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

The Daily British Whig.

Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1857.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

P. M., Brighton; P. M., Picton; P. M., Camden; P. P. S., Buxton; J. S. Y., Chatham; J. W. S., Barrie.

St. George's Day in Kingston.

On Thursday last, April 23rd, the customary Procession of the St. George's Society to Church, followed by the Annual Dinner, took place. The Procession was larger than ordinary, and the Boys of St. George's Sunday School made a great feature in it. The Procession was preceded by Mr. Fraser's most capital Sax-horn Band, their first public appearance since the Provincial Exhibition, who also discoursed most pleasing music during the evening Repast. They seem to have lost nothing of their former excellence. The Sermon in St. George's Church was preached by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, and was greatly admired for its appropriateness.

The Dinner came off at Kent's British American Hotel. It was none of your cheap and nasty affairs, but such a Dinner as Messrs. Kent & Gilbert can give when they like, and have a fair price paid for it. The Wines, Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port and Sherry, were all really exquisite. The Dinner was ready to dish at half-past six o'clock, but the Guests were not, and an hour's detention was suffered by the punctual ones for the dilatory. This is a Kingston "custom more honored in the breach than in the observance." The worthy venerable President, J. B. Marks, Esq., presided, supported at either end of the long table by Messrs. Rudston and Yates, Vice Presidents. The public Guests were the Mayor, the Sheriff, Judge Hagarty, Col. Bourchier, the President of St. Andrew's Society, the Vice President of the St. Patrick's Society, and the Members of the City Press. Each Member of the Society present appeared to have his own guest, and the company sat down to Dinner in number between seventy and eighty.—The following is the List of the Standing Toasts, all of which (but the last) were prefaced with appropriate and humorous remarks from the Chair:—

TOASTS.

1. The Queen.—"God Save the Queen."
2. Old England.—"Home, Sweet Home."
3. The Day, and all who Honor it.—"We've lived and loved together."
4. Prince Albert and the Royal Family.—"Prince Albert's March."
5. The Governor General.—"The Old English Gentleman."
6. The Bench and the Bar.—"Wha'll be King but Charlie."
7. The Land we Live in.—"Weel may the Bootie Row."
8. The Army and Navy.—"British Grenadiers," and "Rule Britannia."
9. Sister Societies.—"Auld Lang Syne," and "St. Patrick's Day."
10. The Mayor and Corporation of Kingston.—"Right good fellows."
11. Agriculture and Commerce.—"Speed the Plough."
12. The Press.—"Tubal Cain."
13. The Ladies.—"Nora Creina."

BY JUDGE MACKENZIE.

14. The Health of Mr. Marks.

Several very happy responses were made. Mr. Justice Hagarty, in reply to "The Bench and the Bar," made a most capital speech, which was greatly admired and loudly applauded. Mr. Macaraw really delighted as well as astonished the company by the truly eloquent way in which he severally responded to the toasts of "The Sister Societies," and "The Ladies." Mr. Macaraw is a very promising young man, and among others, the learned Judge present complimented him highly. The Mayor spoke well, Colonel Cameron, on Agriculture spoke well, and their speeches were as short as they were good. In proposing the Chairman's health, Judge McKenzie exceeded his usual ability; he felt the subject deeply, as do all who know and love Mr. Marks, and when he had concluded a very brilliant harangue, the company got up and gave three such cheers for their long esteemed chairman, as must have been heard on the other side of the harbor. If ever a man was truly loved and honored by the public that man is Mr. Marks. Octogenarian as he is, for the simple wish to please the Society, he walked all the day like a youth of twenty, came early to receive the company, and stood the severe labors of the Chair with an energy and a will that would have shamed half the Chairmen of the day. Mr. Marks replied to "his Health" in a feeling manner; he felt the compliment that had been paid to him, loved the people that paid it, and said so in language simple, grateful and telling. Mr. Justice Hagarty then proposed, on the part of the guests, "The Health of the Members of the St. George's Society," and made some happy remarks on the benefit of National Societies, as conducted in Canada. This toast was heartily drunk by all the guests, and it being near midnight, the company rose as one man, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. Some dozen gentlemen, calling for a bowl of punch, afterwards returned to the dining room, and passed a couple of hours delightfully.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Halifax, 24th April.

The steamer America arrived last evening, but in consequence of the prostration of the telegraph wires the news could not be transmitted. She left Liverpool Saturday morning 11th.

The political news presents no feature of special importance.

The final contest in the British general election had taken place, and, as usual, resulted in a majority in favor of the Palmerston administration. Estimates of the strength of the Ministry in the new Parliament vary so widely that nothing short of a division on the test question can settle the point.

The Austrian and Sardinian difficulties remained in statu quo.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs.—Dullness again prevailed.

The market for flour and wheat is nominally unchanged, although the tendency was decidedly downwards.

Corn is quoted lower, but closed steady at the decline.

Provisions generally showed no change of moment.

The London money market continued stringent, but although the Bank of England was still losing bullion, yet the rate of interest that was predicted, at the departure of the Edinburg, had not taken place.

Consols closed at 92 5-8 a 92¾ for money; 92 1-8 93¼ for account.

CHINA.

We have already mentioned that advices had been received from Hong Kong to Feb. 17. The Daily News gives the following account of the trial of Ahlum, the alleged bread prisoner:—

Ahlum, the partner, if not sole proprietor, of the Chinese shop called the Ealing shop, had been captured and brought to Hong Kong, examined and committed for trial, with nine others in his employment, one of them being his father. Forty-two other persons were also captured, but were not put on their trial. On Monday, the 23d February, Ahlum and his nine fellow prisoners were arraigned before Chief Justice Hulme to answer the charge of administering poison with intent to kill and murder James Carrall Dempster, colonial surgeon.

The Hon. T. Chisholm Anstey, attorney-general, prosecuted for the crown; Crown Solicitor, Mr. Hickson, and Mr. G. Cooper Torrey, solicitor, assisting; Dr Bridges and Mr. Day, counsel with Messrs. Gaskell and Brown and Mr. H. J. Tarrant solicitors, defended the prisoners. The trial extended over five days, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty, by a majority of five jurors to one. Ahlum and the others were arrested on their leaving the court under a recent ordinance. Since then an application has been made, by interested parties, that Ahlum shall be allowed to settle his affairs and then be voluntarily deported.—Another petition was presented that he should be deported to Formosa, and a third that that he shall be detained in custody as a person too dangerous to be allowed to communicate with the Mandarins. We understand that the prayer of the last petition will be listened to.

Hong Kong, Feb. 17.

It is very generally credited that Commissioner Yeh has received the Imperial commands as to his conduct and policy for the future. It is said that the Emperor has expressed the highest confidence in Yeh's ability to deal with foreigners, and although recommending clemency, yet that failing, the barbarians are to be driven into the sea. Yesterday accounts were received from Canton to the effect that under Yeh's direction, the ploughshare had traversed the site of the late factories, which the commissioner had sown with salt.

His Excellency the Admiral returned to Hong Kong on the 13th inst., in the Niger, bringing intelligence of an engagement between the Hornet and two divisions of imperial junks, which was successful, without the steamer sustaining any loss. The affair took place below Powder Island. On nearing the junks decended the creek to meet or intercept the steamer.—When the latter was within 1800 yards of the junks she opened fire with her bow guns, and steadily advanced to within 800 yards. When in 2½ fathoms water, broadsides of shot and shell were poured into the junks. The junks soon tried to escape, and, with one exception, (which blew up) they got away with damage.

A second division came down to Fanlee Creek, when the Hornet was joined by the small steamer Hong Kong in command of Lieutenant Dent, of the Sybille. These junks speedily retreated, with much loss; the upper division of junks were less fortunate, for the Hornet's guns peppered them till night fall.—The Barracouta was sent by the admiral to support the Hornet, but reached too late to be of service.—One junk was captured with 13 guns, two of them being English 24 pounders. Three dead China men were found below. Next day scarcely the fragment of a junk was to be seen. Against the large fleets of war junks gunboats alone can offer a really effective opposition.

The Company's steamer Auckland had a smart brush with Mandarin junks on Sunday last, on which occasion she was accompanied by the small steamer Eaglet. The engagement took place off Toong-Chung with four war junks heavily armed. After a smart fire, the junks were captured and burnt. The steamer's boats pushed for the shore, where, on landing, they captured a battery mounting 16 guns, which they spiked, and set fire to a village near by. To the Westward were observed extensive fortifications, which it was found were too strong to be attacked without a larger force. One man belonging to the Auckland was shot dead through the eye, and four others were wounded. The Eaglet having expended all her ammunition returned to Hong Kong; the admiral sent the Niger yesterday to join the Auckland and the Eaglet will follow to-morrow.

Attempt to Burn the Comus.—On Monday night the 26th of January, (the first night of the China new year) an attempt was made by the Chinese to burn her Majesty's ship Comus by means of fire rafts. A sharp look out had been kept on board every ship in the river, in anticipation of some such attack, but the extreme darkness of the night prevented anything that approached being seen until within 40 or 50 yards distance. About midnight, two large junks, which had been well prepared, crammed with fern, faggots, and all kinds of inflammable materials, will saturated with oil and bespriklled with gunpowder, were sailed by Elliot Passage towards the Fatshan Creek—a strong breeze and flood tide in their favor. The Comus was here moored head and stern in the main branch of the river, one broadside commanding Elliot Passage, the other Fatshan Creek.

The guard-boat, which had just left the ship, observed them and immediately hailed; finding no answer, she opened fire, which was quickly followed by the ship, and this warning caused the Chinese to fire their junks instantly and escape. In a few moments they were in a blaze, and retaining their weigh, came up heavily on the Comus one taking her astern and the other on the bow. The sternmost one fortunately carried away the spanker boom, which accident took her clear of the ship without giving further annoyance; and the other which by this time was in a furious blaze, was kept some little distance off the ship by her fire boom, yet heavily pressed by the strong flood tide. So soon as the stern raft was borne clear, the chain cable forward was slipped, enabling the ship to swing round to the flood, and avoid the fire raft which they succeeded in anchoring.

I hear the Comus's fore rigging has been damaged and her foreyard and bows slightly burnt. Notwithstanding the junks were perforated with shot holes, even under water, this did not sink them, or prevent the several explosions taking place. The Commandel was very prompt in her assistance having run down from Macao Fort to tow the Comus out of danger if necessary. The officers and men of the Comus behaved manfully.

The following day the Chinese fleet shifted its moorings well up the Fatshan Creek, having been annoyed by the Niger's shot, which took a mast clean out of one of the junks; and since then the Coromandel and Forbes were sent down and destroyed the village in Elliot Passage off which the fleet of war junks had been anchored.

The Encounter arrived on the 26th, and took the place of the Niger off Macao Fort and the Niger has since occupied the cruising ground in company with Baracouta, between the barrier and second bar; but they have not been fortunate enough as yet to have a crack at the Imperial fleet. Had either of them a chance, they would, I doubt not, give a better account of war junks than the Sampson seems to have done. A few small chip-boats have been seized by them for the purpose of sinking in Hamilton Creek, near the Barrier. Macao Fort has been rendered impregnable to any assault by the Chinese, having eight guns of heavy calibre mounted, beside field pieces, and a strong small-arm party with rifle muskets. A few days ago a shot was thrown from one of the guns in the Macao Fort at extreme range into the Shamen Forts, a distance of 2400 yards.

The Hong Kong Government Gazette announces that the defence of the colony necessitates the call for a police tax of ten per cent.

On the reported instructions from the Emperor to Yeh, and the future course of England, the London Times of April 3, holds the following language; its tone suggests the probability of its deriving inspiration from the Government:

The Indian mail adds few particulars to the original statements that the Emperor of China had ordered Yeh to establish peace, and had issued an edict to the high officers of the coast provinces not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton. Something, indeed, is said of an Imperial despatch to Commissioner Yeh, on usual making the best of the present position, and of the course which the Chinese may have to adopt.

The destruction of our property, abandonment of our positions on the mainland, and the withdrawal of our merchants and shipping to Hong Kong, not to speak of our inability to follow the war junks up into the creeks, are construed into a defeat only just short of utter extermination. In such a case it is presumed that we should only be too glad to sue for terms. The object of Chinese vengeance having thus been obtained, and our desire to communicate with their officials being construed into a proof of submission, the commissioner is charged, according to the terms of the supposed despatch, not to press too hard on the unfortunate and penitent foreigners. He is to meet their concessions, not indeed, half way, but so far as to show that there is not utterly implacable, and that there is mercy as well as vengeance in the Chinese bosom.

That there should be such a document, and that this should be its language, is so exceedingly probable that the very likelihood suggests a suspicion as the truth of the report. It would only be a mode of telling Yeh that he must make peace with the English as well as he can, as the Emperor is totally unable to give him any assistance, and declines even to make the attempt in the only possible way, by proclaiming war against us, and creating diversions in favor of Yeh at the four other ports. The value of such a policy is sufficiently understood in an empire suffering under that most painful and exhausting of social disorders a chronic rebellion.

A LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN.

Hong Kong, Feb. 14, 1857.

Dear Sir,—To give you a view of the melancholy situation that American lives and American shipping are placed in in China, I send you the accompanying correspondence, who has just taken place between Mr. Silas E. Burrowes, a merchant from the United States here, and Commodore Armstrong. It is curious and suggestive.

Residing as I do in Hong Kong, under British protection and laws, I do not consider it consistent with my duty to give the history of the present British and Chinese war, which I have no doubt will end in the annexion of the southern part of China, to the British Crown. The part acted by our navy here is most humiliating, and at present, and for some time past, all the protection afforded American interests on the Canton River, has been from the British men-of-war.

I hope this state of things will not last long, and that the poor Chinese will have ample satisfaction given them for the gross outrages committed on them by the American forces. The Chinese were perfectly justifiable in firing on the American flag.

Canton is nearly destroyed, the American forces first landing, which led the English to follow, and the destruction of life and property is fearful; and to end all, the American forces have destroyed the four barrier forts, of great strength; and it would cost half a million of dollars to repair them.

The principal loss our forces sustained in capturing and destroying these fortifications, was from the accidental firing of their own mines, placed under the granite foundations, twelve feet thick.

All the cannon were also destroyed, among which ordinance were some twenty-four feet long and nine inch bore, carrying a twenty-seven inch shot in circumference.

Commodore Armstrong, with his force does not, I think, like to trust himself within reach of the Mandarin squadron, but I hope we shall have some one here at no distant period who will visit Whampoa and Canton, and let us know whether we are at war or peace.

Both our Consuls at Canton and Hong Kong, when the English stormed the old city, accompanied the British forces.

Eleven Female Rioters Tried and Acquitted.—At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County, Ohio, the case that created the most interest, as we learn from the Mansfield Herald, was one in which several ladies were indicted and tried for riot. It appears that some time in November last, the ladies of the village of Belleville, in that county, to the number of eleven, some of whom having fathers, and some brothers, who frequented a liquor shop kept by a man named Morris, resolved to put an end to the cause of their troubles, and did so by smashing his casks and decanters, and destroying the liquor. They were complained of by Morris, and were indicted as before stated. This case came on for hearing, and being arraigned at the bar they pleaded "not guilty." Numerous witnesses were examined, and the case occupied some three days. The jury was duly charged by the court and retired.

In about an hour the bell rang, announcing that they had agreed upon their verdict; and the people who had manifested the most intense interest, crowding the court-room during the whole trial, rushed from all quarters of the town, so that the court room would scarcely hold them.—When the foreman of the jury rose to hand in the verdict the most breathless silence prevailed; and when he responded to the clerk, "not guilty," the words were caught up, and such shouting, clapping, laughing and shaking of hands was never before witnessed in that dignified hall of justice. Although late at night, the young men from Belleville could not wait for the morning or the cars, but footed it home to tell the news. When the ladies arrived the next day, they were received with every demonstration of approval by all the inhabitants of the village.

Blodgett's Persian Balm.

Who would not have a beautiful complexion! This personal charm all may secure by using the "Persian Balm."—Pimples, Tan, Freckles, and all eruptions, flee before it. It is a luxury. 65

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

Hahnemann Reconverted to Common Sense.—At a meeting of "spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with ulcerous scrofula that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homœopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hahnemann as to what remedy should be taken.—Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told off *Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Homer, N. Y.* Wag. 68

The Assizes.

The business done at this Court since the opening on Wednesday has been very great, Judge Hagarty working double tides, and with a will. Mr. Solicitor General Smith has despatched a great part of the Criminal Business, the Grand Jury having adjourned until Monday. In all probability the Assizes will last all next week, and perhaps longer.

Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road.—It was omitted to be reported among the items of the City Council Proceedings, the following:—"The Report of the Special Committee on the Gananoque Road, that the charges against the management were not proved, was all but unanimously adopted.

"WELLER'S BAY" A HARBOR OF REFUGE.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature from Samuel Muckleston, Esq., and others, setting forth the great losses which are incurred of life and property for the want of a safe harbor on the North Shore of the Lake, and praying that the entrance to "Weller's Bay" be examined with the view of ascertaining its eligibity as a harbor of refuge, and also that steps may be taken to have said entrance marked out and protected. We think this is a very desirable measure indeed, and in the face of the great loss of life and property in the very immediate neighborhood last fall, the petition ought to receive instant attention, as no doubt it will when the influence of the names appended to the petition are clearly weighed.

New York, April 22.

Extraordinary April Weather.—Snow began to fall on Sunday night and continued with but little intermission till yesterday afternoon, at Poughkeepsie. In many places, the snow is from six to eight inches deep, and had it not melted almost as fast as it fell, it must have reached to the depth of two feet or upward. The weather was very cold yesterday morning, and should a hard frost ensue, the young vegetation would be seriously injured.—During the last few days, snow has fallen over a considerable portion of the State.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Three Rivers, April 24.

The River and lake are clear of ice. Steamers can go through from Quebec to Montreal now.

The Quebec Chronicle says that the injuries sustained by Mr. Russell, Chief of Police, in the St. Roch election riot, have become so serious, and he is so weakened from loss of blood, that his life is despaired of. Constable Welsh, disabled at the same time, is progressing satisfactorly towards improvement.

The Convict Sullivan.—We learn from the Hamilton papers that Sullivan, who was condemned to be hung on Monday next for the murder of his wife, has had his sentence respited by the Executive. Whether he is to be finally pardoned or imprisoned for a longer or shorter period, we are not informed. It is not likely that the Government would have interfered unless they intend to commute the punishment to some form of imprisonment. Perhaps the organs will favour the public with the reasons which induced the Government to interfere in this case, and their intentions in regard to it? His Excellency thought it necessary in the case of Corriveau, who murdered Miss Todd, to make public the grounds on which Executive interference was considered justifiable. We hope the same thing will be done now.—Globe.

A Jail-full of Prisoners Broke Loose!—We learn that yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the entire of the prisoners confined in the St. Thomas jail effected their escape. It appears that one of the prisoners was at work at "hard labor," breaking stones, and not under proper surveillance, used the instrument with which he was performing his task to break open a door, thus liberating himself and comrades. It appears that there is no outer wall to the St. Thomas jail, and hence, on getting out, there was no impediment to the successful escape of the prisoners. But one old woman, whether from fear or infirmity, we cannot say, remained behind. So soon as the "jail birds" had tasted the "air of liberty," they made good use of their time, and on the alarm being given not a trace of them could be found! Special constables were, however, at once sent in pursuit, but up to 7 o'clock last evening we had not heard that any had been recaptured. None of the escaped were imprisoned for heavier offences than larceny, though some were under commitment for trial. We have not learned the precise number of those escaped; probably it is under twenty. Wide awake people at St. Thomas! Smart jail arrangements in those "diggins." A regular jail delivery this!—[London Free Press of Thursday.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Toronto, April 23.

In the Legislative Assembly last night, after the report left, the following bills were severally considered in committee, reported, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow:

To incorporate Bowmanville.

To amend the Act incorporating the Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

To authorize the Courts to admit Wm. D. Pollard to practice as a solicitor, and attorney.

To authorize the Courts to admit W. Wise Cobb to practice as an attorney and solicitor.

To incorporate the Belleville Seminary.

To incorporate the town of Milton.

To incorporate the town of Oakville.

To authorize the trustees of the congregation of the St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, to sell lands.

To incorporate certain persons in the Richelieu Company.

To incorporate the Toronto Pressed Brick Company.

To amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company.

To authorize the ministers of the Huntingdon connection to solemnize matrimony and to keep registers.

To authorize the formation of Agricultural Societies in the County of Gaspe.

To amend the several Acts to remedy abuses prejudicial to Agriculture.

This evening the following bills were read a third time.

To incorporate the Town of Bowmanville.

To amend the Act incorporating the Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

To authorize the Courts to admit W. D. Pollard to practice.

To authorize the Courts to admit Wm. W. Cobb to practice.

To incorporate the Belleville Seminary.

To incorporate the town of Milton.

To incorporate the town of Oakville.

To authorize the trustees of St Andrew's Church, Guelph, to sell certain lands.

To incorporate the Toronto Pressed Brick Company.

To incorporate the Western Assurance Company.

To authorize the ministers of the Huntingdon connection to solemnize matrimony.

To authorize the formation of Agricultural Societies in the District of Gaspe.

To authorize the Courts of Upper Canada to admit W. R. Mingaye to practice.

To authorize the Courts to admit C. Germain to practice as a Solicitor and Attorney.

To amend the act incorporating the Literary Institute of Sherbrooke.

To authorize the Courts to admit Richard Ollard to practice as an Attorney.

To enable the Municipal Council of Stanley to construct a harbor at the entrance of the River Bayfield.

To incorporate the Church of England male Orphan Asylum of Quebec.

To amend the act 16 vic, cap 117, as relates to the time fixed for the hunting of muskrats.

To encourage mining companies, by empowering them to construct tramways.

For the protection of squatters in Lower Canada.

To amend the laws regulating ferries, and to encourage the employment of steamers as ferryboats.

To incorporate the village of Kemptville and to legalize the election of village councillors.

To incorporate the village of Waterloo.

To incorporate the village of Newmarket.

To incorporate the village of Bradford.

To incorporate the Ontario Bank.

To legalize and confirm the act and proceedings of the Municipal Council of Brantford.

To appoint trustees to the estate of the late Chas. Browman.

The third reading of the Champlain and St. Lawrence and Montreal Railroad Bill was postponed.

The bill to prevent abuses prejudicial to Agriculture, was passed through committee.

In the council the following bills were read a third time and passed:—

To amend the Municipal Assessment Laws of Upper Canada in regard to the concentration of Statute Labour.

To protect the shore of Lake Ontario in the Counties of York, Peel and Halton.

To alter the constitution of the Court of Error and appeal in Upper Canada.

To amend the practice in regard to suits instituted in behalf of the Crown in consideration of the amendment of the select committee to Bill from the Legislative Assembly.

To amend the act providing for the incorporation of Joint Stock Manufacturing Companies.

A discussion took place upon the motion of Mr. Moore for the third reading on Friday next of the bill to amend the Act providing for the corporation of Joint Stock Manufacturing Companies.

An amendment was moved by the Mr. Morris restricting the privileges of the bill to British subjects.

The discussion was going on when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

April 23.—J. M. Andrews, Port Hope; M. T. Selor, Picton; W. J. Wilson, Belleville; J. S. Simmerston, Manchester; J. MacNaughton, Louisville; A. H. Meyers, Trenton; Capt. Harbottle, Str. Passport; W. Higenbotham, Hamilton; H. W. Woodruff, Watertown; B. C. Davy, Napanee.

24.—A. J. Paterson, Montreal; N. Niles, Picton; J. Girox, Montreal; J. Richey, Toronto; J. Henderson, do; Jas. Warner, do; W. Fox, Farmersville; W. Schofield, N. Y.; N. D. McQueen, Quebec; D. Pierce, Oxford.

IMPORTS.

April 22nd.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—1 package, C. Haight; 3 pkgs., F. Howes; 1 box, J. P. Millener; 4 band box, Mrs. Storms; 1 box, L. Lake; 3 boxes, 1 sack oysters, J. Winters; 2 bird cages, J. McDonald; 1 pkg., G. W. Hungerford; 1 pkg., W. Harty & Co.; 1 box, H. Allen; 1 pkg., G. Lashley; 1 pkg., G. Ross; 1 pkg. books, J. H. Stephens; 1 pkg., J. C. Clarke; 1 box, 1 bale, W. Stockdale; 1 box, E. W. Palmer; 3 boxes, J. Bangs; 3 boxes, H. Dumble; 1 box, 3 pkgs., J. Duff; 1 pkg., H. N. Smith; 1 pkg., Revd. B. Phelan; 1 box, D. B. Booth; 1 box, R. P. Colton; 2 pkgs., T. Robinson; 1 trunk, J. Nallath; 1 box, A. Murdoch; 1 pkg., W. Locie; 1 pkg., A. Campbell; 4 coils rope, J. D. Bryce & Co.; 1 box, W. Casey; 1 box, J. Hamilton; 1 box, J. Harty; 1 pkg., J. Ham.

EXPORTS.

April 22nd.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—pgs. rags, and 16,298 boxes furs, 44 bags seed, 11 bales wool, 10 barrels ale, 194 hogs, 9 horses.

April 23rd.

Str. Metcalfe, Oswego—100,000 feet sawed lumber.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—43 head cattle, 40 hogs, 3 horses.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Russell's Hotel, Quebec.

This popular and fashionable Hotel, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, has lately undergone a thorough renovation. The principal rooms have been neatly painted, and the entire Establishment put into a state fitted for the reception of Strangers during the coming season. We have the very greatest pleasure in directing attention to this establishment. If at all times, a good table—attentive servants—cleanliness and comfort throughout—and one of the most kind-hearted and attentive landlords, be recommendations, then this House possesses all; while at the same time, the charges are moderate. We advise all parties visiting Quebec to "put up" at Russell's.

Bleeding at the Lungs.—Many just within the grasp of consumption are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable. 49

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

But one solution to the mysterious effice 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 Neuralgia, Paralysis, Weak Ankles, Limbs, and Joints, acute nervous pains, instantly, Burns, Felons, Wounds, Piles, always. Try it, and you won't wonder at its popularity. The genuine Dr. Smith's Electric Oil is always signed A. E. Smith. Grand Central Depot, N. E. corner Walnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. Beware of counterfeits.

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

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

THE ONLY SAFETY.

Neglect a cold! and soon, with terrors rife
Consumption maps 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 hark! Consumption warnings, that forewell
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 idle 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! 14

☞ We refer our readers to an Advertisement in another column, headed "Antiphlogistic Salt."

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 4Wth 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

BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD! This is strong language, yet Bogle's Electric Hair Dye (recently improved) was proven to be so, by the judges at the late mechanic's Fair, held in Boston, (among whom was Dr. Hayes, the eminent chemist and State assayer) who awarded it the PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, over the choicest Hair Dyes on exhibition from all parts of the Union. Its unparalled superiority consists in, 1st. The ingredients are nourishing to the hair, not destructive as others are. 2d. Does not stain nor hurt the skin. 3d. Is easily applied, and dyes the hair any color required, from a delicate brown to a deep black, so natural as to appear marvellous. Manufactured, sold and sold by Wm. Bogle, 277 Washington st. 232

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 luxriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's 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

VALUABLE MEDICINE.

We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. Its proprietors save no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public.—Being strictly honorable men, they observe the utmost uniformity, in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected,—none but the best being used. By these means the high reputation which the Pain Killer has long since acquired, is at all times sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.—[Providence General Advertiser. Sold by E. W. Palmer, Kingston.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Friday, April 24.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	0	15	0	to	0	16	3
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	9
Turnips do	0	2	6	..	0	3	9
Carrots and Beets do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Onions do	0	10	0	..	0	15	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Beef ℔ cwt	1	7	6	..	1	15	0
Pork do	0	22	6	..	0	40	0
Beef ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Pork ℔ do	0	0	5	..	0	0	6
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Mutton ℔ lb	0	0	1	..	0	0	4½
Lamb ℔ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	3½	..	0	0	4
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	6	..	0	0	9
Eggs ℔ doz	0	1	0	..	0	1	3
Turkeys each	0	5	0	..	0	7	6
Geese each	0	2	0	..	0	3	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	2	6	..	0	2	9
Ducks ℔ do	0	2	6	..	0	3	9
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ℔ ton	3	15	0	..	4	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	1	0	0	..	1	5	0
Pot Ash ℔ cwt	0	37	10	..	0	0	0
Hides ℔ cwt	1	7	6	..	1	10	0
Sheep Pelts each	0	3	6	..	0	5	0

CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. I. C. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
TUTTLE, MOSES & NORTHEST, General Agents, Newcastle, C. W.

N. B.—$1,00 enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

From the New York Evening Mirror, May 25th.

"Among all the Panaceas advertised for the cure of human ailments, there is none in which we have more confidence than Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. We regard it as one of Nature's own preparations—simple, safe, pleasant to take, and almost certain to cure all bilious and pulmonary affections. We have witnessed its wonderful effects in cases that were regarded as hopelessly desperate, and we can conscientiously recommend it as one of the best medicines in the world."

It has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption