THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or Five Dollars, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—*To City Subscribers*, twelve shillings and six pence per annum, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings, if paid at the end of the year.

To Country Subscribers, ten shillings per annum, if paid in advance, or remitted by mail, within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and sixpence if collected at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms—viz: Ten lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and ten pence for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding ten lines four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. When advertisements are inserted *until forbid*, all discontinuances to be in writing.

*** 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.

Special Rates.

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

To Subscribers.

The large class of Subscribers, who forget or neglect their obligations to pay the small sums due for their Newspapers, are respectfully reminded that remittances can be safely and without any inconvenience sent by Post.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quotes per Orbem Dicit."

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1853.

Extracts from Late California Letters from a Kingstonese.

PLEASANT TRIP TO SACRAMENTO.—Having heard that my young friend M., as well as George and Wilson Hatch, two more of my young Kingston friends, were at Sacramento, it struck me that a trip to that far famed city would enlighten and enliven me a little, so thither I went, after putting my household gods in order, and replenishing my purse with something more substantial than dimes. Any kind of locomotion in this country has the very natural effect of lightening one's pockets materially, and this trip from Mequelumne Hill to Sacramento was a most triumphant illustration of the fact.—The best thing I can compare Sacramento to (at the time of my advent into it) is Pilgrim's Slough of Despond. When within eight or nine miles of the city, we met with an adventure—a very laughable one, though not of the most agreeable kind. In all the low parts of the road it was either deep water or mud of the most luscious description. It was in one of the latter places that our ideas of comfort and propriety were rather rudely jumbled together, by the coach coming to a dead stop, and giving us a shock that nearly threw us all on our beam ends. The complacent driver stuck his elongated physiog through the window, and informed us in his blandest tones that we had the agreeable prospect of spending the night in this valley of the shadow of death (by the way, St. Germain was right on that point), unless we chose to get out and foot it for a quarter of a mile, which we as blandly refused to do, for the golden reason of having paid him for the entire distance before starting. We therefore expressed our determination to remain where we were until the mud dried up, which would very probably be three months or thereabouts; but the driver, being a kind-hearted soul, informed us that we would not have to wait so many hours as the river was fast rising, and that when it once broke the levee we would stand a capital chance of being drowned in good fresh water; so, although it was near night, we chose the filthy alternative of wading up to the knees in beautiful soft mud of the most plastic kind, rather than be drowned at our early time of life by the most crystaline stream that could possibly overtake us. One of my comrades in getting out fell through the mud, but we managed to fish him up after about half an hour's grappling, but in such a state that no naturalist would have recognized him, and no hater of heretics would have worshipped him for being like any thing either in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. There is some mud in Sacramento city. After we had got properly upon our legs, the driver admitted that his solemn assertion about the rising of the river was merely a South Sea bubble, blown for the purpose of induducing us to leave the coach. At first we felt disposed to quarrel with the fellow, but our good angels had the ascendancy, and we grinned and bore it as patiently as we might. You may rest assured that our grand entree into the city was not of the most cheering description. The streets were literally one mass of filth, and teams passing through the principal street were positively in danger of going down to China or the moon; notwithstanding this, I thought there might be some little spots left for angels to camp in; but my subsequent walk dispelled even these anticipations; my ideas of well-regulated streets and cosy angelic corners went to glory like vapor to the heavens. I did not stay long, for the place was very dull; and, moreover, not meeting with M. or Wilson Hatch, with whom I was better acquainted than with his brother George. I did see the latter, however; he overtook me in the street, and right glad were we to see each other, certainly with a smile on each lip and something very like a tear in each eye. He informed me that his brother and M. had gone to San Francisco about a month previously. Eve's labor, therefore, was only partly lost. These young men (the Hatch's) will do well; they are steady-going, careful fellows of the good old Kingston stamp, and possess all the perseverance necessary for the active life of a resident of California.

MY MOUNTAIN HOME.—After this reminiscence, and the still more pleasant sight of a Kingston face, I retraced my steps towards Mequelumne Hill, glad after the adventure of the mud to even think of my pleasant mountain home, where nature is lavish of her gifts, and where the air is laden with fragrance, and the mountains covered with flowers. If ever I travel through the valley of Santa Clara, I will endeavor to procure the seeds of most of these jewels of nature. I took a walk the other day, it being Sunday, for the purpose of making a bouquet or two for the ship, and in about an hour had gathered as many flowers as would fill a good-sized basket; comprising from fifteen to twenty different specimens of every size, shape, and hue. The wild sage here grows about three or four feet high, when in full bloom (the flower is a pale lilac) the weight of the blossoms bears the stalk nearly to the ground. I will procure some of the seeds of our mountain flowers, and send them to you; I am certain you will prize them highly.

THE WHIG—THE FLYING SAINT.—The good old 'Whig,' welcome as the flowers of May,' come when it will, pops in sometimes upon us unawares to revive our drooping spirits, and lessen the sorry burden of our dismal bachelor life. Much as I revelled in the perusal of the 'Whig' at home, you cannot believe how J. and myself devour it when it makes its jolly appearance here. It is like meeting with an old friend who, like Jack Falstaff, or somebody else, has "doffed the world aside and let it pass," that it might pursue the even tenor of its way after its own honest independent fashion.—The "camp" is rather dull at present. Of course you will recollect St. Germain (sometimes called "Sonney," from the brilliancy of his boyhood), who was once joint owner of the Kingston 'Herald,' and of many other remarkable things, which with all his prodigious genius, didn't pay. Well, this very identical Saint has been to visit California—and even that didn't pay. I dare say that his coming here was altogether a mistake, and that his original intention was to visit the antipodes or the Holy Land; but as I was saying, he got here—very red in the face, as if he had seen a grizzly bear. He managed by some curious contrivance to get to a place called Stasta, where having taken a gallop round the camp, and seen much wickedness of various kinds and degrees, he sloped for Sacramento. This was only out of the frying pan into the fire; for very great wickedness was carried on at Sacramento also, of which the Saint took cognizance; and judging from these two discoveries, made while on the wing, he from that time and until the expiration of his Californian stay (about ten minutes altogether, I believe) brought all the energies of his uncontaminated nature into requisition, and, pluming his wings, soared, eagle like, far away from the wholesale and unpardonable iniquities of the land of gold. I dare say he will give you a curious account of the sights he witnessed during his flight.

I. S.

*** The writer of the above letter will probably ere this have seen some pithy and very favorable notices of Mr. St. Germain's remarkable tour to California and South America. The book (a creditable little volume) was very favorably reviewed by the 'British Whig,' Hamilton 'Canadian,' and other journals. It is hardly fair to quiz Mr. St. G. in this unfortunate manner.

Presentation to J. G. Fortier, Esq.

On Wednesday Evening a large body of commercial and other influential gentlemen of Kingston, assembled together at the City Hotel, for the purpose of presenting J. G. Fortier, Esq., late Teller of the Bank of Upper Canada in this city, with a Testimonial of their appreciation of his kind and obliging conduct while in that capacity.—The Testimonial was in the shape of a magnificent Gold Watch and Chain, on which was the following inscription:—

"Presented to J. G. Fortier, Esq., on his withdrawal from the Tellership of the Bank of Upper Canada in this City, by a number of his friends, as a token of their esteem, and as a mark of their appreciation of his obliging demeanor to them, while acting in that capacity.—Kingston, August 3rd, 1853."

His Worship, the Mayor, was present, and at the proper time presented Mr. Fortier with the Watch and Appendages; and in doing so, made the following remarks:—Mr. Counter said, that it afforded him great gratification, both as Mayor of Kingston, and in his private capacity, to be selected by the respectable body of Subscribers then present, to present Mr. Fortier with this token of their esteem and regard. Nothing could be more satisfactory to him, and he thought also to Mr. Fortier; for it showed how highly proper had been his conduct while in the Bank, to which he was happy to bear personal testimony. It was pleasing to think that another sphere of usefulness was opening before him, and that, though he had left one counter, he intended to step behind another counter, and with the assistance of Counter, and his numerous friends, he trusted in Providence that his career as a Merchant in Kingston would be honorable and prosperous. He then handed him the Testimonial, and wished him health and long life to wear it.

Mr. Fortier was a good deal affected at the worthy Mayor's kind speech, and after a short interval replied as follows:—

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—I gratefully receive this handsome token of your esteem, though I am loth to discover how I have deserved it; for the conduct which you approve so much was nothing more than my simple duty to the Institution whose paid servant I was. And had I been deficient in that courtesy which you commend, I had the bright example of the Cashier, (W. G. Hinds, Esq.) before me. But however undeserving of such extraordinary kindness on your part, believe me that it shall never fade from my recollection; and when I hand this Watch down to my children, it will exist more as a token of your generosity, than of my humble merits. Believe me, it was with the utmost difficulty that I made up my mind to leave the Bank of Upper Canada, where I had a sufficient competence; but the laudable ambition to provide better for those who will live after me, prevailed, and you see me now among you a candidate for mercantile business. Allow me to thank you, Gentlemen, cordially for the high honor you have this evening conferred upon me."

The Company then adjourned to the Dining Room, where an excellent Cold Supper, prepared in Mr. Stenson's best manner, was already laid. Some fifty gentlemen were present; T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., was Chairman, and Mr. Alderman Armstrong acted as Vice. Several Toasts were drunk, including the health of Mr. Fortier, to which suitable responses were made, and the remainder of the evening was spent agreeably and socially.

The Earl of Mount Cashel arrived yesterday by the steamer, and is occupying apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Earl of Mount Cashel is an Irish landlord, the eldest son of Viscount Kilworth, member of the House of Lords and a Peer of Parliament. He resides principally at Kilworth Castle, county of Cork, South of Ireland.—[N. Y. Sun.

*** The Yankees make queer havoc with the British Peerage. The idea of an Earl being the eldest son of a Viscount is rich.

Jesuitical Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY WHIG.

SIR,—When editors of papers send forth statements calculated to inflame and disturb the public mind, they ought to be particularly careful to speak the truth.

It is not true, as published in the 'Commercial Advertiser' of last week, and reprinted this week in the 'Daily Whig,' that "The Trustees of the Common Schools of this City have established two Jesuitical Schools, one at the Nunnery, and the other in the College of Regiopolis."

It is not true that "In addition to the Government Grant to Regiopolis, as a College, the Board of Trustees has made to it a *further* grant as a Common School, and a *further* grant of £75 to aid in sectarian teaching."

It is not true that "Sectarian teaching is prohibited in the other Common Schools of the City." On the contrary, both Parents and Teachers have free liberty to avail themselves of the provision of the law in that respect, without the slightest interference on the part of the Board, or of any person employed or acting under its authority.

It is not true that "Nothing is taught in the Brothers' School but alternations between the Prayer Book and the Catechism." So far from this being the case, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Grammar, Geography and History are taught in this School, and the pupils have made considerable proficiency in those essential branches of Common School education.

With regard to the Nuns' School, it is needless to observe, except for the information of your distant readers, that it has been in existence for many years, and recognised as a Common School for five or six years past; each successive Board of Trustees during that period placing it under the same footing, in point of emolument, as the other Schools of the city. Upwards of one hundred and fifty indigent children receive instruction in this School without fee or reward to the teachers, except the "large grant" of thirty or forty pounds paid to them annually by the Board. Those ladies hold a certificate of qualification from the County Board of Public Instruction—consequently they are not "Jesuits," and the charitable Institution over which they preside has not been established, as stated, by the present Trustees of Common Schools.

At the commencement of the present year application having been made to the Board in favor of the Brothers' School, then recently opened, a Committee was named, who reported that they had visited the School and found upwards of one hundred and seventy boys in attendance, in a spacious, airy, well ventilated and well furnished apartment—a description of school accommodation greatly needed. After a long and somewhat angry debate, and no mean display of sectarian feeling, it was decided to give the "Christian Brothers" £75 this year, as a salary for the head teacher, on condition of his procuring the usual certificate of qualification. This document has not yet been presented to the Board, nor has a farthing of the £75 been paid to him or to any one else. Whether this gentleman is or is not a Jesuit, I am not prepared to say. If, as has been alleged, "nothing is taught in Jesuitical Schools but Prayers and the Catechism," he certainly is not; on the facts of the case, however, I offer no opinion, but this much I feel warranted in stating, that whatever his qualifications as a first class teacher may be, and in my humble judgment they admit of no doubt, not a shilling of the public funds of the city shall pass into his hands, under the sanction of the Board, until he shall have proved himself duly qualified according to law. You perceive, then, Mr. Editor, that no Jesuits' Schools have been established by the present Board, and how very important it is that the conductors of the press should be in possession of correct information on this exciting subject, and so avoid misleading the public—themselves led astray by giving heed to garbled statements, containing parts of truth, but without any real foundation in fact. Such information can only be obtained by attending the meetings of the Board and reporting its proceedings, a duty which I am sorry to say has not been very well attended to by the Kingston Press.

Your obedient servant,

D. C.

August 4, 1853.

*** The document to which the above communication has reference, was requested to be republished in the 'British Whig' by a gentleman, in all probability the writer, in whom the Editor has perfect confidence, and who, above others, is expected to speak the truth. Owing to culpable indifference on the part of the Protestant Members of the Board of Trustees, the entire management of the Common School Fund is in the hands of the Catholic Members, and must remain so, until a new Board of Trustees, a new Chairman, and a new Superintendent of Education, are chosen and appointed. If the public like the present state of things, let it be continued.

The City Council.

Mr. Alderman Armstrong has called attention to the report of the last City Council's proceedings in the 'British Whig,' and says, that he has been wrongly reported; and further says, that the 'News' has the report correctly. Consequently, to satisfy the worthy Aldermen, the 'British Whig' republishes the 'News' version:—

"Mr. Armstrong denounced the above article in strong terms and at considerable length, and pronounced it to be false and libellous and grossly insulting to the Council, and stated that the man who penned it knew it to be so, and was not fit for the society of honest men, and should be excluded from attending their meetings. He also said that if the charge made by Aldermen Linton and Breden against Mr. Brownley was true, that gentleman was not fit to hold his seat in that Council; and if on the contrary the charge was false, and that Messrs. Linton and Breden made it, knowing it to be so, these gentlemen had acted very dishonorably and were not fit society for honorable men. Mr. Armstrong concluded by asking for a rigid investigation."

Babies are so scarce in California that when one cries in meeting, the preacher stops in his discourse, and the whole audience listen with tearful delight.

Domestic News.

CANADA REVENUE.—The cash receipts Jan. 1, to July 22nd 1853, are—from customs £469,027—from Public works £51,719—total £521,647. The cash receipts, Jan. 1, to July 22d, 1852, from customs, were—£330,534—from public works £36,382—total £366,717. Increase during last six months £144,930. Increase on customs revenue £139,593: on public works £15,337.

THE ESPLANADE AT TORONTO.—We are happy to find that great interest has been excited amongst our citizens, by the announcement in a contemporary journal, that Messrs. Gzowski & Co., have offered to construct the whole work, with the upper part of cut stone, for £100,000. We find on enquiry, that no such offer has been formally made, but a report of W. Shanly, Esq., Chief Engineer to the Toronto and Sarnia division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, has been prepared at the request of the city authorities, with, as it is understood, the concurrence of Messrs. Gzowski & Co., by which it is estimated that the whole work, including a substantial reconstruction of the Queen's Wharf, can be built and finished with cut stone, for £129,000. It is understood further, that after deducting the portion to be constructed by the various railway companies at their own expense, the expense to the city will not exceed the amount stated by our contemporary. A more noble or profitable work could not be undertaken, and we trust that the Corporation will give it their prompt and undivided attention.—[Patriot.

UPPER CANADA JUROR'S ACT.—The qualification for jurors is determined by the Act to be fixed by the Assessor's Roll of the place of residence. One half of the names standing highest on the Roll are to be copied off, and whatever is the amount of rating of the last name, is to be the qualification, and all below that are exempt. A correct copy of these names is to be made out by the Clerk of the Peace, on or before the last day of December every year, and deposited with the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, of the Queen's Bench, Toronto. All juries shall be drawn by ballot, and in all cases where the Queen is a party, the public prosecutor shall not challenge any of the jurors without assigning a cause certain, the truth of which is to be decided by the Court.

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that that delightful and highly popular vocalist, Madame Anna Bishop, is again about to visit Montreal. Her first concert, we believe, will take place on the 4th instant. This is indeed a rare treat, and will, we doubt not, be appreciated by all lovers of exquisite melody. Madame Bishop ranks high among the first class singers of the day. She is now accompanied by Bochsa, as manager. The opportunity which is thus presented to the public, is one of those which rarely occur. She bespeaks a bumper house.

LOOK OUT!—We are informed that altered Bank bills are now being put into circulation in considerable quantities. The alterations from small to large bills are cleverly executed, and require close inspection.—[Hamilton Spectator.

SHIP BUILDING.—We understand that Capt. Gaskin has ordered to be built, at the Marine Railway yard in this city, a ship which will register 500 tons, to be trenailed and coppered and clipper modelled. The dimensions of the projected ship are fixed at 115 keel, 28 feet beam, 16 depth of hold. This is a new enterprise, which we trust will turn out as well as Capt. Caskin's last effort, while it will undoubtedly add to the reputation as well as to the business of Kingston, as a ship-building port.

A REGISTRAR FOR PEEL.—Mr. Brega, Editor and Proprietor of the Journal and Express of Hamilton, is, we are informed, appointed Registrar of the County of Peel.

SCHOOL AFFAIRS.—VICTORIA WARD.—The Rev. K. M. Fenwick, was elected School Trustee for Victoria Ward, in the place of the Rev. R. Reid, resigned. Mr. Fenwick was the only Candidate proposed, and we have no doubt he will prove a useful member of the Board.

SCARCITY OF COPPER COIN.—The retail traders of the city complain loudly of the scarcity of copper coin, and the consequent loss and inconvenience which attend small transactions over the counter. In many instances, we are told, shopkeepers are purchasing the coin at the rate of a quarter of a dollar for fourteen pence; while here and there shrewd ones are found forestalling the supply which is weekly formed by the pence received at various churches.

Great activity is manifested on the Great Western Railroad near Dundas, and gangs of men and steam excavators are kept at work day and night. Mr. Farewell, the contractor, has recently put on a handsome locomotive, which is used in ballasting the road where the permanent rails have been laid, and is drawing earth to fill up the only gap now between Capetown and the Gore Mills. It is said that the Great Western Company have been promised a very handsome bonus by the Central Michigan Company if they will finish this road by an early given period.—[Warder.

Items of News.

A great Murder.

The negro man, says the Boonville 'Observer,' belonging to H. France, of Heath's creek, Pettis county, Missouri, who murdered the wife of John Rains, living in the same neighborhood, was burned at the stake, in or near Georgetown, on the 18th inst. The circumstances attending this murder, so far as we can learn, were as follow:

The negro man, aged nineteen or twenty, visited Mr. Rains' house on Sunday morning, the 3rd of July, while Rains was absent at meeting, for the diabolical purpose—according to his confession—of committing a rape upon the person of Mrs. Rains. The consequence was that this lady within a few days of a confinement, was brutally murdered with a club; the negro attempted to kill her eldest boy, and fancied that he had killed him, fearing, as he said, that he would tell on him—and two younger children were sadly bruised, and thrown in a fench corner, because, as the negro said, they annoyed him "by crying about their mother."

When Rains returned home, he found his wife dead, and his eldest boy so badly bruised that it was thought he could not recover; but he distinctly told his father who it was had committed the outrage. This demon in human shape was immediately apprehended for trial, but the citizens took possession of him to burn him immediately, and delayed the execution only to ascertain the motives of such a villaneous outrage. The negro at first said, as we understand, that it was not him who committed the murder but his brother; and next admitting his guilt said he was instigated to the act by his young master. His young master was immediately taken into custody, but was released because the negro exculpated him from the charge, admitting that it grew out of his intention to commit rape.

The only excuse which can be afforded for the awful retribution of burning this negro, is the nature of the offence, and the frequent attempts of late years, of negroes to rape white women—several instances of which have occurred in this country—and the impression among the community that it required such an example to protect them from the repetition of similar outrages. The negro's crime was horrid indeed; but his punishment will be regarded by many as cruel, if not barberous.

Ventilated Cars.

"We had the pleasure a few days since, of riding from Rochester to Syracuse in a car in which was used the patent ventilator. And it was, indeed a pleasure thus to ride, after having been exposed to the intolerable heat and dust in an ordinary carriage. The ventilator enabled us to keep the car entirely closed, and thus prevented the ingress of dust, cinders, sparks and smoke, while at the same time, there was a perfect circulation of pure, cool air, rendering every one comfortable.—The only wonder is that any of the other kinds of cars are in use. This ventilator has been tried since last winter, and has been found to work admirably. In cold weather it regulates heat, keeping an even temperature in every part of the car. Travelling by railroad, in summer time, is almost intolerable, on account of the dust which fills the car.—We think, therefore, that the managers owe it to the public to adopt every well tested improvement, which does away with or lessens the evil. The ventilator in question, we are convinced will most effectually, and it ought to be introduced into general use.—[Buffalo Daily Courier."

The Rochester Union, in noticing the above, says, it believes the car above alluded to is ventilated on the plan of Mr. Ruttan, of Coburg, Canada West, Sheriff of Newcastle district. This is not the first disinterested testimonial that we have seen bestowed upon this car. It is but just to Mr. Ruttan, that the inventor or discoverer be known. He is a gentleman who has paid much attention to the subject of ventilation, but does not seem to seek any notoriety in connection with his discoveries. Should the method of ventilation, adopted by Mr. Ruttan fall into the hands of some shrewd, money making Yankee, it would soon be applied successfully to every railway car in America.

Distinguished Arrival.

The Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been sojourning for a day or two at the British American Hotel. The hon. gentleman will leave for the Seat of Government either to-day or to-morrow. During his stay here, Mr. Cameron was waited upon by a deputation of the Frontenac Agricultural Society, for the purpose of obtaining that piece of land belonging to the Provincial Government, of which the city makes no use whatever, lying near Mr. Thibodo's house, for the purpose of making it into an ornamental Park, for the holding of County Shows and other agricultural exhibitions. Mr. Cameron was pleased to lend a favorable ear to the request, and promised to give it his immediate attention and consideration. In which case, Kingston will possess two Parks for ornament and use instead of one.

The Earl of Mount Cashel is expected to arrive to-day, on a visit to his Amherst Island estate.

HALIFAX, July 21st, 1853.

Since I last wrote, nothing of importance has transpired in this locality, if we except a large influx of spring mackerel into the bays and harbours in this neighbourhood, which they have avoided these four years; and large quantities are being taken at Saint Margaret's bay, Dover, Prospect, and other places around the coast. This, with the prospect of good crops, has given new life to the hardy fellows who inhabit our sea-coast, and draw from the deep in many cases, their sole means of subsistence. It is to be hoped, however, that in any treaty that may be concluded, by which the Americans shall be permitted to participate in the in-shore fishery, it will be provided—and a corresponding provision should appear on our statute book—that the early run of mackerel shall not be interfered with, as the fish at this season of the year are in inferior condition, and by no means a fit article of food. Besides, this catch interferes with their spawning, and cannot but have an injurious tendency.

The visit of Mr. Crampton has created a vast deal of surmise and speculation among the wiseacres of Halifax. Divers causes are given; but none have hit upon the right one, which I believe will be found to be chiefly his own pleasure, and, perhaps, to confer with the Admiral, at whose residence he is stopping, on the course to be pursued by the fleet engaged in protecting the fisheries during the present season. That the question of reciprocity has nothing to do with his visit, is obvious from the manner in which he very properly "sawed off" some few of our merchants, who with their characteristic impudence wished to tender their advice to His Excellency on that subject. One of the leading houses, forgetting that Nova Scotia possesses a government representing the whole people, with a few others of the upper ten of Halifax, called together a meeting of their order, whom they designated the "Halifax merchants," by whom a committee was nominated to wait on Mr. Crampton, for the purpose of ascertaining when he would be prepared to receive them. His reply may be judged from the following, which I give entire:—"Mr. Davidson will please call on the different gentlemen who met at the room on Saturday, and say to them that Mr. Crampton does not wish to receive the merchants formally, Yours, &c., David Allison." From the above, people consider Mr. Crampton to be a sensible man, and respect him accordingly.

Mr. Crampton left on Saturday last for Washington. Of the result of his visit nothing is known. Residing at the Admiralty House, he associated with few others than the Admiral and Lieutenant Governor. During his stay, several large dinner parties were given by Sir George Seymour and Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, at which the members of the Executive Council, the principal military and provincial officers, and several members of both branches of the Legislature met, and interchanged civilities with the British Minister.

I see it asserted in several American newspapers, that vessels fitting out for the fisheries in the United States this season, are arming, with the determination of resisting the cruisers, and violating the treaty. This has caused some little disquietude among our folk, and should such be found to be the fact, I fear Old Bull will make short metre, with them. The cruisers this year are somewhat better prepared for hard work than they were last season, being fitted out wholly by the Imperial authorities, having three times the number of hands, and as they are commanded by experienced naval officers, Jonathan had better look sharp.

The following force is at present actually engaged in the protection of the fisheries, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Seymour:—The Vestal, 26, sail-frigate; Devastation, 6, steam-sloop; Basilisk, 6, steam-sloop; Netley, 6, cutter; Rose, 2, hired steamer; Doris, 2, Canadian steamer; Dart, 2, hired schooner; Bonita, 2, hired schooner; Alice Rogers, 2, hired schooner; and Daring, 2, provincial cruiser. The appearance of the Basilisk on the northern coast of New Brunswick, had given much satisfaction in that direction, and after communicating with the shore she proceeded to the eastward. The mackerel had already made their appearance in great abundance there, and large quantities were being taken with hook and line, which prevents the fish from bursting themselves while in the nets and seines, and there was every prospect of an abundant catch.

Kingston, August 3.

A serious break occurred in the Delaware and Hudson Canal near Ellenville, yesterday, which will obstruct navigation for some days.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By Telegraph and Otherwise.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

The Washington with London dates to the 20th July, arrived at half past ten this morning.

The Washington brings 141 passengers.

Cotton at Liverpool was firm, and moderately active. Breadstuffs rather higher.—Wheat advanced 1d., flour 6d. Corn quiet. Bacon dearer. Beef and Pork unchanged.

Consols in London steady at 98¼.

The Turkish question appeared to be more pacific, and likely to be arranged without war.

The Baltic arrived out on the 19th.

On the Washington's leaving confidence in the maintenance of peace had been increased both in Paris and in London.

The reply of Russia to the joint representations of France and England was expected in London on the 22nd of July. The latest news from St. Petersburgh to the 9th July states that one of the propositions for a compromise had reached the Russian Cabinet, and they had indicated a desire to negociate. Accounts from Constantinople state that a ministerial crisis had occurred in consequence of the Russian occupation of the principalities, but there was no cessation of armaments. The commandant of the forces had been ordered to admit the passage of the English and French fleets at any moment night or day.

A formidable conspiracy against the life of the Sultan had been discovered. Fifteen of the leaders had been arrested. The object was to depose the Sultan in favor of his brother, and to declare war against Russia.

At Paris on the 19th, the funds had experienced a decline of ¾ per cent. In London, on Tuesday, the funds advanced a half per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

NEW YORK, August 4.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax this morning with London dates to the 23rd July. Not a word of news from her has yet been received here, in consequence of the bad working of the Eastern Telegraph Line.

New York, August 3.

Another of a gang of counterfeiters was arrested in this city yesterday afternoon, having in his possession $3,000 in spurious bills on the Fall Kill Bank, Poughkeepsie, and $1,000 in counterfeit half and quarter eagles. The prisoner's name is Joseph H. Johnson, and he hails from Philadelphia.

A terrible affray occurred yesterday afternoon, on board the ship Orion, between its crew and a gang of steamboat and railroad runners, in which N. A. Stone, first mate of the Orion, was so badly beaten that it is thought by his physicians he cannot recover.

Philadelphia, August 3.

Last evening a train of ten platform cars, containing 200 workmen, ran off the Delaware and Belvidere Railroad, killing ten and badly wounding fifteen. All were Irish laborers on the road. The accident happened near Lawbertoille.

Washington, August 3.

Captain Porter, of the Navy, has received a furlough of two years. It is rumored that he is to have command of a squadron, fitted out by private enterprise, for the purpose of extending our commercial relations with Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, through the river Amazon.

The Government is about to strengthen the garrison on the Rio Grande by despatching 1,000 or 1,500 additional troops to that quarter.

Rome, August 1.

The Board of Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad have declared a dividend for the past six months of 5 per cent., payable on the 15th instant. The stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividends at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those residing in the vicinity of Rome can obtain them at the Rome Exchange Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th instant.—*Sentinel.*

New York Markets.

New York, August 4th, 1853.

ASHES.—Market firm—fair demand. Sales 75 bbls. at $4,75 for Pots, and $5,12½ for Pearls.

FLOUR, &c.—Western and State flour steady—demand for export for immediate delivery less active, owing to increased firmness in freights—still a good enquiry for forward delivery at full prices. Home demand not active and prices hardly so firm. Canadian scarce, and fresh ground wanted at $5,12½ for the Provinces. Sales of Western Canal are 10,000 bbls. part to arrive at $5,12 a $5,31 for mixed to fancy Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana; $5,18 a $5,31 for common to good Ohio; $5,18 a $5,25 for common to straight State. Fancy's and extra's in fair request at annexed quotations. Rye flour scarce. Corn meal at $3,70 for Brandywine; $3,12 for Jersey.

GRAIN.—Wheat better—prime in request and moderate—Eastern demand better. Sales 2600 bushels good Ohio at $1,13—2800 bushels choice white Michigan at $1,34 for milling. Rye quiet and nominal at 80 for new. Oats better at 45 a 47 for State and Western. Corn again better—demand in part speculative. Sales 32,000 bushels at 73 a 75 for unsound; 75 a 75½ for Southern white and mixed, 80½ for round yellow; 76 a 77 for Western mixed; 76 a 77 for Southern yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Less firmness in Pork Market—demand moderate. Sales 380 barrels at 15,75 a 15,85 for mess 12,84 a 13 for prime. Beef without change—Sales 200 barrels at 8 a $10 for country mess; 12 a 12,87 for mess and repacked Chicago; 5 a 6 37½ for country and city prime; prime mess inactive at 17 a 18,50. Beef hams quiet. Cut meats firm, and dry salted in request. Sales 280 hhds. at 8 a 9 for hams, 5¾ a 6¼ for shoulders. Bacon dull at 7¼ a 7¾, short middles. Lard quiet. Sales 60 barrels and tierces at 10¾ a 11¼. Butter firm—Sales Ohio, at 11 a 15,—State 14 a 18½. Cheese less active, 7 a 8¾.

Stocks dull and heavy. Money in active demand 6 a 7 per cent. Sterling Ex. moderate business doing; Erie Com. bonds 95; Harlem R. R. 58½; Hudson 71¾; Erie 75½; Michigan Central 105 steady.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

August 4th.—Robert Anderson, John Kerry, Montreal; Benjamin Bagnall, Buffalo; Mrs. F. Langlois and child, Miss Langlois and servant, J. B. Langlois, Quebec; Miss Shepard, Hamilton; F. H. Hoag, Toleda, L. B. Crocker, Oswego; S. N. Fort, John D. Meridist, New York; J. Easton, Belleville; T. B. Robb, New York; John B. Fuller and lady New York; Mrs. Beardsly, do.; Thos. Bog, Picton; J. Jones, Belleville; Mr. Bleakley, Canada East; F. Ives, J. H. Ives, Salesbery, N. Y.; A. F. Dwight and lady, Brockville; J. E. Brown, Miss Fairman, Master Brown, Miss Brown, Brownville, E. H. Hawke, Toronto; L. B. Hamlin, Coburg; Wm. Drinnan, Toronto; Mr. Flumerick, R. A., Kingston; Mrs. McLean and son, Cornwall; A. N. Richards, S. Skinner, Brockville; Wm. Crawford, Bath; T. B. Wragg, Montreal.

DIED.

At his residence in Orillia, on the 25th ult., the Rev. George Bourn, Incumbent of Orillia.

On the 2nd instant, of consumption, Mr. James Northey, aged 27. He had for several years been Assistant Foreman in the *Patriot* Office.

In Prescott, on Sunday morning last, Dr. H. King, Staff Assistant Surgeon, aged 39 years.

In Prescott, on Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Crichton, proprietor of Crichton's Brewery, aged 55 years.

In Prescott, on Monday last, of consumption, Mr. Erastus Denaut, of the Customs department.

In Thurlow, on the 20th May, Rachel, relict of the late Col. Wm. Bell, aged 71 years, 6 months and 7 days.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, heretofore Co-partners as Contractors for the construction of the Junction Canal on the River St. Lawrence, under the name of "CRAWFORD and MILNER," have this day dissolved Partnership by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by John Crawford, with whom all debts due to or by the late Firm are to be settled.

JOHN CRAWFORD.
JOSEPH MILNER.

Kingston, August 3, 1853.

NOTICE:

THE COUNTY COUNCIL having decided upon Re-Building the Bridge over Mill Creek, and upon building a Toll House and Bar at No. 4, and at No. 5;—also, a Drain near Red Rock, upon the Kingston and Macadamized Road. The performance of the aforesaid work will be offered by Public Auction, to the lowest bidders, at Aylsworth's Hotel, Mill Creek, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Plans and Specifications may be seen, by reference to this Office, on and after Wednesday, the 10th instant.

G. H. DETLOR,
County Clerk.

County Council Office,
Kingston, 3rd August, 1853.

FOR SALE,

A FINE BROWN HORSE, 6 years old (Panmure Colt) a good fencer; stands 16 hands. Price £40. Apply at the stage office.

Kingston, August 1st, 1853.

RECEIVED this day,
45 barrels Flour,
10 cases Gin
4 cases Marmolade,
5 barrels mixed Pickles,
2 barrels North Shore Salmon,
15 do. " No. 1 Herrings,
4 cases Prunes,
2 " Principe Cigars,
2 " Havannah Cigars,
40 doz. Brooms.

ROBERT McCORMICK.

Kingston, Aug. 4, 1853. 173

TO THE
FARMERS
IN THE
Neighborhood of Kingston.

GENTLEMEN,—Having heard that there was a chance of good sport with Fox Hounds in the neighborhood of Kingston, and that you would make no objections to our hunting over your property after the Crops were taken off, we have ventured to buy a pack of Fox Hounds and import them into this country for that purpose.

We have no intention of beginning hunting till the end of September, when the Crops will be entirely housed; and it will be our constant care to do no damage either to your property or fences—any damage that might be done, we will most gladly pay for.

We also hope that you will do us the favor of joining in the sport, and we shall always feel pleasure in seeing you in the field.

(Signed) THE OFFICERS
OF THE 54TH REGIMENT.

Kingston, Aug. 3, 1853. 172

Post Office Notice.

THE ENGLISH MAILS, for despatch by the British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, leaving New York and Boston for Liverpool, will be CLOSED at this Office on MONDAYS at THREE O'CLOCK P. M., until further notice.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston,
4th Aug., 1853. 172

TO PRINTERS---A RARE CHANCE:

FOR SALE, a quantity of Newspaper Material, 2nd hand, embracing about 300 lbs. Nonpareil, 400 lbs. Brevier, and 30 to 40 lbs. 2 Line and Full Face Nonpareil; together with Cases, Stands, Imposing Stone, Brass Galleys, Composing Sticks, Advertising, Double and Column Rules, Leads, Cuts, Chases, etc.; in fact every material necessary in the composition of a first class Newspaper, will be sold to a cash purchaser for about one-half its cost.

Address, (post paid) or apply to Dr. Barker, Editor of the 'British Whig,' for further particulars.

*** The above materials, which can be divided and sold in portions, are the property of a gentleman in the State of New York, and can be brought over at a day's notice.

Kingston, August 1st, 1853.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
Of Wines, Liquors & Groceries, at the Stores of Sidney W. Scobell,
BROCK STREET,

COMMENCING on Tuesday, the 9th of August, and following days. The whole of his Stock in Trade, consisting of a large and varied stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, and the usual variety of Groceries, together with Shop Furniture, Stock Casks, Counter Scales and Weights, Fancy Tea Canisters, Liquor Pumps, Syphons, and Household Furniture and Effects.—Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.