RECEIVED THIS DAY from New York, by Express.—
A Magnificent lot of FRENCH GLACE SILKS—in Stripes and Checks, suitable for Ball Room or Evening Dresses, at from 50s to 65s each
BROWN & CO.
Kingston, Feb. 6th, 1857. 21

The Daily British Whig.
Office: 1 Ordier put Urbani Hotel.
MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

R. W. C., and V. O. & Co., and S. M. P., New York; J. C., Montreal.

THE WEATHER.—One would think because the snow has all gone, the ice partly melted, the rain falling heavily, the sun shining brightly and carriage wheels agoing merrily, that the Winter was all gone and the Spring nigh at hand. Alas and alack a day! No such happiness yet a bit. It is now just mid winter, and we are simply experiencing the delights of the Great Annual January Thaw!

A CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

No one would believe the fact, did we not gravely announce it as a positive fact, that Dr. Rae, the Arctic Traveller, aided by the contributions of kind friends, is building in Kingston Dock Yard, an Arctic Schooner, to be ready in May to go down to Quebec, thence to the Arctic Regions, to make one more search for the remains of Captain Franklin's Party, dead or alive. Dr. Rae is to command the Schooner, and the Party of hardy adventurers to accompany him and man his vessel, are selected and engaged. We say, to search for Captain Franklin and his Men; because as for the ships "Terror and Erebus," they were most unquestionably seen in 1851, attached to an iceberg, drifting to the south, in the same way as was the 'Resolute.'

Arrival of the "City of Baltimore."

New York, Feb. 13.

The "City of Baltimore" arrived last night. She left Liverpool on the 29th.

The Times of the 28th says, the English funds continue heavy, and closed at a decline of half per cent. Consols closed at 93¼ a 93¼.

Arrival of the Europa.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PERSIA AND CHINA.

Halifax, February 4th.

The steamship Europa arrived here at an early hour this morning and will be due at Boston on Sunday evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday, 31st ult. Her news is consequently three days later than that received by the City of Baltimore.

European affairs were generally in a state of quietude, and the main interest centered in the Chinese and Persian questions.

The London Globe had a telegraph from Constantinople, dated Jan. 19th, announcing that the British steamers have returned from the vicinity of the Isle of Serpents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market without change Importations nominally the same.

Breadstuffs.—Market generally steady. Wheat quiet but firm at previous quotations; Flour is active. Corn in improved request and holders demanding an advance.

Provisions—No change. Sales of Pork unimportant.

Tallow firm. Sales of Lard at 68s. 8d. a 69s.

Sugar is active at an advance of 6d. a 1s.

Teas—Fall quantities at further advances, and the market was excited and unsettled.

London Money Market had become decidedly stringent and without any prospects of speedy relief. Demand for accommodation was active at full rates both at the bank and out of doors. The Bullion in the Bank of England was steadily increasing.

Consols closed at 93 1-8 a 93 1-4.

American securities generally firm.

THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY

It is believed that Persia has submitted to the demand of the British, but the intelligence is still received with doubt.—The details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay under date of December 29th.

Some British ships had arrived off the Port of Bushire, correspondence ensued, and on December 3rd the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war.—Next day, the 4th, the British took possession of the island of Karrack without opposition, as a military depot. During the 7th and 8th the British troops disembarked at Hallila Bay, 12 miles south west of Bushire. The men landed with three days' rations, and without baggage. On the morning of the 9th the army in two brigades advanced along the coast, the ships sailing a little ahead on the flank.—The ship Assaye, on coming abreast of fort Bushire, shelled it from a distance of 1700 yards, and dislodged the garrison, 800 of whom took up a new position to oppose the British at once.

Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while waving on his men to the attack. The British thereupon marched on the enemy, who fought desperately with the bayonet till driven back from the fort, from whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles seaward, and by the cavalry landward. Col. Melve of the cavalry was killed. The enemy were not Persians but Arabs. They left three chiefs and a large number of men on the field. The British loss is reported to be 35 men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been buoyed during the night, the city was bombarded and shelled for four hours, when the city surrendered and the British entered the town. The British report no loss in the fleet. The governor, the commander of the fleet and an officer reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to retain, they were removed into the interior and released. Bushire was proclaimed British ground and a free port. The city became quiet and reports were rife of abominable conduct on the part of the British after the capitulation of the town.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Details are to hand confirming the telegraphic account of the Chinese loss. An extract from the China mail of the 16th says:—The factories have been burned down by the Chinese, and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that about 11 o'clock on Saturday night the flames broke out in every direction. Vigorous attempts were made by the seamen to stop its progress, but attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged through the night, and up to the time of the steamer's departure. At first some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished, but fresh fires broke out. Dade & Co's premises were the first to go, and the whole of Hanson Pere et Fils' French factories and the Aikes hongs were burnt. The only buildings not burned at the time of the steamer's departure were the British Consulate, and five more warehouses. What steps the Admiral means to take are unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of shells and rockets was already said to have commenced.

It is reported that the Chinese apologized to the American authorities for the outrages committed against the American flag.

The murder of Dr. Burdell is one of the most startling incidents of the current history of the metropolis. The mystery that thus far surrounds it adds greatly to its intrinsic horror. Our city has been the scene of very many tragedies equally bloody and brutal, and some that remain to this day shrouded in equal darkness. Some ten years since a Mr. Corliss, while walking up Leonard Street, near the Carlton House, just at dusk, Broadway being crowded, was shot dead—and not the slightest clue has ever yet been obtained to the daring murder. More recently Dr. Leutner, a well-known artist, was shot at 10 o'clock in the morning in a building upon Broadway, in his own room fronting on that thronged and busy street; the report of the pistol was heard; scores of people were passing, yet no reasonable suspicion of the crime has thus far been fastened upon any person. It is not a year since Burke, the porter of a clothing store, also on Broadway, was found dead upon the second floor of the building with his skull terribly beaten in, marks of blood upon every part of the room and indications everywhere that his murder had been effected only after the most protracted and desperate struggle. Yet no clue to the perpetrator of that deed has ever been obtained, and he still walks the world in complete impunity, so far as human penalties are concerned.

Dr Burdell's murder is thus far quite as unexplained as either of the others; but in some respects the circumstances attending it were more remarkable. He slept in the back room, upon the second floor of a boarding-house in Bond Street,—in which were living a large number of persons, and several rooms of which were occupied at the time of the act. So far as we can gather from the testimony thus far given, he was seen at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, by the landlady, who, to increase the romance of the affair, proves to have been his wife. We infer, though the official report of the evidence from which this part of our report is copied says nothing of the fact that he was then going out. When he returned is not known. He is next heard of in the morning at about 8 o'clock, when his errand boy, going to his room, opened the door and found him dead. It was announced in the evening papers of Saturday as a case of sudden death, from the rupture of a blood vessel; but an examination revealed the fact that he had been strangled by a cord being drawn around his neck;—and that there were no less than fifteen wounds upon various parts of his body, inflicted by a knife or some sharp instrument. His door was unlocked, and the key was upon the outside. We find nothing in the evidence to show whether he usually left it so at night,—whether his bed had been occupied during the night, or anything else tended to fix the probable time at which the murder was perpetrated. Whether it was on Friday evening before he had retired, or on Saturday morning, after he had risen, seems to have been a point which the Coroner did not think worth inquiring about;—at all events we find nothing to fix it in the evidence. It must have been at one time or the other, for when found he was fully dressed.

The murderer was evidently some one acquainted with the house,—for in a storeroom next the garret were found a towel, sheet, and night-shirt, smeared with blood, and also an ordinary shirt, with blood upon one arm, and marked "Charles J. Ketchum." The name was printed, and may have been put there for the express purpose of diverting suspicion to the belief that it was the act of some one not known in the neighbourhood.—That it was not done for purposes of robbery, is shown by the fact that nothing whatever was taken. No evidence has as yet shown any motive anywhere for such an act, though the principal effort has been in that direction. It was attempted to be shown that differences had existed between Dr. Burdell and the woman who proves to have been his wife—but it did not amount to anything. It is also alleged that a Mr. Ecker, who boarded in the house, was also intimate with the woman, and that there had been jealousies between him and the deceased on that account. Mrs. Burdell states that on Friday night Ecker left her bed-room between 10 and 11 o'clock, and gives the impression that he had been there for some hours previous. The bungling manner, however, in which the official report of the testimony is given, renders it very difficult to get any very clear idea of the facts which it establishes. During yesterday a dirk was found in the room where the murder was committed, smeared with blood; and we understand that evidence will be offered to-day to show that it belonged, or had belonged to Mr. Ecker. Upon his examination he testified that he knew nothing about the affair,—that he heard no noise during the night, and had not seen Burdell for ten days.

A failure to detect the perpetrator of this atrocity will cast the deepest reproach upon the detective Police, and the general administration of justice in this City. The failure to trace the various murders we have already mentioned to their perpetrators, has already involved the authorities in great discredit. If a similar result attends the present inquiry, we may well conclude that our whole system of detective Police is a useless sham. Such a crime cannot be committed, at such a time and in such a place, without leaving traces which will lead a trained, sagacious and persevering intellect to the detection of murderers. The first thing essential in such a case is the proper questioning of the witnesses;—and we intend no special reproach to any one when we express the hope that this important duty will be placed in the hands of some person of greater legal experience than the Coroner who has conducted it thus far.—N. Y. Times.

SINGULAR CASE OF REFRACTION AT COBURG—On Tuesday last the attention of parties near the C & P R station was directed to the strange aspect of the lake. Smoke as if from a steamboat was seen rising above the horizon and the whole outline of the American shore was visible with the naked eye. By the aid of a telescope the woods, farms and houses with smoke ascending from them, and the entire outline of the shore were distinctly visible. The refraction lasted for upwards of an hour. At one o'clock when our attention was called to it by Mr. Booth, P. L. Surveyor, the view from the top story of Mr. Sutherland's new building, was very fine. The light house on the American shores could then be distinctly seen with the waves lashing its base.

The Assassination of the Arch Bishop of Paris.

Since the condemnation to death of Verger for the assassination of the Archbishop, a certain degree of public sympathy has been manifested for him. The reflection of this sympathy is seen in the leniency of the authorities toward him. In the first place every thing indicated that he would be hurried to the guillotine without faltering and with great rapidity. On the contrary he has been given more than a week in which to make his appeal for a new trial. There is even a possibility that he may get a new trial before the high Court of Cassation, and in prison they have relinquished some of their most stringent rules in his favor. The fact is, moral force, even if encased in the body of an assassin makes its impression.

Verger has written two letters to the Emperor in which he begs for the Executive clemency and urges the arguments he used before the Court. His hearing for a new trial, which was at first put down for to-day, is adjourned till next week, and in the meantime the prisoner occupies himself, since they have released him from his strait jacket, in writing an attempted defence of the assassination.

Verger, the assassin, with all his vaunting before the Court which tried him, appears to have little real moral courage. Assassins never possess that quality. It was vaunting and self-conceit rather than courage that emboldened him. He has addressed humble and supplient petitions to the Emperor, craving his clemency, and when about to remove from the Conciergerie to the prison of La Roxuette, he exhibited great alarm lest they were deceiving him, and were going to take him to the place of execution. The French papers say: After having taking leave of the employes of the Conciergerie Verger prepared to leave; but all at once he manifested great anxiety, said that he feared that the truth was concealed from him, and repeatedly asked if it were true that his departure from the Conciergerie, had no other cause than a change of prison. Having been told that it had none, his courage returned; but on entering the conveyance where the vehicle was waiting to convey him, and on seeing a crowd assembled, he exclaimed—"You are deceiving me! It is assuredly to take me to execution that I am being removed. I cannot doubt it now—I am being taken to execution!" "No," was the answer, "you are about to be taken, as you were told, to the prison of Le Roquette." This reply did not appear to re-assure him; he became extremely pale, and it was with some difficulty that he was able to enter the vehicle.

He was placed with an officer in the first compartment of the van, and other condemned persons destined for the same prison were placed in the other compartments. On the way Verger, not being able get rid of the idea that he was being conveyed to execution, incessantly called on the officer to affirm solemnly that such was not the case. "Swear to me before God," he said, "that you are not taking me to the guillotine—that I am not going to be executed!" The only reply that could be given was to repeat the affirmatim which had been made to him; but thinking that was dictated by humanity, he could not bring himself to believe it, and said, "Do not fear to afflict me—the certainty of my death would cause me less pain than doubt!" On arriving at the prison of La Roquette, which he did at a quarter to five, Verger, in alighting from the vehicle, cast a rapid glance around him, and seeing that what had been said to him was the truth, he apologised for his incredulity, and became more at ease.

The river Amoor, which runs through the lower part of the Russian possessions, and empties into the head of the Gulf of Tartary, is navigable seventeen hundred miles from its mouth to the city of Northing, the capital of Southern Siberia. The country is densely populated, and great results are anticipated by some adventurers, who propose opening a communication between San Francisco and Russian Asiatic territory. Two successful voyages from San Francisco to the river have already been made, and the steamship America will soon form one of a line of steamers between the two points.

From the Colonist.

Toronto Imports.

The Editor of the Kingston Whig is usually quick-witted enough, but seems to find it difficult to comprehend very plain language sometimes. We stated that "Toronto is the only port of consequence which shows an absolute increase (in imports) over any past year." Our remark was not applicable to London, which is not a port in the sense in which we used the term, and from which there are no returns prior to 1855. All the other principal towns named, imported much more largely in 1853 than in 1856, except Toronto, which has increased its imports steadily every year. To make this more apparent we give the figures for the last three years:

	1854.	1855.
Belleville	£12,188 12 3	£8,000 17 4
Brantford	10,739 9 5	11,186 8 7
Dundas	5,849 16 4	6,628 14 8
Hamilton	169,122 10 7	140,930 10 0
Kingston	29,032 18 2	21,804 5 11
Montreal	478,603 4 9	310,219 4 1
Quebec	179,139 15 8	74,307 12 4
Toronto	172,575 0 10	152,585 17 3
		1856.
Belleville		£8,862 10 5
Brantford		6,449 3 2
Dundas		4,781 6 11
Hamilton		155,445 3 2
Kingston		28,381 15 6
Montreal		469,715 15 11
Quebec		92,477 4 6
Toronto		193,159 16 5

Our contemporary will now perceive Toronto only, can boast of an increase over 1854 and 1855.

THE PLANETS VENUS AND JUPITER.—These planets, which for some weeks have been so conspicuous in the S. W. soon after sunset, will continue to appear until this evening (Wednesday) when the former will be about two degrees north of the latter. After to-night, they will recede from each other, Jupiter going down earlier every day, and on the 11th of April coming into conjunction, or in a line with the sun. The present time affords a favorable opportunity for comparing the brilliancy of these planets, the brightest of the whole; and it will be at once seen that although the mass of Jupiter is many hundred times larger than that of Venus, its light, compared with that of the latter, is faint and feeble—Venus being now quite near the earth, and nearly at its greatest brilliancy, whilst the distance of Jupiter from us is ten times as great. Indeed the light of Venus is now so intense that the planet can probably be seen without the aid of a telescope, every clear afternoon, about three o'clock, when on the meredian.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ROBBERY IN FRANCE.—A singular case of robbery in France was thus reported in the Bordeaux Indicator:—

"A woman employed as a housekeeper at the chateau of Ludon, near this city recently inherited a sum of 800 francs. A peasant employed to take care of the grounds of the chateau, hearing of her good fortune, determined to possess himself of the money. Accordingly a few nights ago—the owner of the chateau and all his servants being absent—he got the woman on some pretext to visit him at a room which he occupied in one of the dependencies of the chateau. After a while he locked the door, and with the most dreadful threats declared that he would murder her unless she at once gave him the 800 francs. The woman being seriously alarmed, took him to her chamber, and gave him the money. The man then declared that he must murder her to prevent her from accusing him; and he commanded her to say what kind of death she would prefer. The poor woman prayed for mercy, but he peremptorily told her that she must either die by the rope or by the knife, and she at last selected hanging. The man then tied her hands behind her back, and fastened her to the bedstead. He afterwards mounted on a chair to fix a rope to a beam, and made a running noose at the end. Having duly fastened the rope he put his arm in the noose to see that the latter would slip well; at that moment the woman, with great presence of mind, gave a violent kick to the chair, which fell, and the man remained suspended by the arm. He roared for help and the woman cried out "murder," but there was no one except themselves in the chateau or its dependencies, and they were not heard. They accordingly remained in their respective positions, the man suffering dreadful agony, until the morning, when their cries attracted the attention of some laborers. These men, on hearing the woman's story, released her, but left the man suspended until they could summon a magistrate. The functionary had the man cut down, and after receiving the woman's deposition, caused him to be sent to prison to await his trial for robbery."

HORRIBLE CRIME IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser relates the particulars of a terrible crime committed by a man about fifty years of age, named Willard Daniels, who resides in Oakland County, Michigan, upon his grand-daughter, a girl seventeen years old. The young girl was entrusted by her parents to the care that he might bring her from her home in the northern part of the state to attend school in Detroit. On setting out, the mother charged her father to watch over his grand-daughter with the tenderest care, which he promised to do. They travelled in a buggy. After they had proceeded a short distance from her residence he commenced the most improper importunities, but, for a time, without avail. His solicitations were continued, until at last, when passing through an uninhabited district, she reluctantly yielded an assent and he accomplished his infamous purposes. After arriving at Detroit the criminal conduct was continued, until the girl informed him she was likely to become a mother. He made several efforts to procure an abortion, and finally some friends of the girl learned the facts, and he was arrested and arraigned for incest and for attempting to procure abortion. His bail was fixed at $6,000, which he has not yet given. A doctor and a woman named Baker has been arrested as accomplices, and thus the matter remains at present.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated January 19, says: Verger, who now lies under sentence of death had three clear days after the sentence to appeal. Generally speaking, persons in his condition wait for the last day; Verger sent in his this morning. The Court of Cassation will, I am told, meet to-morrow, and the appeal will doubtless be taken into consideration. If the Court come to a decision during the sitting, and the decision be in the negative, he may be ordered for execution on Thursday. He has intimated a wish to petition the Emperor for a commutation of the sentence, or even pardon. No one believes that the prayer will be granted, as no extenuating circumstances, real or imaginary, have been found in his case. The execution will probably take place some day this week, at the prison of La Requette, near Fere la Chase, on the esplanade outside the gate.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Passage of the following Resolutions closed the proceedings of the Convention:

1. Resolved,—That in reference to the training of teachers, it is desirable and earnestly recommended, that a Teacher's Bible Class, to which elder and more advanced scholars are invited, and to meet once a week, be maintained when and where practicable, in connection with each school. And in addition that a superior male and female class, also composed of elder and more advanced scholars at a sort of normal training classes, out of which teachers are to be taken to form part of each school, and to meet at the same time and place as the school, be also maintained.

2. That this meeting deems the Sabbath School an important means of instructing the lambs of the flock, as well as an auxiliary to aid parents in training up their children in the fear of God. Be it therefore resolved, that in connection with each Sabbath School there to be a visiting committee to canvass a given district to bring in those who are not attending any Sabbath School; that teachers be earnestly requested to aid the committee in their work, and scholars themselves should be taught that they can do much to bring in those that are without.

3. That the requisite qualifications of a thorough Sabbath School Teacher are, accredited piety, aptness to teach, and love for the work, but that in cases in which such teachers cannot be obtained, the best procurable may be employed.

4. That the Convention feels deeply in importance of Infant and Bible classes in connection with Sabbath Schools, and earnestly recommend the establishment of them throughout the Province.

5. That an opinion of this Convention it is a most important element in the Christian training of the young, to make them take an active part in sustaining the great, benevolent movement of the day; that the officers of Sabbath Schools make arrangements for the regular communication of missionary intelligence to the scholars, and the receiving of their contributions.

6. That we cannot but recognize the great utility of Sabbath School Conventions, and therefore deem it desirable that arrangements be made for holding local or provincial assemblies of that character in succeeding years. That such conventions be composed of delegates appointed by Sabbath Schools or Sabbath School organizations, holding what are commonly regarded evangelical sentiments, viz:—1. The inspiration of the scriptures; 2. The deity of Christ and the personality and deity of the holy spirit; 3. The total deprevity of human nature; 4. The vicarious sacrifices and character of Christ's work; 5. Justification by faith alone; 6. Regeneration by the Holy spirit; 7. The eternity of future rewards and punishments.

DOMESTIC.

TWO BARNS AND TWO PAIR OF HORSES BURNT.—We regret to learn that the light seen on Wolfe Island on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, which caused the alarm in this city, was produced by the entire destruction of two barns and stables with their contents, including two pair of horses, a waggon and various implements of husbandry, the property of Mr. M. Spoor, a respectable farmer, who has thus suddenly been reduced from competence to comparative indigence. At the time the fire occurred Mr. S. was in his bed, and reached the scene of destruction too late to save anthing. It is not known how the fire originated, but is suspected to have been the act of an incendiary. Loss about £500.

THE CORRIGAN MURDER.—The Hagan trial having been concluded, Messrs. Parkin, Phillpots, and Delisle, the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, have commenced the inquiry into the circumstances of the Corrigan murder, and the cause of the failure of justice in the cases brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. The Commissioners hold their sittings in the Court House, but, of course, the proceedings will not be made public till their Report to the Governor General has been laid before Parliament. They have not yet commenced the examination of witnesses.—Quebec Paper.

RIMOUSKI ELECTION.—The nomination of a member to represent the County of Rimouski, instead of Mr. Tache, resigned, took place on the 6th inst., and the Courier states that the Returning Officer declared the majority of the electors present were in favor of Mr M. W. Baby, the popular candidate, who is opposed by Mr. Garon, a Rogue. Friday and Saturday next, the 13th and 14th inst., have been fixed as the polling days. There is little doubt that Mr Baby will be returned for this County.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—John George Weatherwax has been lodged in the gaol of this city by Mr. High Constable Delisle, on a charge of murder, committed some time last summer, at Sandbridge, Eastern Townships. The prisoner has been for some time confined in the gaol Plattsburgh, N. Y., and was delivered over to the authorities of this city under the Ashburton treaty.—[Pilot.

A public meeting of the citizens of Watertown was held at Firemen's Hall, on Friday evening, February 9th, to take into consideration the propriety of building a Railroad from Watertown to Sackets Harbor, on Lake Ontario.

The French journals publish the following, dated Marseilles:

The Cairo has arrived with news from Constantinople of the 15 h.

Constantinople journals confirm the statement that the English have taken the island of Kanark and Fort of Bushier. The Persian garrison had received orders to retreat into the interior. The inhabitants of Bushire remained. After the entry of the English the latter were preparing to extend their operations into the interior.—Considerable reinforcements had arrived.

Morza Khan, respecting whom the dispute originated, has renounced English protection.

Several provinces of Kandahar have refused to support England, and have gone to Elheran to offer their submission to the Shah.

The Shah had concentrated his troops in the eastern provinces.

Russia had taken possession of some islands in the Caspian Sea without Persia's consent.

The Imauum of Muscat was seeking to annex the Province of Affghanistan.

CRINOLINA.

(From the London Punch.)

Leshia's skirt doth streamingly fly,
But none observe how full it streameth;
Right sad left the men go by,
But of remarking no one dreameth.—
Bolder its to dare put on,
My Lina's skirts of extra sizes;
Light she seems, but every one
By unexampled sulk surprises.
Oh, my Crinoline, dear,
My pavement-filling Crinoline.
Beauty lies
In moderate sizes,
My Tom in yours, my Crinoline!

Leshia's dress keeps out the cold,
Good taste, good sense, all feel, have graced it;
But Ten approval must withhold,
There's not a breadth of stuff in't wasted;
Oh, my Lina's skirt for me,
That swells balloon-like on the breezes,
Letting every body see
How far stuff can go if it pleases!
Yes, my Crinoline, dear,
My rustling, bell-shaped Crinoline,
Taste in dress
Can't well be less
Than you display, my Crinoline!

Leshia hath a waist refined;
But with such moderate drapery round it,
Who can tell her heart's confined,
From breaking bounds where love hath found it;
Pillowed safe, my Lina's heart,
Within her miles of skirts reposes,
Beyond the flight of Cupid's dart—
Poor Love quite lost among the rows is!
Oh, my Crinoline, dear,
Expansive and expensive Lina,
Waist less tight,
Skirts less a sight,
Indulge in, do, my Crinoline!

We owe the invention of balloons to the much abused system of ladies' hoops. It is well known that they are not original with the present generation, and during their prevalence in the last century, as one of the handmaidens of Paris was hanging one of them to dry, gathered and fastened at the waist, she accidentally placed a pot of burning charcoal beneath, and in a few minutes was surprised to see it rise in the air, and gently sail off. One of the brothers Montgolfier, then an apprentice boy, was a witness of the phenomenon, and from it conceived the idea of a balloon, which was at first filled with heated air.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 11.

Per Sleighs C. Vincent—40 sacks corn meal, T. McKeever; 4 bales broom corn, O. Smith, 28 bags meal, 18 bags flour, M. A. Orme; 1 pkg. jewellery, A. O'Reilly; 1 bark mill, Picton Tannery Company; 10 bbls. moulding sand, A. C. Chewitt; 2 cases British goods, W. Wilson; 12 boxes hardware, S. Muckleston; 4 kegs varnish, J. Sherman; 2 boxes goods, W. Harty and Co.; 1 box, C. Ferring; 1 box, W. C. N. G.; 1 bbl. turpentine, W. S. McDonald; 1 box, C. Heath; 2 boxes stationery, T. W. Robison; 4 crates paper, A. Foster; 2 bales hides, Minnis & Brother; 20 sacks meal, H. Beggs; 4 bbls. A. C. Chewett; 1 bale broom corn, O. Smith; 3 boxes J. Campbell; 1 box, J. Hart; 2 boxes, O. Fowler; 1 boiler, 1 box, A. Campbell; 1 package, A. B. Gifford.

February 12th.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent—15 bundles broom handles, 105 bales broom corn, O. Smith; 58 sacks flour and meal, A. Beggs; 129 sacks flour and meal, 1 bale bags, T. McKeever; 3 boxes clocks, J. Johnston; 1 box, 1 trunk, O. Fowler.

February 13th.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent—120 sacks flour, R. McCammon; 2 bags flour, C. Oliver; 1 bag meal, T. Angel; 30 sacks meal, T. McKeer; 30 sacks meal, A. Beggs; 16 packages, 6 boxes, 1 bale goods, Express Company; 47 bundles broom corn, Otis Smith.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Saturday, Feb. 14.

	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	6	
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	
Apples ℔ bushel	0 0	0	..	0 3	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 16	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 3	9	

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, 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, Indolent, Swellings, Tic Doloreaux Nouralgia, 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, agent; retail; Lyman's, Savage & Co., Montreal; Bickle & Son, Hamilton.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH CURED.

Boston, August 18.

Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co—Gentlemen:—Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad Cough and Bronchial affection, I was induced to try a bottle of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say thus much for the benefit of those who may be similarly affected.

GEO. AGE H. DAVIS,
Firm of HALLET & DAVIS,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement.

H. G. BARROWS, Practising Physician.

Boston, Aug. 15.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. 21

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. Pints 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's Balm 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

ECONOMY.

IT has long been considered that ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE was the Best Powder in use for Cleansing, Whitening and Preserving the Teeth and Gums, but few think of the Economy of its employment.

It is by far the cheapest Powder or Preparation for the Teeth offered to the Public.

Each Box contains four times the usual quantity of powder in 1s boxes, at the same time the universal testimony of all who have tried it, including the Dignitaries of the Church, the Judical Bench, as well as Editors, Professional men, and indeed all classes is, that Elliot's Dentifrice is one of the Safest, most agreeable and Effectual Dentifrices ever employed.

It prevents the decay of the Teeth, sweetens the breath, renders the gums healthy, and by its constant use Toothache is avoided.

Its Sale has already reached over 10,000 Boxes With still increasing demand.

From Rev. Dr. Adamson chaplain to the Legislative Council &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, July 21st, 1856.

Gentlemen,—Having used Elliott's Dentifrice for some time, I can confidently recommend it as well calculated to cleanse and preserve the teeth, and to impart health and consistency to the gums.

I am, dear Sir,
Faithfully yours,
W. AGAR ADAMSON, D. C. L.

Messrs. S. J. Lyman & Co.,
Montreal.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Quebec.
E. H. PARKER,
Kingston, Agent.

For Sale at the principal Druggists throughout the country.

Kingston, Sept. 20, 1856. 200

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

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 champoo, cleansing the head and invigorating the hair it has no equal.

Use the "Persian Balm."

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

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Dr. Ayer's business Agents are a pleasant annual to us, coming about as surely as the year. We can say of them what we are sorry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly gentlemen. They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable, accomplished business men of character wellworthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick, this age affords. Success to you gentlemen and to your cause, for both deserves success.—Hartford Chronicle.

MR. A. G. COOK, who has lately favoured us with a call, does ample credit to our brother's views, and we commend him to the cordial reception of our fraternity—long may he wave. 239

THE ONLY SAFETY.

Neglect a cold? and soon, with terrors rife
Consumption saps the citadel of life.
Slow paced, yet sure—while hope with tints untrue,
Depicts a future glorious to the view—
The spoiler steals along with hidden dart,
And Death's cold shadows darken round the heart.
Yet hath Consumption warnings, that foretell
The love's quick ear the loved one's coming knell;—
To deepening Cough, flushed cheek, and pulses high,
The failing strength, and fever-lighted eye.
These, and the wasted form, and shortened breath,
Are symptoms all, too eloquent of death!
BE WISE IN TIME!—remedial means apply,
Nor stand inert to see the sufferer die.
If Cough or Cold the Lungs or Throat assail,
Employ a remedy that cannot fail!
Tar, Canchalagua, Liverwort, combined,
The golden gift of science to mankind,
These in concentrate form, a compound rare,
Hath Rogers given, banishing despair! 141

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have again cured a case of Sore Legs of Twelve years' standing.—Miss Emma Hartley, of Hamilton, Canada, was one of the most deplorable of objects, and the most unfortunate of sufferers with bad 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 persuaded her not to impoverish her purse any further, and her medical man candidly told her she could never be cured; her own good sense, however, made her have recourse to Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and by persevering with these remedies at a mere nominal expense for two months, her leg was completely cured; she now walks better then she ever did before in her life, and enjoys the best of health. 21

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

A Friend in Need, is this Balsam of Wild Cherry, to all who are afflicted with bronchical troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. Wistar famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known. 21

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.