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 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.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28.

The new Cunard steamer *Persia* sailed on Saturday from Liverpool for New York. We note that on her passage from Gowan, where she was built, to the Mersey, the *Persia* accomplished the distance of 203 miles in 10 hours 43 minutes, averaging about 19 miles an hour. This is great speed. The Persia is built of iron, is nearly 400 feet long, and measures about 5000 tons.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, a lad named Wm. Wood, aged 15 years, the son of a poor widow, had his hand cut off at the wrist by a circular saw, while at work at the Kingston Shipyard.

The Pictou (N.S.) Morning Chronicle announces that the Government has decided upon locating the railroad from Halifax to Pictou at an early day.

A BOY TRIED FOR MURDER.—A boy has just been tried for murder in Newfoundland, from having caused the death of another by throwing a stone at him with fatal effect. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The prisoner's sentence was, therefore, commuted to imprisonment. This case ought to furnish a warning to boys who are in the constant habit of throwing stones in the streets.

COLD ENOUGH.—The St. Paul, Minnesota Free Press says that, on the morning of the 25th ult., the thermometer there stood at 44 degrees below Zero.

FIRE IN BUFFALO.—A fire broke out on the evening of the 23rd inst., in the brewery of George Heiser. The fire originated in the rear of the building, supposed to have ingited from a lot of tar that stood near the furnace. Mr Heiser has lost three brick, and two stone buildings. In the buildings were stored about 5,000 bushels barley malt, valued at 11s. per bushel, also $1,000 worth of hops stored there, nearly all of which is consumed or ruined by smoke and water. Five hundred barrels of beer, the proceeds of 12 brewings, valued at $7 per bbl., all lost. The buildings destroyed were valued at $4,000, insured for $1,500. In the stock, material, &c.—Insurance of $1,600. Mr Heiser's loss cannot fall short of $10,000 or $12,000. Mr Fisher's house was damaged to the extent of about $500.

A case of interest to commercial readers has just been disposed of at the Toronto assizes:—

COMMERCIAL BANK vs. FULLER et al.

This was an action to recover the amount of a promissory note for £553 10s. Defendants admitted the making, endorsation, and presentment; the makers allowed judgment to go by default. The plaintiffs now sought to recover the amount from the endorsers, and the suit was defended on the grounds of usury. The substance of the defence was as follows:—By the late statute, the usury law, as to individuals, is repealed, but not as to Banks. The Commercial Bank at Belleville refused to discount this note for the defendants, unless it was made payable at Montreal, and that in addition to the discount they charged half per cent commission. The defendants reside at Belleville, and the reason why the Bank made it payable at Toronto was to get commission. The defendants contended that it was an artifice to cover usury, and as such illegal. The defendants having admitted the making, &c., Mr Eccles addressed the Jury in behalf of the defendants, and called up

F. W. Alliport—I was teller of the Branch of the Commercial Bank at Belleville last spring; remember the note shown to me being discounted; it was made by Fuller and Barns; they reside within three miles of Belleville; the endorsers reside in Belleville; do not recollect what amount was advanced on the note; cannot tell what discount was retained; the usual discount is 6 per cent, and half per cent. was charged on this note for agency.

To Mr Cameron—This note was payable at Montreal; half per cent is the usual commission charged on notes payable at Montreal; this is the usual custom with regard to notes payable in Lower Canada; it is the custom of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Reuben Fuller—I am one of the firm of Fuller & Barns, and one of the makers of the note; got it discounted at Belleville; could not get it discounted unless it was made payable at Montreal; Mr Finlay refused to discount unless it was so made payable; he charged half per cent commission.

To Mr Cameron—I am engaged in the lumber business; my bills were made payable at Albany, and were frequently returned, entailing an expense of 4 per cent damages; wanted Mr Finley to discount my paper at Belleville; he refused; there was over £11 deducted from the note.

Mr Cameron addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiffs but called no witnesses.

Verdict for defendants.

Counsel for plaintiffs, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C.; Hagarty and Vankoughnet, Q. C. For the defence, Eccles.

WEALTH OF ATLANTIC CITIES.—The Boston Traveler says the wealth concentrated at the great commercial points of the United States is truly astonishing. For instance, one-eight part of the entire property of this country is owned by the citizens of New York and Boston. Boston, alone in its corporate limits, owns *one-twentieth* of the property of this entire Union, being an amount equal to the wealth of any three of the New England States, except Massachusetts. In this city is found the richest community, *per capita*, of any in the United States. The next city in point of wealth, according to its population, is Providence, R. I., which city is one of the richest in the Union, having a valuation of fifty-six millions, with a population of fifty thousand. The bare increase per annum of the wealth of Boston is equal to the entire valuation of many, of the minor cities, such as Portland, Salem New. Bedford, Buffalo, Chicago, Louisville, &c

Lord Elgin's Glasgow speech.

From the Montreal Advertiser.

Our late Governor has been the lion of Glasgow, and has been presented by its Council with the freedom of the city, a small matter, contained in a silver box, 8 inches long, 6 broad and 2½ deep, of much greater importance to his thrifty Lordship. Whether the gift was spontaneous, or one of those pieces of self-puffery which Lord Elgin understands so well we have no means of telling, but judging from his well known propensities that way, and from there being no particular circumstance to call forth this manifestation, we have no doubt that it is another contrivance to awaken the British Ministry and people to a due sense of the merits of a nobleman they appear to have consigned to oblivion.

To repeat what we have said upon a previous occasion:—

Lord Elgin understands the value of advertising himself, and knows how to do it too at no expense. Not an office becomes vacant, or is likely to become so, the emoluments of which are over £5000 a year, but he manages to have paragraphs appear in one paper or another, announcing that he is to be the recipient. Governor of India, Postmaster General, Ambassador to Constantinople, Paymaster General,—if one were to judge from these, it would appear that the Earl of Elgin was the one man filling the minds of the people, and naturally rising up to fill every eligible vacancy. No such thing; the people of England are as careless of his pretensions, and have as little sympathy with his aspirations as the people of Canada; it is mere puffing, which is so far advantageous that it prevents the noble ex-Governor from an obscurity into which otherwise he is in great danger of falling. The contemptuous declaration of Lord Palmerston that he had never been thought of in connection with the Government of India, after the thousand and one rumours of his immediate appointment which have filled the English and Colonial papers for the last three or four years, is the most unkind cut of all. But Rord Elgin is not beaten, though repulsed, one refusal's no rebuff, and he returns to the charge with new rumours; his capability is as versatile as Lord John Russell's, who would undertake to construct a steam engine or act as Poet Laureate; no appointment exists or can be created with the requisite number of thousands of pounds yearly income, but Lord Elgin is of all men the fittest to fill it, and the one whose claims press strongly on the Administration; in fact, the end of Government should be the present and future provision for himself and heirs.

We never liked Lord Elgin; we always looked upon him as the Barnum of Governors in every essential, an unmitigated humbug. We formed that opinion, right or wrong, some years ago, and have seen no reason to change it. But we do not deny to him talent, not certainly of that high order which has been claimed for him, but of a showy, time-serving description. As a politician he was a failure. He accepted the Government of this country, as he would have accepted any well-paid post, under any administration, as a stepping stone to something better, and as the means of replenishing an exhausted exchequer. He prized money more than dignity, and he continued his administration in this country for the sake of its emoluments, years after any man endowed with a proper feeling of self respect would have abandoned it. [That's a fact.]

He did not conciliate the people he had offended; he did not win back those whom he had estranged; he never recovered his popularity.

If he was not hooted at the last, it was simply because the office he filled had become despised, and the people tolerated what they did not honor. There were times when by a manly, straightforward course, he might have become popular, when, by a frank concession to those who had opposed him from a sense of outraged feeling, he might have regained more than he had lost, but his dignified neutrality was evinced by a spiteful remembrance of the last, and he never forgot and never forgave to the people of Montreal the fierce outburst to their resentment. It was not the opprobrium of his treatment, the universal insult, and the terror of a flight, such as Governor never made before; but the knowledge that he had blundered, that he had provoked a failure, whose consequences narrowly made shipwreck of all his hopes of future employment, and all his expectations of future emolument.

As a statesman he left no legacy of good behind him. If parties have become less rancorous, it is because they have taken new forms, and peculiar circumstances have so divided them that it was only by mutual concessions that a rally could be made. If the country prospered under his rule, it did not owe its prosperity to legislation, but in spite of it to its inherent vitality. His long administration produced no great measures of public advantage, removed no burdens, conferred no benefits.

In the speech delivered by his Lordship on this occasion, he represents Canada upon his accession to the Governorship as in a state of bankruptcy, hawking its debentures for sale unsuccessfully through the streets of London; and that one of the first measures of his reign was to issue Five Dollar Debentures, which were forced on wretched office holders, and which they could not exchange, except at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. It is needless to tell the people here that these statements, without being utterly false, are, at the same time, very far from the truth. Lord Elgin, in his official despatches, stooped to as deliberate falsehoods as any Russian General addressing his Imperial master; we ought not, therefore, to feel surprised that his old habit clings to him. He arrogates to himself the institution of a new system of government in Canada, which has not only been productive of great blessings to us, but has become the model of improvement in other colonies. We regret that his Lordship was not more explicit upon this subject, and thus have enabled us to appreciate a gift of which, until now, we have remained ignorant. When was this new system inaugurated? Was it when, in defiance of his instructions, and of the petitions of the people, he played into the hands of the speculators who bought up the claims of sufferers, being participators in the late rebellion, and gave the royal assent to a Bill which levied upon the country generally the amount of damage done by the Queen's troops, at the bidding of the military power, to the property of persons levying war against the Sovereign? Or was it when he fled like a coward before the outraged people that pursued him with indignities such as no governor but he ever met with? Or was it when he hid himself from the effects of the storm he had provoked, and only owed his personal safety to the contempt of the people he could not rule, and the dominion of England here was within an hour of dissolution? Or was it when he armed one portion of the population against the other, one race against another, and already the people prepared for civil war, and arms were cleaned, and weapons loaded, and, to precipitate a revolution, all that was required was the spilling of one drop of British blood? Or was it when he cowered before the stern rebuke of the Commander of the Forces who compelled him to retrace his steps, and whose wisdom that day saved Canada for England, and Canada from the curse of a strife which would have thrown her back a hundred years in the march of progress—was it then, when every district in Canada was preparing to pour forth its armed men, and when, within twelve hours after a Canadian Lexington, the rifles of the frontier would have rung through the streets of Montreal? Or was it in the dignified retreats of Quebec and Toronto, when the more serious cares of speculating, with the aid of the present Governor of Barbadoes, to the great benefit of his patrimonial estates, were lightened and diversified by an imitation of the Court of Louis XV—the impurity without the grandeur?

Or was it a combination of all these which constituted the new order of things, to be, in after years, as celebrated as the marbles stolen by his sire from outraged Greece.

The Lynn News tells a good story of two boys, one of whom was boasting of the beauty of his farther's house. "It's got a cupola," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" "Why I heard father tell mother it's going to have a mortgage on it."

Miscellany.

Mr Layard has another work on Assyrian antiquities in the press.

Mr Bramwell is appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in place of Sir James Parke.

Miss Carmichael, who died last week, has bequeathed upwards of £2000 for charitable and church purposes in Aberdeen.

A curious rumor is afloat, to the effect that the Rev. Dr Cumming, of London, has just been re-ordained by the Bishop of Exeter.

The plinth and the foundation of one of the buttresses of the Black Friars Church, built in 1282, has been found beneath the Times office.

We hear that the title to be taken by Baron Parke on his accession to the Peerage will be that of Lord Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, Yorkshire.

Sergeant Miller, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Judge of the County Court, district of Leicestershire, vacant by the death of Mr Burnaby.

The Customs revenue for the port of Glasgow, for the year '55, amounts to £700,476 17s 5d—being an increase over the preceding year of £31,920 8s 1d.

The auditors of the county of Durham, in presenting the accounts the other day, mentioned that the late prosecution in the great Burdon poisoning case had cost the county no less than £512.

In the course of a trial at the Middlesex sessions, a witness stated that Russian hemp is brought overland to England, and that there is as much of it in this country now as ever there was before the war.

The Mastership of Clare Hall, Cambridge, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Webb, D.D., who held it for the lengthened period of 40 years, and at the time of his decease was the Senior Master of the University.

A matrimonial alliance is stated to be concluded between the youthful Marquis of Lothian and the Lady Susan Ramsay, elder daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie. The Marquis is on his way from India, after which the nuptials are expected to be celebrated.

A new church has been built within the gaol at Bristol for the use of the prisoners. It has been erected by the labor of the prisoners, and the whole expense of the building has been defrayed by the proceeds of their industry.

A Glasgow paper says that a proposal has been set on foot for posting placards all over the city, containing passages from the Bible, printed in the largest characters, so as to arrest attention. Each placard to contain only one verse, and sometimes one sentence; and to be renewed as frequently as the funds obtained will permit.

Mr Webster is about to build the Adelphi theatre, having purchased the freehold of the house and property adjoining. He intends to issue a limited number of debentures, secured on the freehold, having guaranteed interest of five per cent., and entitling each holder to a tranferable free admission to every performance.

During the year 1855, 30,000 passengers, 86,000 packages of baggage, and 2,800 distressed British subjects, were landed at Southampton from the foreign and Channel Island packets. 10,400 government emigrants for Australia left that port, shipping, amounting to 568,000 tons (gross), entered the Southampton docks during the same period.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian states that Mr Macaulay had received a cheque for £16,000 for the copyright of the third and fourth volumes of the History of England. This seems to negative the opinion that prevails in many quarters, that the Messrs Longman publish Mr Macaulay's works on commission, as Smith & Elder publish Thackeray's, and Bradbury & Evans Dickens' works.

The Hon. Wyndham Quin, late of the Grenadier Guards, only brother to the Earl of Dunraven, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Caroline, third daughter of Admiral Sir George Tyler, M. P., of Cottsell, Glamorganshire. Miss Harriet Tyler, eldest daughter of the Admiral, will be married at the same time to Mr Edward P. Richards, of Plas Newydd, in the same county.

Mr Edgar, son of the Rev. Dr Edgar, of Belfast, has been appointed sub-inspector of factories for the north of Ireland, in the room of the late Mr Hudson.

A man named Speed has been committed to gaol in Sligo for murdering his wife by strangulation. The unfortunate woman had only just been confined.

Among the candidates for the office of Librarian of the Queen's Inns, vacant by the death of Mr Millar, Q.C., there are some gentlemen of high standing at the Irish bar.

On Tuesday night Mr Edmund Lloyd, son of Mr E. Lloyd, of Hayfield, Limerick, fell over a parapet wall at the Charleville Railway Station, and was killed. He had only just returned from Australia.

The Earl of Carlisle occupied himself for a considerable time on Saturday in distributing clothing and blankets to 360 poor families in the suburban parishes in the vicinity of the vice-regal lodge.

Sir C. O'Loughlen, has been appointed to the Assistant Barristership of the County of Wexford, vacant by the promotion of Matthew R. Sausse, Esq., Q.C., to the Indian bench, as puisne judge of the Bombay presidency.

We are assured by the Cork Examiner that the supply of potatoes in the hands of the farmers is much greater than has been estimated; and that, according as this fact becomes more apparent, the trade in Indian Corn is declining.

The body of Miss Smithwick, the young lady lost in so melancholy a way off the cliffs of Kilkee, has been washed ashore. The father and brother of the ill-fated lady have proceeded to Clare to convey her remains home to Tipperary.

An Athlone paper states that the camp at the Curragh is found to be no longer tenable, and that an order has been issued by the commander-in-chief to break up the encampment for the winter months, and distribute the several regiments throughout Ireland.

A few days ago a agentleman named M'Haffy was out shooting near Ballisodare, within four miles of Sligo, and while in the act of loading his gun, the second barrel went off, the contents entering his head over the eye. Death was almost instantaneous.

Mr Augustus Stafford, M.P., entertained his tenantry at his seat, Cratloe-wood county Clare, on New Year's Day. He congratulated them on their improved appearance, and assured them that, no matter how prosperous they might become, he would not think of raising their rents.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SCHEME.—A remarkable letter appears in the Cork Reporter, from the pen of a respectable Roman Catholic gentleman, who boldly denounces the project of a general collection on Sunday next in all the chapels in Ireland as a rate in aid towards the propping up of the ricketty institution founded by Dr Cullen.

FLOODS.—The long-continued fall of rain has produced considerable floods in various parts of the country. The works of the new bridge constructing at Mallow have been carried away; and a landslip took place on Tuesday on the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, a little beyond Bray head. The traffic on the line was interrupted for a portion of the way during the day.

HARBOR OF REFUGE.—A deputation from Galway, headed by Mr M.J. Blake, M.P., and Mr A. O'Flaherty, M.P., waited, on the 8th, on Mr Horsman, Chief Secretary, on the subject of constructing a harbor of refuge at Galway, chiefly with the aid of convict labor. Mr Horsman went very fully into the matter, and promised that he would give it particular attention.

"When I goes shopping", said an old lady, "I allers asks for what I wants, and if they have it, and it's suitable, and I feel inclined to buy it, and it's cheap, and can't be got at any place for less, I most allers takes it without chappering about it all day, as most people does."- Considerate woman, that.

The Conquest of Herat—A blow against England.

We find the following in the Oest Deutsche Post of Vienna of the 29th ult.:

"While the Journal de St. Petersburg publishes an account of the grand reception given to the Persian Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of the Emperor Alexander, the telegraph informs us that the English Envoy at the Court of Persia had struck his flag. Another despatch has since given us the key to these contrasts by announcing that the Persians have taken possession of the fortress of Herat. Some words of explanation are necessary in order to enable a judgment to be formed of this state of things. Herat is the capital of the principality of that name, which is situate in the middle of the plateau of the Iran, and is bounded on the west by Persia, and on the east by Cabul. It is considered to be one of the best fortified towns in the East, and, according to the eastern historians, the citadel dates as far back as the time of Nebuchadnezzar. It is the grand centre of commerce between Western Persia, the Transoxane and India; and the importance which the Persians attach to Herat is sufficiently indicated by their proverb 'Khorassan is the shell of the world and Herat is its pearl.' This point only acquires importance for Europe from the efforts which Russia and England are making to extend their rule in the north of India. Russia and England have both fully perceived the importance of Herat, and have each sought, though in a different way, to increase their influence in that country. It is well known that the Persians, supported by Russian forces, attempted in 1832 to get possession of that fortress, but their efforts failed in consequence of the English having succored the latter. The attack was renewed in 1838 with more energy, but this attempt was also fruitless, as the English compelled the Persians to beat a retreat. Urged on by Russia, Persia, however, has never ceased to covet the possession of Herat. On the other hand, the English were again at the gates of Affghanistan, and endeavored to check Russian influence, which had extended over the plains of Central Asia as far as beyond Bokhara. The complications recommenced in 1851, at the period when an imbecile prince ascended the throne. As no one would recognize him, Herat was considered as a place without a master, and was disputed by different parties. A short time after, Russia concentrated a very considerable force on the frontiers of that principality, and moved forward in a direct line to Medsched and Herat. The Persians, although jealous of the movements of these troops, allowed them to proceed, hoping that they would assist them in making a fresh attempt against the fortress. Since the commencement of the present war, Russia has attempted to draw the Shah of Persia to her side, and to annihilate the influence of England in that country; and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg appears to have at length found the price at which the Court of Persia has consented to throw herself unconditionally into the arms of Russia. The conquest of Herat is a severe blow struck against the interests of England. That event certainly would not have been possible without the aid of Russia, and was attempted simultaneously with the attack on Kars. If England has undertaken the present war in consideration of the dangerous extension of the power of Russia in Asia, what chance of success can there be of peace when the interests of England have just been more materially effected than they have since the commencement of the war? We think that the Asiatic question will yet play a prominent part in that relative to the balance of power in Europe."

The Council of War.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The *Moniteur* of this day has the following:—The Council of War met this morning at the Tuileries, the Emperor presiding. The following are the members:—His Majesty the Emperor, Prince Jerome Napoleon, Duke of Cambrige, Prince Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Major-General Sir Harry Jones, General Count Della Marmora, Marshal Villant, Count Walewsky, General Canrobert, General Bosquet, General Niel, General Martimprey, Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Jurier de la Grasiere, and Admiral Penaud.

The Council is not charged to resolve upon the next campaign, nor to deliberate upon the political considerations which might cause any one plan to take precedence of any other. Its object is solely to enlighten the Allied Governments upon the different military combinations which can be adopted, to forsee all possible eventualities, and to prepare measures to meet them. The Council being in a great measure composed of experienced generals, nearly all of whom have taken a glorious part in the operations accomplished in the East and in the Baltic, can but afford the most maturely considered advice, and original propositions of the most eminent utility, as regards the best method of employing the military and naval force which the Western Powers are now preparing.

The Baltic.

Kiel, Jan. 8.—We have open water and no interruption to the activity which, for the last ten days, has so universally prevailed between the lower ports of the Baltic and those of Russia, which, notwithstanding the winter are still accessible to trading vessels under canvas, although it is long since the weather in those regions has become too boisterous or too severe for the steamers of England, and it is to be hoped that those English merchant vessels with their owners and charterers have still ventured to despatch to Memel, Konigsberg, and other Prussian deposits of Russian produce may not fall a prey to some of the cruisers of the Czar, while the protection they had a right to expect from the British navy has been so prematurely withdrawn.

The War in Asia.

From the Moniteur.

ERZEROUM, Dec. 12.—The Russian army took up its position at Kars last Monday, the 3d of December. The troops have been quartered in the town, and a small division of about 2,000 men, consisting of Cossacks and irregular Kurds, have been left at Sohardy Dagh, where it occupied the fortifications erected in June last, by General Mouravieff. Yeni Ceni, a village some 54 miles from Erzeroum, on the road to Kars, is likewise occupied by the Russians, who have there collected their large stores of wheat, rye, and barley. It appears that the Russian General is apprehensive that Selim Pacha is coming to attack Kars, for he has concentrated all his forces at that spot, and has left at Alexandrianople only a weak garrison, hardly strong enough to do the duties of the citadel. The Turkish forces under the orders of Selim Pasha are still encamped in the mountains of Deveh Boynou. There is no fear of the enemy's attempting now a *coup de main* against Erzeroum. The exhaustion of the troops and the state of the roads forbid it.

STATISTICS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH AGRICULTURE.—Some interesting statistics relative to the agriculture of France and England were given in a lecture delivered a few days since in Cornwall, by M.R. de la Trehonnais. In England out of 50,000,000 acres cultivated, 10,000,000 are sown to wheat or other cereal crops, while in France 50,000,000 were cultivated for that purpose. The average growth of wheat per acre in England is 4 quarters, and in France only 1 3-5 quarters; while the produce of English land is about £3 4s per acre, and of the French £1 12s per acre. The number of sheep grown in each country is about 35,000,000, and the wool produced about 60,000 tons; but, owing to the difference in the acreage, there is something less than 1¼ sheep per acre in England, and only about one-third of a sheep per acre in France. In France there are annually slaughtered 4,000,000 of cattle, the average weight of each being 2 cwt.; while in England there is not half that number slaughtered, but the average weight is 5 cwt.

THE FIRE—A MAN BURNED.—In addition to the loss of some 60 to $70,000 of property, we are under the painful necessity of recording the death, by fire, of Mr John Miller, one of the occupants of the building. Mr M. kept a grocery store on the second floor, and also used one of the rooms as a sleeping apartment. He was suddenly aroused by the cry of fire, and had but just time to escape into the street with his little and only son, a lad of some 10 years, who occupied the room with him. Mr M. was subsequently seen in the room, and was taken out in a half-suffocated condition, by some one present. This was the last that was seen of him, and no doubts are entertained but that he afterwards returned to the building and perished in the flames. Mr Miller had about 1,500 to $2,000 worth of property in his grocery, upon which there was no insurance. He also had, in addition, some $1,200 in gold, which he kept in different places under the carpet, on the floor of his sleeping apartment. Mr M. was perhaps a little peculiar in this respect, and preferred keeping the gold in that way to depositing it in the Bank. There was but one or two individuals who knew that he had that amount of money, and to those persons he disclosed and shewed it but a few days previous. Mr Miller lost his wife about a year ago, by whom he had but one child, (the boy before spoken of.) This child, we are told, he almost idolized. We believe he had no other relations. Mr M. rushed into the building to save his money, and, whilst in that almost delirious state, became a victim to the flames.—*Rome Sentinel.*

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.—It was supposed that when these two States had made peace, peace would have been the result—but no—a band of armed Missourians marched into Leavenworth, attacked the *Register* office, and utterly demolished everything belonging to it, on the ground that the proprietor was an anti-Slavery man. Mr Atchison, the great leader of the Missouri ruffians, has published a violent letter, stating that either Kansas must have Slave institutions, or Missouri must have freedom—no choice—therefore he calls on every one to aid in putting down freedom in Kansas by main force. These advocates for *American liberty* have appealed to the inhabitants of Georgia, and these have taken up the matter most *valiantly*, as in former days, and threaten to out-Herod Herod, to put down the Free-Soilers; they indorse the Bravo Atchison's declaration, that Georgia, in convention, will take steps to protect herself and her institutions; in a word, cut her connection with the Union, if the Slavery supporters in Kansas be not successful. This boasting of the Southerners is not new—but its reiteration is only another blow to the wedge of separation among the *United* States.

THE FIELD BATTERY.—The Volunteer Field Battery of Royal Canadian Artillery, called the "First," or "Ottawa Field Battery," has been out on duty for six days; four officers, ten noncommissioned officers, two trumpeters, two artificers, sufficient of the gunners and drivers to form the detachments and mount sixteen pair of draught horses, being present under arms. Those who understand these matters better than we do, tell us that the Battery is making great proficiency, their mounted drill and firing on Thursday having been very creditable, and horses remarkably steady.

The Battery has been out twice for Ball practice, the second time on Friday last, when, out of twenty-four shots, fired at a range of seven-hundred yards at a target ten feet by twelve, eight struck the target, two of them in the "bull's eye," but every shot fired would have struck into a column of forty men in front. The best firing was made by Number three, of the Left Division, under Sergeant Hopper. The howitzer was not used, no ammunition being furnished for it.

We believe that shot practice in winter, over a field of snow, is by no means an easy matter, on account of the deception of; sight and from the wheels sinking unequally in the snow, the shot is always thrown considerably to the lowest side, unless considerable allowance is made.

One thing is greatly in favor of Capt. Turner's Battery, that the gunners are all powerful and intelligent mechanics, while the drivers are active young farmers, already excellent horsemen. —*Ottawa Monarchist.*

Mr B. Winter, of Bondout, N. Y., has invented a new wood-sawing machine for railroads and other purposes, capable of sawing and throwing upon a pile a cord of wood in four minutes. It may be driven by either steam or horse-power, its principal peculiarity consisting in a series of belts or endless chains, provided with suitable hooks, which carry forward the sticks at a moderate rate, present them to the action of the rapidly revolving circular saw or saws, and then continue to carry them onward and drop them at the point desired. The belts or chains may be of any length desired, and so arranged as to elevate the wood. The wood may be separated in two or more places at the same time by simply mounting several saws upon the same shaft.

HAMILTON.—THE NEW CITY HOTEL.—Hamilton, whilome "the ambitious little city," bids fair to maintain the lead she has taken in the construction of large, costly and commodious hotels, and ere long is destined to throw her sister cities entirely into the shade in this respect. Already she boasts one of the noblest structures of the kind in the Province—the Anglo-American—which is at once an ornament to our city, and a monument of the enterprise of her citizens. But even this splendid edifice is to be eclipsed by another, now in course of construction, for Mr Thos. Davidson, of the City Hotel, on the corner of James and Merrick streets, directly opposite the new Post Office. The work is progressing favorably, and in the course of next summer the new City Hotel will assume a proper form and shape, rendering it by far the finest hotel building in the country. To describe it properly would be more than we feel competent to do; we will, however, attempt to give the reader something like an idea of what it will be when completed.

This extensive pile of buildings will be five storeys in height, with a frontage of 125 feet on James, and 140 on Merrick Street, with a north wing of the same length. The building is designed in the Italian style of architecture, not overcharged with ornament, but sufficiently so to make it a chaste and imposing structure. The main entrance will be on James street; in the centre the building will be recessed, forming an arcade, and decorated with columns and antæ in the Corigthian order of architecture, taken from the temple called the "Tower of the Winds." The private, or ladies' entrance, will be on Merrick street, also decorated with columns and antæ. The circular corner will also be decorated with chaste iron balconies, supported on enriched iron consoles over both entrances, and to the circular corner. The house will contain one hundred and forty apartments, fitted up in the best style, with all the latest improvements, and is calculated to accommodate comfortably two hundred guests. In the first storey there are to be eleven stores or shops on James street, fitted up with chaste iron fronts, and plate glass. The buildings are to be completed early in the Spring of 1857.—*Spectator.*

NOT AFRAID.—An exchange, in noticing the recent marriage of Mr Stoecki, the Russian Charge d'Affairs at Washington, to Miss Eliza W. Howard, of Springfield, Mass., says, "Yankee girls, at least, are not afraid of the hug of the Northern Bear."

The following anecdote is told of a very clever fellow, who recently joined the Sons of Temperance. After becoming a Son, he went to Mobile on business, and was taken ill there. The physician was called, and on examining him, pronounced him in a very dangerous condition, and prescribed brandy. The sick man told him he could not take it. The doctor insisted that it was the proper remedy, but the patient told him he would not take it. The doctor said he must or he would have a spasm. "Well," said the son of temperance, "I will try *a couple of spasms first.*"

PAY WHAT THOU OWEST!—When I see a husband spending his time in taverns and forsaking his wife and family, I say, Pay what thou owest. When I see a father or mother neglecting the education of their children, and suffering them to run wild in the streets, in the high-road to ruin, without the least effort to rescue them by parental authority. I say, Pay what thou owest! When I see a child who has been tenderly brought up by fond and doting parents treating them with disrespect and inattention, perhaps with cruelty, in their old age, I say, in a most emphatic manner, Pay what thou owest! When I see a man reading a newspaper, who is in arrears for the last volume, I say, *feelingly*, &c., &c., &c.—*A Western Editor.*

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.

A certain remedy for sick Headache and Bile.—The most prevalent disorders to which the human frame is subject is, perhaps, sick headache, and bile, suffered by both sexes and all ages and which are the groundwork, nay, the very foundation of some of the worst of disorders. Amongst the many remedies brought before the public there is nothing which can equal Holloway's Pills for the cure of these distressing complaints, their effects are prompt and certain, and as they strike at the very root of the disease they leave the sufferer in the enjoyment of health after every other means have failed. These Pills will also cure all liver and stomach complaints.

DIED,

In Queen street, Kingston, on Thursday, 24th Jan., in consequence of a wound received on the preceding Saturday, in making a *post mortem* examination at the Kingston Hospital, Benjamin J Dougall, son of the late John Dougall, Esq., of Belleville.

Mr Dougall was only 20 years and 5 months old, and was one of the most devoted and promising pupils in the medical classes of Queen's College. Indeed, his life may be said to have been sacrificed to his ardor in the pursuit of knowledge.

Mr Dougall received unremitting attention during his short illness from the physicians and surgeons of the Hospital, and had the soothing consolations of religion administered by the Rev. Mr Rogers. His mother and sisters were telegraphed from Belleville, as soon as the dangerous train of symptoms which terminated so rapidly developed themselves. His remains were removed from Kingston, for interment at Belleville, on Saturday last. In one short week, from a state of robust health, he passed to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." The students of Queen's College, and others to the number of about one hundred, desirous of testifying their sympathy and respect, accompanied the funeral cortege to the limits of the city; and a cavalcade of twenty-seven vehicles, in which we noticed Dr. Dickson, Dr. John Stewart, Dr. Yates, Professor Williamson, Dr. Litchfield, Dr. Fowler, and Dr. Strange, escorted the procession some miles on the road.

Mr Dougall was highly esteemed by his teachers and fellow-students, six of whom proceeded on to Belleville, to act as pall-bearers. He was the only son of the widow, and the hope of his bereaved mother and sisters. "God temper the wind to the shorn lamb."

WOOD WANTED.

CASH will be paid at the Kingston Iron and Axle Manufacturing Company's Works, King Street, for a few hundred cords of hard and soft WOOD.

W. P. PHILLIPS,
Secretary.

Jan. 26, 1856. tf

C. P. A.

THE MEMBERS of the CANADIAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that in consequence of the Anniversary of the Kingston Auxiliary to the London Religious Tract Society being held on the evening of the 30th instant, the Lecture of the Association is postponed until the 6th February next. The Chair to be taken at 7½ o'clock. The subject, "The Bible not of Man." The members are requested to be in attendance with their friends

The next regular meeting of the C. P. A. will be held on Wednesday, the 13th Feb.

W. J. DARLEY,
95—4ins Sec. C. P. A.

Sealed Tenders

WILL be received at this office until Saturday, the 23rd February, 1856, at noon, (after which hour no Tender will be received) for the performance of such of the undermentioned services as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department at this station, and works adjacent, also, at Prescott, Toronto, Niagara, and London, C. W., from 1st April, 1856, to 31st March 1859.

1. Bricklayers', Masons', Stone-cutters', Paviors' and Plasterers' work.
2. Carpenters' work, Ironmongery, Shingling and Tinning.
3. Painters' and Plumbers' work.

Forms of Tender may be had at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, and at the Barrack offices at Prescott, Toronto, Niagara, and London, C. W., and further information may be obtained at the Royal Engineer Office, Kingston, or at the several Barrack Offices at the stations named above.

A deposit of Twenty Shillings Currency to be made for each set of Printed Schedules delivered to persons desirous of Tendering, to be paid back when the Schedules are returned undamaged.

Two sureties, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tender, will be required on behalf of each Contractor, who must bind themselves in the penal sum of £200, currency, for the faithful performance of the Contract.

Payment will be made by the Ordnance Department by Draft on the Commissariat Chest, payable in Specie, or in Bank Notes, at the option of the Commissariat Officer.

Commissariat, Kingston, 26th Jan. 1856. 95-2cw-td

FORMS of Notices of Trial and Writs on Sale at the Daily News Office.