POST OFFICE.

Arrangements of Mails during the Winter season of 1851-'52.

MAILS CLOSE

Eastern Mails at 7 A. M.
Western do at 6 A. M.
Prince Edward, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M.
United States and Wolfe Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M.
Ernestown, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.
Newburgh, Camden East, Wilton and Loyalist, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 A. M.
Amherst Island Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.

Office Hours, during week days, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Sundays, between the hours of 6 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1851.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

UPPER CANADA.

	Liberals.	*Opposition.*
County of Carleton,		E. Malloch.
" Oxford,	F. Hincks.	
Town of Niagara,	F. Hincks.	
Town of Cornwall,	D. McDonald.	
County of Stormont,	Mr. Mattice.	
County of Dundas,	Mr. Ross.	
County Frontenac,		M. Smith.
County of Norfolk,	Dr. Rolph.	
" of Leeds,	W. B. Richards.	
County of Lanark,	J. Shaw.	
County of Wentworth,	Mr. Christie.	
City of Toronto,	Mr. Ridout.	Mr Boulton
County of Glengarry,	J. S. McDonald.	
County of Halton,	Mr. White.	
Lennox & Addington,		Mr. Seymour.
Northumberland,		Mr. Burnham.
County Lincoln,	Mr. Merritt.	
County Grenville,	Mr. Patrick.	
County Hastings,		Mr. Murney.
Bytown	Mr. McLaughlin.	
Waterloo,	Mr. Furgusson.	
Middlesex,		Mr C. Wilson.
Peterboro'		Mr. Langton.
Huron,	M. Cameron.	
Welland,		Mr. Street.
Kent,	Mr. G. Brown.	
London,		Mr. Dixon.
Durham,	Mr J Smith.	
City of Kingston,		J. A. Macdonald
Haldimand,	W. L. Mackenzie.	
Brockville,	G. Crawford.	
1st Riding York,		Mr. Gamble
Essex,	Col. Prince.	
City of Hamilton,		Sir A. Macnab
Prescott,	Mr Johnson.	
Russell,	G. B. Lyon.	
2nd Riding York,		Mr. Wright.
4th Riding York,	Mr. Hartman.	
Prince Edward,		D B. Stevenson
Simcoe		W. B. Robinson.
3rd Riding York,	A. Wright.	

LOWER CANADA.

	Liberals.	*Opposition.*
County Quebec,	J. P. O'Chaveau.	
Town Three Rivers,	— Polette.	
County of Vercheres,	J. Cartier.	
City of Montreal,	John Young.	Mr. Badgley.
City of Quebec,	Mr. Dubord.	Mr Stuart.
County Ottawa,	J. Egan.	
St. Maurice,	Mr Terrentte.	
County of Montreal,	Mr. Valois.	
County Rimouski,	Mr. Taché.	
Do. Montmorenci,	Mr. Cauchon, R.	
Kamouraska,	Mr. Chapais, R.	
L'Islet,	Mr Fournier.	
Terrebonne,	Mr. Morin.	
Nicolet,	Dr. Fortier, R.	
Champlain,	Mr. Dorion, R.	
Drummond,	Mr. McDougall.	
Portneuf,	Mr. Tessier, R.	
Vaudreuil,	Mr. Vongenais.	
Berthier,	Mr Jobin.	
Ronville,	Mr. Poulin, R.	
St. Hyacinthe,	Mr. Scott, R.	
Huntingdon,	Mr. Varin.	
Dorchester,	Mr. Lemieux.	
Two Mountains,	Mr. Scott.	
Beauharnois,	Mr. Leblanc, R.	
Belichasse,	Mr. Grahan.	
Sherbrooke,	Mr. Tirrel.	
Town do.,	Sanborn.	
Megantic,	Mr. Clapham.	
Lotbiniere,	Mr Lemire.	
Lotbiniere,	Mr. Viger.	
Sherbrooke,	Mr. Short.	
Missisquoi,	Mr. Paige.	
Shefford,	Mr. Drummond.	
Richlieu,	Mr. Guevin.	
Yamaska,	P. B Dumoulin.	

CHRISTMAS DAY.—No British Whig will be published on Christmas Day.

A Christmas Greeting.

A Merry Christmas, amiable reader! Merry as the Song of the Cricket on the Hearth. What more can we wish you? More? Ay, "Many happy returns of the Day;" for, to live long, and to be happy—really happy, even once in the long, long year—is something to boast of in such a scapegrace world as ours. Happy, then, may we all be; yes, HAPPY—that's the word! To be merry, is not always to be happy. The Nabob, dining off his massive plate, and at a board audibly groaning under the luxuries of life; the prosperous Artisan, with less pomp and shew, enjoying a substantial dinner—mayhap the good old roast beef and plum pudding of Merrie England; the less fortunate, but not less happy, laborer, excavating and eating with a particular gusto, deep, deep into the spare ribs of an ancient goose, or superannuated turkey, and inhaling the savory incense of the pudding which his good dame is smilingly placing before him; to all and each of these, a Merry Christmas! happier, a thousand fold, than that of the poor devil of a Canadian Editor, neither Nabob nor Artisan, but a kind of intellectual cart-horse—an overwrought laborer, toiling for the thankless multitudes of every grade, and wasting his [illegible] ceaseless en- [illegible] the tongues, that "after Christmas comes the New Year!" A truly Merry Christmas, then, to one and all; to the fair Bride, presiding at her own table, in her own house, for the first time on this happy day; to the blushing and expectant maid, seated on a softly cushioned sofa, clutching the hand of some enamored youth, and looking an occasional "Why don't you?" into his eyes, sweetly smiling as she thinks that he will one day have the impertinence to pop that question, to which she is in duty bound to say, "No;" to the groups of relatives meeting under each others roofs with looks of gladness and pleasant [illegible] the dismal old bachelor, chewing the bitter cud of single misery at some good neighbor's fireside, or partaking of his neighbor's cheer, half (but never wholly) forgetful of his woe, but feeling on the whole, as miserably happy as only mortal man like him can feel, when he spies the rosy cheeks and hears the thrilling laugh and the sweet voices of happy children, which beset him every moment—a band of mischievous fairies sent to upbraid him with his ingratitude or his fate; to the love-smitten, changeful beau, redolent of musk and rose water, and triumphing in unpaid-for fox tails and borrowed gauntlets, treating his Dulcinea to a sleigh-drive over the glittering snow; to the great man lolling in the soft lap of luxury; to the half-housed, ill-fed poor, begging for their daily bread; to the high, the low and the middling, the warm hearted and the stingy; to the mirthful and the thoughtful, the poor and the humble; to one and all, again, a Merry, Merry Christmas! And wherever are to be found, (as many such there are,) those who lament the loss of a beloved relative or a dear and worthy friend, once the pride or favorite of the household band at each return of this glad and festive season; to such, what more can be offered than the kindly word of Consolation, and the joy of Hope, falling like balm on the stricken heart, and lighting up the eye with unfeigned gladness, at the thought of a re-union in a happier and better world than this. Reader! thou art surely one of all these; a unit in the great band of high or low, rich or poor, grave or glad; to one or other of these must thou belong; which, it matters not, for from our very heart and soul we wish thee not only a MERRY, but a HAPPY CHRISTMAS!

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting took place on Monday night. A Bye Law, enabling the City to subscribe £2,500 to the Stock of the Wolfe Island Railway and Canal Company, was read the 1st time. There was but little discussion, all folks seemed to be agreed upon the merits of the proposed undertaking.

A Report was received and adopted from the Committee on Streets and Improvements, recommending that a new road be made and macadamized, connecting the northern part of the City with the newly formed Macadamized Road to Storrington. Notice was given of a Bye Law for this purpose.

The following gentlemen were appointed Returning Officers at the ensuing Civic Elections, viz:—

Metropolitan Ward,	J. Agnew, Esq.,	
Ontario do.,	W. H Benson, Esq.,	
Frontenac do.,	R. Corbett, Esq.,	
Cataraqui do,	J J. Burrows, Esq.,	
Sydenham do,	Mr. G H Oliver.	
Rideau do,	Mr. John Morrison.	
Victoria do.,	Mr. J Ranton.	

One Hundred Pounds were voted to the Mayor—in the form of a request for him to accept it.

A good many Petitions were referred to Committees, and a good deal of routine business transacted. As this was the last sitting before the Elections, there was an excellent attendance Adjourned at ten o'clock.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—Any love-smitten, or benevolent young gentlemen, who are anxious to apply their spare change to a good purpose, will find many little luxuries, intended solely for the coming holidays, at both Palmer's and Duff's. A glance at their advertisements in the 'Whig,' and afterwards, a visit to the above named Book Stores, will have a magic effect on the organs of Wonder and Benevolence—the Annuals for 1852 are really splendid affairs—the only suitable Gifts for the season.

☞ On Monday forenoon, as some Soldiers of the Rifle Brigade were employed in clearing the snow out of the yard of the Tete du Pont Barracks, the sleigh which they were using upset, breaking the ice and carrying with it one of the Soldiers Although not over three or four minutes under water, every effort to restore animation proved ineffectual. An Inquest was held by Coroner Benson, and a verdict returned in accordance with the circumstances.

ELECTION NEWS.

The member for Drummond, Mr. M'Dougal, was proclaimed on Thursday, the 18th instant. State of the Polls at close:—

M'Dougal, Liberal,	1479
Marler, Tory,	504
Liberal Majority,	975

ELECTION PROTESTS.—A protest has been made by some of the Electors of the Country of Sherbrooke, against the return of Mr. Sanborn; the reason alleged is informality. Mr. Child for Stanstead, on the score of bribery and has protested against the election of Mr. Terrill, illegal votes.

YAMASKA—Mr. P. B. Dumoulin, Advocate, of Three Rivers, has been elected for the county of Yamaska—majority 21

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.—"Ichabod! Ichabod!—where is the glory?"—Mr. Seneca Paige, the ministerial candidate, has been returned for this wealthy, populous and, we used to boast, enlightened frontier counties.

FIRST RIDING OF YORK.—Below are the full returns for this county. The Conservatives make a great outcry over the fact that Mr. Gamble had more votes than both his opponents, but the truth is, the Reformers were [illegible] divided, than an immense number of them [illegible] at all. Doubt is worse [illegible] Examiner this County [illegible] to the Reform cause. They set up Mr. Grahame, a convert to reform principles three weeks old, who had been an Orangeman and whose friends were of that class. Their efforts produced doubt, at all events, in the minds of the Reformers, and Mr. Grahame received promises from some of them. He obtained but few votes in the end, but he kept many Reformers from voting altogether, and those he did receive, were sufficient to destroy all hope of returning the other Reform Candidate. We repeat that the 'Examiner' is entirely to blame in the matter, and every Reformer in the county will agree with us in the opinion. Some Catholics supported Mr. Morrison from hatred to his Orange opponents, but the greater number staid at home, or voted for Grahame. They had been ordered to do so by Col. Baldwin, backed by the Priests, and though much against their wish, for Mr. Morrison, is, personally, very popular amongst them, most of them followed their instructions. The Anti-Sectarian School votes of Mr. Morrison during the last Parliament formed the incitement. Mr. Wright is a merchant in Brampton, of no great talents of any kind, and we may say, none at all, for public business. Although he speaks differently in his address, we have good authority for saying, that he is in favour of the secularization of the Reserves. His majority is about 150, but we are unable to give the full returns.

Mr. Ogle R Gowan acted as the agent for Mr. Wright in Streetsville, and discharged his duties in a manner which gave entire satisfaction to all parties, and created a most favourable impression of his tact and professional capabilities.

THE KENT ELECTION—We have now received all the returns of this keenly disputed election, excepting that from the Township of Bosanquet, which contains only a small number of votes.

The result is as follows:—

Brown	829
Larwill	739
Rankine	469

The majority of Brown above Larwill is 90.—The Telegraph from London stated it at 200, but it seems that a number of the Roman Catholics, when they found Rankin had no chance, gave the Tory candidate their votes. That Mr. Brown should have had any majority at all is a matter of surprise, considering the combination of parties against him.

DEATH OF MR. SCOTT—It was only in our last issue that we corrected an error regarding this gentleman's re-election for the County of Two Mountains. It is now our painful duty to record his death, which, we learn, took place, suddenly, on Wednesday or Thursday last, at his residence in St. Eustache.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—At the election four years ago, in Lenox & Addington, 1281 votes were polled; for Seymour 729, Miller 555, majority for Seymour 174. At the election just closed, 1827 were polled, 543 more than formerly. Roblin polled 886 and Seymour 941, Seymour's majority 55. The following shows the result of both elections.

	1847.		1851	
	1816, Seymour.	Miller.	Roblin.	Sey'r.
Adolphustown	43,	19,	31,	38,
Richmond	104	125,	217,	129,
Fredericksb'h	161,	88,	155,	178,
Ernestown,	220,	138,	208,	286,
Camden,	161,	179,	254,	236,
Amherst Isl,	27,	2,	3,	30,
Sheffield,	12,	4,	28,	44,
	729,	555,	886,	941
Majority	174,			55

The above figures prove distinctly that Mr. Seymour's popularity is on the wane—in order to have kept his position good, instead of 55, his majority should have been 250.

SHEFFORD COUNTY.—We learn from this County that the Hon. Mr. Drummond has been elected—majority 200.

MEGANTIC,—Clapham returned by a small majority. At the close of the polls the numbers were: Clapham 563; Poudrier 537; D. Ross 513.

We learn with regret that the election in Megantic have been attended with murderous 'rows.' In Somerset, the poll was taken possession of by Mr. Poudrier's supporters, and the proceeding protested against by Messrs. Clapham and Ross. In Broughton two Irishmen who were passing a tavern during the excitement consequent upon the election were assaulted by a number of persons who sallied out of it purposely. One of the Irishmen was killed and the other so terribly beaten that his death is probable.—The Coroner left town yesterday morning to hold an inquest, on the slain man.

THE 'TIMES' ON THE DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

Death has knocked at the door of a Royal palace. After a long life, though an ordinary reign, the oldest Sovereign in Europe has been summoned to his account, and Ernest, King of Hanover, now sleeps with his fathers. In these days the demise of a German Crown would in itself be no unimportant subject of comment, but in the case before us we are invited to considerations of more intimate attraction than the tortuous politics of allied Cabinets or the constitutional prospects of foreign States. Ernest, King of Hanover, was also Duke of Cumberland, and under this familiar title his life was chiefly passed and his reputation virtually earned. For more than 60 years he was an English Prince, filling no undistinguished position in the eyes of the British people. So rapidly do generations pass away and succeed, that this once remarkable name is now perhaps nearly forgotten, and it is to a chapter of past history that we must turn for the character of a man who but last week was amongst us still.

If we measured our observations by the charitable canon of the proverb, the remarks we could now offer would be scant indeed, for the good to be said of the Royal dead is little or none. Though not of a father who styled himself a Berkshire gentleman, and who was as truly an English Sovereign as had ever worn a crown, Prince Ernest partook rather in disposition nor sympathies of that character by which our countrymen are distinguished, nor could we convey a better idea of the portrait before us than by describing it as that of a bad German prince of the last century. He was a wholly German; German in feature German in taste, German in principles, and German in manners. His ideas were never assimilated to the constitutional temperature of English opinions. He regarded the people as they might have been regarded by a Landgrave of Hesse, and contemplated his own position as it might have been contemplated by a Prince of Hohenzollern. In our own days we have not to look far to discover that Germany can produce princely scions as virtuous and as accomplished as those of any age or country, but in former times it was otherwise, and at those Courts which were so rudely swept by the revolutionary hurricane, the prevailing type was that which found but too faithful a reproduction in the Duke of Cumberland. Of all the sons of King George III. he was the one of whom least good could be said or hoped by a people most loyally anxious to hope and say all. At the period, indeed, when ordinary considerations were absorbed in a great national struggle, when con- [illegible] was little discussed, and public [illegible] imperfectly formed, the manly [illegible] bearing, and notorious intrepidity of young Prince Ernest found a certain favour in the eyes of volunteers and militiamen; but, when thews and sinews ceased to be appreciated, and brute courage became less marketable, the fame of the Royal Duke declined. That he would have fought for English independence as unflinchingly as any Dragoon in the ranks and carried to the terrible contest an obstinacy which no danger could subdue, were points of common notoriety; but with these qualities of stubbornness and valour his Royal virtues may be said to have terminated. As time were on, and as the advance of intellect brought with it the agencies of political progress, the opinions and habits of the Duke of Cumberland became more and more opposed to the spirit of the age. His Royal Highness never concerned himself to disguise his sentiments, to restrain his passions or to conciliate the affections of those who might possibly have been one day his subjects Relying on the victory which had been apparently declared for absolutism, inflexible in his persuasions, and unbending in his demeanour, the Duke treated popular opinion with a ferocity of contempt which could scarcely be surpassed at St. Petersburgh or Warsaw. In his pleasures he asserted the licence of a Marcellus or a Stuart, and although in [illegible] he wanted not for patterns, yet rumour persisted in attaching to his excess a certain criminal blackness below the standard dye of aristocratic debauchery. It is but reasonable to presume that a man so universally obnoxious should have suffered to such extent from that calumny which the best find it difficult to repel, and practical evidence was furnished in certain public suits that the probabilities against him fell short of legal proof. The impartial historian, however will be likely to decide that there was little in the known character of Prince Ernest to exempt him from some suspicions touching what remained concealed.

Towards the close of the Duke's English career an extraordinary concurrence of political circumstances procured for his Royal Highness a renewed consideration in some classes of society, though the same causes prejudiced his reputation still further in the eyes of the public at large. When the descent of the crown to King WILLIAM IV. had deprived the old Tory party of that support which they had been accustomed to seek in the person of the Sovereign, the eyes of bigots, obstructives, and alarmists were cast anxiously round for a new patron, and they found their fittest representative in the Duke of CUMBERLAND. His fierce effrontery and his indomitable stubbornness were once more in request. All who believed the British constitution to be involved in the maintenance of rotten boroughs and sinecures; all who feared CORBETT or hated BROUGHAM, all who thought that concession was ruin, all who liked or dying rather than yielding, and all who groaned at the apostacy of a liberal King, turned for countenance and hope to the taunting ERNEST. In him they discerned a prince after their own hearts, tenacious of aristocratic privileges, reckless of popular opinion, and prepared by hereditary courage and obduracy to dare the worst which revolution might bring. We should raise a smile of incredulity on the reader's lips by alluding to conspiracies which in those times of ferment were conceived to have a real existence, but it must ever be recognized among the greatest of England's blessings, that qualities so repugnant to British feeling were never united in one person with a lawful title to the British Crown.

There was once a Duke of CUMBERLAND, of whom even worse things were said than of him who has now expired; and yet this sanguinary instrument of party wrath, this "curse of Scotland," and "inhuman butcher," descended ultimately to his grave amid general and respectful mourning. It is possible that ERNEST AUGUSTUS may experience a somewhat similar reverse of notoriety. That the Duke of CUMBERLAND can be regretted by the people of England is more than the most resolute eulogist of Royalty could venture to affirm; but Hanoverians may readily find matter for repining in the loss of their King. It was a fortunate circumstance for all parties which transferred the departed Prince from the British House of Peers to the hereditary kingdom of his ancestors. By this convenient removal the Duke gained oblivion for his faults and opportunities for his talents. He assumed a new capacity in a new scene, and considerably less was required of him under circumstances which enabled considerably more to be given. The King of HANOVER had outlived some of the vices of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, and Germans brought a less rigorous judgement than English to the politics and morals of their Prince. A bad English Peer made a respectable German Sovereign. King ERNEST was not deficient in knowledge either of himself or others, and the munificent donation which he continued to draw from the British Treasury enabled him, at our expense, to exercise a liberality and forbearance exceedingly gratifying to his immediate subjects. Above all, he possessed a resolute decision of character which, however unfortunately it may have operated under different conditions, appeared to extraordinary advantage at the crisis of continental thrones. Bewildered by the revolutionary din, and oscillating ignominiously between fear and rage, resistance and concession, the clique of crowned heads suffered greatly by contrast with a Sovereign who at least knew his own mind, and was prepared to abide by his opinions. In the European convulsion, therefore, King ERNEST maintained the stability of his throne and the tranquility of his people without damage from revolution or reaction. As Kings, indeed, are computed on the continent, he was an able and even a popular Monarch, and his memory may find, perhaps, his in ancestral dominions a sympathy which it would be vain to bespeak for it in the scenes of his manhood or the land of his birth.

PRESS DINNER TO KOSSUTH.

The Telegraph from New York of the 16th, states that the dinner given to Kossuth by the members of the Press in that city, came off on Monday night at the Astor House, and was the most magnificent affair of the kind ever got up in New York. The room was splendidly decorated, 500 ladies were present, and at the time Kossuth commenced his speech there were at least 1400 persons in the room. The first toast was in honor of Turkey, Great Britain and the United States, and the delivery of Kossuth. George Bancroft replied, and closed with the toast—"The American Press. It is responsible for the liberties of mankind," &c. Bryant of the Evening Post addressed Kossuth at some length alluding to his captivity, and ended by giving—"Louis Kossuth." Kossuth replied, and said that he was glad to see that notwithstanding some objection was made to him, yet his cause met with favour from an immense majority of the Press. He then went into some comments on the newspaper statistics of this country, as compared with the whole world, and agreed to prove that there was no truly free press out of the United States. He said the stamping of newspapers prevented the freedom of the press in England. He alluded to the Free Schools of the United States and said that to the intelligent people he addressed his prayers for his suffering country. His country in her sorrow was more dear to him than the sunniest chime in its brightest hour. He adverted to the struggle of Hungary against Austria for her nationality, and gave an interesting account of the modus operandi of the subjection of the Sclavonic races; the policy of Metternich and Schwartzenberg was ably exposed and the demands of Hungary for universal suffrage, republican institutions, and sovereignty of the majority were enunciated amidst the wildest cheering; for these he said, the Hungarians were willing to live and willing to die. His appeals to the press to sustain him were elegant forcibly and persuasive. The aid of the assemble was invoked to carry out his hopes and wishes. Other speakers addressed the meeting in reply to the regular toasts, and the company did not separate until an early hour in the morning.

DIED.

At Rochester, on the 10th instant, Mrs. George Clark, late of Kingston, daughter of the late Henry Jago, Esquire, of Dunmanway, Cork.

At Newcastle, on the 12th inst. Mr. James Boucher, Painter, aged 23 years.

At Petite Nation, on the 17th instant, M. Gustave Papineau, son of the Honourable L. J. Papineau, aged 21 years.

In Toronto, (the 19th instant,) of Dropsy, Elizabeth the beloved wife of Mr. John Ross, of the Steropolis, aged 14 years.

In Montreal, on the 18th instant, Mr William Jago, aged 23 years and 6 months, son of Mr William Jago, Royal Engineer Department.

A Lachine, on the morning of the 19th instant, M. John Rogers, aged 23 years.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(REPORTED FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

[illegible] Market quiet for pots, 4,87. Pearls nominal 562 a 595, sales 300 brls. Flour, market firm for the low grades of State and Western, prices for all kinds better and there was more doing up to the announcement of the Baltic's arrival. The private advices by the Europa were limited below our present rates, the home demand were active and the better grades have again improved. Inferior grades quiet, and fair. Canadian firm, 4,25 a 4,31 in bond, with few buyers. Sales domestic reached 4000 brls. 4,50 for State. Grain—holders of wheat very firm, demand better for milling and shipping; sales 14000 bushels. white southern 106 506 bushels while Long Island 96. Corn bought and held for request, but generally held above views of buyers, very little northern in Jersey yellow offering, sales 5,600 bushels 65 a 65½ for Western mixed.

Provisions, rather more doing in Pork for the home trade, and prices favor the buyer; large sales could not be made at our quotations receipts present and prospective increasing, and holders are disposed to meet buyers freely. Sales 400 bbls $15 for old mess $15 a 15 25 for new mess, $14 for new prime $14 for old dito, $15 for prime mess Butter firm and in good demand. Cheese saleable 6½ a 7, for fair to prime.

LONDON MARKETS—PER STEAMER EUROPA.

British Funds had been very sensibly affected by the astonishing news from Paris. Consols had receded at London fully ½ per cent, on the day after the French news had been received. The London stock market, receded somewhat however and consols retained to within 2 per cent of previous quotations on the 5th and closed at 96¼, 96½ demand for cotton at Liverpool was moderate, but owing to news from France, parties were pressing their stock on the market. Sales of the week 49000 Bales, a portion of which speculators took 9000; exported only 1000. Demand for Flour at Liverpool was good; prices had advanced 6d per brl. Western Canal reported 19s 6d. Ohio 20s, which are the current rates. Corn—good demand, at the advance of 6d per quarter, Oatmeal rates for mixed 26s, yellow 26s 6d, white 30s, wheat advanced one penny per bushl.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, December 23rd.

The Baltic arrived at 4 o'clock. Bread Stuffs, at the corn exchange on Tuesday the advance on flour was maintained; Western Canal being quoted 19s 6d a. 20s 6d, Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s a. 21s. Corn advance 1s 6d per quarter with several parcels purchased. The sales were quiet, 30s to 32s; yellow 27s a. 30s; mixed 27s a 27 7d; wheat hardly so fine.

The Baltic brings 61 passengers.

Affairs in the continent were quiet

The Cambria arrived out on the 8th. At Manchester the favourable accounts from Paris produced a better feeling.

FRANCE.

The latest accounts from Paris report all quiet both in that city and the departments, matters remained much the same as at the sailing of the Europa, and things were favorable to the existing Government, and Napoleon had issued another Proclamation declaring his intentions to abide the will of the people. The Havre Chambers had passed a resolution denouncing Napoleon. At the sailing of the Baltic it was reported that the Prince De Joinville, had gone to Belgium to raise the standard of Revolution against Napoleon. The President has put forth a new Proclamation, in which he invites the people, to vote freely, and declaring that if the votes is to be against him, he will resign everything however says the London correspondent of the London Globe indicates that he will have a very large majority. Many persons blame him for his desire of restoring the Pantheon to its original destination, religious worship, but the general feeling is decidedly in his favor, it is guaranty that he will uphold Religion and, render the Clergy, who have great influence in the rural districts favorable to his election. The same correspondent says that another decree which will produce a good effect for the President, is, that in which he places troops for the suppression of riots on the same footing as those serving in Campaigns, thus giving increased pay, rations and years of service. This is one of the most judicious measures, as regards the army; that could have been imagined and after this act, it would be very difficult to shake the devotedness of the army to Louis Napoleon.

A credit of 20,000 francs has been opened for the relief of the families of those who were killed in the insurrection. The 'Moniteur' contains a decree announcing the dissolution of the National Guards of the 5th Legion. Several distinguished Legitimists, who had excited rebellion in the crowds, were arrested, but were afterwards released, on promise of quitting Paris at once. Immediately after the triumphs of the troops, on Friday the President sent for the Minister of War, and expressed his earnest desire, that as much clemency as was consistant with security to the government, should be shown to the prisoners, many of the insurgents were, when about to be shot by the troops, saved by the personal intervention of the officers. The Prefect of Police has issued circulars which command that all the causes of agitation must be suppressed, by practicing on a large scale, a system of searches and arrest. The exact loss sustained by the army in the late engagements is not known, one superior officer and 15 soldiers killed, and 3 officers and 104 soldiers wounded, many of the latter very seriously. M. Thiers, has been liberated by the President, on account of ill health, but with the proviso, that he leave the country.

The Rue St. Antoine, the spot which has become classical, for its love of insurrection, has remained quiet. The Socialists have committed great atrocities at Clancy and elsewhere. The Departments of Allier and Savoine, and of the Var, have been placed in a state of seige.

PARIS, Monday Evening

The Proclamation is addressed by Louis Napoleon, to the French people: 'Frenchmen, the disturbances are pacified, whatever be the disposition of the people, society is saved; the first part of my task is accomplished, the appeal I made to the nation, to terminate the struggles of parties, was as I foresaw attended with no serious risk to the public tranquility, why should the people have risen against me? If I had no longer possessed your confidence, if your ideas have changed, there is no need to cause precious blood to be spilled, it suffices to deposit in the urn a single vote. I will always respect the decree of the people. But as long as the nation has not spoken, I will recoil from no effort, from no sacrifice to baffle the attempts of the rebellious. The task before us now become easy. It has been seen how mad it was to contend against an army, united, and disciplined, an army, mated by honor and patriotism, and on the other hand, the tranquil attitude of the people of Paris The reprobation which they stigmatized the insurrection, show for whom the Capitol itself, in those populous quarters when insurrection was wont to enlist its recruits so quickly, among workmen docile to its instigation Anarchy this time has only been able to meet a profound repugnance for their detestable invocations Thanks be rendered for this to the entelligent and patriotic population of Paris. Let that population pursuade itself more and more, that my sole ambition is to secure the repose and prosperity of France! Let it continue to lend its concurrance to authority, and soon the country will be able to accomplish in quiet the solemn act which is to inaugurate a new era for the Republic.

Done at the Palace de Elysees, Dec. 8th.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BOUNAPARTE.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Paris, Tuesday Morning.

A wealthy proprietor at Nint, Cote de Or, has been assassinated. The houses of the wealthy Legitimists at Cathy Haunalt, &c. were entered on the 6th and the proprietors assassinated. It is said that Marshall Jerome Bonaparte has written a stormy letter to the President entreating him not to establish a Despotic Government in authority, but to call a constitutional assembly, to form a new constitution.

Commodore A. T. Cateby Jones of the U. S. Navy had been shot on the Boulevards and badly wounded.

The London Times state the suspension of Edward Sykes & Co., East and West India merchants. It was announced yesterday liabilities not supposed to be large.

FESTIVAL

OF

St. John the Evangelist.

THE Brethren of ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 491, E. R., are hereby summoned to attend the Regular Meeting of the Lodge on SATURDAY, the 27th December, A.L. 5851, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of the Installation and Investing of the Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year.

By order of the W. M.

JNO. DUFF, *Secretary.*

The Brethren will Dine together at Bro. STENSON'S HOTEL, at half past six o'clock, P. M. Brethren generally are invited to attend.

Tickets may be obtained of Bro. Treasurer, S. Scobell.

Kingston, Dec. 20, 1851. 302

1851 1852

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS!

Important to Canada Travellers.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FROM MONTREAL TO TORONTO, HAMILTON, &c.

TIME AND MONEY SAVED!

THE Winter Arrangements of the CHAMPLAIN and ST. LAWRENCE, THE OGDENSBURGH, THE WATERTOWN and ROME, and the ALBANY and BUFFALO RAIL ROADS, are such, that passengers for Canada West can, by taking the Cars at *Montreal* in the morning for Rouse's Point, arrive in time for the 2 P. M. Train for *Ogdensburgh*, arriving at 8 P.M.; from thence a *Superior Line of Plank Road Stages* will leave the following morning for *Watertown*, arriving in time for the cars of the Watertown and Rome Rail Road, for Rome; from thence the same evening for *Buffalo*, Lewiston, &c., arriving early in the morning.—Steamers from Lewiston carry passengers to Toronto throughout the Winter, and Stage Lines run constantly to Hamilton, &c.

For further particulars apply to any of the Rail Road Offices, on the Line, or to Mr. WOOLEY, Stage Agent at Ogdensburgh. The fair by this route from Montreal to Buffalo will not exceed $14.

TRAVELLING TIME.

From Montreal to Ogdensburgh,	9 hours
" Ogdensburgh to Watertown,	10 "
" Watertown to Rome,	4 "
" Rome to Syracuse,	1½ "
" Syracuse to Rochester,	5 "
" Rochester to Buffalo,	3 "
	32½ hours

Passengers from Kingston for the West will take the Cars of the Watertown and Rome Road at Chaumont, for Rome.

Northern Railroad, New York.

OGDENSBURGH AND ROUSE'S POINT.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

CHANGE OF HOURS,

ON and after Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1851 trains will run as follows:

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN, Leaves Ogdensburgh at 8, A.M. Arrives at Rouse's Point 12.50 P.M.

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Ogdensburgh, 9.30, A.M. Arrives at Rouse's Point, 7, P.M.

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN, Leaves Rouse's Point, 2, P.M. Arrives at Ogdensburgh, 7, P.M.

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Rouse's Point, 7, A.M. Arrives at Ogdensburgh, 5, P.M.

MAIL TRAIN DOWN,

Connects at Rouse's Point with the train of the Vermont Central R. R. for Boston, and for New York, via Connecticut River R. R.; also with the Rutland and Burlington R. R. at Burlington, for Troy, Albany and New York, via Hudson River and Harlaem R. Roads; Connects also with the Passumpsic River R. R., and the Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R. for Montreal.

MAIL TRAIN UP.

Connects at Ogdensburgh with the mail stage to Watertown, (running over plank road) and by the Rome and Watertown R.R. with the Central R. R. to Buffalo and Niagara Falls: also with the mail stages on the British side of Lake Ontario, passing Prescott, Brockville, Port Hope, Coburg, Toronto and Hamilton.

CHARLES L. SCHLATTER, Superintendent.

Two Freight Trains leave Rouse's Point and Ogdensburgh every day, Sundays excepted.

For Freight apply to George V. Hoyle, Agent, Rouse's Point.

December, 1851. 301

FOR SALE,

10 BEREA GRIND STONES, weighing from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. each, suitable for Axe Manufactors—a Consignment.

JAMES GLASS.

Kingston, Nov. 20. 210

WANTED,

A SMART LAD as an Apprentice. Apply to

GREENE & SON, *Wellington Street.*

Dec. 19, 1851. 309

DAILY STAGE TO CAPE VINCENT.

Chckquered Hotel,

(*Late Steam Ferry House.*)

ONTARIO STREET,

KINGSTON, C. W.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that in addition to the ordinary comforts of a Good Hotel for Travellers and Boarders, it is his intention to run a Daily Stage to Cape Vincent, across Wolfe Island, as soon as the Ice takes, and continue the same all the Winter.

The stage will leave the Chequered Hotel every morning at such hour as will best suit the departure of the Cars on the Cape Vincent & Rome Railroad—of which due notice will be given.

*** Travellers with Teams will find the accomodations at the Chequered Hotel, most ample and convenient. A good Driving House.

G. W. FENWICK.

Kingston, Dec., 1851. 29

CRIDIFORD'S

CONFECTIONARY WAREHOUSE!

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he is now manufacturing CHRISTMAS CAKES and NEW YEAR'S CAKES, of all sizes, and of the very best quality—in time for the approaching season.

*** Parties attended and Refreshments provided on the Lowest Terms.

J. CRIDIFORD.

Kingston, Dec. 18, 1851. 299

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 58th dividend on the CAPITAL STOCK of this BANK has been This Day declared at the rate of three per cent., being for the half year ending the 31st day of December, 1851, which will be payable at the Bank and at its Agencies, on and after Monday, the 12th day of January next.

The Stock and transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
Toronto, 10th Dec., 1851. 298

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

New York and Glasgow.

THE GLASGOW & NEW YORK Steamship Company's powerful new Steamship

GLASGOW,

1932 tons, and 400 horse power, N. STEWART, (late of the Cunard Steamers,) Commander, is appointed to sail from New York, direct for Glasgow, on SATURDAY, the 7th February next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PASSAGE MONEY.—First Cabin, (Steward's Fee included,) $90. Second Cabin, do. do. $55.

No Steerage Passengers taken.

These rates include provisions, but not wines or Liquors, which will be supplied on board at moderate prices.

Carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to

J. McSYMON,
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