THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN PARKER, M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or *Five Dollars*, paid in advance, at the Office of the "British Whig," Bagot Street, Kingston, C. W.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—Maria Armstrong, of Three Rivers, Canada, suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint, several very clever medical men told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried everything they thought likely to benefit her, without success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed & renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all disease of the stomach and bowels. 78

WHAT IS JOY?—The honey of existence; really beneficial and agreeable, after being cured of the toothache by use of Perrys Davis' Pain Killer. It is proper to add that almost every other description of pain is removed by its application.

Byron says:—

"This is the way physicians mend or end us,
Secundum artem—but although we meet,
In health—when sick, we call them to attend us,
Without the least propensity to jeer."

The above brings to mind the best medicine we ever used, and it is not necessary to be prescribed by a physician. We allude to the Pain Killer. 78

A CLERGYMAN'S OPINION OF THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The Rev. JOSIAH LEECH, of Philadelphia, (Pa.,) writes:—"I was in 1853 entirely cured of a cough which reduced me almost to a skeleton, by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I have continued to use and recommend it ever since, and I regard it as one of our great staple family medicines for coughs. I do not think it second to any pulmonary medicine before the public."

For Sale in Kingston, by E. W. Palmer. 78

No Family Should be Without Them.

We speak of McLane's Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. "The frightful symptoms which arise from the diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. McLane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DIRECTIONS.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pill may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else.—There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

For Sale by E. W. PALMER, Kingston C. W. 78

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction and machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement.

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 lend 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. 53

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

C. S., Quebec; N. & Co., Baltimore, with remittance; P. M., Belleville, with remittance.

The Present Parliament and the Present Men.

Few things engage in Canada at the present moment so little attention as the proceedings of the sitting Parliament.—With the exception of a few large Dailies at Toronto and Montreal, no reports are given in the newspapers, and no one seems to feel the want of them. A few brief Telegraph Reports, often erroneous, are all that the vast majority of the public get, and all that they seem to care for.—Even, the half dozen papers published at the Seat of Government, all put together, do not contain as much parliamentary intelligence as formerly used to be given daily when the Parliament sat in Kingston or at Toronto. And yet the public business transacted and now transacting at Quebec, is of great and varied importance! Whence this apathy, whence this worse than indifference? The plain fact is parties have become split up into factions, and the political mind is in a state of transitu. The Reformers, once so potent, are burst up, and the Conservatives, though in power, scarcely know on what basis that power is placed. No one can recognize the principles he once expressed, or the party he so long espoused; and every one is waiting for something to turn up that shall re-unite him to his opinions. This is why he takes so little heed of what is going on politically. Meanwhile the Ministry is powerful, if not popular. By overwhelming majorities every thing is carried to the heart's content, and be the measure good, bad, or indifferent, it readily becomes law.

Two causes unite in barring the speedy re-construction of the Great Reform Party—the absence of Mr. Hincks, and the presence of George Brown. It is hazardous to speak of the former gentleman, since we know not whether his espousal and adoption of his Conservative successors to office were the result of necessity, expediency, or choice. If the latter be the motive, but little probability exists that he ever again can be the leader of a strictly Reform Party. If either of the former, he may once more be the great Reform Leader, but is far more likely to take office in a Coalition Ministry, and be again its ornament and support. Of George Brown it is easier to speak—his antecedents are before us, and his future is dimly shadowed forth. He and his influential newspaper are and have been the bitterest contemners of the Irish Roman Catholics and their creed. These latter have now become so numerous as to form nearly one fourth of the population of Upper Canada, and attached as they are and have been to the Reform cause, they will have no fellowship or communion with George Brown. Therefore should the Clear Grits, the rump of the Reform Party whom Mr. Brown leads, increase in numbers to allow the change of name to Reformers, with them the Irish Roman Catholics would not act, retaining Mr. Brown. Sooner would they ally themselves with the Conservatives, whose favors they could always command, holding as they would the balance of power. The coming man may be John Sandfield Macdonald, could he shake off in time George Brown! Under his auspices the Reformers might re-unite.

The present Ministry, as we said before, is powerful if not popular. Ostensibly, with two Reformers in its ranks, there is but one in reality—Mr. Spence, the Post Master General. The other gentleman, Mr. Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council, holding his present position, is but a political nonentity. All the other members, and nearly all their adjuncts are purely Conservative if not Tory. And the recent change of Messrs. Morin, Chabot, and Chauveau, for Messrs. Cauchon, Lemieux and Cartier has not diminished that strong complexion. But powerful as the Ministry is, its individual members do not seem at rest or satisfied with each other. Its strength is too great to be enduring—its luck too great to last. Some political convulsion is at hand, though of what nature is hard to conjecture. Hitherto the country has had reason to be satisfied with what it has done, and that is not little; and for what is to come the Lord make us thankful; for the country is in the position of the stork, who having put its head and neck down the wolf's throat had reason to rejoice that the former was not bitten off.

Reported for the British Whig by the Grand Trunk Telegraph Line.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAX, March 29th.

The steamer "Asia" from Liverpool, Saturday the 17th, arrived here this 9 P. M.

The "Union" sailed from Southampton, Wednesday 14th, with 50 passengers.

The following is the Manifesto of Alexander to his Army, dated St. Petersburg, March 3rd:—

Valiant warriors, faithful defenders of Church, Throne and Country, it has pleased Almighty God to visit us with the most powerful and grevious loss—we have lost our common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care for Russian arms, the Emperor, Nicholas Paulivitch—my most beloved father, has departed to Eternal Life. His last words were, I thank the glorious loyal guards who in 1812, saved Russia; and I also thank the brave Army and Fleet. I pray God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me; so long as this spirit remains upheld, Russian tranquility is secured both within and without; then woe to her enemies. I love my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition. If I was not entirely successful in that respect, it was not from want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better or do more.

May these memorable words remain preserved in your hearts, as a proof of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be the pledge of your devotion for me and Russia.

[Signed,] ALEXANDER.

A postscript presents to the guards the uniform worn by the deceased Emperor, & directs them to retain on there accoutrements the initials of Nicholas. Manifesto concludes:—"May the sacred memory of Nicholas survive in our ranks as a terror to the foe, and the glory of Russia.

[Signed,] "ALEXANDER."

The Manifesto was considered Warlike. Various reports are circulated respecting the last words of the Emperor Nicholas. According to English accounts the Emperor addressing Alexander, advised him to make peace even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea; that he, Nicholas, would take responsibility, as he had not believed in the possibility of the Anglo French alliance, and Alexander's constant efforts to detach France from England, and unite Russia with Austria and Prussia. The above is probably manufactured for the English Market. Russian accounts say, Nicholas passed his last hours in consolations of religion. Having bid adieu to all the members of his family individually, he said to the Empress: "Tell your brother Frederic, Emperor of Prussia, to adhere to Russia, and never forget his father's policy." Nicholas then took leave of Counts Orloff, Valloronka, also of his favorite Grenadiers, of the household and personal attendants. All except the family having retired, he asked the Empress to repeat the Lord's Prayer—at the words, "Will be done on earth as in heaven," Nicholas fervently responded. Soon afterwards he added, "I hope God will open for me his arms." He then became partially insensible for two hours; at noon he said something about a message to a dear friend not named, and something of Alexander and the Garrison of Sebastopol. A few minutes afterwards he drew a deep sigh and expired. The body was exposed with the face uncovered in the Chapelle Argente, until March 16th, when it was buried with the usual solemnity.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The Congress in Vienna formally met on Thursday, March 15th. 1 French, 2 English, 2 Austrians and 2 Turkish Representatives. The Russian Plenipotentiary was not present. Telegraph reports say that the discussion on the negotiations terminated satisfactorily.

Rumours are current that Austria and England would not be content without the demolition of Sevastopol. That Napoleon absolutely insists on that conditon.—At the first Vienna Conference yesterday, the Plenipotentiaries exchanged their powers, and proceedings were entered into for the 4th basis of the negotiations.

The interpretation as given to them by the Allies having been put forth, the representatives accept them verbally. One of the Plenipotentiaries was hereupon deputed to draw up a minute or protocol of this, which is to be signed. To-morrow, when the Ambassadors meet, this document will constitute the basis of negotiations for peace.

PARIS.—The mission of Gen. Weddell has completely failed.

Prussia refuses to accede to the treaty of the Allies, and will not therefore be admitted to participate in the Conference.

SEBASTOPOL.—The Allies have resumed firing upon the town Letters of March 1st explain the discrepency between French and Russian accounts of the storming of a Redoubt on the night of the 23rd February. Both accounts were correct. The French did storm and capture two Russian redoubts, but finding them not tenable, from the murderous fire of the wall batteries, they blew them up, and retired, with the loss of 100 killed and 300 wounded.

February 27th.—The dead were buried during a truce of one hour.

March 1st.—The following is Menschikoff's last despatch:—"During last night, we erected a second redoubt in front of that which is on the left side of our fortification. It was impossible for the enemy to prevent us."

Nothing of importance had occurred at Eupatoria.

March 2nd.—Balaklava advices report sickness decreasing. Weather clear and frosty Three miles of Railway now in operation. The Allies rear is generally strengthened. Burgoyne Chief of Engineers, has left, and is succeeded by General Jones, who recommended contrary to Napier's advice an attack on Cronstadt.

March 3rd — Russians fortifying in a formidable manner the valley of Inkermann and directing mortar batteries at Kanara to threaten Balaklava. Have sunk two more ships in Sebastopol harbour.

March 7th.—An official French despatch with the death of the Emperor Nicholas has just arrived. Yesterday we threw rockets upon Kaliesch, which set the town on fire. Two Russian officers have deserted to the English. Our siege works are proceeding with activity.

March 8th.—Nothing of importance had occurred. The reported battle between the Allied Army and the Russians, in which Osten Sacken was reported wounded, is false.

Saturday Morning, 16th.—The Austrian Government had notified the French and French and English that the mission of the Austrian Archduke William to St. Petersburgh, is an act of sympathy, and has no political object.

Austria has addressed a new circular, dated March 8th, to the Germanic Federal Government, informing them that an Austrian Commissioner would present a new proposition towards the effectual mobilization of the Germanic Contingent.

PRUSSIA.

By a decree likewise dated March 8th, prohibits exportation of contraband articles of war. So much doubtful talk about autograph letters has passed between Monarchs, that a circular insists on the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities. The Emperor Alexander has authorized Gortschakoff to negotiate for peace on the basis sanctioned by the late Emperor.

Prussia also caused a circular to be issued dated March 8th, to its diplomatic circular agents, stating that there is reason to believe that the negotiations now in progress will terminate in peace.

Alexander is said to have written to the King of Prussia soliciting his advice.

The King of Prussia has notified England and France on Nicholas' death, and the Emperor of Austria has written to Napoleon—he thinks negotiations will lead to peace.

Menschikoff has gone to Moscow.

The two Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburgh from the Crimea.

It was not true that Michael was killed.

Osten Sacken now commands within Sevastopol.

FROM THE DANUBE.

ODESSA.—No news of importance.

Count Lameski is organizing at Schumla a second regiment of Turkish Cossacks, in which Poles will be enrolled.

Disturbances had occurred in Syria.—One thousand Turkish troops had gone to Beyrout.

Since the sailing of the *Union* the proceedings in Parliament had been unimportant.

The ship *Archeston* abandoned at sea. The mate and six of the crew were picked up by the English ship *Marathon*, and brought into Liverpool.

The Committee of enquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol had been ten days in Session and continued.

The Earl of Lucan, Colonel Kinclock, Commanding Officer, and E. J. McDonall, of the *Times*, were examined, and the evidence confirms the worst reports of mismanagement.

The Patriotic Fund now exceeds one million sterling.

The Great Republic had arrived at London. There was no dock large enough to admit her

The Steamer Great Britain sailed from the City of Cork on the 13th instant, with 1,550 men for the Crimea.

The Bank of England has taken hold of the guarantee Jamaica Loan of half a million sterling.

Encampment is preparing for the Foreign Legion at Folkstone.

George Bingham, recently envoy to Central America, is the only Conservative candidate yet appointed since the death of Nicholas.

Monetary and commercial affairs have undergone a favorable change, and hopes of cessation of hostilities are now general.

Gold is increasing, but until the proposals of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to a loan, and the result of the conferences at Vienna be known, the future course of the money market must remain unchanged. Discounts at present are 4½ a 4¾ for first class short bills.

The Ship *A. Northmore*, arrived from Australia with 60,000 ounces of gold and the steamer *Argo*, with dates from Melbourne to January 9th. All again quiet—several failures had occurred.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's visit to the Crimea continued doubtful.

Warlike preparations are as active as ever.

Orders are given to prepare for the transport from Toulon of 50,000 men, and 8,000 horses.

General Weddell, Prussian Envoy, has returned to Paris.

The *Moniteur* officially contradicts the calumny circulated against General Forey, that he was in correspondence with the enemy.

ITALY.

The funeral obsequies of the Duke of Genoa, were celebrated at Turin on the 10th.

MARKETS.

Liverpool markets exhibited considerable animation, but with a general decline upon the quotations by the Atlantic, which reaches in some cases 1d. per lb. on cotton.

Breadstuffs firm, and prices have slightly advanced. Indian corn sold at previous quotations. The circular of Miligan, Evans and Co., quotes Western Canal Flour 42s. per barrel.

PROVISIONS.—No change of moment had occurred. London Money Market growing easier, and Consols steady at 93½.

WAR NEWS.

ADVICES FROM SEBASTOPOL.

A telegraphic despatch reached Paris on the 7th stating that 50,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaklava. Gen. Bosquet was endeavouring to move his corps to the rear of the enemy, with the view of cutting off the Russians from their reinforcements and becoming the attacking party.

For several days, the rumor prevalent that the Grand Duke Michael had been severely wounded in an engagement on the Tchernaya, and had died, in Sebastopol, of his wounds. This statement requires confirmation.

The weather had again become fine, but in a climate so variable no dependence could be placed on it for field operations. A convoy of 200 waggons had succeeded in entering Sebastopol. Firing continued to be kept up, on both sides, with more or less steadiness. The Railway at Balaklava had been so far completed that it could be used.

STORMING A RUSSIAN REDOUBT.

During the night between the 21st and 22d of Feburary the Russians threw up and armed a redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. And on the night between the 24th and 25th, it was attacked and stormed by the French.

Prince Menschikoff's despatch is as follows:—

"On the night between the 21st and 22nd of February, we erected a redoubt on the left flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol. This was done so promptly and unexpectedly that we received no annoyance from the enemy. But on the night between the 24th and 25th the enemy attacked the redoubt with considerable forces. Two regiments repulsed them. The enemy lost 600 men. The mining operations of the allies have been suspended. Up to February 26th, nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria."

The French Despatches are as follows:—

"Advices from Kamiesch Bay of February 24th, state that on the previous day the French had destroyed the works around the Malakhof tower, but with great loss.

"In the night of the French troops destroyed some considerable works thrown up by the Russians in front of the siege advances. The affair was serious. The French were victorious.

During the night between the 23d and 24th February, the second corps of the French army carried the important works of counter approach established by the garrison of Sebastopol, opposite the French works. The losses of the French consisted in some hundred wounded.

DISPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, Feb. 24.

My Lord,—The weather has improved since I wrote my despatch of the 20th instant.

The snow is still on the ground, and the nights are cold; but the wind has subsided, and we have to-day a bright shining.

Considerable activity continues to prevail in the movement of the enemy's troops on the north side of the harbor, and convoys of waggons are constantly arriving, and the object of the Russians would appear to be to fortify the heights extending to their left, and looking upon the valley of the Tchernaya.

The troops of the garrison having lodged themselves on the point of the spur of the ridge from Inkermann over the Careening Bay, at about 300 yards from the new French parallel, on the exteme right General Canrobert determined to dislodge them; and this was gallantly effected at 2 o'clock this morning by 1,500 men, under the immediate command of Gen. Monet, and the direction of General Mayran, with, however, I regret to say, some loss, the consequence of the heavy fire which was brought to bear upon them from the enemy's batteries and the shipping, whilst they were engaged in demolishing the works. When this object was accomplished, they withdrew to the trenches, as had been their intention.

The gallant General Monet is, I am much concerned to have to add, among the wounded.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown has, I am happy to say, resumed the command of the Light Division, in perfect health. The railway is getting on remarkably well, and the exertions of Mr. Beattie, who is superintending the work, are unremitting, and entitle him to great praise. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

To Lord Panmure, &c

CONSTANTINOPLE, March, 1st.

Broussa has been almost destroyed by earthquake, and 2000 lives were lost. (Quere, 200?) The shock was felt here.

The blockade of the mouths of the Danube has be raised since February 18th. Numerous Austrian vessels were loading with grain.

The Cunard steamer Arabia had arrived at Portsmouth from the Black Sea, with two hundred wounded men.

Besides the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, an infantry force comprising the 8th, 25th, 29th, 43d, 53d, 61st, 86th, 87th and 98th regiments, having a present strength of 8,000 men, will proceed from British India, early in the Spring, to the seat of war, via Alexandria.

Admiral Lyons notifies officially that all the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff are strictly blockaded, except Eupatoria, Streltzka, Kameisch, Kazatch and Balaklava.

The whole garrison of Constantinople, the reserves and convalescents, had left for the Crimea.

A Russian imperial order nominates eleven general officers to appointments in the army of the South, (Crimea.)

Martial law had been declared in the governments of Minsk and Mohilew, which were placed under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff.

Intelligence of the reconstruction of the British Ministry, with Lord Palmerston as premier, had reached Constantinople, and caused much satisfaction.

The screw steamer Petrol, of Glasgow, chartered by the French Government, was accidentally burned in Bona harbor February 12th. The French steamer Gange took fire on her way to Constantinople; the vessel was saved, but considerable stores were destroyed.

A telegraphic statement mentions that the British consul at Aleppo had been murdered during an insurrection, but private accounts state he died from natural causes.

Travellers from the Caucasus report that Schamyl, in conjunction with the famous Naib-Mahomed, will invade the Crimea, by way of Anapa and the Sea of Azoff.

A bas relief, in white marble, representing Esculapius attending a patient, has been discovered at Cyzica in Asia Minor, and has been brought to the Louvre.

The French Government has appointed a commission to inspect the libraries of Constantinople.

Of the departure of the Emperor Napoleon for the Crimea nothing additional is known; preparations continue to be made.

The public are quite in the dark as to the Emperor's intentions. On the one hand it is stated that Napoleon persists in his intention contrary to the urgent recommendation of the English Government; while on the other side, it is asserted that Lord Clarendon had succeeded in dissuading him, and that cordiality was restored between the two Governments, notwithstanding the bugbear of Mr. Roebuck's committee. These are suppositions however. "All that we know is, nothing can be known."

The force assembled in Paris is now formally styled "the army of the East," and remains under the command of Marshal Magnan.

THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna, of date Tuesday, the 6th inst., state that Prince Gortschakoff (the diplomatist) had received orders from the Emperor Alexander, commanding him to proceed with the negociations, and confirming the instructions he had originally received The first meeting of the plenipotentiaries took place on the 7th. Their debates had for object to fix the precise meaning of the third of the guarantee points. The Russian representative was not present The European Times says:—

It is stated that Lord John Russell and M. Bourqueney have agreed upon the terms which England and France consider necessary for the treaty of peace, and if these terms are correctly rendered, they are not such as the new Emperor of Russia ought to decline to accept, for they merely propose limitations of the Russian power in the Black Sea, the transforming of Sebastopol into a commercial port, and the destruction of the fortresses. These are not very humiliating terms, but they ought to be accompanied by another and still more stringent condition,—namely, that of making Russia pay the expenses of the war. We shall be pleased to find that this version correctly represents the policy of the Emperor of France at the present moment, because uneasiness prevails in certain quarters that he may possibly prove obstructive in the effort to return peace. The opinion is gaining ground that the death of the Czar has considerably diminished Russian influence in Germany, and that it will connect Prussia with Austria & the Western Powers in the forthcoming Conference to an extent which would not have existed had he lived.

The Russian Squadron in the Pacific.

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS OF FIVE WAR SHIPS—CONJECTURED CAPTURE OF TWO ENGLISH TRADERS.

[From the Singapore (E. I.) Times, Jan. 9]

By the Dutch steamers Padang, captain Persile, advices and journals were received to the 28th December. It was reported at Batavia that a squadron conjectured, from it suspicious movements, to be Russian, was crusing within twenty miles of the port. A correspondent states the number of vessels at five, a steamer, two frigates, and two smaller ships. We give the report just as we received it, leaving our readers to clear up the suspicious circumstance if they can. Of the Russian vessels known to be in the Pacific, the Aurora and Dwina were at Petropauloski when the allied squadron left that place; the Pallas and Dwina, according to accounts from French missionaries, were housed over in the river Amoor or Sagalin, but the whereabouts of the small steamer we have not heard—she was last seen, at the breaking out of the war, near Shanghae. A friend at Batavia writes:—

BATAVIA, Dec 28, 1 54.

It is reported here that there are outside three or four ships of war and a steamer, but what they are no one seems to know. The captain of the Chide Harold, on his passage from Malta to this port saw them about twenty miles off the coast, and there is no doubt that on the 5th inst a steamer was seen from our look-out-house and again upon the 20th or 21st—but I forget which—a steamer was visible from the decks of ships in the roads; she was a two masted vessel, and came nearly into the outer roads, then altered her course, and before morning was again out of sight. This looks suspicious, and some of us are inclined to think that it must be a Russian squadron on the look-out for prizes, and keeping near Batavia so as to have a neutral port to run to in case of pursuit from English and French ships of war. One would have thought that if the steamer which came in on the above two occasions had been either French or English, she would have come right into the roads—her not having done so makes matters look suspicious. Two vessels from England, the Rangalore and Grace Longstaff, (both fast ships,) are now out nearly 140 days, and it is quite possible that they have been captured.

The Bangalore left Glasgow August 15th, and on the 28th December she was out 135 days; the Grace Longstaff left Glasgow on August 26th, and had not been out more than 125 days.

The following additional communication, the same paper says in another place, having been made to us, we think it well worth publishing:—

On the 5th of January, instant, an unknown steamer passed by our roads from the west to the eastward. On the 21st ultimo the smoke of a steamer was seen from the look-out here (Batavia) from the guard-ship, and by the passengers who arrived here on that day on board the steamer Banda. On the same day the British ship Childe Harold arrived here. The captain of this ship reported to have seen on the night before, by clear starlight, four vessels all steering the same course with lanterns at their mast heads. As far as he could distinguish the appeared to be all men-of-war and to be a squadron, consisting of a large frigate, a corvette, a brig and a steamer. Probably the smoke seen here on the 21st was that of the steamer belonging that squadron.

Domestic.

TORONTO AND OGDENSBURG LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.—Mr. Zimmerman has made an arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company to charter their two new boats, the Canada and America, for five years, at ten per cent, per annum on their cost. They are entirely new and where built at Niagara, the original intention of the company being to run them to Oswego, and, we think, Ogdensburgh; but it was discovered that their character did not give them power to run steamers. Besides the Grand Trunk Railway Company raised objections; and there were some attempts at accommodation, the result of which we do not know. These boats were only completed last season. They are far superior to any other on Lake Ontario, Canadian or American. Each of them is 300 feet long, with 40 feet width of beam, 12 feet stroke of engine, and 17 inches cylinder. These boats would also connect with the Northern Railroad, giving the Company four boats on Lake Ontario, and making altogether eight in connection with that line. It is reported that the Grand Western Railroad Company, objecting that these boats should be made subsidiary to another, and in some sort a rival railroad, are desirous to break up the bargain; but it is understood that if any such attempt be made, Mr. Zimmerman will resort to the Court of Chancery to compel a fulfilment of the agreement. Captain Masson has been engaged to command the American. Office accommodation has also been engaged in this city for these boats. These boats are intended to form a daily line between Toronto and Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, calling at Darlington and Coburg. Passengers from Toronto in these boats, would by the aid of the Ogdensburg railroad, reach Montreal in 24 hours, if no fogs on the river retarded the progress of the boats. As these are the most powerful, it is expected they will be the swiftest boats on Lake Ontario. They will form an opposition to the Royal Mail Line; and will probably carry a large number of passengers. They are said to possess every modern convenience, each state room being supplied with both hot and cold water. The plumber work is said to have cost £6,000, and the whole cost of the boats was about £75,000.—[Leader.

THE POSTAGE BILL.—Mr. Spence has introduced his Postage Bill into the House and it has been printed. It makes provision for increasing the number of Inspectors, and for substituting £500 instead of £400 as the limit of official salaries in the department. It also provides for Legislative documents being sent uncharged through the office;—hitherto the postage has been charged against the houses, which is useless.—All this in addition to the most important clause, the abolition of newspaper postage. We did think at one time that the reduction of letter postage to one penny would be a more acceptable reform than the liberation of newspapers from charge, but our contemporaries, and we believe the public, have made a different choice, and there is no doubt that Mr. Spence, in the step he has taken, has yielded to the general voice.—There is one strong argument in favor of the change suggested by the internal arrangements of the Post-office. We believe that the newspaper postage is very inefficiently collected, and the accounts very incorrectly kept. We have seen it stated, without contradiction, that the whole annual receipts from newspaper postage are only some eight thousand pounds, while the newspapers mailed in Toronto office alone should produce considerably more than half that sum. When so little is received by the department, yet so much paid by the people, it is certainly advisable that the whole should be swept away. Newspaper readers and publishers will be benefitted by the change, while the revenue will not be much injured. The measure ought to increase the circulation of newspapers, more particularly those editions which are published frequently it is just so much taken off the price of the journal, without impairing the means of the publisher to supply a large and well-filled sheet.—[Globe.

ROBBERY.—On Friday last the bedroom of an American grain dealer, who was staying at M Burke's hotel, Toronto, was feloniously entered and his pockets rifled of upwards of $150 When the circumstance was made known to the proprietor of the tavern, suspicion was attached to a cabman, named Blakely, who had been loitering about the premises the previous night The sudden disappearance of Blakely and a girl of disreputable character, named Josephine, tended to confirm the suspicion, and the Chief of Police forwarded a description of the supposed offenders to the police authorities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Hamilton. A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday, from S. M. Bagnall, Esq., Chief of the Buffalo Police, stating that he had recovered the money, and arrested Josephine and Blakely. That officer is expected to arrive with his prisoners this evening, and the matter will be fully investigated before the Police Magistrate to-morrow morning.

The communication between Toronto and Rochester is now open, the Steamer Maple Leaf having arrived from the former at the latter city on Friday last, with a cargo of 200 barrels of flour and 200 bush. of peas, &c., to be forwarded to New York. On the way she was only able to call at Whitby & Darlington. On the previous day the John Wesley, from Port Hope, arrived in Rochester with 700 bushels of wheat.

BRITISH ENLISTING DISCONTINUED.—It is said that, in consequence of the letter from the United States District Attorney, published in the Commercial on Saturday, the business of enlisting soldiers in this city for the British service has been broken up, the recruiting agents have voluntary withdrawn. The same is believed to be true of Philadelphia, where a recruiting office had been opened.

Quebec, March 19

Last night, after the report left the House divided on the Legislative Council Bill. Yeas 80, Nays 4.

To-night, after routine business, the Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved an address to Her Majesty on the subject of the removal by the Imperial Parliament of obstacles created by Imperial statutes preventing the members of the United Church of England and Ireland from meeting in Synod to frame rules and regulations for their own government. This was opposed by Mr. Brown, Mr. Christie, and Mr. Mackenzie, and supported by Messrs Gamble, Langton, Felton, Ferris, Hincks, Powell, Morrison, Chauveau, and the debate was going on when the report left.

New York, March 30.

ASHES—Sales at $6,18½ a 6,25 for Pots and Pearls.

FLOUR, &c—The Flour market is firm. Sales 4,800 bbls at $9,00 a 9,50 for common to choice State—$9,37½ a 9,81½ for common to good Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana—9,50 a 9,87½ for extra state—$11,75 for extra Ohio—$11,00 a 12,75 for extra Genesee. Canadian flour market firm.—1200 bbls at $9,37½ a 10,75 for common to extra. Rye Flour selling at $6,25 a 7,50 for fine a superfine. Corn meal firm $4,-25 a 4,37½ for Jersy—$4,62½ a 4,62½ a for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is without important change. Sales of white Southern at $2,25. Rye sells at $1,31 a 1,32.—Barley Malt held at $1,50. Corn market firm. Sales 18,000 bush at 97 for good mixed Southern—98 a 99 for yellow and white Southern. Oats selling at 54 a 59 for Jersy and Southern—64 a 68 for State and Western.

PROVISIONS—The demand for pork is active and the market is firm. Sales 2900 bbls at $14,37½ a 14,50 for old mess—$16,-25 a 16,37½ for new mess—$16,00 for country prime mess—$19,00 for thin mess—$18,00 for clear. Beef market firm. Sales 300 bbls at $9,25 a 11,50 for country mess $13.50 for Vermount mess—$15,00 for extra do—$6,50 a 7,50 for country prime—$14,25 a 16,00 for re-pack Chicago. Prime Mess Beef quiet at $20,00 a 25 00. Beef Hams remain as last noticed. Cut meats are in request at 8¼ a 8½c for hams—7½c for shoulders. Bacon sells at 8 short middles, rib in—8¾ for clear. heavy at 9¼ a 9¾. Butter and Cheese changed.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

March, 29th.—M. P. Roblin, Napanee; Wm. Boice, Hamilton; John Smith, Kingston; E. C. Fitz, Boston; W. C. Crafford, Oswego; J. Conolly, Quebec; G. Crysler, Steamer St. Helen; Rev. J. Hulock, Fredericksburgh; J. D. Peat, Montreal.

30th.—J. Jackson, Troy, N. Y; John Johnson, Albany; Mr. Lennan, Hamilton; John Dansoh, Montreal; Edward McGee, Montreal; J. Heseltine, Montreal; Eli Tiffewell, Watertown; James B. Baker Gananoque; B. F. Davy & son, Belleville.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL.

March, 26th.—Mr. G. Kenny, New York; R. B. Smith, New York; E. A. Bridgeman, Stockbridge; Orvill, Allen, Ellesburgh; James Rourk, Worcester, Mass.; J. S. Fowler, Belleville.

26th.—George Moore, Belleville; M. Frink, Adams; A. A. Babcock, Lockport; Jefferson Co; A. R. McDonald, Watertown; C. F. Staples, Watertown

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs Long and Brothers, No. 121 Nassau Street, New York, will publish in the course of a few weeks "THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP," the last production of the late Wm. North, author of "A Ta-Conaghy" and various other novel, which attained great popularity in England. Mr. North was also a frequent and esteemed contributor to the periodical literature of the United States, and presented another sad example of the fate of genius. In many respects there was a similarity—not only in character and temperament, but in genius likewise—to the late Edgar A. Poe, in Mr North.

A gentleman, who is connected as a literary critic with the Press of New York, and who has read the work in proof sheets, writes—"I have read poor North's book—I never was so fascinated with any work in my life. I opened it after dinner, and the clock struck the hour of midnight before I laid it aside. I have finished its perusal."

Another writes, "For earnestness and intensity, no novel that I have met with equals this. There is a charm in it like that said to be possessed by the rattle snake; you wish to lay it aside, but you cannot—it overpowers you—you must read on—on to the end."

Several others have expressed similar opinions. All say that it is a most extraordinary Romance.

"THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP," will be published about the 1st of April, beautifully bound in Cloth, price $1. 77

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC,
Bogle's celebrated Hyperion Fluid,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, a well known to be without a rival on this Continent. Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivaled Hair Restorative, and their doom has 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 patronized 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, internally 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 Jonde Shaving Compound

Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) decided luxury

Bogle's Hebeniona

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

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

Corner of City Hall Square and Frankfort Street, New York.

(Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain.)

HAS been RE-FITTED and FURNISHED. The subscriber trusts that, for convenience, elegance, comfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world. All the rooms are warmed gratis; they are fitted up with marble top wash stands, which are supplied with Croton water, by silver-plated cocks. The halls and water-closets, on every floor, are lighted during the night. This Hotel is conducted on the European Plan of Lodging Rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the Refectory.

R. FRENCH.

N. B. Do not believe Hackmen and Runners who may say that we are full, as some do so from *pecuniary interest*.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 218.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION, of the above Lodge, will be held on Thursday Evening next, 5th April, 1855, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order of the W. M.
E. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

Kingston, March 29th, 1855. 77

BROOCH LOST.

LOST last Thursday week, between Johnston and Barrie Streets, a Gold Locket Brooch with Miniature. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Kingston, March 31st, 1855. 28-3i

SUNDAY LECTURES.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, (D. V.) the celebrated Colored Lecturer, Mr. Frederick Dougless, will deliver, at the old Methodist Chapel, in Bay Street, Montreal Road,

TWO RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.