm" cannot be excelled for shaving. It forms a most agreeable lather, renders the Beard soft as a Shampoo it 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. BLODGETT & Co., Ogdensburgh, N.Y. 3w-255

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

But one solution to the mysterious office performed by Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil," of Philadelphia, that any Physiologist can the far discover, which is, its probable incorporation with the nervous fluid of the body, as 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, Incident, Swellings, Tic Doloureux, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Weak Ankles, Limbs, and Joints, acute nervous pains, scalds, 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; Biddle & Son, Ham