POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Commencing on Sunday the 16th inst., the Mails for the East will be closed daily [Sundays excepted] at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Second Despatch for Gananoque and Brockville will be closed daily [Saturdays excepted] at 9.30 A. M.

The Mails for the West will be closed daily at 6 P. M.

Unpaid Letters and Letters prepaid by Stamps will be forwarded when dropped into the Letter Box up to Midnight.

The Mails for the Prince Edward County port to Brighton will be closed daily [Sundays excepted] at 6 P. M.

The Mails for the United States will be closed daily [Sundays excepted] at 8 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

Post Office Kingston,
12th Dec., 1855. 299

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED

R. W. B., Chatham; P. & S., Providence, R. I.; G. W. R. R., Hamilton, with rem.; G. J., Montreal, with rem.; J. R., Prescott, with rem.

THE CITY STOCK IN THE ROAD COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—I care very little for the personal abuse of anonymous writers; and if it suit the purposes of our worthy Mayor that his friends should slander me, they are quite welcome to do so from now till doomsday. But I do care that the first efforts which this City ever made to raise itself up should run the risk of being checked by the unscrupulous misrepresentations of persons who have no idea of anything but the gratification of their own selfish ends, and who would sacrifice the best interests of us all rather than that they should lose an election or witness the success of an opponent.

With regard to the Roads and their management, I am no more responsible for their management than any of the old Board of Directors, upon which were the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Dr. Yates, Mr. Flanigan, Mr. Murdock and myself, any of whom is, I venture to assert, as capable of directing their affairs, and as much interested in the welfare of the City as the *gentleman* who has the courage to vilify me under an assumed name; and I flatter myself that it will take that person a long time to persuade the public that we five have conspired to rob the City for our own advantage.

Your Correspondent is most profoundly ignorant of everything connected with the Road Companies, except apparently with the fact that the Secretary refused to take the instalments on a small amount of Stock held by a gentleman who had very recently acquired it, and which I have no doubt was tendered him for the purpose of enabling that gentleman's friends to parade his enormous interest in the Companies and the City's welfare before the electors at the coming Elections; for strange to say we never heard of his desire to assist us in our struggles till just as the Elections were coming off.

The City, which will derive the chief benefit from these Roads, has undoubtedly the largest proportion of the Stock, the remainder being held by a few individuals, whose names are among those which always appear on Subscription Lists in this City; and one of whom pays as large an amount of taxes as the person who takes upon himself to abuse me. To pay for that Stock the Corporation issued Debentures, payable in twenty years, bearing interest at six per cent., and the By-Law on which they were issued, provided as the law required, for an additional two per cent. per annum, to secure the ultimate and gradual payment of the principal. Unfortunately for the City, and more especially for those who had the interests of the City so much at heart, as to take Stock largely in these Companies in their infancy, the Debentures were not issued as I endeavoured to have them, and when the arrangements were made for their immediate disposal, and the Directors had either to raise money through the Banks to carry on the works, or let the Roads drop, we determined on the former alternative, and through Mr. John A. Macdonald and myself, we obtained the requisite funds from the Commercial Bank, for the greater part of which I am still personally responsible. When the Debentures were issued the Money Market had so changed that the Debentures were wholly unsaleable through any of the ordinary channels; and it was only through the influence of a private friend of Mr. A. H. Campbell, the Cashier of the Commercial Bank, that we were enabled to dispose of £6,000 for the Phillipsville and £4,000 for the Perth Road at 95. How good a sale this was, considering the times, may be judged by the fact that the debentures of the County of Middlesex were selling here for 88½ per cent discount, and were worth nothing at all in London. The loss on the City debentures will not fall upon the City, but upon the private Stockholders, for though the City debentures only yield 95 per cent, yet it gets Stock for 100 per cent., and the private Stock is depreciated accordingly.

It was by resolution of the Board that the private Stock was not called up, and for this reason, viz., that it was considered prudent to have something to fall back upon to continue the works in a partial degree should the debentures continue unsaleable, and the Bank decline to advance any further. In that resolution, tho' I concurred in it at the time and still do concur in it, I am no more responsible than Dr. Yates or any other Director.

The cry of taxation is a very good cry, and suits those gentlemen who will bring upon the City a serious and permanent injury, in order that they may obtain some petty advantage for themselves. They have consequently adopted it just now, careless of how much they may injure prospects in which the City has largely embarked, whether for good or ill, so long as they fire a shot at me. If they told the truth, however, they might fire away. But they are now endeavoring to induce the people to believe that the taxes were increased this year in order that the interest on the Road debentures might be paid; while the truth is that not one penny of the taxes collected this year was imposed or collected, or will be paid for interest on these debentures, or on account of them; and that the two per cent raised for the Sinking Fund will be more than covered by the proceeds of the sales of the gates already erected on the different roads. And I say further that the Directors have so arranged that, if they are not interfered with by the time the City is called upon to provide for the interest payable on the debentures, the income derived from the Roads will be more than sufficient for the purpose.

The Directors have done the best they could for the interests of all, and the best proof of their having done so is furnished by the fact that on the Perth Road there is still a majority of the old Board on the new. What encouragement such treatment as they have received and as I am now subjected to, will give them or any one else to devote any time away from his own business to that of the Kingston public, those who think how they themselves would like to be so treated can best tell.

I am yours truly,
A. J. MACDONELL.

Kingston, Dec. 20th, 1855.

The Berlin correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle, under date of the 4th instant, says:—

It is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the peace rumors. It is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace, but it is equally true that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward—as at the utmost, preparatory steps only are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of December 2nd, and hence all attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on the Western Powers, with a view of pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given to the third of the four points, which were conceded at the Vienna conferences. Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia shall name the conditions to which she is ready to submit. Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory, but vague. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from the difficulty of making proposals that it may have the mortification to see rejected. The Cabinets of Munich and Dresden, promoted to a more influential position by the policy of France, have also essayed to influence Russia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved of at Paris, but it remains to be seen whether they will be successful. Our best politicians are evenly divided. Some think peace near, and others distant. The most reliable facts indicate that the state of affairs stands thus:—

"There has been no communication whatever from Russia. A communication has been made by the Austrian Government, through the French Minister at Vienna, to the French Government, embodying the terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two Governments. The terms are a great advance upon any yet offered, and might be accepted all around, but they are the terms of Austria, and not Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join the Allies if the ultimatum be rejected, but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests.

Private letters from St Petersburg indicates no pressure for peace. The profits of the overland trade keep business generally up to a more favorable point than anticipated. Government paper has not much deteriorated, and money is abundant at Moscow at 7 per cent.

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* has an editorial headed "The War is only Beginning," and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years. The London Times has a reply to the Bee, asserting that this boasting merely betrays weakness.

THE PRESBYTER NOT A PRIEST.

There is a sophism, called Homonymia, where two different ideas are represented by a word of the same sound, and an argument is used, applying what is true of one of these meanings of the word, to the other meaning. In general it is a sophism easily detected. It is an evident duty of every lover of truth, to expose it when detected. Whenever there is a word bearing different senses, under the same sound, the lover of truth will distinguish the several meanings accurately, in order that each may take its proper place. In the New Testament, mention is often made of the Elders of the Church. In the original these are called presbyters,* a word which simply means "elders." Passing into other languages, the word (as it often happens) became mutilated and shortened into prester; in French formerly Prestre; in modern French, Prestre; in English, Priest.

Most unfortunately it happens that we translate the Greek word Presbyter in the New Testament, and the Hebrew word in the Old, signifying the person officially authorized and obliged by law to offer the sacrifices in the Temple, by the very same English word "Priest;" and the public functionary, whose duty was to attend to the idolatrous rites at every heathen temple, in honor of every heathen god and goddess, and especially to offer sacrifices, is also called priest. Those ministers of the Church of England, who, having used the office of a deacon well, and thereby purchased to themselves a good degree, receive ordination from the Bishop, together with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, are called Priests in the former sense of the word—that is, Presbyters or elders of the Church. The Church of England knows nothing of priests, in the sense of sacrificing priests; in that sense the Church of England acknowledges one High Priest over the House of God, and no other. The Church of England, therefore, requires no altar of wood or stone. The cross was the altar on which was offered once for all the atoning sacrifice. The hearts of spiritual worshippers are the altars upon which they offer the sacrifice of praise and prayer.

There cannot be an office of greater real dignity than that of an Elder in the Church of Christ. They are "ministers," that is servants of Christ, and Stewards, that is, dispensers of the mysteries of God. They dispense spiritual bread, the Word of God, from the pulpit and reading-desk; they offer up sacrifices of praise; they bless the cup, which is the communion of the blood of Christ, and break the bread, which is the communion of his body upon an honest table. They have nothing to do with a material altar. Their business is to feed the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made them overseers, giving them food in due season. They teach their flocks to feed on Christ himself, in his ordinances, by faith; and to feed on his Word, which is truth, and which contains both milk for babes and strong meat for men.

* See Cruden's Concordance. ELDER—A general name, comprehending under it all such as have any ecclesiastical function, as apostles, pastors, teachers or other Church officers.

Extract from a Letter to the N. Y. Herald.

Toronto, Dec. 14.

Whilst writing in this vein, I may as well tell your many readers that a Free Love Association was lately formed in Toronto on a rather novel plan. Circulars were regularly printed, with all the rules and regulations of the order; and others again were issued, informing the various parties elected members, of the fact, and of who proposed them, and the manner of their election. A person, who represented himself as Professor Brisbane, stopped at Lamb's one of the principal hotels here, and lectured nearly every evening to those initiated, the admission fee being 2s. 6d. or fifty cents of your money. Things went on this way for some time. Every one was inquiring about the "free lovers"—who they were—where they met—what they said and did, &c.; and the Professor, who is a tall and rather handsome fellow, from your city, with a large black moustache, became the observer of all observers. Country people might be seen walking stealthily beside him, and catching a glimpse now and then of his face; and ladies—it would be wonderful if they didn't—exhibited the most intense curiosity to see and hear this new invention. At length, to the great horror and consternation of a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, he was informed that, upon mature deliberation, and after considering all the acts and deeds of his life, he was duly admitted into the Free love Association, with full rights of membership, including dancing the polka and kissing all the female members under forty years of age. A leading Minister of the Crown here—who is somewhat antiquated, but is very anxious to appear as young as may be—was equally mortified at being informed, in the same formal way, that he was rejected by a large majority, upon grounds very uncomplimentary and equally unmentionable. A pious old lady, about seventy, was shocked almost out of her wits at receiving an elegantly printed circular, informing her that she had the honor of being elected a free lover. Whilst young ladies without number received the shocking intelligence, in highly scented envelopes, that they were unanimously, and with great applause, admitted into full membership, with all the sublime and ecstatic privileges of doing just as they liked, untrammelled by anxiety mammas, prying schoolmistresses, or Argus eyed old aunts.

Of course there were any number of horsewhips, and able bodied brothers and cousins hovering about Lamb's Hotel immediately after this issue from the Post Office. But the Professor, equally of course, had slopped that morning; and the enraged heroes were left to enjoy decidedly the best hoax every played off in Toronto. But it is an actual fact that this took place, and as I have narrated it. The Professor is no doubt a blackleg; but he is a capital speaker; has face enough for anything; dresses well; and is great on the Maine law, when it suits his audience; and great on Brandy and water, when it is to be had good and cheap. He first commenced by initiating some fast young men of Toronto into the sayings, doings and mysteries of the free lovers. He had good audiences, and at fifty cents apiece the thing paid. Some of his hearers, having a turn for fun, improved the occasion as I have stated, and so commenced the hoax; and so ended the Professorship of Free Love in Toronto.

I have gossipped so much about trifles in this letter, that I have not left myself much room for the more serious matters of state, religion, commerce or politics. These Canadians, I mean the upper crusts—to wit, the Upper Canadians—are decidedly a "two forty people," without the tail over the dashboard. They have not quite arrived at that yet. Their average crop of wheat the last season—and their wheat is some—was fully twenty-five bushels to the acre. The average price, over Upper Canada, may be stated at two dollars; and their entire exports will come up to, if they do not exceed, this year, eleven millions of bushels. This, at two dollars; and their entire exports will come up to, if they do not exceed, this year, eleven millions of bushels. This, at two dollars the bushel, gives them, for single article of wheat, twenty-two millions of dollars; and as this wheat was produced for about half a dollar a bushel, certainly not more, the farmers Upper Canada make this season, in clear profits, sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars. This is pretty considerable for a country numbering scarcely 1,300,000 inhabitants—for that is about the present population of Upper Canada.

The late Military Affray in Constantinople.

The following is from a French letter, dated Constantinople, November 8th:—

"For some time past it had been remarked that there assembled, in the neighborhood of St. Sophia, groups of Tunisians and Softas who had looked with an evil eye on the strangers who were in the habit of visiting the mosques. For some days past their attitude had become more aggressive, and several persons, among whom was a French priest, were insulted and otherwise ill-treated. About five o'clock, on Sunday evening, a corporal of Sappers, who happened to be going from the hospital of the University, was suddenly surrounded by Tunisian soldiers. One of them began his insults by catching hold of the beard of the sapper, and pulling it. The corporal at first thought it was a mere pleasantry, and took it so; but he was soon undeceived, when he beheld one of these fanatics attack him with his fists, and another attempt to throw him to the ground. Another drew his sabre, but, in spite of the assistance of his comrades, the corporal disarmed him and called out for succor. A commissariat officer brought up some soldiers, and the Tunisians at once made off, excepting the man who had drawn his sabre, and who was conducted to the neighboring French post, at the hospital of the University. A few minutes afterwards the Tunisians, who had gone to their barracks, returned with from 100 to 120 of their comrades, all armed with sabres, pistols and clubs. They demanded the release of their companion to the cry of 'Death to the French,' and without waiting for a reply they commenced flinging stones at the windows, and rushed like madmen to the assault of the hospital. It was clear that an energetic repression of the disturbances had become necessary. Some officers of the Commissariat, two gendarmes, the 23 soldiers that constituted the post, and the hospital attendants, charged the Tunisians with the bayonet or sword. There were no other means of bringing these barbarians to reason, and they had to retire, carrying with them such of their comrades as were wounded. The Tunisians having returned to the barracks, again issued forth, in defiance of the Turkish officer who commanded the post of the barrack, and who was himself maltreated in his efforts to appease their violence. It was then that, from the angles of the streets and houses near the University, the Tunisians opened a well-sustained fire on the windows of the halls where the sick and wounded were lying. The attendants, to whom arms were issued for their protection, replied; the soldiers and the gendarmes, who guarded the principal entrance, also fired on the Tunisians, who had to retreat again, leaving several of their comrades *hors de combat*. One fact excited great indignation. Two hospital attendants, who were quietly returning to the hospital, were assassinated, and their dead bodies mutilated in the most horrible manner. M. Blaise, lieutenant in the navy, and two commissariat officers, were attacked in front of the Tunisian artillery barracks. The former, who had no weapon but a walking-cane, received sabre cuts which cut his head open. He staggered on to the hospital, where he received every attention. Mr. Blaise had also tried to take refuge in a Turkish guard-house, but the officer exhibited the greatest pusillanimity, and made no attempt to protect the three Frenchmen. Great dismay spread throughout the whole quarter of the city, and couriers were sent off to the French authorities at Pera. General Larchey and Gen. Parisels, Sub-Intendant Missi and M. Boutier, Commandant of Gendarmerie, at once proceeded to Constantinople with a detachment of troops from the posts of Galata and Rera; but all way over by the time they arrived. Mehemet Rushdi-Pasha, Minister of war, and Mehemet Ali Pasha, Minister of Marine, also proceeded to the hospital of the University. The hospital attendants of Gulhane, who had been sent for, were not needed. Thus this unfortunate affair has cost for three men assassinated; a naval officer, an apothecary, and three commissariat officers, have been more or less severely wounded, as also four hospital orderlies and two gendarmes. The very same evening the Seraskier had the Tunisians, to the number of 950, disarmed, and conducted to the Seraskerist, where they are in custody. Complete satisfaction has been promised to M. de Thouvenel, who has exhibited on this occasion the tact and energy of which he has given more than one proof since his arrival at Costantinople. A mixed commission has been formed for the purpose of inquiring into the affair."

Later advices states that a considerable number of the Tunisians have been condemned to death. The Tunisian troops will be sent to Batoum and Soukoun Kaleh.

THE SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF A MINISTER.—We allude a few days since to the fact that Rev. James B. Jenkins, late pastor of the First Methodist Church of Rome, had been indicted, and subsequently arrested, by the Methodist Ecclesiastical Authorities upon a charge of gross immorality, and is to be tried on the 8th inst., upon charges preferred against him. The Utica Herald says of the case:

We have been cognizant of the facts in the above case for some time; but were requested not to make them public, until it had been further investigated. We are informed by those whose painful duty it has been to investigate the case, that it reveals an extent of depravity on the part of the accused, which is absolutely shocking. The girl is young—only 17, and of one of the most respectable families in the town of Rome. Her parents, and we believe herself, were members of the Jenning's church. The family reposed the most implicit confidence in him, permitted him to make their house his home during the absence of his wife in the east; requested him to watch over the conduct of his daughter, and reprove her for her occasional giddiness—in fact, rather placed her under his charge; and bestowed upon him a thousand expressions of confidence.

While they were doing this, he was compassing her ruin. During a residence of some weeks at her father's house, he had peculiar opportunities for carrying on his infernal purposes. After the girl had been sent off to school, her Reverend seducer opened a correspondence with her. In these letters, various meetings and assignations were appointed, some of were fulfilled, and some providential miscarried. We are told that the style of the letters written by Jennings to the girl is most disgustingly filthy.

The case is one of the most painful on record. Hitherto Jennings is said to to have borne an irreproachable character. He was commended for his kindness of heart and eminent piety universally. The church over which he presided was in a most prosperous condition. By his fall, the cause of christianity and good morals receive heavy blow.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Christmas Times.

"There is a time for all things," saith the Ancient. So it is. Christmas having come—for he will be rapping at our doors presently—this is the time for making presents. And the variety of presents is as great as the variety of leaves in the forest. There are, for instance, superbly bound volumes at the City Book Store and at Duff's, which will make capital presents for Christmas. There are fifty other things at the same places, which might be applied to the same purpose. There are the two Daguerrean Galleries, friends Sheldon and Coomba. There is Murdoch's with its music and its musical instruments—its flowering materials and what not. There are Cridiford's for its fancy stock, and White's for its ditto—including something for the smokers. There is Father Santa Claus McMillan in Brock Street—look in at the window. Young Kingston—are there not Christmas presents there in very abundance? Good as last year's Circus—isn't it? But why enumerate? Look over the Daily British Whig young hopefuls and indulgent parents, and if you let Christmas pass without making a sacrifice to Santa Clause may you—enjoy your Christmas dinner at least.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

Banks	104
Richardson	73
Fuller	34
Scattering	10

Mr. Smith (Alabama) said the result of the vote just announced is a pretty fair indication that no result will be reached today.

Wishing to promote by degrees the business of the House, he proposed to proceed to the election of two standing committees, one to be the committee of ways and means and the other of foreign affairs; the Northern party nominating four members thereof, the Administration party three, and the corporal's guard of the South, assisted by members from the North, two.

These committees to select their chairman by a majority vote, the chairman to preside over the ordinary business of the House alternately till a Speaker is elected.

He proposed that one hour be devoted to the introduction of bills, to be hereafter referred to the appropriate committees, members to be then sworn in by the chairman of the committee on ways and means—the House next to proceed to the election of a clerk, postmaster, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and last, but not least, a chaplain, through whose prayer perphaps some oil may be thrown on the troubled waters.

This is no time for crimination and recrimination. We want harmony and concession.

Several gentlemen objected, but the plan specified in the law of 1789 was in the way, as it prescribes that a Speaker and Clerk shall first be elected, and members sworn in by the Speaker, before proceeding to any other business.

Mr. Smith remarked that unless some such plan was adopted public business must suffer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 14th December, 1855.

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

George S. Jarvis, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County Court for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, in place of William Ross, Esquire, resigned.

Charles E. Casgrain, of Sandwich, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner for the County of Essex.

Frederick Farncomb, of the Village of Newcastle, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Miles Cowan, of Sandwich, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Dec. 21st.—A McFaul, Wellington; A Taylor, Str Lord Elgin; Capt. Young, do; Revd W B Lauder, Mr Lauder, B C Davy, Napanee; Capt Kelly, do; John Ormeston, Str Ottawa; N M Beckns, Montreal; M R Williams, R O R. Kingston; G Hall, Toronto; J W McLellan, Montreal; R B Cuppon, Chicago; W H Swetman, Adolphustown; J B Griffin, do; E J Pringle, Express; N O Greene, T Watson, Montreal; J Clarkson, J W Alport, Belleville; A White, Albany; John Henderson, Belleville; A H Lung, Rochester; C N Beckus, Picton; J Meed, Montreal; J A Coukien, New Britain; J Barbour, G E Earl, Montreal; Miss Long, Brighton; T Reynolds, Montreal; J O Ros, do; J H Bates, J W Bagnon, Brockville; W W Stuart, Trenton; W Stuart, Port Hope; G Bough, Montreal; G Bough, Montreal; R Brownell, do.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

[The following Arrivals were erroneously inserted in yesterday's impression under the head "Arrivals at the British American Hotel."]

Dec. 18th.—F. B Maxwell, Dickinson's Landing; H W Stanton, Newcastle; J S Beebe, Seneca Falls; A C Davis, Napanee; Mr Jackson, Napanee; A Schemerhorn, do; W Sanpheir, do; O M Bond, Oswego; S S Weaver, Syracuse; H Chird, Cornwall, T Kennedy, do; W B Thompson, Perth; A. Fraser, Belleville; D Malloch, do.

Dec. 19th.—J Sharman, Pittsburgh; P N Naver, Watertown; D Sullivan, Trenton; W Oaks, Brownville; A Dolin and Brother, Belleville; S B Scouton, Ernestown; J Gilchrist, Peterboro'; M Deveieux, Montreal; W Shea, Trenton; S Carr, Chicago; J Franklin, Seymour West; W. Ward, Smith's Falls; H Racingle, Oswego; F Wallbridge, Shannonville; A W Wallbridge, Belleville.

☞ **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. 287

☞ **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, culled from an immense and successful practice by the founder of Philadelphia College of Medicine.—Sold by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston. 287

☞ **The Sudden and Tremendous** Variations of temperature in this climate, are the trightful 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 Pectorial Syrup, with the fullest confidence in a speedy cure. Sold by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston. 287

☞ **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. 287

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

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

Astonishing Cure with only one Bottle.

Jos. B. HALL & Co, say:

Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Me., April 24, 1854.

"We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of *only one bottle* of the German Bitters; we think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, has been complaining of a pain in her side for six or seven years, and, about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by "Hoofland's German Bitters," I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased *one bottle*. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking *only one* bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for years. She feels no pain in her side, or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure *entirely* to the German Bitters.

300 WM. CLARK.

TWO PICTURES.

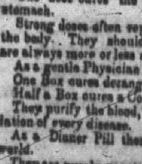
PICTURE FIRST.

Exhausted on her couch a sick girl lay,
Pale as a White rose withering. Painfully
Her fragile form shook with the frequent cough,
Like a frail leaf, which the November blast
Is loosening on the bough.

PICTURE SECOND.

Full of Life,
Joy in her eyes, and on her cheek the tint
Of roses when they open, that young girl
Moves with elastic step among her friends,
Who late had thought her dying. Swift relief
In DR. ROGERS' PEERLESS REMEDY
The Maiden found. What cured her? Question her,
And eagerly the rescued will reply,
TAR, LIVERWORT, and CANCHALAGUA.

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, Ms, and sold by every respectable Druggist in Canada and the United States.

TO THE LADIES.

A LARGE and very beautiful assortment of all the materials requisite for making Wax and Paper Flowers, just received. This assortment will be found particularly inviting, being of the very best materials, and not to be found any where else in the city.

A. W. MURDOCH.

Kingston, Dec. 21, 1855. 301

J. D & J. RAMAGE

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to in[illegible] the Ladies and Gentlemen to an exa[illegible]nation of their New Stock, which is c[illegible] complete, comprising an Elegant Ass[illegible]ment of

RICH JEWELLERY WATCHES

Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, etc., etc.,

Of the Newest Styles in all the Choice[illegible] Selections ever offered in Kingston.

Also, a splendid selection of Engravin[illegible] in Fine Gilt Frames.

The Subscribers flatter themselves th[illegible] they can supply parties wishing Holid[illegible] Presents better than any other establis[illegible]ment in the City.

J. D. & J. RAMAGE,
Princess Street.

P. S.—For the convenience of those wh[illegible] may not supply themselves before that tim[illegible] the Store will be open from 10 till 3 o'cloc[illegible] on Christmas Day.

Kingston, Dec. 21st, 1855. 30[illegible]

MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

The following publications are supplied from the City Book Store, at the Publishers' Subscription prices:—

Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, Westminster Review, North British Review, Blackwood's Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Anglo-American Magazine, Putnam's Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Dickens' Household Words, Chambers' Journal, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, London Illustrated News, London Art Journal, London Illustrated Times, Ballou's (late Gleason's), Pictorial, Scientific American, The Country Gentleman, The Horticulturist, The Cultivator, The Lancet, &c., &c., &c.

City Book Store.
Kingston, December, 1855.

POSTPONEMENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
vs.
MAXWELL et al.

The sale of the Steamer "CITY OF TORONTO," seized under execution is postponed until Saturday, 22nd Inst., at the same hour and place.

THOMAS A CORBETT,
Sheriff,
U. C. F. L. & A.

Dec. 17th, 1855. 298

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
FOR
Christmas and New Year's Presents.

JOHN DUFF has for sale:—Sabbath Bells, chimed by the poets.

"Sunday's observe! think when the bells do chime,
'Tis angels music."

With colored illustrations, by Birkett Foster, Contents,—Sabbath—Sonnet—The Sabbath—Sunday—Sabbath Morning—A Spring Sabbath walk—The House of God—English Churches—'Tis Sweet to hear a Brook—A Churchyard Scene—A Summer Sabbath Walk—The Village Church—The Sabbath—Sunday Walks—The Churchyard—How soft the music of those Village Bells The Bell—The Village Church—The day of rest—The hour of Prayer—A Gleam of Sunshine—The Sabbath Bell—The voice of Prayer—The Lord's Day—There is a tongue in every leaf—A Sunday thought—A Domestic Scene—The Sabbath Bells—The Sailor's Evening Prayer—Early Rising and Prayer—The beauties of Nature—How sweet the tuneful Bell's responsive Peal—Social Worship—The Curfew Bell.

The Eve of St. Agnes. By John Keats. Illustrated with twenty designs, in the style of Gray's Elegy, and the Deserted Village.

"This volume will be sought after, as one of the choicest gifts of friendship, at the season. The illustrations even surpass, in beauty, Gray's Elegy in the same style."

The Queens of England; a series of portraits of distinguished Female Sovereigns, drawn and engraved by eminent artists, with Biographical and Historical sketches from Agnes Strickland. A new edition.

The Task; a poem by William Cooper, Illustrated by Birket Foster.

The Deserted Village; by Oliver Goldsmith, Illustrated by the Etching Club.

The pleasures of Hope; by Thos. Campbell.—Illustrated by Birket Foster, George Thomas and Harrison Weir.

The Lay of the last Minstrel; by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., with all his introductions and the editor's notes, illustrated by one hundred engravings, on wood, from drawings by Birket Foster and John Gilbert.

The Lady of the Lake; by Sir Walter Scott, Bart., with all his introductions, various readings, and the editor's notes, illustrated by numerous engravings, on wood, from drawings by Birket Foster and John Gilbert.

The Paradise Lost, of Milton; with Illustrations by John Martin.

The Book of British Ballads; edited by C. S. Hall, Esq., F.S.A.

Lays of Ancient Rome; by Thomas Babington Macaulay, with illustrations, original and from the antique, drawn on wood, by George Scharf, junior. New edition.

Proverbial Philosophy, by Martin F. Tupper, of Christ Church, Oxford. Illustrated.

December 19, 1855. 301

DR. J. JOHNSTON'S
BALSAM
OF
FIR PASTE

FOR CONSUMPTION
IN ITS EARLY STAGES,
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma,
LIVER COMPLAINT, &c. &c.

CERTIFICATES.

A Voice from the Buffalo Christian Advocate.

Dr. James Johnston has invented a medicine called "Canadian Compound and Balsam of Fir Paste," which must be popular, because useful in alleviating and curing the complaints it is designed for.

Extract from a letter written by the Rev. John B. Robie, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. James Johnston—Dear Sir:—I am willing to bear testimony in favor of your Canadian Balsam of Fir Paste. I believe you have hit upon the right medicine. Your invalids take note, thankfully as my hoarseness, and has cured it effectually. I would cheerfully recommend it to all troubled with Coughs, Sore Lungs, &c. &c.

Yours, &c., JOHN B. ROBIE.

Dr. James Johnston—Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, cheerfully endorse the statement of the Rev. John B. Robie, of Buffalo; and further, we would say boldly that we consider your "Canadian Balsam of Fir Paste" the BEST and SAFEST LUNG AND COUGH MEDICINE now in market, as we all have used it, and found it to give immediate relief, and perform a permanent cure, in all cases of Coughs, Colds, &c. We with confidence recommend your justly called Balsam to all who are predisposed to Weak Lungs, Or give Consumption, &c., &c.

J. C. GIVEN, 193 State Street.
J. W. BANKER, 198 State Street.
GEORGE S. BARCOCK, 81 State Street.
GEO. DAVID BARNHIM, 198 State St.
WALTER BARRIW, 87 State St.
T. R. WILBUR, 18 State Street.

Rochester, June 16, 1855.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS!

As the celebrity of my Balsam has already excited the cupidity of some unprincipled persons to manufacture and sell an imitation. Be sure to inquire for Canadian Balsam of Fir, there are none genuine unless bearing the fac simile of my signature JAMES JOHNSTON

Sold in Kingston by E. W. PALMER, Chemist & Druggist, Market Square, and E. H. PARKER, King Street. 301