THE EDITOR'S TABLE.—No. 115.

Procrastination is not only the thief of time, but is the source of a vast deal of inconvenience. Had we cleared 'Our Table' last week of its multitudinous gatherings, we should not now have before us the dreary task, to the reader as well as ourselves, of clearing it away to-day with its additional accumulations. Whew! Here goes!

THE ROVING EDITOR, or Talk with Slaves. By James Redpath. B. B. Burdick, New York. 12mo. pp. 350. $1.25.

This is a book for Northern readers, a sort of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' without its narrative or cleverness. It is nevertheless very readable, and though it paints the miseries of the Slave with much exaggeration, yet it tells a great deal that is too true. Its style is very bold, the book does not mince matter, it advocates the most lawless acts, and considers the liberation of a slave as an excuse for any act of homicide necessary thereto!

LE PIRATE DU ST. LAURENT. Par H. Emile Chevalier. John Lovell, Montreal; John Creighton, Kingston. 12mo. pp. 174.

M. Chevalier has written another very pretty Canadian Tale in French, and merits the thanks of his countrymen, for the study of polite literature is not one of the weaknesses of the Lower Canadians, and stands in need of all the encouragement it can receive. M. Chevalier imitates the style of Eugene Sue, and though far inferior to his model, is nevertheless a very pleasing writer. Persons desirous of studying French would do well to buy and read this little work; for it abounds in dialogue, and the colloquial is the easiest mode of writing to comprehend, and when the reader once becomes interested in the plot and incidents, half the difficulties of comprehension are overcome. Half a dollar will buy the book, and John Creighton has it for sale.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February. American Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. John Creighton, Kingston. $3.

This is a Gala Number, but it is useless pointing out its excellencies. Everybody knows it to be the embodied genius of Toryism, yet its witching rhetoric, profound disquisitions, "slashing yet brilliant criticisms, poetry, biography, historical and fictitious narratives, rend it the most readable monthly in the world. We presume it is not generally known that L. Scott & Co. have, for a long time, been paying to the British Publishers of Blackwood a large sum annually out of their profits. They do this not from compulsion but from policy and a sense of justice. As the Press of this continent is very generally in favor of an equitable International Copyright Law, which shall afford due protection to Authors, wherever their works are read, the Press and the public in the United States and Canada should give L. Scott & Co. credit for practically carrying out the principles of such a law; and when the best English periodical can be had for $3 per year, is it not the part of wisdom to take it rather than rely upon eclectic monthlies and weeklies for odds and ends frequently served up under the alluring appellation of 'the Cream of British Literature.'

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. London, W. Kent & Co., Paternoster Row; John Creighton and John Duff, Kingston. $3 a year.

The four latest numbers of this thoroughly English Magazine, for November, December, January and February have been received by the last mail, direct from the publishers, and we need not say what a truly welcome addition they are to 'Our Table' of this week. Some time ago several Canadian Institutes and Reading Rooms expelled the great 'Harper' from their libraries, out of their extreme loyalty to our gracious Queen. Had they ordered the NATIONAL in its stead they would have shown their better sense, for this magazine possesses all the excellencies that fully entitle it to a place in every reading room and library in Canada. It is not simply a repository of a good healthy literature, but a gallery of Art as well, in which are to be found copies of the chefs d'œuvre of the best European Artists, engraved in the highest style of electrotype. If the circulation of the National Magazine is not steadily increasing in Canada and the United States it says very little for the good taste of the lovers of literature in either country.

* By the same mail, Mr. Charles Saunster received from the publishers, a superbly bound edition of the first four volumes of their Magazine, and which he takes this opportunity of publicly acknowledging.

LA RUCHE LITTERAIRE—Vol. 3. No. 1 for March. H. Emile Chevalier, Redacteur-en-chef, Montreal. 25 cents.

We have to thank M. Chevalier for a Number of his very excellent monthly periodical.

THE CANADIAN NATURALIST AND GEOLOGIST for February. B. Dawson & Son, Montreal. $3 a year.

THE CANADIAN MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for February. Wm. Weir & Co., Toronto. $4 a year.

THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURIST for February. Thompson & Co., Toronto. $1 a year.

THE UPPER CANADA LAW JOURNAL for March. By W. D. Ardagh and Robt. A. Harrison, Barristers at Law. McLear & Co., Toronto. $4 a year cash.

Above we have joined together for a single notice, four of the most useful periodicals any country could produce, and happy are we to add, that they all appear to be well and deservedly patronised. We have so repeatedly alluded to their several merits, that the reader will readily excuse any longer make-mention.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA for the year 1858. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, by Rollo Campbell, Toronto. 8vo. pp. 350.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, by Derbyshire & Desbarats, Toronto. 8vo. pp. 114.

CHARTERS, LEASES AND DOCUMENTS relating to the Hudson's Bay Company.—Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, by Derbyshire & Desbarats, Toronto. 8vo. pp. 76.

The titles of the above three Parliamentary Blue Books speak their several contents. When the people of a country are made minutely acquainted with every particular relative to the expenditure of the public money, as they are in two of these Blue Books, nothing very wrong can happen without detection in the administration of public affairs.

PETERSON'S LADY'S INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE for April. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2 per annum.

'Peterson's' is ever an early bird—no waiting for its coming out. The illustrations in this No. are very beautiful, more than ordinarily so, and the illustrations of a Lady's Book are more than half the battle. The articles otherwise, big and little, are no fewer than forty-eight in number, many of the lighter things being exceedingly readable. We need not commend this Magazine to our lady readers for they already know its many excellencies.

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE for March. P. C. Browne, Cincinnati. $1 a year.

We again thank the Editors for the continued receipt of this Medical and Surgical Monthly. It refreshes long-forgotten studies and pursuits, and tho' no longer of any practical use to us, is nevertheless very interesting and exciting.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for March. Orange Judd, New York. $1 a year.

THE GENESEE FARMER for March. Joseph Harris, Rochester. 50 cents a year.

THE RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY for 1859. Joseph Harris, Rochester. 12mo. pp. 108, with 65 engravings.

The first of these publications has now become so well known and familiar to the readers of the British Whig, as to need no especial notice. The present No. is ornamented with two beautiful wood engravings—Spring, and the Sick Child.

Apropos last work is new to Our Table. It dilate a [illegible] exceedingly useful [illegible] upon its merits. The publish-

The work was started in 1856, by the publisher of the Genesee Farmer. Its great success affords conclusive evidence, not only of its intrinsic merit, but of its adaptability to the wants of the rural population. A new volume, prepared with great care and replete with new and valuable matter, is issued each year. The present one is illustrated with seventy-five appropriate and beautiful engravings. Among its contents may be mentioned able treatises on Underdraining Orchards and Gardens, on the Fruits of the Ohio Valley, on Fruit Culture in the West, on the Cultivation of Fruit Trees in Pots under Glass, on Training Wall and Espalier Trees, on the Cultivation of Bulbous Plants, on the Management of Ducks, Geese, and Swans, on British Breeds of Cattle, on the Cultivation of Ruta Bagas, &c., &c., and a List of Fruits recommended by the American Pomological Society at its last session. The work will be found invaluable to the Fruit Grower, and useful to every one interested in Rural affairs. It is furnished at the low price of Twenty-five Cents,—while it contains as much matter as many dollar books.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Nos. 770 et 771. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $6 a year.

We have two Nos. of this capital Miscellany on Our Table, it being hebdomadal instead of Monthly. A new feature in 'The Living Age' is the portrait of some distinguished literateur in each number. No. 770 has a likeness, on steel, of the late Wm. H. Prescott, the Historian; and No. 771 is adorned with a portrait, also on steel, of Professor Wilson, (Kit North of Blackwood,) together with a slight memoir by Thomas De Quincey. We have said it often, and we now repeat it, that of all the many periodicals we almost daily receive, none is more prized and valued than 'Littell's Living Age.'

THE MUSICAL WORLD for Saturday March 12th. R. Storrs Willis, New York. $3 per annum.

Since Chess became a passion with the American people, every periodical pretending to taste or the cultivation of the belles lettres, has obtained a Chess Editor, and publishes diagrams, problems, and enigmas. 'The Musical World' is not behind hand with its contemporaries, and has now its Chess Column, its Editor, and its Diagrams. Music and Chess are in the one publication made sister arts, evidently to the gratification and amusement of the subscribers to this long established hebdomadal. Should the rage for Chess extend to Canada, the British Whig must also devote a portion of its space to this fascinating and intellectual Game.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE—A Weekly Paper devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts. Philadelphia, A. M. Brown & Co. No 1. Vol. 1. March 5th, 1859. $2 a year.

The First No. of this imitation of the New York Ledger has reached us, and we trust the others will come along in due time. If Mr. Bonner of the N. Y. Ledger can make money with a newspaper filled with pretty tales and pretty cuts in New York, why should not Messrs. A. M. Brown & Co. of Philadelphia do the same thing? Why not indeed? It is but trying, and that they seem resolved to do, 'coute qui coute.' Mr. Bonner advertises largely and so gains patrons; Messrs. A. M. Brown & Co. offer Premiums varying in value from $500 down to Twenty-five Cents, all of which are to be put into the lucky bag and drawn out by the lucky Subscribers. We shall see.

Some discussion in the Imperial Parliament has arisen touching the arrest of a Captain of a regiment in Malta for refusing to salute the Host as it passed in Procession. This discussion has brought to light the General Order relating to those Military Salutes:—

MILITARY HONORS TO POPISH PROCESSIONS.

The following is a copy of General Circular of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill, dated the 26th June, 1837, and ordered to be printed on the 14th instant:—

Horse Guards, June 26, 1837.

SIR,—It having been deemed expedient to lay down fixed and specific rules with regard to the extent to which her Majesty's land forces shall, for the future, pay military honors to religious processions in Catholic countries in which any portion of the said forces shall happen to be serving, I have it in command to direct your special attention to the following, and to express Lord Hill's desire that you cause the same to be strictly observed by the troops serving under your orders, viz:—

Troops are not to turn out for, move with, or take any active part in any religious procession or ceremonial.

All sentries are, however, to salute the procession as it passes their posts. All guards and other bodies of troops that happen to be under arms in the direct line of the procession are to salute it as it passes them, but are not to remain under arms for the procession after it has passed them; nor to await its return.

The usual salutes of cannons from forts or batteries for Catholic processions may be continued, but on these occasions a simple order only for firing the salute on the day and hour specified is to be given, without specifying the occasion for which it is to be fired.

Lord Hill anxiously hopes and trusts that, notwithstanding the foregoing instructions, every officer, non commissioned officer and soldier under your command will (as heretofore) continue to carry himself with the utmost forbearance and respect towards the ministers and other members of the Catholic religion, as well as towards their religious institutions, bearing constantly in mind that the present regulation is made to meet the conscientious scruples of individuals, without in the remotest degree encouraging or contemplating a diminution of that respectful consideration with which the British army has ever been enjoined to regard the religious feelings, habits, and even prejudices of every foreign country in which it has been required to serve.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant-General.

Addressed to General Officers, commanding at the Mediterranean, Mauritius, and Canada.

P. S.—You will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the present communication.

Extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works.

RIDEAU CANAL.

For some years from the period of the transfer of this Canal from the Ordnance to the Province being proposed, until it was effected, little or no repairs were made by the Ordnance on it; the consequence was that when handed over, the works were found to be in a very dilapidated state generally. Some of the most important structures, Locks, Dams, &c., were in different stages of decay—several of the walls of the former having bulged in considerably; some of the chief dams required measures of precaution to be taken to maintain them. A very large expenditure has already had to be incurred in consequence of the giving way of the Long Island dam. The entire of the sluices of locks and weirs may be said to be unserviceable; for a large proportion of the lock gates, now in use, new ones must be substituted, and on the transfer of the Canal, there was not one spare gate on the whole length of it to meet any accident—the tools and implements for its repairs were removed, and some castings provided for the lock gates were not given up with the canal as they should have been.

The serious breach at Long Island has been made good, but at an expense of $20,66[illegible]41. The chief cause of this breach originated in the site of the dam and weir, constructed for the maintenance of the waters to a height suitable for the navigation, having been selected chiefly on account of their being within gunshot of a block house near the lock rather than by the usual engineering principles; as the dam and weir were placed, they stood on bad foundations, and the latter had a pressure of water to withstand of about 27 feet. In the repairs of the damage caused by the break, it was found much more advisable to construct the dam further up the river, and the weir still higher up, where the foundation is rock, and the head of the water on the weir but eight feet.

The stone sills of the lock at Black Rapids are in so bad a state, and leak to such an extent, that the lower gates of the lock have to be kept closed, and the water in it maintained at the high level.

In consequence of the partial failure of the stone curved dam at this place, a timber apron was built in 1841, to strengthen and save it from further damage; the timber of this work is now thoroughly decayed, and its entire removal will probably be necessary, but with some alterations of form.

The chamber wall at one of the combined locks at Hog's Back is reported to have partially given in, but may continue to stand for some time yet.

The walls of the lock at Brewer's Lower Mills have also failed in a similar manner, and the lower wing walls are in a badly shaken state; on the appearance of the giving way of the chamber walls of this lock, some years ago, when the works were in the hands of the Ordnance, anchor timber were inserted in the embankments behind them, and the lockwalls fastened thereto.

The sluices of the locks generally are in a very bad state, causing much leakage, difficulty in working, and the frequent breakage, of the machinery for opening them. The principle of their construction, as well as that of the lock gates themselves, is very faulty, and can be much improved upon, both as regards the lessening of labor in working, and the reducing the cost of them.

The sills of several of the locks have given away, and the repair of them, which is indispensible, will be attended with much trouble and expense, as in some cases dams must be put in and the locks pumped out in order to effect the repair. A large outlay will also have to be incurred upon the protection of the embankments, repairing the waste weirs, &c.

The outlay this year will be confined to such works of maintenance and security as cannot be dispensed with; but the present state of the canal, from the proper repair having been neglected for years, is such, that a large expenditure must be incurred upon it, so soon as the finances will admit of it. For a statement of the trade and tolls on this and the Ottawa Canals, see Appendix letter C.

Weekly British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

W. R. A., Wolfe Island; W. R. et P. W., Toronto; B. & B., Georgetown.

Arrival of the City of Washington

New York, March 16.

The City of Washington arrived at three o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates of the morning of the 2nd. She brings 170 passengers.

LONDON, March 2nd—The Daily News says: 'Gloom once more overshadows the Stock Exchange, the most reassuring portions of the statements made by Ministers on Friday having been officially explained away.' A prospect of a Ministerial crisis had likewise some effect on the Paris Bourse yesterday.

A Sardinian loan of two millions had been negotiated at Pari by M. Fould, as was at one time supposed. This is looked upon as an unfavorable symptom, since M. Fould, as Minister of State, must have opportunities of foreseeing if events are at hand which might render the speculation hazardous.

It is explained that the ground for supposing that the French and Austrians will evacuate the Papal States, is because the Pope has invited them to do so. Nothing has transpired to indicate how either Power will proceed, but rumors from Paris say the French will withdraw.

War preparations continued active, and the funds which were so buoyant on the departure of the Arabia had become depressed. French Threes closed at 67.50.

Lord Cowley reached Vienna, and had an interview with the Emperor.

Disraeli's reform bill confers the franchise upon all members of the learned professions, and upon parties having small investments in funds and savings banks. The representation of two small boroughs is reduced from three to one member each, and vacated seats are given to counties and new boroughs. The bill is strongly attacked by Reformers, but a large meeting of Conservatives, 200 strong, at Lord Derby's, pledged their unanimous support to the measure.

Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Henly, President of Board of Trade, retired from the Cabinet on account of a difference of opinion on reform. Mr. Estcourt succeeds the former, and Lord Donoghmore replaces Estcourt as President of Poor Law Board. There are rumors of further cessations from the Cabinet, including Earl Salisbury and Mr. Adderly.

British exports show enormous increase over last year.

Paris letters say that the chances of war or peace continued still the same.

The war fever ran high in Germany.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—March 2nd.—Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Flour rather better enquiry, but sales small. Wheat ditto, at full prices of Friday. Western red 5s. 9d. to 9s. 2d.; white 8s. 7d. to 10s.; southern 10s. to 10s. 9d. Corn steady; retail sales of mixed and yellow at 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.; white 7s. to 7s. 3d.

Provisions generally quiet and steady.—Pork quiet. Lard, no sales, nominal.

Ashes quiet: pots 28s.; pearls 35s.

Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee inactive. London Consols again depressed; official closing price 95½ to 95¼ money and account; sales afterwards at 95¼.

Sugar firm for good, easier for brown.—Tea and Coffee firm.

Opening of Steamboat Navigation.

Yesterday evening the Ferry Steamer Pierrepont, Capt. Hinckley, made her First trip this Season to Cape Vincent. She returns this morning, and will make another Trip this Afternoon, and so continue to run round the head of Wolfe Island until the ice is out of the Wolfe Island Canal. The 'Pierrepont' is a large commodious vessel, perfectly safe, and well fitted to go round the head of the Island, even in the most tempestuous weather.

INQUEST AT WOLFE ISLAND.

A Coroner's Inquest was held by Wm. R. Allen, Esq., Coroner, Wolfe Island, on Sunday last, on the body of a man named William McDonnell, found on the morning of that day by the road side, about half a mile from the Village. The verdict of the Jury was that 'the deceased came to his death through the influence of intoxicating drinks.'

The News of this morning says: The quid nunes are a good deal exercised by the desertion of some of the Government supporters on the tariff question. It is generally understood now that a compact has been entered into by some of the usual supporters of the Government with the opposition. The scheme is to oust the Government by some pretext or other, throw overboard the Conservative element, and re-organize the Reform party with L. V. Scotte as Premier, and the Chiefs of the opposition as Executive Councillors. George Brown, it is confidently asserted, has consented to accept the organship of the New Government (that is to be), without a seat in the Cabinet! Some say M. Cameron would be the Upper Canada leader, others, Foley. All think it would not be J. S. Macdonald, on account of his being a Catholic. Fancy an Upper Canada leader a Catholic! Impossible! Of course the Lower Canada section would include Loranger, Dorion and Langevin. In the Upper House Christie and Morris are to be ministers. This is the way the matter is freely canvassed here, so far as men are concerned. As to principle, why that is another question. Looking at the administrative capacity of the men, one is at once struck by the fact that but five have been ministers, and that the others have only insignificant Parliamentary experience. But why speculate upon improbabilities?

There seems no reason to doubt that the Government can carry the tariff by a majority of ten or fifteen. It does not seem probable, therefore, that any modification will be yielded in the tariff, although a rumor is current to that effect.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Toronto, March 16.

In the Council the business done yesterday was of an unimportant character.

In the Assembly a number of petitions were presented, and several private bills were then read a third time and passed.

The order of the day for the House to go into committee on the resolutions relating to the tariff, and Mr. Buchanan's amendment thereto being called.

Mr. Sicotte declared his opposition to the proposed tariff, on the ground of its being a departure from the principles of the tariff of 1858, and a violation of the pledge given by the Government that the necessaries of life should be cheapened and incidental protection given to home manufactures. He condemned the proposition as a deliberate attempt to raise a revenue from what the people actually required for the common purposes of life, and further declared that, in his opinion, it would utterly fail in increasing the amount of the revenue. He denied that the duty on tea and sugar would be as low as stated by the Inspector General, or that the tariff generally would foster the trade of the St. Lawrence. He also opposed the tariff, because it would be prejudicial to native industry. The duty on soap, for instance, was lowered from 43 to 25 per cent; that on starch was also lowered, and in this way faith had been broken with the manufacturers, and capital driven from the country. He believed that, by a proper management of the Crown Lands and Forests, sufficient might be obtained to pay all the debt of the country.

Mr. John Cameron was opposed to frequent changes in the tariff, which had the effect of damaging the interests of the country abroad. The requisite revenue might have been raised by the issue of Treasury notes, or the sale of debentures, which at present were highly regarded in England.

After the recess, Mr. Gowan went on to speak at some length in support of the tariff.

Mr. McGee took credit to himself for his support of the tariff of 1858, and called upon the Inspector General to give to those who had always advocated ad valorem duties, proof that he had in the proposed tariff applied that principle in a reasonable manner, and to show to those who had supported the tariff of 1858 that it had had a fair trial. On that ground for instance had he imposed a duty on raw materials. The proposed tariff was based on no principle, it was neither free trade nor protection. He spoke of the economy of the Government as a delusion, and condemned the whole scheme as based upon deception, and wanting in any of the features of a national policy, and said that he should vote against going into committee, unless that the Inspector General could show that his tariff was on the same principles as that of 1858. At the conclusion of this speech the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, March 16.

The debate on the tariff was continued last night until eleven o'clock, when it was further adjourned until this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

To-day, on the meeting of the House, a return was brought up on the subject of the North West Territory.

Bills were introduced To form a new municipality in L'Islet County; and To incorporate the Wesleyan Female College.

Addresses were voted for returns of the amounts received for land, &c., by the Crown Lands Department, and of the cost of deepening the Cornwall and other Canals, to the same depth as the Welland Canal.

In reply to Mr. Jobin, Mr. Cartier said that until after the 1st of September last foreclosure would not be carried into effect under the Crown Land notice dated 12th of January last.

In reply to Mr. LeBoutillier, Mr. Cartier said the Government proposed speedily erecting a court house and gaol on the Magdalene Islands.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Bowmanville, March 15—Yesterday afternoon two men, and a woman and child were drowned in the lake, a short distance from this place, under the following circumstances:—It appears that they left Port Hope early yesterday morning in a small sail boat for Whitby. Towards the middle of the day a strong south-east wind rose, and before they had passed Port Darlington, which was about two o'clock p. m., the gale was truly terrific. In passing the high point known as the Darlington Point, about two miles west of our harbour, the boat was swamped and three of the unfortunate party were at once hurried beneath the waves. One of the men clung to the bottom of the boat and it was hoped for a time that the wind might drive the boat to the shore, while he was yet clinging to it. But unfortunately his weight upon one end kept the other end up, so as to catch the wind and prevented its being driven ashore, and after two hours struggling the poor fellow sank to rise no more. The moment the boat was unencumbered it came to the shore. There were a great many persons on the beach at the time, but it was impossible to render the least assistance to the drowning men. There was no boat near at the time, and even if they had procured one, it could not have lived in such a sea. The names of the parties as far as we can learn are Richard Crocker, and a man named Terry with his wife and child. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. When the last man sank he was about twenty rods from the shore.

Montreal Markets.

March 17.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Ashes.—Pots have met a steady demand during the week, at $5.95 a $6, closing dull however at these figures. To-day, small bills selling at $5.90. Pearls remain steady at former quotation; all good bills are readily taken at $6.40.

Flour.—The market has ruled very quiet throughout the week; but owing to limited quantity offering, a slight tendency upwards is observable, especially for good Superfine; several large parcels of which were taken at $6.45 a $6.50. Small sales are reported to day at $6.75. Fancy and Extra are held firmly at quotations, but are in limited request. Superfine for delivery in May and June is offered at $7, without leading to sales. 1000 brls Fancy for June was placed at $7.25.

Oatmeal—Is held firmly at $6.50. Sales small.

Grain.—No large parcels of Wheat have been offered here for some time back; small lots of U. C. Spring arriving per Railway are taken at $1.50. Oats are a shade lower, and in limited request at outside quotation. Peas are still scarce, and sales reported at $1 per minot. Barley is dull and unsettled, heavy lots only fetching outside figure. Corn is scarce; saleable at $1 a $1.85.

Provisions.—Beef is saleable at quotations; no large lots on the market. Pork—The stock of Mess being small, it is held firmly at $20, but in retail demand only. Prime Mess is barely saleable at 15. Prime is asked for at quotations. Butter had been in active demand, best lots fetching 22 cents; the receipts per railway have, however, checked the advance. Lard has slightly advanced, and is now held at 13½ a 13¾ cents, in kegs.

HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in	600,000
Surplus	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$43,455.22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit	54,827.09
Real Estate unencumbered (cash value)	15,000.00
Bills Receivable, amply secured	73,174.55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	230,413.00
2,200 " " " New York	197,750.00
710 " " " Boston	74,620.00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri	10,000.00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents.	74,245.00
Railroad Stocks	16,250.00
United States Treasury Notes	11,035.00
	$803,869.86

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THIS old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usually satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at low rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorised Agent for Kingston and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the Cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.

JOHN V. NOEL, Agent.

Kingston, February 7th, 1859. 40

New York, March 16th.

Flour dull; State $5,78 to $5,80; Canada Extra $7,48 to $7,50.

Wheat firm; Western Red $1,48 to $1,50; Western White fair at $1,58 to $1,60.

Oats steady at 63c.

Barley heavy; 86c for Good.

Corn firm; Mixed 90c; Yellow 92c.

Pork better; Mess $18,50; Prime $13,40.

Lard steady at 12c.

Coffee—Prime Rio at 12c.

Molasses—Prime New Orleans dull at 39c.

Sugars—Prime New Orleans heavy at 8c.

Tallow firm at 10¾c.

Sterling steady at 109¾.

TORONTO MARKETS.

March 14.

Fall Wheat was sold at 7s 6d a 9s per bushel.

Spring Wheat at 6s 6d a 7s per bushel.

Oats 2s 9d a 2s 10d per bushel, and in better supply.

Barley wanted 5s a 5s 3d per bushel from farmers' waggons. A purchase of a lot of several thousand bushels in report at 4s 9d delivered.

Peas at 4s 9d a 5s per bushel.

Rye 3s 6d a 3s 9d per bushel, and very little doing.

Flour is quiet at $6 25 a $6,50 for super fine $6 75 for fancy; and $7 a $7 25 for extra.

Potatoes 3s 4d a 3s 6d per bushel, and in good supply.

Butter is a 1s 3d per lb. for fresh.

Eggs 9d a 10d per dozen.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

March 17, 1859.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt.	0	17	6	to	1	0	0
Wheat ℔ bush.	0	6	3	..	0	7	6
Oats ℔ bushel	0	2	9	..	0	3	0
Rye	0	3	6	..	0	4	0
Barley	0	4	6	..	0	5	0
Pease ℔ bushel	0	4	6	..	0	5	0
Indian Corn do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Indian Meal per bag	0	5	0	..	0	5	6
Oatmeal ℔ cwt.	0	0	0	..	0	25	0
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0	3	6	..	0	4	0
Turnips do.	0	2	6	..	0	3	9
Carrots and Beets do.	0	2	6	..	0	3	9
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	0	10	..	0	1	0
Beef ℔ cwt.	1	0	0	..	1	10	0
Pork ℔ lb.	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Beef ℔ lb.	0	0	4	..	0	0	5
Pork ℔ cwt.	1	5	0	..	1	15	0
Mess Pork	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Prime Mess	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb.	0	0	8	..	0	0	8
Mutton ℔ lb.	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Lamb ℔ lb.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	6	..	0	0	7
Eggs ℔ doz.	0	0	8	..	0	0	9
Turkeys each	0	3	9	..	0	7	6
Geese each	0	2	0	..	0	2	6
Fowls ℔ pair	0	2	0	..	0	3	9
Ducks ℔ do.	0	2	0	..	0	3	0
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ℔ ton	1	10	0	..	2	10	0
Straw do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Wood ℔ Cord	0	10	0	..	0	12	6
Pot Ash ℔ cwt.	1	15	0	..	1	17	6
Hides ℔ cwt.	1	10	0	..	1	15	0
Sheep Pelts each	0	0	0	..	0	1	6

PHONOGRAPHY.—I find Phonography a great service to me. I use it for all my pulpit notes, and writing them in a bold style, and on every other line, I have not the least difficulty in reading them at a glance of the eye.—Rev. E. H. Waring, M. E. Church. 63

A pleasant travelling companion, and one that no traveller should be without, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhœa, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c. Sold everywhere. 63

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 9th inst., Catherine Campbell, wife of Mr. Patrick Campbell, aged 63, and mother of Mr. James Campbell, Ontario Street.

At Kingston, on Sunday, the 13th inst., DUNCAN MACKENZIE, Tailor, aged 63 years.

In Montreal, on the 7th inst. Charlotte Dyde, wife of John Holt Gethings, in the 21st year of her age.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening, at Toronto, Dr. Patrick Tenor, aged 46 years.

In London, on the 3rd instant, Ann Bookless, aged 59 years, wife of Mr. Wm. Begg.

In Hamilton, on the 1st instant, Rachel Macindoe Robertson, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Crocket.

On the 27th ultimo, at Ratiscan, Mr. James Henderson, in the 43rd year of his age, formerly a merchant of that place.

In Owen Sound, on the 22nd ultimo, James, second son of Lockhart Ormiston, Esq., in the 23rd year of his age.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, Lot No. 2 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Portland, containing 200 acres—each 100 acres will be sold separately, if desirable. There are 150 acres cleared; the other fifty being well wooded, 40 of which contain an excellent sugar bush, the other ten abounding in rail timber. The land is well watered, and is situated within two miles of both Sydenham and Spike's Corners Villages. A small payment required down, the balance at the purchasers convenience.

For particulars apply to the owner, on the Premises.

ELIJAH PURDY.

Portland, 15th March, 1859. 62

Seeds! Seeds!! Seeds!!!

MEDICAL HALL,

(LATE J. B. EVRE & Co.)

Dr. Dickson's Buildings, Princess Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Sign of the Golden Pestal Mortar.

JUST received the largest, best, and most select Stock of English and American Field and Garden Seeds, ever offered in this market, which will be sold by the paper, ounce, parcel, or bushel, to suit purchasers. Cheap for Cash. Call and get it catalogue, and see them growing—warranted sound and fresh.

OIL CAKE,

For fattening Horses and Cattle, for Sale at the Medical Hall.

Cash paid for Clover and Timothy.

March 10th, 1859.

THE BREWERY BELLEVILLE.

CLIFFORD AND STARLING

ARE NOW SUPPLYING THEIR

CELEBRATED PALE ALE,

AT 6 and 7 Dollars per barrel. Also GOOD BEER, at 5 Dollars per barrel. Cash payments for less quantities than 30 gallons.

3,000 Cords of Hard-wood wanted; part at the Brewery, and part at the Grand Trunk Railway Station.

Belleville, March, 1859. 1m-w-53

Cory's Stomachic Bitters.

THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN REMEDY, for the Speedy and Permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, JUANDICE, SICK HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HABITUAL CHOLIC, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, GENERAL DEBILTY, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FEMALE WEAKNESS AND COMPLAINTS, and all diseases and indispositions arising from or growing out of an unhealthy state of the Stomach and Liver.

These Bitters are compounded from Gums, long known to the profession as possessing peculiar curative powers in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., which operate powerfully upon the Stomach, Bowels, and the Digestive Organs, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of nature, enable the system to triumph over Disease.

Its adaptation to the cure of all affections of the Billiary or Digestive Organs is peculiar to itself.

Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the Digestive Organs, can be cured without fail by the timely use of CORY'S STOMACHIC BITTERS, taken as per directions on the bottle, and in addition, take a glass of cold water after rising in the morning, which will facilitate the cure. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Canadians, from whom this preparation eminated, based upon scientific experiment, which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the great medical scale of science. Further, any of the above stated diseases cannot be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them. If the Bitters are used as per directions, a long experience has proved that it will effectually cure any case of dyspepsia which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in a brief space of time. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of the usual pursuits of life, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

In short, CORY'S STOMACHIC BITTERS are only to be tried for the numerous diseases for which they are intended, and which we heretofore named, and our word for it, they will be appreciated.

We would refer our readers for further particulars to our Pamphlet, which