THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,
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*** Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their Advertisements early in the Afternoon, to ensure publication early next day.

The British Whig (Daily and Weekly) has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms—viz: Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d. for the first insertion, and ten pence for every subsequent insertion. A liberal abatement to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements exceeding ten lines, for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements not marked for a certain time, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher, post paid.

Special Rates.

Special Business Notice,	0	10	0
Marriage Notice,	0	5	0
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Notice of Funeral	0	2	6

The Daily British Whig.

"Open to per On an Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1853.

Letter from California.

Sacramento City, California,
May 31st, 1853.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—I received by the last mail the *Anglo-American*, containing a lecture delivered in Toronto by my old friend A. H. St. Germain, on the moral and social condition of California, and the present prospects of its population. I was certainly astonished at many of his remarks, they being entirely at variance with the facts of the case. I would not wish to say that he has wilfully stated what is false, but that he has in many points been greatly mistaken, and has come to incorrect conclusions. I have shown the article in question to many Canadians here, not only from Kingston and vicinity, but from Toronto and various other places, all of whom feel very indignant at his remarks, and consider it as a libel upon California. When the Saint arrived in Sacramento the floods covered the greater part of the city, which, considered in connection with the recent fire (which had swept away nearly all the city), had prevented for a season the restricting of those laws which are intended for the good government of all society.

That there are many evils existing here no one will deny; but in a new country—and a gold country, too—such must be expected. Principles peculiarly Spanish have been planted here in the early days of California, but they are fast vanishing away like a fog before the morning sun.—The gambling houses are not kept open on the Sabbath here. Although during the flood those stringent laws against the desecration of the Sabbath were not enforced; but should he come here now he would find it far different: the gambling and public-houses are closed here on Sunday as much as in Kingston, nor is the voice of the auctioneer heard on that day any more; yet the theatres, saloons, and other places of amusement are opened on Sabbath evenings, but these will in all probability be closed before long, as the great mass of our population are as anxious to support good order and proper regulations as any community in Canada or the Atlantic States. The grog-shops, which he describes as every other house, are nothing more than coffee-stands, where all kinds of eatables and summer drinks are sold, which is an important convenience to the great mass of the travelling community, who are arriving and departing at all hours both day and night; and the Saint must well remember how much he enjoyed the luxury of one of these when he arrived at San Francisco, after living a month on salt junk and sea biscuit. The Saint's description of the gambling houses—or "hells," as he terms them—may in some measure be correct, as his own information was obtained by personal observation and experimental knowledge, and where he came off minus some fifteen or twenty dollars by the operation. Can it be supposed that the Saint could know much of California, as he was barely four weeks in the country, and that at the worst season of the year? But should he come here now he would fancy himself transported to Paradise—so beautiful is the whole country clothed. Whilst in this country he visited Marysville, on the Yuba River—spent some two or three days at one mining location. Here he gained all his information respecting mining, his knowledge of the geology of the country, the habits of the miners and their privations and profits. He says the miners are scarcely making a living. Now if this is the case, our daily accounts from every mining location by Adams & Co.'s express, and other sources, which we consider reliable information, must be all wrong, although abundantly supported by heavy arrivals of the shining dust. Had those miners from whom the Saint received his information been making $100 per day, they would not likely have acquainted a total stranger with the secrets of their business; this, I am aware, is the natural habit and the practice. Much to the credit of the Canadians who have come here, can it be said, that we know of not one single individual among them all who is not now in good circumstances, and able to pay his passage home should he choose to go.—What will the friends in Canada of those men say when they hear the Saint's account of the poverty and distress of their friends here?

The Saint says that the climate of California must be very unhealthy, which is quite erroneous; and almost at the same moment he says that he knew many professional men there who were obliged to perform the most menial service—such as blacking boots—for a living. Now as respects the class of persons who follow such occupations, they are almost universally of the lowest order of the European population. But as to doctors here, it is certainly up-hill work for them, professionally, as the climate is so salubrious, and the community so healthy, that they have little need of professional services. The Saint speaks of the scarcity of beef and other provisions; such things may happen in any country; but the demand will regulate the supply, especially wherever there is the dust to pay for it.—The Saint's account of eating mule's flesh, and some other absurdities, would do very well to tell children some long winter's evening, or when seated by the side of some young lady who would choose to listen to his marvellous stories; but that he should put forth such fabrications to an enlightened community, and in so public a manner, shows something deficient in the upper regions.—Now as the *Anglo-American* has published the Saint's description of California, I hope these few remarks, which are alone intended to remove any wrong impressions, may also be copied by that journal.—I have nothing more at this time to say, but perhaps you may hear from me again. Yours, &c.

GEORGE HATCH.

Destruction of the steamer "Queen of the West," by Fire!

On Saturday evening as the steamer Queen of the West was lying at the City Wharf, about ten minutes after her arrival from Toronto, a dense quantity of smoke was observed by persons on the Wharf, issuing from her sides. From the fact that the boat had so recently arrived, and that consequently there was a probability of none of the crew being on board, it did not attract particular attention. It is stated that the smoke continued to issue for several minutes before the fire alarm was given. One of the firemen on board at the time was the first of the crew to discover the danger, which threatened the boat and he rushed downwards to the foehold with a bucket of water, but owing to the dense smoke which filled the compartment in which the fire originated, he was unable to accomplish his purpose, and was obliged to retreat. The fire continued to make such rapid headway, that all efforts to extinguish it were considered hopeless, and the burning vessel having drifted from McPherson & Cruise's wharf to Browne's wharf, set fire to a large quantity of wood. At this moment, the Rochester was seen steaming up to the wharf. Capt. Masson, who had seen the fire, had put on steam, prepared grapnel irons, boathines, &c., and arrived at the critical moment when the whole range of warehouses, filled with valuable merchandize, were in eminent danger of being destroyed. A fastening was made to the rudder, and the burning vessel towed out in the Bay, and finally carried by the May Flower, to the opposite shore, where she burnt to the water's edge in four feet of water. To the exertions of Capt. Masson, who did not wait to land his passengers, but immediately proceeded to the Queen whose dangerous proximity to the warehouses must otherwise have proved most destructive, too much praise cannot be given. It is entitled to some substantial mark of approbation, and we hope it will be so rewarded, as also the services of the Mate, Mr. Harbottle, who jumped into the water, and at the risk of his life, made several attempts to fasten a rope to the Queen, which he finally succeeded in doing, and otherwise exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner. Very little of the Queen will be saved—perhaps the boilers may be made useful, but the engines and other machinery will be worth very little. The Fire Companies were early on the wharf, and through their exertions, the fire was soon extinguished which threatened to destroy the merchandize on the wharf and the warehouses and their contents. The boat originally cost, we understand, £13,500. The insurance effected is £7000—namely, Ontario, £3000; St. Lawrence £2000; Provincial Mutual £2000. There are a number of shareholders; but Captain Harrison owned £2000. His loss will be very severe, and he was not able to save any of his personal property. As Captain Harrison is very much esteemed in this city, there is a proper sympathy for him in his misfortune.—[Express.

Domestic Manufactures.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting some samples of Spades and Shovels manufactured by D. P. Jones & Co. of Gananoque, which are intended for exhibition at the New York World's Fair, to be opened in New York this week. This work show to us is of the very best description, and made from the best material. The steel is perfectly free from flaws of every description, and the handles made of the soundest wood. The handle and blade look as if they had grown together, so perfectly are they fitted. After having examined these highly finished articles intended for exhibition, we compared them with those intended for ordinary sale and found that the latter did not suffer from the comparison. Of course the spades and shovels intended for use are not so highly finished as those intended for show, but they are well finished and made of precisely the same materials and of the same pattern, and would do as good work and as much of it as the most highly finished article. On comparing the prices of these Canadian made articles, we found that they could be laid down in Toronto at about the price as similar articles from the United State. We are really glad to be able to add this item to the list of our domestic manufactures, and hope very shortly to see many others of the same kind added, such as scythes, saws and files. For the manufacture of files we observe that a patent has been taken out by Jackson McIntyre of Kingston, for a File cutting Machine. Should Mr. Jackson's machine answer the purpose indicated by its name, he would have done more wisely to have sent it to Sheffield, than to have taken out his patent in Canada. We shall be happy to learn that he is successful, for it is a desideratum long looked for in Sheffield, and we shall be proud to see the ancient town of files and whittles indebted to so young a country as Canada for so great an improvement in its manufactures.

Accident on the Lachine Railway.

We regret to have to record a fatal accident on this railway, which occurred last evening. The last train was coming into town, when Mr. Hughes, the well known Indian interpreter, was about crossing the track at the Tanneries Village. It seems that he was partly upon the track, and either from restiveness of the horse, or his own hesitation, backed. The engine with the two first class carriages then passed him; but the horse becoming uneasy, advanced so as to break the windows of the third carriage with his nose. One of the handles of the carriage door must then have caught him by the harness, or he was dragged along with the train, and crushed against one of the posts, upon which the gate across the highway is hung. Mr. Hughes and the carriage, dreadful to relate, were also completely crushed. The train was immediately stopped, but both Mr. Hughes and the horse were found to be dead. Mr. Coffin was on the train at the time of the accident, and upon arriving in town immediately returned with a friend of the deceased gentleman—we believe his son.—[Montreal Gazette.

The India and China overland mail brought news to London to the effect that four hundred British troops had been ordered to Shanghae for the protection of British interests.

The United States Frigate Susquehanna had failed in going up to Nankin with the American Commissioner, having grounded for twenty-four hours about ten miles above Woosung, and returned. The coast was alarmingly troubled with pirates, who had attacked several English vessels. At Canton all was quiet. Trade had been going on to a large extent in imports, but at reduced prices. Little done in tea. At Shanghae business was suspended. The United States steamer Mississippi was to proceed to that port on the 27th of April.

The latest intelligence was to the effect that the insurgents having captured Nankin on the 21st March, had subsequently been compelled by the Imperial troops to evacuate it, and in little more than a fortnight—viz., on the 6th of April—had been defeated sixty miles southward of Nankin.

Domestic Items.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—Col. McDonald, one of the Building Committee of Brock's Monument, informs us that the contract for rebuilding this national work, has been taken by a person in Toronto, who will proceed forthwith to carry it into effect, and indeed, has already commenced to take down the ruined shaft of the old Monument. High time, the patient subscribers will all exclaim.

MELLANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a most painful accident in this village. Two little boys about 8 and 9 years old, whose names were Edward Bond and Andrew Milligan, were playing in the river close by the village, when they accidently got into deep water and were drowned. They were found immediately afterwards, and every possible effort made to restore them to life again, but they were too far gone. Their innocent spirits had gone to rest. The grief and anguish of their parents cannot be described.—[Newburgh Index.

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.—The quiet which usually reigns in our peaceful little Town, was sadly disturbed early on Tuesday morning, by the report that an infant child, apparently just born, was discovered underneath the privy attached to a house down street. The building was some distance back from the street, and the poor little innocent would have soon perished, had not its feeble cries been accidentally heard by a servant girl, who gave the alarm, and the energy of a neighbor soon rescued the little creature from its disgusting situation. We trust our town Magistrates will leave no stone unturned to discover the unteeling and heartless mother.—[Picton Gazette.

STRAY CHILD.—We have been requested to say that a stray child, a little boy about 7 or 8 years of age, has been about the Townships of Hillier and Ameliasburgh all winter. The little fellow has an impediment in his speech, and is supposed to have come from some place near Toronto. He calls himself Johnny.—[Ib.

THE RACES have passed off, we are proud to say, quietly. Yesterday the Governor General's Purse of £25, the Merchants' Plate, and the Consolation Stakes, were run for, the first race being well contested. The Governor's Purse was won by "Belle Canadienne," Mr. Driscoll's "Corydon," came in second, and Mr. Harbord's "Caprice," was distanced: there were only these three horses entered. "Charley Reily" took the Merchant's plate easily, being first at the winning post in both heats, "Frazer" came in second, and "Chieftain" was withdrawn. For the Consolation Stakes, "Bold Hornet," "Harkaway," and "Miss Bell" started well, "Harkaway" being the winner. This was decidedly a good race.—[Quebec Gazette.

The new telegraph line from Boston and to Montreal, is completed, and open for business. It is to be connected with the Grand Trunk telegraph line.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A lecture against Railroads was delivered last Tuesday night at Mr. Benie's school house in Ramsay, by D. C. McNab.

THE CROPS.—As a general thing it appears probable that the crops throughout the Continent will be good. From almost every quarter the accounts are exceedingly favourable, and in Canada especially, we believe the farmers will have reason, should no accident occur, to rejoice in the abundance of the harvest.

We are informed that a man named Abraham Pagnin, in the employment of John Egan and Co. was drowned yesterday at the little Chandiere. He was piloting a crib of timber that got out of the channel and went to pieces. The other men were saved with difficulty.—[Bytown Citizen.

We deeply regret to learn that James Lewis, Esquire, of the firm of J. & D. Lewis, who was one of those shot on the evening of the 9th of June, died last evening about eight o'clock. We are informed that the immediate cause of his death was a fever which had supervened subsequent to the surgical operation performed a few days since. Mr Lewis was one of the most enterprising and energetic business men in Montreal, and his loss will long be felt by a large circle of our best citizens.—[Montreal Sun.

MESSRS. SNOW & DWIGHT are now under contract, from various companies, to build 2,800 miles of Telegraph Lines, by the 1st of April next. They have completed over 800 miles within the last six months.

By Special Sub-Marine Telegraph.

Head-quarters Bloody First,
Coast of Newfoundland,
Wednesday, 13th July, 1853.

The Gallant Brave to the Editor of the "British Whig."

Just parted from our friends, the Americans, and about to retrace our steps homeward. We are the admired of all admirers—in fact a Regiment of Lions. O'Biped has issued a General Order, thanking the Corps for their Saxon pluck, exhibited during the fearful engagement telegraphed by our Poetic Crusader yesterday. O'Biped expects to be Knighted, and the fearless Dick Stabbs has been already promoted to the rank of Lance Corporal. Other promotions, of which more anon. Some of the men out of spirits—no spirits to sustain their spirits, what can be expected? Our American friends have promised us a supply, and the Raft is to be paid for in genuine Old Jamaica—a noble fellow Barnum. Word arrived that the "Thunderer" has been repaired, and returned to Admiral Fortin's station. The "Down-among-the Dead-Men" (a queer name for a ship—is it ominous of—but no—) will take us aboard in three days at our first landing place, to which we are en route. Terrible march before us, but we are prepared for any thing. Addio.

THE PIPE MAJOR.

Tallis' Life of the Duke of Wellington.

It is only a day or two since the 'British Whig' was honored with four Numbers of the above work, and now again four others, 10, 11, 12, 13 lie upon the Editor's Table. These cover the period from the memorable Seige of Badajoz in 1812 to the famous Battle of the Pyrenees, 1813. There is a map of Belgium and another of Denmark, an Engraving of the Villa Royal, Naples, another of Palermo; another of the Defeat and Death of Dhoondiah, at Coughull, and a Portrait of the First Lord Clive. This, as well as Tallis' other Illustrated Works, is published semi-monthly at the low price of one shilling and three-pence a number; no Englishman should be without the Life of the Iron Duke. Mr. J. H. Stephens in Barrack Street is the Kingston Agent.

Daring Robbery.

The Office of Mr. Thomas Angel, Exchange Broker, was broken into this morning about 3 o'clock, and his iron safe opened and carried away; it was found in a quarry broken to pieces. The following Bills and Checques were extracted. The safe was very coolly taken away in a wheelbarrow. Two men supposed to be the Robbers went out board the steamer Magnet.—On one man, who has been apprehended, a gold piece was found, which Mr. Angel has identified:—One draft on New York for $1,000, Adams & Co., on Adamson & Co. About $200 in $2 of the Bank of British North America. American Bills about $400, various Banks. S. A. Irons' Cheque for £12 5s. About $100 Silver; $14 in Gold. A small Account Book containing various accounts.

The Montreal Inquest.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

As every one apprehended, the Jury have been dismissed without being able to agree upon a Verdict. The proceedings of the Inquest were brought to a close on Monday evening at 9 o'clock, when the Foreman said "That the Jury had been unable to "agree upon a Verdict, but he was now prepared to hand in special returns—one "signed and agreed to by 9, and another "signed and agreed to by 7, and the remaining 3 had subscribed to an addition to the "report signed by 7." This was the only decision they were enabled to come to in the matter. In the first return the nine Jurors find that the first division of troops fired by the order of the Hon. Charles Wilson, Mayor of Montreal, that no orders were given by any of the Officers of the Regiment, and that the deceased persons, at the time of the infliction of the wounds which caused their deaths, were in the Queen's peace; that the second division fired either from hearing the order of the Mayor, or in consequence of hearing the firing of the first division; that there was no riot or disturbance whatever to justify the order for firing to be given; that both the order of the Mayor delivered to the soldiers, and the firing of the soldiers without orders (military orders, it is presumed—the finding does not say) were unnecessary, culpable, and unjustifiable; they also draw special attention to the conflicting and irreconcilable character of the evidence given by the Mayor and four others of the witnesses. The 7 jurors in the second return are of opinion that the words of command were uttered by a person unknown "other were uttered by a person unknown "other than Col. Hogarth, Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Quartley, or other officer in command of said troops;" they agree that the firing was unnecessary, and that other and safer means could have been resorted to to disperse the mob; that there was not at the time of firing any riots, or tumultuous assemblage, in any place near where the troops were stationed; and that it would be desirable in future to rely on an armed Police force rather than on the Military, owing to "the precipitation with which the various orders and consequent movements of the latter are made!" The return signed by the three Jurors is an echo of that signed by the seven, with the exception of the last paragraph, respecting an armed Police, which they disapprove of. This is the gist of the verdict—we will insert it in full to-morrow.

The Gallant First.

In the account of the recent engagement between this Regiment and the French Fleet, two very important lines were omitted:

"There is still one fact more—has the Showman gone daft?

The Great Barnum has come down to purchase the Raft!"

This will account for the spirited allusion to the Napoleon of Showman in the telegraph from the Bloody First which appears in to-day's Whig.

The Panorama.

The Panorama of the Upper Mississippi Exhibits this Afternoon and Evening, for the last time and then proceeds upwards.

THE ELECTION AT NIAGARA.—The day for the nomination of a candidate to represent Niagara is fixed for next Wednesday, the 13th inst. There will be no opposition, we believe, and can be none to any purpose.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By Telegraph and Otherwise.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'ARABIA,'

NEW YORK, July 13th, 1853.

The steamer Arabia arrived here at eleven o'clock, this morning. She left Liverpool at 5-30 P. M., on the 2nd instant, bringing 65 passengers. She passed the Canada going in on the 2nd, also the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas. The Washington arrived out on the 1st instant.

From Richardson Brother's circular of the 1st instant:—Since the 28th the weather has been broken with high winds and heavy rains, and the market very excited in consequence of the state of trade in Market Lane. Large operations have taken place there within the last two days in wheat and flour. The latter attracted more attention than the former. Miller's purchased wheat freely at an advance of 2d to 3d on previous rates.

The cream of the Turkish disturbance is that a pacific settlement is very doubtful—nothing resulted from the Porte's rejection of the Ultimatum. Nothing in fact could be done until about the 1st of July, at which date it is thought the Russians had crossed the Danube. It is reported that Turkey has demanded the intervention of the four powers, but the intelligence requires confirmation. Things on the whole do not look so peaceable as they did on the last arrival. The English and French fleets were at Tenedos. From other parts of Europe there is no news.

General Bruce is again reported as Spanish Minister at Washington. The debates on Jamaica affairs were progressing in both Houses of Parliament.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris states, that the rejection of the Ultimatum reached St. Petersburgh on the 4th June. The Emperor had made personal declarations to the English and French Ambassadors, expressed in the strongest language. He states that even the destruction of his fleet would not prevent him invading Turkey, and obtaining the reparation he considered his due.

The fourth division of the Russian army is ordered to enter Moldavia. The Russian force on the line of the Black Sea, amounts to 160,000 men. The Emperor complains of the conduct of the British Premier, and is said to have forwarded peremptory instruction to M. D. Bruno, to confine himself to official intercourse with the English Secretary of State

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. E.

Imports.

July 12.—Str. Western Miller, Montreal—30 bdls hoops, 5 cases, 5 bxs prints, 3 bags spice, owners; 20 bags salt, R. Esson; 5 puncheons molasses, 6 bags nuts and cocks, 5 bxs candles, 2 cases cheese, 2 bales pepper, P. Farrell; 3 tcs sugar, 2 bags spice, H. Fraser; 195 bars iron, 1 cask wire, owners; 513 bars and bdls iron, 40 bdls steel, W. Rudston; 84 bars iron, H. Armstrong; 1 cask wine, C. Heath; 4 cases 1 csk, J. Fraser; 7 cases 16 casks, 4 bdls, S. Muckleston; 1 cask wine, J. Miller & Co.; 1 case sundries, owners. Str. Boston, Ogdensburgh—6 bxs linen cut, M. Moses; 1 box dry goods, Browne & Harley. Str. Marlboro', Cape Vincent—1 cask emphene, Jas Sisk. Str. Niagara, Oswego—1 box forks, S. Morley; 5 bbls 2 kegs, 1 box, J. Shaw & Son; 2 bxs pianos, A. Nordheimer; 1 pkg whips, V. Ockley; 1 melodian, C. B. Thomson. Str. Lady of the Lake, C. Cape Vincent—3 bxs 48 fobs, A. Chown; 2 bxs ware, H. Armstrong; 3 bbls, S. P. White; 1 cask, J. Rosamond; 5 bxs candles, H. Fraser; 2 bxs 4 bbls, G. Baker & Co.; 1 case, W. J. Goodeve; 1 case hats, C. Wright; 2 bdls 1 cask 1 case, E.W. Palmer; 3 bxs medicine, A. Caton; 1 csk, J Fraser; 4 bbls brandy, 1 case cigars, 1 bbl wine, E. Beaufort.—July 13.—Str. Adventure, Oswego—453 bbls water lime, W. Bowen.

Exports.

July 12.—Str. Ontario, Oswego—14 bls skins. Schr. Dawn, C. Vincent—32,340 ft sawed lumber. Schr. Sarah, Oswego—88,000 feet sawed lumber.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

July 13.—H. L. Spafford, Kingston; A. McDonell, Bytown; J. J. Macintosh, Brockville; Rev'd Mr. Mallock, do.; T. Haig, Arch'd H. Willigam, Norwoltown; J. T. Mur, Three Rivers; G. M. Bly, New York; W. Tate, and lady, Belleville; E. P. Scinton, and lady, do.; Chas. Burchard, Cape Vincent; Mr. Ridley, Belleville; Miss Ridley, & Miss Mooney, Belleville.

Arrivals at Stetson's City Hotel.

July 11th.—J. Campbell, Centreville; J. Watson, Portland; H. Riche, Amherst Island; W. Howard, Amherst Island; Mr. McGinn, Amherst Island; Mr. Preston, Amherst Island; W. Allum, Toronto; P. P. Gotham, Watertown, New York; N. Dyer, A. R. R. L.; J. T. Bush, Whitby, Canada West; W. Nowlens, Whitby, Canada West; J. Cromer, Colebrook; J. Foster, Northport; S. Shibly, Portland; G. Membery, Adolphustown; Dr. Ashton, Bath; L. D. Doolittle, Watertown, New York; T. Johnson, and Lady, Bath; D. Sills, Fredericksburgh; G. Miller, Simcoe Falls: Mr. Howard, Bath.

July 13th.—J. Black, Hamilton; D. McKenzie, London, Canada West; Reverend J. Barclay, Toronto; J. Jeffreys, Adolphustown; W. Fellows and Son, Ernestown; Mr. Akins, Tamworth; P. G. Seldon, Tamworth; J. Ault and Lady, Sydenham; Mr. Dulmage, Sydenham; W. Waters and Lady, Sydenham; Reverend S. Mylne, Smith's Falls; Mr. Walker and Family, Amherst Island.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Thursday, July 14th, 1853.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ⅌ cwt	0	12	6	to	0	13	9
Oats ⅌ bush	0	1	8	...	0	1	9
Barley	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Rye	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Peas do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potatoes do	0	3	4	...	0	0	0
Turnips do	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Carrots & Beets do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Onions do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Butter ⅌ lb	0	0	6½	...	0	0	7½
Beef ⅌ cwt	1	10	0	...	1	15	0
Pork ⅌ do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Ham & Bacon ⅌ lb	0	0	6	...	0	0	7½
Mutton ⅌ lb	0	0	4	...	0	0	5
Veal ⅌ do	0	0	3	...	0	0	4
Cheese per cwt	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Eggs ⅌ doz	0	0	6	...	0	0	7½
Turkeys each	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Fowls ⅌ pair	0	1	3	...	0	2	0
Ducks ⅌ do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Apples ⅌ bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Codfish ⅌ lb	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Hay ⅌ ton	2	0	0	...	2	10	0
Timothy Seed bush	0	5	0	...	0	6	3
Clover Seed ⅌ bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potatoes ⅌ Ton	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Wood ⅌ cord	0	10	0	...	0	0	0

CANADA GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY FIVE MILES of the Wires of this Company are now complete and in thorough operation, and 600 miles more will soon be finished.

Thirty Eight Offices are now open for business.

Despatches are received for the following points, and forwarded with the utmost promptness:

Toronto.	Kingston.	Coburg.
Dundas.	Bath.	Port Hope.
Galt.	Newburg.	Newcastle.
Preston.	Napanee.	Bowmanville.
Berlin.	Demorestville.	Whitby.
Guelph.	Picton.	Belleville.
Georgetown.	Wellington.	Port Credit.
Norval.	Consecon.	Brantford.
Brampton.	Port Trent.	London.
Streetsville.	Brighton.	Simcoe.
Lambton.	Colborne.	Port Dover.
Barrie.	Thorn-Hill	Richmond-Hill
New Market.	Holland Landing.	

OFFICE.—In the Market Square.

W. D. SNOW.
Superintendent.

Kingston, July 12th, 1853. 164

Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Large Room adjoining the St. Lawrence Hall, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, 20th JULY, 1853, at 10 A. M., for the Election of Directors. Stockholders have one vote for each share held by them, and may vote either in person or by proxy.

CECIL MORTIMER,
Secretary & Treasurer.

July 9th, 1853. 161

TORONTO CANDLES.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer 'Magnet,'
50 Boxes Freeland's best Tallow Candles.

THOMAS HENDRY.
Ontario Street.

Kingston, July 13th, 1853. 164

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MARY DOLAN (sometimes calls herself Mary Black,) who left Bytown about thirteen years since and was in Kingston about seven years ago—she is from the County Cavan, Ireland. Any information respecting her would be gratefully received by her sorrowing father and family, who have traced her as far as Kingston, and who now resides at Goulburn, about twenty-seven miles from Bytown.

*** Exchanges Westward and in the States would confer a favour by copying the above, or sending any intelligence to this Office.

Kingston, July 14th, 1853. 165

Great Hessian State Loan of 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with 16,188,510 Dollars
or £2,400,000 Sterling.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Bank House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild & Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz.:—

14 of	40,000 Dollars	60 of	4,000 Dollars.
22 "	36,000 "	60 "	2,000 "
24 "	32,000 "	120 "	1,500 "
60 "	8,000 "	180 "	1,000 "

&c. &c. &c.

The smallest Prize is 50 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place in *December*, 1853. The price of the shares is as follows:—

One Share for	£1	Sterling.
Six Shares for	£5	"
Thirteen Shares for	£10	"
Thirty Shares for	£20	"
Sixty-five Shares for	£40	"
137 Shares for	£80	"

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of currency Bank Notes at 4s. per dollar, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike former events) on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no reduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this Distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last 12 years they have paid to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £52,000, free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the drawing each shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Canada, Paris, London, and New York.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26 Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this paper.

P. ALGAR,
Colonial Newspaper Agency,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
London, June 28th, 1853. 162

"PANKORITE."

Important to Thousands!!

Myers' Extract of Rock Rose:

AN invaluable Remedy for all Scrofulous Diseases, Indigestion, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Canker, Nursing Sore Mouth, and Gene al Debility; and as a Purifier of the Blood, is unequalled.

To be convinced that it is the most valuable Medicine of the day, you have only to read the testimony of its efficacy. As a Family Medicine it is invaluable, and one which no person should be without.

The Rock Rose has gained a reputation, at home and abroad, which no other medicine has ever done in the same length of time.

According to the opinions of Eminent Physicians, the ROCK ROSE Plant is unequalled in curing Scrofula in its various forms! The Sick Headache, in Obstinate Chronic Cases, may here find a Sovereign Remedy. The Canker and Nursing Sore Mouth, in numerous cases, have been speedily cured.

BUT WHAT IS THE ROCK ROSE?

The following history of the Rock Rose Plant and its medicinal properties, we take from the New Haven Palladium, March, 1852:—

"The increased interest manifested in the ROCK ROSE Plant in consequence of the many wonderful cures effected by 'Meyers' Compound Extract of Rock Rose,' calls for a brief history of it, in order to correct any erroneous opinion that may have been entertained concerning it; and also to set in a true light the nature of a plant which promises to be universally beneficial.

We are indebted to the United States Dispensatory of 1847, for the following description of it:—

"It is entirely different from the common Rose. It is a red-stemmed, oblong leaf plant, having a bitter taste. In addition to a remarkable peculiarity of the plant, of bearing two crops of flowers in one season, it also has another interesting and beautiful property. Dr. Eaton says that in the months of November and December, he has seen hundreds of these plants sending out, near their roots, broad, thin, curved ice-crystals, about an inch in breadth, which melted during the day and were renewed in the morning. For a minute and analytical description of it, the reader is referred to Torrey and Gray's Botanical Works.

Its Medical History and Properties are far the most important, since upon these depends its value to the community. Dr. Loudon says that in 1799 it was so valuable in England that it was cultivated from the seeds. Ever since 1806, Prof. Ives, of Yale College, has habitually used it with great success in Scrofula and Chronic Disease, and through him its virtues were made known, until, as Dr. Tyler says, 'it is now in this section [New Haven] a common article in domestic practice for the cure of Scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

Dr. Isaac Parish of Philadelphia, remarks that it has been successfully used in bad cases of Scrofula Diseases.

Dr. J. H. Thompson, of the same place, prescribed it in bad cases of Scrofulous patients at Willis' Hospital. His success attracted the attention of senior physicians. He reports the following remarkable case of White swelling of the hip, in February, 1844.—The lad was seven years old, and had the disease for three years. The bone was dislocated upward and outward. There was a large opening on the hip leading to the bone, into which I could thrust my finger. I counted three ulcers. He had been under several physicians, who had given him up. I ordered a decoction of Rock Rose. In two days his night sweats ceased; I then ordered a teaspoonful of Rock Rose three times a day.—Thirty-nine days after he was entirely well.

Dr. Webb, of Madison Ct., Testifies to the value of Rock Rose, as evinced in the cure of numerous cases of Scrofula, especially in children.

Dr Sparry, in his medical work published in 1847, quotes the strong commendation of Dr Eli Ives, Professor in Yale College, who, in his lectures to the medical students, recommended the use of the Rock Rose, even in cases where the disease is uncertain.

The value of the Rock Rose has also been set forth by Dr. Tylet, of New Haven, Ct., in a dissertation avowedly prepared for that purpose, which afterwards, at the request of several of his medical brethren, was published in a pamphlet.

We quote from the preface. He says that since the delivery of this address, "the plant under consideration has been more fully tested, its virtues developed, its character better established. This dissertation is published by the advice and approbation of several medical friends. The object of it is to lay before the profession, and the public, the virtues of a plant too much neglected. I ask for this plant an impartial trial. I will conclude by asking only of the profession and the public, a more extended trial of the ROCK ROSE."

Manufactured by WM. FRANKLIN & CO., New Haven, Ct.

For Sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston, and dealers in medicine everywhere, where pamphlets may be had gratis.

Steamer or Schooner WANTED.

TENDERS addressed to "THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS," and endorsed, "Tender for the delivery of Light House Supplies," will be received at this Office, until FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, for the CHARTER of a STEAMER or SCHOONER, to deliver at the undermentioned Provincial Light Houses, the annual supplies, viz.:—

Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis.—Lachine, Chateauguay Shoals, Beauharnois, Cross Point, Cherry Island, Mackie's Point and Lancaster.

Lake Ontario.—Nine Mile Point, False Ducks, Point Peter, Presqu'ile, Gull Island, Gibraltar Point, Oakville, Burlington Bay, and Port Dalhousie.

Lake Erie.—Port Colborne, Port Maitland, Mohawk Island, Port Dover, Long Point, Light Ship, Port Burwell, Port Stanley, Rondeau, Pelee Island, Bois Blanc and River Thames.

The Freight will consist of about 4,000 Gallons of Oil and under 25 Tons of Sundries. In the delivery of which and the emptying of the Oil out of the Casks into the Light House Butts, the assistance of the Crew will be required.

A berth and board will be required for one person, who will be in charge of the Stores.

The vessel to be staunch, in good order, and well found; of not less than 70 tons burden, and to be in readiness at Montreal to receive the articles, not later than MONDAY, the 25th instant. No objection will be made to taking other Freights to Ports within six miles of any of the Light Houses.

A bulk sum is to be stated in the