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TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.
Our advertising friends would confer an additional obligation by forwarding their favors at as early an hour as possible, as disappointments will occasionally occur when announcements are sent in at a late hour at night, for insertion next morning.

☞ Advertisements, to be in time for the next day's publication, are respectfully requested to be sent in by five o'clock in the afternoon.

The British Whig has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West

NOTICE.

THE attention of the Inhabitants of Kingston is respectfully invited to the sale of Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, to take place on Princess Street, opposite the Military Hospital, commencing This Evening, and to continue until Saturday next. The Subscribers giving up that part of their Business of selling goods in the country, are disposed to offer the whole of their Entire Stook without reserve.

The stock consists of a regular assortment of store goods, besides 60 Gold Patent Lever Watches, and 80 Patent Lever Silver, do., received direct from New York on commission. The whole to be sold without Reserve.

Sale at ½ past 7 o'clock.

Terms Cash

WILSON & McCABE,
Auctioneers.

Kingston, Aug. 11th, 1852. 191

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1852.

The English Elections.

(From the Liverpool Journal, July 24.)

By four o'clock, this evening, the election returns, with two exceptions, in Ireland, will have been completed; and the result is sufficiently intelligible, notwithstanding the few doubtful representatives who have to answer to the interrogative, "Under which King?" There are several contested counties in Ireland, from which the final state of the poll has not yet been received, and two counties in which the nomination is fixed for next week.

The Derbyites, apart from the means used, can claim the praise of pluck and perseverance, for they have thrown no chance away—retired from no place where desperate energy promised the smallest hope. They placed, as it were, their political life upon a cast and stood the hazard of the die. Acting on the principle of "who is not with us is against us," they drove Mr. Pusey from Berkshire; and, seeking nothing but a majority, they cared not whom they put in provided they could keep an adversary out. In the character of the new parliament they took no concern, and opposed alike the parliamentary "bore" and the admitted ornaments of the legislation. They desired not the presence of statesmen in the House of Commons; they wanted only partisans—dull, unscrupulous, but safe voters. Genius, learning, wisdom, and wit elicited no sympathy; and, accordingly, the same vehement enmity was offered to Mr. Macaulay in Edinburg, Mr. Gladstone at Oxford, Mr. Cornwall Lewis in Herefordshire, Sir George Grey in Northumberland, and Mr. Osborne in Middlesex. Fortunately their success did not correspond with their intention, and failure has brought with it an adscititious damage. Mr. Gladstone has been made an enemy for life, and Mr. Osborn is endowed with new power. Their hostility has given additional potency to the satire, sarcasm, and repartee of the member for the metropolitan county; for his fearlessness, eloquence, humor, and verbal readiness, during the election, have elevated him immensely in the public estimation. He is now a member which the country will not spare from parliament. His speeches make ample atonement for the absence of nearly all lively qualities in the general oratory of the hustings. Sir George Grey's nomination speech, at Alnwick, was also remarkable for readiness and refined sarcasm.

Several disgraceful election riots have taken place in Ireland; but there is often something healthy in riots. In national rascality there is no redeeming point, and the Meath election is a thing of atrocious baseness. Historical idols ennoble a country, and one of the noblest of Irish idols was Henry Grattan. He was not faultless, he was not all wisdom, but he was one of God Almighty's men—one of earth's great spirits—one of the few who dignify the six centuries of Ireland's degradation. Reverence for his memory is a national obligation, disrespect to his manes revolts our sense of right, outrages our veneration for the departed great. Yet Ireland, in Meathshire, is now insulting the memory of the hero of 1782. Henry Grattan, the son of the Henry Grattan, is not a pattern representative, lacks his father's mental endowments, and is not the most discreet and wise of M. P.'s; but as things go, an average public servant, and is the son of the Henry Grattan who exalted the rich parliament into patriotism, and reconciled the British Parliament to Irish eloquence. His son is a candidate for the county of Meath, and he is opposed by the Catholic clergy, because, five years ago, he voted for a bill intended to stop midnight assassination; and because he is opposed by a renegade Quaker, a convert to Catholicism, who revives, in a journal he conducts, the obsolute fanaticism of the sixteenth century rendering, as far as he can, the religion he has adopted odious to all the advocates of Christian benevolence and political progress.

It is pleasant to turn from such villanous ingratitude to the West Riding of Yorkshire, which elected, on Saturday last, the marked man of this age, Richard Cobden. His speech on the occasion, was hardly worthy of himself; but, as in all his speeches, there was much suggestive matter. He is for combining in a generous whole the anti-ministerial party, and he asks for the cabinet a fair trial, in the assurance that the result will be their discomfiture. On the previous day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was telling the electors of Buckinghamshire that ministers had no notion of attempting the reversal of free trade, but that they had a plan for reconciling all parties through an adjustment of taxation. As he did not disclose his secret, no one can tell what the plan is. "One word," said Sir George Grey, on Monday last "to the tennant-farmers, in reference to this proposed re-adjustment of taxation. Let me warn them not to be led away with a cry of that nature. Let them take care that the matter be not too narrowly looked into; that the exemptions which already exist in favor of agriculture be not assailed; for without reference to the income tax, which presses alike upon all, it may turn out that the vaunted re-adjustment may be more likely to leave you more heavily burdened than at present. A pretty general opinion prevails that Mr D'Israeli has taken another leaf out of Sir Robert Peel's book, and that in the adoption of popular measures he will astonish the liberals as the author of the repeal of the corn laws astonished the whigs. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton goes further, and reads in Lord Derby's antecedents an assurance of future progress on the democratic road. 'And now,' he said 'in the very name of reform and progress

I ask you to look fairly at the present administration, which appeals to your sense of justice for a fair trial. Who and what is this Lord Derby, that he is to be denounced as a foe to the people? When I first entered Parliament, I remember a man who rose night after night, in defence of the Parliamentary Reform bill—who fought it through all the details, and to whose courage and energies, more perhaps than any living man, it is owing that you have "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill,' which was the most popular measure of our generation. That man was then Mr Stanley; he is now your Prime Minister. Again, a little later, I remember a man who rose to introduce into the House of Commons a measure for the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions. And if you can now boast that not a slave may be found in your colonies, some praise and honor should be given to that man who is now the Prime Minister of England.

The French President has been taxing for applause all his artizans and officials between Paris and Strasbourg, and the idle desire for show has subsided into a seeming popularity. The opening of the railway, however was an event which originated in and tends to social advancement at enmity with despotism.

This fortunate country presents a happy contrast. Our beloved Queen takes her summer excursion on an element which Britain rules; and although there is no absence of fitting pomp and dignified ceremonial, there is no significant announcement that, being well received, her Majesty trusted her person to the people. Where despotism governs, royalty moves within a circle of bayonets; where constitutional liberty prevails the soldiers retire and the subjects approach. Respect and love for the sovereign is here a thing of course in appearance; in reality, a hearty, living sentiment, which identifies the good and gracious lady enjoying the coast scenery of her kingdom with the glory and happiness of the State. The sovereign and the people are without jealousy, suspicion, or fear.

We learn by the news from India the death of the Burmese sovereign, and it is probable that his decease may lead to a speedy termination of the war.

For the British Whig.

"Give the Devil his Due."

MY DEAR WHIG—

I noticed in a recent Kingston print, a newspaper "puff" of the new steamer 'Bay of Quinte,' in which the editor makes a great boast of the encouragement and progress of domestic manufactures in Canada; and upon that principle claims the patronage of the Canadian public for the support of the said steamer. Now, this statement or puff, or whatever it may be called, which appeared in the 'Herald,' is founded, if not on falsehood, at least in error. As respects the building of the said boat, she was certainly built in Canada, to run in Canadian waters, to look for patronage to a Canadian Community; yet it is a fact, that nothing about the boat—her fixings—her furniture, from cabin to forecastle—is of domestic production, wherever foreign articles could possibly be obtained on the same terms; and that as a general principle, foreign labor has been subtituted for domestic labor; and that the statement put forth in the 'Herald,' was calculated entirely as a deception upon the Canadian public. And if the Mechanics of Belleville, Picton and Kingston, consider themselves under any obligation to the proprietors of the said boat, they must be *thankful for very small favors!*

The Manager of this Steamboat Company seems to have entirely overlooked this one fact—that the wealth he is now enjoying, was in a great measure accumulated through the influence and patronage of those very mechanics whose services he now affects to despise. Should he have any doubt of the truth of this statement, I would beg to refer him for the proof thereof to the records of the old steamer 'Princess Charlotte,' the first boat ever built to run on the Bay, the 'Sir James Kempt,' the 'Gildersleeve' and the 'Prince of Wales,' through all of which he may trace the patronage which has made him rich.

I would not intimate that he has no right to employ what labor he chooses, and purchase his goods wherever he may please; but I would say that there are several other boats plying on the Bay, whose proprietors do in truth and reality encourage domestic interests—who give a preference to the mechanics of their own country, to whom they look, as they may well do, with confidence for support and patronage. And if the mechanics of Canada are true to themselves and their own interests, they will give their patronage where patronage is due, and where it will be gratefully acknowledged.

Yours truly,
A CANADIAN MECHANIC.
August 10, 1852.

The Lex Talionis.

In order to avenge themselves of those Britishers who won't allow their Colonial Fisheries to be despoiled, the House of Representatives at Washington, is concocting a variety of retaliatory measures. One of them is best explained by perusing the following:—

Washington, August 6, 1852.

Mr. Evans offered an amendment to the Light House clause, that the President is hereby authorised and required to levy the same light duties and charges on foreign vessels entering the ports of the United States or passing the harbors thereof, as are charged by any corporation or by the foreign Governments to the citizens or subjects of which such vessels may belong, upon vessels of the United States; the said money when so collected shall be placed to the credit of the Treasury, and the amount thereof shall be annually reported to Congress.

He said the Light House establishment of Great Britain is in the hands of a close corporation, known as the Trinity Board. England does not appropriate one dollar for its support, but farms out the business to private individuals, who levy light house duties on all vessels going into those ports. For the last ten years eleven hundred thousand dollars have thus been collected out of our vessels. Our ministers called the attention of Lord Palmerston to the fact, but the correspondence has not yet been published in this country, except in the New York Herald, from the London Times. The vessels of Great Britain pass our light houses without cost.—While that Government has lately taken upon itself to oppress some of our citizens on the northern coast, it has forgotten that we gave to them the privilege of crossing hither without paying light house duties, while our vessels have to pay them in England. We can now retaliate, but that was not the grounds on which he based the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Evans was adopted.—Yeas 84, Nays 82.

RUMOUR.—A correspondent of the Quebec *Journal* and the *Chronicle* rumour it, that Mr. Lafontaine has been roused by the return of his antagonist Mr. Papineau to Parliament, and that he intends appearing again on the stage of public life. It is said that Mr. Lacoste of Chambly will willingly resign to make way for his return to the House of Assembly. Also that the ministry are frightened for Mr. Papineau, and are ready (all but Mr. Morin) to make him speaker. Also that Dr. Rolph has been taciturn for the last fortnight, and his colleagues do not know the cause. Also that Ministers have expressed their intention of resigning rather than meet Parliament. Of all which probable and consistent items of intelligence our readers may believe as much as pleases them.—*Globe.* Fudge! Fudge!!

Ericsson Caloric Engine.

We have, with great care, examined this machine; the principles and construction of which were fully explained to us by the distinguished inventor. It is alike remarkable for sublimity of conception and simplicity of detail. Like the force of nature, its operations, although mighty, are gentle. Two machines upon this plan are now in operation at the works of Messrs. Hogg and Delameter, one of five horse, the other of sixty horse power.

The latter is the most extraordinary piece of machinery we have ever seen. It has four cylinders. Two, of seventy-two inches in diameter, stand side by side. Over each of these is placed one much smaller. Within these are pistons, fitting exactly their respective cylinders, and so connected that those within the lower and upper cylinders moved together.—Under the bottom of each of the lower cylinders a fire is applied. No other furnaces are employed. Neither boilers or water is used. The lower is called the working cylinder. As the piston in the supply cylinder moves down, valves placed in its top open, and it becomes filled with cold air. As the pistons rise within it, these valves close, and the air within it, unable to escape, as it came, passes through another set of valves, into a receiver, from whence it is to pass into the working cylinder, to force up the working of the piston within it. As it leaves the receiver to perform this duty, it passes through what is called the regenerator, which we will soon explain, where it becomes hated to about four hundred and fifty degrees, and upon entering the working cylinder, it is further heated by the fire underneath. We have said that the working cylinder is much larger in diameter than the supply cylinder. Let us, for the sake of illustration merely, suppose it to contain double the area The cold air which entered the upper cylinder will therefore but half fill the lower one. In the course of its passage to the latter, however, we have said that it passes through a regenerator, and let us suppose that as it enters the working cylinder, it has become heated to about four hundred and eighty degrees. At this temperature, therefore, atmospheric air expands to double its volume. The same atmosphere air, therefore which was contained within the supply cylinder, is now capable of filling one of twice its size. With this enlarged capacity it enters the working cylinder.

We will further suppose the area of the piston within this cylinder to contain a thousand square inches, and the area of the piston in the supply cylinder above, to contain but five hundred. The air presses upon this with a mean force, we will suppose of about eleven hundred pounds to each square inch; or in other words with a weight of five thousand five hundred pounds. Upon the surface of the lower piston, the heated air, however, is pressing with a like force upon each of its one thousand square inches; or in other words, wit a force of eleven thousand pounds. Here then is a force, which, after overcoming the weight above, leaves a surface of five thousand five hundred pounds, if we make no allowance for friction.—This surplus furnishes the working power of the engine. It will be readily seen that after one stroke of its pistons is made, it will continue to work with this force, so long as sufficient heat is supplied to expand the air in the working cylinder to the extent stated; for so long as the area of the lower piston is greater than that of the upper, and a like pressure is upon every square inch of each, so long will the greater piston push forward the smaller, as a two pound weight upon one end of a balance will be quite sure to bear down one pound placed upon the other. We need hardly say that after the air in the working cylinder has forced upon the piston within it, a valve opens, and as it passes out, the pistons by force of gravity, descend, and cold air again commences to rush in and fills the supply cylinder, as we have before described. In this manner the two cylinders are alternately supplied and discharged, causing the pistons in each to play up and down, substantially as they do in the steam-engine.

We trust our readers will be able from the brief description we have here attempted, to understand at least the general principles upon which the machine operates. Its cylinders draw their supply from the atmosphere. The cylinders of the steam engine are supplied by scalding vapor, drawn from hissing boilers. The caloric engine draws into its iron lungs, the same element which expands those of the most delicate child, and derives its motion and its power from that sustainig source upon which depends the existence of all animated life.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Yestarday a Parlamentary paper procured by Lord Brook, M.P., was printed by order of the House of Commons, of the number of colonal bishops, with their salaries, and whence derived. The Bishop of Quebec has 1,990*l*., which includes the salary to the bishop rector of the parish; the Bishop of Toronto 1,250*l*.; the Bishop of Montreal, 800*l*.; the Bishop of Nova Scotia, 550*l*.; the Bishop of Fredericton, 1,000*l*.; the Bishop of Newfoundland, 1,200.; the Bishop of Rupert's Land, 700*l*. the Bishop of Jamaica, 3,000*l*; the Bishop of Barbadoes, 2,500*l*; the Bishop of Antigua, 2,000*l*.; the Bishop of Guina, 2,000*l*. the Bishop of Sidney 1 500*l*.; the Bishop of Melbourn, 500*l*.; and 333*l*. 6s. 8d.; the Bishop of Newcastle a similar amount; the Bishop of Adelaide, 800*l*; the Bishop of Tasmania, 800*l*; and 200*l*.; for house allowance; the Bishop of New Zealend, 1 200*l*.; the Bishop of Cape Town 800*l*.; the Bishop of Colmbo, 2,000*l*.; the Bishop of Victoria, 1,000*l*. and the Bishop of Gibraltar, 1,200*l*. Some of the salaries are paid by the Imperial Parliamentary vote, some out of the colonial fund and Colonial Bishoprics fund, the consolidated fund, and in two instances partly by the Socity for the Propigation of the Gospel and the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand (1,200*l*. a-year) is made by 600*l*. voted by the Imperial Parlament and 600*l* by the Church Missionary Society the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

CHINA.—We have to notice a tragical event in the case of the American ship 'Robert Browne,' Bryson, bound from Amoy to California, with about 400 Coolies, who, after a few days departure, took the vessel, having murdered the Captain, officers, and part of the crew.

The vessel was re-taken, after a large portion of the Coolies had landed on an island off Formosa, and brought back to Amoy, with 21 Coolies still on board. The Hon. Company's steamer 'Semiramis,' and Her Majesty's brig, 'Lily,' left Amoy in search of those who had landed, but bad weather obliged the former to return to Hong-Kong; the latter got into safe anchorage. The 'Semiramis' left again for Amoy on the 1st May.

Her Majesty's brig, 'Contest,' from Shanghai joined Her Majesty's brig, 'Lily,' and succeeded in taking most of the Coolies, and brought them to Amoy. The alleged cause of disaffection among the Coolies was the cutting off their tails, (a tuft of hair hanging down from the back of the head,) and other ill treatment; but there were some desperate characters on board, who, it is reported, shipped with the view of taking the vessel.

THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.—The Presidental election involves an amount of public plunder equal to $2 or 3 millions a year. Now if the democrats win, this will be clear gain. But what will General Scott do, if elected? The Fillmore and Webster office-holders are fearful they cannot be kept in; and the Scott outsiders are afraid they won't be turned out. But they must be turned out or the outside Scott men cannot come in. Young men, ambitious to commence public life in a good fat office, have but little chance on the Scott side, even if successful; but democratic victory presents a broad margin of inevitable rotation. We are very fearful that this fact will have some effect in the election, for there is something in the "cohesive power of the public plunder."

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—By the arrival of the steamer Admiral, we have the St. Johns N. B. paper to the 2nd of August. Vice Admiral Seymour has purchased a brig and schooner which have been named and armed to protect the Colonial fishermen from the encroachments of the French. The schooner Union reported yesterday as seized, was taken into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence by the Telegraph tender to H. M. Steam Ship Devastation.

The *New Brunswicker* thinks that when the people of America understand the matter better, they will have little cause of complaint.—It concludes that the reported terms of the Reciprocity Bill are too favourable to the Americans.

The St. John's *Courier* again especially declares that there is no intention to enfore the headland to headland part of the treaty nor to demand Reciprocity trade as the price of arranging the question.

A resident of Lewiston, of the name of Constantine, was silly enough to jump off the centre of the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River the other day—to remunerate him for which "daring feat" the persons present made up a purse of some $25. He did not perform it scientifically, and struck the water with one of his shoulders—the concussion making a report like that of a musket, and much worse than that giving the poor fellow many external bruises and some internal injury. He was picked up by a boat, and although he has suffered much pain is likely to get better. It is somewhat singular that the current of air in the bed of the river was so strong as to carry him some eight feet out of the perpendicular. The depth from the Bridge to the surface of the water is we should judge, from 60 to 70 feet.

"GOLD IN PICTOU!—So says a letter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity in the town of Pictou. We were favoured with a perusal of the epistle in question, the writer of which states that a person residing within a very few miles of the town, called at a merchant's store requesting to know what he was indebted to the concern and at the same time laying a lump of gold on the counter. Upon being told that the value tendered was much more than would cover his debt, the man quietly remarked—"never mind—keep it all—I've plenty more!" The specimen is now in the possession of a gentleman in Pictou: its weight has been ascertained to be 64½ grains, and of remarkable purity."

A mob in Cincinnati, a few evenings since, attacked a powder magazine, broke open the door, carried off more than 700 kegs of powder, which they threw into a pond and did considerable damage to the inside of the building. The powder was worth $4,000. This magazine was believed to be dangerous to the lives of the citizens, and the authorities, though often requested, had neglected to remove it.

CHANGE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The Great English Mail for all that part of Canada between Prescott and Toronto, has been changed from the Ogdensburgh route to the Watertown and Rome Railroad. The mail by the steamer Niagara passed over this road on Saturday morning last, and a weekly mail to connect with the Ocean steamers will be run hereafter By this route a saving of one and a half to two days in time will be effected.—[*Rome Sentinel.*

FEES ON CROWN PATENTS.—The official Gazette contains a proclamation dated July 30, extending the time to the 1st February. 1853, for the payment of Fees on Crown Patents and the performance of Settlement duties with regard to any located lands, with reference to which the Governor General may not already have taken action with a view to their resumption in consequence of non occupation and improvement, and non payment of fees.

Oswego, August 10th, 1852.

Holders of wheat made concessions yesterday with sales of 5300 bush Cleveland a handsome sample, at 80c delivered, 5000 do Toledo at 75c afloat. There was a sale of 700 bu. shipstuffs at 30½c.

The *Pacific's* news was not received here till after the close of 'change, and therefore had no influence upon the transactions.

Canal freights from this point are easier and a shade lower. The rates are 35 a 36c for flour, 10c on wheat, and 8c on corn to New York. Lumber $3 a 2 25 to the Hudson.

SENECA FALLS, August 6, 1852.

We were honored, to-day, with a visit from the Canal Board, on official business, but really, for political purposes. At any rate, Mr. Comptroller Wright, while at the depot this morning, ventured to express an opinion, which shows that he has regard for the truths of history. That gentleman declared that "Gen. Scott was not in the Battle of Lundy's Lane at all, but that while Col. Miller was fighting it, he was away out of danger, writing his despatches." These were his very words, and were received with great gusto by his company.

COURTS OF REVISION.—The days of hearing for the following Wards are as under:
Cataraqui Ward, Monday, August 9.
Frontenac Ward, Wednesday, August 11.
Rideau Ward, Friday, August 13.
Victoria Ward, Monday, August 16.

The *Ebba Brahe*, decidedly one of the finest, largest, and best built ships ever launched at this port, sailed yesterday for Liverpool. This truly splendid vessel of 1756 tons register was built by Mr. Valin, of St. Rochs, and every care has been taken to render her in point of symmetry and material worthy of the builder, who has already obtained for himself, in Liverpool, a good name.—The *Ebba Brahe* looked more like a frigate than a merchantman as she left the harbour.—[*Quebec Chronicle.*

A short time since, some gentlemen were enjoying the diversion of coursing, and having lost sight of the hare, one of the party rode up to a boy, when the following dialogue ensued:—"Boy, have you seen a hare running this way?" "What do you mean—a little brown thing, sir?" "Yes." "Had it long ears?" "Yes." "A little white under the belly?" "Yes." "Had it a short tail." "Yes." "And long legs?" "Yes." "Was it running as fast as it could?" "Yes." *Boy*, (after a pause) "I didn't see it."

FALLING FROM GRACE.—At the late General term of the Supreme Court, in session at Delhi, the Rev. Dr. Andrews, late Rector of the Episcopal Church, at Binghampton, and formerly of Norwich, was admitted, on motion of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law.

Two large rattlesnakes—each with six rattles in the tail—were killed at Queenston a few days ego. One of them had ascended the bank of the river and pushed his explorations of the interior as far as the front of the residence of Robert Hamilton, Esq—where the gentleman named put a stop to his journey and his life. The other was killed close to the river, while following the trail of her companion. It is supposed they had got into the water about the whirlpool. These are the first genuine reptiles of their class which have been seen in Queeston for the last sixty years—at least so says the "oldest inhabitant.

The *Colonist* says there is a rumor in New York, that "the Swan of Erin" is no longer Kate Hayes, but Mrs. Bushnel—or, in other words, that she has married her agent.

The rumored marriage of MR. BUSHNELL to Miss KATE HAYES, is denied on good grounds.—That gentleman is already blessed with a wife.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.]

New York, August 10th, 1852.

ASHES,—Market steady and quiet. Sales 30 bbls. at 8,75 a 8,81 for pots and 5,50 a 5,56 for pearls.

FLOUR,—Low grades of wheat easier. Canadian not plenty. Sales at 3,31 a 3,37 for sour, 3,87 for common in bond. Sales of domestic at 3,81 a 4,6 for Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

GRAIN,—Wheat firm, sales 3000 bushels good southern white at 98, 30,700 do. good round do. at 96, 8,500 do. at 92 a 93. Pork firm. Sales 250 bbls. at 20 for Mess, and 17,75 for prime.

NEWS.—St John's N. B. August 7th. Quebec Monday. The European and North American Railway will meet the Engineers, and the work will commence immediately.

Burning of the Steamer Ireland.

Quebec, August 7th.
(From the Quebec Mercury.)

The Propeller "Ireland," Capt. Duncan, which left this port last evening, with a cargo of sugar for Montreal, and a lot of empty puncheons for Kingston, took fire off Cape Rouge, at 10 P. M. and was burned to the waters edge. The crew and passengers were saved, but lost all their property on board. We understand she was owned by Mr. Morton of Kingston.

New York, August 9th.

The schooner W. R. Burnard, arrived at this port this morning from Prince Edwards Island, with five of her passengers and two of the crew of the schooner Loon, off Brokhanen, before reported, seized for fishing off Prince Edwards Island. The vessel is reported to have been becalmed at the time, and full three miles from the shore.

A despatch from Picton reports the capture of another American schooner on the 5th.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The schooner Coral, condemned for a breach of the Fishing Treaty, was sold at St. John, on the 3rd instant. Vice Admiral Seymour has purchased a brig and schooner, which have been manned to protect the Colonial fishermen from the encroachments of the French. The schooner Union, reported yesterday, was taken in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The New Brunswicker thinks that when the people of America understand the matter better they will have little cause of complaint. It considers that the terms of the proposed reciprocity bill are too favourable to the Americans. The Courier declares that there is no intention to enforce the headland part of the fishing treaty, nor to demand reciprocal free trade as the price of the question.

Reports of the appearance of potato rot were current.

HAMILTON BOARD OF TRADE.

A meeting of the Members of the Board of Trade, was held on Monday, the 2nd inst. We have not learned that any business beyond the election of officers for the ensuing year, was transacted. The following gentlemen were declared duly elected:

President, Isaac Buchanan, Esquire.
Vice-President, W. P. Maclaren, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

R Juson, Esquire,	H. B. Baker, "
F. W. Gates, "	T. Bickle, "
Arch'd, Kerr, "	C. C. Ferrie, "
Daniel MacNab "	J. Young, Senr., "
George Parker, "	J. H. Birss, "
John Ferrie, "	Jas. Osborne.
T. A. Haines, "	

Where was Barnum?

A Showman professed to exhibit Balaam's Sword, upon which a gentleman present remarked that Balaam only *wished* for a sword, and that nothing is said of his having obtained one. Joey promptly replied, "precisely so, and this is the very sword he wished for!"

LITERARY.—The man who thought he could learn to make boots by swallowing sherry cobblers, has just got out a work in which he attempts to prove that by eating hops you will acquire a knowledge of waltzing.

Mayor's Court.

August, 10.

James Evans charged, found drunk on Ontario Street, the discussion was amusing deft: was anxious to fine the Mayor, also demanded five York shillings to pay for drink, and half a dollar to pay for his Breakfast. Fined 5s and 3s 9d costs.

Widow Campbell was complained against by Tolan the Pound Keeper for allowing Pigs to run at large—defendant said that Tolan called her a damned bitch. Complainant not only denied the accusation but said, that, defendant's Boy called him a Pig driver, His Worship ordered that the pig be brought to the pens at the back of the Goal and sold, Tolan said that the wandering quadruped would bring a larger amount than the damages sought not being an educated; man, he didn't wish to auction himself, modesty sometimes shews itself even in the vulgar.

Police Court.

Luke Whelan was charged by James Swords, for an assault, fined 25s and costs.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Aug. 10.—Alex. Burdoe, Belleville; Chas. A. Lathrop, Express East; F. Jones, Kemptville; Edward Hulb and family, Coburg; William S. Cluebugh, New York; William Nelson, Port Hope; J. Walsh, New York; J. S. Howard and lady, Toronto; R. Lees, Bytown; J. Rogers, Amherst Island; Andrew Dickson, Perth; Miss Dickson, do; A. Campbell, Watertown; T. Avery, Weist; Miss Huntingdon, Waverly.

GRAND MUSICAL
ENTERTAINMENT.
The distinguished American Vocalist, Pianist and Melophine Player,
ADELE HOSMER,
ASSISTED BY
JACOB E. HOSMER,
Author of the Yankee Maid, Farrewell My Sweet Mother, Deaf and Dumb Girl's Dream, &c., formerly known as the
ORPHEANS,
Have the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place that they will give
ONE CONCERT of
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
On Wednesday Evening, August 11th, at the CITY HALL, where they will present a choice selection of their *most Popular Pieces*, which have been received with every mark of favor by large audiences in all the principal Cities of the United States.
Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8, Tickets 25 Cents, to be had at the door.
No postponement on account of the weather.
S. ALEX. HUBBS, Agent.
Kingston, August 10th, 1852. 190

The Gallant First Frontenac.

THE EMBARKATION.—Pursuant to order, this morning early, the Left Wing of the Gallant First Frontenac, under command of its valiant Major, embarked on board H. M. Steamer 'Amazon,' for the Fisheries. The gallant braw Pipe Major played the Detachment down to the Wharf, and was loudly cheered for the excellence of his performance. Capt. Strange's Troop of Cavalry formed the Escort of the braw Militia Men about to venture their lives in defence of their country's Codfish. Amid the tears of the beautiful, the sighs of the disappointed, and the congratulations of all, the Left Wing marched boldly and bravely on board, and the noble steamer, with her nobler freight on board, left Kingston Harbor in a halo of glory. The valiant Major Commandant has been heard to declare, that he will [illegible] he kills.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre: In the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre: In the District of Quebec, west of the River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre: In the Districts of Three-Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre: In the District of Gaspe and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sale.

For lands enchanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The sale to become null and void, in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

☞ All papers in the Province to copy for one month. 191

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.
Quebec, 30th July, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, the the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen ft. by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions;—not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

☞ All papers in the Province to copy for one month. 191

THE THROUGH LINE.
THE LAKE STEAMER MAYFLOWER
CAPT. PATTERSON.
WILL leave Kingston for Coburg, Toronto and Hamilton, at 8 oclock, this evening.
Kingston, Aug. 11, 1852

THE BAY OF QUINTE.
HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,
CAPT. CHRYSLER.
Will leave for Picton, Belleville, Trent and intermediate Ports, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
Aug. 11, 1852.

FOR MONTREAL.

OTTAWA
CAPT. PUTNAM,
Will leave Kingston for Montreal, To-morrow Morning, at half past 5 o'clock.
Aug. 11, 1852.

UNITED STATES
LINE OF LAKE
STEAMERS.
THE STEAMER ONTARIO,
CAPT. THROOP,
DOWNWARDS.
Will leave the United States Wharf, for French Creek, and Ogdensburgh THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, P. M. and
UPWARDS.
Will leave the United States Wharf, for Sackett-Harbor, Oswego, Rochester and Lewiston, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
Kingston, Aug. 11, 1852.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.
THE STR. PRINCESS ROYAL,
CAPT. JAS. DICK.
WILL leave Kingston for Toronto and Hamilton, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, P. M. Touching at all the intermediate Ports.
Kingston, Aug. 11, 1852.

Printers and Publishers.

THE undersigned is a manufacturer of Printing Ink, of every colour and quality, which is known to be equal to any manufactured, and which he will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. As he is determined that his Ink shall recommend itself, he only solicits ONE TRIAL of it, relying upon its own merits.

Extra fine jet black Ink for card and wood cut printing; extra black book and news Ink of superior quality; also colored Ink of every variety.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State street, Boston, agents for the New England States.
SHELDON COLLINS,
50 Gold Street, New York.

Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement, including this paragraph to the amount of $2 and sending $5 and a paper containing it, will send 35 lbs. of news Ink.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.
10 State street, Boston.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate,—marked on the envelope "Tender for ———" (as the case may be), will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until noon on Wednesday, the 25th of August, 1852, from persons desirous of furnishing such quantities of the undermentioned articles as may be required for the use of the troops stationed at Kingston and dependencies, for one year, ending 30th September, 1853, viz.—

FLOUR:
1500 barrels of inspected superfine, of the best quality; to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores, free of charge. Payment will be made on each delivery.

BAKING BREAD:
The flour will be supplied by the Commissariat, and the Tender to state the number of pounds of bread that will be returned for every 100 pounds of flour, and the price currency that will be given for each empty flour barrel.

FRESH OX BEEF;
Of unexceptionable quality; to be properly slaughtered, and to consist of equal portions of fore and hind quarters. The price per 100 pounds to be stated, payable monthly.

FORAGE:
The ration for Artillery and Cavalry to consist of
10 lbs. of Oats,
12 lbs. of Hay,
8 lbs. of Straw.
And for the Staff and Regimental Officers,
9 lbs. of Oats,
16 lbs. of Hay,
6 lbs. of Straw.
Tenders to express the rate for each description of ration to be delivered to officers, and others, at their quarters and stables. 14 pounds of Bran, in lieu of Oats, and during the proper season, 36 pounds of green grass instead of hay, to be supplied by the Contractor when demanded. Payment monthly.

CANDLES:
Tallow Mould—9000 pounds of the best quality, in boxes of 50 lbs. each, 6 and 8 to the pound, at such periods as may be demanded. Price per 50 lbs. to be stated, payable on each delivery.

FUEL WOOD:
3000 Cords Fuel Wood, of the best quality—to consist of hard maple, hickroy, black and yellow birch and beech; 700 cords to be delivered at Fort Henry, and the remainder at Kingston. Deliveries at the rate of 500 cords per month; the price per cord to be stated. Payment on each delivery.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES:
Of Provisions and Medical Comforts, &c., for the use of the Military Hospitals, in such quantities as may be required. A list of the articles, with particulars, may be had at this office. Payable monthly.

OATEN STRAW:
Of the best description, free from weeds, in such quantities as may be required for the bedding of the troops. Payable two monthly by Ordnance draft on the Commissariat Chest.

LAND TRANSPORT:
To such extent as may be demanded; & for which payment will be made monthly.
Town Cartage, do. do. do.
Cartage of Fuel Wood, do. do.

WATER FOR THE TROOPS AT FORT HENRY:
In such quantities as may be demanded; payable monthly. It is to be understood that this contract will cease, on due notice, whenever the tanks yield a sufficient supply, and recommence when that supply falls short of the quantity requisite for the use of the Garrison.

WATER FOR THE HIRED HOSPITALS AT KINGSTON:
In such quantities as may be demanded payable quarterly.

Separate proposals will be required for each service, on printed forms of Tender, to be obtained at this office; no other will be noticed. Each tender to be signed by the principal and two responsible persons as Securities.

Carts and other conveyances engaged on the Public Service will be exempt from payment of Toll on the Cataraqui Bridge.

Supplies imported for the use of the Troops will be admitted duty free.

Tenders for Fresh Beef and Flour to specify the rates at which those articles will be delivered under two modes of payment; namely, Bills at par, and Specie or Bank Notes; with the distinct understanding that it will be optional with the Commissariat to accept of either tender. The remaining Supplies and other services, above mentioned, will be paid for, at the option of the Commissariat, either in Specie or Bank Notes.

Conditions of the several Contracts may be seen, and further particulars made known at this office on application.

Commissariat, Kingston, 2nd August, 1852. 183

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND in Barrie Street, on the 9th July, a sum of Money. The owner will please apply at this Office.
Kingston, 9th August, 1852. 190