THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
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BLANK DEEDS.
FOR SALE at the British Whig Office—
Long Deed, with Bar of Dower.
Long Deed, without do.
Short Deed, with Bar of Dower.
Short Deed, without do.
Memorials to match.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

R. B., Belleville, with remittance; P. M., Beverley; R. McL., Camden; P. M., Mill Creek; P. M., Port Hope; P. M. Belleville.

No Arrival of Steamer.

At the time this sheet was put to Press last night, no tidings of the arrival of the Atlantic at New York had been received.

Progress of the Popular Movement in England—Caution to Ministers.

[From the London Times, Feb. 21.]

* * * * We are wearied of expecting everything decisive. Meanwhile there are things which will wait as little as time and tide. The people of England are tired of waiting forever, and are venting their impatience in public meetings. Marylebone, Liverpool, Birmingham and other boroughs are passing strenuous resolutions in favor of greater activity abroad and administrative reform at home. Only let our statement dawdle a few weeks more, let the war go on a little longer on the old system of no fighting, but some 1,500 dead or diseased every week, and these provincial meetings, now more angry than serious, will begin to acquire a new and terrible import as the only places where men are in earnest and intend what they say. These safety valves, as they are called, of the British constitution are apt to fall into desuetude, and almost contempt, so long as Parliament seems to be doing its duty; when it fails they come into play and astonish politicians. Nay, let Parliament, let Cabinets look out! What if we should see the rise of a league for military reform! Should the war cost the country, 50,000 men and £50,000,000 every year, without results, without honor, but with much injury to commerce and increasing distress to the community, we certainly shall have a league, and a much more dangerous and unconstitutional one than its triumphant prototype. If there is the least suspicion that the war is not carried on as well as it should be, and that the interests and honor of the country are sacrificed to the maintenance of a vicious military system, it will answer the purpose of the mercantile classes to tax themselves to any amount for the maintenance of a political agitation. This would bring the commonalty into direct collision with the prerogative, and we can only say that we trust we may not see it in our time.

Mr. Roebuck's amended committee appears to be fairly constituted. It contains men of business, men of experience, men of intuitive sagacity, and several of very strong opinions. Indeed, we know not what a reformer could have to say against it, seeing that no reasonable being would insist on a perfectly one-sided tribunal. What government has to do is obvious. It has to beat the insolious rival which the House of Commons has raised up and pitted against it. Now, we beg to suggest this is what Lord Palmerston has to do. With a Ministry now all his own, perfectly homogenous, and more remarkable, indeed, for party coherence than personal ability, it is very hard if he cannot outstrip a committee, the very nature of which is to contain discordant materials that cannot pull easily together. So, while it is asking its usual complement of twenty thousand questions, let him set to work at once, proposing and carrying out the reforms which it is slowly arriving at.

On consideration we cannot forbear from pressing just now, when it may be appreciated, and while there is still the opportunity. Any war, and especially this war, is always apt to get ahead of our arrangements by its own changing scene and conditions. In little more than a twelvemonth, we have already gone the following phases in rapid succession:—Peace, defensive operations, declared war, landing at Gallipoli, at Varna, a reconnoissance and preparations for a campaign in Bulgaria; a coast warfare at Odessa and Asiatic forts; an illegal blockade of the Black Sea, and subsequently a blockade of the Danube; a landing and field operations in the Crimea; demonstrations on the north side and then on the south side of Sebastopol, with a view to a surprise; a siege, a bombardment, an attack by sea, an attempted blockade without complete investment, the defence of our own position against overpowering numbers; two battles in the field, both under very unusual circumstances, and now a continual standing under arms in the expectation of an attack, while the primary affair, the assault on Sebastopol, is still indefinitely deferred. In every stage of the affair we have been behind hand, and are not now ready for the work we undertook to accomplish just five months ago. Nay, it is more than four months since we fully realized the nature of the operation before us, and could reckon up on our fingers, so to say, all the things necessary to success; and we are not prepared yet; we have not yet got up our depots of provisions, our siege guns, our ammunition, our huts—anything, in fact for the task. Now, if we are so fearfully behind hand in the most fixed and calculable part of our work, when we can see months before us, how can we expect to be always prepared for the half-dozen new and unexpected changes which the war may very likely have to go through this year? How are we prepared for a war in the interior—for operations in the mouths of the Danube—co-operation with the Caucassian tribes—an attack on Odessa—the proper management of Turkish and Sardinian troops in our pay—a war of sentiments in the Baltic—all these phases indefinitely varied by new casualties, new confidences, new conditions of every kind? Without an immense amount of preparation, vigor of forethought, and a stern determination to sacrifice every thing to efficiency, we shall never keep up with successive energies, each one more sudden, more formidable, and larger in its demands than the last. Lords Palmerston and Panmure must far outstrip the Committee of enquiry, if they would keep up with the war; and if they do, they need not fear their 11 Parliamentary inquisitors.

A MIRACLE AT BALAKLAVA.—A letter from Balaklava, on the 1st instant, contains the following:—The happy prevention of the great gunpowder accident in the harbour here, on the 21st ult., was owing to an amulet of a Russian deserter, a Polish Jew! At least, so he himself positively affirms, and he is really believed by a few. The story runs thus:—When the report spread through the town that the transport Ara was on fire, and it was expected every moment that the Star of the West, which was lying alongside with a heavy cargo of ammunition on board, would be blown up if the fire spread in the least, a Polish Jew rushed down to the water, and tearing a piece of parchment, on which a circle and a double triangle were inscribed, from his neck he gave it to a sailor, imploring him to tie it to a piece of burnt wood of the vessel, and to throw it into the flames without loss of time. This a sailor did, whilst the Jew himself drew a picture of the burning ship on the beach with a stick, and commenced walking slowly round it, at the same time repeating some mysterous cabalistic sentences. After walking round his drawing three times, he cried: "The fire is cursed now, and utterly harmless!" This he could assert pretty confidently, as already during his second walk round the circle, the vessel had make signal that the fire had been checked and was speedily being wholly put out. I will not say that the Pole understood what the transport was telegraphing, but his quick ear and cunning soon detected by the bystanders that the news was good, and he made his prophetic speech accordingly. He now demands as a reward for the miracle he wrought a large sum of money, his liberty, and a public return of thanks by the whole English army

EXPENSE OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE AND PRISONERS OF WAR.—The estimate, separated from the navy estimates (of which an abstract is given elsewhere), but prepared by the naval department, states the total amount required for the transport service of the year 1855-56 to be 5,071,03 l., and for the expense of prisoners of war, 100,000 l., making together, with a sum of 10,433 l. for superintendence, a grand total of 4,181,463 l. The grand total amount voted in the navy estimates for the financial year 1854-55 was 3,582,474 l. The prisoners of war appear to be kept in Milbay and Lewes prisons, and in the Devonshire prison-ship. The greater portion of the total amount—viz., the sum of 90,064 l. is required for the allowances to officers on parole and their wives, provisions and clothing for prisoners, and for bedding and contingencies. An abstract of the transport service, appended to the estimates before us shows, that from the 7th of February, 1854, to the 22d of January, 1855, 102 steam transports were employed of 121,000 tons and 25,317 horse-power, and 155 sailing vessels of 93,172 tons; the number of officers and men employed in the above vessels amounted to (about) 9,256.—The total number of British troops conveyed from England during the same period was as follows: 2,194 officers (including those under orders for conveyance), 57,041 men, and 5,408 horses. There were also conveyed to the East from Marseilles and Toulon, 556 French officers, 14,055 French troops, 103 horses, and 8,937 tons of French stores; and to the Baltic, from Calais, &c., 437 French officers, 12,888 men, and 21 horses. The gross total quantity of provisions and stores conveyed from England during the period in question was as follows, viz.:—to the East, 33,261 tons of provisions for the navy, and 21,551 tons for the army service, 24,917 tons of ordnance stores, 151,596 tons of coals (conveyed by colliers), and 3,320 tons of naval stores (exclusive of 7,180 tons from Malta,) and to the Baltic, 9,436 tons of navy provisions, 266 tons of ordnance stores, 247 tons of naval stores, and 47,907 tons of coals (conveyed by colliers, and not by the transports). The grand total includes 3,187 officers, 82,984 men, 5,621 horses, 307,825 tons of provisions and stores, and 199,503 tons of coals. Of the sailing transports eight have been paid off, 14 wrecked, and one burnt; and, of the steamers, one was wrecked. The steam sailing transports have also been employed as magazine, naval, and commissariat store-ships, in the conveying ammunition and stores from Gibralter and Malta. Since the disembarkation of the army, they have been employed in the conveyance of stores, provisions, guns, ammunition, and troops from Malta and Corfu; cattle from the shores of the Black Sea; coals, charcoal and wood, provisions, stores from Constantinople; in the embarkation of French cavalry from Varna and Borgos to the Crimea Turkish troops from Varna to Eupatoria; in the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Scutari, and invalids thence to Malta and England, and French troops, horses, and stores from Marseilles.

Quebec News.

March 18.

"The ministerial supporters have held a caucus on the Militia Bill, and approved of it, almost unanimously. I understand that the Government are sure of a large majority."

THE CASE OF PRIVILEGE.—Yesterday, Louis Lavoie, one of the Saguenay Deputy Returning officers committed to gaol for breach o privilege by the House of Assembly was again brought before Mr. Justice Badgley, on the writ of *Habeas corpus* granted in his favor. His Honor refused to order the prisoner to be discharged from custody on the ground that the Legislature having by particular Statutes the right to hear and try contested elections, has also power to enforce its judgments for offences committed contrary to such Statutes. The prisoner, in this instance, was brought to Court by the Sheriff himself who had previously communicated to the House of Assembly his intention of so doing in obedience to the Queen's writ. In giving his decision as above, Mr. Justice Badgley stated that Mr. McLaren, the gaoler, had only his duty in producing the prisoner before him; it is, therefore, to be hoped the Government will take this and the other circumstances of the ex-gaoler's very peculiar case into consideration, and will order his immediate reinstatement to an office which he has for several years filled to the entire satisfaction of every class in the community.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The recent discussions relative to this new branch of the public service have satisfied the country that the scale upon which it was commenced was merely experimental, and that the Postmaster General has adopted the course which, upon mature consideration, was deemed efficacious for the purpose of obtaining the date necessary to guide him in the extension of the System. From a large number of replies received to circulars addressed to the Postmasters in the principal villages and hamlets it appears that the country is almost unanimous in its desire to enjoy the facilities offered for the transmission of funds by means of Money Orders. It was felt by the promoters of the experiment that the English Money Order System—which was the only one serving as a guide—might not be altogether adapted to the wants of Canada, and although it was very closely copied yet it was with the conviction that experience would soon suggest the necessity of important modifications. From the introduction of the system to the present time, its working has been carefully noted and great pains have been taken to collect the opinions of the persons engaged in its practical application. In this way, an amount of information has been gained which will issue in some important modifications, and we have every reason to believe that when they are introduced the Money Order System will come into very general use throughout the length and breadth of the Province.

RECIPROCITY COMPLETE.—The Imperial Reciprocity Act is published in the official Gazette; and Reciprocity in trade is proclaimed both by our Government and that of Washington. This important measure is therefore at length in force.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The Hon. Mr. Spence in introducing the Post Office bill said, that, heretofore it had been the law that certain educational and other publications should pass free of postage; it was now proposed that all newspapers should pass in this way. He believed that, without any depriciation of the militia law, a perfectly free press was the best defence of popular rights and liberties. The bill also proposed to make certain provisions for increasing the efficiency of the Post Office Department, and especially to do away with the present system of charging the Departments and Houses of Parliament with their postage, which at present produces very great expense, which was quite unnecessary. This would enable him to give members of the House an hour and a half more time in which to put their letters &c., than at present.

Lambton, March 19.

A man was stabbed on Sunday night, between seven and eight o'clock. A dispute arose at Duppy's Inn, between J. McDowell, inakeeper on the lake shore, and a man of the name of Green, who threw a stone and struck McDowell's horse on the head, and McDowell called out to to take the man Green. A person of the name of Calvert went forward and took hold of Green, they wrestled and fell and Calvert received a very bad cut with some sharp instrument near the right eye, below the temple, about two inches long, and which is supposed to have penetrated the brain, as he lay in a senseless state until about a quarter to two o'clock this morning when he died. The constables are in pursuit of the murderer and except to arrest him during the day.

Constable Higgins went out yesterday afternoon to Lambton, eight miles out Dundas street, but Green escaped into the bush and could not be found. There is no doubt that he will be captured ere long. Calvert has left a wife and family.—[Ed. Globe.

It is telegraphed from Halifax (N. S.) that the Governor of the colony has received authority to raise a foreign legion for the British service there, with a couple of regiments formed of persons born subjects of the English government. The terms are said to be liberal as to persons bringing in recruits, and will, we think, be found to be substantially the same as announced in the Colonist some weeks ago.

House of Assembly.

Quebec, March 20.

The bill to establish a Circuit Court in and for the county of Huntingdon, and part of the county of Chateauguay was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of Building Societies in Lower Canada, was read a second time and referred to the select committee on the bill to amend the Acts relative to the building societies.

The bill to increase the sittings of the courts of justice within the district of St. Francis, and to make a more convenient arrangement thereof, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The second reading of the bill to relieve public employees from Sunday labor, was deferred till monday next, and to be then the first order of the day.

The second reading of the bill to abolish the Rectories was deferred till 28th instant, and to be then the first order of the day.

LOWER CANADA MUNICIPAL BILL.—The second reading of the Lower Canada Municipal Bill was carried last night by a majority of seventy.

THE NEW AUDIT BILL.—The Audit Bill, introduced by the Government, creates but one new office. The Board will number three members; two of whom will be subordinates, who are now in the Inspector General's office. It is to be part of the duty of the new officer who is to preside, to procure annual returns from all institutions receiving aid from the Government, to be laid before Parliament though the Inspector General. The office of the principal auditor is to be non-political. The whole of the proposed arrangements for securing a better audit of the public accounts, will be seen to be of the most economical character.

March 22.

Last night, Hon. Mr. Cartier presented a return to an address of the 24th November last, for a return showing the amount of debentures sold of the Montreal Court House, to whom and where, &c.

The bill to incorporate the Eastern Townships Banks was read the third time and passed.

On the adjournment debate on the amendment yesterday proposed to be made to the question, that the Militia Bill be now read the second time, and which amendment was that the bill be read a second time this day six months, the House divided. Yeas 25, nays 75.

The question being again put that the bill be read a second time, Mr. Brown moved that the bill be postponed four weeks, in order that any despatches from the imperial government in regard to the defence of the province may be laid before Parliament and the country. Yeas 67, nays 22.

The main motion was then agreed to.—Yeas 67, nays 22.

In answer to Mr. Egan, Mr. Cauchon said he could not tell whether the ministry intended to improve the navigation of the Ottawa by a canal to connect its waters with those of Lake Chaudiere.

In answer to the same gentleman, Mr. Cauchon said that until Parliament had granted their supplies, he could not tell if there would be a grant of money for opening roads on the waste lands of the Ottawa valley.

Also in answer to the same gentleman, that the promises made to actual settlers in the valley of the Ottawa to place to their credit the duties on timber cut on their lands, would be complied with. Many of their claims had been investigated and settled, and others were in course of settlement.

On motion of Sol. Gen. Smith, a bill entitled "An Act to declare the Act confirming a survey of the township of Amellasburgh to extend to the township of Hillier, which at the time of the survey formed part of Ameliasburg," was read a first time.

An address was ordered for a return of the Fee Fund of the counties of Canada West for the years 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854.

An address was ordered for a statement of bills voted from 1852 to December 1854, for the improvement of the rapids of St. Anne. Also the report of the engineers who surveyed the same after the above date.

A FABLE BY CHARLES LAMB.—"My dear children," said an old rat to his young ones, "the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance, in a narrow and lonely hole which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments. Youth is the season for pleasure be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injunction, never to come near me in my retreat. God bless you all."

Deeply effected, snivelling audibly, and wiping his paternal eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when his youngest daughter moved rather with filial affection than by that curiosity which has been attributed to the sex, stole to his cell of mortification, which turned out to be a hole, made by his own teeth, in an enormous Cheshire cheese.

United States Items.

An usual occurrence is presented by the fact that the River at Oswego, and as far out into the Lake as can be seen is frozen over, a thing before unknown to the oldest inhabitant. The River was never known to have been frozen before. The Propeller St. Nicholas, now all ready, has consequently been detained at Oswego beyond the time she was expected to leave for this port.

BODY OF EMMA MOORE FOUND, ETC.—Rochester, March 19.—The body of Emma Moore, whose mysterious disappearance a few months since caused so much excitement, was found in a mill-race under the ice this afternoon, by a person who was getting water from a hole in the ice. The body was identified by the earrings and bonnet, and an inquest is now being held by the coroner.

FLOUR IN DETROIT.—The Chicago Press has the following:—A gentleman largely interested in the flour trade informs us that there are stored in the depots and warehouses at that place not less than 100,000 bbls of flour to go forward at the opening of navigation. The Canada road is doing nothing in the way of forwarding flour. A lot taken accross the river on sleds son etime since in hopes of securing its immediate shipment, now lies where it was first piled, unsheltered from the weather. Three-fourths of the 100,000 barrels above mentioned has in all probability, either in the berry or manufactured article, been, forwarded from Chicago. There is also understood to be a large quantity of flour, say 75,000 bbls or thereabouts, at Toledo.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF NORTHERN RUSSIA IN AMERICA BY THE UNITED STATES.—The following extraordinary news appears in the London papers, received by the Pacific, under the head of telegraphic advices from

VIENNA, Saturday, 9 A. M.—According to the local papers, the Russian General Mansuroff, who has recently arrived at Brussels, is the bearer of the cession of the Russian possessions in North America to the United States, for $30,000,000.

—Capt. Van Cleve, for thirty years employed upon Lake Ontario, has tendered his resignation to the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company, to take effect on the 1st of January next. No loss of life, or accident resulting in damages to the amount of $200, ever occured under his command.

Domestic.

There was a rumour current in Boston on Monday that the steamship Canada, which left that port on Saturday with a million of dollars on board, had been captured by a Russian frigate. The credulous citizens were thrown into a tremendous excitement in consequence, but their fears were allayed on the same evening by an announcement by telegraph that the Canada had arrived safe at Halifax

FIRE AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday the 12th inst., the dwelling house of Mr. Antoine Gendron, in the south ren part of Jamestown, County of Beauharnois, was discovered to be on fire and before any assistance could be obtained, was totally destroyed; and, shocking to relate, 3 of the inmates burnt to ashes. One a young woman, an adopted daughter of Mr. Gendron, aged about 22 years, the other two, of the respective ages of 10 and 12 years, daughters of a Mr. Gagne, who was living in Mr. Gendron's house, having the farm on shares. The misery of this sad calamity to the two families does not end here, for Mrs. Gendron, in her endeavors to save some property, has been so severely burned that her case is very doubtful. Mr. Gagne in trying to save Mrs. Gendron was also very badly burned, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. It is supposed the fire originated from some warm ashes, taken from the stove on the previious evening, igniting some shavings—the occupants of the premises being in the practice of making shingles.

RECIPROCITY SCEDULE.—The Reciprocity Treaty having been proclaimed by our Goverement and that of the United States we re publ sh the schedule of articles which it frees from duty:

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, chees, tallow, lard, horns, manure; ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, manufactured, in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; fish oil; rice, broom corn, bark; gypsum, ground and unground; hewn or wrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax hemp and tow, unmanufacturned; unmanufactured tobacco.

FRANKFORD FAIR.—The Frankford Fair will fall this year Tuesday, the 3d day of April.

THE RAIL ROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The opening of this mighty and magnificent structure—well worthy of being classed with the world's wonders—really forms an epoch in the history of the world. It unites with strong iron bands two countries—to the intelligence and enterprise of whose inhabitants the Bridge owes its existence, and stands a fitting monument.

The prediction, by that justly celebrated engineer Stephenson, that no wire suspension bridge could ever be used for railway purposes has, as was confidently asserted by the proprietors of this enterprise, thus been proved erroneous. He must have looked with a jealous eye from his own favorite Tubular Bridge upon this great design, and allowed his professional prejudices to warp his excellent judgment. The bridge proves to be all that its accomplished engineer, Mr. Robelin, has claimed for it, and will undoubtedly sustain the weight which we give in figures below. Its strength, indeed, can never be fully tested,—the weight of a fully laden train being but a trifle in comparison to its capacity. A train of eight cars, filled with passengers, two baggage cars, locomotive and tender, weight but about 130 tons; this being only *one-sixtieth* of its immense capacity.

The influence that this union of Railroads will have, both in a commercial and social point of view, can hardly be over estimated—judging from the enormous traffic which already seeks this delightful and expeditious route under the heretofore existing want of connections of the Railways terminating at the Bridge.

The Railway portion of the Bridge is, we understand, leased and controlled by the Great Western Railway Company, and has laid upon it tracks of three different gauges, viz:

The "N. Y. Central," 4 feet 8½;

The "Elmira, Canandaigua and N. Falls," 6 feet;

The "Great Western," 5 feet 6 in.;

—thus affording facilities for the transit of passengers and freight from all the different lines.

The following statistics will give some idea of the Great Bridge and its capacity, from which some interesting calculations might be made—such as total length of wires, &c., &c.—but these must be reserved for a future occasion.

Length of span from centre to centre of towers,	822 feet.
Height of tower above rock on the American side,	88 "
Height of tower above rock on the Canada side,	78 "
Height of tower above rock on the floor of railway,	60 "
Number of wire cables,	4
Diameter of each cable,	10 in.
Number of No. 9 wires on each cable,	8659
Ultimate aggregate strength of cables,	12,800 t'ns.
Weight of superstructure,	750 "
Weight of superstructure and maximum loads,	1220 "
Maximum weight the cable and stays will support,	7,300 "
Height of track above water,	233 feet.

The Engineer, Mr. Robelin, is, we understand, a German, and this, undoubtedly the crowning achievement of his skill, will rank him amongst the greatest Engineers of his day. He has reared a monument of the greatness of his mind, which will be lasting as time.

More Taffy.

POLICE OFFICE, March 23d.

The Police succeeded in capturing Messrs. George Gregory and Patrick Doyle in the very act of depositing night soil on the ice last evening. They will be brought up before the Magistrate tomorrow, and we trust that His Worship will deal with them as they deserve.

The Perth Road.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR:—I would like to know who made any promise of remuneration to Mr. Sylvester Holden for opening what he calls the Western line of Road from Loughborough Lake to Buttermilk Falls. The Directors of the Perth Road Company certainly did not. Nor did any promise from them to him, induce Mr. Holden to do so. The facts are simply these:—The whole country traversed by the Perth Road, between these two points, was thoroughly examined in 1850, by Mr. John C. Innes, the Company's Engineer, for the purpose of ascertaining the best line of Road through it, and that the one adopted by the Company, was the one recommended by him. In the same recommendation, the present Engineer to the Company joined after an examination of the country. And upon these recommendations the Directors acted.

After the present line was adopted and ordered to be opened, and a considerable sum expended on it, I heard accidentally that Mr. Holden was employed in opening another line, which I said I would examine if I had time, though at the same time I gave Mr. Holden to understand that the Board would be guided altogether by the opinion of the Engineer. On consulting that gentleman, I found his opinion so strongly fixed from what he had seen of the country, that I did not, nor did any of the Directors to whom I mentioned the subject, think is necessary to take any further notice of Mr. Holden's representations.

The public and the Stockholders will, I have no doubt, see the propriety of the Board being guided by the opinion of their Engineer, who is supposed to know quite as much as Mr. Holden does of his own profession, and who unlike that gentleman, has no personal or pecuniary interest to warp his judgment in favor of one Road or the other.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ARCH. J MACDONELL,
President K & P. R. C.

Kingston, March 22d, 1855.

GROWTH OF FLAX IN IRELAND.—The fourteenth annual report of the Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland contains a variety of information with regard to the amount of success that has hitherto attended their efforts. It is stated amongst other matters, that of the crop of 1853, 7486 tons of flax and 2763 tons of tow, value £505,989, were shipped from Ireland to England, Scotland and France. It is further stated that, although the year 1854 formed no exception to their steady, onward course, still their staple manufacture underwent a severe trial within that period. More satisfactory results, however, are expected before the close of the present year.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.

The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:—

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30th, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours respectfully,
WM. M. MALLORY,
Per W. E. PORTER.

Messrs. J. KIDD & Co.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else.—All other Vermifuges in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

For Sale by E. W. PALMER, Kingston, C. W. 65

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Coughs, Colds and Consumptions.—This Medicine has an old and established reputation, and is one of the most efficacious remedies yet discovered for diseases of the lungs.—[Bangor Democrat, Me.

For Sale in Kingston, by E. W. Palmer. 65

Weak, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration.—Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous, and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many-headed monster which is preying upon his body and mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. See advertisement. 65

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. AYER's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lepd ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reason to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and his Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral—[Providence Mirror, R. I. 59

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of York Fort, Hudson's Bay, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so bad at last as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to move either hand or foot. While he was in this horrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon found himself gradually improved by them, and by persevering with them for eleven weeks, he was entirely cured, and has since enjoyed the best of health. 65

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Friday, March 23d.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ₱ cwt	1	1	3	to	1	2	6
Oats ₱ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Rye	0	4	0	..	0	4	6
Peas ₱ bushel	0	4	0	..	0	4	6
New Potatoes do.	0	3	6	..	0	5	0
Turnips do.	0	2	0	..	0	2	6
Carrots and Beets do.	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ₱ lb	0	1	0	..	0	1	3
Beef ₱ lb.	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Pork ₱ do.	0	0	5	..	0	0	6
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Mutton ₱ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Veal ₱ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Cheese ₱ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Eggs ₱ doz.	0	0	0	..	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ₱ pair	0	2	0	..	0	3	0
Ducks ₱ do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Apples ₱ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	4	0
Strawberries ₱ quart	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Codfish ₱ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	0
Hay ₱ ton	2	0	0	..	2	15	0
Straw do.	1	0	0	..	1	5	0
Timothy seed ₱ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wood ₱ Cord	0	11	3	..	0	12	6

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

March 22d.

Samuel Hafer, Brockville; W. Crawford, Oswego; E. MacKenzie, Prescott; Joseph Seducote, Brockville; D. F. Jones, Gananoque.

March 23rd.

C. C. Taylor, Toronto; R. H. Leslie, Montreal; James Johnson, Buffalo; Sydney Crocker, England.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL.

March 21st.

Mr. Giles, Brockville; J. T. Copeland, Kingston; D. J. Williams, Cape Vincent.

March 22d.

R. W. Sherman, Watertown; James Lieu, Kingston; Peter Friel, Boston; C. F. Staples, Watertown; Miss Eliza Sailors, Picton; Mr. Silsbey, Pensylvania; Mr. A. Davis, Rodman, Jefferson Co.; J. Hannigan, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC,
Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, is well known to be without a rival on this Continent.—Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair Restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady that can effect the hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable, and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair. It is now patronised by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, Converts RED or GREY Hair into a beautiful Black or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair, without staining the skin, and leaves the hair soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in the least—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving Compound
Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) decided luxury

Bogle's Hebeaiona
Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for Beautifying the Complexion.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of
W. BOGLE,
277 Washington Street, Boston, U. S.
And by all the Druggists and Perfumers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain.
Aug., 1854. 17

DIED.

Yesterday morning, 23d inst., Martha Elizabeth, daughter of J. D. Elmer, King Street, aged 3 years and 9 months.

*** Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at half past ONE o'clock, to the Waterloo Cemetery.

At Chippawa, on 10th inst, William Hepburne, Lieut. Colonel 3rd Batt. Welland Militia, in the 64th year of his age.

At Toronto, on the 15th inst., Louisa C. S. Henderson, wife of Mr. Walter Macfarlane, merchant, aged 31 years.

In Toronto, on the 18th instant, Miss Margaret Francis.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A SUPERIOR Stoddard and Dunham Piano Forte, 6½ Octaves; and a Melodeon with Eight Stops—both in good condition. Enquire as this Office.
Kingston, 23rd March, 1855. 72

LOST.

BETWIXT the Bank of Upper Canada, and Princess Street, a Note of Hand drawn on the 1st January, and due 3rd of May, for £36 1s. 7d., payable to Hugh Macdonald or order. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be rewaded on returning the note to the Subscriber.
HUGH MACDONALD.
March 23d, 1855. 72

TO LET.

THE new SHOP and DWELLING adjoining the one now occupied by the Subscriber, near the City Hotel, Princess Street. For further particulars, apply to
ABRAHAM FOSTER.
Kingston, 22d March, 1855. 72

300 BBLS. MANURE PLASTER,
20 bbls —— do.
50 " Water Lime.
50 tons Blacksmith Coals.
150 bbls Liverpool Salt.
100 bags do do.
For Sale at United States Wharf by G. M. KINGHORN.
Kingston, 21st March, 1855. 70

DIVISION COURT NOTI

THE next Session of the First Division Court of the United Co of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington be held in the Court House, Kingsto Thursday, 12th April, 1855, at 10 o' A. M.
E. A. BURROWES, Cle
Kingston, March 24th, 1855.

JOHN WILLIAMS
(SUCCESSOR TO E. D. PRIEST,)
Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, W gons, Carts, Barrows, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to those who may want a thing in the above line of Trade, that has now on hand a number of Carria and Buggies (open and covered,) for approaching season, of the newest styl They are built by the best workmen, a neither pains nor cost has been spared their finish, to make them an article elegance.

He would also add that having a pa son for every department, he is prepar to execute orders with promptness a taste.
JOHN WILLIAMS.
Bath, March, 20th 1855.

FOR SALE,

TWELVE Shares Stock in Commerci Bank of the Midland District. Ap to J. B. MARKS, Barriefield, or the Subscr ber at the Cataraqui Bridge Office, Kingsto.
THOMAS G. ASSUP.
Kingston, March 22nd. 1855

AUCTION SALE

Of that Valuable Property on the Corner of Clarence and Wellington Streets,
And directly opposite the Residence of John K. Forsyth, Esq.

WILL be sold without reserve on Wednesday, March 28th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, on the Premises, The Houses being in first rate tenantable order and are now drawing a yearly rental of Eighty Five Pounds, and must be sold without reserve. It will be an excellent investment for a person with a small Capital.

Terms at time of Sale.

ALSO AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

Lot No. 2, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Marmora. This Lot is situated within 1½ miles of the thriving Village of Marmora, where the Iron Works are in successful operation. The new Macadamized Road from Sterling runs through the property. Terms of Sale of Land—one half the purchase money on the execution of Deed, the balance by Note or security on the property.
BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.
Kingston, March 20th, 1855. 69

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that all parties indebted to William McMillan, Auctioneer, are requested to call and settle their accounts with the undersigned, at the office of W. A. Geddes Esq., King