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,	E. Chabotte & Co., Booksellers.
Belleville,	Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Cobourg,	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto,	Mr Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton,	John Brown, Esq.
New York	T. S. Pelton, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y.,	Mr. G. S. Jenny, Esq.

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

*** Arrangements 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 9 o'clock, a.m. to insure their insertion the following morning. The early hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule strictly.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ No Sale This Day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitter par Gotham Direct."

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 23, 1851.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

This Municipal Body met yesterday at the Court House. The following gentlemen compose the Council, viz.:—Messrs. Ashley, Birmingham, Boyes, Cameron, Campbell, Clapp, Chamberlain, Flanigan, Ham, Holden, Hope, Marks, Murphy, Priest, Rublin, Spike, Taggart, Van Loven, Warner and Whalen. At 2 o'clock the election of Warden took place, and resulted in the choice of David Rublin, Esq., by a majority of two. Three of the Councillors were absent, the members for Sterrington, Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh.—The Council has made a good choice. Mr. Rublin made a most excellent Warden last year, and what has been, may be again.

☞ THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.—No tidings yet of this steamer, but altho' not heard from, no serious apprehensions for her safety need be entertained. She is now upwards of a month out; but if some accident has happened to her machinery, and she has been compelled to have recourse to her sails alone, a month is but a very short time to cross the Atlantic at this season of the year. The missing vessel will turn up in good time depend upon it.

☞ THE WEATHER.—On Sunday it snowed, and the weather has again become frosty. The sleighing remains tolerably good. Very little country produce as yet been brought to market, the winter roads having been so rough.

MR. NICKINSON.

All our play-going readers, and they were once numerous, remember Mr. John Nickinson, one of the 24th Regiment, who, both at Montreal and in Kingston, was the very Roscius of Amateur Actors about two years ago. Well, he left the army and took up the stage as a profession. An amateur is not an actor, and that Mr. Nickinson soon found out; but he had industry and good sense, and he became one;—and now, after long study and much perseverance, he has risen to the highest rank on the American Boards. Looking over a New York paper the other day, we were highly gratified in perceiving what follows:—

MR. JOHN NICKINSON AND DAUGHTER.

For several nights past the Museum boards have been graced with the presence of that inimitable actor, our friend Nickinson, and the beautiful actress of nature, Miss Charlotte, his daughter. In all our experience, we have failed to discover an equal to friend "Nick," in the general run of the drama. We have sat for many and many an hour and watched with careful interest the perfect delineation of character depicted by him. Instance his Sheemus in the 'Old Guard.' What more life-like representation can ever be witnessed?—We behold the enfeebled remnant of a once brave and gallant soldier; still he worships the very name of Napoleon, and even in recalling the scenes of the battles through which he passed, the fire of youth animates his person, his mind expands and he again feels the strength and vigor of manhood. He grasps the trusty musket, assumes the position of a soldier, and in attempting to raise it to his shoulder, utterly helpless, it falls to the ground, and the Old Guard is compelled to lean upon his faithful ally for support. We saw night of Nickinson in this sketch, and our imagination carried us to the days which were brilliant with the achievements of Napoleon.

His 'old man' are without an equal in the world. A wide range, truly, but nevertheless our assertion is strictly true. When we look upon him in the play of '76,' we are almost forced to the conclusion that old age has indeed laid his dry fingers on the man, and his helplessness seems so natural, that for a while we are wrapped up in the reality of the thing, forgetting that it is but a dream as it were that has so bewildered us. So in Rip Van Winkle, we see how carefully he has studied nature. A nervous, half finished, yet continuously old gossiper walks lustily in. Although his eyes are red and swollen with continued mental suffering, their piercing brightness indicates the fire of genius within. His lean and emaciated form shows the poor reward that genius receives. He goes to the chant but finds not a morsel to satisfy the cravings of hunger; he turns away without a murmur, and hitters to the window to look once more for the unfortunate bride of his youth, he has for the last twenty years vainly endeavored in vain; again disappointed, he seeks solace in his only friend, his old pipe.—Woman his devotion to him the only comfort, when the heartless being, the landlord, would deprive him of it because he is unable to pay him his rent, which for many long days and nights has occupied his time and attention. He becomes a youth again, and with all the determination of a man in the full vigor of life, places himself in a position to present his complaint.—This piece is a perfect gem, abounding in exquisite touches, and so true to life that we must confess, a finer specimen could not be conceived.

As to his LEAR—we do not gaze upon the man but the actor. We shut out for a while all thoughts of the busy world without, and so intense is the feeling which springs up, that we sympathize with the phrensy-stricken when they would shoot him. We triumph when he triumphs, and rejoice with him in the hour of his victory.

To those who are once upon the stage, whose qualifications entitle him to the appellation of a 'perfect actor,' that person is Nickinson. He strives to please the audience, not by entering to their more debased natures but by attempting to strengthen their love for those true pictures of life which always improve the mind and add to the knowledge of the world. He has worked diligently in his profession for upwards of fifteen years, and unlike many in that profession, does not hesitate when the manager's interest may require to undertake characters which are too inferior for him even to think of. Still he renders them attractive, and has therefore more friends among the people at large than most any other member of his profession. As a citizen not one better can be found. As a father, kind and attentive, loving and beloved. As an actor, perfect and natural, and a true delineator of the many varied scenes of life.

Miss Charlotte Nickinson is one of the most fault less and charming actresses that we have ever seen. She is possessed of talents which already fit her for personating characters of the most difficult nature. Her manner upon the stage is that of ease and grace personified, acting to nature and enchanting the attention of her audience. Of her personal attractions we might speak in terms of high praise did we not fear of being accused of flattery; we therefore will content ourselves with the remark, that she is a lady of unusual charms, and an honor to her profession. Her enunciation is clear, distinct and audible, pleasing in its tone and truthful in its delivery.

We will not be invidious and particularize characters in which we think she excels; she is so perfectly at home in whatever she undertakes that we deem it unnecessary so to do. She is excellent in every part, and as age shall be added to her existence, we may expect to hear of her assuming a very prominent position among the leading actresses of the day.

HON. H. MCGAFFY.—This gentleman has finally taken leave of his department and cut loose from the Government. We understand he remained after his resignation merely for the purpose of completing his Reports upon the navigation of the St. Lawrence. We shall look for these reports at the approaching Session, with much anxiety. They will without doubt throw light upon the question, 'why are freights so high on the St. Lawrence?' and will we trust suggest a feasible mode of reducing them.—*Mirror.*

The Mayor and Corporation Elect, accompanied by Mr. Recorder Duggan, and escorted by the Chief Constables and other officials proceeded yesterday to the residence of the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, Richmond Street West, where the Mayor was duly sworn in, with the ordinary forms His Lordship received the gentlemen of the corporation with usual courtesy, and very politely invited them to take some refreshments, after which the procession returned to the City Hall, when the Mayor administered the oaths to such of the members as were present.

We are glad to see that His Worship is disposed to support the dignity of his office; he appeared in a full official suit of black; and his handsome carriage drawn by four horses, and the very creditable turn-out of the whole cortege, attracted general attention.—*Toronto Patriot.*

ASSAULT.—We learn from a gentleman from Hamilton that Mr. R. W. Cameron, of that city, was yesterday convicted of an assault on the person of Mr. R. Smiley, the publisher and proprietor of the "Spectator." We have not heard the cause of the quarrel, but are given to understand that an ill-feeling has long existed between the parties. This is not the first time that Mr. Cameron has ruffian-like, taken the law into his own hands, and singled out a member of the press on whom to wreak his vengeance, but we hope the salutary lesson he has received will act as a wholesome restraint on his pugilistic propensities.

THE PASSENGERS ON THE ATLANTIC.

The following is a list of Passengers by the steamer Atlantic, Capt. James West, from Liverpool for New York, Dec. 28, 1850.

W. A. Wheelock, and lady, New York.	A. Lawrence, Jr Boston.
	Charles Schnadre,
W. E. Case & lady, N.Y.	Mr. Stollenman.
J. H. Rushee, Baltimore,	Mr. Rhenan,
R. B. Harris,	W. Benjamin, Jr. N. Y.
L. Pottinger,	G. McKenzie,
C. C. Hatch & lady N.Y.	J. S. Lowry,
H. P. Wabert,	Mr. Alexander & servt
Mr. Butterfield,	Mr. Wedworth & servt
Mr. Sutton,	M. Goldman,
E. H. Griffin,	G. A. Curtis,
D. Rushin,	J. J. Lorey,
G. B. Rosen, Philad.	

OUTRAGE.—Toronto is not destitute of rowdies or rowdyism. The latest illustration of fact, occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, when Dr. Seaman, of the 23d Fusiliers, now stationed at London, C.W., was wantonly assaulted on his way from the Club-house to Beard's hotel. Without notice or provocation, he was assailed by a small party of ruffians, by whom his face was severely cut and other injuries inflicted. We understand that the wounds upon his face are so cut; whether they were inflicted by a glass bottle or knife, or by a ring upon the hand of one of his assailants, is by no means certain. The ruffians ran off immediately, and though the police at once commenced a search, no trace of the delinquents has been obtained. Dr. Seaman was conveyed to his hotel in a cab. Several similar assaults, have been committed within the last fortnight.—*Patriot.*

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Montreal and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, held yesterday, a dividend of 12 per cent, or £6 per share was declared, and the extension of the road to Rouse's Point on the other side, and to within one mile of the market wharf on this was resolved on.

We are informed that an effort is about to be made to prevent the introduction of dressed lumber from Canada into the United States, under the plea that it is an infringement of the patent right granted 21 years ago to the inventor of the planing machine. We are also informed that it is intended to propose a specific duty on all lumber, with a view to put a stop to the importations from Canada. Should these measures prove successful, great injury will be inflicted on the lumber trade. We trust that they will be defeated. Suitable representations on the subject have been forwarded to Mr. Hincks, who is understood to be still at Washington, and to other persons, by whom endeavoring, it is hoped, a satisfactory fair to itself, and advantageous to all parties, will be obtained.—Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. Hincks is at New York, on his way home. What success has attended his mission, has not yet transpired.—*Pilot.*

THE MINISTERS AND THE POPE'S QUESTION.—We understand that there is a considerable diversity of opinion in the Cabinet, relative to the course which ought to be adopted with regard to the aggression of the Pope. The Premier, Lord Palmerston, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, are said to be in favor of resorting to energetic measures, so as to prevent the possibility of any similar presumption on the part of the Pope, on a future occasion; while the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Grey, Earl Carlisle, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir George Grey, are said to be in favor of non-interference. It is right, however, to add, that the differences existing in the Cabinet on the question are understood to be partly patched up for the present. A tacit understanding has been come to, that no member of the Ministry will take any step which could endanger the existence of the Cabinet until after the meeting of Parliament. The rumor, therefore, is premature, which has had some currency and credit in the city, to the effect that a break-up of the Ministry was on the eve of occurring.—*Advertiser.*

ESCAPE OF MR. O'BRIEN.

How much more secure is the keeping of prisoners at large?—Take Smith O'Brien for example, who, in consideration of his avowed resolution to escape, has been allowed an unusual degree of liberty. This gentleman walked uninterruptedly down to the seaside to meet a boat to carry him off, but just as he was stepping into it a constable made his appearance with a carabine. In the boat were three men, making, with Mr. Smith O'Brien, the odds of four against the single constable. Now we all know what a desperate man Mr. Smith O'Brien is, how he insisted on his right to death for treason, and complained of the wrong which substituted transportation, and also what terrible menaces he has uttered to stick at nothing to effect his escape. We have him now on the seashore, up to his breast in water, and with his hand on the gunwale of the boat, manned with three desperadoes, which is to bear him to a clipper in the offing. There is no widow Cormack on the present scene to o'ertow his spirit with her shrill appeals; there are no cabbage plants to invite him to their shelter; there is the sea, the sea, the open sea, and there confronting on the one hand, a single constable with a carabine on the other. What followed? liberty or death of course—no such thing: the constable knocks a hole in the boat with his carabine, telling the party of four to submit quietly, which they do with exemplary meekness; meanwhile, the officer having the charge of the prisoner, who, as we see, goes about pretty much as he pleases, comes trudging down, better late than never, and the affair is finished. Men glorious, wonder them?

Of how few Irish gentlemen can it be said as of Mr. Smith O'Brien, that he has not outrun the constable. Few many be o been his adventures, all with the same praiseable results, by flood, field, and cellar. How many mighty enterprises he would have achieved but for unavoidable prevention. The constable is always in his way. When he was snatching the crown of Ireland from the head of the Queen, he encountered Trant balked him of the prize, and he bowed his lofty treason beneath the cabbage leaves. When he was snatching his liberty from exile, and up to his armpits in water, with the boat at hand, another constable with the muzzle of his carabine turns aside his desperate resolution. The varied features of his life make, indeed, a Constable's Mirrorlany. But for the constable, having the constable, what things this aspiring man would have done. But for the constable he would have been king of Ireland but for the constable he would have fled from transportation, in the cabbage garden, when snatching at a sceptre, he is foiled by the constable's staff, in the sea, when snatching at liberty, the constable mars the great design, and makes a host of four unmeaning prisoners. Who that has read the awful resolutions threatened by Mr. Smith O'Brien, could have been prepared for these conclusions. But what late was to the ancients, and the fortune of war to the gallant Major Sturgeon, Captain Pattypan, and their brother officers, all robbed and stripped by a forlorn, fighting against the constable is to the heroic Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The account from Sydney concludes with the statement—"It has not been thought necessary to impose any restraint on Mr. Smith O'Brien greater than that to which he was previously subjected."

The authorities, doubtless, consider the cold bath a sufficient punishment for Mr. O'Brien's attempt, or perhaps their courage in controlling is on a par with their prisoner's daring in his endeavors to escape.

If we have model prisons through which convicts break as through cobwebs, it is, on the other hand, a compensation that we have such a model prisoner as Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, favored with every facility for escape, remains within the liberal bounds assigned him, by virtue of the vigilance of his ever active enemy, the constable, a touch of whose magic staff reduces to nothing, to mock substance, all his mighty ambition, and desperate designs.

HAYTI.

In the Island of Hispaniola, now denominated Hayti, no person are the unruly inhabitants of these rights which they have acquired, that every white man is viewed with suspicion; such, to prevent him gaining any degree of superiority, is placed under a variety of disabilities by the laws, which have been established in this ex-Queen of the Antilles.

White men may reside on the island—but they are expressly forbidden to purchase land, or even to inherit any such permanent property, in whatever manner it might have been acquired. A white man may import cargoes, and ship them off to other islands—but the produce of the country is placed under an interdiction, and wrested from his unwhitened hands. He may receive a livelihood by his labor, but the remuneration which he is permitted to import he does not to sell as a native. He is viewed as a being who is degraded from his British rank in society—and the descendants of his father's slaves exact from him that homage which his progenitors once exacted from their ancestors. To a man, whether male or female, who has acquired wealth and respectability, he is expected to pull off his hat, which he meets either in the streets; and, to avoid disagreeable consequences, he voluntarily submits to this ordeal of humiliation. The black in his own particular sphere is those parvenus, and consider themselves insulted when the etiquette of homage is not paid. They rarely omit to remind the sons of their former masters of their new dignity, and express themselves in the language of indignity, which, however unpleasant to hear, must not be resented. The principal object which they seem to have in view, in selecting white men to reside among them, is on account of their superior attainments in the arts, which they find it necessary to cultivate. But on all occasions, they are taught to know their station; and little doubt can be entertained that when their services are no longer required their presence will be dispensed with altogether.

On the state of the minds of the Haytians, it will be almost unnecessary to make anything like a comparative estimate, until a previous question is decided, namely, whether or not they have any. Among the lower orders, the intercourse between the sexes is almost promiscuous—not one, moreover, out of a hundred knows anything about marriage. For a man to have as many women as he can procure, is tolerated by law, and sanctioned by established custom. To them he owes others of no thinks proper—but should he spend his time with others he has little concernment of wives, and knows nothing of responsibility. Among these domestic burdens quarrels frequently occur—and, when they happen, the man takes his departure with indifference, leaving the women and children to lead his memory with reproaches, and to provide for their own support.

But notwithstanding these unhandsome instances no provision is made by law for the maintenance of the poor—and this furnishes a reason why legislative authority has never interposed in these improvements of domestic life. Residing in a climate which seems congenial to every indulgence, they now clustering on an article of subordinate consideration—and while they can procure plantains and a little fish, they feel but little solicitude for other food. In this state of indolent tranquility and moral depravity, bearing a striking resemblance to that of the aboriginal inhabitants, many thousands spend their days with but few outrages, crimes either for time or eternity.

A young the highest orders who has not resigned his dominion, polygamy is not considered as dishonorable, and other modes of life are scarcely branded with the name of immorality. The inferior classes, however, is less promiscuous than among the inferior classes, and marriage is a term that exists in something more than the mere name.—*Colonial Magazine.*

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

The permanent public opening of the new line of tubes for the down line from London to Dublin has taken place, the great structure being now in all important respects made complete. On the day of opening, Captain Simmons, the Government inspector, went over it early in the morning, and instituted, in conjunction with the engineers a long series of experiments. The first experiment, consisted in passing two locomotive engines through the tube, and resting them at intervals in the centre of the sections.

At nine o'clock, a train of twenty-eight wagons and two locomotives, with 200 tons of coal, was drawn into all four of the tubes the deflections being carefully noted. These deflections were ascertained to be exactly three-fourths of an inch under this load. After repetition of these experimental ordeals, which occupied several hours, the train of 200 tons, with its two locomotives, was taken about a mile distant from the tube, and then suddenly shot through it with the greatest attainable rapidity; and the result was, that the deflection at this immense velocity of load was sensibly less than when the load was allowed to remain at rest on the tube. It is stated that the heaviest gales through the Straits do not produce so much motion over the extent of silver tube as the pressure against the side of the tubes of ten men; and that the pressure of ten men keeping time with the vibrations produces an oscillation of one inch and a quarter, the tube itself making sixty-six to double vibrations per minute.

The strongest gusts of wind that have swept up the Channel during the late stormy weather do not cause such vibration of more than a quarter of an inch. The broadside of a seven ounce ball occasion of less than an inch, but when the two tubes are heated together by frames, which is now being done, these motions, it is expected, will cease. The action of the sun at midday does not move them more than a quarter or three-eighths of an inch. The daily expansion and contraction of the tubes varies from half an inch to three inches, attaining either the maximum or minimum about three o'clock A. M. and P. M.—*London Paper.*

Mr. Kennet Loftus, an English Gentleman, who is now in the East, assisting in running the boundary line between Turkey and Persia, writes home, describing a discovery he has made, that the ancient Chaldeans had a system of underdraining their lands perfectly similar to the improved system now in vogue in England—their draining tiles, which he has found and traced, being of precisely the same form and material as those used by the English farmers.

BIRTH.

At Kingston, January 20th, C. W., the wife of Lieut. and Adjutant F. Maclean, 24th Regt. of a son.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE Flour for sale by the subscriber.

GEO. W. CREIGHTON.

Commercial Wharf, Kingston, January 18th. | 23

SHERIFF'S SALE.

United Counties Frontenac, Lennox & Addington. TO WIT:

ON Saturday the 3rd of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, the undermentioned Lands and Tenements, seized and taken in Execution by virtue of a writ issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed.

Bank British N. America, *Plff.*

vs.

William Chesnut, *Deft.*

All the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in the West three-fourth of the South half No. 14, in the 3rd Concession, Township of Kingston.

THOS. A. CORBETT, *Sheriff, U.C. F.L.&A.*

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, Jan. 23, 1851. | 22

NOTICE.

A GENTLEMAN who intends leaving this City for England, in a few weeks, will accept Commissions for the transaction in any part of the mother country, of such Legal or Commercial business as he may be competent to deal with. Parties desirous of availing themselves of his services, will apply at the Whig Office.

Kingston, Jan. 14, 1851. 21

TO LET.

THE entire SHOP, on Princess street, in the Kingston House Buildings.

Apply to

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, January 13, 1851. 14

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27 1851.

Ashes market very quiet but steady, 5,62½ for pearls, 5,75 for pots.

Flour market quiet with moderate sales and city trade. Speculators are disposed to purchase. Canadian is in limited demand at 4,87½ in bond.

The demand for wheat is quite active, but at prices below the range of holders.

Barley very scarce and wanted.

Oats easier at 47c a 48c.

Corn very heavy and quiet; sales 80,000 bush. at 66c a 67 for southern yellow, 68c for white.

NEWS.

FRANCE.—Great excitement had prevailed at Paris in consequence of the resignation of the ministry. This was caused first by the hostility of the President towards Changarnier, who in defiance of the earnest protestation of the ministry, was given permission by a decided majority to justify his conduct before the assembly. Both the right and left warmly applauded the General, when the ministry abruptly withdrew, and with equal abruptness resigned in body. The President experienced great difficulty in the formation of a new Cabinet, A. Barrett having refused office. A decree, signed by the Ministers of the Interior and of War, is published, revoking the decree by which the National Guard and the troops of the 1st division, were placed under one command. The effect of this decree is to abolish the post heretofore held by General Changarnier. General Perrot takes command of the National Guard, and the troops of the 1st division are to be commanded by General de Hilliers. He enters upon his duties by general orders to the army of Paris, in which he explains the object of his mission, and states that he will maintain the discipline which happy decrees established. He also states that he will uphold the authority established by the Constitution, and give his energetic support in the execution of the laws. A postscript to the despatch under date of 7 o'clock, states that a motion had been made in the Assembly that that the Ministry should retire until the preparation of resolutions expressive of the sense of the legislature in regard to the recent events, which motion was carried against the active opposition of the Ministry, by a vote of 240 to 213. Great confusion is stated to have prevailed in the Assembly on the declaration of the vote.

In regard to the German question, though there are many probable and improbable rumors, nothing is actually known. The tone of triumph which pervades the bearing of Prince Schwartzenberg and the growing hostilities of the Chambers at Berlin, which met on the 21 instant, are also viewed as evidence of an unsatisfactory state of the negotiations. At the 1st of date, 7th instant, Prince Schwartzenberg's mission from Vienna is said to have failed of its intended object.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have agreed to meet at Dresden about the middle of the month.

Havana papers are filled with accounts of Jenny Lind and her concerts. She had given four during her stay there, the last of which was devoted to charitable purposes and yielded $3,000 clear of all expenses. It was said that Barnum had lost from $40,000 to $45,000 in the city of Havannah.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.

The Express office of Adams & Co., at Richmond, was entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of notes and drafts to the amount of $1600. The robbery was effected by blowing up the safe with powder. A package containing $300 was overlooked by the thieves.

About a dozen prisoners have made their escape from Elliott Mills Jail—two have been arrested. There were new, no nigger stealers amongst them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The Arctic from Liverpool via Halifax arrives and will be up at 7 o'clock.

Prichard has been arrested for the murder of Lamhecht, by striking him on the head with a weight. He has been identified.

At a meeting of the Exchange in Philadelphia on Saturday the required subscription was made up.

The Zurich's cargo will turn out to be a losing affair for the Insurance Company. A large proportion consisting of French goods much damaged.

A disgraceful row occurred to-day on change between the captain of an English vessel, named Cunliffe and R. W. Newman, a Commission merchant, doing business on Broad Street. After a few blows had been given, the merchants interfered and kicked both the parties out of the room. A legal investigation will be the result.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.

It has been discovered that the Paying Teller of the Bank of Louisiana is a defaulter to the amount of $80,000. He is missing, and is supposed to have committed suicide. The bank offers a reward of $300 for his apprehension.

Jan. 25.—The defaulting Teller has not yet been found.

Active preparations are making for rebuilding the St. Charles Hotel, and already $100,000 has been subscribed towards the project.

Rochester *Daily Advertiser* office, 27th 2 P.M.—The most horrid case of murder and suicide that has ever occurred in this country took place in the town of Penfield, 8 miles from this city, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. Circumstances to us have received them are nearly as follows: A Miss Sharp was attending her sister's Mrs. Campbell, who was ill at her residence, about 2½ miles from the house of Mr. Everett, the murderer. About half past 6 last evening Miss S. went out of Campbell's house and had been out but three minutes before a noise was heard which caused Campbell and a young man in the house, to rush out. About 20 feet from the door Miss Sharp lay on the ground, with her throat cut from ear to ear, in the agonies of death, and near her lay Everett, in nearly the same state, with a bloody knife beside him. Both the girl and her suitor, mortally wounded on the spot. Everett was a man of good reputation and industrious habits. He leaves a wife and six children. Various reports are assigned, but we forbear giving them to the public before the investigation.

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

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Received by Express, and for sale at the City Book Store:

The Mother's Recompense; a sequel to "Home Influence," by Grace Aguilar.

The Roads of the Bible, by George Gilfillan.

To Love and be Loved; a Story by A. S. Roe.

The Women of Israel, by Grace Aguilar.

Wightwick's Hints to Architects.

Downing's Country Houses.

Downing's Landscape Gardening, and Villa Architecture.

Fowler's Phrenology.

Shamondale, by Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers' Journal.

Army List for December.

E. W. PALMER.

Jan. 27, 1851. 23

Just Published,

AND for sale at the City Book Store, the NEW ASSESSMENT ACT.

Price 1s. 3d.

E. W. PALMER.

Jan. 27, 1851. 23

GRAND FESTIVAL & BALL!

THE CITY BRASS BAND

BEG most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Kingston and the public generally, that they intend giving a GRAND FESTIVAL and BALL on Friday evening, the 7th of February, 1851, under the patronage of Capt. Schupp's Troop of Cavalry and the Fire Department, who will appear in full uniform.

A variety of Songs, Glees, Recitations, will be delivered during the evening, a programme of which will be issued soon.

TICKETS, 5s.; Children half price. The Opening Address will be delivered at 7½ o'clock.

ALEX. ROBBS, Secretary.

Jan. 24, 1851. 22

DR. KELLY'S

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

To the Medical Profession, and the Public in general, who hereafter 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 absurdness and in every description has been introduced into the Market, and still is offering. 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 awarded, at the late Exhibitions in Quebec and Montreal and also purchased by the Committee worthy to be forwarded to the Great Universal 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 I would be superfluous.

☞ Pure water, 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 Dr. R. W. KELLY, of Kingston:—

(Signed) J. Douglas
G. M. Dorman, M. D.
Jas. Morris
Jas. J. Severin, M. D.
Geo. W. Campbell, M. D.
A. Hall, M. D.
Geo. E. Fenwick, M. D.
Geo. D. Gale, M. D.

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

(Copy.)

I, the Undersigned, Registrar of the Gore District, 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 solemnly 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 supervisionship.

ROBERT W. KELLY.

Sworn before me, at Kingston, this 20th day of Jan., 1851.

(Signed) Robert Jameson, J. P.

☞ In particular when about purchasing, ask for

KELLY'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ Caution.—The Genuine and Pure Cod Oil, certified as above, can only be obtained Retail, from CHAS. BRENT, Kingston.—each Package being sealed with Mr. Kelly's Seal and signed in his handwriting.

January 14, 1851. 19

SOAP AND CANDLES.

THE Subscriber is appointed Agent for the Sale of Soap and Candles, made at the Kingston Factory, Arthur Street. A quantity on hand, which he will sell low for Cash or three month's credit.

THOS. HENDRY.

Nov. 27, 1850. 10

CITY OF KINGSTON

Water Works Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an instalment of 5 per cent, is required on the Stock of the City of Kingston Water Works Company, and will be payable at the office of the Company in Bagot Street, on the 1st day of February next.

Kingston, 22nd January, 1851. 19

Frontenac House. Good Board at twelve shillings and six-pence per week.