Holloway's Ointment and Pills—an infallible remedy. Blotches on the skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 20, of Iroquois, 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 alarmed 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. 99

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 diseases 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. 99

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

"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 veiled 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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1855.

The Spring Walk of the British Whig.

"De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis."

NO. IV.

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF KINGSTON.

Fires are of very common occurrence in Canadian Cities and Towns, so common, as to beget a general suspicion that many of them are the result of Arson. But be that as it may, Fires do an infinity of damage, the effects of which are seen for years. Kingston has been particularly unfortunate in the matter of Fires; not merely in the loss of property thereat consumed, but in the apathy of the owners of real estate who stupidly allow their lots to remain unbuilt on and unoccupied for years and years after the dwellings have been destroyed. No city on this continent suffers so much from this latter cause as Kingston. There are now more than a dozen of the best business localities in the heart of the city that have been taxed as vacant lots for terms of from five to twenty years. How much better it would have been for the owners to have sold them the day after the fire, for half their then estimated value, then to have retained them unoccupied, the following short calculation will show. Take a corner lot in the best part of Princess Street, that has been vacant twelve years. At the time of the burning, the lot on which there were four or five houses might have been worth £750, and could have been readily sold for £500. Had this £500 been invested in Bank Stock or other good security, in twelve years it would have exceeded £1000. On the other hand, the owner has been paying annually £5 city tax, which at interest for twelve years, adding the cost of fencing, would be about £100. The Lot is now worth £800, not a penny more, off which take £100 for expenses, and deducting £700 from £1000, the proceeds of the sale, gives a balance of £300 against the owner! When lots have been vacant a longer time, the loss is greater. But in no case is it advisable or prudent to allow lots to remain vacant, for the rise in the value of property (in Kingston at least,) never compensates for the loss of the interest and the cost of taxation. Far better is it to sell at once if unable to build. There is no excuse for not building, for rents here are exceedingly high, and an unoccupied house is a rarity. Having lectured the reader on this most unprofitable vice, a vice more injurious to the city than even to the pockets of the owner, let us proceed to the subject of this day's "Walk," which is to treat of the New Buildings of Kingston, and it is to be regretted that the task is so light.

The New Commercial Bank is the handsomest erection of 1854. It stands in King Street, on the corner of William Street, vis-a-vis the Bank of Montreal. It is a very large and a very elegant building, with cut stone fronts, highly ornamented. Of the precise style of Architecture, we cannot speak; it is not Gothic, and it is not Grecian; it certainly belongs to none of the five recognized orders, and yet it is very stately, and very grand. But, by the way, why should the Moderns not originate orders, instead of copying so servilely from the Ancients? The design is by Mr. Hay, of Toronto, but superintended in Kingston by Mr. Cliff. The interior is very elegant and does infinite credit to the Architect. It is very elaborately adorned and painted by Mr. Savage, and cannot be surpassed in real beauty by any building of its kind in British North America. The New Commercial Bank is one of the sights of Kingston.

Mr. E. W. Palmer, the head of a long established and enterprising Firm, has put up two Shops in this city that are alike its ornaments and pride. The one, a Book Store, on the corner of King and Brock Streets; and the other a Medical and Chemical Hall, in the Market Square, on the old site of Palmer's Drug Store. These buildings are in the Modern New York style, built of white bricks, strengthened and supported with iron pillars. It was the intention to have dilated on these erections, but a city contemporary (the Com. Adv.) has spared us the labor, since in his yesterday's impression he says all, and more prettily, that we possibly could say.—Hear him:—

Last fall Mr. E. W. Palmer's enterprize received well merited encomiums from the press and the citizens, when he opened the book store, corner of Brock and King streets. The chaste architecture of the building, the convenience of its external arrangements, and the splendid manner in which the store is fitted, up attracted the universal admiration of strangers, and were a matter of pride to the citizens generally. It was thought then that no one would attempt to surpass or even rival Mr. Palmer's establishment in its attractions, but it has been left for Mr. Palmer himself to out-do Mr. Palmer. The building just completed on the corner of the market place (the old stand) in point of architecture, and the drug store which occupies the entire basement of the building in point of up-fitting & decorations we will be bound to say cannot be surpassed, if it is even equalled in Canada. The building, which was designed by Mr. Coverdale the architect, and erected under his superintendence in the most substantial manner by day's work, is built of brick, three stories high and entirely devoted to the drug establishment. The design of the building is a remarkable combination of simplicity and elegance, the double front (on the market square and King street) being all glass, the doors and windows only divided by iron pilasters which, while they accord to be building all the strength of a solid wall, give it the lightness, an attractive a feature in modern shop architecture. The interior of the store is fitted up to correspond with the exterior in taste and finish, and without regard to expense. The counters which face both fronts are of fine Italian marble, and other decorations of the shop are made to correspond with a degree of taste highly creditable to the painter and decorator, Mr. F. Milo. The stock which includes everything usually kept by a wholesale and retail drug establishment, including seeds, the latter of which Mr. Palmer imports from the first growers in America and England, is of a most extensive and varied description, and all fresh importations, the old stock having been completely destroyed by the unfortunate fire, which caused Mr. Palmer such a serious loss, directly and indirectly. Kingstonians will excuse us for a somewhat extended notice of this handsome establishment, for no man who loves the old city but must feel proud of it, as well as of the first volume of the same work, by the same author bound to match, viz: the book store on the nearly opposite corner. But we feel more than pride in this display of enterprize, for we take it as an augury of what the present generation of merchants will do for the adornment of the city. Mr. Palmer, is we may say, the pioneer of mercantile enterprize in Kingston, of this the latter half of the 19th century, and he has begun it well. Who can imagine the changes which the next forty-five years will make? but be they more or less, the erection of Mr. Palmer's book and drug stores, will be an epoch looked back to in the architectural history of the city.

*** What the Commercial Advertiser has omitted we shall add, viz., that the painting and decorations of the Medical Hall are most artistically finished, and when we say that the artist was Mr. Milo, the reader will see that Mr. Palmer could not have trusted that part of the work to more experienced hands.

Capt. Gaskin, Mr. Bowen, the Forwarder, and Mr. T. Kirkpatrick have just finished three handsome and spacious edifices, in the Cottage Ornee style, built in a cluster at the West end of King Street, looking on the open lake. There is nothing very particular about these houses, save that they prove the love of elegance and the love of comfort that induce our successful men of business to build for themselves such charming dwellings. One of them, that put up by Capt. Gaskin, is adorned with stained glass, specially consigned to him by a London house for the purpose of showing the Canadians the beauty and utility of the manufacture. We regret to add, that Capt. Gaskin is not to live in his new house, for meeting with a good offer he has sold it to Lieut. Moyle, R. N., and intends to devote a year or two more to business, while he purchases another site and builds another house. It is but fair to Mr. Power the Architect, to say, that these houses were built from his designs.

Nigher the heart of the city, yet in King Street, Mr. John Shaw, the Alderman, has put up two new dwellings, and intends to erect a third this summer. They are neat houses, built of brick in the modern style.

Mr. Abraham Foster, the Grocer, in Princess Street, has recently finished two most superb shops, with dwellings above one of which he occupies, and the other is to let. These are of the largest size, very commodious, and quite worthy of the best business Street in Kingston.

Our short list is ended, for with the exception of some dozen of smaller buildings of no account, those we have mentioned are the only erections of 1854. May we have a longer task next year.

THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The Harbor of Kingston is open, and was open on the 20th of April, the Great Day of all the Bets. The Steamer "Magnet," Capt. H. Twohy, in spite of the Telegraphic warning of the day before, ventured down the lake, and came as far as Bath, when she landed her many Passengers, and Telegraphed to Kingston to know how the Harbor was. The answer was still unfavorable, whereupon she fired up and prepared to return to Toronto; but seeing at that time that the wind had shifted the ice, the Captain determinded to make head for Kingston, and by dint of hard shoving and squeezing, and the breakage of a few buckets, he entered into Kingston Harbor, about 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. Capt. Twohy reports that the lake is filled with ice for twenty miles out, and that he had the greatest difficulty in shoving through it. Capt. Sutherland came down in the "Magnet." The "Magnet" was advertised to leave for Toronto this Morning at Six o'clock.

We learn that the Watertown & Rome Railroad Company has already made arrangements for business which will employ the entire rolling stock of the road for the whole of the approaching summer, and it is probable that with the same enlightened management which has thus far been pursued, the future business of the company will be largely increased from the ample sources to which we have referred. Freights from Canadian ports if delivered either at Cape Vincent or Sackets Harbor, will unquestionally find a cheaper and more speedy transit to New York than by most of the other lines.

Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Paris, March 29, 1855.

Notwithstanding the high sounding and oft repeated promises of the press in regard to the pacific tendencies of the conference of Vienna, I think you may rely upon it there will be no peace coming from that source. On the first point in pursuit, the protectorate of the Principalities, Russia can conscientiously and honorably relinquish her claims, since the Allies have secured for her, in the enfranchisement of the Greek Christians, all that she desired. But on the second point the free navigation of the Danube, there is already a difficulty; and on the fourth, the demolition of Sebastopol, there will be so much difficulty that it may well be doubted whether the question will be ever discussed at all by the conference.

The fact is no one expects that so long as Russia presents on her frontier an invulnerable barrier to the armies that are directed against her, she is going to make concessions such as the Allies are understood to demand, and it is even a question whether those who make the demands do not recognize with themselves the impossibility of their acceptance by Russia. When Sebastopol is taken, the whole question will be changed, and there will then be a certain degree of propriety in asking for a peace based on concessions made by Russia; but until that event arrives, there is no hope of peace, if the concessions are not to come from the side of the Allies.

A curious feature, and one which it is well to remark, in the history of passing events, is the sudden change of front presented by the organs of the French Cabinet within the last few days. The reader will recollect that after the battle of the Alma, and during the first period of the siege of Sebastopol, the programme laid by the French Government was, that after the taking of the city, the Allied forces were to Winter within its walls, and gathering reinforcements and material, were to commence the Spring campaign (about this time) with a victorious march to the North into the very heart of the enemy's country, conquering and laying waste her fine Southern provinces; while on the North the same programme would be carried out for Cronstadt and the region of St. Petersburgh (a little later in the season) and thus they would compel a peace on their own terms.

Now on the contrary, the French journals in the interest of the Cabinet are discussing the question whether, in the important interests of a European peace, the Allies may not, compatably with their national honor, raise the siege of Sebastopol, and demand only of Russia a perpetual limitation of her armed force in the Black Sea. Has it come to this at last, that the journals of France are compelled to feel public opinion in advance, so as to sound the depth of disgrace into which the mismanagement of this war has plunged their friends in the Government, and to know with what degree of reproach they can retire from the position in which their high sounding boasting has placed them? Happy St. Arnaud! who was suddenly relieved from what would only have been a long drawn out torture and certain death at last; for which his impetuous spirit and the best of health, he could never have sustained this long delay, much less consented to withdraw his forces from before the besieged city.

But the bright side of the picture is offered in the spirit with which John Bull rejects the proposition for the raising of the siege, and the lustiness—bravado it may be—with which he cries out for war. We believe that, without humiliating sense of the position which he lately occupied before the world, and with the inherent power and greatness, which we all know belong to him when aroused by great occasions, he is actually going to work to redeem his damaged reputation, and to show to the world that, after all, he was only sleeping and not dead. He feels more forcibly than France the disgrace which his arms would suffer by a withdrawal of the beseiging army at this moment, and he sees the propriety of attempting to regain his reputation on the same ground where he lost it. Lord John Russell, therefore, has instructions to make no such concession as that proposed by the French journals, and since it is well known that his lordship is strongly in favour of continuing the war, and of bringing out all the power of England, it would be folly to look to the slight influence which Austria possesses in the conference of Vienna for a pretext for hopes of peace. In evidence of this determination of England to go to work in earnest, the last advices from Sebastopol bring news of the recommencement of the bombardment of the place, and announce that the English lines opened their fire one day in advance of the French—a fact which destrates the activity which must have prevailed in the English camp within the last two or three weeks. It is no longer believed in any quarter that the Emperor will go to the Crimea; the protestations of England and of his own friends have been successful in changing his determination. It is now arrested that in company with the Empress his majesty will, in the month of April, pay a visit to Queen Victoria. But as all the important movements of the Emperor depend upon the events which are passing at Sebastopol, such conjectures possess no value whatever.

No more is heard in Paris of the negotiations with Prussia, and it is generally believed in view of the Russian sympathies of that power, that no hopes need be entertained of forcing her from her position of neutrality.

Archbishop Hughes and the Roman Catholic Church Property.—Mr. Putnam's bill having become a law, the question now arises what will Archbishop Hughes do? He has declared his intention of defeating the law, or attempting to do so on some technical quibble. It will not be easy for him to accomplish this design unless the Catholics of his congregation are as devoutly submissive to his mandates as Catholics used to be to clerical magnates in the middle ages. The law imposes on them the duty of selecting trustees in whose name the property is to be vested; and in default of their doing so, the Attorney General will be bound forthwith to proceed against the tenants of the property with a view to its escheat to the State. If, therefore, they obey the Archbishop and not the law, it is not impossible but the State may find itself two or three millions richer one of these fine days—a consummation by no means to be despised at a time when canal mismanagement has reduced us to a state of quasi-bankruptcy. It is supposed that Archbishop Hughes holds titles to property belonging to the church and worth from a million to a million and a half; that the Bishop of Buffalo is the nominal owner of half a million worth, and that as much is held in the name of the Bishop of Albany. If the Roman Catholics do not take the measures prescribed by law for securing this property, or if they allow the Archbishop to make legal experiments with it, they may find, sooner than they expect, that the State has relieved them of the trouble of caring for it.

Extracts from English Papers.

RUSSIA.

The following is the address delivered by the Emperor Alexander II. to the diplomatic corps on the 7th instant:—

"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that all your Courts feel sincere sorrow at the misfortune which has befallen us; I have already perceived proofs of it from all sides; they have greatly moved me, and I stated yesterday to the Ministers of Prussia and Austria how much I appreciated them. I solemnly declare here before you, gentlemen, that I remain faithful to all the sentiments of my father, and that I will persevere in the line of political principles which served as a rule to my uncle, the Emperor Alexander, and to my father. These principles are those of the Holy Alliance. But, if that Alliance no longer exists, it is certainly not the fault of my father. His intentions were always upright and loyal, and, if recently they were misunderstood by some persons, I do not doubt that God and history will do him justice. I am ready to contribute to a good understanding, on the conditions which he accepted. Like him, I desire to see peace, and wish to see the evils of war terminated; but if the Conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable for us, then, gentlemen, at the head of my faithful Russia, I will combat with the whole nation, and I will perish sooner than yield. As to my personal sentiments for your Sovereign (here the Emperor addressed Baron de Werther, Minister of Prussia,) they have not varied. I have never doubted the fraternal affection and friendship which His Majesty the King always had for my father, and I told you yesterday how grateful I am to him for it. I am deeply sensible of the kind words which the Emperor has caused to be transmitted to me on this occasion. (This was addressed to Count Esterhazy, Minister of Austria.) His Majesty cannot doubt the sincere affection which my father entertained for him at an epoch which he himself has recalled by the order of the day addressed to his army. Be kind enough, gentlemen, to communicate my words to your respective Courts."

The Government has completely swept all the English and some of the continental ports of large class steamships for the transport service. The cost of these ships is enormous, and it is certain they do not perform adequate services, owing to the frightful mismanagement which prevails. Upwards of two hundred steamships are now employed by the English Government, comprising the largest ships in the world. These steamers, it is estimated, would carry at one time an army of 200,000 to 250,000 men, and a singular fact is noticed that whenever troops are required to be conveyed the Admiralty quarter monster steamers at fabulous prices, they are despatched to the Black Sea, and are never afterwards heard of, excepting that, after discharging their freight they are kept idle in the Black Sea, or are engaged in performing the most trivial duties, instead of being economized for more important operations. If ten or fifteen of the largest steamers were kept running between the Crimea and Southampton, so as to have a departure from both ends every week, more practical benefit would be produced than by the existing ill-managed and wasteful system. A constant stream of reinforcements might by this mode be regularly thrown into the Crimea, together with all necessary supplies, a regular postal service might be maintained, and invalids rapidly brought home by the return steamers. The mismanagement, or rather the entire absence of all management, displayed in the conduct of the transport service, and the frightful sums of money squandered by the existing system, are a disgrace to this commercial age.

Suspected Kidnapping of a Husband.—Amongst other petitions to the House of Commons, the following from Mrs Anne Elizabeth Astrop, of Hull, has appeared "for the restoration of her husband":—Mrs. Astrop, states that in 1846 she was domestic servant to the Rev. H. Astrop, a Romish priest at Beverley; that on his proposing to marry petitioner, in 1851, he was incarcerated in a *lunatic asylum*, at the instance of other priests, and detained there three and a half weeks; that the petitioner was subsequently married to Mr. Astrop, and returned with him to Louth, in Lincolnshire, where her husband, having already thrown off the sacerdotal robe, set up as a grocer and a provision dealer; that in April, 1854, Mr. Astrop disappeared, it being the petitioner's belief that he was removed from this country while in a state of intoxication; and that he is *now immured, against his will, in some monastery abroad*, at the instigation of the Romish priesthood.

Among the patents issued in England during the past year, is one dated July 8, 1853, to Lord Berriedale, London, relative to the application and use of the Common Thistle, or Carduus, as it is termed by botanists, in the production of pulpy material from which paper may be made. All varieties of the plant, it is stated, are applicable to the purpose of this invention, but more particularly the large Scotish thistle, which grows luxuriantly in many parts of Great Britain, attaining a great height and thickness of stem, and which furnish, in each plant, fibre of great tenacity to a large amount. This, when duly prepared, is well suited for the preparation of a paper pulp, which will cohere very powerfully, as well as prove useful in textile manufactures.

The Pope Cursing Nicholas.—In a letter from Mr. Gaillardet, of Paris, to the French paper in New York, is a passage which we find translated in the National Democrat, which reads thus:—

"When the Emperor Nicholas was on a visit to Gregory XVI. at Rome, in 1844, the Holy Father reproached him with his persecution of Catholics in his dominions.—The Czar did not deny the various ukases which the Pope had designedly collected, and pointed out to him with his finger. He even frankly avowed them and justified them too, remarking that he had done so because he, of course, could not look upon Roman Catholicism as the true religion.—At these words Gregory rose from his seat and, resting his two hands on the shoulders of the Czar, said to him in the presence of Cardinal Acton, 'Well, the Emperor of Russia, I, in my double quality of old man and head of the Christian Church, pronounce you accursed, and sooner or later, this malediction will reach your front, however high and lofty in place and power it may be.'"

By papers from Cape Town of February 14th, we learn that her Majesty's discovered ship Enterprise, Capt. Collins, from the Arctic Seas, last from Hong Kong, arrived at Table Bay Feb. 7. She has been absent over 5 years, having sailed with her consort the Investigator, from Plymouth January 20, 1850. The latter, as has been stated, was left abandoned on the ice in Mercy Bay. Only 8 men had died out of a company of about 70 on board, and the state of the crew has been remarkably good. The Cape Town Advertiser observes that the problem of the North West passage has been solved. There is a passage but no body can pass it except on foot.

COMMERCIAL.

April 17th.

The Welland Cannal was expected to be in readiness for navigation to-day. The water was let in on Saturday.

Hamilton, April 16th.

Opening of Burlington Bay.—On Saturday last, the Steamer Welland arrived at Nixon & Swales Wharf from Toronto, being the first vessel for the season. She commences her regular trips to morrow morning from this port.

Buffalo Harbors.—The Rupublic of Saturday evening says the warm rain of Friday night had "a melting influence upon the ice," and the opening of Lake navigation may be looked for in the course of a week or ten days.

Oswego, April, 17th.

Flour is selling to the trade at previous rates. Two car loads 160 bbls Oswego, Palmetto brand, sold at $9,00 a 10,00 for common to extra, to a Pennsylvania dealer, to go by the Binghampton Railroad to Scranton and thence to Carbondale. This forms a new feature in our trade.

Wheat advanced at Toronto at the close of the week and some choice samples sold as high as $2,10. The duty maring between Toronto and Oswego is rapidly coming down.

The Oswego Palladium states that the Collector of that port has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, to admit shoats and shipstuffs from Canada free of duty.

Steamers between Oswego and Toronto.—Arrangements for a line of Steamers between Oswego and Toronto, connecting the Northern Lake Huron Railroad with the Oswego and Syracuse, have progressed so far, that the Canadian Steamer Mayflower has been chartered to run the ensuing season on this route. We learn this from an authentic and reliable source, and that the Mayflower will commence running on the route early next week. Other boats we trust, will be chartered, sufficient to make a daily line, now so much needed between Oswego and Toronto.

The Reciprocity Treaty.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order directing that Prince Edward's Island be placed on the same footing with Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in respect to the free entry of products of that province imported direct into the United States since the 17th November, 1854.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April, 19th.

Ashes.—Sales at $5.81½ for Pots—$6,-12½ for Pearls.

Flour, &c.—The Flour market is very firm and tendency upward. Sales 4300 bbls at 9,75 a 10,00 for common to straight and choice State—$10,12½ a 10.50 for common to good Ohio, Michigan and Indiana—$11,50 a 13.00 for extra Genesee. Canadian flour market firm—Sales 1,800 bbls at $10,25 a 11.25. Rye Flour selling at $6,-25 a 7.37½ for fine and superfine. Corn meal firm at $5,00 for Jersey—$5.28 for Brandywine.

Grain.—No transactions of any moment are reported to-day. Good white Southern held at $2,70. Rye sells at 1,40. Barley Malt in demand.—Sales at $1,50.—Corn in demand for future delivery, but on the spot the market is dull. Sales 14,000 bush at $1,09 a 1,10 for white and yellow Southern—$1,80 in store, for Western mixed. Oats selling at 58 a 75 for State and Jersey—76 a 82 for State and Western.

Provisions.—The market for Pork is again firmer. Sales 70 bbls at $16,27½ for old mess—$17,75 for new mess—$14,94 a 15,00 for uninspected Western prime mess—$17,50 for inspected do. Beef in moderate demand. Sales 250 bbls at $6.62½ a 8,-00 for country prime—9,50 a 12,00 for country mess—$13,75 for Vermont mess—$17,00 for extra do—$14,75 a 15,50 for repacked Chicago—$16,25 a 16.50 for extra do. Beef Hams inactive at 15,75 a 21,00. Nothing doing in Prime mess Beef. Cut Meats scarce an firmly held. Sales 150 packages at 9 a 9¼c for hams—7c for shoulders. Bacon firm but quiet. Sales at 8½c, rib in. Dressed Hogs sell at 7¾ a 8c. Lard Sales at 9¾ a 10¼c. Butter is plenty at 12 a 18 for Ohio—22 a 29 for State—30 a 32½ for new State. Cheese dull at 10 a 12.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Friday, April, 20.

	£	s.	p.		£	s.	p.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	2	6	to	1	5	0
Oats ℔ bushel	0	2	3	..	0	2	6
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Rye	0	4	0	..	0	4	6
Peas ℔ bushel	0	4	0	..	0	4	6
Potatoes do	0	3	6	..	0	5	0
Turnips do	0	2	0	..	0	2	6
Carrots and Beets do	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Onions do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	1	6	..	0	1	10½
Beef ℔ lb	0	0	5	..	0	0	7½
Pork ℔ do	0	0	5	..	0	0	6
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Mutton ℔ lb	0	0	6	..	0	0	7½
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Eggs ℔ doz	0	0	0	..	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	2	0	..	0	3	0
Ducks ℔ do	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Strawberries ℔ quart	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Codfish ℔ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ℔ ton	2	0	0	..	2	15	0
Straw do	1	0	0	..	1	5	0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wood ℔ Cord	0	11	3	..	0	12	6
Pot Ash ℔ cwt	1	10	0	..	0	0	0

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

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

THE steamer "OTTAWA" Captain Kelly, will leave this port on Sunday next, the 22nd instant, at 9 A.M., for Prescott and Ogdensburgh, calling at intermediate places, and

THE STEAMER "PASSPORT,"

CAPT. HARBOTTLE,

will leave on Monday next, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at Coburg, Port Hope, &c., weather permitting.

Lake and River Royal Mail Steamboat Office, Commercial Wharf.

Kingston, 20th April, 1855. 94

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

April, 19th.—Sidney Croker, London; C. Heron, Paris; B. C. Davy, Napanee.

April, 20th.—Capt. Harbottle, Hamilton, E. Berry, Quebec; H. Halicho, Germany.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE.

WILL be sold without any reserve, on FRIDAY next, the 27th April, at the residence of **Commissary General McFarlane**, in Sydenham Street, near General Gore's—he leaving for England—all his household Furniture and effects, consisting as follows some of which are of the best quality:—

DRAWING ROOM.

1 superior Piano-Forte with stand and music, (if not previously disposed of by private sale,) Hair-cloth Chairs, Sofas, Window-curtains, Carpets, Books, Mahogany and Rosewood Centre-tables, Engravings, Ornaments.

PARLOR.

Centre, Work and Attic Tables, Lockers, Book case, Carpet, Window-curtains, 1 eight-day French Clock, Arm and Easy Chairs, Mirrors, 2 Pair of excellent Silver Plated Candlesticks, (new.)

DINING-ROOM.

Sideboard, Dining Chairs and Tables, Carpets, Eight-day Clock, China, Stone, Breakfast, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Service, Superior Cut Decanters and Tumblers; Plated Cruet-stand, Wine and other Glasses, Elegant Plated Spoons, Ladles and Forks, also, ivory handled do. and Knives. Also, a lot of Preserves—Peaches, Plums, Strawberries, Goosberries, &c.

BEDROOM.

Double and Single Bedsteads, Hair Mattrasses, Bolster Feather Pillows, Washstands, Looking Glasses, Chest Drawers, Carpets, Window Curtains, Night Stands, Bedroom Chairs, Towel Horses, Blankets, Quilts, &c., &c.

HALL.

One very valuable Microscope, Floor Cloth, Lamp, Table, Stair Carpet and Rods.

KITCHEN.

Common Chairs, Tables, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tinware, Tubes, Block Tin and Wire Dish Covers, Cookstove and Utensals, and Stovepipes.

One excellent light Carriage, with single Harness, (new,) a splendid Saddle, and Patent Shower Bath.

James Linton would call the attention of the public to the above, the being well worth the notice of parties desirous of furnishing or replenishing.

Goods may be viewed the same morning, two hours before the sale.

Sale at 11 o'clock precisely. Terms Cash.

JAMES LINTON, Auctioneer.

Kingston, April 20, 1855 94

AUCTION SALE OF *EXCELLENT FURNITURE.*

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE RESIDENCE OF H. SMITH, Senior, Esq. (*as Mr. Smith is about to leave Kingston*) QUEEN STREET

IN rear of Stenson's Hotel, on TUESDAY next, the 24th inst., his Household Furniture and effects, consisting in part as follows:—

Dining, Centre, and Pembroke Tables, Easy and Arm Chairs to match, Couch, Sofas, Hair Cloth Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs with Cushions, Engravings, Sideboards, Wardrobe, Chiffonneer, Bureaux, Work Table and Side ditto, Hall Tables, 1 Pair Excellent Table Lamps, complete, Brussells and other Carpets, Cooking and Parlour Stoves, Walters' Stand with Tray, superior China and Cut Glass, Clocks, Bedsteads. Also, a quantity of Kitchen Furniture.

The Furniture may be viewed on the morning previous to the sale.

Terms Cash. Sale at 11 o'clock.

JAMES LINTON, *Auctioneer.*

Kingston, April 17th 1855. 94.

CAPTAIN GASKIN'S

Sale of Furniture.

WILL be Sold by Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 25th of APRIL, at his Residence, Wellington Street, all his Household Furniture and effects, consisting in part as follows:—

1 Hair Cloth Sofa,
6 Hair Chairs,
2 Arm Chairs,
1 Rocking Chair, all to match,
Set of Pictures,
Mantle Ornaments and Vases,
Table Lamps,
Elegant Centre Table,
Dinner and Dessert Set,
Window Curtains and Blinds,
Eight Day Clocks and Carpeting,
Secretary and Book Case,
Looking Glasses,
Liquor Stands and Cruits,
Glassware and China,
Silver Plate or Cruit Stand,
Dining Table,
Cane Seat Chairs,
Cook Stove,
Bedstead and Curtains,
Feather Bed and Pillows,
Wash Stands and Furniture,
Stair Carpet,
Night Stool,
Set Dish Covers,
1 Coal and Box Stove,—

Also,—A quantity of Kitchen Furniture usual for that Department.

☞ Sale at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.

☞ Terms,—Cash.

JAMES LINTON, *Auctioneer.*

Kingston, April 20th, 1855. 94

(News to Copy.)

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Teas and Tobaccos,

AT THE STORE OF J. S. SMITH & CO., Ontario Street, Kingston.

ON Tuesday, 1st day of May, 1855, at which time will be offered a choice stock of fresh Teas, Tobaccos, Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c., &c.

Particulars will be given in hand-bills.

BAKER & McMILLAN, Auctioneers.

Kingston, April 20th, 1855. 94

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods.

DOMENICO CHISACHI has the honor of informing his Friends and the Public in general, that he has on hand a beautiful assortment of Silk Hats of his own Manufacture, of the best qualities and the most fashionable styles, (both English and American) which for elegance, lightness and durability cannot be excelled.

Silk Hats made to order in a few hours notice.

—ALSO—

A splendid assortment of Soft Hats of every style: Drab Beaver, Cassimeer, Kossuth, Nebraska, Cuban and all popular styles of the day.

A large assortment of Caps of every discription constantly on hand or made to order. Straw Goods, Panama, Children's Fancy Hats, Caps, &c.

He would also call the attention of the Public to his

FRENCH HAT CONFORMATEUR,

(the only one in Kingston,) by means of which he is enabled to obtain a correct model of the Head, and thus secure an accurate Fit, which intirely obviates the pain and unpleasant sensation which new Hats so often produce. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Wellington Street, opposite the Glasgow Warehouse, Kingston, April 20th, 1855. 94

BROOCH LOST.

LOST on THURSDAY in Princess Street, a Silver Highland Brooch—of no great value but to the owner. A reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, April 20th, 1855. 94

Division Courts—United Counties.

THE May Sittings of the Division Courts will be as follows: viz.

No. 3.—Fredericksburgh, Tuesday 1st May.
" 4.—Napanee, Wednesday 2nd "
" 11.—Mill Creek, Friday 4th "
" 2.—Bath, Saturday 5th "
" 5.—Newburgh, Monday 7th "
" 8.—Tamworth, Tuesday 8th "
" 10.—Portland, Thursday 10th "
" 6.—Sydenham, Friday 11th "
" 12.—Storrington, Saturday 12th "

DIVISION COURT NO. 1.

The Next Sitting of the Court—Thursday June 7th.

E. A. BURROWES, Clerk.

Kingston, April 21st, 1855. 94

NEW BOOKS.

E. W. PALMER has just received:—

THE LITERARY LIFE and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. R. I. A. author of 'Travels in the East,' 'Infirmities of Genius,' &c.

The Story of the Peasant Boy Philosopher; or 'A child gathering pebbles on the Sea Shore,' by Henry Mayhew.

The Country Neighborhood, by Miss E. A Dupuy, author of 'The Conspirator,' 'Florance, or the Fatal Vow,' 'Celeste,' &c.

An Introduction to Practical Astronomy, with a Collection of Astronomical Tables, by Elias Loomis, L. L. D. author of a Course of Mathematics, &c.

The Little Louvre; or, The Boys' and Girls Gallery of Pictures, No. 4, Harper's Story Books.

Prank; or, The Philosophy of Tricks and Mischief, No. 3 do.

Maury's Physical Geography. A fresh supply.

April 19, 1855.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND PURSERS.

E. W. PALMER keeps for sale at the City Book Store, a large assortment of Books suitable for Steamboats, &c., of which the following comprise a part:—

Freight Books,	Passage Books,
Abstract do,	Wood do,
Ticket do,	Crew do,
Cash Books,	Journals,
Ledgers,	Day Books, &c.

April 19, 1855.

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HOLCOMB & HENDERSON'S

DAILY THROUGH FREIGHT AND PASSAGE LINE, BETWEEN *MONTREAL, TORONTO & HAMILTON,* AND VICE VERSA.

THE Undersigned would inform the Trade, that the following well-known and efficient