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.....B. Chalmers & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville.....Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Cobourg.....Thos. Ritson, Esq.
Toronto.....Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton.....John Brown, Esq.
New York.....V. B. Palmer, Tribune Building.
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. C. S. Jennings.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties are requested to send in their advertisements by 2 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.

☞ No Sale This Day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Truth Cares for Certain Giver."

MONDAY MORNING, FEB 10, 1851.

THE BRASS BAND BALL.

As we prognosticated, this was a brilliant affair. Our elegant City Hall in its chaste architectural beauty,—"when unadorned adorned the most"—appeared to great advantage, and seldom has its noble walls been graced with a fairer or a happier assemblage than met there on Friday evening to pass a few happy hours with the Kingston Brass Band. At 7 o'clock precisely, Maxwell M. Strange, Esq., Commander of the Independent Troop of Frontenac Cavalry (under the patronage of which, and of the Fire Brigade, the Ball was given) took the chair, and the entertainments of the evening commenced with several pieces performed by the Kingston Brass Band in a very masterly manner. This was followed by several songs and glees by various gentlemen connected with the Fire Brigade and the Band, which gave universal satisfaction. Where all was good it would be invidious, &c., but it would not be doing justice if we did not particularize several comic songs, sung in character by Mr. A. Robbs of the Brass Band; they were really inimitable, and kept the audience in convulsions of laughter. The hall was well filled without being actually crowded; at a rough estimate we should say there were about 600 people present.—About half-past nine o'clock, Major General the Hon. Chas. Gore, Commander-in-Chief C. W., and his Staff, arrived in full ball uniform, accompanied by his wife and family, and a number of the officers of the Rifle Brigade and Royal Artillery. They were received at the head of the great staircase by Capt. Strange and most of the officers and men of his troop present, and were conducted to the head of the hall, the band striking up "God save the Queen." The first part of the programme having been got through with, the seats were quickly cleared away, and soon a large portion were engaged in the lightsome dance. All seemed to enter into the spirit of the hour with the greatest enthusiasm. Old and young, married and single, rich and poor, went at it with a will—no proud condescension on the one part nor straining at equality on the other. There is nothing like a dance to break through the frigid rules of caste—the quadrille on the country dance soon puts all upon equality. This is one of the greatest advantages of these cheap re-unions, as it brings the humbler classes into more intimate contact with the upper classes, and tends to cement more closely the ties which naturally bind the employers and the employed. We have often looked upon the want of this more frequent intercourse as one great reason why so many wealthy individuals in Kingston have never been able to acquire that influence over the masses which their positions would warrant, and which, if exercised by them would be of great benefit to the city.

About half-past 12 o'clock the alarm of fire cleared the ball-room of one-half of the company, but still there were many whom even the excitement of a fire could not withdraw from the attractions of Terpsichore. "Nero fiddled when Rome was burning," but the old fellow knew that his own house was safe.—These enthusiasts beat Nero all holler, for they danced when Kingston was burning and yet did not know whether their own houses were safe.

We must not conclude without bestowing a due meed of praise for the arrangements made by Mr. Crickford. The refreshments consisted of every variety of cakes and confectionery, sandwiches, &c., of a quality superior to what we usually get at such an entertainment; and the tea and coffee were really excellent.—There was abundance provided for all, and every one was so well satisfied and pleased, that "Tom Walling" himself must look to his laurels. We trust this won't be the last soiree of the season.

It is with sincere gratification that we read the following paragraph from the New Orleans *Picayune*. We need not inform our readers that Mr. Boyd is a native of Kingston, and this high tribute to his disinterested self-sacrifice in the service of his employers must give much pleasure to his numerous friends in this city:

THEIR HEROES.—Some acts of great courage and disinterestedness have been published as having been exhibited during the great conflagration of the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday last; but none we think is entitled to more credit than the conduct of Mr. Boyd, one of the clerks in the office. His confidential position gave him the control of a great amount of deposits made for safe keeping, and when it was found that the hotel could not be saved, he applied himself entirely to securing those which had been placed in the safe. The amount in money and valuables was immense, and it was all saved. He neglected his own effects and lost everything of his own—even everything of his own and which clothing on the premises, while he saved for their owners at least $200,000, which he succeeded in removing to the vaults of the Picayune office until next day. There were some of five thousand to fifteen thousand each, belonging to various parties, drafts and bank notes of uncounted value, jewels and ornaments, all of which—which was merely trust property—was saved, and with it the hotel cash that was in the drawers. Every scrap, cent and dollar of his own was destroyed while he was performing this duty.—*N.O. Picayune.*

For the Journal of Commerce.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent "P." in the Journal of the 21st January, is in favor of reciprocity, provided it comprises all the commodities produced by Canada and the United States, and to be interchanged without the imposition of duty by either party. A little reflection will enable us to decide whether such a law would be practicable or reasonable.

Canada is a new country, with but few articles for export, and those derived from the field and the forest; bread and timber are her staples. We are comparatively an old country; and although our forest products are failing, yet we abound in agricultural products of a broad clime, and also in those of the loom, the mine, the forge, the furnace and the fisheries.

Canada wants all these except our bread, and in order to extend and facilitate a trade, already grown into importance, she has passed a law to admit our leading agricultural products free of duty, provided we will reciprocate by admitting the same list of articles from her, adding on her part the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The effect would be, to supply our markets more abundantly with her lumber, which has become necessary, and will soon be indispensable to our cities, yielding to Canada an increased fund with which to supply her numerous and growing wants in our markets; beyond this, and the agricultural products which Canada would take from us for consumption, (and these would not be inconsiderable in amount,) the whole trade would consist in a reciprocity of transportation.

Our surplus commodities, accompanied by hers, would seek a foreign market through her natural and artificial channels; hers would seek similar markets through our channels, accompanied by ours, as each proved most inviting; and as a you said in a former number, "the party that attracts to its channels the most of these articles, receives the greatest boon."

But your correspondent "P" thinks, as an equivalent for the privilege of selling her boards and scantling in our markets free of duty, (and this is the length and breadth of the privilege, for we shall never buy a loaf of her bread or a pound of her pot-ashes for consumption, or, if we did, we should sell an additional loaf or pound of our own,) we should be allowed the privilege of selling all the products of the Union in her markets free of duty.

How would he provide for the support of her government? This would annihilate her Custom-houses.

What would he think of the modesty of Great Britain if she should ask us to take products of her Empire free of duty, in consideration of the agricultural products she takes from us? And the list is a larger one than the Canada list, and taken for consumption, not for transit, and amounts to thirty millions. Such a proposition would involve not only the destruction of our revenue, but annihilate our manufactures.

Your correspondent is entitled to the credit of a bold projector; whatever may be his claims to Statesmanship.

Canada has taken an important step towards reciprocal trade, by repealing her differential duties, and now receives our products at the same rate of duty as those of Great Britain, averaging about 12½ per cent. while our duties average more than 25 per cent.

Under the influence of this and our debenture law, we have, according to the Secretary's report just published, exported to Canada in the last fiscal year, terminating 30th June, (since which time there has been a vast increase,) domestic and foreign commodities to the amount of $3,220,821; exceeding our exports to any other country, save England and France. Our imports during the same year were $2,859,101.

We export more of our domestic manufactures to Canada than to any other country; in fact, the amount is very nearly equal to the aggregate of those we export to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and China. Our exports of these articles during the year to Canada, were $3,364,222, being greater than our whole imports, bonded wheat and flour included.

Can any one doubt the wisdom of meeting this Canadian legislation in the spirit of liberality, and cherishing a trade already large, and which must double under such legislation in a few years.

Canada is to us what we are to Great Britain, our best customers; and for our manufactures she is destined to be worth all the world besides. It is incredible that protectionists, friendly to domestic manufactures, can oppose this trade. Canada is at our door, a young, prosperous and growing country, with numerous wants and ample means of supplying them, while our other customers are remote, and either too old to need our manufactures, or too poor to buy them.

The free navigation of the St. Lawrence has been sought with ardor for the last half century, by such statesmen as King, Rush, Gallatin, Clay and Van Buren.

Mr. Gallatin, in the last year of his long and useful life, advocated, through your Journal, the reciprocal free navigation of the Columbia and St. Lawrence. It has now become fashionable, with such statesmen as Senator Seward and Doct. Foote, of the Buffalo Commercial, and their subordinates, (some scores of village editors,) to deprecate the value of this great channel for commerce. Senator Seward thinks the Erie canal large enough for the commerce of the West; while Dr. Foote thinks the St. Lawrence would not be used if opened, because the Canadians have not sent more vessels to sea through this channel the last year than sometimes arrive at Buffalo in a day. He forgets that more than a thousand British ships of the largest tonnage have loaded at Quebec the last year; a trade that would soon be quadrupled under freedom, and divided between British and American ships. The St. Lawrence and the lakes open to ship navigation a coast, including Lake Superior, of four thousand miles, in a favored climate, with a rich virgin soil, abounding in all the elements of commerce, with a teeming population, of irrepressible energy and enterprise. Is it wise to lock up such a country and such a people by a narrow and suicidal policy?

Under reciprocity our channels would be sought in the cold season; theirs in the mild season. The benefits would be national; our agricultural, and our shipping interest would all participate in these benefits.

NEW POSTAL ACT.—We are glad to learn that the bill from sister colonies intended to complete this important measure has received the Royal assent. The *Pilot*—we suppose upon good authority—says it cannot be conveniently put in force, and the department be transferred to the Colonial Government, before the commencement of the second quarter in the year, in April next; while others are of opinion that it will be delayed until July. Considering the time the colonial authorities have had to prepare for the transfer, it seems little excusable that, even after the decision of the home government, we should be so long deprived of the benefits of cheap, or almost cheaper, postage than the antiquated rates that have so long impeded and burdened the commercial and other correspondence of the country.—*Montreal Herald.*

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—On Thursday last, while some children were at play upon the hill side, near Fish-bauch, half a mile from Pottsville, one of the number discovered a small string fastened to a bush; his curiosity being awakened, the string was seized, and it became detached from some object beneath the snow. Upon examination of the string, several gold rings were found upon it, and a slight search enabled them to discover an old stocking or drawer leg, with several hundred dollars worth of finished gold rings, pencils, chains, &c. In the vicinity another string was found fastened in the same manner, but, leading off in a different direction, to the end of which there was also a large amount of Jewellery, also unfinished.

From an examination of the different specimens exhibited to us, it would appear that some large manufacturing house had been plundered, and the spoil hidden beneath the snow by the party committing the theft, and the spot designated by the small things, so as to enable them to regain their spoils at a future day. There can be no doubt but that the robbery was committed in Philadelphia or New York, for there is no establishment in the interior of either State, to our knowledge, where all the various parts of watches, pencils, chains, &c., are manufactured upon a large scale.

We learn that one of the children, named Reed, has in his possession two or three hundred dollars worth of the property, which will be advertised. The remainder is scattered amongst six or eight children, and will be next to impossible to regain.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.*

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF COOK'S VOYAGES.—The last survivor of Cook's voyages furnishes a pitiable tale, with which we have been favored, and to which we cannot direct the attention of our readers without feelings of disgust and sorrow—disgust at the ingratitude of the nation to one who has so well served it—and sorrow, as much for the country of which such a disgraceful deed can be recorded, as for the unfortunate individual who is the victim of it. John Beannite Walsh Wade was born in New York, May 1, 1751, at the time it was still an English colony.—In 1773, he was impressed into the British navy, and served in it until 1827, a period of 54 years, when he was paid off as master's mate During that long and eventful interval, he had been in forty-two engagements, by sea and land, and had been wounded twenty-one times—severely, in the head, at the battle of the *Nile*. At his outset in seafaring life he was put on board the *Resolution*, Captain James Cook; accompanied that celebrated navigator in his voyages of discovery, and was on shore with him when he was killed on the Island of Owyhee, he himself receiving a spear wound. He served on board the *Barfleur*, in Rodney's action of April 12, also off Cape St. Vincent; he served in the *Arethusa* at the capture of *La Belle Poule*; belonged to the *Leviathan* at the action of the glorious 1st of June; to the *Royal Sovereign*, at Teneriffe, when Nelson lost his arm; to the *Bellerophon*, at the battles of Copenhagen, Camperdown, and Trafalgar, and still belonged to the same ship when Napoleon took refuge on board of her, in 1815. In 1798, being then in the *Culloden*, at Spithead, he took an active part in the mutiny which broke out in the fleet, for which act of insubordination he incurred the displeasure of the Admiralty who, although he remained many years after in the navy, and still fought our battles, eventually inflicted their punishment by refusing to grant him any pension or relief. He is now, in his hundredth year, allowed to beg and exist upon the poorest pittance, at Kingston-on-Thames. This veteran was concerned in the mutiny of the fleet at Spithead, in 1798; and is such a deed never to be forgotten or forgiven? Were those engaged in the Irish rebellion of the same period subject to unrelenting condemnation? After being engaged in this mutiny, Wade fought at the battle of the Nile, at Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, having been previously engaged in Rodney's action in 1782, and under Howe, in his glorious victory over the French fleet in 1794.—That such a man should now be forced to "beg bitter bread through realms his valor saved" is, indeed, too like a verification of the words of the poet; and we can scarcely suppose that the Admiralty know of his situation. We cannot believe that official vengeance can have pursued this man for more than half a century; we cannot conceive that such monstrous persecutions and unrelenting severity could be resorted to at the present period. We, therefore, hope to hear that the Admiralty has bestowed upon him such a pension as his long and meritorious services deserve.—In the meantime we would recommend him to public sympathy. A very small sum would purchase for a man, 100 years of age an annuity sufficient to keep him from want during the short remainder of his career in life.—*Shipping Gazette.*

ESCAPE OF A NUN FROM THE CONVENT AT BANBURY.—"There was an escape of a 'Nun' from the Roman Catholic establishment in this town, the other day," says the *Banbury Guardian*. "It appears that the young lady, who took an opportunity of withdrawing from the convent, was one of the Sisters of Charity, and was chiefly employed in the school where a number of children are daily taught. She was known in the establishment as Sister Antonia, and there is some uncertainty as to what her worldly name is. She is by some said to be highly connected. The convent at Banbury is not the first at which she has been. We believe she has been in a similar establishment in France and Nottingham. Her dissatisfaction with a conventual life was made known, out of the house, by letters, which she contrived to have conveyed by the children in the school to persons of the Protestant faith at Banbury. An English New Testament which, by some chance, came into her possession, disturbed the opinion in which she had been educated. She determined of getting away from St. John's, and resolved to do so early on Monday morning, and again on Tuesday morning, but at the moment of the contemplated escape her heart failed her. Shortly after nine o'clock, the school hour, on Tuesday while the other inmates were engaged, she took an opportunity of getting away unobserved; and, for some reason, instead of going to the parties in Banbury with whom she had been in communication and who had offered her shelter, she set off on the road for Oxford. At Adderbury, three miles from Banbury, she became tired, and inquired for a Protestant minister. She was taken to the house of the Rev. Mr. Crickett, an Independent minister, where she was kindly received both by Mr. and Mrs. Crickett, and with whom she was remaining yesterday. She had been supplied with clothing; and the garments peculiar to the Sisterhood, in which she went away, have been returned to the convent. Before she left St. John's we believe an application was made, by the parties with whom she had been in communication, to a neighboring magistrate to remove her, and he wrote on the subject to Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State, but she did not wait for their interference, but took the opportunity of acting alone, as we have described.

London, 10th Jan. 1851.

Summonses have been issued for a Cabinet Council to be held on the 14th instant, when ministers will have, in earnest, to prepare for the opening of the Session, which is now looked forward to with great anxiety, principally on account of the Papal question. Persons who know tolerably well what is passing behind the scenes aver that the Cabinet are divided on the subject, and entertain a confident conviction that it will prove the rock on which the ministerial vessel will go to pieces. In a pamphlet by the Earl of St. Germans—formerly Irish Secretary, under Sir Robert Peel—the difficulties of legislating on the subject are forcibly pointed out by his Lordship, whose reputation as a cool-headed and independent statesman stands high. The noble earl cannot persuade himself, he declares, that "in creating Roman Catholic Archbishoprics and Bishoprics in this country, the Pope has either invaded the supremacy of the Queen, attacked the rights of the Church, or violated the religious liberty of the people," and the grounds he assumes are these—that "the English Roman Catholics have never acknowledged the spiritual supremacy of the Sovereign, but have always acknowledged the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, who, as far as they are concerned, has never ceased to exercise spiritual supremacy in this country"—that for more than a century and a half, England has been divided into ecclesiastical districts, under Vicars-Apostolic, who are more objectionable than bishops, as a Vicar-Apostolic is revocable at the Pope's pleasure, but a Bishop is not—that nearly 40 years ago the British Government sought to obtain the substitution of Bishops for Vicars-Apostolic, "as a measure calculated to lessen the dependence of the Roman Catholic Church in England on the Pope,"—that, "in every Church territorial divisions are necessary, in an episcopal Church such as that of Rome, the proper territorial divisions are dioceses,"—that we have no more right to interfere in the organization of the Roman Catholic Church than in that of a sect of Protestant dissenters; that "in Ireland the Roman Catholic Bishops have always been appointed by the Pope with territorial titles, that is to say, with the titles of sees—and that such Bishops have been recognized by Her Majesty's Government. "The Protestant episcopal Church," observes Lord St. Germans, "was, by the Act of Union, established forever, as the *United Church of England and Ireland*. The supremacy of the Queen, that is, her authority as head of the United Church, is as much part and parcel of the constitution of the Church in Ireland, as it is in England. Anything which, if done in England, would constitute an aggression on the supremacy of the Queen, must equally constitute an aggression on it, if done in Ireland. The Bishopric of Galway, created not long since by the Pope, was to all intents and purposes as much within a diocese of a Bishop of the Established Church, as the Archbishopric of Westminster. No complaint of its creation was, however, made as being an aggression on the supremacy of the Queen, or the rights of the Church." Parliament, the noble earl then proceeds to contend, will find itself in this dilemma, if called upon to legislate on the subject. "Either it must prohibit in England that which it permits in Ireland, or it must prohibit in Ireland that which has been done innocuously in that country without let or hindrance. By taking the former course, Parliament will destroy the unity of the Church, and thereby weaken its position in Ireland, by taking the latter, it will create great and general discontent among the Roman Catholics in Ireland—will increase the difficulty of governing that country, and will encumber the statute book with a law destined, like so many others, to become a dead letter." These several points are very forcibly put by his Lordship, whose views are said to be shared in by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone; while they are known to be entertained by Earl Grey, Earl Clarendon, Sir Charles Wood, and probably other members of the Cabinet. With these opinions, these statesmen cannot with consistency support the Premier in any attempt to give effect to the principles enunciated in his celebrated letter to Dr. Malty. Lord John will therefore have one of two courses to adopt—either to fly in the face of these principles, or retire from a position which he cannot, except at such a sacrifice maintain. A few weeks will settle this point. It is worthy of notice that an extraordinary change has taken place, in the tone of some of the leading journals on the Papal question. The *Times*, which at one time had a leader daily on the "Papal Aggression," or "the Queen's supremacy," is now silent on the subject. The *Spectator*, which two months since took a very decided "No-Popery" position, now gravely asks how the Cabinet can venture to carry out Lord John Russell's views. These changes I am disposed in a measure to attribute to a sense of the growing Parliamentary opposition to the adoption of stringent measures which these journals are not slow to perceive and appreciate.

The Buffalo papers are urging an early application of $20,000 appropriated by Congress on 1849 for the erection of a lighthouse upon the Horse Shoe Reef, or its vicinity. As the appropriation is likely to revert to the government for non-use, owing to the fact that the proposed site is supposed to be within the British Territory, it is suggested that the light should be erected on Bird Island, which lies in our waters, and forms the head of the State Pier in the Niagara river.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Saturday Night's Report.

NEW YORK, 8th.

Six men and three women were arrested by Marshals Rocklitz and Dunlaho on Friday evening at the old Brewery Cross St., charged with counterfeiting gold dollars. The implements, the metal and a die were found, also on one of the five, a number of gold dollars. They were committed for examination.

A new Bank in this City was announced to day with a capital of two millions under the title of the Bank of the Metropolis. It is organized by a large number of leading wholesale Merchants and Jobbers, with the special object of rolling the city of the evil of the depreciated paper currency issued by the Country Banks uncurrentable in specie in this city except at a discount. The Bank of the Metropolis will operate on the system of the Suffolk Bank Boston, and will compel all the Banks of the State whose bills circulate here to redeem their paper here at par, thus putting an end to the system by which those banks and their agents have so long levied on this community a tax in the shape of discount, amounting to millions annually. The president of the Bank is Jas. McCall, and his associates are of a similar high character.

The Georgia arrived this morning bringing the California mails, 355 passengers and $65,000 dollars gold dust in freight, and $700,000 in the hands of passengers.

Five new brick buildings, nearly completed, in Sixth Avenue, were set on fire this morning, four of which were destroyed: the other was much damaged. They belong to Thomas Larkin, Loss $23,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 8.

The propeller, Erickson, running between this city and Baltimore, was cut through by the ice last evening and sunk, with a large cargo.

There is more trouble among the coal heavers at Richmond this morning. Two men were badly beaten by a crowd of Pallanders.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.

In the woods at Braintree, yesterday, two hunters discovered the dead bodies of two persons frozen stiff. One of them proved to be a woman in male attire. It appeared that they reached Quincy, near Braintree, in November last, and passed as half brothers. After a stay of eight days, during which the man worked at boot making, they went into the woods and committed suicide. The female was about 17 years of age, well educated and of a higher station than the man. They were great believers in spiritual knockings.

The U. S. steamer Franklin sailed at noon for Havre, with 43 passengers and $188,000 in specie.

OSWEGO, 7th.

A horrible murder occurred here about 7 o'clock last night. The name of the guilty person is John M. Thornton a Cabinet maker, who killed his brother-in-law a Mr. Garrison, with an axe while himself and wife were making a call at Thornton's house. We cannot learn the particulars of this affair which resulted so fatally. The murderer subsequently surrendered himself to the authorities.

Four of the gang of thieves we noticed yesterday have been arrested. A reward of $50 has been offered for Tuppen and Daniels, two of the ringleaders. The officers are engaged in ferreting out the others. A large portion of the boots and shoes stolen have been recovered.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY

SUPERSEDED BY EVERYBODY ELSE'S.

While it is well known that Physicians are notoriously and generally adopt the administration and approval of medicines conducted by others than themselves, it would seem, (to the more partial of the numerous proprietors of the compound of Dr. Chabert's Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla) no reason, that the whole profession of Colleges and the most distinguished Physicians and Chemists of the country, need glorify three names, namely, that of Dr. Chabert's invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla.

But the facts are simply these, viz; the Formula is freely placed with them! It is no secret, nor is it remedy. It is a combination of the most active remedial medicinal agents, as approved by the dispensatories of Wood and Bache, Dr. Pereira, and Gray's Supplement, of London.

That this chronic and inveterate, Prof. Augustus de Hayes, State Assayer of Mass., says the combination "exhibits a union of some of the best of our native medicinal plants and roots, including no metallic compound."

Let the consumptive, the sufferer by diseased blood, and those of deranged systems, but read what physicians say:

Meredith Bridge, N. H., 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used in my practice for a few years past, the Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla, prepared by the United Society of Shakers, and I consider it of great value in the treatment of diseases of the strongest and glandular systems, and many of those depraved conditions of the general health, termed morbid humours. I can recommend it to be superior to any preparation of Sarsaparilla now before the public. I would also recommend it to the profession as a perfect article, and one that will fully sustain its high reputation.

GEORGE W. GARLAND, M. D.

It is now several years since we first used the Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla, prepared in the United Society of Shakers. We have found it a valuable medicine. Those cases in which its good effects has been most apparent, were in depraved sanguine habits and chronic diseases of the skin. We can recommend it with confidence to the profession.

JOSIAH CROSBY, M. D., Manchester, N. H.
W. C. CHASE, M. D., Portland, Me.

Sold by the sole agents, EDWARD BRINLEY & Co., Boston, and their approved agents.

☞ For Sale by E. W. Palmer, agent, Kingston, Canada West.

☞ NEW HOTEL IN BOSTON.—The American House is just completed, and now open for the travelling Public, having been entirely rebuilt and greatly enlarged. It is now one of the largest, most splendid and best arranged Hotels in the Union, and is under the management of Lewis Rice, Esq., well known to travellers, who promises that it shall be truly the traveller's home. See advertisement in this paper.

MARRIED.

At Toronto, on the 4th inst. at the residence of the bride's father, the Hon. J. Ross, C. C. to Miss Eliza Baldwin, daughter of the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, Attorney General West. The ceremony was to have taken place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, but owing to a slight indisposition of the bride, it was performed at the residence of her father. His Excellency the Governor General was present on the occasion.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to the Fire Department generally, and to the officers and men of the Victoria Engine in particular, for their prompt and energetic conduct, on the occasion of the fire near his premises, on Friday night last.

H. SMITH Jr.

Feb. 8, 1851. 34

A CARD.

THE Subscribers take the first opportunity of returning thanks to the Fire Companies of the city and to the citizens generally, for the valuable services rendered by them, at the fire, and in the removal of their property on Friday night last.

SMITH & HENDERSON.

Feb. 8, 1851. 34

AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

THE undersigned having entirely REBUILT and ENLARGED the above extensive establishment, containing in all about three hundred and fifty rooms, would respectfully give notice that it is now ready for the reception and accommodation of the travelling community.

An extended notice of the unrivalled conveniences of this House is deemed superfluous, as the numerous improvements which have been made cannot be properly given in an advertisement. Suffice it to say that no expense has been spared to render any apartment perfect.

The furniture was made expressly to order, regardless of cost, and certain parlors of it, especially the Drawing-rooms, will be found to be of the most beautiful and tasteful manufacture. The Dining-rooms are capacious, and the hours for meals will be so arranged as to suit the convenience of the early and late.

Every department will be conducted in an unexceptionable manner, and the Proprietor pledges himself that the American House shall be truly the Traveller's Home.

LEWIS RICE.

Jan. 30, 1851. 34

Sale of Groceries.

ON FRIDAY, the 14th of February, at 2 o'clock, will be sold:

Young Hyson and Hyson Teas,
Black Teas,
Sugars, Raisins, Almonds,
White Fish, Herrings, and
Various other articles.

WM. WARE.

Kingston, Feb 10, 1851. 34

VALENTINES.

THE Subscriber has for sale at the City Book Store, a very choice lot of ENGLISH VALENTINES.

E. W. PALMER.

Feb 10, 1851. 34

NEW BOOKS.

LIVES of the QUEENS OF SCOTLAND and ENGLISH PRINCESSES, by Agnes Strickland—Vol. 1st.
History of Greece, by George Grote, Esq.—Vol. 1st.
The Island World of the Pacific, by the Rev Henry T. Cheevers.
The Rod of the Rifle, by George Gilfillan.
Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, Part 6 and last.
The Mother's Recompense, by Grace Aguilar.
Surgical Anatomy, by Joseph Maclise, with coloured plates. Parts 1, 2 & 3
An Ecclesiastical History, ancient and modern, by John Lawrence, Minister, &c.
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.

Just received by express from New York.

JOHN DUFF.

Kingston, Feb. 7, 1851. 33

KINGSTON
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders is requested at the Court House, on Monday next, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS ASKEW,
President.

Feb. 7, 1851. 33-3in

LANKTREE'S CELEBRATED
Hydropathic and Botanic Medicines.

THE Subscriber feels thankful to the public for their liberal support to him in the above business, and wishes to inform them that he is now about to open winter. Fresh consignment in New York, of the Medicines, which need no recommendation from him, still be found regularly labelled with his signature, at Mr Wilson's Tea Store, Brock Street, second door below the Subscriber's lived, and will also be present himself to replenish the stock when required. There are many living witnesses in this city and country who were given over for death, who were with the blessings of God, cured by them. There will be Medicines for all complaints, with particular directions to be had. Also Children's Medicines for Hooping Cough, Croup, Natural Pork, &c. &c.

Large Bottles, 2s. 6d. Small do. 1s. 3d.

Kingston, Nov. 22d, 1850. 274

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