Post Office Notice.

COMMENCING on Sunday, the 18th 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 midnight.

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 11.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—An extra *Gazette* contains the usual proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on the 15th February. Ministers have thus fairly carried out the understanding of last session.

The last number of the Canadian Railway and Steamboat Guide contains in full the report of Mr Stephenson and Mr Ross, the engineers of the great Victoria Bridge. These papers will be read with deep interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[*Reported exclusively for the Daily News.*]

Poughkeepsie, January 9th, 1856.

Railroad Accident—A number of persons killed—20 or 30 badly injured.

The Express train from Albany, due here at 1:10 P.M. did not reach this station untill 2:30, the time for starting Poughkeepsie train South. The Albany train was, however, allowed right of track, and the Poughkeepsie train detained ten minutes. Each train was drawn by two locomotives. As the first train came near the place of accident, it discovered a signal in advance to stop, the cause of detention being a defect in the track. Ten minutes after the second train came along at full speed and dashed into the rear of the head train. The first car struck was entirely demolished, and the one next to it badly broke. There were 50 passengers in the cars that were broken, but several got out before the accident. There were two locomotives attached to the last train, and both are smashed badly. Mrs. Backus of Utica was badly bruised, probably fatally. Two women names unknown, still insensible and probably will not survive. Agent from New Haven had his skull broken. There are some bodies not yet recognized. Among them a young man and woman found near the locomotives badly mutilated. Two ladies unknown badly scalded. Capt. Thos. Schuyler of Albany badly bruised and cut: Mr. Pond and Miss Gardner slightly injured.

New York, Jan. 10.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs:—"A decisive step has been taken relative to British enlistment. A long correspondence on the subject between the two governments has been closed by a conclusive dispatch to Mr Buchanan, sent last Saturday, requiring the British government to recall Mr Crampton, or leaving the alternative of the Administration giving him his passports here." The same paper signifies distinctly the resolution of the executive to grant exequatura to Consuls Barclay at New York, Matthew at Philadelphia, and Raycroft at Cincinnati, who were implicated in the late enlistments.

The Boston mail steamer had not arrived at 3 o'clock.

Several drivers on the different Brooklyn railroad routes now travelled by sleighs, were nearly frozen to death yesterday morning. One of them was nearly stiff when he arrived at the ferry. A number of others were frostbitten. The East river is nearly filled with floating ice, and navigation is greatly impeded.

Washington, Jan. 10.

The vote last evening for Speaker stood thus:

Banks,	68
Richardson,	62
Fuller,	27
Pennington,	6
Scattering,	4

Motions of adjournment, with much confusion, followed. The House adjourned till Friday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Flour.—Market unchanged; sales 6000 bbls at $7,87½ to 8, and $7,87½ to 8,50 for mixed to fancy low grades extra and Western. Canadian nominally the same.

Grain.—Wheat quiet; sales 10,000 bus at $1,90 for red Mississippi; 1,97½ red Tennessee. Sales 1500 bus, Rye at $1,30 in store, Corn dull: sales 10,000 bus at 92 to 94 cts, for mixed western and Ohio.

Provisions.—Pork still unsettled; sales 600 bbls at $15,50 to $15,75 for mess; $13,50 for prime. Beef dull. Lard better; sales 400 bbls at 11 to 11½c. Butter and cheese steady. Stocks are dull. Money not plenty and in good demand at 7 per cent on call. Sterling exchange quiet at 108 to 108½.

(Per International Line.)

Jan. 10.

QUEBEC.—Weather cloudy and drifting; wind strong from north and cold; ther. 20.

THREE RIVERS.—Blowing and freezing hard; ice still running in river.

SOREL.—Stormy.

MONTREAL.—Wind blowing very hard from north; weather very cold; Ther. 4.

CHICAGO.—Weather continues intensely cold; Ther. 19 this a.m.

CLEVELAND, 10th.—Weather moderating; Ther 7 at 8 a.m.: no snow; no wind.

BUFFALO, 3 p.m.—Ther. 24; snowing and blowing hard.

ST. CATHARINES, 10th, 3 p.m.—Appearance of snow; no wind; ther. 18.

HAMILTON, 10th, 3 p.m.—Weather mild; good sleighing.

TORONTO.—Weather mild and cloudy; appearance of snow; thawing some; hardly any wind.

Burlington Railroad Accident.

The trial of the engineer on the Camden and Amboy railroad has terminated, after five days' investigation, in his acquittal. We extract from the New York *Tribune*, the conclusion of the Judge's charge. After an elaborated review of the conflicting testimony, which seemed, on the whole, to establish the prisoner's guilt, his Lordship said:—

It is proved that it is the engineer's duty to manage the engine and blow the whistle, and that he is the responsible driver of the train. He had a train that day of six passenger cars, a mail car, and a truck car, attached to the locomotive and tender, constituting in all, a train of about four hundred feet in length. Even if the whistle blew, the rear car reached the track when the engine was four hundred feet distant. He had a large number of passengers whose lives depended on his care, caution and prudence. If that act was one which ordinary care and caution on the part of the defendant could not have enabled him to avoid, it would be different; for a man can only be held responsible for his own wrong, and not for the wrong of another.

In this case, therefore, it is not enough for the defendant to satisfy you that Dr Heinecken did not use proper caution; he must go further, and satisfy you that he was himself acting in accordance with the obligations imposed upon him by the law—was doing what was lawful for him to do, and in a way that was lawful; that he was not guilty of gross negligence, carelessness and recklessness himself. Or that, if he was doing an unlawful act—was guilty of gross negligence—it was not the cause of the death, and did not contribute to produce it.

In dealing with cases of criminal negligence, whereby life is sacrificed, the law seeks to protect society. Hundreds of trains are crossing every day through the country; millions of lives are every year placed in charge of the employees of rail companies. These employees are now numbered by thousands. The negligence of a switch-tender may in an instant precipitate whole masses of people to destruction. The negligence of a draw-tender may hurl a train into a river. The negligence of an engineer in improperly constructing a bridge may doom hundreds to death in a moment. Trains, through the negligence of a single person, may be run into each other and crushed. A train negligently backed, meeting an obstacle, may destroy many lives.

These dangers—of which scarce a week passes without some example more or less disastrous—call loudly for the checking and restraining arm of primitive justice. It is time that men assuming the high responsibility connected with the popular and almost universal mode of travel should come to know that dismissal from employment is not the only penalty of gross negligence involving the destruction of human life; and the sooner this is understood the better for them, for it will induce greater caution—the better for companies, for it will save them from great losses—the better for society, for it will secure more safety.

There is no question about the duty of courts and juries to convict and punish for these offences where guilt is proved. I say guilt, for gross negligence which produces death is guilt. But we must always be careful that we do not furnish examples of punishment at the expense of innocence. The question here is, the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Was he guilty of gross negligence? If so, was his negligence the cause of the death of Margaret Prescott? There are two questions for you to answer. If both are answered in the affirmative, he is guilty. If either is answered in the negative, he is not guilty.

I submit the case, gentlemen, to your decision under the solemn obligations that rest on you, with the further instruction that the defendant is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt you may entertain as to whether he is guilty, if any such you may have.

The Jury retired at 11 o'clock, a.m., and at 2 p.m. came into Court and rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

It is understood that on the first ballot after retiring, the Jury stood, seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

IS SEBASTOPOL TAKEN?—Some time ago, it used to be common for the newspapers to head their news from Europe with the sarcastic words—"Sebastopol not taken." About the end of last September, this flag was hauled down; and in its stead, the words, "Fall of Sebastopol," figurished at the head of many and many a column. Of late the propriety of this heading has been questioned, many persons contending that as the Russians were still in the possession of the north side of the bay, the allies could not be said to have taken the place. The question resolved itself into another, namely, what is Sebastopol? where does it lie?

In England, these questions were discussed elaborately. Many heavy bets depended on the decision, and whatever information could be obtained from books and the information of army officers were brought to bear. After a patient investigation, the head authority in betting matters—*Bell's Life in London*—decided that Sebastopol was not taken, and that all bets on its capture must be held in abeyance for the present. About the same time, singularly enough, the question seems to have been debated at St. Petersburg. It was settled there by an official document from the Russian Admiralty, from which we give extracts. This document states that it is erroneous to use the expression, the southern city of Sebastopol as contradistinguished from the northern; that there is but one city of Sebastopol, which is situated on the southern side of the bay, and is in the possession of the Allies. There are the arsenal, the storehouses, the naval establishment, the admiralty, the barracks, the hospitals, the suburbs, the churches, the port, and the whole of the naval and military establishments, whereas, on the northern side there are neither suburbs, nor storehouses, nor dwellings, nor barracks,—nothing, in short, which constitutes a city.

The Russian decision is, therefore, that Sebastopol has fallen, and, as it was there to lose, they may be supposed to know where and what it is better than foreigners. We find, from the letter of our correspondent at Simpheropol, that this is the impression at the Russian head-quarters in the Crimea, as well as at St. Petersburg. Our correspondent writes that the Emperor "departed southward, for the purpose of inspecting the fortifications *opposite Sebastopol.*" Evidently he and those with whom he associates did not consider the north side as a part of Sebastopol.

Gentlemen who have wagers that Sebastopol will not be taken had better therefore pay up, *Bell's Life* to the contrary notwithstanding.—*New York Herald.*

A KENTUCKY CADET BECOMES A RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT.—Mr John Ellwood, a graduate of the Kentucky Military Institute of the class of 1854 and a resident graduate during the succeeding year, has received the appointment of first Lieutenant in the Russian army, though the Russian Minister at Washington, and sailed from New York on Monday last on his way to Berlin, where he is to await orders from Saint Petersburgh. Mr Ellwood is a native of Pennsylvania, but has been in Kentucky for seven or eight years past. He is a young man of very fine talents and extraordinary energy; and if his life is spared, will be very apt to make his mark in the world. He has already seen service, and war is to him not a mere creature of the imagination. Though but a stripling, he served with distinction in Harney's regiment through the Mexican war, and then returned home to pursue those studies which would prepare him to be a scientific soldier as well as a brave one—*Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.*

On the above paragraph the New York *Commercial Advertiser* adds:—"We read of enlistments of this kind from time to time, but there is no intimation that the Pierce Cabinet intend to demand the recall of the Russian minister."

The Rouges and the Browns.

The Montreal *Gazette* illustrates, by translations from the Rouge press, of Lower Canada, the revolutionary spirit of the party which this press represents, or assumes to speak for. Perhaps some of our "clear grit" friends would like to see the language used by their French Canadian allies, and we will gratify them by presenting a couple of extracts:—

(*From the Quebec National, copied into Le Pays, of Montreal.*)

A Ministerial journal of the District of Montreal, *La Patrie*, resuscitates, in its number of November 30, all the sentiments with which hatred of the Tories of '37 and '38 seasoned the columns of *L'Ami du Peuple.*

When mournful events have left upon the pages of history a dark and bloody trace, when the imagination carries itself back with grief to an epoch of national mourning, the saddened spirit sees, rising from smoky ruins and traces of blood, phantoms, which time alone can dissipate, and which hang over the place where the iniquity was consummated.

It is thus that when we recall the days of murder and pillage during which toryism walked over the country, the incendiary torch and the plaited cord in her hands, we vaguely distinguish the remembrance of this gloomy past, some melancholy silhouettes pervading the whole.

The first is the scaffold on which are suspended thirteen martyrs. The second is the expanded figure of toryism suspended at the feet of the hanged to hasten the end of the drama, whose progress it follows with the contortions of inexpressible joy.

Another offers to us the VOLUNTEERS massacreing the wounded, the old men, and children, violating the women, and singing "God save the Queen" over the ruins they have made.

At last rises a more hideous spectre, a still more repulsive one, it is the figure of the Judas who sold his brothers and who made himself openly the panegyrist of their murderers; it is the remembrance of *L'Ami du Peuple. L'Ami du Peuple* is dead; the blood which he drunk choked him, the morning after his saturnalia. The people groan at his name, as they should groan at contact with the hand of an executioner. Ah well! the same time has returned, and with them the monsters who have made them furious.

Yes, to-day are found men who give a kick to the national honor outraged; men, who, to-day as then, have given to toryism the fraternal embrace; who regret the tears of the past so sweet to their heart, and who dream still of the scaffold, murder, pillage, and burning. Yes, they may be found again; and one of them carries the ministerial livery, it is *one of the organs.*

See what says *La Patrie* in the number mentioned above:—"*When in '37 and '38 government needed volunteers, they were soon found, and rendered signal services.*" To-day the want is greater still, and the government ought not to lose a moment in putting the Province out of the reach of a sudden attack on the part of our insatiable neighbors. "*The volunteers rendered signal services in '37 and '38.*" A pen is found to write this infamy! Yes, the name of VOLUNTEERS is still very freshly written on the churches of St. Eustache and St. Benoit; it is still living in the hearts of the widows and orphans whom they have made in their passage through our rich and happy country, in the midst of which they have spread devastation, and sown misfortune. We have seen them, after the battle, run to give the finishing stroke to the wounded as one sees the jackal after the tiger has drunk the blood of his victim, run yelping to get his pick of the remains which strew the soil.

These are the men who *have rendered to the country signal service!* It is *La Patrie* which tells us that! It adds with a fierce simplicity, "these same men will render to us still, if need be, like services!" Can it be that French Canadians are subscribers to this paper? It would pain us to believe it. We conceive that Sir Allan McNab has written his name at the head of a subscription list with his friends of 1838, and that the incendiaries of 1849 have attempted to insure the existence of *La Patrie*; but that Tache, Drummond, Cartier, Lemieux, accept in silence in sharing it, the ignominy of this paper—this is what appears impossible to us, even for them to do.

As to Mr Cauchon, the case is different, he will have found his fidus achates, and then, what matters it? since he has arrived at this port.

(*Translated from the Letter of a Patriot in L'Avenir.*)

On the 21st of December last, at a public dinner given on occasion of the opening of the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad, Dr Tache, a member of the ministry in receipt of £1,250 per annum; besides his other perquisites as member of the Legislative Council, and Director of the Grand Trunk, said that the Canadians, his fellow countrymen, were not Anglo-Saxons, but they were British subjects and they were proud to be British subjects! In making this unworthy and degrading declaration before a numerous assembly, composed moreover of some of the most illustrious men of the American Union, Mr Tache performed the part of a vile slave paid with power, and gave occasion to our slanderers to apply to us the insulting and injurious words of a Governor who has called us an inferior race. What must those free and intelligent men think of us, after hearing Mr Tache proudly proclaim that we are proud to be British subjects, that is to say England's vanquished foes, colonists continually toiling for England and for her agents in Canada! Must they not think that we were a degraded race, since we rejoice in our colonial servitude, and that we do not desire a better condition? Mr Tache has not, however, always expressed similar sentiments.

BURNING A NEGRO FOR FUN—HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN MAYSVILLE, KY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving day, a couple of young men of Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the "highest respectability," were on a drunken spree at the "Parker House," in that place, and, protracting their frolic until a very late hour, after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to arouse the bar-keeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and succeeding in finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, they concluded to *set fire to him in order to awaken him!* With this view they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks. The poor creature was the slave of Mr Jno. Ball, keeper of the Parker House, who says, as our informant tells us, that no human suffering could possibly exceed that of his boy during the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The young men are "respectably connected," whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said to allege that they burned the negro by accident—that when holding the lamp to his face they managed to break it, and spill the fiery fluid upon him. The young men are *rich.* They have agreed to pay Mr Ball $1,200 for the loss of the servant. Our informant says that no one in Maysville speaks of this transaction without a shudder of horror, but that no movement has been made towards a legal investigation of the matter, and that the "high position" of the parties implicated will overawe any such movement. We ask the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their honor, if these things can be true?

The Chicago *Times* gives a list of the buildings erected in that city, during 1855, the total cost of which, not including the price of the land, was $2,051,950. The amount expended in building during 1854 was $2,438,900.

A Permanent Seat of Government.

From the Pilot.

There can hardly be any doubt that one of the first questions which will engage the attention of the Legislature at the approaching Session, will be the selection of a locale for a permanent Seat of Government; and if any thing we can say on the subject will aid in urging the settlement of it, we shall certainly not be found wanting. The last removal was consequent upon the strong expressed will of the House of Assembly, but we have no hesitation in affirming, that the country will tolerate the travelling plan no longer, and that a change to the final resting-place is the last and only one the collective wisdom can venture upon with safety. The monstrous absurdity of the moving scheme has been practically exhibited upon several occasions already, but the repetition has not only failed to reconcile the people to it, but every successive change has increased the public disgust. The late transfer has doubtless capped the climax, and when the bill of costs has been footed and published, its frightful amount will teach a lesson not soon to be forgotten. We believe that the outlay of this one transaction would pay full one-fourth of the cost of erecting a Parliament House, and all the buildings necessary to the various Public Departments, in a style of magnificence worthy of the Province; and if this be at all near the truth, is it not a burning shame that with a country requiring all its available means for the development of its large resources, immense sums should be squandered periodically for the gratification of a miserable caprice? It is not our purpose to renew the discussion as to the most eligible site for the permanent location of the Government; for while we are assured that the present metropolis can in no wise preserve the honors, we feel no disposition to advocate any one particular place, but we do feel disposed most strenuously to insist that the fixation of a place will have early consideration, and that the proper means will be adopted for commencing the preparations necessary to insure the completion of the requisite edifices by the time that Toronto will have had what its friends have called, and so earnestly contended for,—Fair Play. This question, happily, is not a political one, at least it is not a party question, in the ordinary sense of the term, and therefore every newspaper in the country may and ought to use whatever influence it possesses in enforcing an early and final decision. We throw out these few remarks as an earnest of our purpose to assist in bringing up the topic at the proper time; and we trust that in the meantime other presses, East and West, will speak so intelligibly that the M.P.P.'s will have no difficulty in understanding what is meant.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Prescott Telegraph says—On Friday last, about five minutes before midnight, a shock of an earthquake was felt by many persons in town. It commenced suddenly with a report like thunder, very loud, and continued rumbling for the space of thirty seconds, dying away in the distance. The tremulous motion of the earth was not very sensibly felt, but sufficiently so to indicate the character of the phenomenon. The atmosphere was perfectly calm at the time, and the stars shone brightly. In February (if we are not mistaken), 1852, a similar shock was experienced over the country between Montreal and Niagara.

A SHORT HONEYMOON.—On the 20th ultimo we published the following:—

Married on the 19th ult., at the house of his brother Mark Beaubien, Esq., by Justice Latho, General J. B. Beaubien to Miss Kate L. Peneau, all of this city.

On the 22nd we were called upon to insert this:—

"Notice—All persons are forbid trusting my wife Kate Louisa on my account, as she has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, and I shall pay no debts of her contracting. Dec. 2nd. John B. Beaubien."

Miss Kate must be exceedingly hard to please. Gen. Beaubien is known to our citizens or the past eighty years, and has ever been most highly esteemed, both as a soldier and civilian. He represented the town of Leydon in our last Board of Supervisors with credit to himself and honor to his constituents, and he holds a high command in the citizen soldiery of our State. What more could a woman wish for in a husband than honors, fame wealth, age and respectability? For our part, we hope that if Miss Kate lives to be wooed and won by a man as much younger than she, as she is younger than the General, she will not be deserted so early in the delightful period of the honeymoon as our poor friend the General so cruelly finds himself at the present moment.—*Chicago Democrat Dec. 25.*

THE CASSELS TESTIMONIAL.—After a residence of many years in this city as Manager of the Bank of British North America, Robert Cassels, Esq., was removed to a yet higher position in Montreal. While here, Mr. Cassels secured to himself the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was not only a thorough man of business, but a gentleman in his intercourse with other men of business. He was in private life equally estimable, and upon his removal to Montreal a number of friends laudably resolved to present him with a service of plate. The donation has just arrived from London. It consists of nine massive pieces of elaborate workmanship, and worth about £500. A candelabrum, standing about three feet in height and resting upon a richly engraved and embossed tray, on the surface and within the rim of which is a plate of glass, converting it into a mirror and producing an indescribably fine effect, is the greatest piece of all. The candelabrum, or epergne, or whatever else it may be, has six candelabra below the crystal fruit basket, and these are supported by three statuettes in frosted silver—Ruth, a man with a quadrant in his hand, figurative of commerce, and an Indian smoking his calumet, a Huron or an Iroquois, it is difficult to say which. On one side is the Cassels arms with the motto "*ause la fin,*" and on the other is this inscription:—Presented to Robert Cassels, Esquire, Manager of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of British North America, by a few of his friends, on the occasion of his leaving Quebec for Montreal, in testimony of their high opinion of him as a Bank Manager, and of their regret at his departure from amongst them; Quebec, 1855.

There are two claret jugs, marked with a crest of polished silver, of very chaste design, ornamented with a wreath of maple leaves, in frosted silver; a beautiful teapot, sugar-basin and cream-pot; and a magnificently large salver intricately engraved and having the crest of the Cassels family in the centre.—[Quebec Gazette.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th January, 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Oliver Mowat, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Queen's Counsel, in that part of this province called Upper Canada.

James McQueen and Seth Malcolm, Esquires, to be Commissioners to act in conjunction with the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as contemplated by the Act 18th Vict. ch. 173.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 5th January, 1856.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a License to Richard Moore, of Toronto, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st December, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the Ports of Paris and Woodstock to be Warehousing Ports.

Extensive Fire at Syracuse.

Syracuse, Jan. 5.

The Wieting Block, corner of Water and Salina Streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was owned by J. M. Wieting, of this city, and valued at $100,000 dollars. Insured $53,000, mostly in New York Co's, and $10,000 in Albany and North Western. The Granite buildings adjoining west were nearly destroyed. Insured $10,000. Wicks' block, adjoining south, in which was the Mechanic's Bank, is badly damaged inside. Insured $6000 in N. Y. Co. The Crouse Bank and House Telegraph in Wieting Block were destroyed. Books and papers of the Bank were saved. Instruments and fixtures of the Telegraph office also saved. J. F. Ballard & Co. clothiers, in same block, goods totally destroyed. Insured $22,000. Butterworth & Co., hatters goods considerably damaged by fire and water. Insured enough to cover loss. E. L. Dawson, saddlery hardware. Loss wholly covered by insurance. Bronson's store, also in the Wieting block, was destroyed. Loss unknown.—*Oswego Times, Sat.*

Quebec, January 8.

ST. SYLVESTER MURDER.—Matthew Hopkins, a lad about 19 years of age, one of the persons accused of the murder of Robert Corrigan, at St. Sylvester, yesterday morning came to town and delivered himself into the custody of the gaoler. On his admission within the walls of the prison, two of the City Police handed a warrant for his detention to the turnkey. It is supposed that such of the accused as have not fled the country will surrender themselves to take their trial at the Criminal Court which will be held on the 20th instant.

The following poem, composed by Mr Ivan McColl, the bard of St. Andrew's Society, was sung by Mr McEwan at the recent dinner of the Society.

Our Fatherland.

Air—"*In the Garb of Old Gaul.*"

[Written for the St. Andrew's Society Dinner—to accompany the toast of "Scotchmen all over the World."]

Though rough be the notes of my rude mountain Lyre,
There's enough in my theme nobler strains to inspire;
'Tis "OUR FATHERLAND!" ever our boast and our pride;
A land, you will own, whose renown is world-wide.

Chorus:—Hurrah then for the land we love, not love without a cause,
The land that made proud Rome of yore in conquest's course to pause;
And while her own good broad claymore, as in those days she draws,
No foeman to our Fatherland shall ever dictate laws.

It is true we hail not from fair Erin, though we
Own that Pat may be proud of his "Gem of the Sea,"
We're as little akin to the Sons of the Rose,
Though we're ready to meet them as friends or as foes.
Hurrah then, &c.

Enough for our pride,—the best proof of our worth,—
The noblest of passports all over the earth,
Is the fact that in us flows the blood of the Scot!
Where's the craven amongst us that will say it is not?
Hurrah then, &c.

Oh! where can be match'd—search creation all o'er—
The fame of such men as our fathers of yore?
The Randolph, the Wallace, the Bruce and the Graeme!
The bare thought of their deeds sets my blood in a flame!
Hurrah then, &c.

Yes—ours, too, were fathers, when truth did require,
Who stood for it stoutly 'gainst faggot and fire,
Bequeathing to us the rich freedom of mind,
Spite the Tyrant, the Priest, and the Devil combined!
Hurrah then, &c.

Just think of our Minstrels—a glorious throng!
What strains so sublime as in Selma were sung,
Who lists not enraptured to Coila's sweet lyre,
Whose lays will enchant till this Earth shall expire!
Hurrah then, &c.

The time-honored customs of Scotia of old,
Be ours the dear duty to love and uphold;
Like our sires too, if call'd for, we're ready to die
For the rights they were proud with their hearts' blood to buy;
Hurrah then, &c.

Alas for the foeman who hastes not to yield,
When "shoulder to shoulder" the Clans take the field!
When flashes the Broadsword and sounds the Piobmhore,
Not a man thinks of less than of killing his score.
Hurrah then, &c.

Three cheers for the Land then we all love so true!
Three cheers for the Kilt and the Bonnet so blue!
Three cheers for our Maidens, earth's fairest, I ween—
And last, though not least, sirs, three cheers for our Queen!
Hurrah then, &c.

Special Notices.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—The present immense sale of this article, is almost fabulous in amount which shows the public appreciation of a preparation which rests its claims entirely upon its own merits. The astonishing results produced by the Kathairon in preserving the Hair from baldness, and restoring it when it has fallen out—cleansing from dandruff and all other impurities, and imparting to it a beautiful gloss and silken texture; together with its delightful perfume and perfect cleanness, have made it the most universaly popular toilet article ever used. To guard against valueless imitations and counterfeits, always ask for Lyon's Kathairon. Sold every where in large bottles, for only 25 cents.

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.

BIRTHS.

In Hamilton, on the 24th ult, Mrs John Ewart, of a son.

At Lachine, on the 22d ult., the wife of the Rev. Charles Augustus Wetherall, of a daughter.

Board of School Trustees

ELECTION FOR 1856.

St Lawrence Ward.—Mr O'Loughlin.

Rideau Ward.—Messrs. Acheson and Waddell.

Victoria Ward.—Messrs. Agnew and Rowlands.

Sydenham Ward.—Mr G. W. Fenwick.

Calataqui Ward.—Dr Strange.

Ontario Ward.—H. W. Benson.

Frontenac Ward.—John Flanigan.

Township Municipal Elections.

KINGSTON.—John Ashley, Robert Brass, Hiram Smith, Robert Gibson and Richard Draper.

PITTSBURGH.—Samuel Rees, P. McNeil, J. Ruttan, A. McIntyre and —— McArthur.

STORRINGTON.—J. Campbell, G. Campbell, —— Carson, —— Langwith and John McGrath.

LOBOROUGH.—James Wood, —— Phillips, L. O'Brien, J. Rutledge and —— Freeman.

PORTLAND.—Wm. Smith, Jas. Spike, Edward Carscallen, Joseph Watson and John Cowdy.

WOLFE ISLAND.——— Dawson. —— Eccles. —— Holiday, A. Cameron and J. Hawkins.

Kingston Markets

January 10, 1856.

There is little or no variation to note from the ruling prices for the last three weeks, in the staple articles of consumption. Everything continues dear, though there is no apparent scarcity. Of flour, we regret to learn, there is but a moderate supply in the city, principally in the hands of retail dealers, who will be looking for better prices at close of winter. Of wheat there is scarcely any brought in; but now, that the steam mill of Mr Mann has gone into operation, it is probable it will be brought in freely.

Fuel wood can now be obtained at from 12s 6d to 16s 3d. per load, according to quantity or quality. In the wood-yards it is held at a higher figure.

For further information the reader is referred to the corrected table below.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per bbl.	47	6 to	50	0
Do. per cwt	24	6	25	0
Barley, do	5	3	5	6
Wheat, do	7	6	7	9
Rye, do	5	3	5	4
Peas, per bush.	4	0	4	6
Oats, do	1	9	2	0
Potashes,	30	0	0	0
Potatoes per bushel,	2	0	2	6
Turnips, do	1	8	2	0
Onions, do	5	0	6	3
Apples, do	2	0	2	6
Carrots, do	0	0	0	0
Beef, per cwt	24	6	28	9
Pork, (fresh) do	40	0	43	9
Hams, per lb.	0	9	0	10
Mutton do	0	3	0	4
Butter, do	1	2	1	3
Do. do. (packed,)	1	0	0	0
Cheese, do. (new)	0	6	0	9
Tallow, do	0	9	0	0
Lard, do	0	7½	0	9
Eggs per doz.	0	0	1	3
Geese,	3	0	0	0
Chickens, (per couple,)	1	3	1	6
Fowls per couple,	2	0	2	6
Hay per ton,	40	0	45	0
Straw per ton,	20	0	30	0
Wood per cord,	12	6	16	3

WATER WORKS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 4 per cent on the paid up capital, has this day been declared by the Directors, for the six months ending the 31st December, 1855, and will be payable at the Company's Office, on and after the 21st January inst.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

A good cash price will be paid at this Office for good dry sound Hemlock, and good green hard wood.

Water Works Co's Office,
9th January, 1856.
(Herald copy until 20th inst.)

Simultaneous Preaching on Sabbath Rights.

BY MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS of all denominations (according to annual custom,) in all parts of the Province, are respectfully requested to set apart Sabbath, the 20th instant, for Simultaneous Preaching upon the Divine Institution, perpetual and universal obligation, and Sacred duties of the Lord's-Day. Exchange of pulpits for the sake of variety is suggested for consideration.

The Editors of the Montreal Witness, Christian Guardian, Echo and Globe, will greatly oblige by copying this notice.

D. B. PEARCE, Sec'y.
Kingston Sab. Reformation Society.
Kingston, Jan. 4, 1856.

PORK! PORK!! PORK!!!

THE Subscriber has just received, and has for Sale:—

200 Barrels of Mess Pork,
—ALSO—
3000 lbs of Lard.

W. SPENCE,
Ontario St.
Kingston, Jan. 11, 1856 9l-1mody

RECORDER'S COURT.

City of Kingston, To wit: } NOTICE is hereby given, that the January Sittings of the Recorder's Court of the City of Kingston, will be holden at the Court House in the said City, on Monday, the Seventh day of January next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and others anywise concerned, are requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ROBERT CHANONHOUSE,
High Bailiff.

High Bailiff's Office, Dec. 27, 1855.

POSTPONEMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that the Recorder's Court has been adjourned until Monday, January 14th, instant, there to be holden at the same time and place.

ROBERT CHANONHOUSE,
High Bailiff.

High Bailiff's Office, January 7th, 1856.