MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ...R. Chalmers & Co., Booksellers.
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Coburg, —.....Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ...Mr Thos. M'Lear, Bookseller.
Hamilton, ...John Brown, Esq.
New York.....V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jennings.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District

***Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, will be ratified.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties are requested to send in their advertisements by 7 o'clock, P. M. to insure their insertion the following morning. The early hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule rigidly.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1850.

☞ POSTPONEMENT.—The extensive Sale at Madame Belanger's is postponed until Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, punctually.

☞ THE EXECUTION TO-MORROW.—We have reason to believe that no Reprieve will be received in favor of the convict Webb, and the law will be allowed to take its course.—The Execution will be at the rear of the jail, about the hour of one in the afternoon.

To the Editor of the British Whig

BLENHEIM, Dec. 3, 1850.

MR. EDITOR,—At our County Meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Resolution of the Council, it was decided to take Stock in the Great Western Railroad to the amount of £25,000. The meeting was a large one, equal to an election nomination, or declaration day, and the resolution was carried by a very great majority. The speakers in favor of it were Messrs. Hincks, Vansittart, Alexander, the Warden, and Mr. VanNorman; against it, Messrs. E. Malcolm, Carrol, (Norwich) and Robert Campbell, (the would-be member.)

Paris also held a meeting on Saturday last on the subject. They propose to take £10,000, but I have not heard the result. The citizens of Brantford oppose with all their might, but will not prevail. Public opinion is in favor of the measure, and large amounts of Stock will undoubtedly be taken all along the proposed line.

Yours, T. J. H.

P.S.—Since writing the above is is reported that Paris has taken £5,000 Stock.

RAILROADS.

We have great pleasure in copying the following very sensible letter from J. M. Strachan Esq. With judicious arrangements, and a careful selection of officers, we have no doubt that the plan proposed will meet with universal support.

Having taken a deep interest and an active part in the agitation for the Northern Railroad, and considering that road now so fairly before the public, and its advantages to the whole community so apparent, that it cannot fail of being built within a very short period, I beg to call your attention and that of my fellow citizens to another road, which, with a little exertion on our part, may be simultaneously carried out with the Northern Road, and thus form another link in the continuous line of Railroad from Lake Huron to the ocean.

I mean a Railroad from hence in connection with the Ogdensburgh and Boston Railroad to the Atlantic.

Without trespassing too much on your time and space in this, my first communication upon the subject, I will endeavor in a few words to point out—1st. How this Railroad may be constructed; and 2ndly. What we ought to do without an hour's delay in order to secure its completion.

1st. The distance from Toronto to Prescott is about 240 miles, and taking the cost of the road at £5000 per mile, this road will cost £1,200,000 or five millions of dollars.

This certainly appears at first sight an enormous sum for Canada, but when we consider that the Government are pledged to advance one half the amount, it is clear that we have only to raise the sum of $2,500,000 in order to secure the completion of the work.

Now, how is this to be effected?

If you will cast your eye over the map of Canada West, and putting your finger upon Toronto, run it slowly down the probable line of road from thence to Prescott, you will find that it will run through the following fertile and splendidly cultivated townships, viz:

1. Scarboro'; 2. Pickering; 3. Whitby; 4. Darlington; 5. Clarke; 6. Hope; 7 Hamilton; 8. Haldimand; 9. Cramahe; 10. Murray; 11. Sydney; 12. Thurlow; 13. Tyendenaga; 14. Camden; 15. Loughboro; 16. Pittsburgh; 17. Leeds; 18. Landsowne; 19. Young; 20. Edwardsburg. Twenty in number: and it will strike the following Villages and Towns, viz:

Bowmanville, Perry's Corners, Oshawa, Whitby, Bond Head, Port Hope, Coburg, Grafton, Colborne, Brighton, Trent Port, Amiiod, Belleville, Shannonville, Napanee, Waterloo, Kingston Gananoque, Brockville and Prescott. Also 20 in number, and I may not have enumerated them all.

Supposing that of the two and a half millions of dollars we require, one million is taken up in the United States, and I have reason to believe that this can be readily effected, and that contractors can be found to take stock to the amount of half a million, of which I have not the slightest doubt. Canada will have to find just a million of dollars or £250,000, being less than £1000 for every mile of road.

This sum I propose to raise by contributions from the various sources enumerated as follows—

20 Townships	£150,000
City of Toronto	25,000*
City of Kingston	25,000
Brockville	15,000
Prescott	20,000†
20 Villages	15,000
	£250,000

We must expect that all new projects will meet with opposition, and no doubt faults will be found with any scheme that may propounded; but I feel so confident in the immense advantages, not only to ourselves but to the whole of Canada West, which must arise were the Road in operation, that I sincerely hope we will unite one and all upon this great undertaking, and work together with a will for its completion.

I have already been in communication with influential gentlemen on the other side, who are ready and willing to assist us; and if I have ventured to take the initiative in this matter in thus addressing my fellow citizens, it is because I feared that other lines might spring up, and direct their attention and their capital in a different direction.

2nd. A word or two about what we ought to do to secure its completion.

We have already a Charter on the Statute-Book for this Road. Let us therefore at once form a Company, and put ourselves in communication with the leading gentlemen of the several townships and villages through which the road will pass. Let us at once devise some means of meeting the expenses of a preliminary survey of the whole line during the present winter, so that with sufficient data before us, we may confidently open our stock-books, and appeal to the public early in the spring.

JAMES M. STRACHAN.

* Have lately contributed to the Northern Road.
† The Terminus.

A number of railroad schemes are now being earnestly discussed by the Press; and the interest of the subject seems to pervade all parts of the Province. Most of the splendid lines that are to carry us along with time-killing rapidity exist only upon paper, and but few of the schemes which furnish food for discussion, are fully matured or definitely resolved upon. In Quebec the City Council like our own, has had under consideration a £100,000 vote in aid of the Quebec and Richmond Railway. The voting of this sum, we believe, has been recommended by a Committee of the Council, and a majority of the Council are said to be in favor of the proposition; but some how or another the affair hangs fire. There has yet been no complete survey and the route has not been definitely fixed upon.

The Ogdensburg Railroad, as we predicted three years ago, is carrying down large quantities of produce, and giving a new direction to the commerce of the West. The Montrealers are taking the alarm; and an agitation is springing up in that city in favor of constructing a line thence to Prescott, in the hope that it would carry down a share of the produce that would otherwise go to Boston. At the same time it is part of the Montreal plan to depreciate the scheme of connecting Bytown and Prescott, a distance of about 60 miles; and in lieu of this line it is proposed that Bytown should tap the projected Montreal and Prescott line; an undertaking which would require only 24 miles of rail, while it would secure to Montreal the trade of the extensive Ottawa country. The line from Montreal to Lachine is already constructed, and it is proposed by Sheriff Coffin to extend this line through St. Eustache, St. Andrews, Grenville, Hawkesbury, and the Caledonia Springs to Prescott. The support of the Municipalities along the line is counted on, and of the Corporation, as well as the rich Seminary of Montreal, both of which have tendered assistance to another line. The distance from Montreal to Prescott is 135 miles; and the entire cost of the road, at £5000 a mile, would be £675,000. It would not be necessary to expend more than £350,000 before the Provincial guarantee would be obtained. It remains to be seen whether any appeal to Bytown to abandon the project of constructing a line to Prescott and lending its assistance to the Montreal and Prescott line will be successful. The *Bytown Packet*, we observe, gives the branch scheme the cold shoulder. Another plan has been proposed in Montreal; but it seems to receive less favor than that of Sheriff Coffin. It proposes to start at Lachine, and, running through Hawkesbury, strike the proposed Bytown and Prescott line about 24 miles in the rear of the latter town. A public meeting was held in Montreal last Friday to deliberate on the subject of the proposed line to Prescott.

A Kingston journal will have it that the Montreal and Prescott, and the Montreal and Kingston line, are controvertible terms; and argues that Prescott cannot be the Western terminus of the line. No doubt the proposed extension would secure to the road an amount of traffic it could not otherwise obtain. It is not to be disguised that this road would find a successful competitor in the Ogdensburg line. Ogdensburg is only 40 miles further from the Atlantic than Montreal, it is one hundred and thirty-five miles from Prescott opposite Ogdensburg to Montreal; making the distance to the sea-board 95 miles further from the Point of Prescott by the Montreal than by the Champlain route. What advantages exist to counteract this disparity of distance, and to render the success of the Montreal line probable, has not been explained. The Ogdensburg road is crowded with freight, which accumulates at the northern terminus, owing to the inability of the Company to carry it down as fast as it arrives. A late account states that there were 40,000 barrels in warehouse waiting transportation and the arrival of a fleet of 70 vessels at Ogdensburg was daily expected. The passenger travel from this side is considerable, and it has been authoritatively stated that the Canada business alone would support the road. In this state of things, and with the western commerce yearly increasing, it is not surprising that Montreal should make an effort to turn this stream of wealth into a channel passing by their own doors.

Next comes the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, which has assumed such a variety of shapes since it first came on the carpet that it has been difficult to know exactly how matters stood at any particular time. There has yet been no survey, nor is it determined what point is to be the Northern terminus. Messrs. Storey & Co., of New York, have made some sort of a proposal for the contract of building the road; and on the strength of that proposal, which had not been given to the public, the City Council have resolved to issue £25,000 in debentures, in instalments, as the work progresses. It was a wise precaution on the part of the Council their determination not to issue any of the debentures till £100,000 had been expended on the road. Whatever may be the thought of the policy of the vote itself, or of the right of the Corporation to make it, after the vote of the citizens on the subject, the city cannot be subjected to an actual swindle.

The Act of last Session enabling Municipal Corporations to take Stock in Railroad Companies has been the means of commencing the Great Western line. How much capital is yet required to be subscribed, or at what point the Western terminus is to be, are matters still involved in mystery. Before long the latter question must be determined; and no doubt the company has had a reason, whether adequate or not, for either not coming to a decision or not making the decision known. All this mystery should be avoided if possible; for whatever end it may be designed to subserve it is sure to beget that suspicion which, if it once become general, is the sure destruction of all enterprises that can succeed only through public confidence. If the object is concealing the fact that a particular terminus has been determined upon be to secure the support of three or four localities, each of which is encouraged to believe that is likely to be the favoured one, the effect is sure to be, in the end, to turn into enemies three or four drawers of blanks, while only the lucky terminus speculator is obliged by the result. The facts had therefore better be made known as soon as they are determined upon, and there should be no objective or unnecessary delay in coming to a decision. It has been stated that some sort of an offer has been made by the Great Western line, through Mr. Hincks, to the Toronto Corporation, to obtain its aid in forwarding the Great Western road, with the condition that it be extended Eastward from Hamilton to this city; but we are not aware that any particular attention has been given to the proposition. At this rate, the various projects on foot, cover the entire line from Montreal to the Western frontier, except the distance from Prescott or Kingston to Toronto. Better to have had the unbroken line at once. Cannot the different Companies put their heads together to effect this? Sheriff Coffin favours the idea of constructing a Grand Provincial line from Quebec to Windsor, with Boston for the Atlantic terminus. Tais a bold plan and has much to recommend it.—*Examiner.*

LONDON, Nov. 15, 1850.

It is almost idle to write or talk about any other subject than the "Papal aggression." The nation has proclaimed by acclamation, that the sentiments enunciated in the Prime Minister's manifesto are the guiding principals of every Englishman, who is true to the Protestant cause. Every day brings such overwhelming proofs that the proper feeling pervades the whole community, that all doubts as to the result are at an end. The declarations of Lord John Russell and the Lord Chancellor, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, plainly discover the intentions of the Government. After a long Cabinet Council, held on Monday, the Lord Chancellor repaired to Windsor, to report to the Queen the result of their deliberations. It is conjectured by some, that a Royal Proclamation will immediately issue, asserting the rights established by law, in Queen Elizabeth's Parliament in 1563, denouncing as traitors, all those, who by asserting "twice by writing, word, or deed the Pope's authority," may bring themselves within the several penalties of the Statute. Whether this course will be adopted, so as to tranquilize the minds of all classes of Protestant religionists, I cannot positively state; certain it is, that some legislative action will be determined upon as soon as Parliament assembles. The Premier has referred to the days of Protestant Queen Elizabeth; and the memorable statute passed in the early part of her reign will, no doubt, form the precedence for his lordship's guidance. It bore the title of "assurance of the Queen's royal power over all states and subjects within her dominions," and without having recourse to those harsh penalties which were adopted in a semi-barbarous age, we must nevertheless take effectual guarantees that the Protestant authority within this realm shall not be invaded, nor the supremacy of our Queen disputed by any foreign prince or potentate, or by his crafty emissaries. All parties are now forced into the popular current which is fast flowing in favor of Protestant ascendancy. The Bishop of London, in his replies to the various addresses presented to him breathes a broad defiance to Rome, and a still more decisive condemnation of Puseyistical mummeries. Henry of Exeter has thundered a fierce anathema against the Propaganda. The language of the Bishop of Bath and Wells has seriously changed, and he hurls the whole weight of his indignation against the Papal bull. The Bishop of Durham is calm and decisive. The Bishop of Ripon recommends petitions to the Queen, and Parliament to pass a prohibitory statute directed against foreign bishops and deans. The clergy of Yorkshire, with the Archbishop at their head, are also about to take decided steps. In the meantime the Catholics are not idle, Dr. Doyle has been to Liege, and brought Cardinal Wiseman suddenly to England. The "Archbishop of Westminster" has taken up his residence in St. George's Chapel, Southwark. The "bishop of Northampton" has issued a "pastoral" to his flock, heading it sneeringly "Why have the Gentiles raged, &c.," and quoting scraps of scripture to prove the Pope's right "to direct the whole flock of Christ." The best thing the Pope can do is to haul in his "fisherman's net."

A CHAMPION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The *Lowell Offering* furnishes an interesting account of Miss Weber, a young Belgian lady, who stands pre-eminent among the advocates of woman's rights. Her practice is in accordance with her theory, and she wears male attire and carries on a farm. She is handsome, only 24 years old, dresses in the Parisian fashion of black dress coat and pants, with buff vest. Her defence of the practice is racy. The nether garment (she says) was first worn in the bifurcated form by the women of ancient Judea. The exclusive claim which man so pertinaciously maintains to the use of this garment, is arbitrary, without a single argument to support it, not even that of prior usage. Nature never intended that the sexes should be distinguished by apparel. The beard which she assigned to man is the natural token of his sex. (Miss Weber may not only take our hat, but our pants also.) She claims in addition every civil, political, and ecclesiastical right for woman, and it is said that her every word, look and action is characterized with the most refined womanly delicacy.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—Wales and Scotland numbers 689 chapels, besides other stations where service is performed, 898 priests, 14 colleges and 134 convents. Forty-one of the priests employed in England are doctors of divinity, and seventeen English priests are resident in various seminaries abroad. This is much larger force than was supposed. In England and Wales the chapels are 587, Scotland 93.

FIRE AT DEMORESTVILLE.—We regret to learn that on the morning of Saturday last, a fire broke out in the house occupied by Dr. Allen, at Demorestville, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, the building in which the fire originated, with the one adjoining, occupied by Mr. Hart, Merchant, was burned to the ground. We regret to learn that nearly all of Dr. Allen's furniture &c. was consumed. We learn also that Mr. Hart sustained considerable damage in the removal of his goods. Neither of the buildings were insured.—*Picton Sun.*

HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE CHURCH OF THE MAGDELEINE. The Church of the Magdeleine was, a short time since, made the scene of a horrible tragedy. The morning service being finished, the doors and gates are closed to the public, and access to the building is only to be had by a side door on the side of the Flower Market, which leads into the church by a narrow flight of steps. On Monday afternoon, a number of persons had entered the church to have a child christened, when, just before the ceremony was concluded, four ill-looking individuals dressed some in blouses, the others in ragged paletots, entered and began talking in a tone regardless of the disturbance which they caused to the ceremony. The Suisse (beadle) hearing the noise, and besides observing that one of the men kept his hat on his head, went up to them and requested them to be silent; at the same time intimating to the man, who had his cap on to take it off out of respect to the place he was in. The man instead of complying replied in a loud tone—"What, Aristo! take off my cap while you keep on your cocked hat? As people pay here, they ought to be free!" The Suisse, who is a man upwards of 60, but tall and muscular, without replying to this impertinent provocation, as he did not wish to create a disturbance, took the man by the shoulders and pushed him before him as far as the door by which he had entered. In effecting this movement the man's blouse was torn; and he then called his companions to his aid, when one of them a man of 50, abused the beadle for what he called his brutality, and spat in his face. The young man was, however, pushed out as far as the staircase, and his three companions followed him. What afterwards took place is only known to one person, who was present at the christening, and who observed with indignation the different phases of this scene, but who afterwards disappeared, and has not yet been found. About an hour afterwards a woman, who was going down the staircase, found at the bottom of it the inanimate body of the beadle weltering in his blood. Prompt assistance was given to him, but it was without avail, for he died the same night, without having recovered his consciousness, or speaking a word. The commissary of police, of the district, afterwards proceeded to the spot, to institute an enquiry. It was found that a struggle must have taken place on the staircase between the beadle and the man, for a part of the coat with three buttons were found in the blood, and the examination of the body by medical men proved that the skull had been fractured by coming in contact with the steps of the staircase. The guardian at the outer door states that he saw the four men leave the church, but their was nothing in their appearance to have excited his suspicion, as he had not heard any noise. All must, therefore, remain in mystery, unless the person above alluded to comes forward to state what he saw.—*French Paper.*

THE MILL OF ATHOLL'S GLEN.

In the Ossianic style

Why is the peeper of Atholl closed? Wherefore is the eye of Strange surrounded with a ring of purple?

It is the print of the southern knuckle—the first-mark of the Cambridge Under-graduate, heavy-handed bruiser.

Cambridge Undog-graduate, bruiser of the heavy hand, wherefore didst thou darken the eye of Strange? Why bungedst thou up the peeper of Atholl?

The autumn winds were singing the coronach of the summer in Glen Tilt. A moaning as of no end of ghosts swept through the hollow glen. There, with the red and brown leaves falling around him, stood the Chief of Clan Atholl, with a party of ladies and gentlemen.

Shrouded in the mist of the distance cometh Sandy Maclaggan. With him behold two stranger forms approaching. Onward they come, with the sturdy tramp of youth; stout are the cudgels which they grasp in their nervous fists!

Ho, there, ye that range unbidden the Glen of Tilt! Halt, ye wanderers from the land of Cockney! Stand, ye jumpers of the counter!

We are no jumpers of the counter; no wanderers are we from the land of Cockney. We come from the meadows that are watered by the Cam—from the abodes where learning dwelleth in her colleges and halls. Thither journey we on this beaten track; and who the deuce art thou that hinderest us?

Ken ye not the Chief of Clan Atholl—the tourist-baffling Duke, of the impassable glen?

For the Chief of Atholl's Clan we care not a dump; the Duke of the impassable we value not a farthing. We have passed the Assesbridge, wherefore should we not cross the glen? Chief of Clan Atholl, get out of the way! Duke of the impassable glen, stand out of the sunshine!

Fire flashed from the eye of Atholl; wrath blazed from the countenance of Strange. By the collar he seized the foremost youth. Back! Return by the way thou camest. Back! or, by the beard of my ten thousand ancestors, ye shall rue the day. Back, I say, on your lives, ye sons of Granta!

Unhand me, chief of Clan Atholl, or whoever thou art. Unhand me, I say, or I will punch thine head. Thou wilt not? Not!—Here goeth, then; take that for thyself.

Together they rushed; the son of Granta and the chief of Clan Atholl. Furious was the chief, and wild, and aroused was the under-graduate's monkey. Blow was exchanged for blow, lunge for lunge, slash for slash; heavy was the countering, and the knocks resounded. Loud shouted the gentlemen; shrill were the screams of the ladies.

The chief was overcome with fury, and hit all abroad. Wary was the Cantabrigian youth, well trained on the pleasant banks of the Cam to encounter in stand up mill the brawny bargee. Sharp fell the stinger on the proboscis of Strange; fast flowed the claret from the cork of Atholl. One, two were planted on the optics of the chief—darkness swam before him; then fell a stunner on his ducal frontispiece, and he was doubled up by a finisher in the breadbasket. He staggered—he fell into the arms of his faithful henchman—even the arms of Sandy Maclarran.

To the rescue, Donald of the tufted chin! Roderick of the red moustaches, to the help of your chief! Hainish of the Pipes—Dougal the bareknee—claymore for Clan Atholl!

The eight hands of the four bold grooms are at once on the collar of the Sassenach.—As many more grasped the coat-tails of his companion—the Heelandmen were brawn.—From before the bruised face of their chieftain they drag away the sons of Granta. Mourn—for ecchymosis encircles the ogle of Strange—lament, for the visual organ of Atholl is darkened. Raise the sound of wail upon a thousand bagpipes! Closed is the eye of him who would close Glen Tilt to the traveller.—Confusion sits on the brow of the Chieftain; the countenance of the Duke beareth marks of punishment.—*Punch.*

THE MAYOR EXCEPTED.—A traveller having made an excellent supper, at an Inn in North Wales, observed that nobody could have made a better.

"Stop, stop," said the landlord "you are in Wales, sir, and must not make personal comparisons without adding 'the Mayor excepted.'"

"No," repined the other, "I'll except neither mayor nor aldermen."

"Then let me tell you, that you'll be fined five shillings."

"Fined or confined, I'll except neither."

The next morning the guest was summoned before the Mayor, for the act of petty treason, when the traveller, turning round in open court, thus addressed the landlord:

"I have travelled through England, Scotland Ireland, and except the identical animal that chews the thistle, I have never met with so egregious an ass as your landlord; and then, with an air of profound reverence to the bench, he added:

"The Mayor excepted."

An Ohio paper states that a Miss Potter in that State has married a man by the name of Bottle. The editor says it is not only a good *match* but it proves that there are more ways than one to *bottle porter.*

CONUNDRUMS.—Why is a lawyer like a tailor?

Ans.—He is always ready to commence a *suit.*

On what meat did Dido feed?

Ans.—*Dido et dux*, according to Vigil.

What sort of fruit is preferred by editors?

Ans.—The latest dates.

Why is the letter b in the word jubilee like a secret?

Ans.—Because it's between U and I.

☞ Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated portrait painter once met a lady in the street, in Boston, who saluted him with—

"Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature, and kissed it, because it was so much like you."

"and did it kiss you in return?"

"Why no."

"Then," said Stuart, "it is not like me."

Puseyism has made its way into the Episcopal church in the United States, as well as in England and in Canada. The Rev. O. F. Prescott, of Boston, has just been placed on trial before an ecclesiastical court for heretical and unsound doctrine in the Puseyite direction. Amongst the numerous charges against him, it is stated that he has taught the doctrine that the Virgin Mary is an object of worship, that she was immaculate and without sin, and that she should be regarded as an intercessor; that he held the doctrine of transubstantiation; that he has held and taught that auricular confession to a priest, on the part of the members of the church is allowable and profitable, and priestly absolution in connection therewith; that he has acted as confessor, and also himself confessed to a priest. In addition to this he is charged with practising certain popish ceremonials, at variance with the practice of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of Thursday evening announces that M. Marquis, member of Parliament for the county of Kamouraska, died suddenly at his residence, a few days since.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Kingston Imports.

December 5th.

Schr. Robert Bruce, Picton, 1493 bushels corn, James Morton.
.....Albion, Hamilton, 250 bushels barley James Morton.
.....Prince of Wales, Humber, 300 barrels flour, Macpherson & Crane,—937 barrels flour, Charles Price.
Str Cataract, Oswego, 6 horses and general cargo merchandize, E Browne & Co and owners.

December 6th.

Schr. Alert, Whitby, 520 barrels flour and 3382 bushels wheat, D. McIntosh.
Steamer Beaver, Ogdensburgh, 5 cases, 1 bale goods, Mr. Brown, Furnss.
Schr. Marion, Picton, 2919 bushels Rye, James Morton,—8800 feet lumber, P. Penitentiary.
.....France, Picton, 782 bushels rye, James Morton.
Barge Quebec, Montreal, 507 bars railway iron,
.....Don, Montreal, 528 bars railway iron,
.....Shannon, Montreal, 461 bars railway iron,
.....Thames, Montreal, 380 bars railway iron, D. McIntosh.

EXPORTS.

December 5th.

Schr. Erin, Ogdensburgh, 5000 barrels rye.
Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh, passengers and baggage.

DIED.

On Monday the 2nd instant, at Brockville, Mrs William Abbott

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, carrying on business at Kingston, under the firm of RAMSAY, ARMOUR & COMPANY, hereby give notice that they have, this day, sold their stock of Books, Stationery, &c., to MR. JOHN DUFF, who will carry on business in the same premises. All persons indebted to the undersigned, will please make immediate payment to Mr. Duff, who is duly authorised to discharge the same.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,
Per his Attorney, Hew Ramsay.
HEW RAMSAY.

JAMES ANSLEY, *Witness.*
WILLIAM BELL, *Witness.*
Montreal, Dec. 2, 1850. 289-in

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING acquired the large and valuable stock of Messrs. Ramsay, Armour & Co, on very favorable terms, will carry on the business in the same premises. He will as usual, receive novelties as they issue from the press; and will execute promptly, orders for BOOKS, PERIODICALS, ENGRAVINGS, MAPS, INSTRUMENTS, &c., from any part of Canada, the United States, Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe.

JOHN DUFF.
Kingston, Dec. 9, 1850. 289-3in

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Saturday Night's Report.

Arrival of the Asia.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7, 11 o'clock.

The *Asia* arrived a few minutes after nine with about fifty passengers. She passed going into Liverpool, on the 23rd, the Canada from Boston, and ships Callender, Roscius and Berlin, also bound in.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton Market closed at rates current, at the sailing of the Europa, with sales during the week of 36,000 bales.

GRAIN.—Market remains unchanged; Indian Corn quoted at 28s 6d a 30s.

The Toronto and Buffalo line being down in the afternoon prevented any further report of the steamer's news.

Announcements of Births and Marriages are not inserted unless duly authenticated and paid for.

"WILLINGS."

OYSTERS.

FRESH EVERY DAY,
AT T. WILLINGS,
WELLINGTON STREET.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Friday, the 13th instant, from persons desirous of entering into a Contract for making and delivering the undermentioned articles of Barrack Furniture, viz:—

25 Wood Horses,
750 Stove pipes,
200 Stove pipe Elbows,
20 Stoves for burning wood,
40 Cast Iron Stove-Stands,
20 T Pipes.

Specifications may be seen at this office, where also forms of Tenders can be obtained, and further particulars made known at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer. Each Tender to be signed by the Principal and two responsible persons as sureties for the due execution of the work, under a penalty of £100 currency.

No Tender will be noticed unless it states the amount for the whole of the articles in one gross sum; and payment will be made, by Draft of the Ordnance Storekeeper on the Commissariat Chest, in one sum, within 14 days after the final delivery of the several articles to the satisfaction of the District Commanding Royal Engineer; but it is to be distinctly understood that the Engineer Department are not bound to receive the same, as complete, until the 31st January, 1851.

Commissariat, Kingston, Dec. 7, 1850. 289

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned, as Barristers and Attorneys, was Dissolved by mutual consent on the first instant. Mr. Hill will continue the business.

FRANCIS M. HILL.
THOS. PARKE, JUNR.
Kingston, Dec. 5, 1850. 289

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forbids any person or persons from purchasing any Lumber belonging to him, at the Kingston Mills, from this date.

JAMES A. M'DOWALL.
Kingston, Dec. 6, 1850. 289

FOUND,

ON FRIDAY LAST, a POCKET BOOK, with a small amount of Money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this Office.

Dec. 7, 1850. 289-1i

NOTICE

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, TO WIT:

IS hereby given that a Special Sittings of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for said Counties, will be held at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on FRIDAY, the Nineteenth day of December instant, at eleven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of Balloting the List of Jurors to serve for the year 1851; pursuant to the Act of the Provincial Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, Chapter 55, of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

By Order,
JAMES NICKALLS,
C. P.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Kingston, 2nd Dec., 1850 289

A CARD!

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Mercantil community and the Public in general, that he has leased the COMMERCIAL WHARF and Stores thereon erected, and that he will be prepared on the opening of the Navigation, 1851, to act as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT FOR PRODUCE, &c. &c. Also, to receive and forward with *punctuality* and *despatch*, all goods entrusted to his care; and hopes by strict attention to business and *moderation* in charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Flour, Pork, and Ashes, STORED for the Winter at a moderate charge.

GEORGE W. CREIGHTON.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. MACPHERSON & CRANE.
" J. D. BRYCE & Co.
JOHN WATKINS & Co.
HON. JOHN HAMILTON.
JOHN FRASER, ESQ.
JOHN CARRUTHERS, Esq.
Kingston, Nov. 26, 1850. 283-1m

TWO or Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and suitable Apartments at Stenson's Hotel.

C. STENSON.
Kingston, Nov. 29, 1850. 289