...'s Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—Mary 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 diseases 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 Litch, 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.

Dosage.—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 to 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. 78

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.

"Optfer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1855.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

P. M., Milford; S. H., Railton; A. & S., London; V. B. P., New York.

LORDS RAGLAN AND LUCAN—THE LIGHT CAVALRY CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA.

[From the European Times.]

Another painful misunderstanding has been witnessed this week in the House of Lords. The Earl of Lucan, whose temperate letter to Lord Raglan relative to the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava, we published last week has been the victim of what we cannot help regarding as a piece of great official cruelty. It seems that, when Lord Raglan first received this letter, he wished Lord Lucan to recall it; he declined, and then Lord Raglan sent home, in a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, a circumstantial account of the whole affair, showing that Lord Lucan had not attended to the instructions in the first order sent to him on the field of Balakiava,—that the second order was then issued, and that to this misconception or non-attention to orders on the part of Lord Lucan the almost entire destruction of the Light Cavalry was to be attributed. When this letter reached the British Government from the Commander-in-Chief they had no alternative but to recall Lord Lucan, for to have left so incapable an officer in a position of such deep responsibility would have been treason to the country. When Lord Lucan arrived in England a copy of this letter was handed to him by Lord Panmure, the Minister of War, and this letter, which is of deep, and even thrilling interest, relative to the brilliant but most disastrous charge in question, will be found elsewhere. Lord Lucan when he reached these shores feeling that he had been misrepresented and unjustly treated,—feeling too, that his professional character was at stake, wrote to the Horse Guards, demanding a court-martial. When he was furnished with a copy of Lord Raglan's inculpatory letter, teeming as he declared it did, with charges against him which he had never heard before,—which had never been breathed on the spot,—he was more urgent than ever for a thorough investigation into the whole affair. This reasonable, this most proper and dignified request, was refused! Of Course, the Horse Guards never condescends to explain anything; its decisions are infallible; and it did not deign to give the shadow of a reason for refusing justice to a nobleman and a soldier who now lies under an imputation the most serious and the most degrading which can be preferred against any man, to whom authority over others has been entrusted. This is the military code, it appears; but it appears to be shamefully at variance with fair play and common sense.

The following is the despatch above referred to:—

Before Sebastopol, Dec. 16, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I regret to be under the necessity of forwarding to your grace the copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Lieutenant General the Earl of Lucan. When I received it I placed it in the hands of Brigadier-General Airey, the Quartermaster-General, and requested him to suggest to his lordship to withdraw the communication, considering it would not lead to his advantage in the slightest degree; but, Lord Lucan having declined to take the step recommended, I have but one course to pursue—that of laying the letter before your Grace and submitting to you such observations upon it as I am bound in justice to myself to put you in possession of. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan complains that in my despatch to your Grace of the 28th of October I stated that "from some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered he was bound to attack at all hazards." His lordship conceives this statement to be a grave charge and an imputation reflecting seriously upon his professional character, and he deems it to be incumbent upon him to state the facts, which he cannot doubt must clear him from what he respectfully submits is altogether unmerited.

He has referred to my despatch, and, far from being willing to alter one word of it, I am prepared to declare that not only did the Lieutenant General misconceive the written instruction that was sent to him, but that there was nothing in that instruction which called on him to attack at all hazards, or to undertake the operation which led to such a brilliant display of gallantry on the part of the light brigade, and unhappily at the same time occasioned such lamentable casualties in every regiment composing it. In his lordship's letter, he is wholly silent with respect to a previous order which had been sent him. His lordship merely says that the cavalry was formed to support an intended movement of the infantry. That previous order was in the following words:—"The cavalry to advance and take any opportunity to recover the heights. They will be supported by infantry, which has been ordered to advance in two fronts." This order did not seem to have been attended to, and therfore it was that the instruction by Captain Nolan was forwarded to him. Lord Lucan must have read the first order with very little attention, for he now states that cavalry was formed to support the infantry, whereas he was told by Brigadier-General Airey "that the cavalry was to advance and take advantage of any opportunity to recover the heights, and that they would be supported by infantry"—not that they were to support the infantry; and so little had he sought to do as he had been directed that he had no men in advance of his main body, made no attempt to regain the heights, & was so little informed of the position of the enemy, that he asked Captain Nolan "where and what he was to attack, as neither enemy nor guns were in sight." This, your Grace will observe, is the Lieutenant-General's own admission. The result of his inattention to the first order was, that it never occurred to him that the second was connected with and a repetition of the first. He viewed it only as a positive order to attack at all hazards (the word 'attack,' be it observed, was not made use of in General Airey's note) an unknown enemy, whose position, numbers and composition he was wholly unacquainted with, and whom, in consequence of a previous order, he had taken no step whatever to watch. I undoubtedly had no intention that he should make such an attack—there was nothing in the instruction to require it—and therefore I conceive I was fully justified in stating to your Grace what was the exact truth—that the charge arose from the misconception of an order which Lord Lucan considered obliged him to attack at all hazards. I wish I could say, my Lord Duke, that having decided against his conviction to make the movement, he did all he could to render it as little perilous as posible. This indeed, is far from being the case in my judgment. He was told that the horse artillery might accompany the cavalry. He did not bring it up. He was informed that the French cavalry was on his left. He did not invite their co-operation. He had the whole of the heavy cavalry at his disposal. He mentions having brought up only two regiments in support and he omits all those precautions either from want of due consideration, or from the supposition that the unseen enemy was not in such force as he apprehended, notwithstanding that he was warned of it by Lord Cardigan, after the latter had received the order to attack I am much concerned, my Lord duke, to have to submit those observations to your Grace. I entertain no wish to disparage the Earl of Lucan in your opinion, or to cast a slur upon his professional reputation; but having been accused by his lordship on having stated of him what was unmerited in my despatch, I have felt obliged to enter into the subject, and trouble his Grace at more length than I could have wished in vindication of a report to your Grace in which I had strictly confined myself to that which I knew to be true. I had indulged in no observations whatever, or in any expressions which could be viewed either as harsh or in any way grating to the feelings of his lordship. I have, &c,

Raglan.

To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Quebec, March 28.

On motion of Mr. Papin, an address was voted to His Excellency, for a copy of the accounts, in detail made by the Returning Officer, for the County of L'Assomption for the election of 1854, and also of the accounts by the Returning Officer for the County of Leinster for the election in 1851, with copies of all letters and correspondence which must have been exchanged between the Government and the said Returning Officer, with reference to the said returns.

Mr. Dorion, (of Montreal,) motion for committee of the whole to take into consideration certain resolutions relative to the adoption of measures for the accommodation of emigrants passing through this Province coming up.

Mr. Attorney-Genaral Drummond said the matter was under the consideration of Government, who proposed to take the necessary steps to make proper provision for those people, and the motion was postponed.

Mr. Egan moved for a committee to take into consideration the amending of the act for building Court-Houses and Jails in Lower Canada, so as to make the taxes for that object bear more equitably on the people.

The Government promising to look to the matter in the vacation, the motion was withdrawn.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Young, it was ordered that the first order of the day for Wednesday the 19th of April, be for the House to go into committee of the whole on certain resolutions on the subject of a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with the Lake Champlain.

Mr. Mongenais enquired of the Ministry whether it was the intention of the Government, as soon as the season will permit, to improve the rapids of S. Ann, and thus render their navagation less difficult than it was at present.

Mr. Lemieux said it was the intention of the Government to go on with this work.

Mr. Young moved for an address to the Governor General, for copies of the contract and a correspondence between the department of public works, and Maxwell & Co. contractors between Montreal and Kingston' announcing the correspondence which has resulted in cancelling the contract—which was granted after a division.

Mr. Masson enquired of the Ministry whether it was the intention of the Government to make compensation to the proprietors of the wharves on Lake St. Francis, erected prior to the year 1849, which have been carried away or destroyed by the rise of the waters in consequence of the erection of the dams at the head of the Beauharnois Canal.

Mr. Lemieux announced that a Commission had been appointed to ascertain and report on those damages.

Mr. Masson also enquired of the Ministry whether it was the intention to grant an aid to the inhabitants of St. Zotique, in the County of Soulanges, to build a public wharf for the safe moorage of vessels passing between Upper and Lower Canada which are compelled to stop at Cotteau Landing, above the rapids of Coteau du Lac, either to take in pilots or to avoid the risk of passing the rapids at night. The wharves at Coteau Landing and at Zotique having been carried away or become very dangerous and unserviceable by the rise of the waters of St. Francis since the erection of the dams at the head of the Beauharnois Canal.

Mr. Lemieux said this matter would be taken into consideration with the others.

Mr. Pouliot produced a bill to establish the Registry Office for Dorchester.

Mr. Galt enquired of the Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to make any, and what compensation of the Court House and crier of the county for the district of St. Francis, for the purpose of placing him on an equality with the person holding the same office in the district of Three Rivers, and especially whether he is to be remunerated for his service as crier from the year 1823 to the year 1846, during which period no salary whatever was attached to the office.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Drummond replied, that the Government had all these under consideration.

Mr. Loranger introduced a bill to modify the laws relating to the civil erection of parishes in Lower Canada.

A message was received from the Legislative Council informing the House that they had passed a bill relating to the dividends of Insurance Companies, and Monnoir clearing bill.

Quebec, March 30.

Last night, the discussion on Mr. Cameron's motion was continued until the adjournment. It was finally carried as follows:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, informing her Majesty that the Legislature of this Province during the present session of the Provincial Parliament, has passed an Act by which it is declared that there shall be an entire separation between church and state in Canada, and that the Clergy Reserve fund and land shall be appropriated to secular purposes after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents. That the members of united churches of England and Ireland in this Province are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in this Province, inasmuch as they are not enabled to meet with their bishops and clergy in Synod in their several dioceses, to form rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions from the existance of imperial statutes against the holding of such synods; and inasmuch as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of the bishop of their church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment; and praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament during its present session to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist, under statute now in force in Great Britain to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy and laity of the united church of England and Ireland in this province in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops, provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this province, or to any act or acts which the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

Yeas—70. Nays—30.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the following be added to the address,—"And provided also that nothing in this address shall be understood as giving any authority to the British government to vote the appointment of any bishops so to be appointed.

Yeas—3. Nays,—58.

The question being again proposed on Hon. Mr. Cameron's motion, Mr. Brown moved in amendment,—"That the said address be not concurred in, but that it be referred back to the committee, with an instruction to amend the prayer thereof, so that the repeal of the English statutes affecting the church of England in Canada shall be its sole demand. That no new provision may be imposed by the Imperial Parliament, but that the said church and all other churches may be left free from the control of imperial statutes."

Yeas,—13 Nays,—36.

The question being again put on Mr. Cameron's motion it was agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron the address was ordered to be engrossed, and the message was ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council communicating the said address and requesting its concurrence thereto.

To day Mr. Felton moved that it be an instruction to the committee to enquire into the alleged corrupt practices of members of the late administration, to report forthwith to this House in detail the testimony already taken by them in the prosecution of the inquiry confined to them.

After a short conversation, Mr. Hincks said that he and his friends thought that he was treated with great injustice in having gross charges held over his head without any opportunity being afforded him of refutation. That day he had a letter sent him, in which it was stated that the charges which the committee would investigate were reduced to nine in number, namely Grand Trunk Railway stock, Portland Railway stock, Vintoria Bridge building lots, Montreal court-house, Point Levi, Hamilton court-house, Sault Ste, Marie Canal, Toronto debentures, and Montreal loan. Who could make anything of such charges as these? There was no prosecutor. No one was responsible; and if he were acquitted by the committee, he would not have the satisfaction of reducing any person to say that he had brought charges which he could not substantiate.

Messrs. Brown, Dorion and Sidney Smith said that the vagueness of the charges was not the fault of the committee, but of the reference. The motion had been made by Sol. Gen. Smith, who was the accuser, if anybody were to be held to be in that position, and the committee were directed to inquire into all the charges made, or that might be made against the ministry.

After a great deal more conversation, during which it was proposed that the House should pass a resolution requiring the committee to report in three weeks, instead of the one proposed by Mr. Felton, Mr. Hincks suggested that the whole thing should be left to the committee with an understanding that they should report as early as possible, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Mackenzie introduced a bill to enable the trustees of a public burial ground in Toronto to sell a part thereof, and purchase new ground in lieu thereof.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, announcing that they had concurred in the address of the House respecting the repeal of the disabilities affecting the members of the Church of England.

Hon. Mr. Cartier moved the House into committee of the whole, which passed resolutions to explain the Customs Act, a mistake having occurred in its translation respecting bastard sugars, and a bill was introduced founded thereon, read three times and passed, in order to go into effect on the same day as the Customs Act.

Quebec, March 31.

Last night on motion of Mr. Cayley went into committee and reported several resolution which were agreed to as follows:

1. Resolved. That it is expedient to remove certain doubts as to the duties payable under the Act 18 Vic chap. 5, entitled "An Act to amend the acts imposing duties of customs on certain kinds of sugar."

2. That all refined sugar, whether in loaves or lumps, candied, crushed, powdered or granulated, or in any other form, or other sugar equal to refined sugar in quality, is subject under the said Act to a duty of twelve shillings the cwt.

3. That white clayed sugar, brown clayed sugar, and yellow bastard sugar, or sugar of any kind equal in quantity to any of the said kinds of sugar, but not equal in quantity to refined sugar, is subject to a duty of 8s 6d. the hundred.

4. That raw sugar and all sugars of any kind not equal in quality to any of those above mentioned under the said act, is subject to a duty of 6s. 9d. the cwt.

Hon. Mr. Cayley then introduced a bill in accordance with the said resolutions, and the same was read three times and passed, the rules of the House being suspended for that purpose.

This bill was also passed by the Legislative Council yesterday.

Notices of New Books and Magazines.

Modern (American) Agitators and Reformers, by David W. Bartlett, author of a "Life of Lady Jane Grey," "Joan of Arc," &c. Miller, Orton and Mulligan, New York, Auburn and Buffalo, 1855. 8vo., pp. 396. E. W. Palmer and J. Duff, Kingston.

Four very excellent works from the above Publishing House, all neatly bound in cloth, and embellished with steel Portraits, lie upon our table. The present work is a purely American one, though it will be generally read, being pleasantly and well written sketches of notable Americans, who have taken an active part in various reforms which have been going on in the Union for many years. In fact, it is a graphically written text book of American Agitators, as indicated in the title page, and one that will have an extensive circulation. It contains sketches of no less than twenty of these notables, all Reformers of sterling metal; men who will stamp their names upon the age; amongst others, of N. P. Rogers, (the late Anti-Slavery Agitator) Theodore Parker, Frederick Douglass, Ichabod Codding, Elihu Burritt, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John B. Gough, Charles G. Finney, Joshua R. Giddings, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Lyman Beecher, E. H. Chapin, John Greenleaf Whittier, (certainly the truest and the purest of American Poets) Horace Bushnell, D. D., Wm. H. Seward, James Russell Lowell, Horace Greeley, Thurlow W. Brown, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose Uncle Tom is her Ebony Monument. These names are sufficient to sell the book in large numbers. All these with the exception of the first named, (Mr. Rogers) are still living, and prosecuting with vigor, the various Reforms for which they are actively and conscientiously laboring. The Portraits (six in number) are those of Rogers, Burritt, H. W. Beecher, Seward, Greeley, and Brown. This is a book for the abolitionist.

Minnie Hermon, the Landlord's Daughter, by Thurlow W. Brown 8vo., pp. 472. Miller, Orton and Mulligan, Auburn and Buffalo; E. W. Palmer and John Duff, Kingston. Steel Portrait.

This is a thorough Temperance Tale, by a thorough Temperance Reformer—one of the Reformers, by the way, whose names grace the Gallery of American Agitators already mentioned. Mr. Brown is (or was) Editor of the "Cayuga Chief," and the work under notice, on its first appearance, placed him on the honored list of American Novelists. It abounds with striking scenes and stirring incidents, and has for its aim the prostration and demolition of a system whose victims are legion. Whatever may be the sterling talents of many of the Temperance Reformers, Temperance Literature generally is flat, stale and unprofitable reading. Mr. Brown's Story is one of the few exceptions, and if the Temperance people will not support this book in preference to hundreds of others on the same subject, they do not deserve to have so doughty a champion. If every "Son" in the City purchased a copy of Minnie Hermon, he would be simply carrying out his principles, benefitting himself and his family, and encouraging the publishers in their somewhat doubtful undertaking. The American and Canadian press have recorded most favorable verdicts of the work.

Lives of the Three Mrs. Judsons. Miller, Orton and Mulligan, Auburn and Buffalo; E. W. Palmer and John Duff, Kingston. Two Portraits. 8vo., pp. 371.

The present Copy is one of the seventeenth thousand—so many editions have the popular lives of these inestimable women passed through. No Sunday School Library is complete without the work; indeed works of this character would be a decided improvement on the class of books usually selected for this purpose. The Lives of the Mrs. Judsons are noble but rare examples of the usefulness and necessity of woman's labors in her legitimate sphere; perfect models are they, of what in their sex is really great and good; and must zealously did they perform, without fear of peril, and at many personal sacrifices, the great mission to which they had devoted their earnest lives. In the almost boundless field of missionary labor and enterprise, no models of true excellence can be found standing more preeminently forward in the stern path of duty than those of the Mrs. Judsons. Every woman should read this book, both for the benevolent and christian lessons it conveys, as well as the pleasing style in which it is written. How the Lucy Stones, and the entire posse of strong minded and loud tongued women, diminish in our estimation when contrasted with beings so spirituelle as these. The two Portraits in this book are those of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, and Mrs. C. Judson, elegantly engraved.

Life of the Empress Josephine, first wife of the Emperor Napoleon, by P. C. Headley. 8vo., pp. 383. Portrait. Miller Orton and Mulligan, Auburn and Buffalo; E. W. Palmer and John Duff, Kingston.

A very excellently written Life of one of the noblest women that ever lived; a woman whose memory will ever be remembered in the hearts of the French people, not consequent alone on her high position as the wife and Empress of the Great Napoleon, but rather for her many sterling virtues, which have caused her to be remembered and be beloved, as a perfect and most inestimable woman. The meekness with which she bore her first high honors—the patience she exhibited during her long and many sufferings, and her imprisonment—her highly mental and truly benevolent character—in brief, the sterling story of her Life, from her childhood up to the trying period of her divorce—her resignation and retirement—her instructive and affecting death—are all related in a style worthy of the subject. There are many different Lives of the Empress Josephine, but in procuring the services of Mr. Headley to furnish another to the list, the publishers deserve the thanks and support of the reading public. It makes a fitting companion book to the Lives of the Mrs. Judsons, noticed above. It is such books as these that young men would do well to place in the hands of their sisters and their fair friends, and we have no doubt but that many thousands of these volumes have been already so appropriated.

Harper's Magazine for March. Harper & Brothers, New York; E. W Palmer, Kingston. $3 a year.

The April Number of this popular Magazine is a full average one as to merit, though scarcely so well embellished as many of its predecessors. There is a charming notice of Lady Blessington and Count D'Orsay, sparkling with wit and anecdote; the "Newcomes" is evidently drawing to a close and is getting prosy; an article on "Vampyres" is well worth the perusal; and a "Visit to the Catacombs of Rome" is highly interesting.

Blackwood for March. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York; E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $3 a year.

What is said of Harper's above is applicable to old Ebony. Maga for March is a fair average Number. That most exquisitely written narrative, "The Story of the Campaign" is continued, but the relator having no battles to tell of, is scarcely as entertaining. The other articles are the Beggars' Legacy; Zaidee, Part IV.; Vagabond Life in Mexico; Civilization; a Peep at Paris; and the Ministerial Changes.

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine for April. C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. $2 a year.

Littell's Living Age, No. 567. Littell Son & Co., Boston. $6 a year.

Graham's American Magazine for April. A. H. Lee, Philadelphia. $3 a year.

The above periodicals have lain upon our Table all the past week, but the pressure of other matters has prevented us doing full justice to their several merits. They are so far established in public opinion, as to need no eulogy.

The Common School System. By Angus Dallas. Thomson & Co., Toronto.

This is a well written treatise on the defects of the Upper Canada School System. The writer's object is to demonstrate the successful operation of Common Schools in Europe, and the contrary in Canada and in the United States; both of which are characterized by deeply rooted elements of political and religious discord. The subject is an ungracious one, but Mr. Dallas deals with it as well as he can.

Putnam's Magazine for April. Dix and Edwards, New York. $3 a year.

This American Periodical, almost the only real Magazine the Americans have of their own, has changed hands, having been purchased by Messrs. Dix & Edwards, of Park Place, New York. The new Publishers promise great things in their May Number, but all we say is, that if the future issues equal those of the past, the public, as well as ourselves, will be quite satisfied. "Putnam" has maintained a first class reputation, since the day it appeared, in spite of some very unequal writing.

Household Words for April. Reprint of Dix & Edwards, New York. $3 a year.

As usual this, the best cheap English publications extant, is replete with charming excellencies and filled with useful varied information. Four sixpenny Numbers in one part, and sold for an English shilling—what can be cheaper? And nothing can be better!

The April Hoax.—Some tender ones complain of the Saturday Night Hoax. They have little reason to do so. Had they exercised their common sense, they must have seen through it. The news was headed "Extra News"—the steamer that was said to have arrived, only sailed from New York, on the 24th March, and had been advertised in the *British Whig* for upwards of a month. And moreover, at the foot of the news was—"this needs confirmation."

THE PERTH ROAD.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Dear Sir:—

I am always inclined to do what people like, if reasonable, and as A. J. Macdonell, Esquire, "would like to know, who made any promise to me for opening the Montreal Line of Road from Loborough Lake to Buttermilk Falls," I answer, that John Flanigan, Esquire, and Mr. Murdock, both Directors of the Road, promised, that if I opened it, they would pay me $50, and that they would give it an examination, which has not been done I opened it, and now again boldly assert, that it is the better road, and shorter, I believe, by two or more miles than the Road adopted by the Engineer, and at the Engineer's estimate would be a saving of £1200. And I assert that Robert L. Innis said, as far as he had seen it, (six miles,) could be made £50 a mile cheaper than the Road surveyed by John C. Innis, which Mr. Macdonell, in his communication last week, says has been adopted, which makes another £300, in all £1500. The Public and the Stockholders are now called upon to judge. I am directly accused of having personal and interested motives in recommending the Westerly Road. If the Engineer who adopts the Easterly Road can show that he has as little personal or pecuniary interest, why take possession of Lot No. 22, in the 8th Concession, Loborough, before a sapling was cut for opening the Road, and through which Lot the Road he adopts is now laid out? And now has received a grant for one-half of the Lot, he tried to obtain the whole, but another person had a prior claim to one-half. The Public and the Stockholders can see from this, who has the greater pecuniary interest in this or that Road. I live a mile and a half from the nearest part of the Road I contend for; therefore, I cannot unkindly bear censure, when my motive for what I have done, and what I intend to do, is the general good of the travelling community, and particularly the Stockholders.

Respectfully yours,

SYLVESTER HOLDEN.

Loborough, March 25th, 1855.

Items of News.

Very Important.—A meeting of Irish citizens was held in the 'Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last, Col. Baldwin in the chair, for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a knowledge of the advantages of Canada as a field for intending emigrants, and also for those of their countrymen who have become satiated in their enjoyment of the institutions of the "model republic," that of know-nothingism included. We understand that it is intended to establish an association for the benefit of Irish emigrants.

Mr. D. Bethune, of Canada, has patented a plan for the construction of ocean steamers, to enable them to outstrip American clippers on long voyages, with a very small consumption of coal; and he is now in London superintending the building of vessels which are to attain a speed of 21 miles per hour. The steamers are to be of large size, with many conveniences derived from American practices and improvements, and can be built in less than twelve months, at a saving of one-half the present cost.

New York, March 26.

The imprisonment of Vice-Consul Thompson at Havanna, will cause serious difficulties. It is understood that the affair was considered in the Cabinet yesterday and to-day, and that orders have been given to despatch to Cuba a strong naval force to demand an explanation.

IMPORTS.

March 29th.

Per Sleighs from Cape Vincent—3 bales dry goods, Bryce & Co., 1 chest clothing, J. Mayo, 2 cases books, George J. Cronk, 1 bale dry goods, C. C. Turing & Co., 1 box oysters, T. J. Angel, 14 bales tow, J. Counter, 7 bundles brass, S. Muckleston, 1 bale India rubber packing, Fraser & George, 1 box books, E. Stacey, 2 bales dry goods, Bryce & Co., 1 box books, E. W. Palmer, 12 boxes herring, R. Ockley, 1 hhd. sugar, A. E. B. Mann.

March 30th. 6 bales oakum, J. Counter, 2 cases dry goods, G. Davis, 1 chest tea, 2 boxes, 4 bbls. J. Tremball, 3 barrels bacon, 13 bbls. pork, W. Spence, 2 casks glassware, Fraser & George, 1 package books, G. J. Cronk, 1 package, E. W. Palmer.

EXPORTS.

March 29th.

To Cape Vincent—19 cows, 13 cows, 80 bushels peas, 67 bushels grass seed.

March 30th.

Forty bushels grass seed, 51 pelts and hides—sheep and cattle.

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 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, 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) a decided luxury

Bogle's Hebeaiowa

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

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

IF YOU WANT

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SUCH AS

PLOUGHS,

Of every description, including Subsoil and Double Mouldet, and Holton's and Hulbert's Improved, and the Iron Beam Plough, so much prized by the Farmers in some parts of the country; Cultivaters, Cultivaters Teeth of the latest and most improved plans, call on Edwin Chown, Bagot Street, where you will find the prices put down to the lowest figure for cash, and the most perfect satisfaction given to purchasers.

☞ Remember E. Chown, Bagot St. ☜

Produce, Metal, Copper, Pewter and Lead taken in exchange.

April 2nd, 1855. 80

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of St. George's Society, will be held on TUESDAY (this) evening, at 8 o'clock, at Stenson's Hotel, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for making arrangements for the Celebration of St. George's Day in a becoming manner, and for the transaction of other business.

All Englishmen are invited to attend.

W. RUDSTON,
Secretary.

April 2nd, 1853. 80

ATTENTION.

United States Bounty Land Claims.

The Undersigned, residing in Kingston, Canada West, will procure Land Warrants for persons entitled to the same, on reasonable terms, and will negotiate with those desiring to sell. All who have been in the Military or Naval Service of the United States in any War since 1790, and served Fourteen Days, are entitled to One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land.

Applicants who will forward to me, post-paid, their names and residence, stating whether they have received a Warrant for part of 160, and if not give the time and place of enlistment or draft, the name of their Captain and Colonel, shall receive prompt and careful attention. United States Land Warrants bought and Sold.

M. L. GREENE.

Kingston, Wellington Street, Canada West. 80

SEVASTOPOL TAKEN!!!

Garde Victorious over his Foes.

Garde has triumphed! His Stone Storehouse stands on its own bottom, full to repletion, with all the good things of this life.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And buy his Pork, Hams, Flour, Fish, &c. Hurrah for

WM. GARDE.

Kingston, March 30th, 1855. 80

ANGUS McLEOD,

ENGRAVER & DRAFTSMAN,

Next door to Mr. McArdalls, King Street, Kingston. 80

Auction Sale

OF

Teas, Tobaccos, Codfish, Herrings, Saleratus, Sole Leather, Rosin, &c., &c.,

ON THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL,

AT THE STORE OF

MATTHEW ROURKE,

PRINCESS STREET,

150 Chests Assorted Teas,
50 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco,
25 Boxes Durkie's Saleratus,
40 Dozen Durkie's Baking Powder,
20 Dozen Tomato Catsup,
20 Dozen Pepper Sauce,
20 Gross Matches,
10 Coils Rope,
20 Dozen Manella Cords,
20 Dozen Cotton Clothes Lines,
25 Quintals Large Table Codfish,
25 Bbls No. 1 Round Herrings, (1854)
30 Barrels Rosin,
200 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,

And numerous other articles not enumerated.

Terms—Liberal. Sale at 1 o'clock.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, April 2nd, 1855. 80

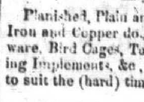
Ocean Steam Navigation Company.

FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.

The United States Mail Steamship

WASIHNGTON,

E. Cavendy, Commander,



WILL Sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on Saturday, April 21st, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of Passage from New York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon, ...$130
In first cabin, lower saloon, ... 110
In second cabin, ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All Letters must pass through the Post Office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, *Agent*,
11 South William Street, New York.

The steamer *Hermann*, will succeed the *Washington*, and sail May 19th. 80

ST. JOHN'S LODGE No. 31.

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

CHIPPAWA STOVE DEPOT,

Sign of the Stove, No. 172, Princess St.,

KINGSTON.

R. M. HORSEY,

Bell Hanger, Plumber, and Wire Worker, Tin and Sheet Iron and Copper Manufacturer, & Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, &c.

The Subscriber thankful for the very liberal patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his customers that he has on hand an assortment of COOKING STOVES of the most approved patterns.

— ALSO —

Planished, Plain and Japan'd Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper do., Cuttlery, Domestic Hardware, Bird Cages, Toys, Wooden Ware, Farming Implements, &c, which he will sell at prices to suit the (hard) times.

R. M. HORSEY.

April 2d, 1755.

BELL HANGING.

HOUSE and Steamboat Bell Hanging, and Plumbering on shortest notice. An assortment of Bell Materials on hand, Lever Pull, of the latest Patterns, for Drawing Rooms. Also strong Cranks and Pulls for Steamboat Work. Charges moderate.

R. M. HORSEY,
172 Princess Street.

ROOFING

WITH Sheet Iron, and Seamed or Seamed and Soldered Tin, Eave Troughs, Gutters, Conductor Pipes, &c.

☞ Strict attention to Repairing and Jobbing.

R. M. HORSEY,
172 Princess Street.

HOT AIR FURNACES

FITTED up in the most approved manner. Japan'd and Enamelled Registers, latest styles, Ventilators, Arnot's Chimney Valves, &c., always on hand.

☞ Orders will receive strict attention.

R. M. HORSEY,
172 Princess Street. 79

APRIL MAGAZINES.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the City Book Store:—

Harper's Magazine for April.
Putnam's do. do.
Graham's do. do.
Godey's Ladys' Book, do.
Dickens' Household Words do.
Blackwood's Magazine for March.
London Art Journal, do.

E. W. PALMER.

Kingston March 31st, 1855. 79

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE YOUNG LADIES attending Miss White's Seminary, intend holding a Bazaar in aid of the Funds of the General Hosp