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.
Toronto.....M. Michael Notley, Auctioneer.
Cobourg.....Thos. Evans, Esq.
Trenton.....Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton.....John Ferrier, Esq.
New York.....C. S. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y.; Mr. G. S. Jewett.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

☞ Advertisements for the British Whig will be received by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, at the usual rates.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Usual at the Salesroom.

☞ No Sale This Day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Shall we gather near the River."

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1851

☞ Occurrence in Montreal.—The Montreal Herald gives a vivid account of the outrage committed by the Radicals at the Municipal Elections, in that city, on Monday last, as found in to-day's Whig. A correspondent affords the following further particulars:—

"As either party will repudiate the sentiments of yesterday's proceedings, I can confidently assure you, that in no one case was a voter for the ministerial candidates intimidated or shaved; but any one attempting to exercise his prerogative in favor of Messrs. Bethune, Fisher, or Brondsen, was (after 10 o'clock in the morning) savagely set upon and maltreated—hence the elections terminating in the way they have done. As in Goffintown, no person having any pretension to gentility was allowed to approach the polls,—it was more than their life was worth. I merely mention the above, so that you may know the exact truth of the case!"

SHIPWRECK NEAR THE LAND'S END—AFFECTING STORY.

Early on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, the brig New Commercial, of Whitby, 230 tons burden, Southern master, bound from Liverpool to the Spanish Main, in a thick fog, and a strong gale from the S. S. W., struck upon a ledge of rocks between the Great and Little Brisons—two high rocks, rising between 60 and 70 feet above high water mark, about one mile off the bold headland of Land's End, and four miles westward from the Land's End. The sea running very high, the vessel immediately went to pieces, and the crew, nine men with one woman, the wife of the master, got on the ledge. They were discovered from the shore, as soon as the day broke, but no assistance could then be possibly rendered them. In this perilous condition the poor creatures remained until about nine o'clock when they were all washed off together by one tremendous wave, and hurled into the boiling deep. Seven out of the ten sank at once into a watery grave.

Of the remaining three—one, a mulatto, contrived to get on a portion of the floating wreck, and after having been beaten about for some hours in imminent peril of being every instant swallowed up by the breakers, managed with remarkable coolness and presence of mind, by means of a plank which he used as a paddle, and a piece of canvass which served him for a sail, with the assistance of the strong tides, to keep clear of the broken waters. While this poor fellow was thus struggling for life, amid the anxious expectations of the people who witnessed his attempt from the shore, whose lofty cliffs were now crowded by upwards 2,000 spectators, five fishermen, belonging to Sennen, a small fishing cove close to the Land's End, determined, with that bold and resolute spirit for which these men are distinguished, to launch their boat, (the Gwary) through the breakers, in which they happily succeeded, and eventually, after encountering great risk, they rescued the poor mulatto from his perilous situation.

The other two, the master and his wife, when they were carried off the ledge, were washed upon the little Brisons rock, which rises in a peaked back, and in the resort of numerous sea fowl. The master first gained a footing upon the rock, and upon looking around him, saw his wife struggling in the waves, but sufficiently near to enable him to stretch out his hand and pull her in. While the Sennen fishermen were occupied in rescuing the mulatto, Her Majesty's Revenue cutter—Sphynx, commanded by Mr. Forsaith, was seen gallantly working round the Land's End, having been ordered to the spot by Captain Davies, R. N., the brave and skilful acting inspecting commander of the coast guard of this district. Captain Davies himself and several of the officers took up their stations upon the lofty promontory of Cape Cornwall, overlooking the Brisons.—On reaching the point, Mr. Forward launched his boat and attempted, with a crew of four men, to get near the rock; but the attempt was fruitless, and it was only with great difficulty that he regained the cutter, to the great relief of Captain Davies and the numerous spectators upon the cliffs, who rejoiced to perceive that, though success did not attend his daring exploit, still to himself and his gallant crew at least were safe. It was now growing late, and nothing more could be attempted in the way of rescue for the day, so Mr. Forward hoisted his colours and "hove to" his craft, to encourage the poor sufferers, who were now to be left to spend the wretched night without food or shelter, exposed to the wind and rain upon this desolate rock amid the wild waste of waters, and to assure them that they had still a friend who might stand by and succour them.

On Sunday morning the wind happily drew a little to the South-east, which caused the sea to abate; all hands were immediately on the alert. At 4 o'clock four boats were seen approaching from their Sennen Cove—three manned by fishermen, and one by the coast guard; at the same time Captain Davies arrived, having embarked in a preventive boat at a small cove named Porthcurno, about three miles north-east of the spot, with four preventive men and two others, taking rockets with him. The cutter's boat also was manned by Mr. Forward—so that six boats were quickly on the spot. By this time the second and fourth men of the unfortunate crew, amid the crowds of people upon the cliffs, could not have numbered less than 2,000 or 3,000, and as each boat arrived at the spot, the cheers of the vast multitude, awakening all the echoes of the cavernous coast, added not a little to the excitement. The sea was so high that no boat could venture within 200 yards of the rock. The rockets which Captain Davies had taken with him in the preventive boat had never been used here before even from the shore, and we believe never elsewhere from a boat. After making his arrangements, he with his own hand discharged the rocket. He was enveloped for an instant in a sheet of flame from the lock-chamber. Happily, however, he sustained no injury but unfortunately the line, which reached the rock fell upon a sharp ledge, which cut the rope so that the end of it slipped off into the sea. It is impossible to describe the disappointment experienced by the people upon the cliffs and in the boats at this unfavorable result of such a daring experiment. After a short delay, however, another rocket was prepared, which Captain Davies again himself discharged, and this time the rope fell on the rock close by the man, to the great joy and delight of the assembled multitude.

At this critical moment the sun shone forth with brilliancy. The man on the rock was seen to fasten the line round the waist of his wife, and to encourage her to take the fearful leap, while she lingered and hesitated to jump into the foaming waters. After some little time, however, his persuasions prevailed. They took an affecting leave of each other, and amid the breathless expectation of all, she made the awful plunge for life or death from a height of about 12 feet. At this moment three immense waves broke in rapid succession, peeling the safety of all. For a time indeed, the boats were entirely hidden from the view of the spectators, and the loud cry broke forth from thousands of voices. "They are gone." But soon again the boats were seen above the swelling waves and the lofty cliffs once more rang with approving cheers. The cord was drawn with great judgment and after about three minutes the poor woman was taken into one of the boats; but the blows from the waves were more than her exhausted frame could bear. No attention that could be shown her was spared. The men took off their own clothes to cover her, and used every effort to restore her. She breathed, but by the time the boat reached the cove life had fled. After the rocket had persuaded his wife to leave him he threw the cord round his own waist, and was drawn, greatly exhausted, into one of the other boats.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the conduct of those who were employed on this occasion. All who witnessed it agree in declaring that a more gallant, humane, and praiseworthy act has seldom been recorded.

MONTREAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

These elections came off yesterday, and, we deeply regret to say, did not pass without the interference of those bete-noirs of reformers, who, from the utter incompetency of our Police force and, we must add, the cowardice and incompetency of our city authorities, seem to fancy they have a prerogative right to dictate to the citizens, who shall, and who shall not, be intrusted by them with the management of their affairs. We understand several arrests have been made and, we trust, a rigorous investigation will be instituted, and think, if possible, the employers and instigators of these gangs of ruffians and cowards should be discovered and brought to justice. The attacks upon the electors were commenced early in the day, and it was soon ascertained that, in the St. Anne's, St. Antoine and St. Lawrence Wards, the voters for Messrs. De Witt and Hagg, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Bronsdon, could only record their votes at the risk of their lives, bands of armed ruffians waylaying and attacking them as they proceeded to and from the polls. In the St. Anne's Ward, and early in the day, Messrs. Smith, Hatchard, and Patton, of Mill street were attacked and beaten; and in the St. Antoine Ward, Mr. Chalmers, of Great St. James Street, had an arm extended his vote for Mr. Robertson, than he was brutally assaulted, knocked down, cruelly beaten when on the ground, and only escaped with his life. In Great St. James Street, Mr. Richard Abbott, while passing quietly along, was assaulted, and knocked down by a band of Mr. Campbell's supporters. Mr. McAulay, of the Montreal Insurance Company's Office, was also attacked by the same ruffians, his face deadfully cut and several of his teeth knocked out.

We only saw it in the early calling out of the troops, that we have not to record the murder in our streets of unoffending citizens, by these infuriated partisans of the Government candidates; but, we suppose, this is one of the blessings we owe to Responsible Government—as well as Mr. Campbell's paper, the organ of "the powers that be."

At the hour we write, we have neither time nor inclination to comment further upon the disgraceful scenes attending the election; but rather than be the subject to their recurrence, we would gladly see the appointment of our city authorities vested in the Commander of the Garrison, without whose aid and protection it would appear to be vain to attempt to exercise the franchise.—Montreal Herald.

The following are the returns:

East Ward.—E. E. Fabre. Re-elected.

Centre Ward.—Charles Wilson. Re-elected.

West Ward.—John Leeming, M. H. Whitney. Mr. Fisher retired early in the day.

St. Jean Ward.—A. McCambridge, P. Larkin.

St. Antoine Ward.—O. Pacaudre. Re-elected.

St. Lawrence Ward.—J. R. Brondsen, Esq.; Colin Campbell, Esq. Majority for J. R. Brondsen, Esq.

St. Louis Ward.—J. B. Rolnier. Re-elected.

St James Ward.—J. A. Mousseau. Re-elected.

St. Mary Ward.—Patrick Lynch. Re-elected.

A few days ago a serious interruption was threatened to the progress of the construction of the model of the town of Liverpool, arising out of a difference between the contractor and his men, in relation to a matter of wages. The matter, however, has been arranged, and the work is now progressing.

The season is here we are in course of preparation and, as soon as they can be prepared, the executive committee will open notice where they can be obtained.

A Police Court will be established in, or near the Crystal Palace during the continuance of the Exhibition.

THE BAR AND THE PUBLIC.

In order to render the remarks which we have to make generally intelligible, it is necessary to bear in mind that the profession of the Law is divided into two branches, viz: that of Attorney and Barrister. The two branches, though quite distinct in Britain, are yet generally united in the same practitioner in Canada. Nevertheless, the authority to act in the different capacities is derived from different sources. Thus, the license to act as Attorney and Solicitor, is derived from the Superior Courts—that is, the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas; while the privilege to wear a gown, and act as Barrister, is conferred by the Benchers. And who are the Benchers? They are a number of Barristers constituted to govern, supposed to be the most experienced, influential and respectable members of the bar in the Province—and every now and then the Benchers in exercise of their other members of the bar to the dignity of Benchers. It will then be seen that the Benchers have great power in their hands—and, moreover, that the exercise of this power is left entirely to their own discretion, uncontrolled by any other influence of a public character, save that which public opinion may constitute. Public opinion, in, however, does in certain quarters where, perhaps, its influence might prove highly beneficial. And in the hope that in the present instance it may not be such, where we believe there is just ground for its exercise, we must refer to recent transactions not altogether strange to our readers.

It will be remembered that during last summer, upon an application which was made to the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Durand, an Attorney and Barrister of this City, that Court decided that Mr. Durand should be struck off the roll of the Attorneys of the Court, which was done—and accordingly Mr. Durand was disqualified from acting as an Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench any more. The next proceeding which was instituted against Mr. Durand as a practitioner, was to deprive him of his gown, and thus disqualify him to act as Barrister, which was done by the Benchers at the first opportunity, we believe after his name was expunged from the Roll of Attorneys.

In November last, upon two applications which had been made in reference to the conduct of Mr. Hawke, another Barrister and Attorney of the city, the Court of Queen's Bench adjudged in the matter that he should also be struck off the roll of Attorneys. At the next Term, which has recently commenced, and which was the first opportunity afforded to that Mr. Hawke could be brought under the notice of the Benchers assembled in convocation, his case was considered. But the same conclusion did not seem to have befallen him, which was awarded to Mr. Durand. What really was done by the Benchers upon that occasion, the public know little or nothing of. All that we have heard is, that the consideration of Mr. Hawke's case is for the present postponed. Now, we are not going to say one word to the prejudice of Mr. Hawke or any one else. All we have to do with are the facts—there has been printed, and now stands upon record, the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the cases of Mr. Durand and Mr. Hawke respectively—and certainly, if unprofessional men can be considered competent to judge of the language of Courts of Law, and to form an estimate of moral delinquency, the judgment in the case of Mr. Hawke was quite as severe and condemnatory, and quite as justly so, much so, that in the case of Mr. Durand—most people, it appears, will be inclined to think a great deal more so. Then, we naturally ask, why the inequality in the measure which is meted to them by the Benchers? Mr. Durand, having been struck off the Roll of Attorneys by the Court, was speedily consigned to stand beaded of his gown by the Benchers—there was little hesitation or cavilling in the case, we understand. But with Mr. Hawke, there appears doubt, discussion and postponement.

Now, if this were a matter which concerned the Benchers alone, it might be proper to leave it to their exclusive control, as being their own peculiar business. But it is not so. A moment's consideration is sufficient to show this. For no man in this Province is suffered to entrust the vindication of his dearest rights in our law tribunals, to any one who is not a Barrister upon the sufferance of the Benchers of Upper Canada. A man's whole gear, every—pop, even his life—may be staked upon the issue of a verdict, or the decision of the Court; and yet he is constrained to conduct his own cause, or to give the management of it to a Barrister, as constituted by the Benchers. It cannot be denied that the public have an interest and a right to see that the Benchers use the privileges with which they are entrusted faithfully and impartially. We know say that they have not done so—but we think that in the absence of anything like publicity in their proceedings, it would be unreasonable to expect the public to be perfectly satisfied with the conclusions in question—for the matter comes to them either the judgment of the Court upon Mr. Hawke's case was just or it was not. If it was just, then by what rule is he suffered to continue a Barrister, when Mr. Durand has been stripped of his gown? If the judgment of the Court was not just, then why is not Mr. Hawke reinstated in his position of Attorney at once? To the public, who have read both the judgments, this is an obvious enquiry. We may it will be noticed, that Mr. Durand has not the powerful interest of private friends which Mr. Hawke can command, and that had a Brockville gentleman from the country been placed in his position, his expulsion from the Bar would have been quite as certain and as summary as that of Mr. Durand. We do not, however, wish to impeach the conduct of the Benchers, in the absence of authentic intelligence, but we certainly do think that the public are very justly entitled to know something of the matter.—Globe.

OPENING OF THE WATER WORKS.

It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate the citizens of Kingston on the completion of this most important undertaking. Early this morning our country friends were agreeably surprised on arriving in the vicinity of the Market to see a crystal pyramidal stream playing from a fountain which has been temporarily erected opposite the entrance to the City Hall fronting Brock street, and great and universal was the pleasure experienced at beholding the beautiful evidence, that Kingston was at last provided with an inexhaustible supply of the article so invaluable to the preservation of public health, and furnished with the means of arming our noble Firemen with arms to combat that fell destroyer, the Fire King. While we are writing preparations are making by the Fire Companies to test the hydrants; and we understand it was the further intention to have celebrated this important event by a Procession of Fire Companies, &c., but the unfavorable state of the weather we anticipate may interfere to prevent this.—Argus.

It is rumoured by the Papers at Rome, that Pius IX. will distribute the Arch Bishop Hughes, of this city, who is now in Rome. The rise and progress of Dr. Hughes is in good remembrance. From being a poor cabbage grower at the age of twenty years, he rapidly rose until he was appointed Bishop of New York, then Arch Bishop, and now the next stroke will distribute he that "Cardinal" Hughes is a-coming out on his return to his home in New York. It is but one step from Cardinal to Pope, and it would not be the wrongest thing in the world if a New Yorker should next occupy the Papal Chair. It would make the best Pope they have had for a long time, since American spirit, he would put new life where now is lethargy, and reason and energy new order of things out of a present chaos.

MECHANICS' FESTIVAL AT HAMILTON.—His Excellency the Governor General left town on Tuesday morning for Hamilton, to be present, by invitation, at the Annual Festival of the Mechanics' Institute. We were in hopes of receiving full particulars for to-day's paper, but the Hamilton *Spectator* of yesterday morning explains that the late hour at which the proceedings closed, prevented a report appearing in that day's paper. We learn, however, that the affair was a very grand demonstration, and went off with great eclat.

BOAR HUNTING IN FRANCE.—During a recent boar hunt in the neighborhood of Chevillon (Haute Marne) a very formidable animal was found, who, when brought to bay, wounded several dogs. One of the sportsmen, a man of herculean stature, advanced and fired at the animal, but unfortunately, missed it. The boar then left the dogs and attacked his new adversary, who, for some time, kept him off, but was eventually compelled to take refuge in a tree, having been wounded in the hand and leg. The second sportsman came up, who was still more roughly handled by the boar, having his leg ripped up from the ancle to the knee. A third assailant came up, at whom the boar instantly made a rush, but, fortunately for the sportsman, his aim was good, and the ball from his gun laid the animal dead at his feet.—Galignani's Messenger.

AN INDIAN EXECUTION.—Four men, called Kojahs, convicted of murder in India, were hanged at Bombay on the 18th December. The rope by which one was suspended broke and the wretched man fell strangled and nearly senseless to the ground. He was carried into the gaol, and every means humanely resorted to to bring him round, for the purpose of being re-hung, a ship doctor having volunteered his services on the occasion! When brought to so far as that he could sit up against the back of a chair, his head hanging on his breast, he was carried up to the drop, and there, a second time, cast off, sitting in a chair.

A GENUINE BULL.—Mr. Reynolds, on Monday night, in the debate on Papal aggression, uttered the following genuine Irish bull,—"The noble lord labored under similar misinformation with regard to Dr. Wiseman, whom the noble lord had called a foreigner; but he was to all intents and purposes a British subject. He was born of Irish parents at Seville, in Spain; lived there seven years, and then came and resided in his own native county of Waterford. (Loud laughter.) They all know that a man born on board a British vessel at sea might call Sussex, Kent, or any other place his native county. (Renewed laughter.)"

FATAL CATASTROPHE.—A few nights ago Mr. Darvell, of Chesham, Bucks, brewer, maltster, and plaitdealer, retired with his wife to rest, and ere long they were both taken ill. Before morning the poor woman had died, and Mr. Darvell had been reduced to the last extremity. His condition, however, was happily discovered in time, and his life was saved. It subsequently appeared that a stove in the attic had been lighted with charcoal, that the carbonic acid gas thence generated had been conveyed by the stove pipe into the chimney of the bed room, and that gradually falling down into the room had produced the catastrophe.

IMPORTANT REVENUE CASE.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, there was tried the first of 11 informations, filed at the instance of the Attorney General, against the London Dock Company, to recover the amt. of duties alleged to be due in respect of 8000 lb weight of foreign cocoa and 250 cwt. of foreign sugar. There were several counts, charging the defendants with landing the said goods without a due report, without paying the duties on them, without duly entering them, and with delivering them out of a ship without being duly reported; other counts charged the defendants with removing the same goods from their warehouses without paying the duty, and with fraudulently concealing them in their warehouses. At half-past five o'clock the court adjourned, the case not being completed.

During the Nativist excitement, there were many zealous Protestant graduates of our common schools, who quoted the Bible as correctly as the governor has done. I go for the Bible, said one of these pious Christian Alliance men, in the hearing of a friend of ours. I go for the holy Bible. These d——d Papists want to deprive us of the privilege of reading it. But they can't come it, nohow. In the words of David, I defy em to snatch it from me. Holy Bible, book divine, precious treasury, thou art mine!

VESSEL LOST AT SEA.—The Packet Ship Connecticut, Capt. Williams, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre. Capt. W. reports that he saw on the 26th instant, south of Nantucket shoal, part of the wreck of a vessel, apparently British, which had recently been run down. The vessel had been completely cut in two. Portions of the cargo, berth-boards, cabin work, planks, &c., were strewed for a mile about the wreck.

HALIFAX, FEB. 28.—The Provincial Commissioner writes that capitalists stand ready to build the Halifax and Portland Railroad, and take Province debentures bearing 5 per cent interest. He, however, expects the Government will give the desired aid. He will return in the next New York steamer.

The Commissioners for the Great Exhibition have published their resolutions respecting the admission of visitors to this unparalleled spectacle. Tickets of the first class are to be saleable at three guineas for a gentleman's and two for a lady's ticket, and these vouchers will procure admission at all times when the Exhibition is open to the public. On the first day of all the right of entrance will belong to the holders of these season tickets exclusively, no offer or money whatever being receivable at the doors on this occasion. On the second and third days the price of admission for the day only will be £1, and on the fourth day 5s, at which sum the entrance fee will continue stationary for the space of three weeks. On the 22d day the price will fall to 1s., so to remain during the period of exhibition, with the exception of the Fridays and Saturdays in each week, on the former of which days the cost of admission will be always 2s 6d and on the latter 5s.

Messrs. Schweppe & Co. of London and Liverpool, the soda water makers, are the successful competitors for the contract to supply the whole of the refreshments of the Crystal Palace. The committee have considered the interests of the public by stipulating that none of the refreshments supplied shall be charged higher than at any respectable London house.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Arrival of the Pacific.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 6.

The Pacific arrived at the dock just before six o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 22nd ult.

MARKETS.

Grain market dull and quotations without change. Yellow wheat scarce but advanced 1s. Pork firm but dull; Market clear of bacon. More doing in beef. Lard 1s. a 2s.—Different descriptions of cheese at 3s. a 4s.

Iron trade satisfactory.

Sugar unchanged. Tea do. Coffee unsettled. Molasses commands full prices with a fair demand.

The Franklin arrived off Cowes on Thursday afternoon. Passage made in less than 12 days.

The Arctic arrived at Liverpool on night of Sunday.

ENGLAND.—Political news very interesting. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought his budget before the House of Commons, by which it seems the surplus revenue is two millions, five hundred thousand pounds; nearly half of which he proposes to apply to liquidation of the National Debt.

On Thursday the Government received a most signal defeat from which they have not recovered.

His Excellency the American Minister, and Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, had a grand reception on Thursday night at the American Legation, in Piccadilly, London; and notwithstanding the state of the weather, no less than 400 personages of rank graced the saloons of the Legation.

The authorities of Southampton received information that a number of exiles were detained who shortly arrived at that port.

The Catholics of Ireland and England have raised a formidable agitation against the measures in relation to their religion. Meetings have been held in Manchester, Dublin, &c.

Weather mild. Trade good, though the political events of the past week have had a tendency to depress it.

The *London Times* of the 21st says:—"Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation, and only holds office till another Ministry can be formed. The extensive loss of parliamentary confidence or sympathy which his Lordship and colleagues have suffered of late has probably prepared most of our readers for this result."

FRANCE.—The most vigorous remonstrances are being made by the government of the President against the entrance of Austria and all her States into the German Confederation. Nothing talked up in the diplomatic world but her ultimatum causes bells. With regard to this question, the French government has sent considerable reinforcements to the army in Rome, so as to put the expedition on a war footing. The second Council of war sitting at Lyons have sentenced a number of persons for belonging to a secret society. The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of Gen. Hadillion to the command of the first brigade of the army at Paris. Gen. Levaillant has has been appointed to the command of Turin vice Gen. Hadillion, and Gen. Mellinet to command of Lyons vice Levaillant.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—A ministerial paper states that Austria and Prussia mean to monopolise the military system and occupy most important positions in Germany. Their proceedings are beginning to excite serious alarm among the Catholics of Europe. France and Great Britain both protest against it. Of course all the minor states of Germany will be swamped. Hesse Cassel has no hope. Hamburg is filled with Austrian soldiers. The executive power is on the brink of being established, and Prince Schwartzenbergh and Baron Von Monteufel are prepared for another interview at Dresden.

ITALY.—Preparations are making to revolutionise Italy in the spring.

POLAND.—The correspondent of the *Times* informs us, on authority, of travellers who have been through Poland, that an immense Russian army has concentrated in a menacing position in Poland.

INDIA & CHINA to 17th Jan.—A interview took place on 26th Dec. between the Governor General and Gholab Singh with great rejoicing.

☞ MR. EALES' LECTURE.—Mr. Walter Eales has been requested, by a large number of his most respectable friends, to deliver a second Lecture, which request he intends to comply with on Tuesday Evening next, at the Court House.

ARRIVALS AT KENT'S BRITISH AMERICAN.

March 6.—Isaac Ingersoll, Fredericksburgh—Alex. Davison, Cataraqui—James Arbell, New York—W. E. Dickenson, Montreal—H. G. Gillespie, Jun. E. Ross, Belleville—Ben Field, Albion, Orleans Co. N. Y.—John Boyes, Amherst Isle—J. L. Macdonald and son, Gananoque—H. Le Mesier, Quebec—Mr. Griffin, Amherst Isle—H. J. Thorp, E. Wright, C. Wilson, Walter Ross, Picton—A. MacFaul, Wellington.

Kingston Imports.

March 4th.

Sleigh Rose—100 bags oysters, Geo. Shepard.
.....Rose—6 bags onions, William Ward.
.....Cape Vincent—5 bags onions, William Ward.
.....Downsville—2 sets patterns, and other castings, Luther Hamilton.

March 5th.

Sleigh Clayton—1 lot household furniture, Stephenson Postage.

March 6th.

Sleigh Boston—4 barrels codfish and haddock, 1 box lobsters, Francis T. Swan.
.....Lyons—1 travelling equipage, Isaac Wells.

EXPORTS.

March 5.

Cape Vincent—16 cows and young cattle, Wm. Estes.

Township of Adolphustown.

In Account with Township Treasurer.

1850.	£	s.	d.
To Paid Mr. Peabody for Seal of Corporation	1	5	0
Do P. T. Durland on road contract	1	11	6
Do H. Davis do	1	5	0
Do Wm. Griffin	4	5	0
Do E. Howard	4	5	0
Do H. H. Allison	4	5	0
Do J. Hamilton	4	5	0
Do J. McGivray	3	8	6
Do J. Hazlett	12	0	0
Do S. Hawley	5	0	0
Do H. H. Allison for surveyor	9	3	6
Do J. B. Allison T. Councillor	1	15	0
Do P. V. Durland do	1	15	0
Do A. Campbell do	1	15	0
Do J. P. Durland do	1	15	0
Do S. W. Trumpour do	1	15	0
Do R. Davern, Clerk T. C.	6	5	6
Do J. J. Watson, T. Supt.	2	10	0
Do J. Outwater, T. Treasurer	2	10	0
Do E. H. Cutlett T. Assessor	1	0	0
Do Wm. Sartman do	1	0	0
Do P. L. Bogart do	1	0	0
Do D. Lahanne arrears in taxes	0	3	6½
Do Mrs. Gerow for wood and candles	1	0	0
Do County Treasurer for County purposes	70	13	8
	£145	11	2½

1850.			
By Amount received from County Treasurer for roads and bridges	64	18	6
Do Wild Land Taxes	4	7	8
Do Fines	3	16	1
Do Tavern Licenses	5	2	7
Do Township Collector for Township purposes	109	4	7
Total Receipts	187	8	9
Do Expenditure brought down	145	11	2½
Balance	41	17	6½

SCHOOL MONEY.

1850.	£	s.	d.
To Paid the order of Township Superintendent School Section No. 1	5	6	0
Do do No. 2	3	12	6
Do do No. 3	3	19	0½
Do do No. 4	3	19	0½
Do do No. 5	1	5	3
Total	£17	17	0

1850.			
By Government Grant	17	12	0
Do from Township Collector	43	18	9
Total	61	14	9
Brought down	17	17	6
Balance	43	18	9

TOWNSHIP OF ADOLPHUSTOWN

In account with Township Superintendent.

To Paid School Section No 1	11	8	9
Do do No 2	6	17	9½
Do do No 3	8	10	0½
Do do No 4	7	12	10
Do do No 5	2	13	11
Total	38	10	0
By cash from Township Treas.	38	10	0

SAMUEL D. HAIGHT, } Auditors.
DAVID W. ALLISON, }

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

STOVES & PLOUGHS,

L. HAMILTON, & CO.,

HAVING leased the Eagle Foundry for a term of years, and improved and enlarged it, will manufacture and sell at wholesale or retail, Air Tight, Cooking & Parlor Stoves, Box stoves, Ploughs and Plough Points, &c. and will make to order Mill Gearing and all other Castings.

L. H. & Co., having procured Patterns of the best Stoves and Ploughs now in use, and from the well known skill and experience of Mr. Hamilton who will devote his entire time and attention to that department, feel that they can offer to dealers and others using those articles, superior inducements, and that they will manufacture their articles in a manner equal to any manufacturers in Canada or the United States. In their assortment may be found the Mechanicsville Air-Tight, the Improved Northern Farmer, the Jefferson Air-Tight (a stove which for convenience and economy is not surpassed, if equalled by any stove now in use) the Franklin Air-Tight, the Floral Air-Tight, the Montreal Stove, Parlor and Box-stoves, Ploughs of the most approved patterns, Plough Points, Cultivator Teeth, &c.

The highest price paid for Old Metal, Copper and Brass.

Kingston, March 6th. 1851. 36 3-m

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY,

☞ At the Lambton House, Princess Street.

A VALUABLE opportunity for obtaining Life-like Miniatures, is now presented to the Citizens of Kingston, and vicinity, by a short sojourn of Messrs. Becker and Griffing, artists of many years experience. Being thoroughly acquainted with all the latest improvements in the Art; and also having the largest sized Aceromatic Lens; they are enabled to execute Daguerrian Pictures of the largest size, and in a style of perfection hitherto unsurpassed in America!

Every attention given to the gracefulness of position,—in which respect the subscribers extensive Gallery of Pictures affords so great a variety as to guide the most fastidious in their choice.

The subscribers would most respectfully solicit a call at their Rooms, from all who wish to see the best specimens of Daguerreotypes ever executed in Kingston.

N.B. They would further notify the public that they exhibit no pictures but those taken by themselves. They have on hand the richest assortment of Lockets, Frames, and Cases, ever imported into Canada. Pictures executed in all kinds of weather, unsurpassed by any. BECKER & GRIFFING.

Kingston, March 7, 1851. 36

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Board of Green Cloth are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the Club Rooms, on Saturday the 8th of March instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which a full attendance of Members is requested.

March 7th, 1851. 36

Handsome Apartments To Let.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, in Princess Street—with a private entrance. For Cards of Address apply at this Office.

Kingston, June 25th, 1850. 170