COAL OIL.

From the New York Tribune.

The production of oil from coal is not a new discovery, but the discovery of coal beds in this country of a character to yield a sufficient amount of oil to pay the expense of extraction, has but recently been made. In Scotland, the Boghead Coal has, for several years, been used solely for distillation, being far too valuable for fuel. The oil from this coal is used upon the English and French railroads, and the demand is always in excess of the supply. Railroad managers prefer it to the best sperm oil. In Nova Scotia there is another deposit of coal at the Prince Albert mine, which also yields a good quality of oil; and these, with the exception of the Breckinridge, are the only localities yet known, where the coal yields a sufficient quantity of oil to pay the expense of manufacturing.

Since the experiments of the Breckinridge Company were made with such a successful result, the whole country has been explored for oil-bearing coals, but thus far the experiments have resulted in disappointment. No coal has yet been found which could be made to yield much more than one-half the results of the Breckinridge, and of course could not come into competition with it.

When the announcement was first made of the developments in regard to the value of this coal for distillation, the statements were ridiculed as incredible; but the practical working result has, if anything, exceeded the anticipations excited by the preliminary experiments. The products of the coal are purer, and the quantity larger. The purposes to which they can be applied are also more numerous.

We have taken up this matter at this time to show the public what has been the progress of this Company during the last six months, and what may be expected for the future. These results are of manifest public importance, as marking the advance of a new branch of industry and an entirely new development of the mineral wealth of our country. When experiments with this coal had fully satisfied the parties engaged in them, of their great value, as an oil producer, a Company was at once formed, under the management of the Messrs Cairns, who made a contract for a series of years with the Breckinridge Coal Company for a supply of their coal, and commenced putting up works for manufacturing oil at Cloverport, Ky., the shipping port on the Ohio river of the Coal Company. As the works approached completion, and as the great value of the Breckinridge Coal for oil purposes became more thoroughly established it was thought to be the best policy for both parties to consolidate the Coal and Oil Companies, which was accordingly done. Extensive fire-proof works have been erected at an expenditure of $60,000, capable of containing 30 retorts, with the necessary tanks, stills, &c., for refining the crude Oil. Of these, twelve retorts have been in operation for some months; and the remaining 18 are ready. The operations of the Company have been very much embarrassed by the unusually low stage of the water in the Ohio River, which, by entirely suspending navigation, has detained the additional stills of the Company at Louisville, and prevented the shipments of oil. The Company have now on hand 45,000 gallons of crude oil, and 5,000 gallons of refined, and are manufacturing at the rate of 6,000 gallons per week. The accumulation of crude oil is occasioned by the want of stills detained at Louisville by low water. When these stills arrive, and the remaining 18 retorts are brought into use, the product of the Company will be 15,000 gallons crude or 13,000 gallons refined oil per week. This would give 780,000 gallons or 19,500 bbls per annum. The substance obtained by the distillation of each ton of this coal, are burning and lubricating oils, benzole, naptha, parafine, and a residuum of Asphaltum. The coke left after the operation is used for fuel under the retorts and stills, and is ample for that purpose. Every ton of coal produces 90 gallons of crude, or 70 gallons of refined oil. The burning oil is used in lamps for all illuminating purposes. Its merits are cheapness, brilliancy, and entire absence of danger of explosion, which makes the use of camphene so hazardous. Its illuminating power and duration of combustion are equal to the sperm, while it costs only half as much. The lubricating product has been tested upon machinery, and found to be equal to sperm for that purpose. As it can be sold at about one-half the price, the saving to railroads, machine shops, &c., must be very great. The benzole is used for the manufacture of gas in portable gas machines. These are much used in isolated buildings, and in the country, where gas companies are not yet an institution. The naphtha is used for various purposes, and is valuable as a solvent for India-rubber and gutta percha. The parafine is a product exactly resembling wax, and is used for making candles. The amount obtained of this product is some 2000 lb from 100 tons of coal. This substance has been found very valuable in the dressing of tanned skins—putting on the fine face and softness which characterize the French dressed skins.

At present, on account of the impossibility of shipping the products on the Ohio River, the Company are not prepared to supply the public, excepting in small quantities; but as soon as the river is at a boating stage (and the water is now rising) they will be receiving 6,000 or 8,000 gallons per week. Specimens of all the products can be seen at the office of the Company, No 98 Broadway.

As an explication of the national importance of this enterprize, we have made a computation of its comparative results with those of the whaling fleet, by which it will be seen that the product is enormous in view of the capital, number of men, and time employed. In 1855 there were engaged in the whale fishery 635 vessels, of all sizes, with an aggregate of about 200,000 tons, and employing in all departments some 15,000 men and $10,000,000 capital. The product of the fishery was 72,649 bbls. sperm and 183,015 bbls. right whale oil. The average time employed to produce this result was 42 months for the sperm whalers, and 30 months for the right whalers, making a general average of 36 months. The sperm oil sold at an average of $1 77 2-10 per gallon, and the whale at 71 3-10. At these prices the aggregate sales of the entire product realized in round numbers ten and a half millions of dollars. The present product of the Breckinridge works is, with 30 men, say 675,000 gallons annually. The same number of men and the same amount of capital as the whale fishery requires, employed in the production of oil from Breckenridge coal, would produce in 12 months the enormous amount of $275,000,000, instead of $10,500,000 as above. The whalebone in the one case, and the products other than oil in the other, are omitted from the calculation. Of course this comparison is only made as a curiosity, for its wonderful results. No one supposes that whale fishing will be abandoned as long as whales can be found in the remotest portions of the deep to reward the courage and enterprise of our hardy whalers. But we look to the Breckinridge Oil Company as a valuable auxiliary to supply the vacuum caused by the annually decreasing number of whales killed, and to keep down the prices of illuminating and lubricating oils within the means of laboring and mechanical classes. And in this we take a warm interest in its success, and desire to aid it by all the means in our power.

☞ Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

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The Daily News.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29

The accounts brought by recent arrivals from the Superior country concursadly in foretelling unprecedented suffering during the coming winter in that region, as the result of a lack of the usual supplies. The aggregate amount of provisions and other necessaries, which will be available for winter consumption, is far below the minimum known to be absolutely indispensible. In this emergency—the result not of any improvidence of the inhabitants of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, but of the repeated and destructive disasters which have occurred upon the Lake, and involved the loss of a great quantity of stores—the Detroit *Free Press* suggests the propriety of procuring the services of the U. S. Steamer *Michigan* for the purpose of conveying supplies to the miners.

CHAMBERRS' JOURNAL.—The reprint of this most popular serial, for October, has just been sent us by Mr Duff.

Among the promotions recently made by his Excellency the Governor General in the militia force of the Province, will be observed that of Captain Robert Jackson to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. This promotion, we take occasion to say, is one well deserved; for few officers who have commanded in the militia service of the Province have exhibited a greater degree of energy in the performance of the duties assigned them than this gentleman. The formation and equipment of a field battery of artillery within so short a space of time after the appointment was gazetted, is a proof of the possession of a highly creditable zeal in the public service. Another fact we may mention, which has just been told us, that during a period of six years, immediately following the rebellion of 1837, when Capt. Jackson commanded a volunteer artillery company in this city, not a man of the company was tried by court martial, and this, we are told, is a most unusual thing even in the regular service. During the year 1837 Capt. Jackson also discharged the duties of Garrison Quarter-master, in a manner highly creditable to himself and the service.

There is now building at East Boston an iron steam ship-of-war intended for the Viceroy of Egypt. She is 216 feet long, 37 wide, and 21 feet deep, with long sharp ends, slightly convex water lines, and a semicircular stern. She will be ready for launching in December. She will be ship-rigged. She is intended as a yacht for the Viceroy of Egypt, who had her built in the United States, upon the presumption that he would obtain a better model for speed than could be produced in either England or France.

LOSS OF LE LYONNAISE.—There is little hope for the missing passengers and crew of the steamship Le Lyonnaise. The Marion has returned from her search, and not only has discovered no trace of them, but has experienced the most tempestuous weather. Vessels which had been several days in the vicinity of the collision were spoken, and could give no information. The wind at times has blown a gale, and the second officer in his statement said that he did not think the raft that was constructed could hold together in a heavy sea. The heavy storms are the cause of all discouragement. According to the same statement, the steamer was provided with two cutters, each of which would hold twenty-five persons; two lifeboats, one of which would contain twenty and the other eighteen persons; and two yawls, each of which would hold six. These with a strong raft (such as there appears to have been time to build) might have sufficed in fair weather, but the yawls could be of little use in a rough sea, and the cutters were a very uncertain reliance; the principal dependence of the passengers and crew for safety if a violent storm arose must have been on the life-boats. It was one of the life-boats which was picked up. The other, it will be remembered, was stove by coming in collision with the raft. As to the raft, it was at best but a frail dependence; the sea has rolled terribly, and the poor creatures who were obliged to take their chance of life on it have probably been shaken or torn from the spars and planks of which it was formed, or overwhelmed by the waves; or it being dashed to pieces, its precious burden has, with those in the missing boats, met a common fate. It is barely possible that a portion have been rescued by some vessel going eastward, but to one who reads the log of the Marion it does not seem probable.

NEW NICARAGUAN DEVELOPMENTS.—A quarrel between President Walker, of Nicaragua, and his late confidental friend, General Goicouria, has brought to light the fact, that Walker, on the 11th of January last, entered into a contract with one Captain F. A. Lane, agent of General Goicouria, to make common cause with the Revolutionary party of Cuba, in attempting to overthrow the Spanish authority in that Island and obtain possession of the same. The same quarrel also discovers another design of Walker, which is to head off the "expanding and expansive democracy of the North, by a powerful and compact Southern federation, based on military principles," and also on Slavery, of course. The Filibuster President of Nicaragua is rather magnificent in his plans.

ROBBERY IN BRANTFORD.—From the Brantford *Expositor* we learn that the town is at present infested by very suspicious looking characters. On the night of the 21st instant the store of Messrs. James McKay & Co. was entered by burglars, and goods, consisting of saddles, harness, trunks, &c., to the value to £100, stolen.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.—Surveys have been made at four different channels through the St. Clair Flats, for the dredging and improving of which appropriations were made by Congress at its last session, over the Executive veto. The surveyors recommend that the money be used for the opening of the middle and south channels, the latter being considered the most advantageous of the four. Not much will be done previous to next spring, towards this important work.

The London Morning Post says that intimations have been given to the Neapolitan Ministers at London and Paris that their presence is disagreeable. The Post says:—

It is quite true that, as the King of Naples has not seen fit to withdraw his Ministers from London and Paris, after the rupture of diplomatic relations by the two Courts with his Government, Prince Carini and the Marquis Antonini, the representatives in England and France, have received intimations that their presence is felt by the English and French Cabinets to be no longer advisable, and that, consequently, passports are very much at their service.

It is understood that France and England are now in perfect accord upon the Neapolitan question; and it is said that the Pope is pressing King Ferdinand to terminate his difficulties with those powers by discreet concessions.

The Constantinople correspondence of the London Times has the following:—

The Russians have made another attempt to land at Serpent's Island. They sent a steamer there to land provisions, water, and clothing for the seven men, as well as different materials for the lighthouse. Captain Vansittart, of Her Majesty's ship Magicienne, the superior officer in command of the station, went on board, and informed the Russian commander that he could not allow him to land, but that he was ready to take off in his boat the provisions and clothing, though not the material for the lighthouse, as the latter had been in a perfect state since the 15th of the present month, displaying a splendid revolving light after the best model and with the latest improvements. He offered like wise to take the commander with him on shore, and to allow him to communicate with his countrymen. While the conversation was carried on, a boat pushed off from the Russian steamer towards the island, but was prevented from landing, and the Russian steamer departed *re infecta*, after having given over the provisions and clothing.

The Nord announces that the Commissioners of the five great powers are to settle at Constantinople the question of the Principalities and the Black Sea, Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents; but the Paris correspondent of the London Times is assured that, as respects that commission and the meeting of Congress in Paris or London, nothing is yet decided.

CHICAGO AND THE GRAND TRUNK.—The Board of Trade of Chicago met on the 19th and passed the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The Grand Trunk Railway has recently been opened for travel and traffic between Montreal and Toronto, which with connecting lines gives Chicago another thoroughfare to the Atlantic seaboard; therefore,

Resolved, That the congratulations of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago be tendered to the citizens of Canada on the success of this important enterprise.

Resolved, That we regard with special favor the establishment of a line of propellers between this city and Montreal, connecting there with ocean going steamers, and that in our judgment when once the advantages of this route are fully known, it will be triumphantly sustained by the rapidly increasing import and export trade of the west.

Resolved, That the growing commerce of the Lakes requires increased facilities of transit to the ocean, and that we respectfully urge upon our Canadian neighbors the importance of enlarging the Welland Canal, and the construction of the Georgian Bay and Ontario Ship Canal, should the route be found practicable, at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That the congratulations of this Board be presented to the citizens of Montreal on the success of their great railway festival on the 12th and 13th instant.

Resolved, That the papers of this and other Lake cities, and those of Canada be respectfully requested to publish these resolutions.

WIFE-KILLING IN NEW YORK.—Horrible cases of wife-murder (especially when the woman is pregnant) are familiar to the criminal records of our city life. It is remarkable this hideous crime, in almost every instance, takes place among our lowest class of Irish citizens. Wife-*beating* is so common an affair that it is not noticed in our daily papers, which only take cognizance of a marital brawl when it ends in the death of the weaker vessel. Now, the Democratic journals of this city raise a great howl over cases of wife-*beating* (not wife-killing) which occur in London, and point to them as evidences of the savage degradation of "English Morality." This is of little consequence, but when we find such men and ministers of God as Dr. Cahill endorsing and repeating such charges, and when even the most reverend Bishop Cullen, the highest dignitary of the Romish Church in Ireland, makes a bulky pastoral about the same affair, and denounces inhumanity to wives as a special characteristic of English civilization and manners, I feel myself justified in reminding these ecclesiastics that they live in a glass house in this respect, and that the commonalty of their own persuasion and race are distinguished both in New York and London, for outrages upon their wives, only that in London the crime stops at wife-*beating*, while in New York our hard public opinion is not susceptible to so trivial an offence, and we only publish cases where the beating ends in the *death* of the unhappy victim. So long as these Irish ecclesiastics confine themselves to theological disputation I shall be silent. When they claim that their creed shall be placed on a footing of equality with any other denomination they shall have my support; but when they quit the pulpit, the confessional and the archiepiscopal throne, to enter the tribute of the demagogue or to employ the transparent arts of partizan political editors, I hope I do not lay myself open to a want of respect for their sacred office if I meet them on this ground as an equal and give them the retort courteous.—[Globe Correspondence.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.—The following is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of this road for the month of October in the years 1855 and 1856:

	1856.	1855.
From Passengers,	$23,528 89	$13,424 83
" Freight,	33,730 46	35,895 71
" Mail & Miscel'.,	2,300 29	2,298 24
Total	$59,559 55	$54,618 78
Expenses	18,099 64	17,938 99
Net	$41,459 91	$36,579 79

Increase in earning for October, 1856, $4,949 77
Increase in net earnings, " 4,780 12

Being a little over 13 per cent increase on the net earnings of October, 1855.

The following, from the London Times, presents the English view of the point at issue between Russia and the Western Powers in relation to the new frontier:—

The chief difference for the settlement of which we are threatened with a second Congress at Paris, lies within a small compass. In writing it is comprised within a sentence; in topography, within two or three miles. By the 20th article of the treaty of Paris, in exchange for places certain, and "in order more fully to secure 'the navigation of the Danube,' the Emperor of Russia consented to a rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia." For this purpose the article declares that the new frontier, on falling into the Akermann road, shall follow it to the Val de Trajan, pass to the south of Bolgrad, and ascend the course of the river Yalpuck to the Height of Saratsika. "Delegates of the contracting powers shall fix, in its details, the line of the new frontier."

It is assumed that the details of the frontier would require a minute local investigation, in which the several contracting powers should take part. The object of the article is expressly to be, more fully to secure the navigation of the Danube from the dominion of Russia. The article could intend nothing else than to deprive Russia of any port or fortress within the mouth of the Danube. When, then, in the next clause the new frontier is described as passing to the south of Bolgrad, that name must indicate some place not immediately on the waters of the Danube. Indeed, the new frontier is described as still following the Val de Trajan, which crosses the river Yalpuck several miles from the extended waters forming the lake of that name. The new frontier could not touch those waters without leaving the ancient earthwork called the Val de Trajan as soon as it touched it. Indeed, it would have merely to cross the Val instead of following it.

Thus, for the description to be conformable to the topography, consistent with itself, and not ridiculously at variance with the intention assigned, it must be a strictly inland frontier and the Bolgrad designated must be no port in the current sense of that word, but some mere town. Now the old Bolgrad, the Bolgrad of our popular maps, or Bolgrad Tabac, as it is also called, is just such a place, some miles up the river Yalpuck, where it intersects the Val de Trajan, and otherwise agrees with the conditions laid down in the 20th article.

There is also a new Bolgrad, at the point where the river falls into the lake, as we have told, several miles from the Val de Trajan, and so much of a port that a frontier line passing to the south of it would actually include some of the waters of the Danube, of which the lake of Yalpuck must be considered a mere inlet. If, then, the 20th article is to be made sense of at all, it must refer to the old town on the river, not to the new town on the lake. That is the question in dispute, and unless the contracting powers are prepared to avow, one and all, that they have put their hands to utter nonsense and falsely, they must understand not Bolgrad, the Danubian town, but Bolgrad, the old Bessarabian town.

The Russian plenipotentiaries in the Paris Congress were quite loud in their professions of readiness to give up the whole of their position on the waters of the Danube, and to retire within a new frontier some distance from them. Baron Brunow himself, in the sitting of March 10, upon opening the discussion on the new frontier, proposed that it should descend the river Yalpuck as far as the point where it joins the Val de Trajan, which it should then follow to the East. This intersection is the very site of the Bolgrad understood by the plenipotentiaries of the other powers.

Accordingly, when they immediately afterward agreed that the new frontier should include Bolgrad on its Bessarabian side, they could only mean the Bolgrad already denoted by Baron Brunow himself. The present claim, then, itself boasts a deception of the "thimble rig" species practised on the Congress by the substitution of one Bolgrad for another. It boasts that, having secured the assent of the Congress to a particular name, it now binds them to a signification that they never contemplated, and that not even the Russians themselves gave to the name at the time.

The sale of village lots in Napanee came off on Tuesday last, agreeable to advertisement. The audience was good, the competition very brisk, and all the lots offered sold readily at good prices. The 33 lots sold amounted, as we are informed, to about £1300; this, considering the locality of the property, being at the west end of the village, and a long distance from the Railroad Depot, may show the value of property in Napanee, and the desire of the public to obtain it. Were the lands in the rear of the village to be sold, the prices of lots in that locality would treble those sold on Tuesday.

The position of Napanee must, ere long, make it a place of great importance, situated as it is, in the centre of a good farming country, with roads leading into it from all quarters, and the Grand Trunk passing through it must make it the market for the produce of a large locality. The Napanee and Sheffield road is now nearly completed to Sheffield; this will at once bring that important section of country, with the greater part of Camden, to make Napanee their market. The village now numbers about 2000 inhabitants, and we doubt not but that in a very short time the population will double the present number.—*Standard.*

The President of the Georgia Central Railroad has written a letter to the London Times denying the stories promulgated by Mr. Arrowsmith, and published in that journal, relative to duelling in the South. He says that he was in Savannah on the 28th of August, and knows that no such occurrences took place, as related by that gentleman.

BANK NEWS.—The Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Pa., failed Nov. 18th.

The Canton Bank, of South China, Maine, was closed by State Commissioners, Nov. 18th.

The Mount Vernon Bank, Providence, R. I., has resumed, and is pronounced safe by the State examiners.

Latest Counterfeits—5s, on the Windham Co. Bank, Ct., altered from 1s—Vig. three men and one woman in a field, two frogs on right end.

20s, on the Watertown Bank & Loan Co., Watertown, N. Y., altered from 1s—Vig. three men working in a foundry.

5s, on the Rockville, Bank Ct, altered from 1s—Vig. females tending looms.

10s, on the Merchants' Bank, Bangor, Me.—Vig. man plowing with oxen, Indian on right end, portrait of a man on left.

50s, on the Farmers' & Exch. Bank, Charleston, S. C.—Vig. man driving oxen, and portrait of man on each side, altered from a lower denomination.

2s, on the South Reading Bank, Mass, altered from 1s—Vig. Cupid rolling a dollar.

10s, on Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport, Ct., altered from 1s—Vig. horse drinking, girl and flowers on right.

10s, on the Hollister Bank, Buffalo, N.Y., altered from 1s—Vig. female supporting silver dollar.

10s, on the Brigg's Bank of Clyde, N.Y., altered from 1s—Vig. cattle; portrait of female on right end.

The master shoemakers of Montreal gave a Ball to their journeyman in the Concert Hall on Wednesday evening. The Gazette speaks of it as a happy affair.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—We regret to have to record two serious accidents which occurred lately in this vicinity, both of which were attended with fatal results. The first is the case of a child of a Mrs Cullen, aged 10 years, who, whilst playing in a flour mill at Sault St. Louis on the 20th instant, was drawn into the machinery, and so horribly mutilated that he died the same evening. Mrs Cullen lost her husband in a painful and unexpected manner last fall by the kick of a horse. The second victim is Mr James Greenshields, a wealthy farmer, residing at St. Hilaire. This accident also occurred on the 20th instant, whilst tending a thrashing mill. His right arm was carried away above the elbow, and the unfortunate man only survived some six or eight hours. He was a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, and was one of the first old country farmers who settled on the borders of the Richelieu River. In view of the great frequency of serious accidents resulting from the use of thrashing machines, as present constructed, we think some measure should be devised to obviate the risk; and surely in this age of mechanical ingenuity, such an improvement should be easy of attainment.—*Pilot, Montreal.*

FIRE IN GALT.—On Sunday last at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while the congregations of the different churches in Galt were occupied in the Divine services of the day, an alarm of fire was given, and caused very great consternation. Upon arriving at the spot, we found flames issuing from a building used as a saloon by Mr Arnold, and situated in the heart of a block of wooden buildings on Main Street. The Fire Company, with their engine, were soon at work, but the fire spread with alarming rapidity to the adjoining buildings, and in an hour and a half the tenements occupied by six parties were burnt to the ground.

The parties burnt out are:—Mr Lordly, grocer; Mr Dantziger, clothier; Mr Arnold, Saloon; Mr Walker, clothier; Mr Robbins, barber; and Messrs Ker & Tague, tinsmith. The most of the goods in these buildings were removed before the fire touched them, yet they are very much damaged. The buildings were owned by Mr John McNaughton, Mr Arnold and by another party of the name of Fletcher, who resided at one time in Toronto. They were partly insured.—[Berlin Chronicle.

ROBBERY.—A robbery was perpetrated in the office of Messrs Hendrie & Steddien, during the night of Monday or morning of Tuesday last. The firm occupy premises on Front street, which also extended to Wellington street. We learn that Mr Steddien, who generally occupies a sleeping apartment adjoining the office, had a business call to Montreal on Tuesday, and left here by the early train. When he left the house (as has been since ascertained by telegraph from him) all appeared right, but when the clerk came to the office at the usual hour in the morning, they found that the desk had been burst open, and its contents, some $250, abstracted.—*Globe 27th.*

A TRAGIC STORY.—The Swedish papers relate a strange and tragical occurrence. A number of inhabitants of Tegaand the neighboring village in the province of Western Botten were assembled for the village fete, on the 29th of September, they were surprised to see a large knife very sharply pointed, fall close to a young man named Lindemann, who was about to take part in a dance. At the same moment three other knives precisely similar fell one after the other and wounded him in the hand, the back and the abdomen, and then came another which struck him in the heart, and he fell dead. It could not be discovered who had thrown the knives, but the police, knowing that a peasant named Sjocquist bore great animosity to deceased, on account of his having been preferred by a young woman named Ahlquist, to whom they had both paid their addresses, sought after him, and after two days' search, arrested him in the midst of a band of gipsies in a forest, dressed as one of them. On being searched, eleven knives similar to those which had been thrown at Lindemann were discovered, and it was ascertained that the gipsies had taught him to throw knives with such precision as to cause them to fall exactly at a given point. He is to be brought to trial. The young woman Ahlquist was so affected at the tragical affair that she drowned herself.

A MODEL OF CONJUGAL FIDELITY.—The New York papers of last week contain a thrilling "local," illustrating in an affecting way the struggle between money and matrimony, between passion and pennies, which in these times will agitate the most disinterested bosom. The first joints of the tale may be unfolded in a dashing style, after the manner of Mr Coplagne, in Marryat's "Japhet." Wealthy father, Mr A—; lovely daughter—one child—just sixteen; youthful lover, Mr C—; clandestine billing and cooing—a secret engagement—discovery by the enraged "parient." Here the father, of course forbid further interviews, and in consequence of this they became exceedingly frequent. The father growing classical in his reminiscences, bethought him that as Jove once conquered a young woman by a shower of gold a young man might be susceptible of the same sort of charms, for the abandonment of which Mr A offered young Mr C. the sum of one thousand dollars. Cash, we grieve to say, conquered Cupid. The thing was settled to everybody's satisfaction, unless, indeed, poor Miss C. might have felt just a little sad at being sold in this way by her lover to her father. But love laughs at contracts as well as at locksmiths, and our female readers will not be astonished to hear that in a few months the severed pair were secretly united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Fancy the anguish of the respectable, high-minded father! But *pecunia omnia vincit*, or some other musty proverb of the kind (Heaven knows there are enough of them) occurred to him, and as he had bought off the lover, so he determined to buy off the husband. He offered the chivalrous young dog four thousand dollars to surrender his marital rites. The man of law drew up the document, which must have been of a kind known only to the lawyers of New York. The "parient" paid the money. The young woman was sent to her father's house. The young husband promised upon his honor to sign the document in the morning. Instead of keeping his word, he went next day to the residence of his father-in-law, and having received his cash, demanded his wife, and got her! The father, we learn, is in a high condition of anguish. The young man is much and naturally blamed by the relatives of the lady. For our own part, we regard him with reverence. So young and yet so wise! Surely all Wall street will rise up to do him honor; the bears will dance before him, and the bulls bellow in his praise; for a prettier piece of jobbing is not recorded upon the books of the Brokers' Board. To be sure he promised upon his honor! but that was *nudum pactum*—he had no honor to promise on! On the whole, he appears to have united in a meritorious manner the characters of Bliffil, Alfred Jingle, and Uriah Heep. His future career is certain. He will either go into a novel or a penitentiary—perhaps into both.—Boston Atlas.

INCENDIARISM IN HAMILTON.—Incendiarism in Hamilton seems to have grown into something like a monomania. Independent of the attempt to fire the Banner office, we learn that the cellar of Mr Geo. E. Cartwright, Chemist & Druggist, was visited a night or two since, for the purpose of setting fire to the exterior premises occupied by that gentlemen, but we rejoice to know that it was unsuccessful. Other attempts have been frustrated during the week, by the vigilance of the police and private citizens on patrol.—Globe.

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.—The body of an infant was found, yesterday afternoon, in Parliament street, nearly opposite the Cemetery, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that the crime of infanticide has been committed. It seems that two gentlemen were crossing a fence leading to De Widmer's grounds when they noticed a small tea chest, which, upon opening, they found contained the body of a full grown infant, wrapped up in a cloth. They immediately apprised the police authorities.—[Globe, 17th.

It is related of an aged minister that he was once officiating for a congregation who retained the old custom of having the hymns lined, so that all might sing whether they had hymn books or not. The venerable man could not see distinctly, and designed to dispense with singing. To announce his purpose he arose and said:

'My eyes are dim, I cannot see.'

The chorister supposing it the first line of the hymn, started it with the tune of 'Old Hundred.' The minister, surprised and mortified, stammered out:

'I meant but an apology.'

This too, was sung. The minister, quite excited, exclaimed:

'Forbear, I pray, my sight is dim.'

But still the singing continued, he giving for the last line:

'I do not mean to read a hymn.'

Thus making a verse in spite of himself. The worthy old gentleman finally sat down in despair.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF BANKS ACTING UNDER THE FREE BANKING LAW.—This statement for the month of October, has appeared in the official *Gazette*. The assets of all these Banks were as follows:—Debentures deposited, $1,172,999; Real Estate, $1,090; Furniture, &c., $1,398; Debts due by and Notes of other Banks, $14,418; Bills discounted, $112,851; Debts due by other Banks, $93,199; Specie, $14,737. Total assets, $1,410,498.

Notes in circulation, $834,593. Deposits, $34,616. Total liabilities, $869,209.

The New York Herald contains a letter dated Guatemala, Oct. 3d, in which it is stated that the allies were preparing to despatch a formidable force to reinforce the army already in the field against General Walker. Two thousand men were to be sent from Guatemala, six hundred from San Salvador, and one thousand from Costa Rica. These contingents, it is said, would increase the number of the invaders to eight thousand men, all represented to be well equipped for service, and confident of annihilating Walker and his partisans. The New York Times also says, that Walker's hopes of success are nearly gone.

PROGRESS OF BOWMANVILLE.—From the last number of the Bowmanville Star, we glean some interesting facts respecting the great progress making by the village in Bowmanville. Six years ago the population did not exceed one thousand, now it is treble the amount, and the average number of buildings erected yearly during that time is said to have been one hundred, the greater portion of which are substantial brick houses. The great increase in the value of real estate is scarcely less remarkable. In 1853 Rowland Burr, Esquire, of Toronto, purchased from Edward White, of Bowmanville, a farm of 140 acres of land within the limits of this municipality, for the sum of £4,400. Burr sold the same lots in 1854 to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for £7,400, thus clearing £1,000 by the transaction in less than 12 months. Last week the same property changed hands again, Messrs Wilson, Armour, and Mearns, the two last-named Canadian residents in the place, purchasing it at £13,000, immediately after making the purchase, a portion of the property which has been laid out in lots of a fifth of an acre each, was put up at public auction, and about 71 lots, or 14 acres, were sold, realizing in the aggregate the handsome sum of £5,458 4s 11d."

FIRE IN MILLTOWN.—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a fire occurred in the village of Milltown, near Shannonville, consuming the house of Mr David Smith, the tavern of Mr John Domon, and the store of Mr H. M. Parker, late of this Town, who, we understand, is now quite ill in Montreal. The fire is supposed to have originated in Mr Parker's store, and so sudden was the destruction of the building that scarcely anything was saved. We have heard of no insurance in this case.—Belleville Intelligencer.

PORT OF KINGSTON—IMPORTS.

Nov 27.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—17 hhds sugar, J Carruthers & Co; 3 bxs iron, R M W; 1 box mill iron, P G Booth; 3 kegs varnish, A Fairrant; 1 bx drugs, C Hamilton; 5 bxs, G Levesconte; 7 kegs hardware, J P Mulener; 7 chests tea, 4 bxs tobacco, Owners; 20 shoes and 1 case goods, P L Scoville; 4 cases hardware, H J Martin; 1 engine, 1 case and 2 pulleys, P Hawk; 31 bags flour, A M Cameron; 1 bx H K Sheldon; 6 pckgs, 4 bxs, 1 bale, Express Company.

Str St Helen, Ogdensburgh—1 bx, 3 pckgs iron, E Chown; 75 pieces marble, E R Welsh; 1 bx, 1 pckg sheet iron, A Chown; 4 empty barrels, Captain Pribean.

Str Cataract, Oswego—1 case matches, R Ockley; 1 bx glassware, A Foster; 7 bxs clocks, 2 bxs weights, 1 bx monuments, 1 bx glass, J S Abell; 2 bars steel, Messrs Beaty; 10 bxs starch, J Carruthers; 1 bx saws, W Hudston, 1 lot furniture, Samuel Hall.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 27.

Schr Sarah Bond, Oswego—142,000 feet sawed lumber.

Schr Maria Josephine, Oswego—3000 bushels wheat.

Special Notices.

The Rev. Wm. Campbell will (D.V.) preach in Chalmers' Church on Sabbath Evening at 6 o'clock, and make a statement in reference to his labors in Natal, South Africa.

We would advise every body afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Swellings, Sprains, Asthma, (and other complaints named in Dr Smith's Bills,) to try the "ELECTRIC OIL"—It is making rapid cures every where—Examine the name "*A. E. Smith*" on the labels, and blown in the glass.

RHEUMATISM.—Mr Charles Sidney, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was a very severe sufferer from this complaint, and he was frequently confined to his bed for months together, so severe were the attacks; he resorted to numerous remedies, but his disorder only increased, and he was compelled for a time to suspend his valuable public services. Knowing several parties who had derived signal benefit from the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he resolved to give them a fair trial; after he had used these remedies a few weeks, he felt himself considerably better, and in two months he had entirely recovered, although he had despaired of ever deriving any permanent relief to his suffering.

INSURANCE.—Mr Ambrose W. Thompson, No 10 Wall Street, has been appointed agent in this city of the Farmers and Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This Company is one of the most respectable in Philadelphia, and has the Hon. Thomas B. Florence for its President. It has complied with the law of this State in regard to companies belonging to other States; and has provided an accruing trust Fund of $100,000 with Messrs Duncan, Sherman & Co. Messrs. Bushing & Co. publish a card of thanks in the Philadelphia North American for the prompt manner in which this Company settled its losses on their establishment, thus enabling them to resume business without delay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*