MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal.....R. Chalmers & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville.....Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Cobourg.....Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto.....Mr Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton.....John Brown, Esq.
New York.....V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jenness.

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

☞ Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, will be ratified.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties are requested to send in their advertisements by 7 o'clock, p. m. to insure their insertion the following morning. The early hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule rigidly.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

Sale at Mr. Robert Barker's at 11 o'clock.

The Daily British Whig.

"CHERISH THE OFFICE OF THE MIND."

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 23, 1851.

☞ MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The hints that the 25th of February is the time when Parliament assembles. The *Patriot* forgot that forty days' notice are required, which must bring the meeting into the middle of March. In all probability Parliament will not be called together until after the opening of navigation. Although there is no political discontent extant, still the Ministers are not in a condition to meet the country.

☞ THE WEATHER, SLEIGHING, &c.—Soft weather has intervened and spoilt the sleighing a little; but the quantity of snow on the ground is still so great, as to stand several days' thaw without doing serious mischief.—The weather this winter has been peculiar; although the snow fell early, yet the fall was so heavy as to block up the roads and destroy the travelling. Consequently, the markets have been ill-supplied; very little grain has been brought into town, and the retail shopkeepers have suffered considerably.

For the British Whig.

MR. EDITOR:

I was one of the many hundred gratified persons who were present at the Mechanic's Festival last night in the City Hall; and I was also one of the many who were grieved to see that splendid chamber—the handsomest in British America—desecrated and its beauty entirely spoilt by the erection of pine bushes, transparencies, and tawdry flags. If the City Hall were in itself ugly, there would be some excuse in hiding its ugliness; but being, as I said before, extremely beautiful and elegant, it was the height of bad taste to disfigure it. Some time ago, the City Council passed an order, or resolution, that no persons should be allowed to drive nails in the flooring or walls, for the very purpose of putting a stop to this pine-bush business; such order must still be in existence, and it was the duty of those who have the City Buildings in custody to see that the Council's rules are not violated. I call the Mayor's attention to the matter, and trust that during his term of office no similar desecration will be allowed to take place.

No Gossip.

Kingston, Jan. 21.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT NEW YORK.

FALL OF SIX FIVE-STORY HOUSES.

We find in the New York papers, accounts of a frightful accident which has just happened in that city. The *Herald* says:—

"Yesterday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, one of those terrible accidents occurred in our city which have become so frequent of late, and are so decidedly the result of recklessness of human life, and an inordinate desire to grow suddenly rich at the expense of humanity, that our citizens are becoming seriously alarmed for their personal security, not knowing the day or the hour when they may be overwhelmed in those rotten fabrics which are called houses. There was no wind—no storm—nothing to cause the fall of these buildings, but the absolute insufficiency of the materials, and the insecure manner in which they were built. Yet they were to have brown stone fronts, and to be very elegant when finished. The misfortune in, that these houses are not an isolated case; all through the city the same sort of work is being run up to the danger of the lives of the workmen, the passers by, or the inhabitants, should these structures stand so long. The 6 buildings, which are the cause of the loss of so much of human life, were being built on what is called speculation; that is, they were to be sold or leased as soon as completed. They are situated in Twenty-third street (south side,) between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The proprietors were Thomas A. Emmett and Mr. Pell, the former being the owner of the ground. The agent was Mr. James B. Glentworth, who contract with George Spencer to be architect, builder and carpenter. They were to be paid for by instalments, at so much per story, as each story was completed, and the last payment had been just made. The rear and end walls of the range were finished, also the party walls, and yesterday they were laying the joist and beams, but the front was still left open, the brown stone, of which it was to be constructed, not having arrived; and this blunder was, in a great degree, the cause of the catastrophe, for had the front been built with the rest, the walls would probably not have given way, had as they evidently were. This seems likely from the manner in which they fell, the party walls giving way in front, and falling just in the rear, where they were supported by the back wall. The party walls were built without mortar, or at least without mortar having lime in it. The bricks, after the fall, were as clean as before they were put in into the buildings. The outside of the rear wall was built partly with lime and sand; but it was like a veneer, for the inner part which was built with city crushed away from it."

Sixteen persons have been dug out of the ruins alive, and six dead bodies. Six bodies are still supposed to be under the ruins.

UNEXPECTED MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The British Army Despatch say:—His grace the commander-in-chief has expressed an opinion that the safety of the country cannot in any degree be reckoned on, during the year now begun, without an additional military force of 40,000 men being added to the present establishment. A partial enrolment of the militia is contemplated for furthering this object. An augmentation of the army in Ireland is likewise deemed of paramount necessity.

On this subject the Montreal Gazette remarks as follows:—

The opinion of his Grace, our contemporary informs us, is in view of the immense conflux of foreigners that will assemble in London, at the time of the approaching Industrial Exhibition. It is stated that the authorities at the Horse Guards, impressed with the importance of this idea, will urge the paramount necessity, of an increase of the military force, at an early period in the approaching Session of the Parliament; and that in any event, the Grenadier Guards, 3rd Battalion from Chichester; the Coldstream Guards, 1 Battalion from Windsor; 7th (Royal Fusiliers) from Winchester; 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) from Plymouth; 43rd (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) from Liverpool; 71st (Highland Light Infantry) from Dublin; 74th (Highland) from Fermoy; and 93rd (Sutherland Highlanders) from Edinburgh; besides the Household troops now in the metropolis, will be concentrated in, and adjacent to London at the period these foreigners will arrive.

While we must confess that we cannot look upon the great gathering that will take place at the Industrial Exhibition, with the same eye, as His Grace the Duke of Wellington, we feel ourselves bound to regard with respect, any opinion on military matters, coming from so distinguished a source. We have no objections to the concentration of the troops in the manner contemplated; but we see no necessity of any increase of the army, to protect the Queen from the heterogeneous horde of foreigners that will assemble; and we should hold the concentration necessary for this purpose. We should be favorable to the latter for the purpose of giving the foreigner a glance of the British soldier; that while he surveyed the wonderful display of industry before him, he might also gaze upon a powerful arm of the might of England, that never turned from a foe, and that the nations of Europe may yet freshly remember.

But even assuming all that may be said, on the subject of hereditary hatred, national jealousy, and the desire of England's foes for her downfall, we can hardly believe that any large number of men could be found, entirely so abandoned to generous sentiment; who with one hand would grasp another extended to them in magnanimous greeting at the same time attempt a vital stab with the other. It is true that great conspiracies have been matured in profound secrecy; and it is only necessary to mention the massacre of St. Bartholomew in France, as an illustration of this. But the circumstances, and the passions that led to this dreadful slaughter will bear no comparison with those, from which His Grace the Commander-in-Chief, and others, now apprehend danger. No man who has carefully studied the history of that period, and who has given any attention to recent events in Europe, if he be possessed of much judgment, can fail to perceive, that the time has changed, and so has its spirit. Men are now desirous of making money; and they find that they cannot do this so well in war as in peace. But laying aside considerations such as these; and imagining the idea of a monster plot, it would appear to us, that a secret combination, powerful enough to strike a fatal blow to England, would be rather the largest thing of the kind that we have record of,—a sort of Free Masonry among many nations and languages, of which the secret would be rather hard to keep. We need be in no apprehension of anything less than this. And as to the idea of the hordes of foreigners imagining that they could play the same game in England, that it must be confessed, they have successfully tried in their own countries, and should try their hands at making a amateur revolution, or direct overthrow of Queen, Lords, and Commons, why, we should be quite willing to leave a considerable number of the moustaches to the brawny arms of Messrs. Barclay's brewery.

QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A correspondent of the Guelph Advertiser gives the following account:

"The towers are built on each side, and most of the cables are stretched across. When finished, it will be, it is said, the largest suspension bridge in this planet (what they have in other planets of course I cannot say.) It is 1043 feet from tower to tower, and it seems quite fitting that this great work should tie together with iron cables the great dominions of the two greatest nations in the world, for the people on the other side admit, that excepting themselves, we are the greatest nation on the globe; and we in turn admit, that excepting ourselves, they are the greatest nation; so that putting together the estimation of ourselves and of each other, it certainly comes to this, that we are the two greatest nations in the world.

But the suspension bridge is truly a magnificent work! It is expected to be completed this winter. There are to be ten cables in all, each cable made of 220 wires; each wire warranted, I am told, to bear 1500 lbs. The wires are not twisted, but lie together straight, and are kept together by a strong wire that is wound around them, the same as you would wind a thread about a bonnet wire. The cables are firmly anchored in the rock, and pass over two massy stone towers, some 44 feet high. On the top of these towers are solid iron plates, and rollers on these, upon which are other plates with grooves for each of the cables, so that there is no horizontal strain upon the towers, but all the pressure is perpendicular on the stone principal with the pressure on the bridge under the strings of a violin.

The cables when extended have the shape of a rainbow turned upside down, and to the unlettered it would seem that a bridge built on these cables would give a merry run down to the centre and then be up hill to the opposite side. But instead of the planking and pathway being over the cables, it is under them, and is to be perfectly level. The curve of the bridge will nearly touch the centre of the cables, whilst at either end it will be some 60 or 70 feet below them, and the work is to be sustained by iron rods suspended from the cables. A road has been cut along the side of the mountain to either terminus of the bridge, where solid walls of masonry have been built. The planking is to be twenty feet wide, intended at present for teams; but the towers and iron plates are constructed, so that extra cables can be run over them so soon as the iron horse may be ready with his train of cars, and judging from the interest at present taken in the subject of railroads, "in each of the two greatest nations," this time is not far distant.

The Nova Scotian Commissioners for superintending the transmission to England of such articles as have been obtained in Nova Scotia for exhibition at the World's Fair during the coming summer, have caused a considerable proportion of them to be placed in Museum room of the 'Mechanics' Institute at Halifax, for public inspection, prior to their being shipped for England. It appears that the heavier or more bulky articles, such as specimens of fishery and agricultural produce, implements of husbandry and for manufacturing purposes, together with marble, ores of iron, copper, lead, barytes, &c., are already forwarded in a state of preparation for being immediately shipped for London via Liverpool.

We perceive moreover, by the Halifax papers, that on application being made to the Hon. S. Cunard, as to the terms on which the packages destined for the Exhibition could be sent by the mail steamers, he replied that no charge would be made by the company for their conveyance to Liverpool. An offer which will redound not a little to their credit, and no doubt be duly appreciated by all concerned.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 5.

A slave case has just occurred which attracts much interest. Daniel Fossbenner, an old man, and member of the methodist church, has laid claim to a colored boy named Wm. Moore, alias Kellar, as his slave, who has been for 16 years exercising the rights of a free person. Fossbenner owned a woman, named Elizabeth Moore, to whom he offered the remainder of her term of service (eight years) for the sum of $100. The woman went off to earn the money, taking a son five years of age with her.

This child is alleged to have died in infancy, and the boy now claimed as that son, is said to be a child whom she adopted after her son's death. The boy arrested has a peculiar mark on his head, which is alleged to be similar to a mark on the boy the woman took away with her, and on that alone he is claimed and identified. The woman did not pay the $100 stipulated for her manumission, and Fossbenner now claims the right of property in this boy, as well as two fine girls born of the woman subsequent to the time of her going off, but prior to the expiration of the eight years of her term of servitude at that time.

The evidence points very conclusively to the boy as the one claimed, and I apprehend there will be a judgment in favor of the claimant at the final examination on Tuesday, who will of course sell him and his sisters to a slave dealer. What makes such a case peculiarly hard, is the fact of the poor woman having all the trouble and expense of raising these children, and now, because they are worth some $1000, to see them torn away from friends and relatives, to be sold into hopeless bondage.

The claimant knew there whereabouts before, but has permitted them to be brought up with all the feelings and associations of free persons, only to be made goods and chattels of when the market was good. Colored testimony is debarred them by our accursed laws, otherwise, it is confidently alleged, that their freedom could be conclusively shown.—The mother, when her son was arrested, followed to the station-house, and had five convulsions while there pleading for her child.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* thus describes the opening and closing of the American Protestant chapel at Rome:

"I have already had occasion to mention the service rendered to the ecclesiastical authorities, by the American charge d'affaires, Mr. Cass, during the siege of Rome, and the gratitude professed to him by the ministers of the Propaganda College for having induced the triumvirs to allow them to remain unmolested by the republican soldiery. It was, in fact owing to the representation of Mr. Cass, that the building was not turned into a barracks. The Pope, upon his restoration, expressed himself in the most flattering terms to Mr. Cass, thanking him repeatedly for what he had done, and professing the greatest affection for the American nation, an affection which had just then been increased by tidings received from China, announcing that four Roman catholic missionaries, threatened with death by the enraged populace or fanatical mandarins, had been rescued from impending fate by the timely interference of the United States consul. His Holiness, desirous of giving some proof of his gratitude, thought he could afford no stranger one than that of granting Mr. Cass permission to open a Protestant chapel within the walls of Rome for the use of the American visitors, a plan which had been in contemplation for some time, and for the realization of which, a conscientious antipathetic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, came hither from the United States somewhat more than a year ago. Notwithstanding the Pope's express permission, so many hindrances arose that the chapel could not be opened last winter, and Mr. Hastings conducted his countrymen in his own apartments every Sunday morning, and conducted divine service there according to the Presbyterian rite. During the autumn of the present year, however, all objections appeared to be overcome—a suitable place was hired in the Via de' Pontefici, and fitted up as a chapel at an expense of about $300, and Mr. Hastings, duly authorized by the government, opened the chapel and commenced divine worship just one month ago. From what has subsequently taken place, it seems that the same secret enemies who had labored to prevent Mr. Cass's plan from being carried out, resolved to put a stop to the whole concern soon as possible. Accordingly last week, Mr. Cass received a communication from Cardinal Antonelli, to the effect that, in consequence of the official complaint of the cardinal vicar, the doctrinal decisions of the congregation of Propaganda Fide, and the earnest petitions of many English and American Roman Catholic residents, his Holiness had been reluctantly obliged to withdraw the permission which he had granted with respect to the American Protestant chapel. It may be easily imagined that Mr. Cass was quite taken aback by this despatch, especially as it was accompanied by a mass of documents confirmatory of the cardinal's statements, and, moreover, a paper signed by most of the diplomatic agents in Rome, setting forth their opinion that even in his own house, the charge d'affaire would not be entitled, according to the customary privileges of diplomatic representatives, to hold prayer meetings or preachings for others than the members of his own family. Great stress was laid upon the ex cathedra fiats of the Propaganda theologians, against which his Holiness, mortified as he professed himself to be at the occurrence, could not in conscience act—and the danger to the church by the introduction of heretical doctrines, and the scandal produced by their propagation at the very head-quarters of catholicism, were adduced as additional considerations of the utmost importance. To gild the pill as much as possible, his Eminence hinted that an American chapel outside the walls of the city would not be interfered with, or if that plan was not palatable, he stated that full liberty would be granted to Mr. Cass to open his own house to an numerous a congregation of his countrymen as he thought proper, in spite of the opinion of his diplomatic colleagues on the subject. The scope of Mr. Hastig's mission to Rome is entirely defeated, as he came here, supported by a large body of his fellow-countrymen, to preach Protestant doctrines in a public chapel, and not to merely as chaplain to the American charge, who may be changed every year, or oftener if such be the will of his government, and who may very easily be a Catholic next time, and therefore not admitted to have a Protestant meeting in his house. It is unnecessary to observe that to remove extra means, after having been granted a chapel in the city, and after having spent some money, considerable for an infant establishment, in rent and fittings, would be considered as a degradation by free-born Americans. All so nothing is therefore their word—the principle of Protestantism, if objectionable within the walls, is equally so at the gates—the pretext is too flimsy to deceive men of sense. Mr Hastings officiated yesterday; and it is to be feared that it will be the last time he will be allowed to do so publicly in the Eternal City."

Jenny Lind arrived at Havanah by the steamer Isabel, on the 3d inst. Her reception was cold, and the enthusiasm which greeted her in the North, was not reproduced in Havana. All the papers think that the prices set for her concerts are teh high, and that Barnum was wrong in doubling the prices of the town opera on this occasion.

We have received from the Police Office a Report of the Statistics of Crime in this City, during the year 1850, from which we glean the following particulars:—There have been apprehended for Cutting and Maiming, 2 Highway Robbery, 6. Arson, 1. Passing Counterfeit Money, 14 Obtaining goods under false pretences, 4. Receiving Stolen Goods, 6. Abandoning their children, 1 Insane, 10. Cow Stealing, 6. Larceny, 232 Suspicion of Larceny, 92. Drunk in the Streets, 1047. Drunk and disorderly conduct, 523. Indecent exposure, 12. Impeding and incommoding, 61. Desertion, 3 Total number of offences, 2,946. Of these offences, 1,570 have arisen from intemperance—Pilot.

The annexed letter was addressed to Mr. J. H. Daley, by a number of gentlemen of the city, on their late trip to Boston, in which he accompanied them:—

BOSTON, JAN. 14, 1851.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of expressing our gratitude to you for your indefatigable exertions in promoting our comfort, on the occasion of our recent journey from Montreal to Boston.

This acknowledgement of your urbanity, and gentlemanly attention to us, is, we conceive, but a faint echo of the feeling which all must entertain, who have had the advantages of your services; and we heartily congratulate the Vermont Central Railroad Company, on their good fortune in the choice of such an able representative as yourself in Canada.

W. G. Greenshields	Philip Holland
Alex. Urquhart	Edward Moss
Jas. Kerry	C. E. Seymour
James Lewis	Jas. Fraser
Archibald Fields	E. Hudon
A. Provost	F. Judain
Robert S. Miller	T. Lectaire
Charles D. Roy	T. J. Grolin, Captain
S. Elliot, O. S. R.	James Ray
Geo. Bremner	W. L. Nangle, R. A.

J. H. DALEY, Esq.—*Pilot*

DIED.

At Pickering, on the 14th inst., Mr. Ann Post aged 44, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations.

At Hamilton, on the 15th inst., Agnes Dykes, aged three years and a half, only daughter of Mr. John Clark.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, Township of Augusta, Captain Samuel Brown, in the 64th year of his age, after many months severe and painful affliction.

At his late residence near London, C. W., on the 15th instant, after an illness of nine weeks, the Rev. William Proudfoot, at the age of 63. His disease was an affection of the heart, resulting in dropsy.

☞ At the residence of her father, Fort Dover, Elgin, eldest daughter of Mr. John Beaupie, aged 18 years.

At Quebec, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Fletcher Merrick, ship chandler, eldest son of Mr. Richard Tworthill, aged 24 years.

On the 20th inst., Mr. Edmund Hodge, aged 56, for 13 years a faithful and industrious servant to John R. Marks, Esq.

At his residence, in the township of Ogonde, on the 20th ultimo, after a short illness, Wm. York, Esq., one of the Coroners of the County of Carleton, C. W., aged 76 years.

In Montreal, on the 19th instant, Barbara Lyon, wife of the Hon. G. D. Day.

In Montreal, on the 20th instant, William Maitland, Esquire, aged 97.

Announcements of Births and Marriages are not inserted unless duly authenticated and paid for.

Orders for Great Britain.

THE Subscriber purposes leaving Kingston for England about the 20th February next, and in the meantime respectfully solicits orders for Books, &c., from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, to which orders he will give his best personal attention.

E. W. PALMER.

City Book Store, Kingston, Jan. 24, 1851. 20

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, Church, Service, &c. &c.

RICHLY bound in Velvet, Vellum, Morrocco and other bindings. A large assortment for sale by

JOHN DUFF.

LADIES WORK BOXES, Writing Desks, Albums, and Portfolios. A nice assortment. For sale by

JOHN DUFF.

NEW MUSIC.—Just received a large selection of New Music, Waltzes, Polkas, Quadrilles, Pieces and Songs.

—ALSO—

ALL JENNY LIND'S Newest Songs, beautifully illustrated, and suitable for Christmas Presents.

JOHN DUFF.

December 21. 301

Honeyman's Foundry, Gore Street, Kingston Canada West.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Ashes market firm with fair demand for pearls.

FLOUR.—Increased heaviness in market at $5,87½ for Canadian; 4,44 a 4,62½ for No. 2 superfine; 4,87 a 4,94 for Michigan and Indiana; 5,00 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour steady.

GRAIN.—Nothing doing in wheat. Barley scarce and wanted. Oats dull at a decline.—Corn rather easier at 67c for southern yellow, and 70 for wheat.

PROVISIONS.—Less doing in old pork but holders generally firm. Lard scarce. Butter steady at 11½c.

NEWS.

Purser Humbleton and the Rev. Walter Colton, of the U. S. Navy, are dead.

Efforts are making at Norwalk to establish a line of steamers between that city and New York. One person has subscribed $25,000.

Amon Bey arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst.

The Revolutionists in Yucatan contemplate entire independence of the Peninsula. The insurrection commenced in Merida. The authorities of Yucatan have commenced paying pensions to the widows and orphans of persons killed in the Indian battles. A tax has been imposed on all professions, officers, &c. The Indians have committed great depredations in Lochahaix, and have captured Balonchet.

News from Guatamala reports that that State had offered its intervention to settle the difficulty between San Salvador and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Several delegates from various sections of the Union are now here to urge upon Congress a modification of the Tariff. Several consultations have been held by members of both houses, and a change to the following is expected:— An ad valoran duty of 40 per cent is to be laid on iron, assessed on the average cost for the price averaging for ten years.—A restoration of free list of 1842, which contains a clause levying a duty of 5 cents on woolen clothing costing under 7 cents, and admits free dry stuffs and other articles necessary in carpet and calico manufactures.—A declaration that the duty shall be imposed on the value of the imported article at the time and place of expottation,—a provision in accordance with the rule established by the Act of '46, but evaded under a decision of Judge Woodbury. The making imported manufactured goods pay 10 per cent more duty than the raw material of which they are composed. This last proposition is offered with many modifications, and will in all probability be concurred in.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

To the Medical Profession, and the Public in general, who heretofore have been in many instances imposed upon, by a spurious imitation of a valuable MEDICINE.

IN consequence of the want of a ready Chemical test, to ascertain the PURITY OF COD LIVER OIL, much to an ADULTERATED and inferior description has been introduced into the Market, and sold as Genuine. Under these circumstances, and as the public are altogether dependent upon the character of the MANUFACTURER, for the

PURITY OF THE ARTICLE,

I respectfully announce that I have appointed Mr. CHARLES BRENT, Apothecary & Chemist of Kingston, C. W., Sole Agent for the Sale of my

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

For which Premiums were adjudged, at the late Exhibition in Quebec and Montreal and also considered by the Committee worthy to be forwarded to the GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of 1851.

I beg to refer to the subjoined Certificates, given me by several of the most respectable Medical Gentlemen in Quebec and Montreal, and to the annexed affidavit, after perusing which, any further remarks would be superfluous.

☞ Please notice, that every Package of my Cod Liver Oil, is sealed with my Seal, and signed in my handwriting, and can only be obtained in Kingston, from Mr. CHARLES BRENT.

ROBERT W. KELLY.

Kingston, January 20, 1851.

We have much pleasure in certifying to the Purity of the Cod Liver Oil, made by Mr. R. W. KELLY, of Gaspe:—

(Signed) J. DOUGLAS
G. M. DOUGLAS, M. D.
JAS. MORRIS.
JAS. J. SEWELL, M. D.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.
A. HALL, M. D.
GEO. E. FENWICK, M. D.
GEO. D. GRAY, M. D.

Extract of a note from Dr. W. Marsden, of Quebec, to Mr. Kelly,—"I have great pleasure in attesting to the excellent qualities of Your Cod Liver Oil, which I have had an opportunity of doing by the actual use of the article, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to any I have hitherto used."

(COPY.)

I, the Undersigned, Proprietor of the *Gaspe Gazette*, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said District, declare, on oath, that the Cod Liver Oil, consigned by me to Mr. CHARLES BRENT, Apothecary & Chemist, of Kingston, has been prepared or manufactured by me, according to the most approved system, from

Fresh and Picked Livers of Cod Fish only:

that no Chemical ingredients of any kind have been used—and I further distinctly declare, that my Cod Liver Oil has not been ADULTERATED or MIXED with any other Oil whatsoever; the whole having been made and put up under my own personal superintendence.

ROBERT W. KELLY.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, this 20th day of Jan., 1851.
(Signed) ROBERT JACKSON, J. P.

☞ Be particular when about purchasing, to ask for

KELLY'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ CAUTION.—The *Genuine* and *Pure Cod Oil*, certified as above, can only be obtained at Mr. CHAS. BRENT, Kingston,—each Package being sealed with Mr. KELLY'S Seal, and signed in his handwriting.

January 14, 1851. 18

ONANDAGO SALT IN BAGS.

600 BAGS of Fine Onandaga Salt for Sale by

ROBERT ALLEN.

Kingston, Dec. 17, 1850. 298

PROSPECTUS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ART-UNION.

UNIFORM UNIFORMITY.

EACH First Class Prize a First Cabin Passage from New York to London and back, in a first-class American Packet Ship, with every requisite for the voyage, and $100 each to pay expenses in London.

SUBSCRIPTION—FIVE DOLLARS A SHARE.

Each Subscriber has an Engraving worth more than double the amount subscribed.

OFFICE, 50 Wall Street, New York City, over the American Exchange Bank.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

E. S. HASKIN, Esq., T. M. BARROWS, Esq.,
Capt. F. NAZER, EDW. WALKER, Esq.,
T. WATTS, M. D., T. B. ADAMS, Esq.,
W. C. HOUNSFAGNE, Esq. J. TOWNSEND, Esq.

SECRETARY,
J. TOWNSEND, Esq.

TREASURER,
THE BANK OF NEW YORK.

It would be idle to suppose there are any so ignorant of passing events, as not to have heard of the wonder of the age, "The Great World's Fair." It would be absurd to suppose that any who have heard of this event would not have a strong desire to witness this novel, gigantic and grand exhibition. But amid the tens of thousands in whom this desire exists, there are thousands unwilling and thousands unable to make the necessary outlay for a journey to and from London. To every one of these an Engraving, which shall be valuable as well because it is a truthful picture of the interior of this fairy-like crystal palace, as because it exhibits the extremest perfection of art, will be an object of interest.

We have taken the trouble to ascertain, by a careful and elaborate estimate, that to produce an engraving worthy of this memorable occasion, and to make 4000 copies of it, would cost at least $5000. For such an engraving the printsellers would charge certainly $10, probably $15 a copy, and pocket perhaps $20,000 of profit. Instead however of letting this enormous sum be swallowed up by the printsellers, we will publish the engraving by co-operation, so that each subscriber can obtain a copy at, to say the least, one half the price the print-seller would charge, and then have a large sum to spare to distribute as prizes.

First, we intend to secure the services of a first-rate American Artist, who will proceed to London and make a sketch of the interior of the Great World's Fair in the very zenith of its splendor, when every thing will be displayed to the greatest possible advantage on the occasion of the visit thereto of the projector, the Prince Albert, his consort the Queen of England, and their children.—From this sketch the engraving will be made, and will form the most magnificent and interesting tableau.

The number of Subscribers is limited to 4000

Each subscriber will be entitled to a copy of the Engraving and a chance for one of 50 Prizes.

The accounts will stand thus:—

4000 subscriptions at $5 each, will be...	$20,000
The engraving, and 4000 copies will cost.....	$5,000
The expense of management, advertisements, &c., &c. will not exceed.....	1,530
Total expenditure	7,530
Which deducted from $20,000 leaves	$12,530

This $12,530 is to be divided into 50 prizes—25 First Class, and 25 Second Class.

These prizes to be distributed among the subscribers in the ordinary manner of Art-Unions.

PRIZES.

Each first class prize will be a first cabin passage from New York to London and back, with every requisite for the voyage, together with $100 for expenses in London.

Each second class prize will be a first cabin passage from New York to London and back, with every requisite for the voyage.

The 25 first class prizes will be equal to $7530
The 25 second class prizes will be equal to 5000
$12,500

The shares and prizes will be transferable, at option of the holders.

The drawing will take place as soon as the shares are taken, (nearly one-half are already taken,) and in ample time to permit every prize-holder to proceed to London so as to be there at the commencement of the Fair.

The whole will be under the management of a Committee of the Subscribers, and so conducted as will not fail to give the most entire satisfaction to every subscriber.

By Order of the Committee of management
J. TOWNSEND,
Secretary.

N. York, Jan. 16, 1851. 1

To Druggists Surgeons, &c.

IN consequence of the proprietor being about to enter into another line of business, the whole of the Elegant Gold Labeled Bottles, Drawers, Jars, Show Bottles, Glass Cases, Black Walnut Counter and other fittings, will be sold by Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on the premises of Mr. Robert Barker, Druggist, Princess Street, on Friday, the 24th instant, consisting of Winchester Quarts, Pint and Quart Tinctures, W.M. quarts, 4 oz. Bottles, 6 lb. Blue Dome Pots, 4 lb. White Dome do., 1 lb. do.; 1 nest of 75 Black Walnut Drawers, 12 x 3½ feet, 1 do. 35 do. 3½ x 3½ do. Large Glass Case, 8 x 6; Black Walnut Counters; elegant Shop Stove; Shop Chairs; Scales and Weights; Brass, Wedgewood and other Mortars; Desk and a variety of other articles.

AN EXCELLENT SPRING WAGGON, nearly new; also a portion of Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Dining and other Tables, Excellent Carpet, Oil Paintings, Chemical and other Books, among which will be found Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry, Brandes Chemistry, 3 vols., Bells Anatomy, and a variety of others.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
Terms, Cash.

WM. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 18, 1851. 18

FOREIGN EXPRESS OFFICE.

A MESSENGER will leave this office twice a week during the winter connecting with Wells & Co. and Harden & Co., for all parts of Europe and the United States.

The Conductor of Miller's Express, leaves for Toronto on Monday morning, the 6th January.

WILLIAM WARE,
Agent.

Kingston, Jan. 3, 1851. 2

TWO or Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and suitable Apartments at Stenson's Hotel.

C. STENSON.

Kingston, Nov. 29, 1850.