RECIPROCITY WITH THE WEST INDIES.—We (Montreal Gazette) recently referred to the important question of Reciprocity with the West Indies, giving statistics with reference to the trade of the British West Indian Islands, and would have reverted to it sooner but for a press of other matters engaging our attention. We believe that public opinion has now settled down to the conviction that even under present circumstances, the trade, directly and by way of Halifax and Portland, with the West Indies, is growing and will be large. But we desire greatly to increase it, and as means to this end, we advocate Reciprocity. The consideration of this question, and the real view of its importance, is enhanced by a statement of the effect of the Treaty with the United States. In June, 1854, the Reciprocity Treaty was signed, and last year, it appers from the President's Message, that the exports of domestic articles to the British Province from the States, amounted to $22,000,000—an increase over the present year of $7,000,000; and the imports to $21,000,000—an increase, in the same period, of $6,000,000. However supinely our politicians may view this great question, it is far otherwise with the States. Already they are casting about for an extension of their trade, and they look to the West Indies for that purpose. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald states that Secretary Marcy, having seen the good effects of Canadian Reciprocity, proposes to extend the provisions of the Treaty relating to the British West Indies. It may be that the British Government, if we lie idly by, will concede to a foreign nation what Downing Street has refused to British Colonies. Shall Canadians then, rest supinely on their oars and check the advances towards us of our fellow colonists in the West Indies? Or shall we strive to create an intercourse of trade and friendly relations between the Colonies, and thus strengthen each other? We find that this subject has been treated of in one of the Prize Essays. In that of Mr Morris, he seems to have adopted views analogous to our own, and we, therefore, quote them. He says:

"The writer has long entertained the firm conviction that the trade between Canada and the Lower Provinces is destined to become a large and extensive one. Nova Scotia especially is so well situated for commanding the trade of the West Indies, that the trade between Canada and Halifax, owing to the peculiar geographical position of that port, cannot fail to be much developed within a short period. The breadstuffs and timber of Canada will there find a market for home consumption and for export to the West Indies. The schooners and other craft of our lakes, instead of lying idle during a long winter, and thus locking out a large capital, may yet, descending the St. Lawrence in the autumn, laden with breadstuffs, find a market for their cargoes in Cuba, Bermuda and Jamaica, and ply during the winter months, between the Lower Provinces and the West Indian Islands, and return with a cargo of sugar in spring, to resume their places on the Canadian lakes. It is true that the necessity of being early on the lakes in spring, may interfere, perhaps, to prevent all our craft from engaging in this enterprize; but the owner of several vessels would find the detention of a portion of his fleet for a month in early spring, while the remainder of it was actively engaged in the lake trade, amply compensated by the steady lucrative employment during the long winter, of those vessels which had engaged in the intercolonial trade. If such a trade can be created, rendering productive during the whole year the large amount of capital engaged in the lake transit trade, it cannot be but beneficial to the country, and that apart from the many other incidental advantages which will arise from it. But whether this be found practicable or not, a large trade will be carried on, during the summer months, between Canada and the several lower ports, in breadstuffs and timber on the one hand, and in sugar, molasses, coal and fish on the other. If proper measures are adopted to free this trade from restrictions, and give it unfettered scope, a goodly fleet of provincial vessels will be found during summer plying between Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, and in winter between Halifax and the West Indian Islands. If such measures be adopted as I have hinted at—if the coal and fish of Nova Scotia and the productions of the West Indian Colonies be admitted free of duty, they reciprocating by the free admission of our flour, wheat and timber,—all the Colonies would benefit; a great trade would spring up, the St. Lawrence would assume its legitimate importance in relation to the supply, through Canada, of the Great West, and the Colonies would be drawn more closely together, and rendered mutually helpful of each other.

"It will be for the Canadian people, therefore, to consider whether their trade with the West Indian Colonies and the Lower Provinces cannot be put on a more favorable footing, and one reciprocally beneficial. A species of Zolverein might thus be created, contributing materially to the strengthening of the various British dependencies, conducing to the extension of the intercolonial trade."

The subject, too, of this Reciprocity, or "British American Zolverein," has engaged the attention of the Legislature, and a circular was addressed by Mr Merritt, Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Commerce, to the Secretaries of the British West Indian Islands, "with the view of ascertaining whether it was the mutual interest of these Colonies to establish the same freedom of commercial intercourse between them which exists between the different States of the Union." Several replies were received to this circular. The Colonial Secretary of Barbadoes stated "that His (then) Excellency Sir W. Colebrooke entered fully into the views indicated in the communication, and would take the earliest opportunity of recommending them to the favorable consideration of the Legislature of Barbadoes and the other Colonies." The Secretary of Antigua, in the absence of the Governor, was unable to reply, "but was disposed to hope that the Legislature would be inclined to concur in such a proposition if it could be carried out." Tortola and the Virgin Islands were prepared immediately to reciprocate with the Government of Canada in admitting free of duty the productions of Canada by the way of the St. Lawrence. The Secretary of Nevis anticipated a favorable reception from a considerable number of the members of Assembly of the proposal. Honduras had the matter under consideration, as had Jamaica and Grenada. The Assembly of St. Vincent was prepared to remove all duties upon the productions Canada, by way of the St. Lawrence, so soon as the productions of their government were received in Canada free, if the duties were maintained on slave grown sugar and molasses. British Guiana was prepared to consider the subject favorably, and there is no doubt, but that if urged, the measure could be accomplished and prove to the benefit of the several Colonies. We are aware there are financial and other difficulties in the way, but we believe that they can be overcome, and whatever be the result of the present discussion, and the views taken of the position we have assumed in the matter, of this we are assured, that in the words of the British Guiana Royal Gazette:—"At least it cannot be argued that any evil could result from thus drawing nearer to our sister dependencies; and we need not overlook the advantage of closer and more friendly relations with those who speak one language and obey one law with ourselves, however remote in geographical position."

Whether, as regards the interest of Britain, Canada or the West Indian Colonies, we are persuaded that all would be promoted by the proposed measure, and it is assuredly a wiser policy to foster intercolonial intercourse, than to knit the West Indian Colonies by new ties of commercial interest to the grasping democracy of the Union. When Canadian and British interests conflict with American, there should be no hesitation among Canadians as to which should prevail.

☞ 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.

SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 20.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. John Carruthers, wholesale merchant, yesterday presented to Capt. David Muir, of the barque Andrew Steven, an elegant silver hunting watch with a suitable inscription, as a mark of his appreciation of Capt. Muir's seamanship in bringing safely back to port his vessel, which encountered the violent hurricane of Sunday last. Mr. Carruthers at the same time presented to the crew of the barque, a sum of Twenty dollars.

Mr. Carruthers had chartered the Andrew Steven and freighted her with 1000 bbls of whitefish for Hamilton.

MASONIC.—The foundation Stone of the Town Hall now being in course of erection at Cobourg, will be laid with Masonic honors on the 30th December, by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Allan Napier McNab.

The officers and members of St. John's Lodge, Kingston, have received a special invitation to attend. The Brethren of Cobourg intend giving a Masonic Ball on the evening of the day of the celebration.

The Cobourg Sun learns that Mr Zimmerman has proposed to the directors of the Port Hope and Lindsay railroad to construct a branch line from Millbrook to Peterboro, and that his proposal has been accepted. The proposed railroad is to be completed within two years.

The American papers have made the astounding discovery, "that a movement is on foot in Canada to secure the passage of an act of Parliament, by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States." This announcement will be received with some surprise on this side of the borders.

MAN SHOT.—A melancholy occurrence, says the Stratford Examiner, took place near Oman's tavern, North Easthope, on Thursday last. Mr Waterbury of East Zorra, and his son, James with two strangers from the State of New York, agreed to hunt together. After they had been out some time they discovered fresh deer tracks: the father and son volunteered to go into the swamps and drive them out to the other two who were to remain on the watch at the edge of the swamp. One of these, named Spank, thinking he saw deer running, fired twice, when, horrible to relate, the last ball passed through the stock of James Waterbury's gun and lodged in the lower part of his abdomen. The young man exclaimed, 'I am shot,' fell back, was caught in his father's arms, and instantly expired. An investigation took place before Dr Hyde, Coroner. The jury exonerated Spank from any evil intention towards the deceased, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated. This is another sad warning to those who use guns, that they cannot be too careful of their own and other's lives.

The construction of the towers for the suspension bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati is progressing. The towers, of which both foundations are now laid, eighty-six by fifty-two feet at the base, will be two hundred and thirty feet high, and one thousand and six feet apart. The cables will be anchored three hundred feet back on each side of the river, pass over the tops of the towers, and thus be made to sustain the weight of the bridge. The entire span will therefore be sixteen hundred and six feet, a little short of one-third of a mile. The elevation of the floor at the middle, above low-water mark, will be one hundred and twenty-two feet. The great flood of 1832—the highest on record—rose sixty-two feet above low water; and making allowance even for this, there will remain sixty feet, which is considerably more than will be required for the highest steamboat pipes on the river.

Mr Angus B. Resch, whose literary abilities were favorably manifested in some striking novels, and in his charming work on the fine and olive countries of France, and who was also one of the readiest and most efficient of journalist critics, was released from sufferings of nearly two years' duration, on the 25th November. He was not quite 36 years of age. The paralytic affection which abruptly terminated his honorable career precluded him from every kind of exertion, but both the efforts of his friends, and royal bounty, contributed to surround him with every luxury, and he expired without a struggle.

The Charleston papers bring particulars of a fearful accident which occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Road on Monday afternoon, of last week, near the Pee Dee River, about ten miles from Marion Court House. The particular locality is known as the "Pee Dee Curve," and the accident was caused by the meeting of the up and down passenger trains. It seems that both trains were behind time, and were venturing on, each expecting to meet the other, when, in passing around this curve, which is the shortest on the road, and where the grade is also heavy, with hardly the warning of a moment the collision took place. The engine of the down train had just increased its steam for the ascent and descent of the grade, added to the momentum of the up train. There were three passenger cars attached to each train, and as they crashed together five were disabled, and one almost utterly broken to pieces. Both engines and baggage cars met the same fate. The most extraordinary part of the whole occurrence is, that beyond a few comparatively trifling cuts and bruises, no injury was done to any one. Not a person was killed, and no limbs were broken.

Mr. Maguire, proprietor of the Cork Examiner and a member of the British House of Commons thus writes from Rome concerning the personal habits of Pope Pius IX:

"He rises before 6 o'clock, and celebrates mass himself, every morning in the year. Not content with this act of daily devotion, he always hears another mass. He then gives audience to his Secretary of State, on matters of public importance, and next to his major domo, on the affairs of his household. He then receives all the letters addressed to him, which, as I shall have reason to show, are of the most varied character. These he carfully reads and places in the hands of his private Secretary, for further information or to be at once acted upon, as the case might be. At 10 o'clock his audiences, properly so called, commence, and generally last till 2, when he dines, his fare being of the simplest kind. At three o'clock, he frequently drives out, his excursion lasting generally till 5. At 5 o'clock the audiences are resumed and usually last till 9 or 10 at night. He then reads his office, just as any ordinary priest, and retires to a bed as simple and plain as belongs to the humblest student in Rome. Besides special audiences that may happen at any moment, each day is set apart for those of a particular kind, and the transaction of certain classes of business, connected either with the internal administration of the Papal States, or appertaining to those no less grave matters which demand the daily consideration of the Sovereign Pontiff."

ANOTHER INDICATION OF ROYAL LOYALTY.—Straws, says a maxim, show which way the wind blows; and we find a little straw just worth a passing notice, in the adoption by L'Avenir of the arms of the United States to grace the head of its leading columns. At least the "citizen" editor of that paper is not ashamed of the cause to which he is committed. He does not hang out or fight under false colors.

KANSAS.—The President of the United States yesterday sent a message to the House, covering dispatches from Gov. Geary relative to Kansas affairs. The Governor reports that he has kept an hourly record of his executive action since he entered upon his duties. Peace is permanently established in the territory. A band of robbers still remains in the South part of the territory, not exceeding seven, for whose arrest rewards are offered. The regular settlers have agreed to leave all contested questions to be determined at the ballot-box. He alludes to the collision between himself and Judge Lecompte, and expresses a desire that a Chief Justice may be appointed who is impartial, and not implicated in the late disturbances. He alludes to a speech he made at Leavenworth on the occasion of the land sales by invitation of the authorities. His remarks were well received. He thinks the sale of public lands to well-disposed settlers the surest method of maintaining the peace of the territory.

CHARLES MACDONALD.—We recorded yesterday morning the death of Mr Charles McDonald, an old and respected inhabitant of this city. His family connection with the early history of this province—dating from its conquest by the British arms—claim for him more than a usual newspaper obituary notice. Mr McDonald's father formed, we believe, one of that gallant band, who, in 1758, under the command of Generals Amherst and Wolfe, captured Louisburg, Cape Breton, and one also of the brave army, who, under Wolfe, defeated Montcalm's forces on the Plains of Abraham; a defeat which secured first the surrender of Quebec, and ultimately that of all Canada. Captain McDonald of the Grenadier Company of Fraser's Highlanders, his cousin, was the officer who landed first on the shore at Wolfe's Cove, and through whose knowledge of the French language the sentry on guard there was misled and that landing successfully accomplished. His father, afterwards attached to the 60th or Royal Americans, was also present at several of the leading engagements of the American Revolutionary War. On the morning of the attempted storming of Savannah by Generals Count d'Estaing and Lincoln, September 1st, 1779, he commanded the advance picket of the British army, and through his prompt communication of the unexpected advance of the enemy, he contributed much to the successful resistance of that attempt. His distinguished conduct both in the field and camp during *fifty years* of arduous service, more than once received the flattering commendation of his superiors. Both Mr McDonald's brothers entered the army and fought in several of the hard-gained victories in Upper Canada over the Americans during the late war. One of them was killed while commanding the gallant defence of the bridge over the Thames at Moravian-Town, during one of Gen. Proctor's expeditions. Although Mr McDonald never, like the rest of his family, entered the army, he yet, as Master of the Gun-carriage Department rendered no small aid in the defence of this country during the late American War. In the discharge of the duties of the office he then held, his mechanical skill was often and successfully tested. He contrived the first gun sleigh used in Canada; and those now employed by the artillery, on the "shifting double draft principle," are the unrequited invention of his experience during the retreat from Plattsburgh of the British Army under Sir George Prevost. Mr McDonald, through exposure to heavy night rains, contracted the disease which at length caused his death. That he was a faithful and attached subject of the British Crown, during his long life—the evidence of those acquainted with his history will fully attest. His moral character was unimpeachable. He was, with one exception, we believe, the oldest member of the Established Church of England in this city. From its erection up to the time of his late fatal illness he was a constant attendant at the Cathedral recently destroyed by fire. The best description of his life and death, is that gives of "the perfect man and the upright, whose end is peace."—*Mont. Gazette.*

SIR ALLAN MCNAB.—A portion of a speech delivered by Sir Allan MacNab at a dinner given by the Ontario Curling Club, at Norton's Hotel, Hamilton, on Friday last, is attracting some attention from the press, and, therefore, we copy the extract alluded to. In replying to the toast of his health, Sir Allan said:

"I think it is now some seven or eight and twenty years since I had the honor of representing the County and City of Hamilton in Parliament, since which time I think I may say I have continued, in a measure, to enjoy the good-will and the support of my constituents, both in the County and in the City. I owe a great deal to this support, for without it I should perhaps never have risen above the position I occupied when I came to this city—that of a village lawyer—nothing else. I am proud on all occasions to disclaim any credit as regards myself personally. I have endeavored to discharge my duty in the Parliament of this Province honestly, and perhaps the time is not far distant when I shall be again called upon to become the subject of public discussion from one end of the Province to the other. Gentlemen, I hope I shall then conduct myself in a manner not to disgrace your favor. I desire to say nothing more of a political character. There may be, and I dare say there are, gentlemen who disapprove of my political course; but I believe there is no gentleman who has the politeness that belongs to and makes the gentleman, who will not concede that I have the same right to enjoy my opinions, as I am willing to agree he should have to enjoy his own. I feel deeply grateful for the honor you have done me in drinking my health so heartily. I did not at all expect it, and on that account I thank you the more."—(Loud applause.)

THE SLAVE INSURRECTION.—The following despath, dated the 10th inst., has been received from Nashville, Tenn:

"The city council in this city have passed a law directing the employment of an additional police force, day and night; forbidding negro schools and negro preaching; forbidding all assemblages of negroes after sundown; authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of free resident negroes if found in suspicious circumstances. A great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country."

FOR THE DAILY NEWS.

"Do to others as you would wish they should do to you. Provoke not one another to wrath."

If christians were to act thus towards one another, we then might live in peace and quiet. I wonder who could be the first originator of such a cruel plan such as giving calls to Ministers who are settled; just as if there were not young men studying for the Ministry, and who would shortly be ready to enter into the Ministry. Why do they not wait for some of them? That would be doing right. It would not be taking a Minister from a congregation—one who is beloved by his people, and who feel as if it were tearing their very heart-strings asunder to part with him. Is this the way one sister Church should do to another? Is this doing as they would like to be done by? If they were to look into their own hearts, and examine their own feelings, it occurs to me that they would have acted differently to what they have done. Would any congregation, who had a Pastor for many years, and one whom they love with all their hearts, and under whose instructions they have derived so much benefit, if another Church would give him a call, what would they think? Would they say that they were doing as they would be done by? No! they would feel quite indignant about it. When they think of this, how can they be so hard-hearted as to continue such a practice? I do hope and pray that this practice will be done away with; and when they want a Minister, let them not break the hearts of a sister church, by giving a call to their beloved Pastor; but rather let them give encouragement to young Ministers who are not settled. By doing this we then would be doing as we would wish to be done by.

A KINGSTONIAN.

Disastrous Fire at Albany.

(From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 15.)

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the lamp-room in the "down" freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad. The watchman immediately sounded an alarm, but not being able to obtain a bucket or any vessel in which he could carry water, the fire spread rapidly, and in a few moments the building was wrapped in flames. The lookerout at the City Hall was wide awake, for the very moment the fire became visible, the alarm bell was rung. Fortunately they had steam on the ferry-boat, and our firemen promptly answered to the call and proceeded to the spot with all possible speed. By the time a sufficient force from our department reached the scene of destruction, the fire had attained such a wide spread headway that it was deemed impossible for them to save the passenger depot, which was then enveloped in flames, and the efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to saving the "up" freight house, lying immediately south, and within a short distance of the fire. They fought the fire with a determination to conquer, and finally succeeded in quenching the flames, after two hours hard work. Unfortunately for the Hudson River Railroad Company, the fire engine belonging to the depot was undergoing repairs, having been taken down a few days ago for the purpose of putting in a new pump.

The down freight depot, in which the fire originated, was a slender frame building, 350 feet long by 60 feet, and contained at the time seventy car loads of products, consisting of flour, butter, cheese, provisions, seed, hides, &c. Besides these there were three freight cars, laden on the track; three passenger, one of which was entirely consumed, and nothing was left of the other two but the running part. The passenger depot was also a frame building, two storeys in height, 350 feet long and 60 in width. It was built about three years ago, and was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. The entire loss in buildings and property is variously estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. But this is all conjecture; and it may take some time to ascertain the actual loss sustained. It may not exceed the smallest sum, and it may exceed the largest.

After the fire had been checked, some persons knocked in the head of a cask of gin and one of high wines, of which they drank freely, and several became beastly intoxicated. Two were carried home in a condition so utterly helpless that up to a late hour last night their lives were despaired of, and one was reported dead. About 9 o'clock, two young men, Henry Brown and Edward Gallagher, both employed in the Railroad Machine-shops, got into a fight, when Gallagher struck Brown and knocked him down, and he fell with his neck across the iron rail of the track and was killed almost instantly. We did not learn that Gallagher was arrested yesterday.

As there was no "cotton waste" in the lamp room, the fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It is said that the Company had five private watchmen on duty about the premises throughout the night. If such be the fact, there is negligence to be attributed in some quarter.

Latest account from Paris state that the monetary crisis seems really passed, and the Bourse once more wears an air of activity and cheerfulness. The funds had gone up slightly and steadily for ten days, and the general confidence in stocks was better sustained.

A BAD SELL.—The Chicago *Journal* says, that Mr. A. of Chicago, bought 20 barrels of extra beef, and advanced $150 on account thereof. He shipped the beef east, via Michigan Southern Railroad. On the arrival of the train, one of the barrels was found to be leaking. To stop the leak it was necessary to cooper up the barrel. The head was taken out and the barrel found to be filled with water! The remainder of the lot were found to hold the same commodity. Mr. A. paid the freight rather grumblingly. A similar affair, on a smaller scale, happened in this city a week or two since. Mr. Blank bought a nice keg of oysters on Saturday evening, intending to have an oyster pie for his Sunday's dinner. Stopping in at a restaurant, where practical jokes sometimes happen, he "took a nip," and then another. During his stay the keg of bivalves was quietly opened, emptied, and then filled with Niagara water. The unsuspecting victim carried home his gallon of water, and did not discover the sell until the next morning. First he was mad, then he laughed feebly, and finally, a bright idea striking him, he corked up the keg again, and despatched it by a servant to his mother, with his filial compliments. Imagine the maternal gratitude!

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—A young woman named Mrs Susan Howes of Montreal, committed suicide by taking laudanum on Wednesday night, at the boardinghouse of Mr Lyman, No, 43, North Dearborn street. Coroner Hansen yesterday morning summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body. It appears that the young woman was a native of Montreal, where her parents, against her remonstrances, compelled her to marry a man whom she did not love. After living a short time with him, she left him, and attached herself to a former lover and her own choice, but was compelled to come out West in order to get a divorce from her husband, to enable her to consummate her wishes toward her lover. She came on here only to meet with disappointment and the fate of a suicide. Her faithless lover, whom she had "loved not wisely, but too well," never came on to fulfill his engagement with the devoted woman, who risked all reputation, independence, and even life for him; and this so weighed upon her spirits, that she took to the use of ardent spirits, and finally opium. She was about 33 years of age. The verdict of the Jury was, that she came to her death by taking laudanum.—[Chicago Dem. Dec. 5.

ARREST OF AN ABOLITIONIST.—Louisville, December 15.—The Courier says that on Saturday morning the Rev. Wm. Anderson, a preacher of the Methodist Church of the North, and chief of the Abolitionists of Madison, Indiana, was captured while on board the steamer Telegraph, and his carpet bag taken from him, which was found to be fitted with incendiary documents, proving that he had been engaged in running off slaves from the neighborhood of Carrolton.

The papers found in his possession also implicate many distinguished Northerners. He was taken yesterday by the steamer Superior to Carrolton, where $600 had been offered for his capture and arrest.

Commercial Review.

(From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 16.)

Fires we see are of frequent recurrence in Western Canada, and as this is the most dangerous season of the year for them it would be well for merchants and traders to look at once into the state of their insurances with a view specially to ascertain the following points:

1st. Is the amount insured sufficient?

2nd. Are the officers safe and the agents honorable?

3rd. Are the descriptions and specifications in the policies correctly drawn, and are any insurances at other offices correctly endorsed?

4th. Has any change of the risk taken place by reason of alterations or new buildings in the vicinity, and if so, are the particulars endorsed?

5th. Is special care taken not to vitiate the insurance by using camphene, storing gunpowder, or introducing carpenters without notification and paying the extra premium?

6th. If any of the foregoing points demand attention the matter should obviously be seen to without a moment's delay; and finally, even though fully and safely insured, every reasonable precaution should be constantly used against fire.

The quantity of produce arriving at the Grand Trunk Terminus, Point St. Charles, is much greater than the sheds will accommodate, and carters have brisk times bringing it into town. When the ice takes, large quantities of produce will doubtless have to be sleighed from Point St. Charles to St. Lambert and Longueuil, but at present there is no outlet for what arrives, and business is very dull. The Bridge when completed will do away with this difficulty. About six inches of snow fell on Sunday, and the winter roads are now pretty good. The weather is cold and the river is "taking" rapidly.

Dressed hogs are coming in more freely by Railroad, though the supplies from farmers are still very limited. The rates on the market are 7½ to 9½c, according to weight and quality; the lowest price being for small hogs, and the highest for the choice picked carcasses, and only in retail lots. There is an impression among buyers that large supplies are on the way, which induces them to hold off. There is no demand for barrel pork, and consequently no demand for hogs to pack. The price which can be obtained for pork in barrels is absolutely lower than for same weight in carcass. Lower Canada pork, in consequence of being fed on peas, has a decided preference over Western pork, which is fed on corn. While, however, pork is falling here, we see it has risen to $6,50 in Detroit, at which rate it would cost, all charges included, about $8,25 laid down here. A sale of hogs averaging 350 lbs., was made yesterday at $8,50, and a small parcel weighing over 300 lbs., of rather soft quality, at $8,62½ per 100 lbs.

The latest accounts from Cincinnati mention that hogs are coming in plentifully, and $6,25 is the outside price for best lots. The total receipts in that city to December 11, this season, were 184,000 hogs, against 202,000 to the corresponding period of last year. The market was drooping. In Chicago a temporary decline was recovered, and the price was $6,25.

Letters by the *Africa*, dated 28th November, quote Canada White Wheat 9s 3d to 10s per 70 lbs, and No. 1 Flour 31s to 32s 6d, with a downward tendency, especially inferior parcels. The quality of most of the English Wheat brought to market continues bad, which has an injurious effect on prices. White Pine has been sold in Liverpool at 21d 22½d, the latter price for a cargo of the unusually large average of 120 feet from Quebec. Ashes continue at 51s for Pots, and 50s for Pearls.

The Montreal Grain market is inactive. Flour is 30s to 30s 3d for Super. No, 1, but there are scarcely any wholesale transactions.

Butter continues depressed in Montreal, but enquiries are coming from various parts of Western Canada respecting price and rate of freight, from which we infer that our market will soon be equalized with those of the interior, where butter has been at 1s to 1s 3d for some time. There are also similar enquiries as to the price and rate of freight for oats, which are very much higher in Canada West than here.

The coming Sugar crop of Louisiana is estimated at 20,000 hhds. The crop of 1854 was 340,000, and the largest crop, that of 1852, was 469,000 ☞ This great deficiency makes sugar high in the States, and consequently in all parts of the world. The consumption of sugar is also, but for the present scarcity, greatly on the increase. The price is firm, and the demand, especially for refined sugars, is good in Montreal. There is, however, very little doing in Groceries generally.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant.

Special Notices.

Read the Letter of Mr Sanford respecting the "Persian Balm" for burns. Such facts as these—and its beautiful effects as a toilette article—are rapidly winning for it a great popularity. We wish it success.

READ THIS! READ THIS!

Brockville, C. W

DR BLODGETT—Sir—I deem it but justice to you to state the effect of your "Persian Balm" in a case of severe burn.

I had the misfortune to have the skin all burned off my face by an explosion of alcoholic gas. Having a bottle of the Balm on hand, I applied it with every physician's approval. Its effects were truly magical. The pain ceased in less than one half hour, and although the surface burned was very large, I have the happiness to state that it leaves me without a scar. My physician assures me he has used it in several cases since, and all times it has proved itself to be a wonderful destroyer of pain.

Yours, &c, S. SANFORD.

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.*

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.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We cannot too earnestly commend to the attention of our aged friends, or others who have been so unfortunate as to lose their hair, the restoring properties of Prof. Wood's wonderful discovery. Certificates of its wonderful efficacy are constantly coming in, and a village can hardly be found in the West, where living witnesses cannot be found to testify from experience, that it will not only restore gray hair to its original color, but will restore to the bald-head the locks of youth and beauty, thus furnishing an effectual antidote for the ravages of time and disease. Among those who certify positively to its efficacy in accomplishing its work, is Judge Breese of this Circuit, together with other responsible witnesses. Gray-headed bachelors and widowers, who desire to make their market, and all others afflicted, as above described, deserve to bear their misfortunes without sympathy, if they will not avail themselves of the offered remedy.—[Alton Courier.

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.*

E. W. Palmer, Kingston, general agent; also sold by E. H. Parker, do; Lyman, Savage & Co, Montreal; Bickle & Son, Hamilton.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The British Commercial Life Insurance Company of London, established in 1820, capital and assets over one million sterling, affords the highest security to persons desirous of insuring their lives. Bankers, Glyn Halifax, Mills & Co. Proposals for Assurance in the above-named Company received and all information given by S. Rowlands, No. 4 Wison's Buildings.

BIRTH.

At Point Frederick, on the 18th instant, the wife of Glen Dupuy, Esq, War Department, of a Son.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

THE St. Andrew's Church Missionary Association will hold their monthly Sale on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, in the store on King Street, between Messrs. J. D. Bryce & Co. & Mr. Duff's.

The proceeds to be devoted to the Wolfe Island Mission.

Sale open from eleven till four.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION will be held at each of the CITY SCHOOLS on Tuesday, the 23rd inst, commencing at 9½ A. M., continuing till noon, recommencing at 1 and closing at 4 P. M.

School visitors and payers of School rates are requested to attend.

The Christmas Vacation will commence on Christmas day, and continue till the 2nd day of January next.

C. W. COOPER,
Local Superintendent of Schools.

Dec. 19th, 1856.

CITY COUNCIL.

ATTENDANCE of the Members of the Common Council at FIFTY-ONE Regular, Special and Adjourned Meetings, from the 21st day of January to the 15th day of December, 1856, both days inclusive.

Published by order of the Common Council.

Alderman	Allen	4
"	Baker	8
"	Breden	18
"	Brownley	50
"	Davidson	41
"	Dickson	34
"	Flanigan	33
"	*Gildersleeve (Mayor)	36
"	Harty	34
"	Linton	47
"	Macgregan	34
"	Macdonell	18
"	Rudston	40
"	Yates	37
Councillor	Alexander	39
"	Brown	41
"	Campbell	42
"	Carter	37
"	Chown	41
"	Cooper	42
"	Del'Armidage	39
"	Dunn	40
"	Loan	43
"	Macdonald } Elected in June	6
"	Elliott } Elected in June	4
"	Overend	14
"	Pidgeon	43
"	Robbs }	3
"	Draper } Elected in March	39
"	Wilmot	34

*Was absent several meetings on City business.

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall,
Kingston, Dec. 17, 1856.