THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West,
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,
Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion; six lines to ten lines, 3s 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions, (which ought to be in writing) are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Barrow Wing being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no *discount* will be allowed on advertisements, on any pretext whatsoever.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1847. NO. 63.

The Athenæum Book Store,
IN BAGOT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE LAMBTON HOUSE.

AT this well known Establishment are sold all kinds of *Stationery & Blank Books, School* Books, including those of the Irish National Education Society, Bibles, *Testaments, Common* Prayer, Catholic Books of Prayer, and Methodist Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New York Cheap Publications, together with *stereotyped English* editions of Standard Works; and all Richard Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern Works on Free Masonry. English Newspapers procured.
BOOK-BINDING & RULING done to order. Deeds and Law Blanks, Court of Requests Blanks, always kept for Sale.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL Descriptions of JOB PRINTING tastefully executed at the ATHENÆUM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, with despatch and moderate prices.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars.
Bill Heads, Cards, Bills of Lading,
Steamboat Bills, Blanks of all kinds,
Funeral Cards, &c. &c.
Printing in Colours neatly executed.
☞ The assortment of Job Type is entirely new, and of the very best description.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Daley's (late Rasco's) **Hotel**, Fronting the St. Lawrence, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

The British American Hotel, (Late Daley's) by J. PATTERSON, Kingston, Canada West. 57 z

Nelson's Saloon, nearly opposite Heath's (Druggist) Store, Princess Street, Kingston, by W. B. MALDEN.

J. A. McDowall, Furrier & Hatter Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

W. Noden, Tailor, &c., (opposite Mr. William Wilson's,) Wellington Street. All Work in his line, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's,) Kingston, C. W.

F. & B. Kayler, Coach Builders, and Carriage Makers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Princess Street, Kingston.
JOHN A. MACDONALD, }
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. }

James McMillan, Teacher of Music. Piano Fortes Tuned. Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Importing and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

A CARD,
CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW.

Orlando Ware, Commission Merchant, and General Agent, No. 105, Water Street, New York.

Macdonald's Hotel, late Stone's, opposite the City Baths, King Street, Toronto.

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

Edward Stacey, Merchant Tailor, nearly opposite the Montreal Bank, King Street, Kingston.

John Blackiston, Sail-Maker, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street. z

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Rideau Street, Kingston.

E. & A. Chown, Tin Smiths, Copper Smiths, and Tin Plate Workers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Doctor Harvey's Surgery, Clarence Street, one door below the Bank of British North America. Kingston, July 10, 1847. 1m

T. O. Butler, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Montreal Street, Kingston. A General Assortment of the latest styles of Furniture, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. 60

SPRING AND SUMMER
NEW DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are selling by Private Sale a well selected assortment of

British Dry Goods,

Just imported from Liverpool, per *Cœur de Lion* consisting of
Drab and Grey Nankeenets,
Fancy and Tweed Drills,
30 to 36 in. Grey Twist Domestics,
White Loom and Regatta Shirtings,
Cotton Sheets,
Black, White, and coloured Italians,
Navy and two Blue Prints,
Fancy fine style do.
Checked, assorted, Fancy, and Black Satin Vestings and Vest Patterns,
Bengal Stripes,
Blue and Madder Britannia Hdkfs.
Madder, Chintz Red, spotted Orange and Blue Spun Pocket do.
India Silk Corahs,
Parramatta and Black Satin Bows,
Albert and Satin Falls,
Improved I. R. Chintz, Cotton, Worsted, edge and other Braces, &c. &c.,
with a large assortment of Ready-Made
TROWSERS AND VESTINGS.
ALSO:
A consignment from London direct, per "John Bull," and just arrived here,
15 cases superior Velvet Napped
PARIS AND LONDON HATS.
OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, May 31, 1847.

ICE.

W. H. ALEXANDER,

BEGS respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Kingston that he is prepared to supply families every morning at their own residences with ice. The quantity given will be from 14 to 20 lbs. The charge for the season will be six dollars. Strict punctuality will be observed in the delivery. Orders left at Mr. Robert McCormick's, Princess Street, will meet with prompt attention.

W. H. A. takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to manufacture his celebrated STOUGHTON BITTERS, in bottles, at 1s, 3d. each.

Also,—CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED CIDER, a superior article, always on hand at 6s. 3d. per dozen.

Kingston, 17th May, 1847.

WHISKEY.

100 BARRELS CANADIAN WHISKEY, will be sold low, for Cash only, by WILLIAM J. MARTIN, *Market Square.*
Kingston, 4th May, 1847.

FRESH GROCERIES
AT THE CITY STORE,
CORNER OF KING & PRINCESS STREETS,
KINGSTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from Montreal and New York, their Spring supply of fresh

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits,
Liquors, Wines, &c.

all of which are of this Spring's Importation, and on inspection, will be found equal in quality, and lower in price, than any yet offered in this Market. The following comprises part of their new Goods, viz:—

TEAS:
100 boxes Young Hyson, various qualities,
60 " Twankay do
5 " Old Hyson, very fine,
20 caddies Ea. 6lb do do
5 boxes Gunpowder do
20 caddies Ea. 6lb do do
5 chests Souchong, good,
20 caddies Oubang Souchong, fine flavour,

SUGARS:
10 hhds Bright Porto Rico,
10 barrels Real Crushed,
10 " Yellow Havanah,
4 hhds. Refined Loaf.

COFFEES:
25 bags Laguyra,
4 " Java,
3 " Mocha.

TOBACCOS:
20 boxes Cavendish, 16's
10 " Honeydew, 5's, superior,
10 " do 8's,
5 " do 5's, chewing,
50 doz. Cut Honeydew, pressed for chewing,
20 jars Superior Maccaboy Snuff,
2 kegs Scotch.

MOLASSES:
14 hhds. Cuba.

LIQUORS.
2 hhds. Cognac, "Martell's,"
2 do Bordeaux Brandy,
2 do Hollands, "De Kuyper,"
2 do Gin,
20 bbls. "Smart's" Port Hope Whiskey,
2 hhds. "Hunt's" Port,
5 Cases do do in bottles,
1 hhd. "Taylor's" Madeira,
5 cases do do in bottles,
2 pipes Benecarlo Wine,
2 hhds. White Wine,
4 cases Claret, "St. Julian Medoc.

FRUIT.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
50 drums Figs, (in fine order.)
50 Fancy Boxes Prunes,
5 bags Filberts, (fresh.)
5 do Walnuts,
5 do Soft Shell Almonds.

SUNDRIES.
4 Tierces Rice,
10 bbls. Pot Barley,
10 boxes Starch,
10 do Fig Blue,
1 Case Indigo,
1 Chest Cassia,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
4 Bags Pepper,
2 " Pimento,
2 Bbls. Jamaica Ginger,
1 Box Common do,
12 Boxes Lemon Syrup,
2 " Sarsaparilla, do,
6 " Pepper Sauce,
6 " Pickles,
4 Baskets Salad Oil,
20 Jars Mustard,
20 Doz. Core Brooms,
10 " " Whisks,
4 Kegs Saleratus,
10 Boxes Fancy Soap.

With a variery of articles in the Grocery line too numerous to mention.
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.
Kingston, June 11, 1847.

FOR SALE,
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, TOBACCO, FRUIT AND OTHER
STAPLE GROCERIES,
Liquors, Glassware, &c. &c. &c.

THE subscribers are receiving and offer for sale,
5 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 bbls. do do
1 hhds Refined Loaf do
5 hhds. Cuba Molasses,
75 half chests Young Hyson Tea, fine and middling,
5 chests Old Hyson do
30 half chests superior Twanky do
80 packages Black Tea, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo,
20 bags Raw Coffee,
10 bbls. fresh roasted do
140 boxes Malaga Bunch Raisins, in prime order,
70 boxes Tobacco, Aromatic, Honeydew, Cavendish —2's, 5's, 8's, & 16's, and Nailrod,
15 Jars Maccoboy Snuff,
5 M Principe and Havanna Cigars,
40 matts Casein and 3 bags Alepice,
12 doz assorted Pickles, and Oysters and Pepper Sauce,
20 boxes London Starch,
10 " Sperm Candles,
50 doz Corn Brooms,
20 boxes 7 x 9 German Sheet Glass,
200 doz pressed flute and plain Tumblers,
40 bottles Japan Ink,
15 bbls No. 1 Herrings, in good condition.
Manilla Rope Cords, Cotton Twine, Hemp do Taper and Lucifer Matches, Logwood, Venetian Red, and sundry other articles.
ALSO,
20 casks good Vinegar,
30 kegs Morton's Saleratus,
Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Hollands Gin, by the hhd or quarter cask.
AND
150 bbls. Plaster Manure,
60 do. fresh ground Water Lime,
Onondaga Salt, constantly on hand,
500 doz. Hay Rakes.
OLIPHANT & WATT,
Auction & Commission Merchants
Kingston, June 16, 1847.

JOHN VANSTONE,
Veterinary Surgeon

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Kingston and its neighborhood, that he intends to Practice in Kingston, and having devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of the Profession, at the Veterinary College, London, he flatters himself that with his usual care and attention to business, he will give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

Application to be made at Mr. Bamford's Hotel, Princess Street.
Kingston, June 15, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ARCHIBALD McNEIL, Esq., of Napanee, will please settle their accounts immediately, either with one of the undersigned, or Mr. MICHAEL McCABE of Napanee; and all those having claims against the Estate, will present them with proper Vouchers, to the same parties, or some one of them.
SAMUEL CLARK, }
THOMAS DOWNEY, } Executors.
JOHN A. MACDONALD }
Dated 29th May, 1847. 3m

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(Registered and Empowered under Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vict., Chap. 110.

CAPITAL—£500,000 STERLING.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFECTING
ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES
Of Persons resident in, or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places Abroad.

EDINBURGH.....1, George Street.
LONDON.....4, A. Lothbury.
GLASGOW.....35, St. Vincent Place.
MONTREAL.....19, Great St. James Street.

GOVERNOR:
THE RT. HON'BLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.

THE CAPITAL of the Company is £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.

THE RATES
Have been formed on the most correct observations which exist as to the value of life.

THE PROFITS
Of the Company will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated fo Division among the Assured.

ADVANTAGES.
Among other advantages held out by this Company, to which the attention of the public is especially requested, the following may be particularized:—

I.—The *Security of a large guaranteed Capital.*

II.—The *Moderate rate of Premium*, which may be paid yearly or half-yearly, at the option of the party assuring.

III.—The *increased facilities to the assured* as regards *Residence and Travelling*—the limits being generally very extensive; and in particular *the assured being at liberty to pass by Steam vessels, or sailing packets between any North American port and any European port, at any time of the year, without extra charge.*

The assured need thus be under no apprehensions of losing the benefits of their policies, by the omission—perhaps inadvertent—on their part, to give the notice required by other Companies, of their intention to cross the Atlantic.

IV.—The *prompt dispatch in the disposal of business*—the Board of Directors, at Montreal, being invested with full powers to examine into, and accept of proposals, putting the Company on the risk at once, without communicating with the parent Board.

V.—The *Exemption from Stamp Duty, Entrance Fee, or any other Expense in effecting Assurances.*

VI.—The fact of the Company being *wholly a Life* Assurance Office—unconnected with either Fire or Marine Insurance.

Copies of the Company's Prospectus—Tables of Rates for Assurance—WITH PROFITS—without Profits—on Single Lives—Joint Lives and Survivorships—for the whole term of Life, or for a limited period—together with every other information—may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

By order of the Directors.
A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Manager for Canada.

BRANCH IN CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,
No. 19 Great St. James Street.

DIRECTORS.
Hon. PETER McGILL—Chairman.
DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq.
ALEXR SIMPSON, Esq.
HEW RAMSAY, Esq.
CHRISTR. DUNKIN, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
GEO. CAMPBELL, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITOR;
JOHN ROSE, Esq.

MANAGER;
ALEXR. DAVIDSON PARKER, Esq.

Branch Offices, with Boards of Management, have also been established at the following places in British North America:—
NEW BRUNSWICK—Head Office, St. Johns; Agent, DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Esq.
NOVA SCOTIA—Head Office, Halifax; Agents, JAMES STEWART, Esq., C. J. STEWART, Esq
AS ALSO,
FOR WEST INDIES—At Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British Guiana.
FOR AUSTRALIA—In Sydney and Adelaide.
FOR CAPE COLONY—In Cape Town.
FOR EAST INDIES AND CEYLON—In Calcutta, Madras Bombay, and Columbo.
June 16, 1847.

LAND FOR SALE.

400 ACRES OF LAND for Sale, in the Township of Seymour, Newcastle District, being Lots Nos. 17 and 18, in the 9th Concession; 40 Acres of which are cleared, and has a large Log House, and a Frame Barn, 50 feet by 30; Outhouses &c., and well watered. It will be sold in one Block, or in Lots, to suit purchasers.

Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at this office, (if by letter, post-paid.)
J. B. GEARY.
Kingston, June 16, 1847. 49.1wtf

CANADA AND NEW YORK EXPRESS.

T. ALLEN & Co.

WILL despatch one of the Firm, to New York, every week, making the trip between Kingston and New York, as regularly as circumstances will permit. All Parcels, Commissions and Messages are to be left with the Subscriber, at Greer's Wharf.

EDWARD HARVEY,
Agent.
Kingston, June 18, 1847. 49-3m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out License as an

Auctioneer,

takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public, that he will be most happy to attend all calls in that line; and they may be assured of strict attention to all Orders, and punctuality in handing over the Proceeds of Sales entrusted to him.

All Orders left at the Office of Mr. Hugh Calder, corner of Ontario and Brock Streets, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

JOHN S. CLUTE,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, 1st June, 1847. tf.

CHEAT AND GROW RICH.

THIS has been the secret principle of too many of the wholesale dealers in Tea up to this time, and they have practised the most harmful imposition on the Country Merchant without any fear of detection. But a new era in the Tea Trade has come and the PEKIN TEA COMPANY claims the honor of its introduction. They were the first to raise the banner of Reform, on which it has inscribed the simple words—

"PURE TEAS AT HONEST PRICES."

A complete revolution has been the consequence. Let consumers of Tea every where look at what we have done.

1st. We were the first to send them Teas that used to be called too good for them before.

2nd. We have driven out of the market a vast amount of trash, and introduced a better class of Teas than has yet ever been sold. Importers of tea often come to us to get for their own use, and for their friends, the qualities they can find nowhere else.

3rd. We have reduced prices more than 25 per cent. both in Black and Green Teas. The wholesale grocers say we are ruining the trade and calling us humbugs. This we have done already, and now see what we are ready to do.

1st. We will sell Teas by the single chest, half-chest, or 14lb box, at the same prices that wholesale grocers pay to importers when they buy by the hundred packages.

2nd. The wholesale grocers allow only 13 or at most 14 lbs. tare to the half-chest. This is a cheat. We will allow, in most instances, 15 and 16 lbs tare on the same.

3rd. We hereby undertake to sell every kind of Tea from *six to twelve cents per pound cheaper* than the wholesale grocers do.

How can we do this asks the country merchant?

This is our answer. We are content with seven per cent profit, instead of 25 and 50 per cent, as the wholesale grocer.

We deserve the thanks of the country merchants from saving them hereafter from being cheated. Let them come to the warehouses of the PEKIN TEA COMPANY, and compare samples of Tea they get elsewhere; and if they buy bad teas then, at high prices, it is their own fault.

An English Importer lately boasted to us that he could make more money by sending bad Teas to New York market than on good Teas. We are resolved to overthrow this fraud; and we call upon agents in every town in the United States to come forward and buy the Teas imported by the PEKIN TEA COMPANY; and we pledge ourselves, that if in six months they do not sell more Tea than the oldest and largest dealer in the town, we will give them our Tea without charge. This is plain English and cannot be misunderstood.—We appeal for testimony to the immense success of our Agents in any part of the United States.

☞ *Agents wanted in every Town in the United States for the sale of these Teas, by which they can make money, and confer a benefit upon the Public by supplying the pure article.*

CATALOGUE OF TEAS
ON SALE AT THE WAREHOUSES OF THE
PEKIN TEA COMPANY,
75 & 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.

*** The Teas mentioned in this Catalogue are done up in quarter pound, half-pound, and one pound packages—the first, or inside wrapper is lead, the second wrapper is waterproof paper, and the third or outside wrapper is of Chinese tea paper. The Company sell none but good Teas done up in this superior manner, all of them grown in the most luxuriant districts in China. Country dealers may select as small a quantity of each kind as they like, and have them packed in one chest. These Teas also come in five pound Chinese packages, called quallonas, a very convenient, fanciful and portable shape.

[Persons residing in any part of the United States or Canada, can order any of the Teas in this Catalogue, by letter, in quantities to suit their wishes. We pack them in Chinese boxes and deliver them to the Forwarding Merchant free from charge for packing and carriage. The money should always accompany the order.]

GREEN TEAS.

YOUNG HYSON, good		00 38
do	do sweet cargo	00 50
do	do do finer	00 62½
do	do fine cargo	00 75
do	do extra fine	00 37½
do	do Silver Leaf	1 00

Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior Tea.

do	do Golden Chop Plantation or Garden Growth	1 50

Golden Chop—This is the finest Green Tea cultivated in China. It is of the first picking, and exceeds all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, aroma, and strength. Heretofore this Tea has never reached this country, except in small lots as presents to Importers.

HYSON, very fine		00 75
do	Plantation growth	1 00
GUNPOWDER, good		00 75
do	superior	1 00
do	small leaf Plantation growth	1 25
IMPERIAL, good		00 75
do	brisk and fragrant	1 00
do	curious leaf, very superior	1 25
HYSON SKIN, good fine flavor		00 38
do	do extra fine	00 62½

BLACK TEAS.

POUCHONG, good full flavor		00 38
do	fine	00 50
do	very superior	00 75
SOUCHONG, good		00 38
do	extra fine	00 50
OOLONG, strong, flavor fine		00 50

Oolong—This Tea is a great favorite, and gives universal satisfaction.

do	very fine	00 63
do	in one pound and half pound cattys, extra fine	00 75
NE PLUS ULTRA		1 50

Ne Plus Ultra—This Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay. It yields a perfume that is truly delightful. It is of garden growth, and superior to any thing of the kind ever sold in this country.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, fine		00 50
do	do extra fine	00 62½
HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, a strong and rich black Tea, Pekoe flavor		00 75
CONGO, good		00 37½
do	very fine	00 50
PEKOE FLOWERS, good		00 87½
do	do garden growth	1 50

*** Besides the above we expect daily from China several splendid chops of Tea *exclusively* imported by the "PEKIN TEA COMPANY," and which we intend to copyright to prevent trickery. Let our agents get ready.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed impossible, to always obtain good green and black teas. But now you have only to visit the warerooms of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street, to obtain as delicious and fragrant teas as you could wish for.—*Daily Sun.*

We have tried the Teas imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street, New York, and if we live will try them often. They are selling the most delicious teas we ever drank, and retail them at wholesale prices.—*Evening Post.*

The finest specimens of green and black teas ever sold in this country, are imported by the Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street. Those who want good teas at reasonable prices can always get them there.—*Tribune.*

A WORD TO DRINKERS.—The Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street, having imported into this market some 500,000 dollars worth of the finest grades of Green and Black Teas, grown in the Celestial Empire, done up in all the various fancy packages that Chinese ingenuity can invent. It is a privilege to buy teas at this great Establishment, and a luxury and a comfort to drink them. They sell good teas only, and retail them at wholesale prices. Country merchants who wish to always sell good teas can always obtain them at this place on reasonable terms.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

The Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton St, are performing a great and good work, and will, in a few years, beyond all doubt, drive all the poor teas which have deluged this country, and defrauded consumers of the article, out of the market. They import none but pure and fragrant teas, and retail them by the single pound at wholesale prices. Families are always sure of obtaining good teas at this great tea warehouse, in qualities to suit their convenience, and at the same price that the merchant pays who buys to sell again.—*Daily True Sun.*

FINE OOLONG BLACK TEA.—The Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street, sells a delicious Oolong Tea at 50 cents per pound. Consumers of Tea, who have been paying six shillings per pound for this article are requested to compare it with the above, and judge for themselves which is the best. If you can buy a better tea at four shillings per pound then you have been getting at six shillings, you will be obliged to us for this notice. Try the Young Hyson, sold at this great Tea Establishment at 75 cents. It is better than anything of the kind we have ever bought elsewhere at one dollar.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

If any of our readers desire to have good tea they can obtain it of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street.—*Mercury.*

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY.—We very cheerfully call the attention of all lovers of pure and fragrant Tea, both in Town and country, to the great Tea Warehouse of this Company. Our long acquaintance with the Proprietors enable us to bespeak for them the entire confidence of the public. We know that their teas, both in quality and price, are all that is stated of them. Many a lover of this fragrant herb has been compelled to eschew the drinking of Tea in consequence of its injurious effects, until at length he has become hopeless of finding, among any of the imported varieties of Tea in our market, a kind which had not such an effect. In this, however, such persons will be agreeably disappointed. The Pekin Tea Company have commenced the importation or choice varieties of Garden Teas, of most delicious flavor cultivated and picked with care, which have heretofore never been introduced into this country, except as presents to importers. Among these they have an *Oolong*, mild as zephyr, and fragrant as a rose, which we specially recommend to all persons. Its *effect* upon many of those who have tried it, has been to make them confirmed tea drinkers. Ladies who have used it, say that they never before drank such tea. But all tastes can here be suited, with the great advantages over others of getting a pure article at wholesale prices, however small the quantity. The Company's Warehouse is at 75 & 77 Fulton street.—*Golden Rule.*

TEA.—The Pekin Tea Company, No. 75 & 77 Fulton street, unquestionably sell the best teas imported into this market. That they sell them cheaper than any other establishment, is a fact proved in a thousand instances since they have opened their store. We would advise our friends to call at this place, and if they don't wish to buy, at least to obtain a little pamphlet kept on their counter, entitled, "Hints to Tea Drinkers," and therefrom learn a little useful information on the subject. The pamphlet is given *gratis.*—*Journal of Commerce.*

We drink Green Tea, and for many years have been paying one dollar per pound for it. But thanks to the Pekin Tea Company, we now get a better tea from them at 75 cents per pound. We drink one pound per week, by which we are now saving thirteen dollars per year, and supplying better tea in the bargain. Commend us to the Pekin Tea Company, say we.—*Mirror.*

You may be sure of obtaining at all times pure and highly flavored teas, by the single pound, at wholesale prices, of the Pekin Tea Company, 75 & 77 Fulton street. They have probably the largest stock, and greatest variety of fine green and black teas, of any establishment in the United States. They are doing a large business, and a great benefit to consumers of tea.—*Atlas.*

☞ Editors and Publishers of Newspapers in the United States, Canada, West Indies, &c., who will give the above 13 *insertions* in their respective Journals, including this notice, will be paid for the same in any Teas they may choose to select from the above Catalogue, at the prices there named, and by their purchasing of the Company twice the amount of their bill, which they are at liberty to dispose of as they please.

Papers who advertise must direct copies *marked* to the *Pekin Tea Company*, 75 & 77 Fulton street, New York. 57-13i

FRESH TEAS.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at his Store, where *Choice Family Groceries*, may be obtained at low Prices. Amongst the TEAS are—

Fine Imperial,	Old and Young Hyson,
Twankay,	Souchong,
Pouchong,	Pekoe,

Gunpowder, &c., in chests, half-chests, and caddies.

With a variety of Sugars, Pickles, Sauces, Brooms, and other Articles, in this line, innumerable.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
Market Square.
Kingston, June 23, 1847.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale on reasonable terms, at the Village of Portsmouth,
200,000 *feet Seasoned Lumber, assort'd,* ½ to 2 inches thick. Also, a large quantity of Oak Plank, Waggon Tongues and Hobbs, Pine and Hardwood Scantling, Spruce Spars of various dimensions, and Round Cedar in lengths, from 20 to 40 feet.

JAMES FISHER.
Portsmouth, June 29, 1847. 52-1m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE ATHENEUM BOOK STORE,
The following School Books:

BOSTON ACADEMY, (Music.)
Olney's Geography and Atlas,
Kirkham's Grammar,
do. Elocution,
Walker's Dictionary,
Pinnock's Goldsmith England.
do. do. Rome,
do. do. Greece.
June 8th, 1847.

To the Lovers of the Weed.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN, OFFERS for Sale, Wholesale or Retail, an assortment of
Havanna, Principe, Panatela, and other CIGARS, of the choicest brands.
—ALSO,—
Cavendish, Honeydew,
Ononoko, Aromatic,
Choice Cut for chewing, Porto Rico,
And Turkish Tobaccos.
Market Square,
Kingston, June, 1847.

FRESH FRUITS.

JUST RECEIVED,

RAISINS,	ALMONDS,
Prunes, in Jars,	Brazil Nuts,
Preserved Ginger, in pots,	Filberts,
Figs,	Walnut,
	Pea Nut,

Candied Lemon and Orange.
Wholesale and Retail, by
WILLIAM J. MARTIN.
Market Square, Kingston,
12th June, 1847.

At a Meeting of the Scientific Association of Oxford, Sir R. Inglis took the Chair and delivered a lengthy Address, in the course of which he alludes in the following terms to the

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The extention of the means of communication by the Electric Telegraph is yearly facilitating intercourse, almost as rapid as light or as thought, between distant portions of England, and between distant provinces in the vast empire of our Queen.

The last pamphlet which I had in my hand before leaving home yesterday, was a Report presented to the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, relative to a project for constructing a railway, and with it a line of electro-magnetic telegraph, from Halifax to Quebec.

Distance is time; and when by steam, whether on water or on land, personal communication is facilitated, and when armies can be transported without fatigue in as many hours as days were formerly required, and when orders are conveyed from one extremity of an empire to another almost like a flash of lightning, the facility of governing a large State becomes almost equal to the facility of governing the smallest. I remember, many years ago, in the *Scotsman*, an ingenious and able article showing how England could be governed as easily as Attica under Pericles: and beliefe the same conclusion was deduced by William Cobbet from the same illustration.

The system is daily extending. It was, however, in the United States of America that it was first adopted on a great scale by Professor Morse in 1844; and it is there that it is now already developed most extensively. Lines for above 1500 miles are in action; and connect those States with Her Majesty's Canadian provinces; and it is in a course of developement so rapid, that, in the words of the report of Mr. Wilkinson to my distinguished friend, his Excellency Sir W. E. Colebrooke, the Governor of New Brunswick, to which I have just adverted, "No schedule of telegraph lines can now be relied upon for a month in succession, as hundreds of miles may be added in that space of time. So easy of attainment does such a result appear to be, and so lively is the interest felt in its accomplishment, that it is scarcely doubtful that the whole of the populous parts of the United States will, within two or three years, be covered with a telegraphic network like a spiders web, suspending its principal threads upon important points along the sea-board of the Atlantic on one side, and upon similar points along the Lake Frontier on the other." I am indebted to the same report for another fact, which I think the Association will regard with equal interest. "The confidence in the efficiency of telegraphic communication has now become so established, that the most important commercial transactions daily transpire, by its means, between correspondents several hundred miles apart. Ocular evidence of this was afforded the other evening, when a few minutes sufficed to open a merchant in Toronto and his correspondent in New York, distant about 632 miles." I am anxious to call your attention to the advantages which other classes also may experience from this mode of communication, as I find it in the same report. When the Hibernia steamer arrived in Boston in Jan., 1847, with the news of the scarcity in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of Europe, and with heavy orders for agricultural produce, the farmers in the interior of the States of New York—informed of the state of things by the Magnetic Telegraph—were thronging the streets of Albany with innumerable team-loads of grain almost as quickly after the arrival of the steamer at Boston as the news of that arrival could ordinarily have reached them. I may add that, irrespectively of all its advantages to the general community, the system appears to give already a fair return of interest to the individuals or companies who have invested their capital in its application.

At the concluding meeting Sir R. Murchison, when remarking upon the presence of foreign literati who had attended, said:—"First, as to America, let us rejoice that cultivators of science from New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other states of the Union, have been headed on the occasion by Mr. Bancroft. Let me remind you, gentlemen, that this is the third time we have been honored by the presence of representatives of the United States, and that the last who so honored us was that eminent scholar, Mr. Everett, who now worthily presides over the Cambridge University of New England. On this occasion we have had among us the accomplished individual who unites in his own person the historian and representative of his countrymen, and who specially loves to dwell upon the deeds of their ancestors, our common fathers."

The larger number of the members of this Association have probably already seen in London an exhibition of a Patent Telegraph which prints alphabetical letters as it works. Mr. Brett, one of the proprietors, obligingly showed it to me; and stated that he hoped to carry it into effect on the greatest scale ever yet imagined on the American Continent. Prof. Morse, however, does not acknowledge that this system is susceptible of equality with his *telegraphic* alphabet for the purpose of rapid communication; and he conceives that there is an increased risk of derangement in the mechanism employed.

I cannot refer to the extent of the lines of the electric telegraph in America without an increased feeling of regret that in our own country this great discovery has been so inadequately adopted. So far, at least, as the capital is concerned, the two greatest of our railway companies have not, I believe, yet carried the electric telegraph further from London than to Waterford and Slough: an enterprise measured in the United States by hundreds of miles being measured by less than scores in England.

In England, indeed, we have learnt the value of the electric telegraph as a measure of police in more than one remarkable case; as a measure of government it is not less important;—from the illustration which I have drawn from America, it is equally useful in commerce; but as a measure almost of social intercourse in the discharge of public business it is not without its uses also. The day before yesterday I had an opportunity of examining the telegraph in the lobby of the House of Commons, by which communications are made to and from some distant committee-room. As a specimen of the information conveyed from the House is the following:—"Committee has permission to sit until five o'clock;" and among the questions sent down to the Committee, are the following:—"What is before the House?" "Who is speaking?" "*How long before the House divides?*"

Even if I possessed in myself, or had collected from others, the material of the most rapid sketch of the progress of other sciences, the time would fail me in the attempt to convey it to you. I abstain from any reference to Geology, principally from my own ignorance of its later progress. I can as little endeavor to bring before the Association the discoveries during the past year by which science has ministered to the arts or to commerce: yet I cannot leave altogether unnamed—though I can hardly do more than name—the discovery of the Gun Cotton; and the application of electricity to the smelting of copper. For that process, I believe, a patent has been recently taken out. As yet, perhaps, sufficient time has not elapsed to test its full value. We all know that an experiment succeeds perfectly in the case of a model, or in a laboratory, which may not succeed so perfectly when the miniature steam engine, for example, is extended to its ordinary size in a manufactory, or when the operation is extended from ounces to tons. But if the hopes, expectations, and confidence of the discoverers be realized, the plan will be of the greatest value to this country, and of even greater proportionate value to some of the Queen's most important colonies. It has been said that 10,000 tons of copper were sent last year from Australia to be smelted in England; and that they produce no more than 1,000 tons of copper. It is evident, therefore, that if by this process of smelting by electricity, the refuse, namely, 8,400 can be left on the spot, 8,400 tons of shipping are liberated for other purposes of commerce between the colony and the mother country; and the saving of coal in England, an object not wholly devoid of interest is immense.

From the sciences cultivated, extended, or encouraged, I advert to a consideration of the Association itself. The importance of these meetings is national. Their direct results have been eminently beneficial to Science: their indirect effects in uniting men of the same pursuit from different parts of our common country, and not less in bringing together those whom seas and empires divide, but whom the same zeal for knowledge happily associates as in this place, are equally remarkable. Those antipathies (I hardly use too strong a word) which once separated us from our brethren in other realms—and from which even men of science were not always exempt—are year by year, vanishing; and we have met cordially on common ground to assist and encourage one another in the pursuit of objects honorable and serviceable to the whole family of man.

ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION.

From Punch.

All the clerks and persons employed by the French Government have received or