POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Commencing on Sunday the 16th inst., the Mails for the East will be closed daily [Saturdays excepted] at 6 o'clock, P. M.

A 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 Stamp, will be forwarded when dropped into the Letter Box up to Midnight.

The Mails for the Prince Edward County route 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, }
19th Dec., 1855. }

The Daily British Whig.

"Upiter per Orieus Diem."

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1855.

The Murder of Miss Hinds.

From The Times.

The Ribandmen are once more at their bloody work in Ireland, and the emissaries of the offended law are upon their track. Again we are condemned to hear the well-nigh forgotten names of Whiteboy Acts, Insurrection Acts, Coercion Acts, Arms Acts, and of other highly penal statutes, which were devised to meet the exigencies of an evil time. The ruffians, however, who have endeavoured to reorganize this most foul conspiracy against human life will find, to their cost, that they have mistaken their season of action. Thirty years ago Ireland was well-nigh a *terra incognita* for all practical purposes to the bulk of Englishmen. Speculative writers concocted essays upon the condition of the Irish people, just as they might have written a description of the Caffres of Southern Africa. A season in Connemara was an achievement involving somewhat more of adventure than a trip to Norway in our own time. An Irishman was supposed to be a great mystery. Whatever was true of the rest of mankind was false of him. There was nothing well ascertained about him save his fixed determination to shoot any landlord who might be bold enough to ask for an over-due gale of rent. Unfortunately for Ireland, she numbered among her sons a man of singular ability, of great resolution, and intimately acquainted with the secret springs of Irish character. This man, for purposes of his own, and to further one of the greatest political impostures upon record, fooled his countrymen to the top of their bent, and threw a cloud over the land, that strangers might not penetrate the secret of his designs. He had the ear of a crazy fanatic peasantry on the one side, and of the Imperial Parliament on the other, and such was the surprising versatility of his genius that he retained his hold on both well-nigh to the last. By him a certain halo was cast around the skulking Ribandman as he crouched behind a stone dyke in the twilight to shoot his enemy in the back. Were we dealing with a gallows-bird, or with the heroic descendant of a race of freemen, burning with the wrongs of six centuries? Young ladies sang so many songs about Tara's Halls, and entreated so many stricken deer to fly to their bosoms for refuge, and Mr. O'Connell thundered about the wrongs of Ireland in such fearful strain in the House of Commons and in Conciliation-hall, that really at last one almost believed that a man must be a perfect savage who should find fault with an Irishman for picking a pocket or robbing a till. The time for this delusion, however, is past. What with railroads and excursion trains to Killarney, and the inquiries consequent upon the Irish famine and the sales of bankrupt estates, we are now as well acquainted with the condition of Ireland as with our own manufacturing districts. An Irish agrarian murderer is just a murderer—a murderer of a very foul and abominable class. He commits his crime not under the influence of momentary passion, but deliberately, and of forethought. He murders, too, from the basest of motives—that he may resist the payment of a just debt. If the crime be not the absolute act of the defaulting tenant, it is the act of his representative; and he is, of course, prepared to cancel the obligation whenever his friend or associate may require his assistance in a similar difficulty.

The appalling part of the story has always been that murder is organized into a system, and such as Ribandism was a few years back such it appears to be again. We had been at first disposed to treat this horrible assassination of Miss Charlotte Hinds as an isolated crime. This opinion, however, must necessarily be modified, if not abandoned, when we find a gentleman so well informed upon the subject as Mr. P. M. Murphy, the chairman of the Quarter Sessions for a division of the county of Cavan, addressing the grand jury in the most earnest terms upon the subject of this hideous association. "Who," said Mr. Murphy, "that has a heart to feel, or a tongue to give his feelings utterance, will not join me in imploring all men to unite in crushing in the bud the reviving efforts of this hell born confederacy?" We read that the chairman's address was listened to with profound silence, and that the grand jury and magistrates—who must be the best informed of all men as to the condition of the country-side—requested that copies of the charge might be published and distributed in the neighbourhood. The Chairman pointed out to his neighbours the inevitable results of this organization, if it be suffered once more to gain head—absenteeism, grass-land, the management of agents, the misery of the people, ameliorated by public commiseration. It would be by far the more merciful, as well as the more effective course, to call into action at once every power which the law has given to the Executive over the guilty neighbourhood. Never until the neighbours are so interested in the result that they will act spontaneously on the side of the law will the Ribandmen be fairly expelled from the land. This case of poor Miss Charlotte Hinds seems to have been no exception to the old rule. The spot on which the foul deed was committed was overlooked by the cottages of neighbours. The murder was known at the adjoining market-town with inconceivable rapidity; there was the usual ostentatious self-display of those upon whom suspicion would most probably fall—the manufacture of *alibis*, in other words—and, in fact, all the well-known symptoms of the old disease. Can any human punishment be too severe for the dastardly ruffians who could plan and execute the murder of a helpless woman for no better reason than that they wished to cheat her out of a debt which she had been slow enough to enforce in legal form? In our own division of the empire we got rid of wolves at an earlier period of history. The Irish wolf is still prowling about in the middle of the nineteenth century, and must equally be swept away, if the country is to maintain a place among civilized nations.

Gen. Sir Colin Campbell.

Sir Colin Campbell being about to return from Scotland immediately to the Crimea, has been compelled to refuse a public banquet tendered him by the inhabitants. A shilling subscription has been started in Scotland to present him with a sword, the presentation to be made by Sheriff Alison, the historian. Sir Colin Campbell has seen as much service as any man in the army.—He commenced his career in the Peninsula, and was present in the celebrated retreat from Corunna. Sir Colin has commanded the Highland Brigade (now division) throughout the late campaigns against the Russians, and at Alma had a horse killed under him; and for his dashing conduct at the critical moment in that battle, when he used the memorable words, "Highlanders never retire," he was personally thanked by the late Lord Raglan on the close of the engagement.

The Morning Advertiser states that the war worn veteran had returned to England, fully intending to spend there the remainder of his days. A day or two afterwards, however, we are told, Sir Colin was invited to dine at Windsor Castle, where the most marked and gracious attention was showered upon him by the Sovereign, and the importance of his return to the discharge of his military duty in the Crimea dwelt upon in a manner which could not fail to make the desired impression on a soldier. Nor was this all. A few days thereafter the gallant officer received a letter from her Majesty requesting him to sit to Mayall, the celebrated photographic artist, for his portrait in his Highland regimentals. And, as if all this had not been sufficient to prevail on Sir Colin to return to the Crimea, he is placed at the head of a corpse d'armee consisting of 20,000 or 30,000 men, and will, consequently, though nominally under Sir William Codrington, have practically confided to him an independent command.

It is stated in connection with Sir Colin Campbell's recent visit to Windsor Castle, that in the course of the evening her Majesty made Sir Colin sit on the sofa beside her, and pointed out to him that the army in the Crimea could not get on without him, and that he must return. The gallant old soldier is said to have been so much affected by his Sovereign's kindly language as to have burst into tears, and to have assured his royal hostess that he would do anything for her, saying, "I'll even carry a musket for your Majesty."

Despatch to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23rd, 1855.

The following Despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Erastus Dupuy, Commander of the Steam Frigate "Susquehannah," was received this morning early, and immediately communicated by the Hon. Jonas Leviticus Dodge to the "Union," which forthwith issued the news in a second edition.

(From the Washington Union December 23rd.)

Despatch F. No. 2.

On Board U. S. Steam Frigate, "Susquehannah," Nicaragua Bay, December 11th, 1855.

HONORABLE SIR:—

In my former despatch No. 1—dated December 9th instant off the Belize, I duly informed you of my having assumed the command of the U. S. Frigate "Susquehannah," and I hasten now to give you details of my operations since that time.

On the 10th instant, on speaking a small National Vessel of the Republic of Costa Rica, I was made aware that a large British Fleet, consisting of nine ships of war, had been seen making their way towards the coast of Nicaragua. Fearful of some aggression on the Rights and Liberties of Free Born Americans on this American Continent, and in obedience to your Private Instructions, I immediately directed the course of this Frigate towards the indicated locality, and at noon, on the 13th instant (yesterday) arrived off Nicaragua Bay, wherein I discovered at anchor the following undermentioned vessels of war, viz, H.B.M.S. 'Powerful,' 84, with a Rear-Admiral's flag flying, H.B.M.S. 'Majestic,' 80, H.B.M. Steam Frigate 'Wrath,' 24, H.E.M. Steam Frigate 'Boreas,' 24, H.B.M.S. 'Rapid,' 36; H.B.M.S 'Scourge,' 38, H.B.M. Steam Sloop, 'Fearful,' 8, H.B.M. Steam Sloop Anger, 8, and H.B.M. Cutter 'Firefly,' 4. Not all daunted or dismayed at the disparity of force arrayed against the noble frigate I have the honor to command, I determined the course of conduct I had to pursue, with a view to the maintenance of the honor of the American flag in American Waters. I called all hands to Quarters, and directing a full head of steam, the "Susquehannah" entered the Bay and took up a position between the two British Line of Battle Ships, where she anchored, with springs on her cable, with her two Batteries bearing on her probable opponents, and "her Paixhan Gun" slowly revolving on its swivel, commanding the enemy's other ships, and pointing to each alternately! I gave orders for no salute to be fired, but coolly commanded the frigate's Launch to be got out, into which I placed a long Six-Pounder, a file of thirty Marines, and with Twenty Armed Seamen, the whole under the command of 1st Lieutenant Calhoun, despatched her to the Admiral's ship, with instructions to demand the cause of the assemblage of so large a Fleet on the Coast of America; with the intimation that I should permit no Aggression on the Rights and Liberties of Free Born Americans in American Waters. After the absence of thirty-two minutes, 1st Lieutenant Calhoun and the Launch returned to the Frigate. 1st Lieutenant Calhoun then reported, that he had been received on board H.B.M.S. Powerful, 84, by Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, commanding the Ships of War previously mentioned, to whom he had communicated my Message, and to which Rear-Admiral Fanshawe had made no reply, other that he desired his compliments to be given to Captain Dupuy and hoped to have his Company at Dinner. To this invitation so lightly given, I deigned no answer, but keeping the Men at Quarters, with the guns of the "Susquehannah" double shotted, I concluded to take no offensive measures, but to watch events as they occurred. It was now five o'clock, P. M., and the Sun shortly afterwards went down. The night was intensely dark, the darkness only illumified by the lights of the British Fleet, which were moving about continually, and towards morning had wholly disappeared. Notwithstanding this intimation, I confess to intense surprize, when on coming on deck at daylight this morning I could not discover one single vessel of the British Fleet—they had every one sailed away silently during the night!. I immediately piped the Men from Quarters, took the springs off the cable, weighed anchor, and steamed in search of the British Fleet, no trace of which could be discovered from the Main to mast Head.

Previous to which, taking advantage of the steamer "Southerner," bence to New Orleans, I send you this Despatch, trusting that His Excellency the President of the United States, will be of opinion, that in the command of the United States Steam Frigate "Susquehannah," on this critical occasion, I have maintained to the utmost of my ability, the unsullied honor and spotless character of the United States Flag.

I have the honor to be,—
With due respect,
Your most obedient servant,
ERASTUS DUPUY, Captain

To His Honor
JONAS LEVITICUS DODGE,
Secretary of the Navy.

Bureau of the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, Dec 23rd, 1855.

The President of the United States, in token of his satisfaction with the gallant conduct of Captain Erastus Dupuy, Commander of the United States Steam Frigate "Susquehannah," has been pleased to direct the Promotion of that Officer to the rank and grade of Commodore of the Second Class, Commission to be dated December 13th, 1855.

THE SABBATH IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Paris Dec. 1st. 1855.

Sunday is, in the United States and England, the dullest, most stupid, and, in general, the most irrationally passed day in the week. Either a stolid resting-place from a routine of utilitarianism and money-getting, or an irksomely-endured interval of puritanic privation from all pleasures, however harmless, it is emphatically a day of restriction and grim respectability. Not so in Paris; there is self-indulgence even to a Pagan extent, the rule. Either extreme I hold to be injudicious, believing that common sense, not to say a large-hearted Christianity, would dictate a medium course. That an English or American Sunday is held, though tacitly, as an infliction, is amusingly manifest in the delightful facility with which the natives of both countries glide into the easier and more mercurial habits of the Parisians. I myself have doubts whether the gravest and most bitterly religious of New England deacons that ever poked a small boy viciously in the spine for nodding in sermon time, would not, after two weeks' residence in the French metropolis, find himself on Sunday night grinning in front of the stage of the Varieties, or dancing with a grisette at the Grande Chaumiere.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Some of the United States paper contain very absurd rumors of how certain Irishmen are drilling themselves in the neighborhood of Chicago to invade Canada. We pay very little attention to these silly stories.—If the gentry alluded to intend to visit Canada at all, it is much more likely that they will visit us as burglars and pickpockets than in any more formidable form, and as such we would fear their invasion more than if they came to us in the character of genuine "fillibusters." However, in whatever character they come we are fully prepared for them. But there is not the smallest danger that the Government of the United States will permit a batch of contemptible rowdies to disturb the present harmony between the two countries.

The Welland Herald states that a most fearful collision took place on the Great Western Railroad, a few rods from Elgin on Tuesday last, at about 1 p. m., between the down accommodation train of the G. W., due at Erie & Ontario R. R., which leaves Elgin at 1.05 P. M., resulting in the complete smash up of the engines Niagara and Middlesex, with their tenders and several passenger cars. It appears that the accommodation train of the G. W., Railway, had lost speed, and the Superintendent at the Bridge received a telegraphic despatch from Grimsby, that the train was fifty-five minutes behind, whereupon he concluded that it would be safe for the Erie & Ontario train to proceed toward Niagara, and gave consent accordingly. In the meantime, the other train had been running at extraordinary speed, to recover what had been lost; and no sooner was the Erie & Ontario train fairly out on the track, (both roads use the same track for several miles at this point,) then the two trains met at the first curve on the line, with a most fearful crash, literally destroying both engines and tenders, as before mentioned. Strange as it may appear, among the large number of passengers on board, no lives were lost, though some five or six persons received slight injuries In consequence of the accident, we understand that Mr. Zimmerman, on the following morning, gave Mr. Redfield instructions to proceed at once with laying down a double track from Elgin, to the junction at the top of the mountain."

FIRE!—On Christmas Eve no less than three alarms of fire were given, occasioned, there is good reason to believe, by the acts of incendiaries. A stable in rear of some frame houses on Queen street, near St. Paul's church, a house beyond the artillery barracks, and the government wood-yard at the foot of King street, were the objects of the experiment. In the two first cases the fire was checked immediately, but in the latter, where an immense pile of wood, bordering on the lower bay, had been fired from the windward side, the active exertions of the military and firemen were required for some time to extinguish. The military were out the greater part of the night, under the immediate direction of Col. Bouchier. There were, perhaps, a couple of thousand cords of dry wood in the yard, and had the fire been permitted to get any considerable head, all must have been destroyed, and perhaps the wooden buildings on the opposite side of the Hay Market. We have no doubt active measures will be taken by our civic authorities to discover and punish the incendiary or incendiaries.—[News.

*** Another Fire was prevented in Messrs. Anglin's Wood Yard, which being discovered in time, was put out. Fearful times these!

THE GREAT GAINES WILL CASE—A JUDGMENT—MRS. GAINES VICTORIOUS.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana has reversed the late decision of the Second District Court, and decreed that Daniel Clark's will of 1813 be probated, and that Mrs. General Gaines be put in possession of his property, now amounting in value, to several millions of dollars.

SENDING GUNPOWDER TO RUSSIA.—We condemn the Yankees for doing contraband business with Turkey, but forget that Russia at this moment, is obtaining materials of war from Englishmen. The trade is most extensive in the North, and we regret to say that the number engaged in it is incredibly large. The terrible fire at Newcastle-on-Tyne is not yet forgotten; but what caused that fire? Nobody will tell in Newcastle, but hundreds in Newcastle know that that fire originated in an explosion of yellow alkali. Now, yellow alkali was a disguised name for saltpetre and nitre, which was shipped to the North of Europe in large quantities, and thence forwarded to Russia. On its arrival nothing was required to make it into gunpowder but a proper addition of charcoal.—Liverpool Daily Post.

DEFEAT OF A RUSSIAN DIVISION BY THE TURKISH CONTINGENT.—Letters from the Sea of Azoff announce that the English at Kertch have obtained a brilliant success, with the troops of the Turkish contingent. They attacked a Russian division 4,000 strong, who were guarding a very large depot of forage. The Russians were put to the rout, and all the sacks destroyed by fire. The Turks only lost a few men in the affair. The loss of the enemy is said to have been very great.

Business of Neighboring Railways.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is a comparative statement of the traffic on this road for the week ending Dec. 14th:—

Current week, 1855.
No. of Passengers for week.....14 3854

AMOUNNT RECEIVED FOR

Passengers	£7,806 1 11½
Freight	5,806 14 9
Sundries	393 2 6½
Total	£13,405 19 2½

No. of miles open, 283.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE & HURON RAILROAD.—Traffic return for the week ending Dec. 8th, (94 miles open):—

2934 passengers	$2,449 55
1300¼ tons freight	2,300 70
Other sources	4 75
	$4,755 00

Corresponding week in 1854, (63 miles open):—

2101 passengers	$1,935 40
422 tons freight	819 59
Other sources	43 60
	$2,098 59
Increase	$2,656 41
Earnings per mile per week in 1855	$50 59
Do do do in 1854	31 31
Increased earnings per mile, per week, in 1855	$19 28

OGDENSBURGH.—The receipts at this point, of the most prominent articles of produce for 1854 and 1855, were as follow:—

	1855.	1854.
Flour, bbls	313,338	229,581
Pork	20,136	19,463
Beef	31,069	4,883
Wheat, bush	534,309	261,408
Corn	554,177	676,561

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.—The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of this road for the month of November, in the years 1854 and 1855:—

	1854.	1855.
From passengers	$33,168 13	$13,689 01
From freight	25,874 26	38,166 78
From other sources	1,471 98	1,018 80
	$40,514 37	$50,874 59
		40,514 37
Increase		$10,360 12

THE KINGSTON READING ROOM.

The St. Patrick's Society do not intend to call their Reading Room by their Patron Saint, but a more general title. The following account of the Meeting of the Subscribers is copied from the "Herald":—

"The Meeting of the Subscribers to the Kingston News Room, called for Thursday evening, was numerously attended. It had for its object the election of Officers, and the adoption of Rules and Regulations. On motion Sheriff Corbett was called to the Chair, and Mr. D. Macarow appointed Secretary. The Rules and regulations as below, having been adopted the following Officers were elected unanimously for the current year:—

PRESIDENT:
JAMES O'REILLY, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
JEREMIAH MEAGHER, Esq.
SECRETARY:
DANIEL MACAROW, Esq.
TREASURER:
JAMES HARTY, Esq.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Mr. Sheriff Corbett—Messrs. J Carruthers, D. Lynch, A. J. Macdonnell, P. G. Murdock, J. Patterson, P. Browne, T. McKeever, C. Greenwood, and J. Shaw, Esquires.

Mr. O'Reilly in returning thanks for his election gave the origin of the Room. He, with others conceived that a second Reading Room was required in the City. The new one was established on a broad and liberal basis. There was nothing exclusive connected with it—it was open for all, and all would find their particular tastes provided for. It was designed to be a Canadian Institution—a Reading Room for the whole population. He ran over the names of the British, Irish and American journals and periodicals, showing that the widest latitude of opinion was exercised in the selection of reading matter. He believed there was sufficient intelligence and enterprise in the City to sustain it—the meeting itself was a proof that the undertaking met with the approval and support of the character and influence of the City.

Messrs. Meagher, Harty and Macarow severally returned thanks for the election.

It was then moved that the Sheriff leave the Chair, and John Carruthers, Esq., be called thereto. Mr. Carruthers having taken the Chair, a vote of thanks was then passed to the Sheriff for his able conduct in it.

The Sheriff in returning thanks said he felt proud at being such an elegant Reading Room established in the City. Its projectors deserved the highest credit for their liberality and enterprise,—it was worthy of general support—and he felt sure it would receive it.

Mr. Carruthers spoke in high terms of Room. He was positively astonished when he first visited it. Such a beautiful and well furnished Room was a credit to the City. He hoped that the young men of the City would with avidity take advantage of the splendid opportunity for instruction the room held out to them. Such an opportunity should not be lightly regarded.—He wished great success to the Institution, and should feel it incumbent on himself to urge its interests upon his friends in the mercantile community.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, Napoleon III., and the President, Mr. O'Reilly—after which the meeting broke up.

The Room is now open.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 25.

Flour.—Flour market is firm with a good export demand sales; 18000 bbls at $8,18 a 8,25 for common to choice State; $8,18 a 8,75 for mixed to fancy and low grades extra western; Canadian flour sold at $8,50 a 10,00.

Grain.—Wheat quiet; sales 4000 bush at $1,91 for red western; $1,95 a 2,00 for red Tenn.

Rye; sales 2000 bus $1,31.

Corn lower; sales 15000 bush at 89 a 90 for new southern, 92 a 93c. for western mixed; 90 for damaged do.

Oats lower; sales at 47 a 53 for state and western.

Provisions—Pork market lower; sales 300 bbls at $19,75 a 20,00 for mess, $17,00 for prime.

Beef dull and drooping.

Lard unchanged; sales 300 bbls.

Whisky; sales 100 bbls a 40.

Ashes quiet.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Dec. 24th.

Sales of produce for the past week have been unusually dull. The demand for all kinds of Breadstuffs and provisions is quite limited, and consequently the amount of business done is of a trifling character. Quotations are nearly altogether nominal.

Ashes—The quantity arriving is small, owing to the bad state of roads. Large pares would doubtless fetch a trifle over quotations, which are based on sales of small lots.

Flour.—The demand is still of a very limited nature, and confined to wants of dealers, for local consumption. A few small lots of Canada Superfine and Fancy were taken early in the week at quotations. All kinds are now quite nominal.

Grain.—There are no Sales of Wheat reported. The coarse Grains are quoted from prices paid to farmers.

Provisions.—Some small lots of Beef have been forced off at a considerable decline from former rates. Mess Pork has been sold in some instances as $21½. One or two lots are now on the market without finding purchasers. Butter has been sold in shipping lots at 18 ½d Holders are generally firm, however, at outside figure.

Stocks.—Bank of Montreal—Since last circular there has more Stock offered for sale than the demand warranted; consequently the quotation is further reduced from 12 1-2 to 11 per cent prem., at which there were sales to-day. The New has met with enquiry, and found buyers at 12 1-2 per cent prem.

City Bank.—Has been quiet since last report, and the highest price offered to-day is par, being a decline of 1-2 per cent.

Bank of B. N. American—None offering.

Commercial Bank—No sales since the books were closed

Bank of U. Canada—Nominal at 2 1-2 per cent prem.

Banque du Peuple—Has been sold this week at 3 per cent discount.

IMPORTS.

December 2nd.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—6 bales batts, J Hickey—1 case W H Wilson—6 boxes axes, Wm. Brough—1 machine, S Scobell—2 mill stones, 1 machine, 1 box, G Chaffy—6 bundles boards, Mr. Harrison—1 bale hides, Miller & Co—1 box, J. W. Farel—92 packages, Express Co.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Mr. Creighton's Counting House Calendar for 1856.

We have to thank Mr. James Creighton for copies of his Counting House Calendar for 1856, neatly printed on cards of good size and quality. The typography is a credit to good old Kingston, and shows good mechanical taste. It is published regularly every year, and is most acceptable to the citizens, who are presented with it gratis.

From the New London Chronicle of Saturday.

DISCOVERY OF THE BRITISH ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.—Captain Qualle, who went out first mate of the George Henry and came home in command of her, informs us that he left Captain Buddington and fifteen men on board the Resolute, the British Discovery Ship which they picked up abandoned in the ice. When the two vessels parted company, they were in about latitude 63 N.—Some two degrees South of the spot where the Resolute was first found. The Resolute was a new vessel when she left England, was built in the most substantial manner and was excellently well found. Though she had been abandoned about a year when Captain Buddington took possession of her, her sails, rigging, and all of her appointments were in good order, and she would without doubt make the passage here without delay. When found by Captain Buddington she was at least one thousand miles from the spot where she was abandoned by her officers and crew. The British Government may claim the ship, but really we do not believe it, under the circumstances of the case.

If Captain Buddington brings her to New London, as we hope he will, unless he should conclude to Winter on the Greenland coast, she may be looked for here in the course of a week

The George Henry had a hard time of it after leaving her consort but has arrived safe, though leaking badly. She lost her rudder in the ice soon after parting with the Resolute, and there being no carpenter on board, the captain and mate managed in about half a day to make a rough substitute for one, and have brought the barque home with it, though it has been unshipped three or four times, and left to the barque at the mercy of the waves for long intervals, which greatly retarded the passage home. The officers and crew certainly deserve great praise for their spirit and perseverance.

NEW HAVEN, December 24th.

The British ship Resolute, abandoned in the Artic ice, was brought by Captain Buddington into the port of New Haven yesterday, with all her armaments, stores and equipments on board. She is a new and handsome vessel, and worth $100,000.—When found she had drifted over 1,000 miles from the place where she was abandoned. An effort will be made to bring her into this port.

CATARAQUI WARD.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. William Allen is a Candidate for Aldermanic Honors in Cataraqui Ward.

TWO PICTURES.

PICTURE FIRST.

Exhausted on her couch a sick girl lay,
Pale as a White rose withering. Fitfully
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 CATACHALAGUA.

☞ 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 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. 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, are 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.

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, 1851.

"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.

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 worst 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.
Sold by E. W. Palmer, E. H. Parker, and all Druggists in Kingston and vicinity. 267-2m

Royal Lyceum,
CITY BUILDINGS.

T. M. KIMBER, ... Manager.
W. H. DYER, ... Musical Director.

THE Citizens of Kingston are respectfully informed that this Institution will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th Instant. The Performance for the Season will open with the celebrated Play of

"DOUGLASS,"

by the Rev. Mr. Home, on which occasion Mrs. Kimber and Miss Glaiden will appear, assisted by the Gentlemen Amateurs of the City.

No pains or expense have been spared in preparing the Scenery and rendering the Hall comfortable and commodious. And in the selection of Pieces, every exertion will be used to render them worthy of public patronage.

☞ On this occasion the Kingston Quadrille Band have kindly volunteered their services.

Admittance Half a Dollar!

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Kingston, Dec. 20th, 1855. 304

SILVER PLATED GOODS.

ELECTRO Plated Side Dishes and Covers, in sets of four.
Electro Plated Tea Setts; Tea and Coffee Potts.
Silver Plated and Silver Mounted Wine Strainers.
Electro Plated Waiters,
" " Cruet Stands, with Cut Glass Bottles. A splendid assortment.
Electro Plated and Silver Mounted Pickle Stands,
Electro Plated Candlesticks,
" " and Silver Mounted Snuffers and Trays.
Silver Plated Decanter Stides,
" " Gravy Spoons and Soup Ladles, (King's pattern.)
Electro Plated Table Desert & Teaspoons,
" " Salt and Mustard Spoons,
" " Table and Desert Forks,
" " Fruit and Butter Knives,
Silver " Knife Rests,
" " Nut Crackers,
" " Butter Coolers, with Cut Glass Stands.

With a general assortment of German Silver Goods, consisting of Spoons, Forks, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of Ivory Handled Table, Desert and Carving Knives and Forks, Table Steels, &c.

Best Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, in great variety. Pocket Pistols, with Britannia Metal Drinking Cups. Block Tin Dish Covers.

The whole will be disposed of at a small advance by the Subscriber.

SAMUEL MORLEY,
Sign of the Crosscut Saw,
Princess Street, Kingston, C. W.
December 27th, 1855. 304

COOKING PARLOR & BOX STOVES.

THE remaining part of the Stock on hand will be disposed of at low prices, at the sign of the "CROSSCUT SAW."

SAMUEL MORLEY,
Princess Street.
Kingston, Dec. 27th, 1855. 304-1m

SAMUEL MORLEY,
GENERAL IMPORTER
—OF—

Bar Iron, different qualities. Hoop Iron, Nail Rods. Cast, Spring, Blister, and Sleigh Shoe Steel. Canada Plates, Tin, &c. Coil, Log, and Trace Chains. Cut, Wrought, and Horse Nails. Blacksmith's Broad and Chopping Axes. Anvils, Vices, Bellows, and Hammers.

FARMERS' IMPLEMENTS.—Mechanics' Tools of every description. Locks, Bolts, Screws, Hinges; Pocket and Table Cutlery. Guns and Pistols. Mill, Cross-Cut, Hand, and other Saws. Pumps and Pump Chain.

SADDLERY.—Plated Ware, &c. Block Tin and Japanned Ware. Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c. &c. &c.

Kingston, Dec. 27th, 1855. 30

FESTIVAL
—OF—
ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge, No. 491, E.R., Kingston, are hereby summoned to attend the Regular Meeting of the above Lodge, on Thursday the 27th December, A. D., 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of the Installation and Investing of the Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Worshipful Master,
E. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

*** Pursuant to a time honored custom the Brethren will Dine together, at Brother Stenson's Hotel, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. Brethren generally are invited to attend, and Tickets may be obtained at Brother Stenson's.

December 15th, 1855. 298

GOVERNMENT FUEL WOOD.

WILL be sold by the Commissariat Department, at the Fuel Yards, at Kingston and Point Henry.

For particulars, application to be made at this Office.

Commissariat,
Kingston, Dec. 24th, 1855. 303

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Kingston Assemblies, wishing to invite Guests, will please leave their names with the Committee as early as possible.

N. KENT,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Kingston, Dec. 24th, 1855. 303-2in

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH BOOKS,
BY AUCTION,

J. LINTON has the honor to announce to the Citizens of Kingston and the inhabitants of the surrounding country generally, that he has just received his annual consignment of

Standard and Miscellaneous Books and Engravings,

from the great Literary Emporium in High Holborn, London, to which he would call the particular attention of his friends and acquaintances who desire unexceptionable works to complete their libraries, as the whole will be sold without any reserve whatever, for CASH on delivery. The Sale will commence at Linton's Auction Rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 26th instant, and be continued every evening until all are disposed of.

Opportunities will thus be afforded to parents and others to provide at small cost elegant New Year's presents for their friends.

Catalogues can be had on Monday next.

Sale each evening to commence at half-past six o'clock.

J. LINTON,
Auctioneer.
December 18, 1855. 299

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR OFFERINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would beg to call the attention of the public to his large assortment of SKATES, which he has imported direct from the manufactory, and offers cheap:

—ALSO,—

A large quantity of Rattan chairs for children, with Cups, Rattles, Banks, &c., &c., suitable for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts.

ARTHUR CHOWN.

N. B.—A great variety of Cake Pans on hand.

WANTED

FIFTY Cords of White Oak. Butend, six feet long, straight grained, and good sound Timber.

J. P. MILLENER & CO.
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1855.

J. D. & J. RAMAGE

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to invite the Ladies and Gentlemen to an examination of their New Stock, which is now complete, comprising an Elegant Assortment of

RICH JEWELLERY WATCHES,
Plated Ware, Fancy