Post Office Notice.

COMMENCING on Sunday, the 16th instant, the Mails for the East, will be closed daily, (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M.

A second despatch for Gananoque and Brockville will be closed daily, (Sundays excepted) at 9.30, A.M.

The Mails for the West will be closed daily, at 6 P. M.

Unpaid Letters and Letters prepaid, by stamp will be forwarded when dropped in the Letter Box, up to mindnight.

The Mails for the Prince Edward County Route to Brighton, will be closed daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

The Mails for the United States will be closed daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston, 14th Dec., 1855.

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d. each. Issued every Friday morning.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4.

The Peace Rumors.

From Berlin is telegraphed a confirmation that Bavaria and Saxony have notified to Russia their desire to see peace concluded on the basis of the Four Points. The communication from the States to Russia contained no other proposition. Also it is said that the majority of the Conservative party in the Prussian Chambers is opposed to the slightest departure from the neutrality which Prussia exhibits towards the Western Powers.

Another despatch, under date Berlin, evening 12th, says:—

"Without any ostensible cause, the hope of renewed negotiations has considerably declined in this city. The English and French Ministers here, however, have had a joint conference with M. de Manteuffel. From Vienna we receive assurances that the prospects of peace grow brighter every day, the feeling having strengthened since the return of the French Secretary de Serre from Paris, and the arrival of Sir Hamilton Seymour. The instructions brought by both are of a satisfactory nature, and the French and English ambassadors are in constant communication with Count Buol."

The following extracts, from the sources of information usually best informed, contain the substance of what is known to the public:—

From the Correspondence of the London Times of Thursday, 15th.

Peace is unquestionably still the order of the day. It is in everybody's mouth, probably in everybody's heart, and the least credulous—those who treated the adhesion of Sweden, the mission of Count Mutruter, and the friendly intervention of Austria, with contemptuous disbelief, or who traced what had been said about them to the fertile imagination of Journalists—are now silent, or sullenly admit that "there is something in it after all." The arrival of M. de Serre, Secretary to the French Embassy at Vienna, as announced in the journals of that capital, has produced a good effect; and M. de Serre is said to be the bearer of a satisfactory reply from the French Government and the assent of England to the propositions or overtures of Austria. Notwithstanding these fair prospects, some find it difficult to shake off a feeling of distrust or apprehension, that we are about to witness a repetition of the Vienna Conferences, to be prolonged throughout the winter, and with a conclusion similar to the last. They doubt the sincerity of Russia and of Austria, and it is hard to find fault with them.—

Yet I am more than half disposed to think they are mistaken in the present instance. Circumstances were very different at the period of the Vienna Conference from what they are now. Several important events have occurred since. The Bavarian and Saxon Ministers, who visited Paris some time since, no doubt reported on their return the impressions produced on them by that visit; the conversations they had with the Emperor and his Ministers were faithfully related. These things were not lost on Austria, nor were they concealed from Russia; and it may be safely affirmed that to those impressions is owing the present intervention of Austria.

From the London Times of Friday Dec. 14.

"We have no positive information that Russia will refuse to accept the propositions that have been offered or that may be offered by Austria to her, or that peace is far distant. It was mentioned the other day that the return of Count Stackelberg, Russian military attache at Vienna, was impatiently expected in that capital. This is certain, but we have no account of his arrival as yet, and it is more than doubtful whether the object of his journey to St. Petersburgh was solely of the character supposed. The public has been naturally surprised—seeing that the rumors of peace have now been in circulation for many days—to find that no additional information has confirmed or contradicted them. If we may credit what has been said here (in Par a) it would appear that not until lately has a perfect accord prevailed between England and France on the admissibility of these conditions. Some time has been spent in removing the differences which have arisen between the two governments on that important point."

From the London Press, (Disraeli's Organ.)

"The information, which the *Press* was the first to communicate to the public, that a pacific negotiation, directly sanctioned by the Emperor of the French, was in progress, is now universally known to be correct. After four weeks of mysterious silence, occasionally broken by impertinent doubts and equivocal denials, the truth is admitted by the organs of government. But they are careful to leave the transaction in obscurity. We are not told what the proposals submitted to the Emperor of the French were, nor in what spirit they have been considered by our Cabinet, nor what has actually been done with respect to them, nor what probability there is that they will lead to a satisfactory result. These dark oracles only inform us that a negotiation is in progress, and that Austria is the mediating power; they leave us to guess the rest. We believe we may affirm that the proposals have in substance been sanctioned by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; that they have been returned to the Emperor of the French; and that direct communication upon them is now opened between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is hinted by the Ministerial journals that Russia has not yet been in any way a party to the negotiation. If they intend by this to discredit its sincerity, and to make it unpopular, they perform an ill office for their patron. * * * Another abortive negotiation would cover the courts of France and England with disgrace. * * * The Allies on the one side, and Russia on the other, now thoroughly understand each other's position; can compute their respective forces, and know with tolerable precision what are the objects in dispute. If the desire for peace be mutual, and the outlines of a settlement be arranged, ordinary good faith with ordinary prudence on the part of the negotiators can scarcely fail of being attended with success."

From the Paris Correspondent of the Independance Belge

"All the hopes of peace terminate in being dissipated. If the Cabinets of London and Paris have at length agreed, as it is stated, on an ultimatum to be imposed on Russia, it is probable they are deceived as to the small chance of such ultimatum being accepted by Russia. Many persons do not hesitate to assert that there has been nothing serious in the reports circulated of an amicable solution, that nothing has been proposed by Russia, and nothing transmitted to the Western Powers. This may be going too far. It would be nearer the truth to say that no regular proposition has been the object of consideration, and that the whole has been limited to diplomatic feelers to some official verbal communications, which have been running to and fro between Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, London and Paris."

From the Paris Journal des Debats.

"We consider it useless to collect all the rumors that are still in circulation as to the hopes of a pacific arrangement between the belligerent Powers. On carefully viewing all the news, and all its versions, we can say that *the question has not advanced a single step.* It would even seem that the chances of peace have lost rather than gained ground during the week that has just elapsed."

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, who is thought to be unusually well informed, writes on the evening of the 13th inst.:—

"The best information in my possession at the present moment, as to the peace question, is this:—Russia has not officially commissioned, or countenanced, any propositions. Austrian diplomacy has made suggestions, which have been submitted to Paris and London. The Cabinets of France and England have requested that the said propositions for peace should be stated more clearly, and that they should also be fully sanctioned by Russia, before any attempt is made at negotiation. At this stage of the affair, Austria is supposed to have communicated with St. Petersburgh, and so matters remain. Meanwhile, every little German Court is busy in talking, and the large ones in writing.

You must expect to hear the movements of German diplomatic gentlemen converted into 'missions.' We are at a period when the public read with great interest a romantic newspaper-literature founded on fiction. Russia is making immense preparations for the Spring campaign. The Allies are doing the same.—The governments of France and England are perfectly agreed. Such is the data on which the public may really speculate (with the probability of arriving at correct conclusions) if they care not to be deceived by the exaggerated importance which is given to the most shadowy hopes of peace."

Vienna, Dec. 7.—The Augsburg Gazette says:—"Up to this time no ground has been gained upon which negociations for peace can be commenced.—The story of an Austrian ultimatum is a pure invention."

RUSSIA.

A letter *via* Hamburgh to the Paris *Moniteur* of the 7th inst. says:—

"The Imperial Bank of Odessa is not the only one that has suspended payment. The same has taken place in other government establishments of the same kind. When a person presents himself to demand cash for notes, the clerk inquires their object for so doing, as paper money will answer their purpose as well. If the person persists, he is then told that his application must be made known to the superior authorities before it can be complied with. This announcement, the meaning of which, in a country like Russia, is well known, is more than sufficient to dissuade even the most daring from making any further demand.

Progress of the War.

THE CRIMEA.

The Paris papers avail themselves of the inaction of the armies in the Crimea, to make a critical examination of the campaign to which the fall of Sebastopol formed so brilliant a termination. The Journal des Debats considers the result as most satisfactory.

Independently of the capture of Sebastopol and the immense stores it contained—the annihilation of the Russian navy, amounting to 127 sail, sixteen being ships of the line, and seven large frigates; the occupation of Kertch, Yenikale and the Sea of Azoff; the destruction of Russian stores and fishing establishments, which formed no unimportant element in the victualling arrangements of the Russian army; the installation of a body of troops at Eupatoria destined to harass the enemy between Perekop and Simpheropol; and lastly, the capture of Kinburn, the possession of which secures the allies a footing in Southern Russia, besides blockading the estuaries of the Bug and Dnieper, and intercepting the communications by water between Nicolaieff and Kherson.

On this account Colonel St. Ange, and the rest of the French papers who do not look at the war from a Russian point of view, express surprise that the London Times should blame Marshal Pelissier for not prosecuting the war with vigor. So far from reproaching the Marshal with want of dash, they allege that to have left his basis of operation in the Tchernaya and at Eupatoria, to plunge into a labyrinth of mountains and waterless steppes, where the victualling of the army must have been left to chance, would have been an act of foolhardiness which nothing could justify. People, in fact, should keep in mind that war in the Crimea is not like war in a country, the resources of which may be relied on to feed an invading army. Bleak hills, beautiful valleys, but no farms, no homesteads, no large flocks, no wealthy villages, as in Germany, where the commissariat is assured of an abundant supply. In Germany, or other civilized countries, a campaign in the heart of Winter is more practicable than even a Summer campaign in the wilds of the "inhospitable Tauris."

General correspondence from the Crimea states that the Russians on the North side of Sebastopol continue a very heavy fire against the South side, sometimes nearly all day at the rate of two guns a minute. The allies reply but little; their engineers continue at work within the town. The British army is, this Winter, over supplied with equipments. Each man has a waterproof suit, beside tweed coats lined with skin, fur caps and cowhide boots; and for officers, suits of sealskin are sold at moderate prices. The French only receive from their government an ordinary *capote*, and must buy any additional wrap they may find necessary.

The weather was becoming cold, the thermometer occasionally as low as 18°, and snow falling steadily. It is admitted, from English sources of information, that the Russian army in the Crimea is plentifully supplied with provisions for the winter. The Russians have large supplies at Simpheropol and Duvenkoi, where there reserves are. There are stil eleven Russian infantry divisions in the Crimea, two having gone North.

Only 20,000 reinforcements (Russian) and, those all militia—have entered the Crimea since Sebastopol fell. Gortachakoff has taken considerable pains to fortify the Tchongar road, by batteries near the bridge as well as on both the peninsulas which it connects, as the Tchongar, and not the Perekop road, is said to be the main channel of communication with the Interior. A despatch, received at Marseilles by private hand, states that the Russians were reducing their force on the Belbec, and were concentrating at Baktchi-Serai and Simpheropol. Most of the English and Anglo-Ottoman cavalry had arrived at Constantinople where they winter.

The French lines at Kamiesch are completed. Eight heavy redoubts and a splendid profile of parapet and trench enclosing the place will remain as lasting monuments of French military skill, and will enable them to retain the ports of Kamiesch and Kazatch when the bulk of the army has retired.

St. Petersburg advices of November 29th mention that since the ground has been covered with snow, vast trains of sledges have entered the Crimea by Perekop and the Spit of Arabat with provisions and stores for the army. The allies have constructed 26 batteries to attack the North forts, and have 390 guns in position on the Tchernaya.

Advices from the Crimea of the 30th of November state that it was difficult for English officers to obtain furloughs. Hostile operations were entirely suspended. The corps on the Belbek had been reduced. At Kinburn, Eupatoria and Kertch, everything was quiet. The Sea of Azoff was full of ice.

A letter from Kinburn, in the Presse d'Orient, dated November 26, mentions the commencement of severe cold. There is ice floating in the sea, and the vessels at anchor off Oczakoff are fringed with icicles. Part of the soldiers are under canvas, but they are well provided with warm clothing. Wild fowl is abundant—ducks and very palatable seabirds. The fort has been repaired; the garrison is not stronger than the former Russian one, but it is considered ample to resist any possible attack.

English Extracts.

The Lady Bertha Hastings, second daughter of the Marchioness of Hastings, is to be married to Captain A. W. Clifton, late of the Rifle Brigade, son of the late Mr Clifton, of Lytham Hall, Lancashire.

The prospect of a fall in the price of butchers' meat may be surmised from the rate at which heavy contracts have been entered into for the year commenced January, 1856:—Beef, 4½d. per lb.; mutton, 5½d. per lb.

ALLEGED BIBLE BURNING AT KINGSTOWN.—On Saturday morning the trial of Father Petcherine was resumed. Counsel for the traverser produced one witness, whom the court refused to admit, upon the grounds that the evidence had reference to declarations and professions made antecedent to the alleged offence. There was no other witness produced for the defence, and the crown declined addressing the jury. Mr Baron Greene summed up at great length, and the jury retired at half-past two o'clock. At three o'clock they returned in court with a verdict of acquittal, which was received with loud cheers. The other defendant, the boy Hamilton, was put upon trial on Monday, charged with having torn and burned copies of the New Testament at the late burning of books at Kingston. The Traverser was acquitted. The verdict was received with loud cheers by a crowded court. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Kingstown and its vicinity illuminated their houses very generally on Saturday night to celebrate the triumph of Father Petcherine; there were also some illuminations in a few of the streets of Dublin, and the excitement displayed by the populace on the occasion appears to exceed any felt by them since the memorable period of the State trials.

THE BLACK SEA.—Surprise has been expressed that vessels which go direct to Sebastopol take a smaller cargo than if they were only to go to Constantinople, or that they diminish their cargo in the latter port before entering the Black Sea. The reason is this: The density of the water of different seas is more or less considerable, and the vessels which sail in them sink in the water more or less, according to that density. The density arises from the quantity of salt contained in the water, and consequently the salter the sea is, the less a vessel enters it. As, too, the more sail a vessel carries, the deeper she penetrates the water, it follows that the more the water is salt the greater is the quantity of sail that can be carried. Now the Black Sea being sixteen times less salt than the Mediterranean, a vessel which leaves Toulon or Marseilles for Sebastopol must take a smaller cargo than that which only goes to Constantinople, and a still smaller one if it is to enter the Sea of Azoff, which is eighteen times less salt than the Mediterranean. It is known that the Mediterranean is twice as salt as the Atlantic, once more than than the Adriatic, five times more than the Caspian Sea, twelve times more than the Ionian Sea, and seventeen times more than the Sea of Marmora. The Dead Sea contains more salt than any other sea; it is asserted that two tons of its water yield 589lbs of salt and magnesia.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN MAN-OF-WAR.—On Saturday a strange craft was seen steaming up to Southampton water. She was a man-of-war screw sloop of a most beautiful model. She had on board three 68-pounders weighing 56 cwt. each, and was pierced for eight guns. The smartness of her officers and crew, and the order and cleanliness on board, resembled what is seen on a British-man of-war. The uniform of the officers is precisely the same as that of the officers of the Royal Navy, only the bands, buttons, and lace were of silver, instead of gold. She is quite new, having been built by Young, Sop, & Magney, of London. She is mahogany built, on the diagonal principle. Her tonnage is 580, and her engines (which were manufactured by Rennie) are of 170 horse-power. She is commanded by Captain Norman, late commander of the Scorpion Company's steamer Queen of the South, a most efficient officer. Her speed is about thirteen knots. She called at Southampton on her way to Australia, to take in a couple of cows, for Sir Charles Hotham, the Governor of Victoria.—*European Times.*

CHINESE EXECUTIONS.—CANTON, 10TH OCT., 1855. From the month of March last, 35,000 corpses must have been borne from that execution ground—a small plot, perhaps 140 yards in length and 15 yards in breadth—and laid in pits at the eastern outskirts of the city. Suspected or guilty parties are relentlessly hunted out, and hurried to this gory place of death. Not one single case of clemency has been reported to us, and only last month we heard that the narrow strip of ground had been enlarged, so that now 500 criminals may be ranged at once for execution. A robber of note was captured in the beginning of this month. When brought to the place of suffering the executioners commenced their cutting at the extremeties of his body, the toes and fingers, and after keeping him, as one stated to us, near an hour under torture, his heart was torn out and offered before the tablet of a militaire, who had fallen whilst fighting against this man last year. It is believed that the manes of the deceased will be gratified by this proof of vengeance on his foe. It will hardly be credited at home that this execution ground is situated in one of the busiest localities of the suburbs; that some potters have continued to mould and fire their pots in that small plot of ground, whilst hundreds of human beings have been day by day decapitated before their eyes. But such are facts. We have seen them ourselves. We have seen the coolies walking amongst the headless corpses: and the almost opened coffins laid on the pathway, because they have been too many to be carried away before the street gates were closed. There has certainly been an exhibition in this civilized city fit only for barbarous savages, Chinamen appear unmoved by it.—[Correspondent of the Watchman.

NEW CANADIAN BISHOPRICS.—Two new sees are to be formed forthwith out of the present diocese of Toronto, the sanction of the bishop (Dr Strachan) having been received. The seat of one of the bishoprics will be at London and the other at Kingston. It is believed that the bishopric of London will be conferred upon the Rev. Dr Crobyn, a rural dean of the diocese; and the bishopric of Kingston upon the Rev. Mr Hincks, a clergyman at present holding a benefice in the diocese of Down and Connor, a brother of Mr Hincks, whom Sir William Molesworth recently appointed to the governorship of Barbadoes.—*London Globe.*

A FEMALE JACK SHEPPARD.—A young woman has just been committed for trial at Walsall, whose proceedings show her to be skilled in the tricks of imposture, and manifest that she has attained considerable efficiency in the "science" for which Jack Sheppard was notorious. Arrested about two months ago on a charge of felony, she counterfeited sickness so successfully that, under the impression that she was suffering from fits, she was sent from the police station to the workhouse, where, in the sick ward, she remained for some time, attended by the unsuspecting surgeon of the Union. On the morning, however when she was to appear before the magistrate on her first hearing, she left her bed at an early hour, tore up one of the sheets into shreds, and made a linen rope by uniting the ends of each shred. One end of the rope thus made, she fastened it to the baluster of the stairs, threw the other end out of the window, and, dressed only in a blanket and a pair of shoes, she descended by the torn sheet into the yard, when she escaped from the premises over a refuse pit and through a hole in the boundary wall near it. A vigilant search proved ineffectual to her recovery; and she was heard no more of until, about a month since, the superintendent of the Walsall police saw her at the Stafford Railway Station in the custody of a policeman, who was conveying her to the county gaol for a month's imprisonment for vagrancy in the Potteries. Upon her liberation she was again brought to Walsall. In the lock-up there at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, she was seen by the warden safe in her cell. Immediately after he left her she commenced pulling out the fire from the grate, and to prevent herself from being burnt, undressed and placed her clothing where the fire had just been. She then removed a portion of the masonry of the grate, made another rope by tearing her shawl to pieces, and then, uniting the lengths together, she commenced ascending the chimney in a state of nudity. She had ascended about 12 feet when she found her further progress prevented by an iron bar that ran across the flue. Having at her command no instrument with which she could remove this obstical, she was compelled to return into her cell, where, in about another hour, she was found sitting sullenly, wrapped in a blanket. She resolutely refused to re-dress, and by command of the superintendent passed the rest of the night upon the stretcher. The offence for which she was committed was the common one of stealing wearing apparel. Before the magistrates she said nothing in her defence.

Diligence in doing Good.

Thomas Wright, of Manchester, is a worn but not a weary man of sixty-three, who has for forty-seven years been weekly servant in a large iron foundry, of which he is now the foreman. His daily work begins at five o'clock in the morning, and closes at six in the evening; for forty-seven years he has worked through twelve hours daily, to support himself and those depending on him. Those depending on him are not few; he has had nineteen children; and at some periods there have been grandchildren looking to him for bread. His income never has attained two hundred pounds a year. This is a life of toil. Exeter Hall might plead for him as a man taxed beyond the standard limit; but he had bread to earn, and knew that he had need to work for it; he did work with great zeal and great efficiency, obtaining very high respect and confidence from his employers. A man so laboring, and leading in his home an exemplary, pious life, might be entitled to go to bed betimes, and rest in peace between these days of industry and natural fatigue. What could a man do, in the little leisure left by so much unremitting work? Poor as he was—toiling as he did, a modest man of humble origin, with no power in the world to aid him but the wonderful spiritual power of an earnest will—Thomas Wright has found means, in his little intervals of leisure, to lead back, with a gentle, hand three hundred convicted criminals to virtue; to wipe the blot from their names and the blight from their prospects; to place them in honest homes, supported by an honest livelihood.

Fourteen years ago Mr Wright visited, one Sunday, the New Bailey Prison, at Manchester, and took an earnest interest in what he saw. He knew that, with the stain of jail upon them, the unhappy prisoners, after release, would seek in vain for occupation; and that society would shut the door of reformation on them, and compel them, if they would not starve, to walk on in the ways of crime. The jail-mark branding them as dangerous men, buttoned up their pockets when they pleaded for a second trial of their honesty, and left them helpless. Then, Thomas Wright resolved, in his own honest heart, that he would visit in the prisons, and become a friend to those who had no helper.

The chaplain of the New Bailey, Mr Bagshawe, recognized in the beginning the true practical benevolence of the simple-minded visitor. On his second visit a convict was pointed out, on whom Mr Wright might test his power. It was certain power. From the vantage-ground of a comparative equality of station, he pleaded with his fellow workman for the wisdom of a virtuous and honest life. Heaven does, and Earth should, wipe out of account repented evil. Words warm from the heart, backed with a deep and contagious sense in the hearer of the high-minded virtue shown by his companion, were not uttered, like lip-sympathy, in vain. Then Thomas Wright engaged to help his friend, to get employment for him; and, if necessary, to be surety with his own goods for his honorable conduct. He fulfilled his pledge; and that man has been ever since, a prosperous laborer, and an upright member of society.

So the work began. So earnest, so humble; yet, like other earnest, humble efforts, with a blessing of prosperity upon it. In this way, during the last fourteen years, by this one man, working in the leisure of a twelve hours' daily toil, hundreds have been restored to peace. He has sent husbands repentant to their wives; he has restored fathers to the fatherless. Without incurring debt, supporting a large family on little gains, he has contrived to spare out of his little; contenting himself with a bare existence, that he might have clothes to give and bits of money, where they were required to reinstate an outcast in society.

Mr Wright is a dissenter—free, of course, from bigotry, for bigotry can never co-exist with charity so genuine. Although a dissenter working spiritualty in the prison, he never comes into jarring contact with the chaplain. He makes a point of kindling in his outcast friends a religious feeling; but that is not sectarian; he speaks only the largest sentiments of Christianity, and asks only that they attend, once every week, a place of worship, leaving them to choose what church or chapel it may be. And, in the chapel he himself attends, wherever his eye turns, he can see decent families who stand by his means there; men whom he has rescued from the vilest courses, kneeling modestly beside their children and their wives. Are not these families substantial prayers?

Very humbly all this has been done. In behalf of each outcast in turn, Mr Wright has pleaded with his own employer, or with others, in a plain, manly way. Many now work under himself in his own place of occupation; his word and guarantees having been sufficient recommendation. Elsewhere, he has, when rebuffed, persevered from place to place, offering and laying down his own earnings as a guarantee; clothing and assisting the repentant unemployed convict out of his means, as far as possible; speaking words, or writing letters, with a patient zeal, to reconcile to him his honest relatives, or to restore lost friends. Bare sustenance for his own body by day, that he might screw out of himself little funds in aid of his good deeds—and four hours' sleep at night, after his hard work, that he might screw out of his bed more time for his devoted labor—these tell their tale upon the body of the man, who still works daily—twelve hours for his family, and six or eight hours for his race. He is now sixty-three years old, and working forward on his course, worn, but unwearied.

No plaudits have been in his ear, and he has sought none Of his labor, the success was the reward. Some ladies joined; and working quietly, as he does, in an under current of society, after a while, he had from them the aid of a small charitable fund, to draw upon occasionally, in the interest of the poor friends for whom he struggled. Prison Inspectors found him out, and praised him in reports. At first there were a few words, and a note told of "this benevolent individual. His simple, unostentatious, but earnest and successful labors on behalf of discharged prisoners are above all praise." After a few years, the reports grew in their enthusiasm, and strung together illustrations of the work that has been done so quietly. Let us quote from this source one or two examples;

"Five years ago I was," owns a certain G. J., "in the New Bailey, convicted of felony, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. When I was discharged from prison, I could get no employment. I went to my old employer, to ask him to take me again. He said I need not apply to him, for if he could get me transported he would; so I could get no work until I met with Mr Wright, who got me employed in a place where I remained some time, and have been in employment ever since. I am now engaged as a screw-cutter—a business I was obliged to learn—and am earning nineteen shillings and twopence a week. I have a wife and four children, and but for Mr Wright I should have been a lost man."

Others tell how they were saved by the timely supplies of Mr Wright's money, which "kept their heads above water" till they obtained the trust of an employer. Another, after telling his career, adds: "I am now, consequently, in very comfortable circumstances; I am more comfortable now than ever I was in my life; I wish every poor man was as comfortable as I am. I am free from tippling, cursing and swearing; have peace of mind, and no quarreling at home as there used to be. I dare say I was as wicked a man as any in Manchester. I thought if I could once get settled under such a gentleman as Mr Wright, I would not abuse my opportunity, and all I expected I have received. I have got Bibles, hymn-books, prayer-books and tracts; and those things I never had in my house before since I have been married. My wife is delighted. My boy goes to school, and my girl also."

Were the spirit of Mr Wright diffused more generally through society, the number of fallen men—who, being restored with all due prudence to a generous confidence, "would not abuse their opportunity"—would tell decidedly on the statistics of our criminal courts and prisons. To labor as Mr Wright has done, must be the prerogative of few, though all the indolent may note, by way of spur, how much a man, even like Thomas Wright, poor, humble, scantily instructed, may beget of good out of an earnest will.

The editor of the Troy *Times*, a day or two before Christmas, very delicately hinted to his patrons that anything they desired to have noticed could be placed on the editorial table without the least fear of giving offence to the aforesaid editor or any of his little folks. It so happened that on the same day a patron found upon his threshold a fine bouncing child wrapped in flannels and snugly stowed away in a basket. Recollecting the gentle hint in the *Times*, the patron proceeded to the sanctum and left the basket and contents upon the table!

ALBANY, December 29.

A copy of an order in council dated at the Court of Windsor Castle, November 21st, 1855, was this morning received at the office of the Prohibitionist in this city. In it her Majesty gives her official sanction to the prohibitory liquor law of the province of New Brunswick, and directs the Governor or Commander-in-chief, and all other persons whom it may concern, to be governed thereby accordingly. The law takes effect on the first of January next.

THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.—This month biweekly communication between Liverpool and the United States will be recommenced, the Cunard boats sailing on Saturdays, and those of the Collins' line on Wednesdays. The new steamer Persia, the largest steam-vessel afloat, will sail on Wednesday, the 9th January, in order to give the Collins' steamers an opportunity of laying up for a week.

As Municipal elections are to take place throughout the country in a few days, the remarks which we quote from an American newspaper contain a few truths with respect to the change of public servants which constituents would do well to consider:—

WHEN YOU GET A GOOD AGENT, KEEP HIM.—Such is the dictate of common sense, recognized and practiced upon by every good business man. But yet the people of the United States, in allowing a very large proportion of their subordinate officers to be displaced at every change of the federal and state administrations, act as if good agents could be obtained by making political opinions, and not honest, industrious services, the security of a permanent situation. No wonder that the work of the government is badly done—it would seriously injure the business of most merchants, were they to act upon the silly "rotation in office" principle.

The *Pennsylvanian*, of this city, has contained several articles of late, against the unwise practice in many states, of refusing to send the same Representative to Congress more than two terms. Of course, just as the representative begins to acquire that knowledge and influence which enable him to be a benefit and an honor to his District, he must be displaced. The *Pennsylvanian* well says:—

No man can be truly a great Statesman, unless he is educated to statesmanship, through long experience. Learning is the effect of drudgery, and comes to us slowly, with hard thought and much practice. Men of intelligence, industry and integrity, should be sought out as representatives, and when found, never changed, except for reasons affecting *public* interest.

And what the *Pennsylvanian* says of Representatives, is true of all other officers and agents. Permanency not only makes good officers out of medium ones, but procures the services of abler men than would otherwise offer. What able man, with private situations soliciting him on every side, is going to serve the government, even at the same pay, under the "rotation in office" principle.—*Phil. Evening Post.*

Special Notices.

"A thing of beauty
Is a joy forever."

So sang the gifted poet Keats. What can be more beautiful than a fine head of Hair, that noblest of nature's adornments. Who that is young, but values the luxuriant locks of youth and would preserve them: and who that is old but would avert baldness. To all such we would commend Lyon's Kathairon, universally acknowledged to be the most valuable and the most delightfully perfumed toilet article ever prepared. Be sure and ask for Lyon's Kathairon, to guard against the valueless imitations and counterfeits, which have lately been put up under somewhat similar names. Sold everywhere for only 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., Proprietors
63 Liberty St., New York

For sale by E. W. Palmer & Co., E. H. Parker & Co., and all other respectable dealers.

Fevers of all descriptions and their cure.—Many remedies have been prescribed for the relief of suffering humanity for the cure of these distressing and often times fatal diseases. Few seem to be worthy of much comment, in a word, few possess any intrinsic value, Holloway's Pills, however will be found invaluable for these complaints, and will readily check the worst stages of the evil, in truth, by a perseverance with this remedy according to the prescribed directions, they will restore the sufferer to health, after every other means have failed. These Pills are also famous in all diseases of the stomach and bowels

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.—Dr Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort Tar, and Canchalagua is a scientific remedy for Consumption in all its various stages, and is especially efficacious for a common Cold or Cough. When taken according to the directions, it gives relief almost immediately, and in a few days effects a permanent cure. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

ROYAL LYCEUM,
OVER McMILLAN'S STORE, CITY BUILDINGS

MANAGER ..... WM. McMILLAN,
W. H. PAYER will preside at the Piano.

Benefit of Mrs Kimber.

THIS, FRIDAY EVENING, January 4th, will be performed the comedy of

"PERFECTION,"
OR, THE
"Maid of Munster."
SONGS AND DANCES.

To conclude with
"Bombastes Furioso."

Entrance for the present, through Mr McMillan's Auction Room. Tickets to be had at his Office.

Admission Half a Dollar!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Kingston, Jan. 4, 1856.

ATTENDANCE of the Members of the Common Council of the City of Kingston at Fifty-six Regular, Special and adjourned Meetings, during the year 1855, published by order of the Common Council:—

Aldermen Baker,	44
" Breden,	36
" Counter (Mayor)	13
" Davidson,	47
" Dickson,	35
" Fitzpatrick	30
" *Jackson,	13
" Flanigan,	3
" Gildersleeve (Mayor)	4
" McGeogan	12
" Robson,	32
" Shaw,	46
" Strange,	48
" Wartel,	41
" Yates,	52
Councillor Alexander,	41
" Brownley,	45
" Campbell,	45
" Chown,	49
" Cooper,	51
" De l'Armitage,	40
" Dunn,	47
" Gaskin	33
" Misapel	36
" McDonald,	39
" Overend,	32
" Pigeon,	49
" Robbs,	32
" Willard,	46

*Elected 31st July, 1855.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

Kingston, Jan. 2nd, 1856. 1in

REOPENING SCHOOL.

MISS CORT announces that the School will reopen (D.V.) on Monday the 7th, Instant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of Parliament for an act to amend the act incorporating the Kingston General Hospital.

Kingston, Jan. 2nd, 1856. 74 1cew60

VICTORIA BRIDGE!

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT GUIDE, of January 1st, 1856, will contain the law Reports of MR ROBERT STEPHENSON and MR A. M. ROSS ON THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The "Guide" is published fortnightly, and is certainly the best advertising medium in the Province.

CIRCULATION 5,000.

To be had everywhere. Price three cents.

Dec 27.

Kingston Foundry, Kingston C. W.

Davidson & Bruce,

Engines, Stationary or Marine Grist, Saw Mill, Tannery and Distillery Machinery, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Plough Castings, &c.

Steam Engine Repairs Promptly Executed 72

Notice.

Western Permanent Building Society.

THE STOCK BOOKS of the above Society will remain open for a few days for Subscription at par in CLASS 5.

Any information respecting the system of the Society—Statements of the past year's transactions, and copies of the Rules, may be obtained on applying by letter to

S. B. BAKER,
Sec. & Treas.

38 King Street, Hamilton. 743ins

Piano Forte and Melodeon Tuner.

MR. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM Jr., Piano Forte, Melodeon, and Organ Tuner, Murney's Point.

King St. Kingston.

Kingston County Grammar School.

THE Winter Term will begin on Monday next, the 7th inst., and end on the Wednesday next before Easter.

W. IRWIN, A. M.
Head Master.

Jan. 2nd, 1856. 3ins

Kingston and Cape Vincent.

THE Steamer NAPIER having been laid up for the Season, the communication between Kingston and Cape Vincent will be kept up for the present by Ferry Boat and Sleighs. When the Ice is made, and safe for crossing, a Line of First Class Stages will be put on the route.

G. W. CREIGHTON,
H. O. HITCHCOCK,
A. BRIGGS,
JOHN MURKIAN.

Kingston, Dec. 28, 1855. 71t

To the Members of the Kingston Building Society.

THOSE Members who have papers in the possession of the "Kingston Building Society," can receive the same on or after Wednesday the 2nd of January, 1856.

GEORGE BAXTER,
Sec. & Treas.

Kingston, 29th Dec. 1855. 1w

City papers to copy one week.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COMMERCIAL BANK of the MIDLAND DISTRICT, will apply to the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to Consolidate the several Acts affecting the Bank, and for other purposes.

C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

Commercial Bank, M.D., Kingston, Dec. 11, 1855. law2m.72