The Daily British Whig.

"Oppressi Libera Dicere."

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1855.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

London, Nov. 2.

The events of the past week have been satisfactory, although not important. The value of the recent successes at Kinburn and Oschakoff has increased in the estimation of the public the more they have been considered; the money market has continued to present a less unsettled aspect; and the favorable impressions regarding the results of the recent harvest have been strengthened. On the whole, therefore, Winter is approaching with prospects as good as could have been expected.

The news of General Simpson's resignation of the command of the army in the Crimea has been confirmed, and General Sir William Codrington has been appointed his successor. Sir William entered the service in 1821 and, being just under 50, is comparatively young. His physical vigor has been evidenced by the fact that he is believed to be the only officer who has been able to keep his post without intermission since the commencement of the war. According to report, he has not been absent from illness or any other cause for a single day. With regard to military skill and the power of exercising influence over large bodies of men, the best testimony in his favor is that the appointment is understood to be a thoroughly popular one among the troops.

The public have also been gratified by learning that the distinction of Knight Commander of the Bath has been conferred on Gen. Williams in acknowledgment of his heroism and skill displayed in the defence of Kars, and the recent rout of the Russians before that place.

Another act of the Ministry in distinguishing eminent services has likewise transpired. Sir Hamilton Seymour, through whose uprightness and sagacity the designs of the Emperor Nicholas on the property of the "sick man" were in the first instance exposed, having been appointed ambassador to Vienna in place of the inefficient Earl of Westmoreland, who is to retire. It had been seen for some time that a man of penetration and vigor must be nominated to deal at the present crisis with the Cabinet at Vienna, and the individuals marked out by public opinion as those from whom alone a choice could be made were Sir Hamilton Seymour and Sir Henry Bulwer. Either selection would have given satisfaction, but the general judgment is decidedly in favor of the former.

No later telegraphic despatches have been published from the seat of war except such as have been received from St. Petersburg via Berlin. According to these, the Allies, after sending a division from Eupatoria to watch the movements of the Russian army, had returned to that place. Of the main operations of Generals Pelissier and Codrington in advance of Sebastopol, nothing further is known. In some quarters an impression prevails that the year's campaign is now virtually ended, and that Prince Gortschakoff will be left either to evacuate the Crimea as best he may, or to contend with its rigors during the Winter, while the Allies, supplied from the sea and holding all the ports, will in perfect comfort and security mature their plans for the Spring. The result of the visit of the two field officers lately despatched by the Czar Alexander, to confer with Prince Gortschakoff, is said to have been the transmission to him of full authority either to retreat or to maintain his position, as he may deem best.

The full details of the capture and occupation of Kinburn were received yesterday, and show the affair to have been carried out with consummate skill and foresight. At one time, the fire concentrated upon the place is said to have exceeded anything that was brought against any individual portion of Sebastopol. The Governor, it appears, wanted to blow up the fortress rather than surrender, but the garrison did not agree with him and took upon themselves to act a more prudent part. The troops of the Allies were not upon this occasion called into serious work. In case of prolonged resistance, the French were to have advanced by regular approaches, while the English were to have resisted the arrival of any relieving army. As it was, their services were principally confined to cutting off the escape of the garrison.

The command of the whole of this region being now in the hands of the Allies, it remains to be seen whether the further plans contemplated will be immediately carried out or deferred till the Spring. For an attack upon Nicolaieff, it is presumed the co-operation of a large land force will be necessary, and an opinion is consequently current that it will not yet be commenced.

A statement published a few days back by Mr. James Caird, a most experienced agriculturist, is calculated to beget great confidence with regard to the future supply of food in this country. After a careful observation of the principal wheat growing districts of the United Kingdom, he has arrived at the conclusion that the crop of 1855 was such, owing to the increased breadth of land sown, as to render it necessary for us to import during the next twelve months only half the average quantity we have been accustomed, during the past five years, to take from foreign countries. This estimate, moreover, is made without allowing anything for economy of consumption certain to arise from the prevalence of high prices. Making the necessary reduction on that account, it is believed, that the amount to be imported may fall as low as one fifth of the average, or about 1,000,000 quarters.

In France, on the contrary, the fact of a serious deficiency admits of no controversy, but happily the foreign arrivals have lately been large, and a decline in prices has taken place.

The trial of Strahan, Paul & Bates, the bankers, charged with making away with the securities of their customers, occurred at the beginning of the present week. It occupied two days, and terminated in a verdict of guilty. Sentence of transportation for 14 years, the heaviest infliction provided in the statute, was forthwith pronounced.—They will be detained in London for some time, until information shall have been procured from them as is necessary for winding up their bankrupt estate, and they will then be shipped to Gibraltar to work with the ordinary convict gangs at that station.

The English funds remain without material alteration. Consols at the last date were quoted 88, and they have closed this evening at 88¼.

In the money market the rates of discount remain unchanged, but there is evidently a better feeling. The Bank of France continues to draw gold from us, but not to an extent to absorb all that has recently arrived from Australia, about £300,000 of which has found its way to the Bank of England. In the manufacturing towns, the pressure for money has been less active than in London, and at Manchester short bills have been discounted at 6 per cent.; and three months bills at 5½. In London, the latter, even of the best quality, can scarcely be negotiated under 6 per cent.

The differences which have arisen between the English and American Governments, and which transpired just before the departure of the last steamer, have continued to attract attention. All that is known of their direct cause is that they are attributed to the hostile tone of a despatch received by the British Government in reply to one of an explanatory and conciliatory character, which they had addressed to Washington on the enlistment question. The Times of yesterday, after describing the erroneous impressions which had first been entertained on that point, furnishes particulars the correctness or incorrectness of which can be demonstrated only when the despatches referred to shall be made public.

[We reproduce below the whole article to which our correspondent alludes.—Eds. Com. Adv.]

It is understood that Mr. Buchanan goes to-morrow (Saturday) on a visit to Lord Clarendon to meet Lord Ashburton, and the inference from this is that in the management of the affair here there is every disposition to friendliness on both sides.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows great firmness, at an advance of ⅛d. per lb.

In the grain market there has been a decline of 2s. per quarter, or about 2½ per cent.

The next steamer from this side will be the Washington, on the 7th of November.

British Relations with the United States.

VIEWS AND SPECULATIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the London Times Oct. 30.

The recent arrivals from the United States by no means tend to relieve the uneasy feeling with regard to the relations between the two countries to which we gave utterance a few days ago. The documents upon which we gave fresh intelligence as to the state of feeling of the American Government toward us at this critical moment are the instructions of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, to the district attorney of Philadelphia.

From these papers we learn many things which are strange to English ears. They purport merely to be instructions as to the conduct of the trains of persons charged with recruiting for the military service of Great Britain, but they are framed in a tone and a spirit which show that they were intended for other eyes than those of the district attorney of Philadelphia.

We learn from these letters that the American Government has addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honor requires—the premises being the recruiting for the service of Great Britain; and we further learn that the Government of Great Britain has declared, in answer, that it gave stringent instructions not to violate the municipal law, and from the New York Courier and Enquirer we further learn that the English Government has expressed its regret if any violations of the municipal law of America have taken place.

These things furnish an admirable text to the learned Attorney General, who proceeds to pour oil on the troubled waters, by suggesting that the instruction not to violate the municipal law of the United States is a flagrant violation of their sovereign rights, and doubtless the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted upon them. In pursuance of this charitable view, Mr. Cushing proceeds to direct that the British consul shall not be allowed to interfere in the trial that no letters from him shall be read, except in due course of evidence, and no statement from him be admitted, except in the character of a witness for the defence.

We have nothing to say against such directions as contributing to the regular and proper conduct of a judicial investigation. In this country we believe no such directions would be necessary, because no one, of whatsoever position or station, would be allowed to interfere with the due and orderly administration of justice. But the reason given for this direction is needlessly and, we much fear, purposely offensive. The consul is to be excluded from taking part in the trial because he is subject to the suspicion of a breach of law, which has not, indeed, been proved, but which this high law officer assumes against him as already established. Every British consul is, according to him, a criminal in esse or in posse, and is to be treated accordingly.

Such is the official reserve, such the gravity and decorum maintained by one in whose hands is placed the grave and honorable responsibility of directing the administration of the law in the great Republic. It is melancholy to think what grave interests may be compromised and what serious dangers wantonly risked by this studied insolence of demeanor and intemperance of language. On our side we fear nothing, for we are quite sure that our relations to the United States will be decided on the calm and just views of dignity and interest, far different from those noisy and boisterous passions which Mr. Cushing has made it his business to excite.

But we remember, not without some degree of solicitude that the Government of the United States is in the hands ultimately of an enormous constituency, many of whom have carried with them across the Atlantic a burning hatred to Great Britain, and most of whom are commendably and reasonably jealous of any affront offered to their independence. It is very natural that such men, having but little time to devote to reading or inquiring for themselves, should be full of indignation and jealousy when they are told upon the faith of the highest legal authority in the Government, that a friendly power has violated their laws and committed a systematic series of outrages against their independence.

We may believe, and perhaps they themselves believe, that these charges are made without any serious intention of producing hostile relations with Great Britain, but chiefly with the view of influencing the Presidential election of 1856; but, nevertheless, the accusation does its work, and the philo-Russian portion of the press is provided with a fresh text for the theme upon which they never weary of descanting, the feelings of the multitude are embittered, and a chronic state of discontent is created, which only too surly prepares the public mind for the efforts of those political incendiaries who are never weary of endeavoring to divide two nations whose destinies, race, language, institutions, and interest all point to the closest unity and concord. We rejoice to find in the American press a journal wise and independent enough to repudiate this species of official agitation, and we only trust that under such guidance the good sense of the nation will appreciate and repudiate the inflammatory language employed by Mr. Cushing, we confess with great regret that we are unable to excuse the conduct of our Government in this matter. We are quite sure that nothing was further from the intentions of the English Ministry than to do anything which might wound the susceptibility of American citizens or imperil the good understanding between the two countries; but, like men intent on a great object, they did not sufficiently regard the difficulties and dangers that lay in the way of its accomplishment.

They felt how important it was to obtain, in the shortest possible time, an efficient force with which to carry on the war against Russia. They knew how large a number of persons there are in the United States always ready to engage in any desperate enterprise, and they naturally thought that the Crimea might afford as attractive a battle field as any other. Probably, also, they believed that the free would sympathize with the cause of freedom, and dreamt little either of the affinity which seems to exist between democracy and despotism or the extreme jealousy excited by what is termed in America the unnatural alliance between England and France.

But all this though it may extenuate, does not, in our opinion, excuse the conduct of the British Government in entering on a course of action so likely to rouse the irritable susceptibilities of the American people, and to afford an opportunity for those who only desire an occasion of raising their own importance at the expence of the peace and welfare of two great nations. It was not worth while for the sake of a few recruits more or less to risk even the possibility of a rupture with American, or to stir up those angry passions which seem ever ready to arise even from a less justifiable cause. It was a false step, and we rejoice to here it has been retracted.

No amount of bluster or misrepresentation on the part of American statesmen shall ever induce us to vindicate that which is not in itself justifiable by any sophistry or extenuation. We must also express our surprise that the British diplomatic and consular agents in the United States did not immediately transmit to their Government such information as would at once have given it a proper sense of the danger it was incurring and brought these ill-advised attempts at enlistment to as speedy a close as possible.

However, the error has been made and fairly atoned for, and we can only hope that the large proportion of the citizens of the Union who have no political interest to serve by fanning the flame of discorn between the two nations will not permit the untoward circumstances that have taken place to be made, in the hands of designing men, the means of fostering a spirit of mutual and groundless hostility.

We have never been disposed to yield one point of national dignity to any threats or recrimination, even of the state with whom we are above all things anxious to maintain friendly relations, nor would we now, although involved in a mighty war, counsel any mean to timid compliance. We are strong enough to maintain our right, and to vindicate it, if need be, in the last resort. But we regard such a course with unfeigned abhorrence and repugnance, and, although forbidden to trust in the moderation of a portion at last of the American Government, we still rely with confidence on the good sense of her people, and the innumerable recalling influences that continually mediate between us.

From the London Times, November 1st.

When the war in the East first broke out, and England found herself in new and unwonted alliance with France, and an equally unwonted hostility with Russia, there was no Power from which she received assurances of support more hearty, more satisfactory, and more spontaneous than from the United States of America. Even the Minister of the Union in this country, unless we are misinformed, testified to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet of Washington and the nation over which it presides. He expressed an apprehension as to the durability of our alliance with France and our ability alone and unaided to resist the overwhelming might of Russia.

But he desired us to be under no apprehension on that account, for the United States were willing to make our quarrel their own, and aid us with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms, as ready to pluck down the dispositions of the East, as to subdue the wilderness and level the giant forests of the West. If the English Government believed these assurances, as we do not doubt the American Minister believed them, we cannot reasonably accuse them of rashness or credulity, or say that they adopted no doubtful authority, a strange or improbable story.

Was it unlikely a priori that a nation whose noble boast it is that her soil is the chosen abode of freedom, whose every citizen is a missionary against the creed of despotism, should warm to a generous enthusiasm at a war waged for no selfish motive, but to curb barbarous insolence and save Europe and Asia from being trampled under the heel of an overbearing autocrat?

Was it likely that a population recruited annually from the bitterest enemies of Russia, which has so often evinced a martial spirit, which swarmed to the obscure conflicts of the Mexican war, and has shed its blood so freely in nameless Indian quarrels, should stand aloof from a contest in which world-wide fame was to be won by the brave, and a fair occasion was offered of making American valour illustrious in the van of a conflict on the decision of which depended the future destinies of the human race?

We do not think so; and therefore, unfortunate as the result has been, we cannot blame our Ministers that, in their urgent need of men, they sought to avail themselves of the resources of the West, and to turn into a legit mate channel the irregular energies of those ardent spirits which have appeared so long to burn for an enterprise worthy of their courage. At the same time, the British Government, while establishing depots for enlistment within its own dominions on the American continent, gave the most stringent orders that nothing should be done in the endeavour to obtain recruits to violate the municipal law of the United States—a direction which with all deference to the American Attorney-General, seems to us to show an intention to respect, instead of to violate, the national sovereignity of the Union.

However, it happily soon became only too apparent that the American Minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of our Transatlantic brethren. The sympathies of the land of freedom were found in great measures to be enlisted on the side of Russia. Whether it was a jealousy of the French alliance, a secret sympathy with the spirit of territorial aggressions, wherever displayed, a desire on the part of the slave holding states to counteract influences hostile to the domestic institutions, or that the Irish refugees had inoculated the Union with their hatred of England, we cannot say; but certain it is that accounts began speedily to reach this country of the hostile spirit in which our attempts at recruiting were received, and the philo-Russian tone adopted, with a few honorable exceptions, by the whole American press, was but too apparent.

The English Government did not wait to hear more; it had been misled, and it hastened to retract its error. Orders were immediately despatched to America to desist from all attempts at resulting, and to give no cause of annoyance to the susceptibilities of the nation. In the meanwhile, the American Government had, as well as the British, made its observation on the state of public feeling, and determined not to neglect the opportunity of turning that feeling to account in the interest of the coming Presidential election of 1856.

Proceedings were instituted against persons who had acted, or were supposed to act, in the interest of the English recruiting service, and Mr. Crampton, the most popular Minister who has ever been secreted from this country to the Cabinet of Washington, was made the object of unmeasured abuse and vituperation. At the same time, the American Government desired their Minister in London to make the strongest representations as to the conduct of Great Britain, and to demand a discontinuance of all endeavours at recruiting in the states. The British Government answered in the most conciliatory tone that what was demanded had been already done, and offered explanations on the subject, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister, who could not but remember his own sanguine anticipations of the contrary feeling; and so for a time the matter terminated.

But the American Government was not so easily satisfied, and returned to the attack with the despatch of which we will only permit ourselves to say that it was ill calculated to restore good feelings between the two countries, and by no means a fitting acknowledgement of the readiness shown by Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led. To this despatch, the British Government has returned a temperate, but firm and dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with the ships that have arrived from the Baltic.

In this position affairs now stand, and we appeal to the conviction of our readers whether these transactions do not disclose on the part of our Government a most commendable spirit of forbearance and moderation, and on the part of the Government of the United States a desire to force a quarrel upon us at a period when we may well be supposed to desire, above all things, the continuance of our present friendly relations. We do not appeal to our own countrymen, for their is no one in England who has any other feeling to the United States than that of amity and good will, or who would regard a rupture with them as other than a heavy and grievous calamity, to be averted by all honorable means.

But we appeal to the respectable, intelligent and moderate portion of the American community, whose influence we are sorry to see not very apparent in the present proceedings of their Government, whether they will submit to see the alliance—we might almost call it the union—between the two countries endangered, and the vast interest of a commerce reciprocally beneficial imperilled, for the sake of obtaining a little popularity for a political party, and influencing, in however slight a degree, the elections of the coming year.

Surely such matters as the continuance of a good understanding between England and America ought to be too grave for such heartless trifling. We cannot doubt there is in the United States a large number of persons standing aloof from the stormy conflicts of political life who are yet not willing to abandon the guidance of the vessel of the state in a moment so critical as the present to the rash and inconsiderate hands which are driving her straight upon the breakers. We trust that no word may fall from us to aggravate the ill-feeling which has been so unfortunately excited, or to embitter a quarrel which it is only due to our Government and people to say they have done nothing to provoke, and are willing to do everything consistent with honor to allay.

We cannot believe, notwithstanding the extraordinary language and conduct of the American Government, that they can really wish to drive matters to the extremity toward which they are so recklessly urging them; but it is dangerous to sport with the susceptibilities of two brave and high-spirited nations; and those who are thus eagar in letting out the waters of strife should consider well whether they have strength sufficient to close the floodgates they have opened.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Telegraphic accounts in anticipation of the overland mail have been received, of date, from Bombay, October 3d; Madras, September 27th; Calcutta, 18th; Hong Kong, 15th, and Shanghae, Sept. 7th. Bombay the monsoon was over, and the fall of rain having been only 48 inches, (25 inches short of the average) it was feared the crops would be short to the extent of one-fourth. The Santal insurrection was dying out. Mr. Conolly, the British collector in Malabar, has been murdered by the natives. Trade in India was dull. Exchange on London 2/1.

From China we learn that large quantities of grain and tea had arrived at Canton. Exchange had advanced both at Canton and Shanghai, but not to an extent to create danger, under existing circumstances, of a renewal of specie shipments for England. At Canton the quotation was 4s. 9½d., showing a rise of ⅛d., and at Shanghai 6s. 5½d., a rise of 1½d.

The exports of tea to September 15th, were 18,871,800 pounds against 21,000,000 pounds on the 19th September, 1854. Of silk, the exports were 5,887 bales, against 6,907. At Canton three chops new Congou had arrived, and large quantities of old Hyson tea. At Shanghai there was a scarcity of fine tea, and operations were restricted in consequence of high prices. Silk also was high, but the settlements were large.

Politically, there was nothing new in China.

BOSTON, Nov. 16th.

The British ship Robert Parker, arrived at this port from Liverpool, was in contact, on the night of November 8th, in lat. 45 30, long. 54 30, with the British ship David Brown, Vaughan, from Quebec for Bristol, England, and damaged her badly.

The R. P. lay by her until daylight and took off the Captain and crew, twenty-one, all told, who stated that two men had been killed at the time of the collision. The Robert Parker lost her jibboom and cutwater.

Arrived ship Euphrasia, of New York, Marshall, from New Orleans; was in contact at 1 A. M. to-day, off Cape Cod with the ship Pleaides from Boston for Charleston, S. C., and had her bow badly stove, lost bowsprit, &c. The shid Pleiades, lost jibboom, &c., but kept on her voyage.

CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.—BANQUET AT BUFFALO, N. Y.—The commemorative banquet in honor of the splendid victory obtained by the Allied Powers in the capture of Sebastopol, was given by the British, French, and other citizens of Buffalo, on Thursday evening November 8th, at the American Hotel.

The spacious and elegant dining hall of the American had been very beautifully decorated for the joyous occasion. Prominent among the embellishments were the national standards of Great Britain, France, Turkey, Sardinia and the United States. The walls were adorned with banners, on which were inscribed the names of Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, Tchernaya, Sweaborg and Bomarsund. Conspicuous above all shone out the word "Sebastopol," on the right of which was "Malakoff," and on the left "Redan."

George J. Bryan, Esquire, President of the banquet, presided, assisted by Augustus Danainville, Esquire, first Vice-President, and Dr. Joseph Furlonge, third Vice-President.

The President was supported on his right by His Honor James Wadsworth. Among other invited guests were Honorable D. C. Van Bruckhn, Ex-Mayor of Brantford, C. W., Aldermen, Wakins, Williams, Hiram Chambers, and Charles S. Pierce, Charles E. Clark, Esquire, L. B. Smith, Esquire, T. T. Lockwood, Esq., Patrick Smith, Esq., L. G. Smith, Esq., Wm. G. Bryan, Esq., of Batavia, Wm. Andre, Esq., F. J. Fithian, Esq., Bela H. Colegrove, Esq., Josiah Clark, Esq., and Messrs. Warren, Brunk and Kellogg, of the Daily Press.

GRAPE CULTURE.—FRUIT A MOST PROFITABLE CROP.—We have more than once recommended the attention of Horticulturists to the cultivation of this delicious fruit in the neighborhood of Kingston, for which the soil is particularly suitable, perhaps most so in the most rocky and apparently unfavorable spots. Our attention has been recalled to the subject by the sight of a vine in the garden of Mr. Wadsworth, of Lot 24. It is an Isabella Grape raised by himself from a cutting, about five years old, and was perfectly loaded with fruit, over fifty pounds of ripe and luscious grapes having been taken from it. Nothing could be planted which would yield a more profitable return than this, and Mr. Wadsworth informs us that the Isabella and one or two other acclimated varieties are as sure a crop here as they are some degrees further South. Fruits, we have again and again tried to impress upon our readers, are the most profitable crops which can be raised, and cost less after the first outlay than any other. Mr. Wadsworth has paid much attention to fruit generally, and has raised this season some of the finest specimens of apples and plums which we have yet seen. It would be well for those about to plant fruit trees and grape vines to call on Mr. Wadsworth and see his fruits, which will enable them to select the trees which he also has for sale and warrants if required. Mr. Wadsworth took prizes at the Horticultural Show for grapes, plums, apples, cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, &c., &c.—[Advertiser.

LOCKPORT, Nov 16th.

At an American celebration in this city last evening, a cannon was prematurely discharged, fatally injuring L. J. Wicks, and seriously wounding Geo. Elliott. Mr. Wicks is still alive, but horribly mangled and cannot long survive.

THEORY OF DISEASE.

And its Simple Method of Cure.

It is not our object, at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any former age is among them, and that his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanry in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and in all climes. Other men have sprang into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies. Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired; both their names and their medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. Others have met with a limited success, perhaps as much as they deserved. No man though he may have the wealth of Croesus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease. If health follows the administration of a remedy for diseases almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor, and no empiric or charlatan. Professor Holloway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world. The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of mind, who has seen disease in all its forms, and in all the climates of the world. His establishment in London was daily thronged with patients to such an extent that a police force was necessary to be stationed at his door. But an office practice afforded too narrow a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect, and he determined to be world's physician. All countries have had their celebrated physicians; England has had an Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush; but these men's ambition only extended to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends and admirers, or the superintendency of a medical Hospital. Professor Holloway has chosen the globe as a theatre for his practice, and though now a resident of Republican America, he is prescribing daily for hundreds of thousands on the four quarters of the globe.

His medicines are expressly designed to act on the organs whose functions are so essential to health. They operate on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, restore their deranged functions or uses, and thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very fountains of life.—[New York Sunday Times. 272

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mr. Edward Byrne, late of Quebec, died very suddenly last night about nine o'clock, on King Street, nearly opposite the offices of the Northern Railway. He arrived at Lamb's Hotel, from Quebec, the evening previous, and, yesterday morning, feeling slightly ill, he went to see Dr Russell, who gave him some medicine. He did not appear to be labouring under any pain during the day, and dined heartily at six o'clock. After dinner, he walked out with Mr. Ross, of Quebec, and had not gone far when he exclaimed, "My God! the fit is coming on again." He fell into Mr. Ross's arms, who gently laid him on the planks, when, without a struggle or moan he died. The deceased was forty-eight years of age, and is said to have been of a very amiable disposition. He was formerly a clerk in the Supervisor's Office at Quebec, and had come up here in search of a more permanent situation. He leaves a wife and family of six children to mourn his sudden decease.—[Globe 15th Nov.

THE COMING MAN.—A good story is told of the clerk at a little village church in the west of England, where the service is never commenced on Sunday morning until the "squire" has taken his seat. One Sunday, however, this gentleman happened to be late, and a neighboring clergyman, not acquainted with the ways of the place, was 'doing duty.' So he commenced as usual, with—"When the wicked man—" He had proceeded no further, when up jumped the clerk, bawling out—'Stop, stop, sir! he's not come yet.'

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—The section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Brockville, is to be opened on the 29th of the present month; between Hamilton and Toronto, on the 12th December. The Branch line of the Great Western from Galt to Berlin will be opened, as we are informed by the Berlin Canadian, on 19th inst. Thus in spite of the times, the great work of extending Railways over Canada, goes bravely on.

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. Jass 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 in 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 authorized 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 Americans far outstripped all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We seat the English in vessels, railroads, telegraphs and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the scientific art 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 medies 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. 269.

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 vic im to this complaint, so bad was he one part of 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

IMPORTS.

November 15th.

Per Steamer Ontario, Oswego—6 kegs, 1 box ink, J Rowlands; 1 lot furniture, 1 horse, 1 carriage, D McKeown; 1 box drugs, W H Clark; 100 boxes herrings, 45 boxes salaratus, 1 package, 6 boxes, 5 kegs nitre, 1 bag seed, 64 chests, 8 bundles, 2 caddies tea, T Hendey; 42 chests tea, 8 boxes tobacco, 3 sacks coffee, H J Martin; 1 horse and carriage, 1 lot furniture, fruit, vegetables, &c., J P Milliner; 10 barrels liquor, J Smith & Co.; 66 trunks, J Wilton; 18 barrels apples, S McEurch; 1 corn sheller, P R Daly.

Per Schooner Sorrel, ——, 9987 bush. corn, 75 barrels tallow, Holcomb & Henderson.

November 16th.

Per Steamer New York, Ogdensburgh—1 barrel, P Fisher; 1 box glass, E Chandler.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

Nov. 16th.—A. Harris, Port H; C. W. Andrews Picton; Francis T Picton; Wm. McK. Denher, Bal H. Case, Fulton; P. S. Pringle, B. Pringle Prince Edward; Mr. S Thorp, Gananoque; Edward J. S Belleville; Mr. T. Rogers, Bath; Smith Brighton; Jidediah Cumm Rawdon; Captain J. McCormick, lec; R. J. Tourtree, Ernestown; W Cabe, Picton; O. M. Harris, Water F. O'Neil, Belleville; C. Eddy, W bury; R. B. Stickney, Boston; Chaffey, Brockville; D. B Booth, Creek.

DIED.

In Pittsburgh, on the 17th inst, Mr. McArthur, aged 76.

* * Friends and Acquaintances requested to attend the Funeral from late residence, Pittsburgh, TO-DAY ELEVEN o'clock, to the place of In ment, known as Milton's Burial Grou

At Toronto, on the 13th inst, Henry, infant son of H. Thompson, E aged 11 days.

At Toronto, on the 12th instant, M Hill, aged 18 years.

In Hamilton, on the 12th instant, G Sylvester Tiffany, Esq., aged 41 years

On the 28th ult., at his residence n Fort Dover, Mr. James C. Parke, ag 51 years.

At Toronto, on the 12th Nov, Th L. Ritter, Esq.

On the 26th ult., Anne, wife of J John McRae, farmer, Glenmorris, aged years.

In Port Dover, on Saturday the 3 inst., Mrs. Walker Powell.

In Galt, on the 8th inst., Mr. Th Alex. Chapman, of the Western St Hotel, aged 32 years.

In Port Dover, on the 4th inst., M Daniel Avichouser, aged 85 years.

At Ashburnham Grove, London, Eng land, Thomas Ratcliffe, Esq., Royal E ginser Department, (late of Montreal) aged 68 years.

On the 8th instant, at Tidenham, in th Township of Berford, Mr. Peter Fox.

At Bonaccord, Nicol, on the 1st inst John, second son of Mr. William Bran ders, aged 2 years.

In Peterboro', on the 11th instant, M Timothy O'Connor.

THIS DAY.

Sale by Auction

—OF THE—

Tolls on No. One, Two, and Three

TOLL GATES,

—ON THE—

KINGSTON & PERTH ROAD,

On Monday, the 19th Inst.

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE

THE Tolls on No. One, Two, and Three Toll, Gates, on the KINGSTON & PERTH ROAD.

This road, passing through the most Central and productive section of the districts in which it is located, together with the advantage of its intersecting all the leading roads in the several Townships, through which it is constructed, renders it highly deserving the attention of intending purchasers.

Possession will be given immediately on completion of the Bonds

Terms of payment at the time and place of Sale.

The tolls on the several gates will be disposed of at No. 1 Gate, near Mr. Murdock's Farm.

Sale on Monday the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock punctually, at No. 1 Gate.

R. JACKSON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, 12th Nov., 1855. 268.

THIS DAY.

TOLLS! TOLLS!! TOLLS!!!

Kingston and Storrington Road.

THE Tolls and Charges, collectable at Gates Nos. 1 and 2, on the above mentioned Road, will be sold by Public Auction, at Thomas Collins' Inn, on Monday, the 19th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M. for One Year, from the 1st of December next.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required to join the Principal in a Lease, and Notes for the Rent, payable at Monthly Intervals, and a deposite of 10 per cent, will be required from the Purchaser at the time of Sale, until the perfecting of said Lease and Notes, at which time it will be returned.

ANDREW KEYES,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct. 16 1855. 255

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