The Daily British Whig.

"Optimo per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

J. C., Montreal; H. E., Rome, N. Y.; O. W., Carson's Creek, California.

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, Nov. 15th, 1855.

The Pacific, from Liverpool, 3rd inst., arrived at her dock at half-past 8 o'clock this morning. She brings London and Liverpool dates to November 3rd.

The Pacific made the homeward passage in 10 days and 8 hours.

An extraordinary panic in England was occasioned by a rumor of a war with the United States, and that Mr Buchanan had demanded his passport. Mr. Buchanan was obliged, publicly, to contradict the rumor.

The London Times, in a series of skilfully malicious editorial, started a subject which, exaggerated by the provincial press, speedily attained such dimensions that extras were issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passport. General astonishment and regret was excited by the announcement and energetic protests were heard against government forcing the nation into so dangerous a war.

There was no news of importance from the Crimea. Both armies were going into winter quarters.

Our Liverpool agent telegraphed to his excellency the American minister, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction of the rumor:—

London, Night of 2nd.

"It is not true that the American minister has demanded his passport from the British Government. There is no foundation for such a report."

Notwithstanding this, an uneasy feeling remains in the public mind.

Nothing important from the seat of war, except the return of the allies from their advance to their former positions, in expectation of an attack from Russians.—Nevertheless, it is unlikely that any further operations will take place this season.

Both armies are preparing for winter.

Some trifling successes had been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.

Hamilton Seymour is appointed Minister to Vienna.

General Codrington is appointed Commander in the Crimea, place of Gen. Simpson.

Lord Stanley, the Earl of Derby's son, is offered the Colonial Secretaryship.

The difficulty between France and Naples is settled.

MARKETS.

Cotton advanced ¼. Wheat a trifle lower. Flour unchanged. Corn 6d higer. Freights dull. Sugar advanced 5s to 6s. Consol 88½.

"Redan", Massey.

More than a month having passed since the public were made somewhat acquainted with the fame of the young officer of the 19th Regiment of Foot, "Redan Massey," through public and private sources, but not through the Gazette, it is presumed that the following notice of the boy-hero will not be unacceptable.

William Godfrey Denham Massey, was born at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, early in 1838, consequently he is now in his 18th year. Although connected with great landed proprietors, his immediate family are not wealthy. In the Hilary term of last year he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and then a good linguist and draftsman, he was remarked for his untiring devotion to study, and also for his zealous manly exercises. He was known as an active cricketer, bold horseman, and a daring swimmer. Still Denham Massey did not forget that he was intended for the Church, and he is well remembered at the Rathmine Sunday School, as the attentive teacher of one of the classes there.—When the war broke out he intreated his friends to interest themselves for him at the War Department. The result was that last July he presented himself at Sandhurst, when his creditable matriculation at his university was at once recognized, and in October, Lord Hardinge presented him with an ensign's commission in the 19th. He did not at this time abandon his studies.—He left Sandhurst for his university, in the following month, where he obtained honours both in classics and science, and was thereby raised to his first year to the class of senior freshman. After this success he proceeded to the depot of his regiment, at Walmer. There he completed his drill in a wonderful short time, and in the early part of this year was sent to Malta and promoted to a lieutenancy. At Malta he showed such aptitude in his profession that the commandant of the Light Division, provisional battalion, appointed young Lieutenant Massey as his assistant-adjutant. Soon his concise style of writing, and superior penmanship, made him distinguished in the orderly-room, while his untiring energy and determination made the men look up with wonder and respect to the boy adjutant. Draft after draft was sent to the Crimea, still the spirit of the youth was doomed to pine at the loss of an opportunity to win glory in the field. The doctor said he was too young for field service, but he protested that he would "Stand it no longer;" he should go off to the seat of war. He reached there in June, and immediately commenced trench duty, in which his coolness often saved his life. Then came the Redan where his conduct was among the bravest, so distinguished, and to which daring service he volunteered in order to replace his cousin Captain Hugh Massey, who was lying severely ill. Redan Massey was the first of the assailants into the ditch, and the last beaten out of the fortress. The young hero will not soon be forgotten by his countrymen, though now unrewarded, even unmentioned by any official notice from the general of his division, or any other authority.

The Washington Correspondent of the Times reports "that the Government at Washington have taken steps to bring Colonel Walker's career at Nicaragua to an end, and, it is believed, will fully effect its purpose." From this it would appear that Mr. Pierce's Cabinet is determined to wipe off the reproach cast upon them by British authorities, that they are not strong enough to prevent the Filibusters doing mischief.—The American Government have determined not to become a party to the Congress called at Copenhagen by Denmark about the Sound Dues.

Fire at Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A fire occurred at Niagara Falls Village, on the 12th inst., in a large building near the Rapids, between Bath Island Bridge and the Ferry, occupied by Messrs. Butler & Crouch, as a sash, Door and Blind Factory; Messrs. Samuel Knott & Son, as an Edge Tool Factory, and a saw mill; and notwithstanding the active exertions of the firemen and citizens, the building and its contents were entirely consumed.

Operations of the Anglo-French Fleet against the Russians.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 20.

By the whaling bark George, Capt. Wall, 25 days from the Ochotsk sea, we are put in possession of full particulars in relation to the doings of the allied fleet in the vicinity of Ayan.

The English steamer Barracouta, arrived off the port of Ayan on the evening of the 9th of July; a boat from her boarded all the vessels that were then in port. The commander of the steamer thought there were three ten gun batteries in the port, and was prepared for action when he came in. He made inquiries of the American whaling captains then lying in port, and found that the place was deserted. He ran in with the steamer and anchored. After getting all the information that could be obtained in relation to the Russians, the steamer got under way and stood out to sea again to communicate with the frigates that were off the port trying to get in; after she communicated with the frigates she stood back into port and came to anchor the same evening.

On the 10th two frigates arrived in the bay—the Dique and Amphirite—and came to anchor. The three commanders went on shore. Commodore Fredericks stated to the American captain that it was not his intention to burn the place, but to destroy all vessels that he could find. Commander Fredericks then issued his proclamation, and requested Mr. Packard, who was then residing at Ayan, to use his utmost endeavors to send a proclamation to the inhabitants—the proclamation granting them protection.

The English commanders were very much surprised to find the town deserted, the people having previously all left the town when the steamer appeared. Their effects had all been removed some time previous, with the exception of some goods in the Russian American Company's warehouse, which they were in the act of removing at the time when the steamer hove in sight. After the Russians made out that it was the English steamer, they left everything, and proceeded into the interior, where the remainder of their people were. There was at Ayan a small vessel on the stocks, which the Russians were building, and a small steamer that had been brought there the year before. She was intended as a tug-boat on the river Amoor.

The Governor of Ayan had a hole dug in the beach, above high water mark, and with tackles and purchases hoisted the tug-boat into the hole, with the intention of burying her. At the time the British steamer hove in sight, the Russians were engaged in putting merchandise in the tug boat from the company's warehouse. The steamer had got so close to the shore before she was discovered, that the Russians did not have time to cover her up.

On the 11th of July, the squadron sent their boats on shore, and commenced taking all and everything they could find that was of any use to them, that the Russians had left. On the landing of the boats they commenced taking out the boxes of merchandise and hardware that the Russians had put into the tug-boat, and conveyed them on board the squadron. After they had got all that was convenient for them to take the commander ordered the tug-boat to be blown up, which was done by putting one hundred pounds of powder into the fore part of the vessel and applying to it a slow match, which took fifteen minutes to burn to the powder.

The explosion was most effectual; it completely ripped open the forward part of the vessel, which was built of iron. There was a large quantity of tarred felt, among other things, stowed in the tug-boat, which took fire from the explosion and was consumed, with all the remaining wood work of the wreck. Commander Fredericks issued a proclamation, ordering all neutral vessels in port to proceed to sea, and the order of the proclamation ran, that all vessels found in or hovering around the port of Ayan after such a date should be seized and confiscated.

On the morning of the issuing of the last proclamation there were in the port of Ayan the American whale ship Petrel and he American whaling barque George. The barque George had been in port two or three days when the English squadron arrived. The ship Petrel had but just arrived to obtain wood and water, which she was not allowed to do. There were also in port at the time the English squadron arrived the American whale ship Briton, Capt. White, bark Philip I, Capt. Scesone, and the brig Leverett, Capt. Lake, of San Francisco. The commander of the squadron tried very hard to make a Russian vessel of the brig Leverett.

The commander went on board of the brig and ordered the captain to show his papers, log book, etc., and then ordered one of his men out of the boat, and wanted to know if he knew the captain of the brig Leverett; the man told him he did not know him.—The commander then wanted to know where the supercargo was; Capt. Lake told him he was on shore; he then sent for the supercargo of the brig to come on board. After his arrival on board the commander required him to show his papers, which the supercargo did; the commander was found to be satisfied, as all the brig's papers were correct. The commander and officers were much disappointed in finding the brig to be an American vessel, as they could not have the pleasure of making her a prize. The British squadron did not have the pleasure of making many prizes in the Ochotsk Sea. All the towns along the coast were deserted.

The battery at Ayan had been destroyed by the Russians themselves, and the guns were all buried. All the available force that the Russians had in Kamschatka and Siberia were concentrated at the river Amoor. The only vessel we have heard of being taken is the Bremen brig Greta; she was taken off Cape Elizabeth. She had on board part of the crew of the Russian frigate Diana, which vessel was wrecked at Sanida, Japan; she was bound to Amoor river. The Greta was taken by the steamer Baracouta. The English frigates Sybil, Spartan and Hornet, and steam frigate La Constance, were at Ayan in August.

The escape of the Russian fleet from the allied squadron in the Bay of Castre is explained by the discovery that there is a channel between the Gulf of Tartary and the Gulf of Saghalien. The San Francisco paper, from which we have also quoted, remarks thus—

The channel must undoubtedly be a very narrow and dangerous one, and it is more than probable that the Russians, with their usual sagacity and forethought, have taken the precaution to fortify it, so that if the English fleet, which at last advices was in the Gulf of Tartary, trying to discover the passage into the Gulf of Saghalien, should be entrapped into it, its total destruction will be inevitable. Any attempt on the part of the Allies to dislodge the Russians from their entrenched position at the mouth of Amoor river, will undoubtedly result in defeat. On their last visit to this place the Allies found it impossible to approach near the mouth of the river, in consequence of the sand bar which extended right across.

We now find that the Russians have provided gun boats for their defence, and with these they can successfully resist all attempts at invasion. We do not think that we hazard much in predicting that the allied fleet in the Pacific, numerous and well appointed though it will not be during the continuance of the present war, achieve any very splendid triumphs in these waters, as the Russians are better acquainted with the geography of these comparatively unknown regions, and the smallness of their force prevents them from giving battle except when all the advantages are on their side.

By the favor of F. A. Williams, one of the officers of the United States propeller John Hancock, late from the sea of Ochotsk, we have some interesting information in regard to affairs in that neighborhood.

The Hancock was in the waters of Japan for some months. The Japanese got to be quite early before the vessel left. While at Hakodadi the officers wished to purchase some fish, but the Japanese said they had none for sale, though fish are abundant in all parts of Japan. The officers then intimated their intention to catch fish in the bay with their net, and the Japanese prohibited the fishing, and threatened them if the prohibition was disregarded. Captain Stevens, however, ordered the fishing to go on, and they made a "haul." The Japanese were very indignant, but used no violence, and that furnished the vessels with all the fish that were wanted. They refused to furnish any beef, though the cattle were very numerous in the islands.

From the Japanese waters the Hancock went to the mouth of the Amoor, where they met some Russians. These latter said that the Russian fleet, after having been blocaded by the Allies in the Bay of Castre, had escaped in a fog, and went through a difficult pass between the island of Saghalien and the main land into the river Amoor. The vessels were anchored at a strong fortification, said to contain fifteen thousand men. There were seven vessels in all, several frigates, three corvettes and one small steamer. There is a bar at the entrance to the Amoor, and the Russian frigates had to be lightened and to have their masts taken out, before they could enter. The Hancock was about to enter, when she was requested to keep off, and she did so. The Russians said that if the Allied fleet should attempt to enter the river, they would pay severely for their boldness. After leaving the Amoor, the Hancock went through the Ochotsk Sea to its Northeasternmost extremity, meeting a great many whaling vessels, which had mostly done well. They saw but one Russian vessel, and that was a sloop of forty tons belonging to the Russian Fur Company. The natives of the shores of the Ochotsk Sea are semi-barbarous, half Tartars, half Esquimaux. They dress in skins and live in log cabins. They know nothing of money, and will sell almost anything for a drink of whiskey.

We also learn by the arrival of the John Hancock that most of the whalers in that region had done well. Off Shantee Islands whales were very plenty, and a number of whalers were seen trying out oil.

The barque Palmetto, which sailed hence for Hakodadi, was seen near the Amoor river where she had been detained ten days, unable to find the passage, which, however, she finally succeeded in doing.

The following is a list of officers attached to the John Hancock; lieutenant commanding, H. K. Stevens; lieutenants, J. V. McGullum, A. W. Haleersham, E. O. Cosmes; purser, J. H. Ritchie; surgeon, Gerard Alexander; first assistant engineer, E. Lawton; second assistant engineer, Daniel Macomb; third assistant engineer, Lloyd A. Williams; acting third assistant engineer, L. M. Squires; draughtsman, E. Hartman.

The San Francisco Herald says:—

The news brought by the United States steamer John Hancock, which arrived at this port early on Friday morning, establishes a very important geographical fact viz: that Saghalien is an Island and not a peninsula. Saghalien, as most of our readers are aware, is a narrow strip of land lying on the Eastern shores of Asia, and extending Northward above the mouth of the Amoor river, at which point it is stated that the Russians are assembled in great force. It forms with the coast of Asia on the South the Gulf of Tartary, and on the North the Gulf of Saghalien.

The Hancock reports that her crew discovered a vein of coal on the coast of Kamschatka in lat. 60 17 N, lon. 165 51 E. The vein is about two feet thick and runs through a bed of soft clay, up a hill at about an angle of 70 deg.; they landed their crew and obtained about fifty tons of it, which appears of good quality. They had some difficulty in obtaining it on account of the tides, which rise and fall about twenty feet, and they were compelled to work tide work.

The Central American Expeditions.

The peaceable farmers under that model agriculturist Col. Kenny and the emigrants under Col Walker seem to have been farming on their own account. By a recent arrival we learn that Col. Walker and party have conquered Grenada, and that Col. Kinney has been equally successful on the Eastern coast. The fighting have been killed, and a few flesh wounds make up the total of disasters on either side. The Campaign seems to have been carried on in a true "a la American" style, by loud talk blusters and bravado. The recent developements show most conclusively that Mr. Marcy was right in his estimate of those expeditions, and that the whole plan was a violation of all the laws of neutrality. We have no doubt that all citizens of these half civilized governments, are far better off under Col. Kenny or Col. Walker's rule.—We have no doubt that they are men of energy and enough of Americans to make a respectable constitution and administer law justly. The results will probably be a decided gain to the native population and infuse new life into the decayed, and effect the civilization of Central America. But no man can justify this marauding spirit of manifest destiny which takes upon itself to right wrong in defence of all obligations to laws of nations as well as our own. We feel that each and all of these expeditions are conceived in a wrong spirit, carried on for a wrong motives and only one step removed from piracy itself. We believe that it is time that our people rebuked this mischievous spirit and instead of such sympathy for others look a little closer to their own domestic concerns. It is a singular fact that all of our zeal for freedom has been expended on such weak governments, and where the civil power was so contemptibly mean that is was not capable of resenting an insult. Our Consuls abroad have a faculty of getting into a scrape in the easiest way possible, and there is no one to maintain either national honor or self respect. It is difficult to decide what is to be the result but present indications show a prospect of Americanizing Central America.—[Reno Sentinel.

Death of Prof. Johnston.

The Durham (England) Chronicle says: Prof. Johnston was born at Paisley, somewhere about the year 1796. From this town he was transferred, while very young, to Manchester, where his father continued to reside for a few years, but afterward returned to Scotland, and settled at Kilmarnock. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, the youth commenced the battle of life with characteristic courage and resolve. He entered the University of Glasgow, supporting himself for some time by private tuition. In 1825, he opened a school at Durham, and in the year 1830 married one of the daughters of the late Thomas Ridley, Esq., of Park End. Thus possessed of a competent income, he resolved to gratify a taste for chemistry, which had now acquired predominating force, and for this purpose he choose Berzelius as his preceptor, and visited Sweden to study under that celebrated man.

Upon the foundation of the Durham University in 1832, the readership in Chemistry and Mineralogy was bestowed upon Mr. Johnston; and this appointment was retained until the period of his decease. Except during term time, however, he continued to reside in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, and in the year 1843 he was elected chemist to the Agricultural Society of Scotland.—When the Society was dissolved, he made Durham his domicile. Most of his substantive productions relate to the chemistry of Agriculture. Without enumerating them fully, we may refer to the "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," and to the "Catechism" of the same sciences, as the more celebrated of his works in this department. Of the latter, thirty-three editions have been published in England alone. It has been translated into nearly every language of Europe, and has been sown broadcast in America.

Rarely, perhaps, has a scientific man travelled so far or so rapidly. Among his less professional productions, the "Notes on North America" should be mentioned with respect. But the most attractive of his compositions is "The Chemistry of Common Life." It is also the most recent.—In addition to these publications, the Professor contributed occasionally to the Edinburgh Review; and frequently to Blackwood's Magazine. Prof. Johnson's last illness was somewhat rapid, and his death to many unexpected. He had been on the continent for several months, and was about to return to England, when he caught cold, but without apprehending any serious results. Scarcely, however, had he reached Durham, when symptoms of hemorrhage in the lungs appeared, and he died Sept. 18th, 1855, at the age of 59.

Messrs. Appleton of New York, publish a neat edition of his "Chemistry of Common Life."

The Effect of War on Literature.

It has been observed that a season of rich and rare fertility in the works of imagination and taste has usually followed immediately on the termination of an important conflict, in which the sentiment of patriotism was energetically called forth. The tremendous struggle of Greece, and in the foremost place of Athens, to preserve its existence from the overwhelming Asiatic despotism, was no sooner decided, than the heroes of Salamis created the tragic drama, and Æschylus led on a numerous band of poets to the lyric theatre, whose genius was not less remarkable for its fecundity than for the vigor and originality of its productions.

In modern times, the city republics of Italy and Germany were encouraged to use the vernacular tongues of Europe in the strains of inspiration, by their successful accession of civic freedom against the powerful monarachies and feudalisms which were near them; and the most florid, although not the most pure and genuine developement of poetical talents in Southern Europe, probably owed some of its vitality to the alert and active spirit which the protracted contests in the Mediterranean and in Hungary, against the Ottoman invader, had tended to excite. English literature, beside sharing these influences, with the rest of the world, responded nobly to every serious demand upon the valor of Englishmen, in the political relations of this kingdom.

Chaucer and Gower, the earliest names in the list of properly English (as distinguished from nearly English or Anglo-Saxon) writers, make their appearance in the age of Cressy and Poictiers; the reign of "good Queen Bess," whose subjects dispersed the Armada of Spain and of Poetry, was characteristically adorned by Sidney and Spencer, and was rendered immortal by one other, one of the greatest and loveliest of human minds, who was accompanied in his mission by many other potent artists in the regions of fancy and of the passions; at a late period, "the wits of Queen Anne" saw the victories of Marlborough; and, almost in our own day, the triumphs of the British arms, from the Nile to Waterloo, raised the hearts of the last generation of our countrymen whose reputation in the way of poetic genius, the names of Scott, Campbell, Byron, with others scarcely departed from among us, have admirably maintained. We therefore expect, as a consequence of this Russian war, if it be conducted and concluded in a manner worthy of Britain, no less than a revival of the highest and rarest faculty in the literature of our age.—[Tait's Edinburgh Magazine

GENERAL ITEMS.

Masonic.—The new Hall of St. George's Lodge, of this city, was formally dedicated, on Wednesday evening last to the purpose of Freemasonry. The Lodge was opened in regular order shortly after seven o'clock, when, for the purpose of allowing those friends of the brethren who had been invited to witness the ceremony, it afterwards temporarily adjourned. The Hall, on the occasion, was crowded, and we were happy to witness a goodly number of the fair sex present. Addresses, explaining the nature and objects of the order, and on other subjects connected with Masonry were severally read by Bros. Harding, Kennott, Dr. Harper, Railton, (of Montreal,) and Oliver, (of Paris,) and were listened to with apparent earnestness and attention by the audience. Brother Dr. Holmes presided at the beautiful organ of the Lodge, with his usual ability. During the evening a vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mrs. Br. Scobell for a very handsome present, in the shape of a cushion, made to the Lodge by this lady. The visitors retired about ten o'clock, evidently delighted with the proceedings of the evening, while many, if not all, carried with them a higher and more favorable view of Masonry than they had, perhaps, hitherto formed, at least, if we were to judge from hearing the able addresses delivered by the speakers above. The address of Brother Railton especially, was really a master piece, and one of the ablest of the kind we ever had the pleasure of listening to. The Lodge was then again formed into working order, but what afterwards transpired we are not at liberty to mention. A friend present, however, hinted that sundry pokers and a gridiron were undergoing a heating process in an adjoining room, while at the same time, if his ears did not play false, he actually heard the bleating of a goat somewhere not far distant. As to the truth of this we leave our uninitiated friends to conjecture.—[London Prototype

Four New States.—According to the recent election and census in Minnesota, she has 9,000 voters and 55,000 people.

At the election of delegate in New Mexico, 13,729 votes were cast. If the ratio of population to voters is the same as in Minnesota, she has 86,000 people.

At the election of delegate in Oregon, about 10,000 votes were cast. The whole population must, therefore, by the same rule, be 61,000.

In Kansas they have possibly 2,000 honest voters and less than 30,000 people, but they are forming a State Constitution, preparatory to asking admission as a State.

Four new States will therefore soon knock at the halls of Congress for admission.—Three, by inevitable necessity, must be free. State after State are deciding that Kansas can never be admitted, except with a Free Constitution.

The probabilities ultimate are, that in less than five years our Confederacy will consist of thirty-five States, and the United States Senate embrace a majority of ten representing Free States.

Accident.—Three men named Shepherd, Smith and Cook were crossing the river Don, in a light waggon, at an old ford near Helliwell's mills, they were suddenly carried away with the violence of the stream, (which had been considerably swollen by the recent heavy rains), and narrowly escaped being drowned. After having floated some distance down the river they were eventually rescued from their perilous situation by the assistance of some men from Taylor's paper mill.

The Toronto "Leader" has made a great advance in typographical appearance. It has adopted the wide columns as used by the London journals, and by the introduction of new type is now, to our taste, the best looking journal that we have seen on this continent.

Provincial Insurance Company.—We understand that Mr. Edward Taylor Dartnell has been appointed. Managing Director of the Provincial Mutual Insurance Company, and that Mr. E. G. O'Brien retires from the secretaryship.

A villainous attempt was made during the evening of Friday or morning of Saturday last, to set fire to the Jail and Court house of the county of Lambton, at Sarnia; but fortunately the inevitable ruin of both was averted by the discovery being made before the fire had done much injury.

A New Contrast.—A Rochester mechanic, Stephen Hill, has obtained a patent for a cheap and simple method of supplying gas to railroad cars. If this can be brought successfully into use, it will render the greatest comfort to travellers, but a plan for good ventilation would be of much greater importance.

*** A plan for good ventilation! The London *Free Press* should know that Mr Ruttan's "plan" for good ventilation has met with the approval of the best mechanical authorities.

A Large Bird.—Mr. F. R. Poole, of Brampton, while out shooting on Saturday last, wounded and succeeded in capturing a very large owl, measuring from tip to tip of the wings something over five feet, and is of proportionate strength and height. The wounded captive seems to enjoy his prison very well, and is apparently contented, although his right eye was lost in the unequal contest. His digestive organs must be in very good order; for half a dozen black squirrels are easily despatched by him at a meal.

Tennyson's Maud.—The Thunderer in a slashing article on the spasmodic-Poetic School, has the following in relation to 'Maud':—

It is with great pain that we find it necessary to commence a review of Mr. Tennyson's latest poem with these observations. But the fact is that "Maud" is unworthy of his genius, and gathers into a focus all the worst faults of the popular poetry of the day—the poetry which has been called "spasmodic." The poem is one long soliloquy—rhymed fragments of the diary of a very disagreeable and excited individual of name unknown. It is written in a series of 26 fits—we do not mean the fits or cantos of old ballads, but veritable ague fits. Undeterred by the knowledge that spasm is at present epidemic among the poets, Mr. Tennyson has actually sent forth a poem which is the perfection of spasmodic form.

DEPARTURE OF THE RIFLES.

One Company and the Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles left last night by the 'Passport' for Toronto; the other goes to-day.

New Books.

The Queens of England. 2 Vols. By Dr. Doran, Author of "Table Traits," &c. Redfield, New York; John Duff, Kingston.

Adventures of Don Quixotte.—1000 Illustrations. Beautifully bound and gilt. 2 Vols. in one. New York, Leavitt & Allen; William McMillan, Kingston.

The Westminster Review for October. Leonard Scott & Co, New York; R. W. Palmer, Kingston.

"When the cat's away the mice will play." Consequently the above first class Books must await the Editor's return for a more than passing notice. The fame of Dr. Doran's previous works is sufficient to sell his Queens of England in large numbers. The "Review" speaks for itself. And as regards "Don Quixotte" it is simply necessary to state, that Mr. McMillan has it for sale at his Auction Rooms, and not this book alone, but hundreds of others, forming reading for the million in reality, and at prices not to be grumbled at.

Loss of the Ship Samuel Badger.

Boston, November 14.

The ship Samuel Badger, Saker, from Trapani, with salt, for Boston, sprung a leak and sunk near Fayal, recently. The crew were all saved and taken into Fayal, and the first and second mates arrived here to-day in the ship James Guthrie.

IMPORTS.

November 13th.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 box, S Hilliard; 10 boxes goods, Baker & McMillan; 1 bale, J Hickey; 1 bale, W Baker; 5 chests tea, 20 boxes tobacco, 10 barrels, molasses, 2 bags coffee, 10 rolls leather, J Kenney; 1 keg, 1 barrel, 2 boxes, owners; 2 boxes, 1 corn sheller, Fraser & George; 2 beams warp, 6 bales, J Booth; 2 beams warp, G S Potter; 1 bale, J A Phippen; 5 stoves, E Chown; 5 beams warp, Merrick & Bros; 2 beams warp, R McIntosh; 2 beams warp, A G Cady; 1 box, 18 kegs oysters, 4 packages, Express Co; 1 box, W Sullivan.

Per Steamer Bay State, Oswego—24 boxes glassware, D A Burdett.

November 14th.

Per Steamer Northerner, Ogdensburgh—1 bundle copper, W J Kirkland; 1 trunk cigars, C P Clark.

Per Steamer Kingston, Montreal—1 box, John Paton.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Nov. 15th Wm. Morgan, Miss Herrick, Oswego; F. H. Wyatt, Toronto; W. H. Sweetman, Adolphustown, J. D. Webber, Syracuse; D. B. Kellog Sackets Harbor; Wm. Roy, New York; J. J. Frallck, Picton; B. C. Davy and lady, Napanee; A. R. Macdonell, Cornwall; H. F. Burnberry, Coburg; Alex. Buntin, England; C. P. Clark, Ogdensburgh; J. Bell, and Miss Bell, Perth; Mr. and Mrs. Judd, Belleville; Miss Price, Belleville; W. Pennock, New York; B. Switzer, Toronto; Dr. Fisher Port Sarnia; J. O. Hare, G. Benjamin, Belleville; A. G. Brown, Brockville; A. McFaul, Wellington; G. Turner, New York; H. O. Burratt, Merrickville; W. R. Munroe, Belleville; W. D. Matthew, Montreal; W. M. Gortlie, Toronto; Dr. Chatbourne, New Hampshire; G. L. Allen, Toronto; S. Page, New York; C. Cherry, Rochester; Wm. Getty, Philadelphia; R. J. Fitzgerald, Picton; two Miss Fitzgeralds, New York.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

November 14th.—J Murray, Cortland; S Denton, Chenango; A C Northrup, Utica; A McKenzie, London; A R Dougall, Belleville; John Howell and Son, Demorestville; C C Strong, Rome, G F Burgess, Madison; Geo Smith, Oswego; F Jones, Kemptville; Mr Hamilton and Lady, Oswego; F Silberberg, Rome; James Coleman, Lynn; E A McNurray, New York; J H Henderson, Watertown; J S Savage, do; W Sicker, do; Ira A Conger, New York; W Kelley, Belleville; A B DeMill, Shannonville; S D Gage, Madrid; Wm H Fredenburgh and Lady, Westport; N M Davy and Lady, Belleville; Alex. C Davis, Napanee; Thomas McKay, Ottawa, Daily Sellesk, Prescott; A Pettingill and Lady, Hillier.

Pain, the Great Destroyer of Human Happiness!

Pain of the simplest kind, if long continued, will wear out life itself. How priceless, then, the value of a balm which can never fail to quiet Pain of every kind, and restore the delicious sensations of Health! Incredible as it may seem, such an article has been known and used for many years by a physician of high eminence in this country, and has earned its way into use among Thousands of Families, by its extraordinary and unparalleled virtues. It has recently been made known to the public as Dr. McClintock's Anodyne Mixture, or Great American Pain Reliever. It is not a cure-all, or universal panacea, but simply a Deadly Foe to Pain, wherever found. As such, it produces instant quiet in Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Cramps in the Stomach, Bowels, or Limbs—Bilious Colic, Colic of Infants, Spasms, Sunstroke, Cholera, Cramps, Pleurisy, Pains in the Spine or Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, or Rheumatism. For hundreds of minor ills it is equally efficacious. It cures almost instantly, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Fever Sores, Sore Lips, Sunburn, Burns or Scalds, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Bees, Wasps, or Snakes, Ivy Poison, and all itching or painful swellings and eruptions of the Skin. It is used internally and externally. A few drops taken in water will cure Sea Sickness, Faintness, Dizziness, or Palpitation, while it equalizes the circulation, produces a delightful warmth in the stomach, and causes quiet and refreshing sleep. We need not add, that a remedy of such universal value should be in every family, and in every Ship, Steamboat, and Hotel, where it may be procured at a moment's notice. It may be procured, wholesale and retail, of E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Druggists, Kingston. 263.

☞ Based on Scientific Principles.—The great remedies for Whooping Cough and Croup, and Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints, are Dr. Jas. McClintock's Whooping Cough Remedy and his Diarrhea Cordial. Their power to arrest and cure disease has no equal.—They have been perfected by over twenty years' successful and immense practice by the late Dean of Philadelphia College of Medicine.

☞ The Greatest and Most Scientific Men seldom, if ever, give to the world the result of their researches, which have led them onward, step by step, to the highest pinnacle of fame. But Dr. Jas. McClintock has taken the opposite course. His discoveries are made known to all, far and wide. His alterative Syrup for purifying the whole system, and Dyspeptic Elixir, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite, are daily effecting the most rapid and wonderful cures. All appreciate their intrinsic merits.

☞ To smoke a cigar in a Powder Magazine would be deemed an act of madness; yet thousands of our people risk life in an equally insane manner by neglecting diseases of the throat and lungs. This is astonishing, when we have the fact established beyond controversy that Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture uniformly cures a Cold or Cough in a very short space of time; and his Pectoral Syrup is equally efficacious in a Bronchitis, Consumption, and other perilous Throat and Lung complaints.

☞ Poison in the Atmosphere and Water, when taken into the system by the stomach, lungs or skin, is the forerunner of Fever and Ague, and all bilious diseases incident to western and southern latitudes.—Dr. Jas. McClintock's Fever and Ague Specific, and Anti-Bilious Pills, at once break the Chills, neutralize the Morbid and Poisonous Matter that produces these diseases, Stimulate the Liver and Organs to a Healthy Action, and speedily Restore the Sufferer to Health and Vivacity.

The above Medicines prepared under the direction of Professor James McClintock, late President of the Philadelphia (United States) College of Medicine, &c from the purest and freshest materials, are strongly recommended to the afflicted. They may be procured in Kingston, of E. W. Palmer, also of E. H. Parker & Co., who are the duly authorised agents for the City of Kingston. 263

☞ The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English progenitors but indeed of all other nations has become too tangible to be disputed. It was notorious at the World's Fair in London, that the American's far outstripped all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We beat the English in vessels, railroads, telegraphs and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the scientific arts of Chemistry and Medicine, as we have long beat the rest of mankind. A new and practical proof of this assertion is shown in the fact that the principal remedies of the allied armies of the East are furnished from the laboratory of our own countryman. Dr. J C Ayer, of Lowell, is filling orders for immense quantities of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for both the land and sea forces in Turkey. His medicines have been tried and approved by those in power who have found them the most reliable which they could procure for the exigencies in which they are to be employed.—[N. Y. City Times. 263

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS! Pills that are Pills!! Prof. Hayes, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all Pills, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. Hayes knows, viz:—

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass. Lemuel Washburn, Governor of Mass., W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor of Mass., Edward Everett, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S., Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker House Rep., U. S. A., Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain, † John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston. Men that are Men!!! Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention—Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Uterous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the system cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever Discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Ms, and sold by every respectable Druggist in Canada and the United States.

Sold by E. W. Palmer, E. H. Parker, and all Druggists in Kingston and vicinity. 218-15sep

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Dropsy.—Charles Hutchinson, of Quebec, was for fifteen months a sad victim to this complaint, so bad was he one part at the time, that the water actually oozed through the pores of the skin, and thrice per day change of apparel became necessary. Every time his doctor called he expected to find him dead, and in fact gave his friends no hopes of his recovery; his sister who had derived great benefit by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him, as a favour to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon produced a change for the better, in four weeks he was again attending to business having thoroughly got rid of the disorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaints. 264

NOTICE.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Michael Fahey, of this City, are requested to make immediate payment of the same, at the Warehouse of William Wilson, Brock Street, or they will be put in suit for collection.

Those Creditors of Mr. Fahey who wish to accept of such dividend as the Estate will pay, will call at the Office of William Wilson, in Brock Street, and sign the Deed of Assignment.

W. WILSON, W. FERGUSON, } Assignees.

Kingston, Nov. 15th, 1855. 270

HARPERS' CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

JOHN DUFF has received:—Watson's Sallust. Sallust, Horns, Velleius, Paterculus; literally translated, with copious notes and a general Index. By the Rev. John Selby Watson, M. A. Portrait.—12mo, Muslin. 4s 6d.

Davidson's Virgil. The Works of Virgil, literally translated into English Prose, with Notes, by Davidson. A new Edition revised, with additional Notes, by Theodore Alois Buckley, B. A., of Christ's Church. Portrait. 12mo., Muslin. 3s. 9d.

Smart's Horace. The Works of Horace, translated literally into English Prose, by C. Smart, A. M., of Pembroke College, Cambridge. A new Edition, with a copious selection of Notes, by Theodore Alois Buckley, B. A. Portrait. 12mo, Muslin. 3s. 9d.

Nov. 15th, 1855 270

THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE.

COCKBURN & BROW
NURSERY & SEEDS
MONTREAL,

BEG to inform the people of K and neighborhood, that they SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, and 16th November, at the Acclim of JAS. LINTON, King Street, a assortment of

NURSERY STOC

Comprising,

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Ta the latest description.

The most superior sorts of English, berry, Currant, and Raspberry Bu

—ALSO—

Border Roses, Hedge Plants, Orn Trees, Shrubs, &c., &c.

—AND—

Dutch Flower Roots, Hyacinthes, Jonquils, Anemones, Ranunculu Narcissus.

—LIKEWISE—

Tye's new and and improved Hy Glasses, (white and colored) wi ports.

To be put up in Lots to suit Pur