Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

In all diseases inflammation strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,

and nothing else, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases: burns, scalds, cuts, chafes, sore nipples, corns, bunions, bruises, strains, bites, poison, chilblains, boiles, scrofula, ulcers, fever sores, felons, ear-ache, piles, sore eyes, gout, swellings, rheumatism, scald head, salt rheum, baldness, erysipelas, ringworm, barber's itch, small pox, measles, rash, &c., &c.

To some it may appear incredible that so many diseases should be reached by one article: such an idea will vanish when reflection of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In its effects is magical, because the time is so short between diseases and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, workshop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Principal Depot,
165, Chambers' St., New York.
C. F. CHAGE.

For sale in Kingston by E. H. PARKER.
LYMAN, Bros. & Co., Toronto. ly-dw-102

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1858.

The Present Prosperity of Ireland.

The London Morning Herald thus pictures the present condition of the 'green isle,' which all will admit affords proof of the fact that with the cessation of demagoguism began the reign of Ireland's prosperity:

The growing prosperity of Ireland is one of the most gratifying signs of the times. No modern statesman now repeats the mournful exclamation of Sir Robert Peel—'My greatest difficulty is Ireland.' This change—we might almost say this social revolution—may be referred to many concurring causes, but without doubt the most important is the cessation of political agitation. The maintenance of peace and order is essential to the successful prosecution of industrial enterprise; indeed, it is never commenced when the institutions of a country are menaced by demagogues and levellers. While frantic outcries were raised for a repeal of the Union and a domestic Parliament, and the Saxon was denounced as an oppressor and a public enemy, capital shunned a land in which there was no safety for property or person. The soil was neglected or badly tilled, the laborer was without employment or wages, and emigration was almost the only resource from death by famine. In other countries, especially in the United States, the willing hand of the Irishman created wealth which he was not allowed to raise at home. Now hopefulness has succeeded to despair, and comparatively few expatriate themselves from the fatherland, and of these the majority merely join relatives established abroad.—It appears from the last returns of the number of male and female emigrants who left the different ports of Ireland during the first eight months of the year 1857, that the aggregate only amounted to 72,186, and there is every reason to believe that the number was much less in the corresponding period of the present year.

When agitation subsided, and the Legislature directed its attention to practical measures of amelioration, the Encumbered Estates Act was passed, and though it pressed severely on some families, it was, in spite of certain defects, a great national blessing, as it emancipated the land from impoverished ownership, and cured the defects of doubtful tenure by a parliamentary title of proprietorship. How extensively this measure operated is proved by the ninth and concluding annual report, which contains a summary of proceedings, from the filing of the first petition on the 25th of October, 1839, to the 31st of August, 1858. During that period the total amount of purchase figures for the large sum of £23,161,093 6s 7d. This is incontrovertible evidence of the remarkable indebtedness of the old proprietary, holding lands which they had not the means of properly cultivating, and their poverty was the ruin of agriculture. The estates sold were in the main purchased by Irishmen, proving the real wealth of the country amid the destitution of many of the ancient families. The fact should teach the modern generation that the sufferings of their predecessors were not caused by the Saxon oppressor, but by the improvidence of the native landowners.

The actual state of Irish agriculture is now revealed by the statistics of 1857, collected in each province and county, showing the extent of land under various crops, and the number and description of live stock. These abstracts have been carefully prepared by nearly 4000 enumerators, selected from the constabulary and metropolitan police. We extract the account of the acreage under crops:—'According to the abstracts it would appear that in 1857 there were in Ireland 5,863,089 statute acres under tillage, being an increase of 106,512 acres over the quantity in 1856. This addition to the extent of land under crops is composed of an increase in cereal crops of 2508 acres; in green crops of 45,637; and of the land under meadow and clover, of 66,634 acres, making in all 114,779 acres, from which a decrease in flax of 237 acres is to be taken. In the cereal crops, wheat shows an increase of 33,531 acres in 1857, compared with the previous year; and barley, bere, rye, beans, and peas, of 27,536 acres; but oats show a decrease equal to 58,539 acres. In green crops, potatoes continue to be more extensively cultivated, 32,216 acres having been planted in 1857 above the number returned for 1856. Turnips, on the contrary, have diminished, 4487 acres less having been sown in 1857 than in 1856, in which year there were more than 12,000 acres under the quantity returned for 1856.' Agriculture, therefore, is improving, as shown by the increase of land under tillage. The value of live stock comparing the year 1856 with the year 1857, has also augmented. The increase in horses has been £218,280; in cattle, £199,549; in pigs, 417,034; but there has been a decrease in sheep of £270,180, attributed to increased exportation, now greatly facilitated by railway.

Ireland is also making a noble effort to take a foremost rank in ocean navigation, and it is certain that such a vigorous essay as that which we are now witnessing would never have been commenced had the voice of the demagogues not been silenced. The advantages of the route from Galway to America have long been known and appreciated. Capitalists were often tempted to start a line of steamers, but every scheme was abandoned when political agitation, agrarian outrage, and religious fanaticism convulsed the country. There was then a feeling, however erroneous, that it was not safe for the Saxon to be recognized in the Emerald Isle, and, indeed, some Scotch managers of commercial establishments were warned to quit the soil, and a few were even assassinated. Happily, those times are past, and earnestly is it to be hoped that they may never return. If we incidentally allude to so melancholy a subject it is not in a reproachful spirit, but merely with a warning voice borrowing its utterance from experience. No people can flourish where peace and order are not observed. Ireland is now commencing a career of industry which nothing can interrupt but internal discord. In all that relates to the prosperity of the country Lord Eglinton has displayed the warmest sympathy. At public meetings he has been greeted with enthusiastic welcome, and the impartiality of his rule has won for him golden opinions from all classes. It is the existence of this friendly feeling between the governor and the governed which inspires mercantile confidence in a nation. It has only to be perpetuated to raise Ireland to its true position by the development of its rich resources, too long dormant. We are one people, having one interest, and whoever again attempts to sow the seeds of disunion should be treated as a common enemy.

Letter From the Right Hon. E. Ellice.

(*From the Coventry Observer.*)

We are enabled by the kindness of our worthy Mayor to lay before our readers the following letter from the Right Hon. E. Ellice to which we refer last week.

Beauharnois, August 30, 1858.

My Dear Mr. Dresser,—I wrote to Troughton of my safe arrival in the New World, and I think it is again time to report to you my progress in it. Nothing so far, can have answered better than my expedition, although I must not boast till I am out of the wood. Thank God, I have had neither ache nor ailment, symptoms or reminiscences of gout. I am perfectly persuaded that a voyage across the Atlantic, the change of air and scene, and the constant interest in which one is kept by old associations, and the new ones arising from the marvellous march which everything has made and is making in this country—is a much better specific for the recruitment of health and strength than the doctors' constant recommendation of the waters of Germany, and the voyage is not accompanied with more difficulty or trouble.

I spent my first fortnight here, in a pretty house occupied by the agent, over-looking a prosperous village, on a large lake formed by the St. Lawrence, after tumbling over the rapids above—another Glenquoich, without the high mountains certainly, but to make amends for their absence, without the same abundance of rain; and then, you know, I am a mighty Seignior, in these parts, and my arrival among the people has been celebrated by Te Deums in the Catholic Churches, and welcomed by deputations from all the English and Scotch settlers, with their Clergymen heading them; and it is a consolatory reflection, to an old man about to take his leave of the scene, that I inherited this place with about some 100 to 150 French families on it, and see it now—peopled with 28,000 settlers, of all races and creeds, and admitted to be the finest agricultural district in Canada and equal to any in the adjoining States. A Member of the American Congress travelled 81 miles with me, in two days, through these settlements, and acknowledged that he had seen nowhere better agriculture, finer crops, or greater abundance of stock, cattle, sheep, and trailing horses, brick and stone houses, and large frame-buildings, superseding everywhere the log-huts I recollect 22 years ago, when these had been established in the forest, which I recollected, unbroken and untouched, 20 years before that. It is true I have little comparative pecuniary interest in all this property; the people only pay me wretched dues, which are half absorbed in expenses of collection, management, and subscription; but it has all been done through my encouragement and assistance. I still receive trifling dues from nearly 6,000 people.

After my first visit, I went to Boston.—The journey gave me the opportunity of seeing New England,—with which I was more than gratified, in every sense. The prosperity of the towns, the general appearance of ease and wealth, the magnificence of the houses, a general appearance of aristocracy—in whatever sense one interprets that word—the absence of poor and poverty. I should say it was the most perfect state of society for the whole community. The prevailing moral and religious feeling and influence banishes their bad subjects to the West, and prevents their infliction by the same worthies vomited by the emigration of the old world. This is only a picture of New England, not of America, for you have only to go to New York to see the contrast. Thier sea places, and the bays of Boston, are beautiful. I went on to Newport in Rhode Island—the great resort of all the wealth throughout the Union in search of sea air and bathing, thence to Saratoga—the Rine, the Spa, and Carlsbad for those in search of mineral waters. The congregation of what I think good society at these places was enormous, one hotel at Saratoga containing 1,100 guests—all provided for, as I can personally witness from having been one of them, with abundance, order, and cleanliness. I found many old friends—made some new ones; but, of course, had not much time to spend at any of these Babylons of American society. Of course, if one was so disposed, one could find subjects for sarcasm and criticism in all one saw; but where can one not do this? But on the whole I never saw—certainly not at home so many people enjoying what I should call the social advantages, as well as everywhere displaying the good manners and habits of civilized society.

I returned here in the beginning of this week, and I set off for the far West on the 3rd of next month. I intend to go to the uttermost end of American settlement, to Chicago, St. Paul's, &c., that can be reached by rail or steam; to return by Cincinatti and Pittsburgh, across the Alleghanies to Philadelphia, Washington and New York, on my way back to Canada, from whence I purpose to re-embark about the end of October,—'L'homme propose, Dieu dispose.' I know you will all take an interest in my wanderings.

Ever and always your's,
EDWARD ELLICE.

The British Whig endorses every word that Old Granny says:—

The new election law for Municipalities excludes tavern keepers, saloon keepers, and grocery keepers who dispense ardent spirits by the glass, from eligibility as Councillors. The old law, which regarded all persons holding licenses from the corporation as contractors, thereby disqualifying them for members of the Council, was evaded by several tavern keepers by having their licenses taken out in the name of different persons, although at the same time the said tavern keepers' names were displayed on signs over their doors, and during their tenure of office, they openly conduct the business of their respective 'houses of public entertainment.' Attempts will doubtless be made by persons of the same class to creep into the Council by the same surreptitious practice; but it is to be hoped the provisions of the new law will prevent such an utter subversion of its intent and meaning. In the mean time it behoves the voters to see to it that no disqualified person becomes the recipient of their votes.—When the proper time arrives, the provisions of the electoral law bearing upon the qualification of candidates for members of Council, will be laid before the public, that all may be timely apprized of their duties and obligations both as candidates and voters.—[News.

The Six-Oared Boat-Race—The 'Champion Crew' Beaten.

The six-oared boat race between the 'Champion crew of the Lakes,' belonging the Shakespeare Club, and a crew picked from the Hibernian Club, both of Toronto, took place yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the 'champion crew' being beaten. About two o'clock, St. Lawrence and the adjoining Wharfs were crowded with persons anxious to witness the struggle, and it was quite apparent that the 'champion crew' were the favourites, although the others, known as the 'coopers,' did not appear to want friends or backers. The race was from the St Lawrence Wharf, in rear of the City Hall round a buoy moored near the Island and back. The prize $100 in cash. Shortly after two o'clock, both boats with their crews on board, arrived at the starting place, and were heartily cheered by their several friends. The Shakespeare Club boat won the out position, and the Hibernian boat the inner. Before the start it was observed that the latter was about half-a boat length ahead of the other. Everything being in readiness, the signal for starting was given by the firing of a gun, and the 'champion crew,' with three energetic and powerful strokes placed their boat about thirty feet ahead of that of their opponents. The race at this time became very exciting, as both crews showed great skill in handling their oars, and the boats kept well together, the champion boat being only a short distance ahead, and both crews pulling a long, determined and steady stroke. In rounding the buoy, the champion boat took the lead, being nearly twenty yards ahead of the other, and there was every probability that they would gain the race. An untoward accident, however occured to them at this juncture, by the stroke oar (Mackay's) breaking, and the temporary excitement occasioned by this mishap, combined with the loss of a sixth in their propelling force, enabled the 'Hibernians' to come up. The 'Champions' gallantly continued the struggle notwithstanding the accident which had occurred, but their opponents steadily gained upon them and passed them half-way home. The crowds on the wharves, who were not aware of what had taken place, cheered lustily as the boats approached the shore and the excitement was very great when the 'Hibernians' passed the winning post about twenty yards ahead of their opponents. The victors were warmly congratulated by the crowd upon their victory when they landed. From the large number of persons present, the race appears to have excited the greatest interest among those who love aquatic sports. The 'Shakespeare' crew was composed of the following:—John Tinning, T. Tinning, M. Teedy, W. Dillon, James Mackay, Joseph Gifford; coxwain, R. Tinning, junior. The 'Hibernian' crew were, D. O'Halloran, J. Law, John Murphy, M. Murphy, M. Murphy, P. Gleason, and W. Ward, coxwain. The boat belonging to the 'Champion' crew, was built by Mr. Mackay of this city, it is beautifully constructed, and appears to be a very fast sailer. The other boat is the work of Mr. Kenardson, and also reflects the utmost credit on him as a builder, although it has not the graceful appearance or fine model of the other. In the event of another race taking place between the above parties, we would suggest the advantage of having the course, from east to west instead of crossing the bay, as on this occasion, so as to give the public a better opportunity of seeing the race throughout, as it was almost impossible, from the boats being stem on, for the spectators to be able to say which of the boats had the lead at any time during the contest. The 'Champion' crew have challenged the 'Hibernians' to pull another race any day this week for any sum from $100 to $500.—[Globe.

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT MILAN.—A letter from Milan of the 9th ultimo, relates the following occurrence:—Two years ago, a young and rich Sicilian fell in love with one of the sisters Ferni, the well known violinists, and one day asked their father whether he would give his daughter to a young man possessing an income of 20,000 francs a year. Ferni replied he would do so with pleasure, provided the suitor obtained her consent. The young man went away without saying anything further; but a short time ago Ferni received a letter from him, asking him whether he was still of the same mind. This letter remained unanswered; Ferni repaired to Milan with his two daughters to give concerts at La Scala, but they had not been long there when the Sicilian called upon them at the Hotel della Bella Venesia and repeated his suit. Mdlle. Virginia, who was the object of his passion, told him frankly that she was resolved not to marry. 'Is that your fixed resolution?' asked the Sicilian. 'It is,' replied the young lady, on which the Sicilian rose, cast three letters into Virginia's lap, and then stabbed himself with a poinard. The consternation of the Ferni family may be imagined; surgical aid was instantly procured, but there are no hopes of saving the young man's life. One of the letters above mentioned was addressed to the police of Milan, informing it of his intention to commit suicide, in order to prevent suspicion of murder; the second contained his will, leaving half his fortune to Virginia, and the other half to one of the institutions of Naples; the third letter was addressed to his mother, announcing he could no longer live without her he loved. This sad event has created a great sensation at Milan.

A SHREWD WOMAN.—Friday evening, so says the Evening Post, an elegantly dressed woman entered Stewart's, and asked to see some shawls. After assorting and comparing, she at length made a selection, the price being five hundred dollars. Gracefully producing her porte-monnaie, she tendered the clerk a two thousand dollar bill in payment. He took it immediately to the cashier, who examined it carefully, and then, to make himself perfectly sure, sent a clerk out with it to see an expert and obtain his opinion. Meanwhile the lady became very indignant, and resented the affront which she said had been put upon her. She was not a character to receive or pass off bad currency, and would never come again to Stewart's to do any shopping. Presently the messenger returned with the intelligence that the bill was good. She caught it from him, declaring that she would not take the shawl. After a little, however, she seemed to relent, and saying that she had been to a large number of establishments, and that the shawl was the only one that had suited her, she remarked she would take it, adding her determination not to expose herself again to a similar affront. The clerk was profuse in apologies as he did up the article, and the two thousand dollar bill was taken by the cashier, and fifteen hundred dollars promptly paid back to her, when, without bidding good night, she took her leave. The bill this time proved to be a counterfeit. She had paid the clerk a different one from the one first exhibited.

MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following statistics are derived from the latest information contained in the proceedings of the various Masonic Grand Lodges of the United States:—

	Lodges.	Members.
Alabama	217	7,223
Arkansas	103	1,929
California	118	4,474
North Carolina	107	5,010
South Carolina	66	*3,100
District of Columbia	11	*630
Connecticut	55	4,784
Delaware	10	452
Florida	38	1,234
Georgia	221	12,027
Illinois	243	8,526
Indiana	240	8,594
Iowa	108	3,173
Kansas	6	170
Kentucky	230	9,979
Louisiana	103	3,979
Maine	83	3,391
Massachussets	96	*3,800
Maryland	33	1,656
Michigan	103	*5,030
Minnesota	24	805
Mississippi	203	7,310
Missouri	126	4,903
Nebraska	3	*100
New Hampshire	37	1,751
New Jersey	49	2,254
New York	409	30,000
Ohio	353	10,913
Oregon	15	490
Pennsylvania	156	11,424
Rhode Island	16	1,018
Tennessee	174	7,750
Texas	212	6,451
Vermont	44	2,064
Virginia	126	4,614
Wisconsin	100	2,936
Total	4,202	133,823

*Estimated.

The number of Free Masons in the United States is probably much greater than this table shows, as there are many to be found everywhere who are not affiliated with any lodge. The law of the fraternity is said to be 'once a Mason always a Mason.'

DOMESTIC.

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—St. John's N. F. Nov. 5.—The government of this province has agreed to pay to the New York and Galway Steamship Company $42,500 in addition to the grant of $23,000 by the Imperial government in consideration of the Company's making this port a port of call for their steamers, semi-monthly, to and from New York and Galway. The Company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. John's within seven days. With a view to afford the public every accommodation in their power, the Steamship Company will receive here telegraphic despatches to the latest moment, and forward the same to Galway, where they will be delivered as they may be directed, as soon as the steamers arrive at that port. The telegraph companies associated with the American Company, 31 State Street, Boston; and 21 Wall street, New York, have also agreed to receive despatches which may be offered, and transmit the same through this place to intercept the steamers, or, failing to do so, no charge will be made for tolls. Thus the public of the United States will be placed within seven days of Galway and London, and vice versa. The next steamer from this port for Galway will leave on or about the 12th instant.

A NUT FOR THE BROWN-DORIONS.—A correspondent of the Montreal True Witness speaks out boldly after the following fashion:—

All that the Catholics of Canada ever received from George Brown, were insult, and falsehood, and wrong, both in and out of Parliament: they are therefore under no obligation to him for the past; and they should know clearly upon what grounds they are expected to coalesce with him for the purpose of united political action for the future. Since the fall of his administration, he has publicly declared that he did not yield any thing in principle to the Lower Canada section of his administration; and he pronounced himself still in favor of a National System of Education. The Catholic members of the Brown-Dorion administration had no right to sacrifice our rights to George Brown, on their part; and if he did not do so, was it arranged between them to give the School Question the 'go by,' and so slip into office without explanation, promises, or pledges? holding the Catholics under the delusion that the matter would be dealt with justly; and then, being once in power, to neglect our interests, because they had not explicitly bound themselves to pay them any attention. Let not George Brown think that he will be permitted to play such a game as this before our faces, with our eyes open, in the fulness of day; for we will allow no man so to act in our regard. The Catholics of this country are no fools; they intend intend therefore to come boldly up to any aspirant after their support, and ask him what he means to do? What we do ask of George Brown is this: 'Do you know what the Catholics of Upper Canada require of you? Are you willing and able to legislate for them according to their just demands? If you are not, say so, that we may understand you; but if you are willing and able, tell us the manner in which that legislation is to be effected. If, however, George Brown be now so enfeebled, through his former political misconduct, as to be unwilling or unable to act efficiently in the matter of Free Education, let him withdraw; for he is not one with whom an alliance can be formed, whilst he is in such a state.—The Catholics of Canada can afford to be honest; they are willing to prolong the contest, rather than make the slightest compromise; and they have too high a sense of their own dignity to submit to the degradation of becoming the tools of any political adventurer, or office seeker. They do not believe that the surest way of obtaining justice is to resign their freedom of speech, by seeming to be afraid to say openly what they think. They mean to assert the principle of Freedom of Education boldly, and to stand by it; and as they recognise the amplest right to freedom in the Protestant people of this land, so they will maintain that freedom for themselves, and impose that duty upon all their representatives.'

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Sir Casack Rooney, in transmitting a full account of the capital and revenue of this Company to the Shareholders, observes officially that the Directors 'Take this opportunity of announcing the complete success of the plan specified in the circular of the 18th of August last, for the conversion of £500,000 of the consolidated stock of the Company into 7 per cent. debentures upon a subscription for a like amount of this capital. All these debentures have now been appropriated.'

UNION OF THE COLONIES.—It has already been announced that Lord Bury was a passenger in the Galway steamer Pacific, which touched at St. John's, Newfoundland, last week, and proceeded from thence directly to New York. A statement has been going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Lord Bury visits British North America upon business connected with the proposed union of these Provinces. We have good authority for stating this is an entire mistake. His Lordship visits America solely on the business of the Great Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, of which he has been, from the outset, one of the most zealous promoters. He has no mission from H. M. Government, and represents only the Directors and promoters of the railway, whose preliminary business in these Colonies, his Lordship has kindly consented to manage.

In order to arrange matters properly, Lord Bury will probably visit Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, before his return to England: and we trust that no local or party feelings will be allowed to mar his reception in this Province.

Lady Bury (who it will be remembered is a daughter of the distinguished colonist Sir Allan MacNab) accompanies Lord Bury on his present visit to America.—New Brunswick.

THE OTTAWA MEMBERS.—The proposa to entertain at a public dinner those who are called 'the Ottawa members,' would be offensive were it not supremely ridiculous. Fancy the spectacle presented at the table of honor on such an occasion. The chairman would be supported on his right by Mr. Fellowes and the two or three worthies who helped him so effectually in Russell; on the left by Mr. Richard Scott, Mr. W. F. Powell, with their congenial friends and sympathizers. The toasts, too, would necessarily be comical. Early in the list would be, 'Mr. Fellowes, the hero of Russell,' whereupon the whole company would be expected to rise and cheer lustily. Of course, in proposing such a toast, the most stupid chairman would grow eloquent. He would expatiate with pathos and eloquence upon the virtues of Mr. Fellowes, his extraordinary hold upon the affections of the people of Russet, his zeal in behalf of purity at the polls, his moral influence in the community, and the power of conscience which enabled him to subject even Ministers to do his will in Parliament. Of course, Mr. Fellowes would reply with great feeling. The tears would trickle down his cheeks as with quivering lip and faltering voice he pronounced a panegyric upon his own innocence. Then for Mr. Scott there would be 'the member who sits by virtue of bad votes and sectarian Election Committee.' In connection with this toast, Mr. Scott would no doubt expound the relations which ought to subsist between a member of his order and the Ministry of the day; proving that he was bound not less by gratitude than choice to give an unwavering support to the Ministers by whose help he is enabled for a term to disfranchise Ottawa. Mr. Powell's turn would come next. The mention of his name from the chair would suffuse his cheeks with blushes, and the hon. gentleman would faint ecstatically when the vast assemblage bore testimony to his manifold excellencies, by pledging 'the Member for Carleton, the ever-ready instrument of a corrupt and tottering Government.'—With stentorian voice, Mr. Powell would descant upon his varied and distinguished services during the late session. The steadiness with which he fought to retain Fellowes in his seat would precipitate him into a torrent of eloquence strong enough to carry all before it. Nor would he forget to dwell upon the savagery of the personal attacks which he made again and again at the bidding of Mr. John A. Macdonald. Mr. Heath would afterwards receive a modicum of compliment; but he would content himself with disclaiming oratorical talent. He always voted with the Ministry, and that—he would say—was all that such a company had a right to expect from him.

The theme is suggestive, but we will not at present pursue it further. All we will now add is, that if, after all, the proposed dinner should come off, we trust that arrangements would be made for a special report in the Grumbler.—[Citizen.

Court of Queen's Bench.

Before the Honorable Judge McLean.

Kingston, Nov. 10.

The Queen v. Carman.—This was an indictment against the defendant, a newspaper editor in Belleville, for the publication of a very grass libel upon Mr. Sheriff Corbett. The defendant being arraigned, pleaded guilty.

The learned Judge stated that some allusion had been made to him in the libel; that it appeared to have been with a very bad motive:—that seeing Sheriff Corbett in the Court at Belleville, he had thought it advisable to confer with him as to the state of the Calendar at Kingston, and for that purpose had asked the Sheriff to take a seat beside him on the Bench; that he was extremely surprised and offended to see the account given of the transaction by the article in question, which was wholly untrue. The defendant had expressed great regret at the publication, and had disclosed the name of the writer, and had made a most ample apology.—It would not, therefore be the duty of the Court to visit him with a heavy punishment, but it should be a warning to the defendant and all persons connected with the publication of newspapers, how necessary it was to use great caution in the admission of anonymous articles reflecting on private character. In the present case a very gross and unjustifiable attack had been made on Mr. Corbett, which had been copied into other newspapers, and thereby the injury originally inflicted had been much aggravated; but as the defendant had done everthing that could be done to atone for his fault, the sentence would be merely nominal. The learned judge concluded by inflicting a penalty of five shillings.

The apology of the defendant, which was read in Court by Mr. O'Reilly, his counsel, is as follows:

'To Thomas A. Corbett, Esq.—Sir: With reference to an article in the Independent newspaper, published by me at Belleville on the 23rd October last, entitled 'Impertinence and Sheriff Corbett,' I beg leave to inform you that at the time of the publication of that article I was wholly ignorant of the objectionable nature of its contents. I am extremely sorry that such an article should have found its way into my newspaper, and hereby in the most ample manner apologize to you therefor. I am anxious to do you the justice of acknowledging that I believe the accusations contained in it to be wholly untrue, and that there is no man against whose character such imputations could be made with greater injustice. You are at liberty to publish this letter. I am &c, your obedient servant, J. W. CARMAN.'—[News.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED—Nov. 7.

Brigt Elenor, Cloutier, 22nd Oct., Sidney, order, Ballast.
—— Camalo, Caldwell, 26th do, Gaspe, do, fish.
—— Brothers, Lachance, 15 days, St. John, Nfld, H. J. Noel & Co, fish.
—— Three Brothers, Talbot, 18 days, Miramichi, do, do.
Schr. Temperance, Sire, 12 days, Baie des Chaleur, order, do.
—— Trial, Casey, 8 days, Gaspe, do, do.
—— Marie Alett, Garrett, 8 days, Baie des Chaleur, do, fish.
—— Marie Flores, Bernier, 15 days, do, general cargo.

Montreal Markets.

Nov. 9th.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

ASHES.—Pots opened this week at $6.10, with limited demand. They have since then gradually declined, and were to-day sold at $5.70.—Best bills would probably fetch $5.80. Supply large.

FLOUR.—The market has ruled quiet, but firm, throughout the week, without material change in quotations. The demand has been nearly confined to the lower grades of Superfine, Fancy and Extra being neglected at quotations. The sales of the week are probably 12,000 barrels of nice U. C. Superfine, fetching $4.80 a 4.90, and ordinary brands $4.50 a 4.60.

INDIAN MEAL—Is in retail demand only at quotations.

OATMEAL—Is generally held at $5.00. No large sales reported.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Chicago Spring No. 2 has been on the market at 90 cents, without finding buyers. A cargo of Milwaukee Club was placed at $1.00, and some small lots of U. C. Spring at $1.05. U. C. White is held at $1.20. Oats—Are generally held at 32 cents, which is above views of buyers: 45 cents offered and refused. Peas—Are unchanged in value, but in limited demand at quotations. Latest sales were at 85 cents. Barley—Is difficult of quotation. No demand. Corn—Is held at 75 cents. No sales.

PROVISIONS.—Beef—No sales worth reporting. Pork—Mess is held very firmly at $18.00. Stock small. The lower qualities are unchanged, but in limited demand. Butter—Has been in active demand at previous quotations, for shipment; best lots fetching 14 cents. Lard—Is difficult of quotation. No stock here.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—The advance in the value of this stock noted in last circular, has been fully maintained; sales to a fair extent having been made at 119 for the 'paid up,' there being to-day buyers, but no sellers at same price. The quantity on the market at 120 is small.

Ditto New Stock—Sellers demand 119. Buyers at 118.

Bank of British North America—No sales this week.

City Bank—A few transfers have been made at 108 a 108½ with little offering.

Commercial Bank—No transactions for some weeks. Readily saleable at 113.

Bank of Upper Canada.—A few sales are reported for 90; at which it is still procurable, and in fair demand with upward tendency.

Banque du Peuple—Freely asked for at 105½, with sales at 108. Supply limited.

Molsons Bank—In good demand at the advanced quotation of 108, which is procurable for a further quantity.

Montreal Mining Company Consols—Nothing doing, nominal at $1.50.

Huron Copper Bay—Same remarks applies to this as well as all other mining Stock. Nominal quotations. Buyers and sellers at 15 a 20 cents respectively.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Stock—No transactions. Nominal at 12½.

Ditto 2nd Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.—Sellers at 70. Buyers at 69.

Grand Trunk Railroad—No stock on the market this week.

Montreal Telegraph Company.—No transfers; latest sale done at 116.

Montreal New City Gas Company—Buyers at 90½ but no sellers.

Merchants' Exchange Stock—Nominal at 80.

Provincial Government Debentures—Sales at 102 a 102½.

Ditto M. L. F. Debentures—Sales to some extent at 94.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

Quebec, Nov. 8th 1858.

	s. d.	s. d.
White Pine, in raft, for Inferior to ordinary according to average, &c., in assured off	0 4	a 0 5½
for Superior do do	0 6½	a 0 9½
in shipping order according to average and quality	0 5	a 0 9½
Red Pine, in the raft, measured, off, do do	0 9	a 1 0
in shipping order, 40 feet	0 11	a 1 0
Oak, Ordinary, by the Dram	0 16	a 0 17
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by the Dram	0 17	a 0 19
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality	0 10	a 1 2
in shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	1 0	a 1 3
Tamarac, Square, according to size in the raft	0 4½	a 0 7
Flatted do	0 4	a 0 0
Staves, for specification, Merchantable		£10 a £42 10s.
Do. All Pipe		£43.
Do, W. O. Punchon Merchantable		£13 a £13 10s.
Deals, Bright according to Specification		£13 10s. a £14 for 1sts. & 3rds for 2nds.
Do. floated		£12 a £13 for 1sts, 3rds. for 2nds.
Do. Spruce		£9 for 1sts., £6 10s. for 2nds, and £4 for 3rds.

REMARKS.

Our business is drawing rapidly to a close, and we have seldom seen so few vessels in port as there are at the present time.

The sales of White Pine have been large within the last few days, and what little remains on hand is principally inferior timber. There has been no alteration in price however, and our quotations remain unaltered.

We are indebted to Messrs. May & Co. for their Tabular Statement of Exports, from which it will be seen that (Lemon excepted,) the shipments have been moderate to all other ports. The falling off in tonnage is of course very large, but freights have not been in demand in consequence, prices in England acting as a damper to shipments.

Red Pine is scarce, especially for 40 feet and upwards, and a raft of good quality has been sold within the last few days at 10½d. measured off for 44 to 45 feet average.

Oak has come down in much greater quantity than was anticipated, and lots that would have commanded 18d a month ago are now with difficulty placed at 16d., but really good oak is scarce.

Elm.—All the Elm in the market has been disposed of.

Staves are not by any means in active demand, and £40 for fair lots, and £42 10s for very good may be considered the market value of Standards, and £13 a £13 10s for West India.

Deals are low in Stock, Bright especially.

In Freights.—The operations may be considered at an end, the last Charters being at 24s for Liverpool.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.

QUERE'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—No druggist's establishment looking this delightful preparation, made from the pure brown Oil, expressed from the Liver of the Cod, and which contains eighty-five per cent of pure oil, is complete in its list of remedial agents. Unqualifiedly endorsed by that learned society the New York Academy of Medicine, what druggist can look over this invaluable preparation? We say none who cares aught for his reputation as a pharmaceutist. Penfold, Clay & Co. No. 4 Fletcher-street, New York, are the Agents for Quere's Cod Liver Oil Jelly. Sold by all Druggists.

E. H. PARKER,
Kingston Agent.
237-2w-d&w.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Nov. 10.

J. G. Mathews, Boston; W. Willis, Chicago; Mrs. Irvingdale, Rochester; W. P. Robbin, Napanee; J. S. Foy, Port Hope; R. Lambert, St. Catherines; W. L. Kent, Boston; Mr. & Mrs. J. Beaty, Toronto; J. Jellinghouse, wife and children, Toronto; Mr. Thornett and family, R. C. R., Kingston; S. Hemend, Toronto.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

November 10.

J. W. Neilson, Morven; N. Fox, C. D. Middlebrook, Brewer's Mills; J. W. Parmiter, Gananoque; G. Armstrong, E. Priest, W. Forward, J. Johnston, E. Price, Bath; Mrs. McDougall, Mr. Burley, Miss Ashe, Miss Fields, Marysburgh; Mr. Pringer & lady, Trenton; R. S. Shipman, Napanee; Capt. Davis, Wolfe Island; J. A. Breck, Garden Island; S. Johnstone, England; A. J. Williams, Port Hope; J. Brown, Belleville; J. Caniff, Camiffion; H. Galt, Oshawa; A. M. Kenyon, Watertown; D. S. Warner, N. Hicks, S. McKim, Wilton; D. Fraser, D. S. Murray, Picton; J. Mather, Jr., Mrs. Mather, Port Hope; Mrs. Keech, Cape Vincent; J. W. Carman, Belleville; N. M. Daniels, Oswego; S. Morse, Boston.

KINGSTON IMPORTS.

November 10th.

Schr. Reindeer, Detroit.—61,500 West India and Pipe Staves, Holcomb & Cowan.

Scow H. Frances, Sackett's Harbour.—204 bushels potatoes, Calvin & Breck.

Grand Trunk, Montreal.—1 bale woolens, W. Hunter.

Str. Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—1 box, 1 plough casting, David Forward; 1 box, E. B. Smith; 2 beams warp, Jno. Lazier; 5 bags potatoes, Jas. Wooley; 1 parcel, J. Duff; 1 parcel, F. House; 1 box, W. Rudston; 1 beam warp, S. Wheadon; 2 boxes oysters, J. Winters.

GRAND VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!
AT THE
CITY HALL!
ON
THURSDAY EVNG, Nov. 18, 1858.

Hall's Boston Brass Band,

WHILE on their way to the City of Cleveland, Ohio, where they have been engaged in preference to all other Bands in the United States, by the CLEVELAND GRAYS, for their annual Parade and Band, will remain one evening in Kingston and give a

GRAND CONCERT,

assisted by the Celebrated New England Soprano,

MISS EMMA DAVIS,

The entire Band will appear on this occasion as

Brass Band, Reed Band & Orchestra,

Introducing Solos on the Violin by Mr. Conant; Solos on the Clarionet by Mr. R. Hall; Solos on the Gold Bugle by Mr. D. C. Hall; Choice Vocal Selections by Miss Emma Davis; accompanied by the full Band of 18 Performers as an ORCHESTRA.

LEADER AND CONDUCTOR ..... D. C. HALL.

Cards of Admission 25 cents. For sale at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of performance.

Programme hereafter.

Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8. 237

BEST ENGLISH SOAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Honey Magnum's,
Sunflower Oil Soap,
Brown Windsor do., &c., &c., at
E. H