THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, 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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE at the British Whig Office—
Long Deed, with Bar of Dower.
Long Deed, without do.
Short Deed, with Bar of Dower.
Short Deed, without do.
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Holloway's Ointment and Pills—an infallible remedy for Blotches on the skin—Edgar Mortimer, aged 26, of Annapolis, N. S., was for five years a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms and hands, being disfigured with them like small pox; he consulted several very clever medical men, who told him it was the predisposing symptoms of some disease, which starved him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing. 90

Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia daily increase in their well-deserved celebrity for the cure of all disease arising from derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position. See advertisement. 90

If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a Purgative Medicine, try Ayer's New Pills—they are worth trying.—[Concord Mercury, N. C. 89.

The reputation enjoyed by the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, has been acquired through long years of success, and those troubled with pulmonary complaints should by all means try it.—[Dover Gazette, N. H.
For Sale in Kingston, by E. W. Palmer. 89

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Twenty-five cents is the price of a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. For sale by Merchants generally.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms. 89

WORMS! WORMS!

Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children.—At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else.—All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.
For Sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston, C. W. 89

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1855.

Queen Victoria's Visit to Her Wounded Soldiers.

On Saturday sennight, at half past ten o'clock, her Majesty accompanied by Prince Albert, proceeded by way of the Bricklayers' arm station, along the North Kent line to Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the wounded soldiers from the Crimea—the battalion of Royal Marines, with their splendid band, was in attendance at Strood station, which was appropriately fitted up for her Majesty's reception. A substantial platform sufficiently high to be level with the door of the royal carriage, was laid down, and was covered with scarlet cloth, so that her Majesty and the Prince passed comfortably from one carriage into the other.—Her Majesty proceeded through Rochester and Chatham, the inhabitants of both which towns evinced their loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner, to the Government House, the residence of the Commandant, Colonel Eden, and from thence to the hospital at Fort Pitt. The number of wounded and maimed invalids up to this date in the several wards amount to 198; nearly the whole of which are surgical cases. The next visit of her Majesty was to Brompton Barracks, which have been fitted up by the board of Ordnance purposely for the sick and wounded men as they arrive from the Crimea.—Her Majesty afterwards proceeded to and inspected the invalid depot at St. Mary's Barracks. At the conclusion of the inspection her Majesty returned and passed through the barracks where the troops were drawn up in line. When her Majesty arrived at the railway station a royal salute was fired from the saluting battery overlooking the southern end of the range of the fortifications, and a similar compliment was paid on her Majesty's departure.

Sincere and profound must be the sorrow which leads the Queen to collect in her palace the sufferers in London who are capable of being conveyed to the Royal abodes, that they may there receive the assurance of her piety, and hear words of consolation from her own lips. On these occasions some of the younger members of the Royal Family have been present, and we cannot but augur much good from these maternal efforts to induce them to look with interest and deep feelings on the sufferings of the men who have been wounded in the service of their country. These lessons in humanity are amongst the most valuable which those young princes and princesses have ever received. A further proof of the Royal sympathy with our wounded and disabled soldiers was given when the Queen started off, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, to see and condole with the men who are lying in the hospitals in Chatham. Her Majesty was careful at this visit, not only to have all the invalids brought under her notice, but to make each of them the subject of her special notice. In one of the hospitals there were 167, and to each of the men confined on their beds the Queen addressed words of sympathy and consolation. Afterwards her majesty saw thirty convalescents, and went round to every one of the veterans, and expressed her concern for the dangers they had gone through. The work of kindness was not yet finished, for there were 164 severely wounded men, at Brompton Hospital, to whom the Royal sympathy must be expressed. These visits could not have been paid, even if but two or three words of kindness were expressed to each patient, without much exertion and fatigue, and the deep feeling of the Royal visitor was shown when she parted from her loyal soldiers and sobbed as she returned to her carriage. Throughout these long and numerous visits, her Majesty, who is known to possess remarkable fortitude and self-command, was visibly affected, while the closing scene to which we have referred showed how thoroughly the Monarch had entered into the woes and sufferings which had occasioned her Journey. Kindness like this did not fail to produce its proper effect on those who were its objects. That effect was visible on the countenances of the brave fellows, who were taken by surprise at this proof of the interest which their Sovereign took in their sufferings.—The men, we are told, were sobbing like children as the words of their Queen fell on their ears; and at Brompton, though they were forbidden by their discipline and their wounds to cheer her Queen, they were not satisfied with the silent expression of gratitude by their tears, but they added their hearty though feeble prayer, that God would bless their Queen. We need not say how hearty this prayer will be repeated throughout the length and breadth of her Majesty's dominions. What injustice has been done to the fame and the glory of such a Sovereign by the miserable officials who have had entrusted to them the high duties connected with the conduct of the war in which those men have received their wounds, and in which, alas, such numbers of her brave soldiers have perished! What can be a greater contrast to the heartless routine which has withheld from the wasting army in the Crimea the food and clothing, and all the hospital appliances which were near at hand, and which were withheld through the cold-blooded indifference of pert officials? The commander of her Majesty's forces in the Crimea, who allowed the men to pine away and perish, without consenting to go among them, and if he did not cheer them out to victory, at least try to soothe & console them in their sufferings, may read this account, and feel himself reproved, and condemned by the story it tells. The clumsy servants of her Majesty who have, through official indolence or incompetency, allowed such multitudes of the Queen's devoted soldiers to perish, ought to feel as every one else feels, how unworthy they are to represent such a Queen, who enters with such deep feeling into the case of every one who has bled, and is now suffering for the honor of the British Crown. Had the Queen been surrounded by men worthy of such a Sovereign, never would our country have sunk under the disgrace which has marked the history of the Eastern expedition up to this day. Such a Queen ought to be rescued from the incapables by whom she has been and still is surrounded, and should find among the candidates for service men whose intelligence, whose good common sense, whose simplicity of purpose and capacity for work, are in keeping with the high and noble position which she has taken, by obeying the kind impulses of her own nature.

Young Ladies' Bazaar.

It is with great pleasure we make mention of the very laudable exertions in behalf of Charity, made by some twenty-five Young Ladies, Pupils of Miss White. The indigent condition of the Kingston General Hospital, is so well known, as to demand the commiseration of all. To ameliorate this sad state of destitution, the Young Ladies of Miss White's School resolved to get up a Bazaar for that immediate object, and went to work with a will that has proved eminently successful. They held their Bazaar on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and so well was it attended, that these same Young Ladies realized the large sum of Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, which is ready to be handed over to the Hospital Trustees. This shows what can be done in the way of doing good, even when children are determined. Further to aid the funds of the Hospital, a Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given in the City Hall on Thursday next, by the same Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly officiated in behalf of the Patriotic Fund.

ROME HOTELS.—STANWIX HALL.—We have often had occasion to speak of the excellence of the Hotels in Rome and the comforts and conveniences they offer to travellers. On a recent occasion we spent a few days at Stanwix Hall, and had an opportunity to witness its management under the new proprietor Mr. N. M. Clark. Our own observation as well as the testimony of travellers has convinced us that Mr. Clark is amply qualified for the responsible position he has assumed, and that the House is conducted in a superior manner. Mr. Clark gives the entire establishment his personal and active supervision, thus ensuring promptness and discipline on the part of assistants and servants, and fully meeting the demands of his guests. We are happy to learn that the business of the House is large, and that he has every prospect of success.

TORONTO HOSPITAL.

There has been an investigation into certain scandalous charges against certain officials connected with this Hospital. The evidence taken very much at length has been published, and fully bears out the charges. In the face of this testimony the Hospital Trustees have published the following:—

"The Secretary having placed before the Board of Trustees, the copy of evidence taken at the recent examination into the charges made in a communication signed "A Medical Student," and published in the *Colonist* newspaper, the Trustees are unanimously of opinion that there has not been elicited any proof of the truth of the allegations so injurious to the character of the Hospital, and they pronounce the said communication to be false and calumnious throughout."

The "Commercial Advertiser" is vastly impertinent in meddling with matters touching Dr. Barker and the St. George's Society. Such busy bodies are generally kicked by both parties. While he is guilty of this interference, in another part of his paper he makes laudable mention of a stray ballad that he picked up in an old newspaper, and purposely forgets to give Dr Barker credit for the same, knowing well that it was originally written and published in Kingston many years ago and sung on the Kingston Stage, in the operatic drama of "The Bridegroom."

Quebec, April 12th.

The following bills were introduced. To remove doubts as to the power of the Northern R. R. to construct a branch to Barrie. To incorporate the Hamilton and South Western R. R. To repeal the act confirming a road allowance to Monaghan.

Mr. McKenzie presented a report of the committee on public accounts, supplementary to the third, on decimal currency, accompanied by an opinion from the council of the Quebec Board of Trade, in favor of such currency and the decimal system.

A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Montreal manufacturing company, was read a third time and passed, after striking out the provision giving authority to R. R. Co's. to take stock in this company, and limiting its manufactures to locomotives and machinery for mills and other factories.

A bill to amend the charter incorporating the Toronto Athenæum, was read a third time.

Mr. Tyrell moved the concurrence of the house on the report of the committee of the whole, to incorporate the St. Francis Bank.

The Inspector General moved that it should be referred to the committe, for the purpose of altering the clauses relative to the amount, and the paying up the capital stock, which was carried.—Yeas, 40; nays, 32.

TUG SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND KINGSTON.

Hon. Mr. Young moved an address to His Excellency, for copies of Contract and Correspondences between the Department of Public Works and T. Maxwell and Company, Contractors for the Tug service between Montreal and Kingston, including the Correspondence which has resulted in cancelling the Contract between the public Works Department and T. Maxwell and Company. He stated that the sum given for this service since 1851 was £1750 out of the Consolidated Fund. But shortly after the resignation of the late Commissioner of Public Works, that Contract was cancelled and a new one entered into for £4500. He would like to understand the reasons which had introduced the Government to cancel the former contract. If Contracts were to be made and broken in this way, it appear to him that there was no use for them at all. He believed that the complaints against the service had been much more numerous than before, since it was undertaken by the Government.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

A PROVINCIAL FAST.—The Governor General, with the advice of his Council, has appointed the 18th of this month as "a Day of General Fast and Humiliation and of Prayer to Almighty God," for the success of the British army in the present conflict with Russian. Such ceremonies are too generally only a solemn mockery. National humiliation and War is perhaps, one of the greatest of them; but the proposed Fast is not to deprecate the War, but to implore success in its prosecution. We are invited by the Civil Ruler to implore the countenance of the Almighty in killing and mutilating thousands of our fellow men; in producing multitudes of Widows and Orphans; in burning down the dwellings and desolating the homes of thousands; and spreading far and wide the demoralisation and wretchedness, incident to national warfare. This is done also, avowedly, from respect to the precepts of our Holy Religion, whose Divine Author declared that he "came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them."—The kind of Fast desired and accepted by heaven from man, is not "to bow down his head like a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him", it is not an idle, profane, or hypocritical ceremony. God appeals to us, and asks, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke"? What a scene of stupendous mockery in the eye of heaven to witness a horde of mercenary Hirelings the Clergy who have goaded this Province into rebellion, and made religion contemptable in the eyes of thousands of their insatiable and unrighteous pursuit of mammon who have robbed their fellow Protestants, and nourished the abomination of Popery to gain their unhallowed ends, adding to their guilt by praying for the triumphant desolation of War! The religion of Christ is altogether foreign to such monstrous absurdities and crimes. The Fast which our circumstances require, as a people, is to "undo the heavy burdens", imposed by priestly avarice, and high-handed Executive wickedness;—to recognize practically the rights of which thousands of Canadian Christians are now deprived—to "let the oppressed go free"; and, "to break every yoke" which the iron hand of tyranny has laid upon us.—[Toronto Examiner.

Items of News.

A French clergyman, the Abbe Lacordel has published a pamphlet which makes a great noise in the religion world, entitled "A Memprandum of the Opponents of the New Dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and of the Ineffable Bull." The author, immediately on his arrival at Rome, in November last, presented a petition to the Pope against what he terms the "profane novelties" intended to be enforced upon the church. The only answer made by his holiness was a summons to attend the Segretaria, and there in a dark chamber, he received from a monk the order to leave immediately. He did not obey.—Ultimately, and after being compelled to appear before the Inquisition he was conducted by gendarmes to Civita Vecchia, and there put on board a vessel bound for France.

The Late Riots.

Oxford N. Y. April 9.

This afternoon father Calon, the Irish Priest, was held to bail with some others, in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace. He has also been served with a writ from the Supreme Court at the instance of one of his countrymen who claims private damages.—Excitement still prevails. Several more arrests are to be made, and more fighting is expected.

The Great Race against Time.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 9.

The great race against time for $20,000, on the statement of the owner of *Lecomte* and *Lexington*, that in a four-mile race one of those horses would make the quickest time on record, came off to-day, and the purse was won by the *Lexington* in seven minutes and nineteen seconds.

THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE PACIFIC.—The French and English squadron were arriving at Callao *en route* to a rendezvous, where they were to combine another attack on the Russian fortress of Petropaulowski. The French admiral, Des Pontes, who had commanded at the first assault on that fortress, died on board the frigate Le Forte, at sea, about thirty hours from Callao, and was interred in that city with all the honors due to his rank.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Telegraphic despatches received at the Custom House, in New York from Washington, state that a new circular will be issued from the Treasury Department, which will contain the following, thus:

White boards, beams, planks, laths, and the other enumerated articles would, if imported in their rough hewn or sawed state, be entitled to free entry as comprehended in the timber or lumber referred to in the treaty.

Articles entered under the same designations, any other articles of wood, if manufactured in whole or in part, by planing, turning, splitting, shaving, or any other process of manufacture other than hewing or sawing must be considered as remaining liable to the duty imposed by the existing tariff act on "manufactures of wood."

This meets the question and counteracts the former circular.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, March. 23.

THE CONVENTION WITH SARDINIA.

The Lord Chanceller read a message from her Majesty, announcing that her Majesty thought it right to acquaint the House that she has concluded a Military Convention with his Majesty the King of Sardinia, whereby his Majesty undertook to keep up a body of 15,000 men to support the western powers in the war with Russia. To enable his Majesty to fulfil this engagement, her Majesty proposed to advance to the King of Sardinia, by way of loan, £1,000,000 sterling. One half this sum would be payable as soon as possible after the assent of Parliament had been given, and the remaining half at the expiration of six months. If the war had not concluded at the expiration of twelve months after the payment of the first instalment her Majesty was to advance another million, to the King of Sardinia, who undertook to pay interest at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum, and £1 per cent. sinking fund. A copy of this convention would be laid before the House of Lords as soon as possible, and her Majesty relied on the public spirit of their lordships to assist her in making these arrangements good.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROCESSIONS.—The Bishop of exter moved for a copy of the opinions, given in the year 1852, by the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, respecting the legality of Roman Catholic processions. He understood that it was the opinion of the present law officers of the Crown in Ireland that the clause in the Catholic Emancipation Act, which prohibited the performance of the rites and ceremonies of the Romish Church, or the wearing of the habits of their order by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, in any other place than their usual places of worship, or in private houses, only applied to the regular, and not the secular clergy. He contended, on the contrary, that the plain, strict, and grammatical construction of the words of the Act, included all Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, both secular and regular (hear, hear). If these processions were permitted, we should have in all our large towns the same violent and deplorable scenes which had taken place at Stockport on the occasion of a similar procession. In 1854, after the proclamation of 1852 had been made and had been observed so faithfully by the Roman Catholic clergy of England, a change took place in her Majesty's council; and then it appeared that a Roman Catholic bishop in the south of Ireland, he meant the Archbishop at Tuam, in the month of August, 1854, put forth a manifesto in which he called upon his bishops and clergy to meet him in their robes of office and to hold a provincial synod at Tuam. The bishops and clergy obeyed that manifesto. The proclamation of John of Tuam was held to be more powerful than that of her Majesty (hear, hear); and the question now was whether John of Tuam was to announce the law of the land in Ireland or her Majesty, speaking by her proclamation. It was in vain to say that the statute could only be violated by a member of the monastic order. The prohibition was clearly applicable to Romon Catholic ecclesiastics of every description, secular as well as regular. What would be the consequences of an opposite interpretation of the act? Why, in every great town in England and Ireland—in London, in Liverpool, a Manchester, and, above all, in Glasgow—the Roman Catholic population would be disposed to band their strength together and defy their Protestant neighbours, and the Roman Catholic priests would walk in procession wearing the habiliments of their orders. Could their lordships look at the prospect without dismay (hear)? Lord Lyndhurst said the Irish law officers were divided in their opinion, and that divided opinion had to be set against the unanimous opinion of both the Irish and English law officers of the Crown in 1852. The act in question was an act of wisdom, and was meant to put down all processions such as those referred to, and, by doing so, prevent excitement. Lord Granville said the law officers of the Crown in Ireland were of opinion that, as the clause in question was a penal one, it ought to be construed strictly. The Lord Chancellor was of opinion that the word "orders" in the clause was open to the construction that it applied to the monastic orders, and not to the secular clergy. He was not giving a positive opinion, but merely suggesting that the word in question was open to construction to which he had referred. Lord St. Leonards had no doubt that the word referred to applied to the secular question, and that the object of the law was to prevent priests and bishops wearing their sacerdotal robes out of their places of worship (hear, hear). The Bishop of Exeter consented to withdraw his motion, with the exception of that part applicable to the proclamation.—Adjourned.

DOMESTIC.

COBURG AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.—This is now in full operation to Peterboro', and bids fair to do an amount of business exceeding the most sanguine anticipations.—Rice Lake bridge has been filled in several places, and strong, broad and high embankments have been run out at either end. It is proposed as soon as Mr. Fowler has completed the grading and ballasting on the North side of the Lake, to resume the filling of the bridge, and, if found necessary, embank from Tic Island to Harwood. This, however, and the further securing of the bridge will be under advice of T. C. Keeper, Esq, C. E., who is expected here in two or three weeks.

NEW STEAMSHIP FOR CANADA TRADE.—A magnificent iron screw steamer was launched from the lumber yard of Messrs. John Scott & Sons on the 20 March, and was gracefully named the Oneida (the name of a river, district, and an extinct Indian tribe of Western Canada) by Miss Jane Scott of Finnart. The Oneida is a most beautifully model vessel of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 340 feet; do. between perpendiculars, 311 feet; breath 39 feet 3 inches; depth, 27 feet; tonnage, 2317 tons n.m. She is the property of the Canada Ocean Steamship Navigation Company of Montreal (represented in this country by Messrs. Kenneth Dowie & Company of Liverpool), and is intended to ply during summer between Liverpool and Montreal, and in winter between Liverpool and Portland, Maine, U. S. She will be propelled by a set of direct acting engines of 440 horse power, with 3 cylinders of 58 inch. diameter and 36 feet stroke, from the workshops of Messrs. Scott, Sinclair & Co., and will be commanded by Captain D. B. Morton of Liverpool, a gentleman of long experience, and most favorably known in the Liverpool and Montreal trade. The Band of Revenue Cutter Prince Albert, Captain Sicklemore, R. N., was in attendance at the launch, and played a number of appropriate national air.—[Greenock Advertiser.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick has passed the Liquor Bill, by a vote of 21 to 17. It is very stringent, prohibiting not the sale of liquors, but their importation. Without debate it received the sanction of the other branch of the Legislature. It goes into operation on the first of January next.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Col. Dalton, R. A., has been appointed to relieve Col. Thorndyke at Quebec. Col. Thorndyke has been Commandant of that garrison since July 1852.

We understand that Gray, who was found guilty on insufficient evidence of the murder of his wife, has been pardoned by the Governor General.—[Montreal Gazette.

Thompson Hayck was convicted at the Assizes last week, of robbery, forgery, assault, and attempt to murder, and sentenced to be hanged. He will be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for life. Miss Hoskins who bravely resisted the ruffian when he attempted to rob her brother's house, had a narrow escape, the scoundrel knocked her down and stabbed her with a dirk knife in the side, but owing to the thickness of her stays and the knife passing through a piece of whalebone and against a rib, she escaped with a severe wound. Hayck was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary in 1851, but escaped, and his career from that to the present time has been marked by a catalogue of crimes, such as we never before heard of.—[Coburg Star.

SOUTH BAY.—During the early part of last week three schooners and a steamer were anchored at Long Point; during the previous week, another schooner, after beating about for some time, took refuge in the same port. Kingston is blocked up with ice, so is the Bay of Quinte, so are almost all the ports on Lake Ontario; but this magnificent harbour has been closed only a week or eight days throughout the entire winter. There can be no question whatever, that if it was made the terminus of a line of Railway an immense business would flow through this County, and property would rise cent per cent in value.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

[From the San Francisco Herald.]

We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for the following extract from a highly interesting letter descriptive of a late visit to Japan, written from Shanghae by his brother. The letter reached here a few days ago by way of Honolulu, and is of the very latest date from Shanghae. Now that the ports of Japan are open to American commerce, and attention is turned to that new country, the statements of the writer possess peculiar interest.

SHANGHAE, Dec. 21, 1854.

I avail myself of this first opportunity, according to my promise, to write you a few lines on my return back here from my trip to Nangasaki, or rather from the small island of Decima, hoping its perusal will amuse you and other friends. I succeeded in getting a passage from here in August, in one of the fifty or sixty junks trading yearly with the Japanese at Nangasaki, for the consideration of one hundred and fifty dollars. To give you an account of the abominable mode of Chinese navigation, sailing only in day time with a favorable wind, and with a terrible noisy crew, is neither my object, nor have I time enough to do ample justice to this subject.

Enough—we arrived in the bay of Omura in twenty-nine days, and were immediately towed by native boats in the spacious and deep harbor of Nangasaki, about three miles distant from the island of Decima. When we had anchored, two Japanese officers came on board, to inquire into the cargo and for the papers, and directly went back to the shore. Soon after this another boat came alongside from the Dutch factory on Decima, with two officers—one the doctor of the port, the other an interpreter. They asked—seeing I was no Chinaman—if I had any English papers. I told them I had a few, both from China and San Francisco, which pleased them much, and the doctor told me, as soon as the junk was hauled on Chinese discharging ground, and communication allowed, he would come or send his boat for me. Next day the Chinese traders came on board, and the junk was moved again four or five miles nearer the town, when the discharging of the cargo at once commenced, consisting only of rice. The doctor's boat came alongside, and he asked me if I felt disposed to stay at Decima during the discharging of the junk, in which case he had obtained permission. I gladly accepted, and forthwith embarked. I was politely received by eight gentlemen residing in the factory, three of whom were doctors; and it was a true Godsend to them when I handed them the *Friend of China* and the *San Francisco Herald*. I had left out the file you sent me, as they had been nine months without news, and expecting their ship only in about two months.

Dr. De Vriens, in capacity of physician to the Prince or Governor of Nangasaki, had obtained permission to join him in his escort to visit that place, for although Nangasaki is connected with the island of Decima with a bridge of prodigious length, no one can visit said town without an escort of some 300 men. Never in my life did I see such crowds of people thronging the roads and streets, in all kinds of vehicles, and all kinds of costumes, and as the people are accustomed to see the doctor or some officers daily, they took no notice of me. Nangasaki is one of the imperial towns, is well built and spacious, and contains some magnificent palaces and temples. I could form no idea of the population, but I was told the actual population was from seventy to eighty thousand though more than that amount visit the city daily from the surrounding places for trading purposes. Some of the merchants here are possessed of enormous wealth, and live in the greatest luxury. The distinction of rank is only perceptible in their outer apparel, which is always strictly observed by the people each one remaining in the sphere to which he belongs. The household of the Prince or Governor is composed of the nobility of the first class, who in their turn again are waited upon by the nobility of the second, and so on. Every Japanese must send his children to school, which accounts for desire for information among all classes. Dutch and Chinese are only learned by the nobility who fill the high offices, and some understand a little English. I saw some really handsome women, of graceful form and highly intelligent countenances, who bear no comparison whatever to the moon-like appearance of the Chinese. They do not seem to be excluded from society, nor subject to that state of servitude like the Celestials. I went four times to Nangasaki, and was always treated with the greatest politeness and open heartedness by the people; indeed, politeness seems to be universal among all.

I had a good chance of seeing how trade was conducted on the Island of Decima, and in looking in the storehouses, was astonished to find such a variety of articles for profitable shipment. Every officer had his business—some trading, some receiving, and others attending to the boxing of copper, melted in bars of one size, a little over the thickness of an inch. As they were expecting the yearly ship in shortly, I could judge by the immense quantity they had on hand that the cargo was nearly ready. The Dutch on Decima seem glad about the opening of other ports nearer to the great Japanese metropolis, Jeddo, which promises extensive operations between their colonies and that populous empire.

I cannot forego to mention an amusing circumstance which occurred coming back one afternoon from Nangasaki. Arriving at the factory, a young noble, seeing an English edition of McCulloch's Dictionary lying on my table, asked me politely for how much I would part with it. Not knowing what he meant, as he spoke Dutch, I asked Doctor de Vriens, who translated for me, to tell him he was welcome to it; and thanking me with a polite bow, which a Frenchman could not have improved, handed the book to one of his attendants. Next morning the Doctor informed me he had received four hundred pounds of copper for me from Nangasaki. The copper looks more like gold than any copper I have ever seen.

I remained four days longer on the island—in all twelve days—when the junk came down again from the Chinese factory, loaded—and, if anything, seemed to me to be deeper loaded than when we arrived—which was the signal for me to go back on board—I shall never forget the civility shown by Dr. de Vriens and the other gentlemen on Decima, and of the people in general; and I must confess I embarked again with disgust for the uncomfortable Chinese junk and her uproarious crew.

I saw a great number of our Yankee whaleships in these seas and round the Islands.

LIST OF CONSTABLES

Appointed at the April Quarter Sessions of the Peace, 1855, in and for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, for the ensuing year:—

CITY OF KINGSTON.

John Johnson, Charles H. Linter, William Kennedy, Thomas Boyle, Henry Tipson, James Gault, John Robbs, David Tutton, James Abraham, Petter Collins, William Goldsmith, Charles Walker, John Renard, Simon Burns, Richard Lanigan, William Hunt, Robert Beatty, William Ashley.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON.

Walter Walker, Archibald McFaul, John Stuart, Henry Gibson.

STORRINGTON.

Martin Snooks, William Darling, James Luke.

PITTSBURGH.

Hugh Conan, John Baillie, William Allen, William H. Nelson, John M. Henry.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Nelson Waters.

PORTLAND AND MINCHINBROOKE.

James McGinnis, John Gordon.

WOLFE ISLAND.

William Randall, John Wilder.

BEDFORD.

Patrick Judge.

ERNESTOWN.

James Allen, John Hurley, James Johnson, John H. Fry, John Simmons, Daniel Anselthe.

FREDERICKSBURGH.

William Glynn, Jacob Schryver, James N. Loyd, Peter Barnhart, Edward Howard.

NAPANEE AND RICHMOND.

Martin C. Whitcomb, John Chatterson, James J. Vanalstine, Daniel Stratton, John Deline, George Eliakin Huff, Thomas Scott.

CAMDEN.

Garrett Miller, Elias M. Kein, Charles Wellington, Thomas Miller, John Whitelock.

SHEFFIELD.

James McGarvey, James Bailey, Jeremiah Gaffney, John Hinch, James Powers.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Paul T. Dorland, Henry Brooker.

AMHERST ISLAND.

Thomas Gormley.

JOHN WAUDBY,
Clerk of the Peace,
U. C. F. L. & A.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

April 14th.—Charles A. Lathrop, Express West—Capt. Sutherland, Hamilton—Capt. L. N. Putnam, Kingston—J. Outram, New York—John McLennan, Montreal—F. Keller, Whitby—J. Ogilvey, Montreal—Arthur Lescher, England—John Muir, (from W. & J. Muir) Montreal.

IMPORTS.

April 10th, 1855.

Per sleighs, Cape Vincent—10 bales Dry Goods, Whittier & Latchell; 1 case, 1 pkg. Maps and Prints, W. Beebe; 1 box sundries, E. A. Dunham; 4 pkg books, E. W. Palmer; 4 cases, 1 trunk household goods, A. E. B. Mason; 1 case fire crackers, 1 case with a Mandarin, Dr Leakrey.

April 11th.

Dress goods, Jas. Allen; 1 box Ware, D. A. Anderson; 1 pkg. goods, Jas. Harris; 1 box goods, Cicolari; 6 cases hats and caps, Henry Sigman; 2 cases dry goods, Sellars, Hickey & Co.; 1 can Varnish, Clark Wright.

April. 12th.

2 pkgs sundries, E. P. & A. Ross; 2 boxes Medicine, E. W. Palmer; 2 pkgs blank books, E. P. & A. Ross; 1 pkg books, John Kerr; 1 pkg books John Duff.

April 13th.

12 bls pork, 2 bls lard, 1 cask cheese, T Hegratty; 1 keg Vinegar, T J Angel; 1 box goods R Bell; 4 bundles sundries, T Fitch; 1 bag C J Bowman; 54 kegs, 1 box oysters, J Winter.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 13th April, Mrs. Cathrine Evans, wife of the late James Evans of Camden.

In Kingston, on the 13th inst., Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Baker, Esq., aged eight months.

In Oneida, Grand River, C. W., on the 5th instant, Peter Hope, aged 27 years.

In the Township of Haldimand, on the 29th ult., Janet Darling, wife of William Litster, aged 72 years.

In Hamilton, on the 6th instant, Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Rev. Robert Irvine, Minister of Knox's Church of that city, aged 36 years.

TO CLASSICAL TEACHERS.

WANTED for the Bath Academy a Teacher, qualified according to the 2nd clause of the 11th section of the Grammar School Act of 1854, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Application to be made to

DR. AISHTON,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Bath, April 13, 1855. 90

SIGNS OF THE TIMES,

OR Present, Past, and Future, by the Rev. John Cumming, author of "Lectures on the Apocalypse," etc. 3s. 9d.

WESTWARD HO!

The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight of Burrough, in the County of Devon, in the Reign of Her Most Glorious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth; rendered into modern English by Charles Kingsley, author of "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," etc. 6s. 3d.

Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Daisy Burns," "Nathalie," etc. 6s.

The Summer Land; a Southern Story, by a Child of the Sun. 3s. 9d.

Just received by JOHN DUFF.
April 13th, 1855. 89

EVER BEAR IN MIND

THAT the place to buy Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Stoves, Ploughs and Plough Shears, Cheap and Good is at Edwin Chown's, Eagle Foundry Ware House, Bagot Street.
Kingston, April, 7th 1855. 84

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Carpets, consisting of Velvet, Tapestry Imperial, Super, and Common, with Hearth Rugs to match. Also Manilla and Rope Matts of all sizes; Oil Cloths from 2 to 18 feet wide, at the Carpet Warehouse of W. WILSON, Brock Street.

A call is respectively solicited from those about to purchase.

W. WILSON.
Kingston, April 7th, 1855. 84

BY-LAW

For Raising a certain Sum by way of Loan upon Debentures, to be issued, for the purpose of Building a Court House and Gaol within the limits of the City of Kingston.

WHEREAS it is desirable and expedient, for the Municipality of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, that the sum of £10,000 be raised by way of Loan, for the purpose of erecting a New Court House and Gaol. And whereas, in order to liquidate the said debt or Loan, so to be created or contracted, and the interest thereon, it is necessary that a special rate over and above and in addition to all other rates, for the payment of said Debt or Loan and Interest within the time limited by the Provisions of this By-Law, should be levied annually, according to Law, on the rateable property of the Municipality. And whereas, the whole rateable Property of the said Municipality, according to the Assessment Returns of the same, for the last financial year ending on the 31st day of December, 1854, amounts as near as can be ascertained, to the sum of £1,759,000. Be it therefore enacted, by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington—

I. That Debentures shall be prepared, and signed by the Warden and countersigned by the Treasurer of these Counties of a denomination of not less than Twenty-five Pounds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, to the amount of the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, and to be redeemed as follows:—£5,000 in ten years, and £5,000 in fifteen years, from and after the date of issuing the same respectively.

II. For the payment of the said Debt or Loan and Interest thereon, within the time as hereinbefore limited, a special rate be levied in each year, on the said amount of rateable property within the aforesaid Counties, amounting in each of the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, to £1,320, and in each of the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870 to £1,560.

III. That for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, the following annual rate in the £. for the respective years following, shall in the said years be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as the general rate of the said Counties, upon and out of the said whole rateable real and personal property in the said Counties as aforesaid, namely, for each of the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, Five Sevenths of a Farthing and for each of the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, Six Sevenths of a Farthing.

IV. That the amount of Debentures provided for by this By-Law, and the Interest payable thereon, shall be made payable in sterling currency at the Bank of British North America in Kingston, Canada, and shall be disposed of by the order of the Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the Court House and Gaol.

V. That in the event of a separation of the Counties of Lennox and Addington from the County of Frontenac before the Debentures or any part of them provided for by this By-Law, shall be paid and redeemed, then the said County of Frontenac shall provide for any such Debenture or Debentures, or for any balance which may then be due or remaining unpaid.

NOTICE.

THE above is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, at the City of Kingston, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of July, 1855, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place the members of the said Municipal Council are hereby required to attend for the purpose aforesaid.

G. H. DETLOR,
County Clerk.
County Council Office,
Kingston, 12th April, 1855. 90

1855.

KINGSTON AND CAPE VINCENT

THE STEAMER

SIR CHARLES NAPIER,

CAPT. G. W. CREIGHTON,

WILL, on the opening of Navigation, and until further notice, ply between Kingston and Cape Vincent as follows:—

Will leave Kingston at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M.,