MEETING OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Council for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will take place at the Court House, Kingston, on Tuesday, April 10th instant.

G. H. DETLOR,
Clerk.

April 2nd, 1855. 81

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED

J. A., Centreville; H. S., Quebec; J. C., Montreal; E. C., New York.

Good Friday.

To-morrow, being Good Friday, no Daily British Whig will be published.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, March 16, 1855.

The arrival of news from the Crimea to the 7th of March, is of a rather more favorable character, coupled with reports as to the probable progress of the Vienna negotiations, have constituted the chief topics since the last packet.

The preparations for the bombardment of Sebastopol were, it appears, making rapid progress, and meanwhile a new kind of rocket had been employed by the French with such success as to have set fire to the town in several places. The news of the death of the Emperor Nicholas had just reached the allies, but there were no signs of its having become public in Sebastopol—the probability being that it would be concealed as long as possible to prevent discouragement. Sickness, both in the Crimea and in the hospitals at Constantinople, was rapidly diminishing, and the rear of the English army had been strengthened by new arrivals.—General Osten Sacken had taken the command at Sebastopol, and Prince Menschikoff had retired to Moscow.

The accounts of the progress of the railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol confirm all the anticipations entertained regarding what would be witnessed the moment our workmen could have an opportunity of showing what they could do when untrammelled by Government control. The number of laborers sent out was only 500, but they were solely under the direction of people accustomed to private enterprise, and the consequence has been that already the line is in working order for nearly half the distance between Balaklava and Sebastopol, an engine having been running for some time, and ammunition being thus daily conveyed from Balaklava to a point three miles on the route to the camp. The entire road is expected to be completed in a few weeks.

The Russians appear to be fully conscious that a new and final attack is imminent as soon as the necessary preparations shall have advanced a little further, and their exertions for defence are more remarkable than ever. They are also said to have sunk some additional ships to render the entrance to the harbor more secure.

The Russian negotiators having received a full renewal of their powers from the Emperor Alexander the Second, the formal sittings of the Congress at Vienna commenced yesterday with a pacific speech from the Austrian Minister. Russia is represented by Prince Gortschakoff and Count Tiroff, England by Lords John Russell and Westmoreland; France by M. de Bourquency, and Austria by M. de Buol Schauenstein. The Turkish Envoy was expected in a few days. As far as the main points to be demanded are concerned, the allied powers and Austria are said to have come to so clear an agreement that it is likely the grand question of peace or continued war will be decided in a few days. If the Russian negotiators refuse a categorical assent to the general terms which are about to be laid down, the congress, it is supposed, will at once break up. If, on the other hand, Russia shall decide to submit, the conferences will then go on to arrange all the minor details.—On these details the representatives of the Czar will doubtless expend every diplomatic artifice, and perhaps one question to cause embarrasment will be, whether during the continuence of the discussion, anything in the shape of an armistice shall be agreed to. It is unlikely, however, that the Allies will be given to any such proposition.

On the subject of the dismantling of Sebastopol, the advices from Vienna have lately reiterated that Austria will not consent to make this step a sine qua non, but yesterday it was strongly reported that she had come to a perfect agreement with the Allies as to its necessity. The common principles determined on are thus said to be:

1. The abolition of the exclusive Russian protectorate of the principalities.
2. The free navigation of the Danube.
3. The opening of the Black Sea to the flags of all nations.
4. The reduction of Sebastopol and limitation of the Russian naval forces in that direction in order that they may no longer perpetually threaten Constantinople.

On the first three points, of course, it is fully understood no difficulty now exists, although at the commencement of the war Russia declared them to be such as no independent power could entertain. On the last it is believed that Russia is prepared to make some concession, but the doubt is as to its extent. According to a paragraph, yesterday, in the official organ of the French Government (the Moniteur) no satisfactory solution can be expected with regard to it except as the consequence of direct successes on the part of the allied arms. Nevertheless, a strong belief prevails that Russia, under the conviction that she has exhausted her strength, will hasten to accept all that is demanded of her, so as to deprive the allies of the eclat of any military consummation, and to obtain a pretext for complaint if another blow is struck.

In London the impression that an early peace is probable, daily gathers strength, and the idea is received both with gratification and regret, the latter feeling as far as regards our permanent interests being predominant. Every one is shocked at the horrors of the time, and peace will therefore bring an immediate sense of relief, which will be very welcome, while the avoidance of past taxation and the removal of the restraint upon the trade and enterprise will also operate strongly in the same direction. It is nevertheless a general conviction that in a political sense, the time for a termination of the political struggle has arrived. After having borne the heat and labor of the day, and gained bloody victories, with no other result then that of buying experience, there is a wide spread belief that we are now on the eve of a series of important operations which would give us the fruits of all that has been gone through and which would cause Russia to be put in a very different position from that of a power who capitulates with the prestige of her strength being merely checked and not utterly broken.

Russia, of course, knows best the condition of her own armies and resources, and if as many imagine will be the case, she now submits without reserve, such an act will afford conclusive evidence that these views were well founded, and every one will see that a great mistake has been committed in not exacting from her a heavy indemnity and demanding a temporary cession of territory as security for the payment. On such a point, however, Austria would probably fly off, and the evil must therefore perhaps be regarded as one of those which result inevitably from the compromises which are obliged to be conceded whenever a question is to be determined not by a single nation but by a number of Allies, with different motives.

Commercial affairs remain without change During the last fortnight, about £2,000,000 sterling in gold have arrived from Australia and elsewhere, and as the Continental exchanges continue too favorable to allow of specie being sent away at a profit, the effect on the money market has been shown in an increase of confidence. At the last date, consols has improved to 93¼, and after a temporary relapse to 92¾; they have since touched 93¾, and have closed this evening at 93¾. Were it not for the anticipations of a loan, the rise would have been still more decided.

The wheat market has been steady at a slight additional advance upon the firm rates reported by last packet.

The voyage of the Emperor to the Crimea is now talked about publicly by the officers of the government as a fixed fact, and it is said to be delayed because the Emperor desired to show some defence to the urgent appeals of his own friends and his allies against the project, and because it would at this moment be too striking a commentary on the peace conference at Vienna, to leave just at the moment when that conference was about to draw up a basis for a peace.—The officers of the court, however, say, with a view to possible contingencies, that the Emperor is only going to the Crimea for a few days, that his object is to see the true condition of his army, to give a grand review, to quiet some differences which have arisen among the superior officers, and possibly, attempt an assault of Sebastopol; but that altogether, the voyage is not to be considered as a bellicose measure. All this is to save Napoleon from disgrace if he finds it impossible to make an assault.

As to whether the Emperor and Empress will depart for the Crimea, a good deal might still be said, and is said, on both sides of the question. It is certain that all the preparations for this departure at a moment's notice, have been completed. It is equally certain that they have not yet left Paris. I saw the Empress yesterday riding upon the avenue of the Camps Elysees—She did not look as if she were taking a farewell ride there. At a recent dinner party, an officer who was presented to her Majesty, expressed his regret, not that he was on the eve of departure for the Crimea, but that he must leave before he could enjoy dancing at the Imperial ball on 17th of this month. "Never mind," replied Eugenie, "you may dance at the balls we shall give at Constantinople, where we shall have the Saltanas themselves to dance." At the same party, another was so much embarrassed, that when presented to the Empress, he addressed her as "Mademoiselle," (Miss). The Emperor, standing near, laughed heartily at this mistake, increasing the confusion of the captain, who blushed and bowed, and stammered out, "excuse me, *mon General.*" The Empress instantly relieved him by exclaiming: "Oh! there you are right, for he will be your General soon." These two 'sayings' of her Majesty are circulated to show that, at least, the project of a visit to the East has not been abandoned. I do not know if the Emperor, when he goes, will be accompanied by the Count of Dundonald, who declares that he has a secret system by which either Sebastopol or Cronstadt, or both, can be blown up in a single day.—I need scarcely add that the date of this single day" is not yet fixed.

Extracts from late English Papers.

THE CRIMEA.—A non commissioned officer of the 90th Light Infantry, writing from the camp before Sebastopol, on the 19th ult. to a friend in Glasgow, says:—To tell you the truth, the beggar that wanders about the streets is better off than the British soldier in the Crimea. Winter has set in, the snow is about four feet deep, and we have received none of the winter clothing the papers say we have got, except four extra greatcoats for a company, instead of one to each man; and as for rations, we are on half—that is, half a pound of meat and biscuit, and half a gill of rum per diem, and a little raw coffee. That is the British soldier's fare for a day, and even that we can't get cooked—no wood to be got. I cannot describe our miseries. When we are off duty we have nothing to shelter us but the tent, which lets in everything—wind, rain, and snow, often knee deep in mud—in which to lie down and rest our weary bones, after doing duty in the trenches, with only 12 hours off at a time. Our regiment left Dublin 890 strong, and with deaths and sickness, we are now only 230. Other regiments are worse. Still, those who are left of us bear up bravely; we try to keep our spirits up, hoping for better days to come. Our neighbours the French are much better off than we are; they get their pay, and have canteens in all their camps, where they sell brandy, tea, sugar, bread, tobacco, &c. We could purchase of them, too but unfortunately, we have no money, so we are done. The battle of Inkermann was fought on our side of the Tchernaya, about two miles from where our regiment is encamped. There are a number of dead Russians still lying about, but nobody takes notice of them. As for Lord Raglan, I have certainly seen him since I came here; but I suppose if you were to ask some of the soldiers how they liked him, they would ask you who he was. Sobastopol stands as strong as ever, and will do till we take it by storm, which ought to have been done long ago. We have got scarcely a battery. On our 21-gun battery there are only three available guns. I must stop, as I have no more paper."—[Glasgow Constitutional.

Another letter, from a French officer of the 4th March, says,—

"The allied army is ready to receive the enemy, and the expectation of a great battle does not prevent it from actively carrying on the siege works. It is thought to be the intention of our Generals not to storm the city, but to bombard and reduce it to ashes. The fire of our batteries will be opened on the 15th, and continue without interruption until not a stone is left standing on another. That determination explains why our artillery has but little replied to the continual firing of the enemy, and why we reserve our ammunition. The Russians squander theirs, without doing us any great harm, and they have not even succeeded in destroying our most advanced works. Nothing can be finer than our army to which General Canrobert has imparted his own confidence and intrepidity. Since our men have the certainty that a great battle is imminent no one will own to be sick, and it is a fact that the hospitals and the ambulances are thinning. Each man returns to his flag, and we have not less than from 100,000 to 110,000 men in line, and perfectly disposed to do their duty—every one knows the value of 110,000 determined French soldiers. To that imposing force must be added the English army, which is every day repairing its losses, and is rapidly recovering itself; as also the Ottoman troops, who are inured to campaigning, under Omer Pasha. We are, then, in every respect capable of making head against the Russians, however numerous their battalions may be, and of attaining the object which France and England have proposed to themselves in the expedition to the Crimea.

Peace Conference.

Vienna, March 9.

Yesterday Lord John Russell had an audience with the Emperor. A few hours afterwards a preliminary conference was held in the Council-room of the Foreign office. The persons present were Count Buol, Baron Proketsch-Osten, the Earl of Westmorland and Lord John Russell, Baron de Bourqueney, and Arif Effendi and Riza Bey. Baron von Meysenburg, one of the Aulic Councillors of the Austrian Foreign office, acted as secretary. The sitting was a preliminary one in the strictest sense of the word, as the matter discussed was the plan of action to be observed by the allies during the Congress. As there was little diversity of opinion on the subject, it was soon settled to the satisfaction of all parties. A summary of the manifesto just issued by the Emperor Alexander II., has been received here, and, as the more remarkable passages are cited, we see that it is of a less pacific character than could be wished. The new monarch expresses his intention "to maintain the power and glory (*rubm*) of Russia;" but the word "peace" is not even mentioned. Under the circumstances, however, it is not surprising that such should be the case. The passions of the people are much excited, and as the old Russian party is difficult to manage, it would hardly have been politic for the Emperor in his first address to the nation to express an intention of yielding to the demands of its opponents. Prince Gortschakoff continues to employ extremely pacific language, but only in a general way. According to our politicians he has declared "that Russia will never consent to the reduction of her power in the Black Sea," but a person who knows the Russian Minister well assures me that he is far too cautious a diplomatist to make such a remark.—Prince Gortschakoff yesterday informed Prince Windischgratz that his brother the General had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and that General Luders would succeed him in Bessarabia and Cherson. The Russians would fain make the world believe that Prince Menschikoff was recalled "because his health was so bad," but the late Emperor was dissatisfied with the way in which the war was carried on, and enraged that the attack on Eupatoria had not been made before it had been so strongly fortified.

PROPOSAL FOR A MILITIA ON THE LAND BOUNTY PRINCIPLE.—An interesting meeting was held in the Philosophical-hall Paisley, on the evening of Tuesday last. The unemployed weavers met to consider a proposal for offering their services to Government, as militiamen, for a definite period, on condition of receiving grants of land in the colonies at the expiry of their term of service. It was the decided opinion of the meeting, that if the foreign legions which the Government intend to employ are to be assisted to emigrate to Australia, and to settle there, Scotchmen have an infinitely stronger claim to such assistance. After a lengthened conversation, in which several individuals took part, and in which a good deal of information and many most excellent practical remarks were elicited, resolutions were passed in which the above opinions were embodied, and a memorial to the Queen was adopted, offering the services of the memorialists as militiamen for 5 years, or to the conclusion of the war if concluded within that period, on condition of each man receiving 50 acres of unappropriated waste land, either in Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, the same to be descendible to widows and children, and soliciting that, should their services not be accepted on the proposed terms, then, in that case that free passages to the memorialists and their wives & children to New South Wales be granted them in the course of the ensuing summer. After passing these resolutions, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday, the 27th of February, when the subject will be further considered, and measures adopted for getting the memorial as numerously signed as possible.—[North British Daily Mail.

AUSTRALIA.—By the arrival of the Arabian we have advices from Melbourne to the 16th of December exclusively. The "strike" of the diggers—for "insurrection" is too strong a term—was over, and order restored. The firm attitude assumed by Sir Charles Hotham and the local government has been attended with the happiest results. After the skirmish between the Military and the diggers, unhappily attended with much loss of life, martial law was proclaimed at the goldfields at Ballarat on the 6th of December. Order was, however, so far reestablished on the 8 h that another proclamation was issued by Sir Charles Hotham, revoking the same.

The Siege of Sebastopol.

Balaklava, Feb. 16.

The drying winds continue, and the plateau to the south of Sebastopol can be traversed easily on horse or foot, even at the bottom of the ravines. With this fine weather the good spirits and energies of our men have returned, but I regret to say the warm wind which blew the other day brought with it, or developed, the seeds of typhus fever, which broke out in several regiments lately, and soon marked some of the strongest men as its victims. At the moment I write there is an appearance of a change in the weather; the thermometer is at 46°, and the wind is strong from the westward, with heavy masses of clouds coming down along with it. The trenches, however, are dry; the men get all they want, provisions are abundant; hay has arrived, and fresh vegetables have been sent up to the front to check the scurvy. The progress of the railroad is extraordinary. It is already completed out to the entrance of the village of Kadikoi; to-morrow it will have passed through it on its way out to the plateau, and on Wednesday it will be, in all probability, used for the transport of a cargo of shot and shell, out so far from Balaklava in the intervals of the workmen's labor. The aspect of the town is greatly altered for the better. The wretched hovels in which the Turkish soldiery propagated pestilence and death have been cleaned out or levelled to the earth, the cesspools and collections of utter abomination in the streets have been filled up, and quicklime has been laid down in the streets and lanes, and around the houses. The sutlers have been driven forth to a wooden world of their own outside the town, and the number of visitors to the town diminished. Indeed, the railway, which sweeps right through the main street very effectually clears away the crowds of stragglers who used to infest the place. It is inexpressibly strange to hear the well-known rumbling sound of the carriages, and waggons as they pass to and fro with their freights of navvies, sleepers, and rails; it recalls home more strongly than anything we have yet heard in the Crimea.

The Cossacks are riding about the hills in front; our videttes are watching them; vast masses of men in long lines carrying planks of wood or fascines intersect the plain, and seem at a distance like armies of ants migrating. The thunder of cannon from the front booms through the air, the martial music of the French regiments interrupted by the creaking of cartwheels, the cries of camels, the yells of drivers in nearly every language of the east or west,—worse, than all, by the terrible instruments of the Turkish bands, speak of war, which no Englishman has ever known at home in this day. Even the railway cannot bring thoughts of peace. It is now a very effective engine of war. Measures will be taken to protect it from the enemy, but as yet they evince no inclination to annoy the works of workmen, even if they had the power to do so. The men and officers have become so reckless lately in their passage from town to the right flank that they wander all over the plain outside the pickets and across the Woronzoff road. The French complained of this. It offended their sense of military propriety and distracted their attention, and orders have now been repeated, and will be rigidly enforced, to the effect that all persons who cross the plain below the redoubts shall be compelled to keep within the lines, and to go up by the French telegraph posts in the trenches. Two officers of the Guards who were riding home the evening the order was issued were fired at, but the cavalry carbines, fortunately, do not carry very true, nor were they quite prepared to go off when called upon, and the result was that no harm was done. As to the seige of Sebastopol, all I am at liberty to say is that our works and those of the French make great progress this dry weather, and that no event of consequence has occurred since I last wrote.

February, 24, 4 A. M.

I was woke up shortly after 2o'clock this morning by the commencement of one of the most furious cannonadess we have heard since the seige began. The whole line of the Russian batteries from our left opened with inconceivable force and noise, and the Inkermann batteries began playing on our right; but the French were most exposed to the weight of this most terrible fire, which shook the very earth, and lighted up the skies with incessant lightning flashes for an hour and a half. Under cover of it, a very strong sortie has been made, and for half an hour the musketry rolled incessantly with volume and vigor enough for a general action. I have just this moment returned in the dark both physically and mentally, and I am unable to discover what was done by all this sound and fury. I fear to have to report some heavy losses, for it is impossible that no much gunpowder and ball could have been thrown away. The roaring of the shot and shell was terrific—a continuous scream like that of a locomotive whistle heard in the depths of a tunnel. The instant the fire opened I got out of my blankets and went towards the front but I could see nothing but a blaze of fire before the trenches; our batteries were silent. As no person—not an officer even, unless he was actually on duty—is permitted to go down to the works or beyond the inlying sentries and pickets, I can at this hour of the morning tell you no more than that the firing has now ceased, and I have returned with the impression that a very serious affair has taken place. Judging from the weight and extent of the fire the Russians must have been in large bodies—perhaps a sortie of 2,500 or 3,000 men, and, as they were splendidly covered by the fire of their batteries, I do not think they could have suffered much when they were finally repulsed.

The canonade lasted from 2. 15 a. m. to 3 50 a. m. In much of the time they fired, as I counted, 15 guns in 30 seconds, and sometimes the reports came in regular succession, the flashes leaped forth in great flares of solid fire, so that it was impossible to tell what numbers of guns the enemy were working. The echoes in the reports towards the close among the hills in the distance tremendous, and increased the tumult.

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

MARCH 1.—The following is Prince Menschikoff's despatch: "During last night we erected a second redoubt in front of that which is on the left side of our fortifications. It was impossible for the enemy to prevent us. Nothing of importance has occured at Eupatoria.

MARCH 2.—Advices from Balaklava report sickness decreasing, and the weather clear and frosty. Three miles of railway are now in operation. The rear of the allies is greatly strengthened. General Burgoyne, chief of the engineers, has left. He is succeeded by General Jones, who recommended, contrary to Napier's advice, an attack on Cronstadt.

MARCH 3.—The Russians are fortifying in a formidable manner the valley of Inkermann. They are also erecting mortar batteries at Kamara, to threaten Balaklava, and have sunk two more ships in the harbor of Sebastopol.

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

BRUAT, Vice Admiral.

MARCH 8.—Nothing of importance has occured.—The reported battle between the allies and the Russians, in which Osten Sacken was reported wounded, is false.

MARCH 16.—There is nothing later.

A Singular Proclamation.

The official Gazette extra on Monday contains the appointment by His Excellency of the 18th day of April as a day of fasting and humiliation for the success of her Majesty's arms in the Crimea.—*News of Wednesday.*

*** If the good people of Canada are to fast and humble themselves for the "success" of her Majesty's arms, what would they do, if those arms were unfortunately to prove unsuccessful? Surely not rejoice!

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

April 4th.—F. S. Ashford, and 4 others, England; G. Benjamin, and Q. McNeider, Belleville; R. W. Smart, Port Hope; J. Clifford, Belleville; E. L. Pery, Napanee; H. Ward, Thorold; B. C. Davy, Napanee; C. A. Lathrop, Ogdensburgh.

IMPORTS.

March 31st, 1855.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent.—1 trunk merchandize, James Hope; 17 cases, 2 bales British dry goods, Browne & Harty; 4 cases British dry goods, McNee and Waddell; 1 box samples of wine, J. L'Hoist; 1 hogshead sugar, A. E. B. Mann; 2 barrels, 1 cask pork, W. Spence; 1 package jewellery, M. Peabody; 1 package goods, J. Morton; 2 packages, books, E. W. Palmer; 1 package books, J. McMillan; 1 package books, C. Haight; 1 package books. G. J. Cronk; 2 packages books, John Duff; 1 package, A Stevenson; 1 package books, C. Haight; 2 cases goods, Thomas Begg; 1 box oysters, L. W. Fowler; 54 kegs, and one box oysters, J. Winters; 8 bales goods, James Hickey; 2 cases goods, H. Buell and Brothers; 6 cases British dry goods, McNee & Waddell; 18 barrels carriage bows, Fraser & George; 2 bales dry goods, James Hickey; 5 barrels rosin, J. Counter, 2 cases British dry goods, Alexander Ross, 1 case, 1 bale, British dry goods, George Stewart. 1 case goods, J O'Brien, 5 bales dry goods, Bryce & Co., 4 barrels syrup, Thomas Hendry, 1 case hardware, owners.

April 2nd, 1855.

Per Sleighs, Prescott.—6 cases calf and other skins, 500 dry hides, A. & D. Shaw.

April 2nd, 1855.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent.—2 cases, 6 bales British dry goods. Browne and Harty, 1 package books, J. H. Stephens, 1 trunk goods, W. Davis, 1 trunk, 5 cases goods, A. Stewart, 1 box books, E Stacey, 4 bales, McNee and Waddell, 2 cases, J. Chalbre, Junior, 5 casks brandy, E. Beaufort, 1 package books, J. Duff, 1 package books, J. Cronk, 1 package books, W. Spence.

April 3rd, 1852.

Per Sleighs, Cape Vincent.—5 bales British goods. Brown and Harty, 1 trunk, and 1 package bags, J. C. Curry.

EXPORTS.

March 31st, 1855.

To Cape Vincent.—24 barrels flour, 8 oxen and cows 1 horse, 37 bags wheat, 13 barrels flour, 940 bags and barrels flour, 33 barrels ale, 620 pelts and hides, 483 barrels and 399 bags flour, 260 bags rye, 140 bags wheat and 32 bags grass seeds.

April 2nd, 1855.

To Cape Vincent.—18 cows, 99 bags wheat, 8 barrels flour, 4 barrels fish and 5 bags seeds.

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 diseases of the stomach and bowels. 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 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.

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

WHAT IS JOY?—The honey of existence; really beneficial and agreeable, after being cured of the tooth ache 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 sneer,
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 LEACH, of Philadelphia, (Pa.) writes:—"I was in 1833 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

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

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MARY DONOVAN, who left Limerick, Ireland, about nine months ago, and is supposed to be somewhere in Canada West. Any information from her or regarding her will be gladly received by her sister Johana, now living in Brock Street, Kingston, or at this Office.

Upper Canada papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

Kingston, April 4th, 1855. 82

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.

[Signed,] GARDE.

P. S.—God willing, as soon as prayer and fasting times are over, I intend to have a word with the two big bullys of the Club. Firstly, I mean the man in the big part of the building, that fingers the three hundred a year, his conduct being all kindness to me during the year (1854) Secondly, To the Chief of the Silver Headed Bludgeon, for the active part he has taken in superintending the construction of Sebastopol. The latter gentleman in my opinion, being a better judge of horse hide and that uncouth instrument called a Staball, would do well to confine himself to his own limits. The first of the Nabobs I wish him to understand that a youth of my experience is not to be held with wax ends. This is merely an introduction, and I wish it to be understood, humble as my means are, that I am an integral supporter of three leading city dailies, and shortly intend to support a fourth.

WATCH 'EM JUDY,

☞ Garde's Establishment is directly opposite Dr Dickson's late residence, Princess Street, Kingston.

Kingston, April 4th, 1855 82

NEW BOOKS.

JOHN DUFF has just received:—
The Mind of Jesus, by the author of "Morning and Night Watches," etc. 3s.
The Footsteps of St. Paul, by do do 5s.
The Ministers Family, by the Rev. W. Hetherington, L. L. D. 3s. 9d.
And a Fresh Supply of the following:—
Lectures Delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, London. 5s.
Evangelical Prize Essay on Infidelity; its Aspects, Causes, and Agencies, by the Rev Thomas Pearson. Cheap Edition, 3s.
More Worlds than One, the Creed of the Philosopher, and the Hope of the Christian, by Sir David Brewster. 3s.
Manual of Sacred History; a Guide to the understanding of the Divine Plan of Salvation, according to its Historical Development, by John Henry Kurtz, D. D 5s.
Expository Discourses on the First Epistle of the Apostle Peter, by John Brown, D. D 12s. 6d.
Lectures on English Literature, from Chaucer to Tennyson, by Henry Reed. 6s. 3d.
Satire and Satirists, by James Hannay, author of "Singleton Fontenoy." 3s. 9d.
Memoirs of the Life, Ex'l, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon, by the Count de las Cases. With Portraits and Illustrations. New Edition in four Vols. 20s.
The Castle Builder, by the author of "Heartsease," "The Heir of Redclyffe," etc. 3s. 9d.
The Life of Barnum. 6s. 3d.
April 4th, 1855. 82

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Revision Court for the Township of Kingston, will be held at the Township Hall, Waterloo, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. All persons concerned take notice.

CHAS. CUMMING,
Clerk.
Township Kingston, April 4th, 1855. 82

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICA ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins, AMERICA, Capt. Lang
PERSIA, Capt. Byrne, EUROPA, Capt. Shannon
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head, green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave Boston, Wednesday, 11th April.
AMERICA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, 25th "
AFRICA, Harrison, " Boston, Wednesday, 9th May.
ASIA, Lott, leave Boston, Wednesday, 23d May.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
*** There will be no steamships of this line from New York until further notice.
New York, April, 1st 1855. 82

LAND ON AMHERST ISLAND FOR SALE.

A FREEHOLD Lot of 100 acres, near the Church, situated between the Main Road and the Bay of Quinte
For particulars apply to
J. J. BURROWES.
April 3d, 1855. 81

THE NEXT HESSIAN LOAN LOTTERY.

LAST HALF YEARLY DRAWING
OF THE
GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN
OF 6,725,000 DOLLARS,
And Consists of Prizes varying from 55 32,000 Dollars.

THE next DRAWING will take place in JUNE, 1855. The Price of the Shares is as follows:—

One Share for £1 Stg.	Thirteen Shares for £10 Stg.
Six do. do. 5 do.	Thirty Shares for 20 do.

Shares will be forwarded on receipt of Canada Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe &c.

After the drawing, each Shareholder will receive an official list of the winning members. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Canada, New York, London, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, or through their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., Lombard Street, London. 81*

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL,
The best Reprint in America.

JOHN DUFF has just received Chambers' Edinburgh Journal of popular Literature, Science and Arts, for April, 1855.
April 2nd, 1855. 81

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. 79

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ST. LAWRENCE WHARF.

The Steamer PRINCE ALBERT,

CAPT. THOMAS JONES,

Will, on the opening of Navigation, resume or place between Kingston and Ottawa, (late Bytown,) leaving the former City on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock P. M., and the latter on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o clock A. M.

This Steamer is undergoing extensive repairs this season, and no pains will be spared to make her the most comfortable conveyance on the Rideau.

Ottawa, March 30th, 1855. 81

JOHN DUFF has just received—
Blackwood's Magazine for March,
Harpers' Magazine for April,
Godey's Ladys Book for do.
Graham's Magazine for do.
London Art Journal for March.
Ballou's Pictorial for March 31st.
Waverley Magazine for do.
Scientific American for do.
April 2nd, 1855. 81

Auction Sale

OF

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

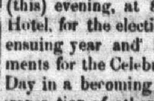
ON THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL,
AT THE STORE OF
MATTHEW ROURKE,
PRINCESS STREET,

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,
90 Dozen Cotton Clothes Lines,
25 Quintals Large Table Codfish,
25 Blds No. 1 Round Herrings, (1854)
80 Barrels Rosin,
200 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
And numerous other articles not enumerated.

Terms—Liberal. Sale at 1 o'clock.
JAMES LISTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, April 2nd, 1855. 80

Ocean Steam Navigation Company.
FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.

The United States Mail Steamship
WASHINGTON,
E. CAREY, 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