British Whig.

"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC 18, 1855.

Elegant Extracts from the Leader.

One of the Editors of the "Leader," (Mr. Lindsay) writes a vast many letters from Europe to his newspaper in Canada, a few extracts of which we furnish to-day. Now, if the "Leader" were a fierce Orange paper, like its defunct twin brother, the "Patriot," the severe strictures on the Pope, the Cardinals, and the Holy Roman Catholic Church would not appear so much out of place; but long what it is, the leader of the Sycophantic Press, the panderer to Roman Catholic dominancy, the advocate for Separate Schools, and for other things of that kind, it does seem odd that its head cook and bottle washer at home has not suppressed these Letters. All may be very true that Mr. Lindsay writes, but will the Boss (Mr. Beatty) approve of the propriety of publishing all that Mr. Lindsay thinks and says.

Rome, Nov. 8 1855,

Presentations to the Pope are ridiculously cheap. Almost anybody can obtain a presentation. Different persons at Court, representing different countries, arrange the presentations. Monsseigneur Talbot performs this office for English visitors, some one else for French, a third for Austrian and so on. The cards of invitation specify the kind of dress in which it is necessary to appear, and the invitations are not unfrequently for Sunday afternoon. The Court dress is black; ladies wearing veils over their heads, but not necessarily covering their face, and no bonnets. Gloves are interdicted at Court; bare hands only being admissible. It is not always permitted to kiss the toe of His Holiness: this favor is not granted to the promiscuous herd who obtain presentations. When it is permitted, the person on whom this privilege is bestowed must previously prostrate himself three times in approaching His Holiness. I can assure you the faithful regard it as no small favor to be allowed to kiss the toe of the veritable successor of St. Peter. The Pope only speaks enough English to say "I don't speak English." That is the full extent of his acquirements in that direction. He speaks French with ease, but prefers his own Italian. Roman Catholics here will tell you, with quite an air of seriousness, as if they had imposed on themselves a belief in the truth of the assertion, that the Pope is the greatest potentate in the world, inasmuch as he is the sovereign of all Christendom. Nay, this is considered a matter of pride and legitimate boasting. Poor, feeble old man!

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His Holiness is in no hurry even for prayers. He takes things cooly, and keeps the cardinals and that portion of the public who have come to witness the spectacle, waiting for a full half hour. At length the successor of St. Peter makes his appearance at the private door at the upper end of the chapel. He is attired in what appears from the distance at which I saw them, to be white satin robes, richly embroidered with gold, and having a train which is borne by a little crowd of cardinals, also dressed in similar but less rich robes. On arriving on a level with the front of the altar, His Holiness, who from his first appearance had the palms of his hands put flat together and held out on his breast, makes a low, practised, clever, reverential bow to the altar, and then separately to the cardinals on either side. The introductory bows being got through, His Holiness is then conducted to a chair with brass or gold arms at the same side of the chapel where he entered. The strange-looking narrow-topped hat, with which His Holiness entered is soon changed for another stranger still, and that very soon for a third, the oddest and strangest of all. The first and the last were narrow-topped, and they do not come to a point only because the point is cut off in a fantastic shape. His Holiness after being conducted to the altar, is taken across the chapel and placed in a chair where he remains tolerably passive during the remainder of the service.

There is another personage, also dressed in white satin richly embroidered with gold, placed in another chair. It is the cardinal who reads the mass.

To describe the ceremony is entirely beyond my power. I confess I did not understand it, and not understanding it, I was therefore unable to appreciate it. In my ignorance it seemed a senseless mockery,—an idle mummery. I do not say that it was so, but only that it appeared so to me. Others, no doubt, were charmed, delighted, and edified by it.

The whole spectacle was in the highest degree theatrical. While one cardinal or other ecclesiastic threw up the censor before the altar, two or three others would hold up his garments. One cardinal held high the cup, like a tippler, and then drained it to the dregs. One ecclesiastic stood in front of the Pope and held up an enormous book, stretched out at arm's length; on either side the leaves were held down by ecclesiastics. All sorts of unintelligible movements, which to me seemed antics, were gone through by the ecclesiastics. More than once the toe of the successor of Peter was kissed. One ecclesiastic went round with the censor, in front of the cardinals—As he came in front of each, he made a low bow, which was returned respectfully, but not in a lowly manner. He then shook up the censor four times in front of each, incense being emitted at every shake. When he had got through his four shakes, he passed on to the next and smoked him. The whole affair was an exceedingly complicated and, to me, unintelligible ceremony. The Pope is a good-natured looking old man with a slight tendency to corpulency.

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Would you like to know the style in which His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, goes to church on Sunday? I saw the turn-out pass along the street, and verily this last of the Popes exhibits no lack of parade. I was going up a street which cut at right angles that upon which the cortege was passing; and the first notice I had of it was that persons were kneeling in the mud—for the sun had not yet dried off the effects of the late rains—by the side of the road. In an instant a gilded carriage, glittering in the sun, shot past. The truth was revealed. The people—some of them only—were prostrating themselves before the successor of St. Peter: a poor imbecile old man, tricked out in the greatest style and surrounded by a crowd of courtiers and flatterers! The carriage was such as the one kept at Versailles for great State occasions and never otherwise used. About a hundred horse-soldiers, on beautiful black horses followed the Papal chariot; and behind them were six or seven other carriages of less size and somewhat less profusely gilded. The Papal cortege drove at a rattling rate over the pavements. On arriving at the church, the Pope is carried into the sanctuary; and the high mass that is performed is chiefly valued by lookers-on as a striking spectacle. Such is Christianity, in the nineteenth century in the Church of Rome!

I am aware that yesterday afternoon, after mass, His Holiness expressed, in conversation, his decided disapproval of the Know Nothings in the United States. At one time, they were a great stumbling-block and serious embarrassment in the Vatican; but they apparent decline of the order has healed the wounded spirit of the Pope and Cardinals. The New York *Herald* may consider itself well off that it was not excommunicated for its dangerous coquetting with the Know Nothings. His Holiness takes great interest in the American part of the Universal Church, at the head of which Providence and the votes of the Cardinals have placed him, and in the princely power that pertaineth thereto he is kept by the friendly assistance of French bayonets and the moral support, aid and comfort of Austria: that Austria which lately concluded so captivating a concordat with the Papal court, granting the most extensive and dangerous powers to the ecclesiastics in that country.

At the table d'hote of the hotel de la Minerve, last night, I met a priest from Wisconsin. He stated some facts as conclusive proofs of the theory that America was originally populated from Asia; the principal are of which is that many of the Indians are found to have the religion of Egypt, which they had received by way of Asia Minor. On my remarking that the theory was not a novel one but had not been hitherto sustained by conclusive proofs, he said, "We have no doubt whatever of its correctness." He has been long among the Indians of the west, and speaks their languages. He has taught them not only to renounce their paganism, but also to read, to plough, and follow other industrial occupations of civilized life. He has therefore, I take it, been an eminently useful missionary; and a self denying one, too, it would seem, for he states that for four whole years he lived almost exclusively upon fish, seldom tasting the luxury of bread. Now let us see who will beat that devotion, practical piety and real missionary usefulness. Who volunteers to live on fast than fish for four years and to teach savages as once a better religion than their own and the arts of civilized life? I pause for a reply.

I find some English converts to Roman Catholicism, who are in the habit of making Rome their home in the winter. To listen to the conversation one hears here, he would suppose that Roman Catholicism was making great headway all over the world, the ephemeral thing known as Protestantism, with its thousand divisions, had worn itself out; and that all the nations would soon go back into the bosom of Mother Church, the creed of which is shaped, varied, cut, carved, and regulated in the Vatican.

I spent to-day in the museum of the Vatican, which is in some respects unique and unrivalled. There you see more distinctly than before, the line between the old and the new religion: Paganism and the peculiar form of Christianity which exists at Rome are, as it were, brought face to face. There you see a crowd of Pagan deities, sculptured in marble and fashioned after the human figure. These monuments escaped destruction by the early Christians, who, imagining there were real demons in them, made fierce war upon all images. They destroyed not only many of the *chef d'œuvres* of art, but also the greater part of the Pagan temples. It may be questioned whether this violence did not create a reaction in favor of Paganism; for the question was afterwards put to the Roman Senate whether the religion of Jupiter or of Christ should prevail; the result being the condemnation of the former by a majority. This feeling of the early Christians against statues has long since died out in Rome: of which the current religion is, beyond all question, strongly tinged with Pagan rites and practices. For instance, the carnival is believed to be derived from Pagan homage paid to Jupiter, Bacchus and Ceres; and it does not seem that anybody can give any intelligent account of it as a part of Christianity. When the Romans changed their religion, they did not change their sports, and in retaining the latter, they retained a part of the Pagan ceremonies—Hence the religion of Rome is, to-day, in its ceremonies, more Pagan than Christian. Most of the statues in the Vatican have, at different times been found buried in different places; and it is to the circumstance that they were placed out of the reach of destruction, that their preservation is owing—Besides statues, there is a great collection of ancient Pagan and early Christian inscriptions, of sacrophagii, funeral altars, urns and vases of enormous proportions. Many of them have been repaired at great cost, since they were found. For instance, there are in one room two sacrophagii which cost to repair them five hundred and eighty thousand francs. In this museum, you pass through a maze of rooms, containing objects of the greatest interest and curiosity. One is full of statues of the muses, playing on different instruments; and then of animals, including centaurs and aerials, sea horses and various others which actually exist on earth or only in the imagination; there is a gallery of statues, a gallery of busts, a museum of Egyptian antiquities, one of Etruscan vases and other curiosities; besides galleries, courts and corridors without number, all crowded with objects of art, interest and curiosity, ancient and modern. The tapestries are not equal to the French, nor are they very numerous. One corridor, so long that you can hardly see from one end to the other, is quite a novelty; its walls are crowded with geological maps in fresco, executed no longer since than 1851. The gardens of the Vatican consist of courts inclosed within the Palace. I remarked that the visitors were mostly English and American.

Except Avignon, I have never been to a place that I was so anxious to get out of as Rome. The oppressively sombre character of the place: its narrow streets and rough pavements; its miserable *echauges*; its crowds of beggars; the taciturn, if not sullen character of the people; the want of life and animation; the disgusting spectacle of begging, and bare-footed ecclesiastics, who haunt, like ghosts the purlieus of the hotels; the incessant conversation ringing in your ears about the shocking, cruel and bloothirsty intolerance of all churches save that over which the Pope, as the successor of St. Peter, presides; the incessant rain and consequently muddy streets; the blighting effects of a wretched and *effete* system of government, visible not only in Rome, but in the desolate character of the whole surrounding *compagna*; the everlasting appearance of the foreign bayonets which support and perpetuate all this misery; the ridiculous pomp and empty show of a Court which, left to itself, has not vitality enough to sustain itself for a single hour; the oppressive atmosphere of despotism in which you breathe, chilling the blood and stifling the aspirations of liberty: all these and many other things, of a like kind, are so distasteful to one that, if Rome itself were to be the reward, I would not consent to spend my days there.

It is stated that C. J. Brydges, Esq., has resigned his office of Managing Director of the Great Western Railway Company, in consequence of the difficulty respecting the Railway Celebration.

Norfolk Reform Dinner.—This feast was held last Wednesday, at Simcoe—was well attended—150 Reformers were present. Messrs Brown, Christie, Freeman, and other M. P.s were guests. The speaking began at six p. m., and was kept up to one a. m. Much good feeling was displayed, every body seemed in fine spirits; the Cayley-Spence coalition caught it hard, and the banquet went off well. Dr. Rolph did not attend.

Late Militia Appointments.

Fourth Battalion, Frontenac.

To be Major: Captain Israel Blake, vice Herchmer, promoted.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Charles Joyner, vice Blake, promoted, Anthony Willougby, vice O'Brien, deceased, and and William Lawrence, vice Holditch, left the Province.

To be Lieutenants: Ensign John Crowdy, and Aaron Spike, vice Joyner and Willougby, promoted.

To be Ensigns: James Herchmer, Gentleman, vice Watson, left the limits of the Battalion, Daniel Blake and Timothy Raile, Gentlemen, vice Crowdy and Spike, promoted.

First Battalion, Addington.

To be Lieutenants: Ensigns Sidney Warner and Marques Parrot.

To be Ensigns: James Fellows, William Henry Gordanier and Samuel David Clark, Gentlemen.

To be Surgeon: Surgeon Thomas Aishton, M. D., vice Stuart left limits.

Third Battalion, Addington.

To be Captain: Lieut. Robert L. Gale, vice Preston, left the limits.

To be Lieutenants: Ensigns Angus McKay, John Boyes and David H. Preston, vice Walker, deceased, and Grimes and Gale, promoted.

To be Ensigns: Quarter Master James Strain, Alexander Smith, John Morrow, and John McGinniss, Gentlemen, vice William McGinnis, deceased, H. McMullen and J. Rothwell, left the limits, and Angus McKay, promoted.

To be Adjutant: Lieut. John Boyes.

To be Quarter Master: Peter Instant, Gentleman, vice Strain.

Fourth Battalion, Addington.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign John Murphy, vice Paisley, removed from limits.

To be Ensigns: John S. Parks and Samuel C. McDonell, Gentlemen, vice Murphy, promoted, and Carscallan, left the limits.

Military District Number Three Upper Canada.

First Battalion, Belleville.

To be Captain: Ensign Adam H. Wallbridge.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign Robert Read.

To be Ensign: James McGill Ridley, Gentleman.

"Allan T. Petrie" is the name of the gentleman appointed Ensign in this Battalion by the General Order 27th September last, and not Allan Petrie, as therein stated.

Second Battalion, Hastings.

To be Major: Captain Jacob Bonter, from Belleville, Independent Artillery Company.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Stephen B. Gilbert, Charles R. Bonestle, and Anson Wright.

To be Lieutenants: Quarter Master John Faindle, Ensigns Benjamin Gilbert James Chisholm, Elias Ketcheson, and Jacob W. Myers, and William G. Lester, Gentlemen.

To be Ensigns: James S. Ketcheson, George Ketcheson, Joseph Hutton, Eli J. Bowen, H. Rose, and Elijah C. Ketcheson, Gentlemen.

To be Adjutant: Lieutenant William G. Lester.

To be Quarter Master: Daniel Ostrom, Gentleman.

Third Battalion, Hastings.

To be Captains: Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Hollinsworth, retaining the Adjutancy, Lieutenants Hiram Holden, and Francis Wallbridge.

To be Lieutenants: Ensigns Michael Sweeney, George Duncan, Benjamin Allison, and Levi Appleby.

To be Ensigns: Daniel Dafoe, Samuel Vance, James Darcy, Joseph Kilmurray, Conrad Johnson, and Archibald Campbell, Gentlemen.

Fifth Battalion, Hastings.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Owen R. Ketcheson, vice Pringle, deceased.

To be Lieutenants: Ensigns Simeon Ashley and John Foster, vice Ketcheson, promoted, and Streetor, left the District.

To be Ensigns: Richard Newton, John Luke, and Amos Ketcheson, Gentlemen.

Sixth Battalion, Hastings.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Solomon Johns from the Retired List.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto 7th December, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

James B. Rounds, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Oxford.

George Ironside, of Manatowaning Island, Gentleman, and Robert Grant Warren, of Fort Erie, Gentleman, to be Lending Waiters and Searchers in Her Majesty's Customs.

The Eddystone Light House.—The care of this important beacon is committed to four men, two of them take charge of it by turns, and are relieved every six weeks. But as it often happens, especially in stormy weather, that boats cannot touch at the Eddystone for many months, a proper quantity of salt provisions is always laid up as in a ship for a long voyage. In high winds such a briny atmosphere surrounds this gloomy solitude from the dashing of the waves, that a man exposed to it could not draw his breath. At these dreadful intervals the two forlorn inhabitants keep close quarters, and are obliged to live in darkness and stench, listening to the howling storm, excluded in every emergency from the least hope of assistance, and without any earthly company but what is administered from the confidence in the strength of the building in which they are immured. Once, on relieving this forlorn guard, one of the men was found dead, his companion choosing rather to shut himself up with a putrifying carcase, than, by throwing it into the sea, to incur the suspicion of murder.

In fine weather these wretched beings scramble a little about the rocks when the tide ebbs, and amuse themselves by fishing, which is the only employment they can have, except that of trimming their nightly fires. Such total inaction, and entire seclusion from all the joys and aids of society, can only be endured by great religious philosophy, which we cannot imagine they feel; or by great stupidity, which in pity we must suppose they possess. Yet this wretched communication is so small, we are assured it has sometimes been a scene of misanthropy. Instead of suffering the recollection of these distresses and dangers in which each is deserted by all but one, to endear that one to him, we are informed the humors of each were so soured they preyed both on themselves and on each other. If one sat above the other was commonly found below. Their meals, too, were solitary; each, like a brute, growling over his food alone. The emolument of this arduous post is twenty pounds a year, and provisions while on duty. The house to live in may be fairly thrown into the bargain. The whole together is, perhaps, one of the least eligible places of preferment in Britain.

From the Times, Nov. 5th.

Towards the end of September last a public dinner was given at Glasgow, at which his Grace the Duke of Argyll presidd. It was observed that in giving the usual toasts after the repast the health of the Army and Navy was omitted. This omission caused much surprise at the time, as nobody could for a moment suppose that his Grace entertained any feelings save those of the highest admiration and respect for our brave soldiers and sailors. The explanation subsequently given by the Duke's friends was, that his Grace "disapproved of the war." It was openly stated that he had given this explanation to an M. P. who had spoken to him on the subject.

I have no means of knowing whether this story be true or false; but I think, as it has acquired extensive currency, it would be well, in justice both to the Duke of Argyll and to his colleagues in the Cabinet, that it should be contradicted if it be false, or admitted if it be true.

*** By the above it is seen, that the Duke of Argyll, one of Her Majesty's Ministers, thinks as little of the present War, as the obscure and humble Editor of the British Whig.

Inspection of field-Marshals.

One of the most remarkable military ceremonies which we have lately had the pleasure of recording, took place on Saturday ene at the United Service Institution, in uritehall-yard, where several gallant soldiers officers and privates, who have distinguished themselves in the Crimea, inspected the Field-Marshals in her Majesty's service

The recently made Field-Marshals arrived punctually in their respective pambulators, and were received by the atten lants with the utmost kindness and tenderness. They were lifted along the passage, and placed in three of the easiest chairs which could be procured. The windows were carefully closed to exclude draughts.

While waiting the arrival of the veteran F. M., whose creation, dating 1840, is much older than that of the Peninsular generals, and to whom more latitude was properly allowed, the objects of interest in the institution were explained to the marshals. The skeleton of Marengo, the horse ridden by Napoleon at Waterloo, much delighted them, as having belonged to an acquaintance of other days; and General Wolfe's Quebec sword recalled to them an event of their younger lives.

The other Field-Marshal's carriage was then heard, and presently H. R. H. entered, in the uniform which he wore at the taking of his last quarter's salary. With him came the Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Colonel-in-Chief of the Sixtieth Rifles, the Grand Ranger of Windsor Park, the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, the Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, the Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, the High Steward of Plymouth, the Colonel of the Artillery Company, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the Prince Consort. Mr. Punch was also present.

The inspection was then gone through, and the Field-Marshals were examined as to their efficiency, and their capability of rendering military service to her Majesty. The Peninsular Generals admitted that their day had gone by; but said that they were delighted to hear that younger men were appointed to do their work. From motives of delicacy it was thought best not to undeceive them. They were then asked if they had any complaint to make, and they replied that they had—that their promotion to the highest rank in the army had either been earned forty years ago, or not at all; and that both the delay which had taken place, and the moment selected for conferring the honour, were equally unfair. Mr Punch promised that this should be notified, and expressed his entire concurrance in their sentiments.

H. R. H. was then inspected, and was warmly complimented upon being in such apparently excellent condition. H. R. H. stated that he was at that moment quite as fit to discharge the duties of a field-marshal as he ever had been, and that he long hoped to serve his sovereign in that capacity. Although he could not as yet aspire to the renown of his colleague in honours, F. M. Leopold, King of the Belgians, who had received £1,200,000 of the people's money up to last pay-day, and who therefore was naturally anxious to negotiate a peace (as such items might in war-time be thought objectionable), he trusted that he should not be found unworthy of the relationship.

The examination being completed, the inspectors departed, with the single recommendation, that the field-marshals, being happily lodged in a collection of military curiosities, should be kept in what was evidently their proper place.—[Punch.

Law Society of Upper Canada.

Osgoode—Mich. Term, 19th Victoria.

On Monday, the 19th day of November, in this Term, Robert Alexander Hamilton, Esquire was called to the degree of Barrister at Law.

On the same day, John Thomas Anderson, Esquire was called to the degree of Barrister at Law.

On Tuesday, the 20th November, in this Term, Frederick Kingston, Esquire, was called to the degree of Barrister at Law.

On Saturday, the 24th November, in Term the Honorable Robert Baldwin, was elected Treasurer of the Society.

On the same day, the following Members of the Society of the degree of Barrister at Law were elected Masters of the Bench, viz: Lewis Wallbridge, John Hawkins Hagarty, Richard Miller, George Alexander Campbell Stephen Richards, Jr., Thomas Galt, David Breakenridge Read, Esquires.

On Tuesday, the 27th November, in this Term, Edward Martin and Charles Ingersoll Carrall, Esquires were called to the degree of Barrister at Law.

On the same day, the following gentlemen were admitted into the Society as members thereof, and entered in the following order as students of the law, their examinations having been classed as follows, viz:—

University Class.—Mr John Thompson Huggard, B.A.

Senior Class.—Mr Marcellus Crombie.

Junior Class.—Messrs William Holmes Wilkison, James McCauley, Henry Harrington Hume, Michael Driscoll, William Nicholas Miller, Richard Barratt Bernard, John Ban McLennan, William Ferguson, Jr., Charles Frederick Goodhue.

The Railway Celebration at Toronto—A meeting of the subscribers to the Railway celebration was held in the City Hall, Thursday afternoon, to consider the best course proper to be adopted in view of unexpected refusal of the Great Western Railway Company to operate with the citizens of Toronto in celebrating the opening of the Road. The meeting was very largely attended by our most prominent citizens, and it was resolved to proceed with the demonstration on the scale originally intended, and to appeal to the business men of Toronto to sustain the committee by increasing their subscriptions. Such a response, we are happy to say, was at once made by the gentlemen present, as to leave no doubt that entire success will attend the efforts of the Committee.

We learn learn that the Superintendant of the Erie and Unario Railway has placed that road and the steamer Zimmerman at the disposal of Celebration Committee, to carry their guests to and from the Railway celebration, on the 20th, free of all expense. Arrangements have likewise been made so that the Zimmerman will connect with the Buffalo train in time for the dejeuner. The courteous liberality of the Erie and Ontario and the O. H. & S. Railway Companies, is in edifying contrast with the strange conduct of the Great Western, in honor of which the demonstration has been got up. But on that subject we shall have something to say hereafter.

[From the Chicago Journal of December 11th.]

The following are among the effects of the bitter gale that commenced blowing on Saturday night, and continued through out the entire day Sunday and the principal part of the day yesterday, though with less violence

On Sunday afternoon, the schooner Whirlwind went ashore at Racine. She attempted to make the harbor, but was driven too far to windward, and went against Raymond's pier, whence the waves soon carried her to land. No lives were lost. She had on a cargo of lumber, which with the vessel, it was supposed would prove a total loss. The latter was fast going to pieces against the pier.

The schooner Mary G. Bonesteel, owned by Messrs H. A. Mitchell & Co., attempted to enter the Chicago harbor on Sunday afternoon, and again early yesterday morning. She was unsuccessful, and finally struck heavily on the bar, where she lay thumping and pounding until a late hour in the afternoon, the sea washing completely over her. She was heavily loaded with lumber, and kept her flag flying at half mast. Toward evening, the steamer Huron succeeded in attaching a strong cable to her, and towed her into the harbor.

No lives were lost, and the principal part of the cargo was saved. She sunk in the river by the side of the North pier opposite the Illinois Central depot

The steamer Huron also brought in yesterday, the schooner Courtland, loaded with coal, apples and lumber, and leaking badly. She passed up to her dock and was relieved of the water in her hold by her own pumps

Brig Minnesota, barge Zadoc Pratt and a Canadian schooner were brought in during the storm.

The Huron, in consequence of the premature laying up of the tugs, was almost the only hope of these vessels and was busy nearly the whole day, towing the unfortunate craft into port.

At evening yesterday, about twenty vessels could be seen in the offing, most of them at anchor between our harbor and Grosse Point.

So far as ascertained, the following were among them:—

Barques Sunshine and Jesse Hoyt; schooners Susquehanna, Geo. M. Chapman, Advance, Oliver Culver and E. C. L.

Had it not been for the Huron, the loss of property and probably of life, would have been great.

It is stated that the Huron yesterday received $300 each for the vessels she brought in, and if it was the case, owners of vessels doubtless paid the amount willingly, as without her assistance, they would have been a total loss.

A Sad Story.—Two married women, a Mrs. Burns and a Mrs Harnett, visited the village of Franklin, N. Y., and among other articles purchased, five points of whiskey On their way home they drank of the liquor, and became too drunk to proceed, and lay down for the night. Mrs. Harnett remembered nothing more until the morning, when on rising she could see nothing of Mrs. Burns. Search was instituted by the husband and son of the missing woman and a short distance from the spot where the two friends were overtaken by night and intoxication, in a hole made by removing a stone, and lying on her side, the wife and mother was found dead

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The Weather and the Season.

The weather is as open to-day, (this 17th day of December) as it was in the middle of November. There is no ice in the harbor, nor snow on the ground—Steamboats can come and go readily, though the "Ottawa" has hauled off from the River route. The only boats now remaining are the "Corra Linn," on the Bay of Quinte, and the "Sir Charles Napier," Ferry Boat to Cape Vincent.

The steamer "Boston," the Last Boat of the Season, will go up to Toronto This Evening. She comes off the Marine Railway this morning, where she has undergone several very important alterations, entirely obviating her former crankiness, and making her in every respect a first class steamer. We hear that it is the intention of her owner, Mr. W. M. Brown, of Hamilton, to extend her Upper Cabin, and make her a Passenger Boat to run on some good route next spring. The "Boston" certainly has been very much improved.

St. Andrew's Society.

We are highly pleased to learn that very good prospects exist of re-suscitating the defunct St. Andrew's Society of Kingston. The Scotchmen of this City, are a numerous, influential and highly intelligent body of men, and they should be represented in a National Society as well as Englishmen and Irishmen. On Wednesday the Members meet to elect their Office Bearers, and of course they will exercise their usual discrimination in the selection; but if they desire to pay a compliment to the Inhabitants of Kingston at large, their choice for President must fall on Donald McIntosh, Esq., the late Vice President of the defunct Society, who did his very utmost to keep it together, but failed. There may be Scotchmen of higher rank and greater wealth in Kingston than the gentleman whose name we have taken the liberty to mention; but there is no Scotchman, or man, who is more universally beloved and esteemed than Mr. McIntosh, the very soul of honor and good humor. Witness the sobriquet by which in Canada he is so well known and designated:—"The gallant braw John Highlandman."

2nd Independent Rifle Corps.

We have just learned that a second Independent Rifle Corps is to be immediately raised in this City by Mr. Armitage, our confrere of the Herald, who has been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor General, to the post of Captain. Mr. O'Reilly's youngest brother is to be Lieutenant, and Mr. D. Sullivan, Merchant, Princess Street, Ensign of the Company, which is to number seventy-five rank and file.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL

Dec. 16th.—A Wright, New York; H Sanders, Boston; D F Campbell, Hamilton, C B Crysler, Str St Helen; P F McQuaig, Kingston; J K Cromwell and Lady, Whitby; L L Bates, Express; P E Donley and Lady, St Lewis; G Crawford, M P P, Brockville; J Demsey, New York; A Cavillier, Montreal; A Campbell, Napanee; J Bell, Kemptville; A Halson, Belleville; J Sherry, New York; J D Robbin, Napanee; S O Hill, New York; J Barry, Montreal; G Smyth, Montreal; L Magor Montreal; J Clarkson, Quebec; Mrs Clarkson, Quebec.

Dec. 17th.—S C Peck, Rome; D A Butterfield, American Express; J Anderson, J Taylor, Quebec; G F Warner and Lady New York; G Munroe and Son, Coburg; T B Wragg, J Wragg, Montreal; W Ross, Montreal; W F Palmer, London, England; A Anson, England; A McFaul, Wellington; Captain Young Str. Elgin.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Certificate of Ralph Lute, Esq., Editor "Spirit of Times," Ironton, Ohio.

Ironton, Oct. 30th, 1854.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—The Bitters are in great demand here. In addition to the quantity sold by Mosley & Barber, your agents, the two other stages sell more of them than any other medicine. I find they are multiplied by convalescent fever patents to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used during the last summer, in my own family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a neighbor, at a time when my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite and restored a tone and vigor to my whole system. In one of the September numbers of my paper I related my experience of the good effects of the Bitters, since which time they have had a large sale, and have now become the standard medicine in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation.

Respectfully yours, RALPH LUTE.

See advertisement. 294

Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Cancharagua.—This safe, pleasant, and highly efficacious medicine has been fairly tested by our own citizens, who do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to all other Expectorants for any weakness or disease of the Respiratory Organs. The worst Colds are cured by it in two or three days. All druggists keep it.

Fevers of all Descriptions and their Cure.—Many remedies have been prescribed for the relief of suffering humanity for the cure of these distressing and often times fatal diseases. Few seem to be worthy of much comment. In a word, few possess any intrinsic value, Holloway's Pills, however, will be found invaluable for these complaints, and will readily check the worst stages of the evil, in truth, by a perseverance with this remedy according to the prescribed directions, they will restore the sufferer to health, after every other means have failed. These Pills are also famous in all diseases of the stomach and bowels. 297

☞ Brilliant Discoveries—Dr James McClintock's Whooping Cough Remedy and his Diarrhea Cordial can be very truly termed family guardians. Whooping Cough, Croup, and also Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, and Summer Complaints at once yield to the powerful neutralizing properties of these great antidotes. They are tried prescriptions, called from an immense and successful practice by the founder of Philadelphia College of Medicine.—Sold by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston. 297

☞ The Brightest Gems of Life are Good Health and Buoyant Spirits; but, in case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and their train of ills, Dr. James McClintock's Dyspeptic Elixir gives immediate relief, creates an appetite, and assists digestion. His Alterative Syrup is the Great Constitutional Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Eradicating Pimples, Blotches, Scrofula and all kinds of Taint from the System, and producing a healthy and blooming appearance.—Sold by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston. 297

☞ The Sudden and Tremendous Variations of temperature in this climate, are the frightful source of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Consumption, and every variety of pulmonary disease. For all ordinary affections of the Throat or Lungs, Dr James McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture will be found an absolute specific; and if, through neglect of these precautions of more fatal complaints, the seeds of Consumption or Bronchitis should have been sown in the system, recourse may be had to Dr. James McClintock's Pectoral Syrup, with the fullest confidence in a speedy cure. Sold by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston. 297

☞ A Vast Increase of Fever and Ague Cases is reported from all quarters; but, fortunately, we have the strongest medical and popular testimony that Dr. James McClintock's Fever and Ague Specific, with his Anti-Bilious Pills as an auxiliary, has been found to master the worst cases of the disease. All accounts concur in stating that, where these medicines are persevered in, the Chills are not only broken, but the complaint permanently eradicated. Sold by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston. 297

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. 293

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age is Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

They don't help complaints, but they cure them

One Box has cured the Dyspepsia.

Three Boxes have cured the worse cases of Scrofula.

Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.

One Box always cures the Jaundice.

Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.

Two Boxes cure the worst of Ulcers on the leg.

Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.

One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.

Strong doses often repeated expell every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.

As a gentle Physician they have no equal.

One Box cures derangement of the Liver.

Half a Box cures a Cold.

They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.

As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.

They are purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Ma, 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. 297 3m

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD TO MONTREAL.

STAGES TO BROCKVILLE.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to announce that they have formed a Connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad at Brockville, and have put on

TWO LINES OF DAILY STAGES

That will leave Kingston Twice every day for Brockville, as undermentioned, viz:—

THE ACCOMMODATION LINE.

Covered Sleighs, excellent Carriages when the Sleighing is not good, will leave the Stage Office Every Morning at 10 o'clock.

THE MAIL LINE.

Covered Sleighs, or Carriages when the Sleighing is not good, will leave the Stage Office, Every Day, at Six o'clock P. M.

Through Tickets (First or Second Class) to Montreal, or any intermediate place, can be obtained at this office.

*** Passengers booking themselves at the office, will be called for.

C. GREENWOOD & CO.

Stage Office, Kingston, Dec., 1855. 297

THE LAST BOAT OF THE SEASON

FOR TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

WEATHER PERMITTING.

THE STEAMER BOSTON,

CAPT. GIBSON,

Will leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston, for Toronto, Hamilton, Coburg, Port Hope, Darlington, &c., weather permitting, on THIS EVENING, December 18th, at TEN o'clock.

☞ First Class accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOSEPH DOYLE & CO.,

St Lawrence Wharf.

Kingston, Dec. 18th, 1855. 297

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

BOOKS

AUCTION SALE OF

Catholic & Miscellaneous Books,

AT O'NEILL'S CLOTHING STORE, Princess Street, for account of Donoghue, of Boston, and others Publishers. Six Hundred Volumes, all of which will be closed off without any reserve the Publishers' instructions being Positive Sale

Sale commences at Six o'clock

H. BARTLIFFE,

Dec. 17th, 1855 Auctioneer. 297

EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE SALE OF

Dry Goods and Groceries.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, 3400, Lots of Dry Goods and Groceries will be Sold, covering Balances of Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots. Full particulars in Catalogues.

Terms liberal.

R. JACKSON,

Auctioneer.

Kingston, Dec. 17, 1855. 297

CHRISTMAS---1855!!

CLEAR THE TRACK!

SANTA CLAUS COMING!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and Customers that he has received from New York his annual consignment of

New Year's Gifts and Christmas Boxes,

Table and Chimney Ornaments, Musical Instruments, and Children's Toys of every variety and price, suitable for

SEASON GIFTS.

Having laid in his Stock with much carefulness, the subscriber hopes to be favored with a call before purchasing elsewhere

Among the Musical Instruments will be found Flutinas, Accordeons, Flutes, Violins, Fifes, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to £5.

—ALSO—

A choice assortment of English and Italian Violin Strings.

*** A large Assortment of Ladies and Household Baskets, and several excellent Magic Lanterns.

CHARLES McMILLAN,

Brock Street.

Kingston, Dec. 17th, 1855. 297

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby notified that the 66th dividend on the Capital Stock has been this day declared, at the rate of Four per cent, being for the half year ending 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank and its Offices in Canada, on and after Saturday the 12th day of January next.

Notice is also given that the Stock and Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st January next, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. G RIDOUT,

Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada

Toronto, Dec. 12th, 1855. 297

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL Meeting of this Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Curt., at 7½ P. M. in Stenson's Hotel, for the Election of Office Bearers and the transaction of other important business. A