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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.

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Special Business Notice,	0	10	0
Marriage Notice,	0	5	0
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The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1853.

To the Editor of the 'British Whig.'

Sir,—Having noticed and read in a miserable Kingston newspaper of Friday, Aug. 19, a statement that "the cession of the Isle of Tonti (now Amherst Island) was, according to ancient tradition, originally ceded by the Chief or Ruler of Tanti to Sir William Johnson," and that the nameless Chief or Ruler of the island made a speech after the exchange of dreams, and that "no sooner had Sir William disclosed his dream, than the old warrior drew his sword and swore by the purity and brightness of the steel that Tanti should be Sir William Johnson's forever"—but, added the Chief, you must not dream any more—I beg leave in this communication, through the medium of your paper, to correct the erroneous impression and opinion which the editor of this sheet has received from ancient tradition and hearsay, by reference to the anecdote of the respective dreams of the Chief or Sachem Hendrick and Sir William Johnson, and their result, as related in a plain narrative by Samuel G. Drake in his "Biography and History of the Indians of North America," 10th edition, book 5th, and 40th page. It is as follows:—

"Soon after Sir William Johnson entered upon his duties as Superintendent of Indian affairs in North America, he received from England some richly embroidered suits of clothes. Hendrick was present when they were received, and could not help expressing a great desire for a share in them. He went away very thoughtful, but returned not long after, and called upon Sir William Johnson and told him he had dreamed a dream. Sir William very concernedly desired to know what it was. Hendrick as readily told him he had dreamed that Sir William Johnson had presented him with one of the new suits of uniform. Sir William could not refuse it, and one of the elegant suits was forthwith presented to Hendrick, who went away to show his present to his countrymen, and left Sir William to tell the joke to his friends. Some time after the General met Hendrick, and told him he had dreamed a dream. Whether the Sachem mistrusted that he was now to be taken in his own net, or not, is not certain; but he seriously desired to know what it was, as Sir William had done before. The General said he dreamed that Hendrick had presented him with a certain tract of land, which he described, (consisting of about 500 acres of the most valuable land in the valley of the Mohawk River). Hendrick answered, 'It is your's; but,' shaking his head, said, 'Sir William, I will never dream with you again.'"

The editor of this print must, upon reflection, be aware that Sir William Johnson could not have owned in his right the Isle of Tonti (now Amherst Island), as patents from Government founded on the claim derived from an Indian gift have not issued from that source until after the establishment of the Province of Upper Canada (now Canada West) in 1792. It is known that Sir William Johnson died in 1774, and did not possess in his lifetime the Isle Tonti (now Amherst Island) by a gift from an Indian Chief or Sachem. Moreover, the editor of this sheet could have been informed upon inquiry that the Isle of Tonti, or Amherst Island, had been granted by patent from Government to Sir John Johnson some time subsequent to the year 1792, when Colonel Simcoe, the first Governor of the Province, assumed and entered upon the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Soon after that event the Isle of Tonti, or Amherst Island, was vested by Government in the right of Sir John Johnson and his heirs.—Sir John Johnson commanded the Royal Regiment of New-Yorkers,—known commonly and familiarly by the name of "Johnson's Greens." Soon after the peace of 1783, and upon the disbandment of this regiment, Sir John Johnson was, from his rank in the army, entitled to a grant of 5,000 acres of land, and who, with the Loyalists, for their loyalty and attachment to the Crown of England, according to their respective rank in the army, were rewarded with liberal grants. Moreover, in consideration of the loss of valuable estates in and on the Mohawk River and adjacent thereto, by confiscation to the American Government in 1776, the gift of the Isle of Tonti, or Amherst Island, was generously conferred on Sir John Johnson by the Home Government, as a small remuneration for the immense and valuable tracts of land, by confiscation of the American Government, lost to him and the family. Lord Mountcashel derives his title and right to Isle Tonti, or Amherst Island, by purchase from Sir John Johnson and his heirs direct, and remotely by the patent from Government. Without any comments on the unfounded facts assumed and stated by the editor of this paper, you will, Mr. Editor, oblige a subscriber to your paper by inserting the foregoing communication, intended for the information and satisfaction of the public.

MENTOR.

Kingston, August 29, 1853.

The Press in New York.

Shameful Disclosures in the Musical World—The Impositions and Frauds of Oyster House Critics and Musical Agents.

We find the following disclosures in one of the musical papers of this week, in relation to the frauds which have been practised upon some of the musical celebrities by theatrical agents, and those would be critics who crowd around every great artist on his or her arrival in this country:—

It is reported of the Sontag "management," that they have paid out several thousand dollars to the press of this city for complimentary notices. It is said that the Tribune, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Commercial Advertiser, Express, Herald, and the other daily papers, (with the exception of the Tribune and Evening Post,) were bribed before Sontag's arrival, and that the Tribune was, shortly after, otherwise brought over. The Sunday papers are said to have been also bribed in time to furnish "material and comfort" to Madame Sontag. The country press, it is disdainfully said, are not worth bribing; as they are certain to follow the lead of the city papers. How is this? Will our country friends let us hear from them on this occasion?

But it seems that the papers would not stay bribed; the operation, it appears, was found to be such a pleasant one that they wished it repeated as often as possible; so the unfortunate "management" were kept on bleeding, until the enormous sum of fifteen thousand dollars had been expended. Nor has the bribery been confined to New York only. It is said that the musical critics and publishers of Boston and Philadelphia were propitiated in like manner, and that they were to the full as exorbitant in their demands as were their metropolitan brethren! How is it, gentlemen of Boston and Philadelphia? Let us hear from you on this question.

One thing is certain, namely: Sontag (poor lady) has been made to believe that this money has been thus expended. She complains that she has made nothing, or but very little, during the year she has been in this country. Much money has been taken at her concerts and operas, but she has received (according to her own statement) but very little of it, and when she asks for it she is presented with enormous bills of expenses, among which are those of the press, as above stated. "Oh, the newspapers cost so much," said she, elevating her hands and eyes towards heaven, "it is impossible to make anything." There is something wrong somewhere. Either Sontag has been robbed, or the press has received large sums for puffing her. How is it? Who knows? Will the "Satanic" speak out? Will the Tribune speak out? Will the Times speak out?—Will the Courier and Enquirer, the Journal of Commerce, the Commercial Advertiser, and the Express, speak out? Will the Home Journal speak out? Will the Sunday press speak out? Will our Boston contemporaries speak out? Will our Philadelphia contemporaries speak out? Who has the money? Who will disabuse Sontag's mind in relation to the American press?

The 'Evening Post' makes the following remarks upon these charges;—

As we are expressly exempted from accusation, we have perhaps no right to meddle in the matter, but we cannot avoid expressing the wish that the newspapers involved would undertake an investigation of the whole subject. The result would be, we think, the exposure of an impudent system of fraud practised upon nearly all the musical and theatrical celebrities who arrive in this country; not by the press, however, nor any persons directly connected with the press, but by a set of chevaliers d' industrie, who impose themselves upon foreigners, in the capacity of agents and managers. They represent themselves as gentlemen of great importance, familiar with editors and others who are supposed to control public opinion, and in this way they get themselves employed, at large salaries, coupled with a chance for larger swindlings. The poor artists who employ them, when a schedule of expenditure is presented, find frequent items of the account marked against "the press," not one cent of which has the press received, but every cent of which has gone into the pockets of these dishonest agents.

The artists themselves deserve to lose some of their money for consenting to make use of this machinery of clap-trap; but as most of them are strangers in the country, ignorant of the language, and so eager for success, that they will readily believe almost any story that is told them, it is no hard matter to make them dupes. But one thing they ought to understand, namely, that no respectable paper in this country—no paper capable of influencing the public mind—is in the habit of taking money for its opinions. If any one approaches them with a proffer of the services of the press, they may be sure that he is a cheat.

We speak from experience when we say we can testify to the general correctness of the foregoing statement. The frauds which have been practised in the name of the press, upon these artists, are of the most grievous character, and it is now high time that they were exposed in their proper light to the public. Of the many impositions of this kind which have taken place, we are cognizant of a few. One instance, however, will be sufficient to give an idea of the manner in which these frauds are performed, and may serve to put artists upon their guard against similar tricks in future. Some months ago, shortly after the arrival of the artist of undoubted talent, one of these agents called upon us, and requested us to announce editorially one of the concerts. We signified our entire willingness to comply with his request, as we knew the artist to possess unusual merit, and in due time the notice appeared, speaking of his talents in appropriate terms of commendation. What was our surprise, however, a short time after when we were informed by the artist himself that his agent—one of those harpies who had attached himself to him on his arrival here—presented him a bill of expenses, among which was an item of one hundred dollars for the notice referred to, which, like all notices of the kind, was of course gratuitous.

Now, we say it is high time that these disgraceful and monstrous impositions were exposed to the public, and the guilty parties ferretted out. These practices have too long been carried on with impunity, while the swindlers have pocketed their thousands, and chuckled over the successful game they have played. Let us have this matter settled at once, that the public may know where all this money has gone.

If the statement from the musical paper be correct, a gross fraud has been practised upon Madame Sontag; but why did her right-hand man, her business manager and financial agent, who must know all about her money transactions—why did Mr. Ullman allow her to be swindled? Surely his experience as a manager must have taught him the true character of these swindlers. Besides, Mr. Ullman has frequently visited our office, as we presume he has others, in the discharge of his business, and must know the editors of all the papers. Under these circumstances, we should suppose he could easily detect any fraud that might be attempted on Madame Sontag. Now, this being the state of the case, we call upon Mr. Ullman to enlighten the New York public and the New York press upon the subject. We must have the facts. Fifteen thousand dollars is a large sum, even for the capacious swallows of those oyster house critics. No wonder that the great singer should "elevate her hands and eyes towards heaven," and exclaim, "it is impossible to make anything." Now we want to know, and that and that as soon as possible, why did Mr. Ullman allow her to be cheated out of fifteen thousand dollars? Come, come, Mr. Ullman let us have the facts.

The best way to settle the difficulty, and clear up all doubts, is to send us a copy of the bill of expenses, which we promise to publish. Will Madame Sontag let us have the document? We desire to know very much how that immense sum was made out in the general gasting up of accounts.

*** How very different is the condition of the Press in Canada. If any bribes are given, they are all on the other side—the press never gets any. Travelling artists in Canada, of the highest as well as the lowest grade, generally pay their bills, but they never pay them liberally. There is ever some complaint of high charges, and rates which Canadians pay with the utmost cheerfulness, are often looked upon as exorbitant, and deduction demanded. And yet these same artists are always indebted to the Press for the patronage they receive. As Mr. McKenzie said many years ago in the House of Assembly, "I never get any of these things."

Items of News.

TORONTO, August 29.

We understand that Mr. Sicotte has declined to accept the commissionership of Crown Lands, which was tendered to him by the ministry. We are not aware of the reasons of Mr. Sicotte's declinature; but he is known to have opposed, on some points, the government measure on the subject of the Seigniorial Tenure.

The arrangement now regarded as most probable, is, that Mr. Morin may take the Crown Lands Department, and he succeeded in the Provincial Secretaryship by Mr. Chauveau, who now holds the office of Solicitor General for Canada East. In the event of this arrangement being made, it is probable that Mr. Dunbar Ross will be the new Solicitor General for Lower Canada. It would, of course, be necessary for Mr. Ross to obtain a seat in the Legislature.—[*Leader.*

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—St. John papers to August 22d, have been received at Boston. Extensive preparations were in progress at St. John, N. B., for the railway demonstration of Sept. 14th. A very large number of guests from Canada and the United States are expected. There are to be processions of the trades, fireworks, a grand dinner, and perhaps a regatta.

The St. John (N. B.) Courier thinks that there is a good prospect of the establishment of a line of screw steamers between that place and Halifax. The accounts of the devastations of the potato rot come from all quarters. It is not, however, equally severe in all quarters, though it appears to be pretty general.

The Pictou papers state that a larger amount of coal has been shipped from that port the present season than for some years past. Freights have ranged higher than for two years past, and there was a prospect that they would be still higher, vessels being scarce.

The United States steamer Princeton, sailed from Halifax August 15th, for Charlottetown, P. E. I.

LUNCH ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAMSHIP PRINCETON.—Commodore Shubrick, Captain Eagle, and the Officers of the U. S. Steamship Princeton, gave an excellent Lunch on board that fine vessel on Saturday, to a large Company,—including the elite. Naval, Military, Civil and Corporate. The afternoon was passed with Waltz, Gallopade, and Quadrille, the young Middies, and grave Officials, of both Services—American and British outvieing each other in those polite exercises which give grace and ease. An excellent lunch, with viands abundant, and wines overflowing, under the direction of Waterfield, was discussed by the hundreds present, in manner most social—the officers of the Princeton distinguishing themselves by their hospitality. We never enjoyed ourselves so much in any company, and are gratified to note, as among those present, Sir George Seymour and daughters, General Gore, lady and daughters, Colonel Bazalgette and family, and such a sprinkling of Engineers, Highlanders, and, and naval "ladies," as gave an "eclat" and recherche appearance to the whole gathering. Commodore Shubrick, Captain Eagle, and the officers of the Princeton, have done themselves much honor in the eyes of the Nova Scotians who participated in their hospitalities,—may prosperous breezes accompany all their voyaging, and liberal principles guide their councils, in whatever position the rights of the nation they honor, be involved.

Of the citizens present, we may note the Hon. Mr. Howe, His Worship the Mayor, and members of the leading Press—Mr. Fuller and other American gentlemen, entitled to the hospitalities of the generous Commodore, and those under his command. The company adjourned at 6 p.m., being conveyed on shore by the Princeton's boats.—[Halifax Sun, 15th August.

New York, August 27.

Calder, charged with forgery, and claimed by the British Government, under the Ashburton treaty, was discharged to-day by Judge Edmunds, he having decided that the testimony was not sufficient to sustain the complaint, and that he could not hold him for the purpose of receiving other testimony from England.

There was great excitement at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls yesterday, in consequence of the arrest of a negro sailor, on a charge of murder, committed some time ago in Savannah. The waiters believing him to be arrested as a fugitive, rescued him from the officers. He was re-taken by the officer, and again rescued, and was being rowed across the river, but when half way across, the ferryman decided to return and give him up. When the officers reached the landing they found it occupied by a mob of 3 0 negroes. Assistance was sought from the Irish laborers on the road, when a fight ensued; many were injured on both sides, the negroes were finally put to flight, and the criminal secured.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The English papers contain some obscure and mysterious hints of the part which Her Majesty and Prince Albert have taken in this question, the explanation of which is a general impression that the Court has taken a part much more favorable to Russia than the views of the nation would warrant. It is believed that means have been found of reaching the Queen personally, through the Princess of Olga and the ladies in her suite, and that the interest of the House of Coburg has been very much considered in the reluctance shown by the British Cabinet to take warlike measures. The Examiner, one of the best of the weeklies, says that Prince Albert may now head the Peace Society, and several of the other journals have intimations pointing in the same direction.

Rise In Mineral Lands

The recent rapid advancement in the price of iron and copper in this and other countries, and the astonishing discoveries and developments made within a few years past in the Lake Superior region, have begun to have their effect on the price of these valuable mineral lands on the south shore of this Lake. As the region of the mines was remote from the great thoroughfares of the country, and till recently difficult of access, it has been visited by but few who comprehended the value of the mineral wealth that lay stored in these northern hills, and though masses of pure native copper showed themselves in many places on the very surface of the veins, through hills of iron ore yielding eighty per cent of the metal were scattered along the shore, and though the climate was peculiarly favorable for mining purposes, still capitalists have been slow in coming into this favored region of investment until within two or three years past.

There never was a field of such mineral wealth so long neglected as this of Lake Superior. Quarter sections of copper and iron lands, that are now selling from ten to one hundred thousand dollars each, were a year ago bought for ten shillings an acre. The Cliff mine (Pittsburgh and Boston) that is now turning out some 1200 tons native copper a year and paying or reserving each year two hundred per cent on the original investment, is located in lands bought a few years ago for five dollars per acre. There at least twenty-five mines on Lake Superior that would bring to-day two-hundred thousand dollars each, and eight of the number could not be purchased for five hundred thousand dollars each.—Lake Superior Journal.

Domestic News.

A local paper says property in Belleville and its vicinity is rising in value at a most unprecedented rate, and there appears to be no end to its rising, for a man buys to-day at what people consider an extravagant price, and to-morrow he may double and treble his money. So often has this been done that people have ceased to wonder.—We will give a few instances:—About 10 or 11 years ago C. L. Hirchmer, Esq., purchased a farm of 200 acres, laying about a mile and a half from town, for £1,000, and sold it a week ago, in 5 acre lots, at £6,000. Six years since, two acres were sold by Mr. W. Murney, on his farm, which is now within the limits of the town, for £50; it was resold about two months ago for £350, and re-sold again by Mr. Greenshields, in 16 small building lots, for £1,120. Numerous other instances might be mentioned, but we have given sufficient to show the 'ruin and decay' which exists in Belleville.

DINNER TO MR. STEPHENSON.—Last night the Civil Engineers of Upper Canada entertained Mr. Stephenson to a sumptuous banquet in the Legislative Council Chamber in the Parliament buildings. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. Killaly. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Roney, Mr. Ross, and a large number of other gentlemen connected with the railway interest in British America, were present. The tables were laid for about 200, and were crowded. The room was decorated with numerous flags, devices, models of engines, surveying implements, &c., in the very best possible taste, and the dinner was provided by Mrs. Elliah; it will therefore be unnecessary to say that it was of the best description.—*Toronto Patriot.*

GOOD NEWS FOR INVALIDS.—The Salt Water Baths of St. Catherine's are now in full operation, and already we hear of the beneficial results of their use. The situation and airy character of these extensive baths, with the strength of the water, and the extreme cleanliness of the whole concern, must make them favorites with the public. We know of no luxury to be compared with that of a salt water bath, and now that we have the advantage of such in our midst, we hope that the people will evince their appreciation of the advantage. We have been speaking with some invalids from a distance, attracted by the report of our baths, and they speak most thankfully of the benefits already derived from them.—*Journal.*

*** Excellent Salt Water Baths are in Kingston, on Mr. Morton's premises.

Amongst the towns and villages of Lower Canada there are none which appear more likely to advance in prosperity and importance than Three Rivers. The impetus given to its trade by the improvements on the St. Maurice is very great; its splendid water-powers are rapidly being made available for manufacturing purposes. No less than seven Saw Mills, we hear, are about being constructed at its mouth. The position of Three Rivers is admirably adapted alike for the Quebec and the United States lumber markets. With the latter, a very extensive trade in boards and other sawed lumber has sprung up within the last two or three years, and may be almost indefinitely extended.

CLERKENWELL.—Thomas James, Parker and Richard Sadleir were charged with having extensively plundered Mr. Tallis the publisher of St. John-street. The statements went to show that the prosecutor had been plundered to the amount of £500. Parker had been in the service about two years, and Sadleir was a canvasser for works published by Mr. Tallis. It was the duty of a canvasser, when he had obtained subscribers, to make out a list, which he should hand to Parker to enter into a daily book, called the "order book," thence into a deliverers' book, their business being to supply the orders, and report to Parker whether the subscription was read or not. If found good, Parker's directions were then to enter the subscribers into the deliverers' permanent book and to make up the account due to the canvasser as commission for the genuine order, but not to give a check for such commission. It was discovered that he had done so in several instances, and that the accounts were falsified; and he and Sadleir being in collusion in the matter, he was given into custody. In forty cases in which orders had been entered here were but three genuine, although the prisoner Sadleir had received, through Parker's connivance, his commission upon them.

The Comet.

The Comet may still be seen in the North West every bright evening. The following are notices cut from exchanges:

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 25.

The comet now visible was discovered June 10th, at Gottingen, by Mr. Klinkerfues. It was first seen at the National Observatory in this city on the 28th July, and a notice was published in the National Intelligencer of its observed place on the 28th and that it was then probably visible to the naked eye. It has been observed on every favorable night since, and has constantly increased in brightness. By the last observations its place is as follows:—

M. T. Washington. Right Asc'n. Dec. N. Aug. 23, at 7h. 21m. 11s 11h. 33m. 6s. 25d. 1m. [Sup.

The diameter of the nucleus when last measured was eleven seconds of arc, and the length of the coma fifty-two minutes.—It was visible in the great refractor of the Observatory at fifty-two minutes past six o'clock.

It is not at present identified with any previous Comet. It is now probably near its maximum brightness.

Elements of the Orbit by C. Brahn.

Passage of perihelion Aug 27, 21h mean time ..[Berlin.
Longitude of the perihelion, 31.04, 31m. 12s
Longitude of the ascending node, 71.04, 31m [21.6s
Inclination 54d. 54m. 23. 1s.
Logarithm of perihelion distance, 9.49 12.6.

Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, thus describes it:—"Its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees in length can also be distinguished, extending upwards. This interesting object has been observed by Astronomers for one or two months past, during which time it has been gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the sun is now thirty millions of miles; but from the earth it is two or three times more remote."

It is the one discovered at Gottingen on the 19th of June last by Mr. Klinkerfues.

We have received the following happily worded poetic effusion from our clever friend the "Irish Walther":—

What now! approaching to the sun,
Or else receding from it,
And followed by his tail, careers
Along the sky, a Comet.

A comet—bless me!—all the town
Is frightened from its senses,
And even boys in dismal words,
Neglect their nouns and tenses.

War's certain now O! that of course,
Behind this something more is,
Lord Eldon, don't you see's gone home,
To glory in the Doris.

And flour is rising—that it is,
While Bakers to my thinking,
Prove that they keep an eye to trade
By charging us "like winking."

Why has this comet got a tail?
I say, with hesitation,
In hopes perhaps of brushing up
Our seedy Corporation.

We wonder as we gaze upon
The "interesting stranger,"
Thus glowing in the skies aloft,
A most high burnian (?) range.

Suppose it shoves us—'There's the rub,"
For future tale and version,
The earth, a third class railway train,
Smashed by a down excursion.

Whose comet is it? Germans stare,
And each one growls—Ich decke,
That comet, him, shall have belong
To Herr Professor Encke.

How dangerous!—a star whose tail,
Sweeps our planet beneath,
Ho! there astronomer, move on,
Your comet stops the Zenith.

The fact is—though the comet's bright,
(The whole thing's all enigma,)
Confounded [illegible] are in the dark,
As sure as my name's SIGMA.

Magazines Received.

A fair neighbor who occasionally "appropriates" the Ladies' Magazines of this office, has sent us the following notices:—

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This Publication not only continues its past excellencies, but is continually increasing in interest and value. With the July No. it commenced its Twenty-fourth year, thus proving beyond all chance of cavil, that the work is one well worthy the patronage of a reading community, or it could never have lived to so great an age. But unlike most aged things, it grows better and better as it grows old. That you may enjoy a much longer and more prosperous existence than you yet have had, friend Godey, is our wish, for you surely deserve it.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—This sprightly and highly popular Magazine is still pushing it way onward, gaining fresh laurels and new friends every time it shows its interesting face. The "Autobiography of a Gipsy girl," by Mrs. A. S. Stevens, commenced some months since, bids fair to be one of the most interesting stories ever read, at least it is such as far as the author has progressed. This is a sequel to the "Gipsy's Legacy," by the same author, published last year, and one equally interesting with the present one. We would advise our friends to send for this, if they wish a good work. It is only two dollars a year.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This prince of Monthlies is still in the "land of the living," and sending out its tens of thousands every month, with a daily increase not only of *friends*, but of leading, paying, patrons.—Well Graham is worthy of all he receives, and an infinite amount beyond; for he is a whole souled, independent fellow, one that says what he thinks without waiting to find out whether it will suit all his subscribers or not. Success and a long and prosperous life to you, friend Graham.

*** 'Blackwood's,' 'Anglo-American,' 'Harpers,' and 'Putnam's' have also come to hand, but as no "appropriating" fingers are allowed to be laid upon these more masculine publications, the reader must wait the Editor's leisure to look them over.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 27th August, 1853.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Etienne Parent, Esquire, to be his Deputy for signing and authenticating Money Warrants and Marriage Licenses in the Province of Canada.

Pierre Edouard Vezina, of the Town of Three Rivers, Advocate, to be Circuit Clerk for the Circuit of Yamaska, under 16 Victoria, Cap. 194, and

Gaspard Dumoulin, of the same place, Advocate, to be Circuit Clerk for the Circuit of Arthabaska, under the same Statute.

The Grand Trunk Telegraph Line is now open to Prescott, thereby communicating with Ogdensburgh by submarine wire across the river.

A Practical Joke.

A poor henpecked husband in an adjoining County, named HASKINS, was literally tarred and feathered a few evenings ago by a company of "fast" young men. The cause assigned is that he harboured unfounded suspicions of the fidelity of his better half. Certain it is however, that he was accosted on the "street" by a party of young scamps, reduced to a state of nudity and a quantity of goose feathers and tar abundantly applied. As soon as he escaped from his torturers he "flew" *in puris naturalibus* like a "newly fledged" bird to a place of retreat, where he was submitted to a process of greasing and scrubbing and at last restored to a state of cleanliness. He is stated to have a strong aversion to tar and feathers ever since.—Feathers can yet be seen by the pitying passenger on the roadside and the geese of the neighbourhood are represented as dropping a tear when waddling by the side of a scene so tragical.—[Hamilton Paper.

A TRUE PROPHECY.—"We firmly believe that if the Tories go against us in this matter, that within three years there will scarcely be a constituency in Canada West, which will elect a member, who is not solemnly pledged to put Canada East on the low diet of voluntaryism."

Mr. Hincks' Health.

Although not among the Regular Toasts, as it should have been, the good folks at the Rose Demonstration did drink Mr. Hincks' Health:—

"Mr. Stephenson here rose and said he had a toast to propose. He said he had given his views to the Government on the best system of Railroads, and pointed out the errors of the old country, and how this country might obtain the best and greatest amount of accommodation at the least expense. He referred to Mr. Hincks' kindness to him, his talents and so forth; he toasted the Premier of Canada, which was received with manly enthusiastic cheers.

Hon. Mr. Ross replied, and observed that no warmer friend and no abler man existed in Canada than Mr. Hincks, and this country was indebted to him for its railroads generally."

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By Telegraph and Otherwise.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, Aug. 30.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool, the 20th inst., arrived at Halifax at half past 9 o'clock last night.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

MARKETS.—Speculative demand for wheat at an advance of 2d; white quoted at 5s 6d; red 7s a 7s 6d. Flour advanced 2d to 1s; western canal, 25s a 25s 6d;—Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 28s 3d.

Corn without change.

Pork.—Small business, but firm.

Money in good demand. Consols at 98 a 98¼. Increased pressure in the money market, but rates unchanged.

In the Eastern affair no change had taken place since the announcement of the Porte's acceptance, without modification, of the note prepared by the four powers, and already acceded to by the Czar.

A rumor was circulated in London that new complications had sprung up, and that Parliament was not to be prorogued until the matter assumed a more favorable aspect. The rumor, however, was without foundation.

ENGLAND.

The long promised debates on Turkish affairs had taken place in Parliament, and were generally regarded as unsatisfactory.

The English funds opened next day with a further depression, but they afterwards revived from other causes.

The farce of assembling a convention of the churches was gone through with on the 18th instant, and immediately adjourned to the 20th November.

The celebrated Lady Sale is dead.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 20th if nothing unforeseen occurred.

The parliamentary report on the decimal currency strongly recommended its making the sovereign the unit of 1000 mills, retaining the present coins of half sovereign, crown, half-florin, shilling and sixpence, and calling in the rest.

FRANCE.

The French news is unimportant.

Hedantt, the Frenchman charged with attempting to assassinate Louis Napoleon, has been tried and acquitted. The jury considered it a mere attempt to extract money from the Prince de Joinville.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters state that, Fessume having resolved not to make further concessions to Austria, the federal council would not take the initiative in renewing negotiations with that government.

The state of siege of Prague, &c., has been discontinued.

AUSTRIA.

Austria has addressed a memorandum to all the European governments showing that the recent affair at Smyrna is the first step to the realization of the Monroe doctrine.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 5th.

It is announced that Menschikoff had declared the Circassian coast in a state of blockade to prevent that importation of arms from Smyrna. It is stated that the Circassians had taken the fort Chorpack Kale.

Dates from the Cape to the 17th July report all quiet.

New York, 30th Aug.

Jullean's grand concert at Castle Garden last evening was a splendid affair.

Toronto, Aug. 30

The steamer Champion broke some part of her machinery about seven miles west of this port and her passengers were taken on to Hamilton by the steamer Boston.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 30th, 1853.

Ashes.—Market quiet—arrivals moderate. Sales 4,87½ Pots and 5,15 Pearls.

Flour, &c.—There is increased firmness in low grades of State and Western flour. Good demand for future delivery, but at prices generally below views of holders. Better grades firmer. Canadian scarce. Sales of Western Canal are 12,000 bbls to arrive at 5 a 5,37½ for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana; 5,32 a 5,44 for common to good Ohio. Rye flour scarce fresh ground 3,31. Corn meal—sales Jersey at 3,25.

Grain.—Market for wheat better. Sales 9,200 bush good to prime white Genesee at 1,32 a 1,34—8,300 bush fair to good old Southern at 1,25 a 1,26 on the spot, and 21,000 fair to choice red N. O. at 1,26 a 1,29—15,000 ordinary white Ohio at 1,25 a 126—2,500 Ohio and Michigan to arrive at 1,29 a 1,30. Rye nominal at 88 a 99. Oats better. Sales State and Western at 48 a 50.

Provisions—Less doing in pork—prices well sustained. Sales 400 bbls 15,37½ a 15,50 mess; 12,75 a 13 Prime; 17,50 clear. Beef in good request—prices of good rather firmer. Sales 7,50 a 10 country mess; 12 a 12,50 City mess and repacked Chicago, 4,75 a 6,25 Prime. Prime mess at 16 a 18. Beef hams steady 13 a 13,50. Bacon, sides firm. Sales 50 hhds and tierces, at 7¼, rib in. Cut meats firm. Sales 150 hhds and tierces, at 5¾ a 6¼ shoulders; 7¼ a 8¼ hams. Lard less firm.—Sales 450 bbls and tierces 11 a 11¼. Butter in better supply at 12½ a 17 Ohio; 17 a 20 State. Cheese in demand at 8¼ a 9.

Arrived at the British American Hotel.

August 30.—S. Stevens, Belleville; Mr. Brownwell, Mrs. Brownwell, Mr. F. Brownwell, Mr. Bagley, J. Harvey, Port Hope; A. W. Bickerton, Brockville; Mr. Blodgett, do.; J. B. Heuston, England; W. S. Deacon and suite, do.; J. Davis, Brockville; A. C. Dinna, do.; C. McCabe, London, C.W.; F. J. Rowan, wife, four children, and suite, Kingston.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. S.

Imports.

Aug. 29.—Schr. Messenger, Oswego, 100 bbls. and 300 bags salt, J. Carruthers; 50 bbls. salt, 50 do. water lime, G. M. Kinghorn. Schr. W. Wallace, Whitby, 12,022 white oak staves, — Gilmour. Barge Cleveland, Montreal, 194 tons railroad iron, McPherson & Crane. Barge Cobden, do., 188 tons, railroad iron, McPherson & Crane.

30th.—Schr. L. Cook, Lake Huron, 100 pcs. square oak, 1,550 West India and pipe staves, D. D. Calkin. Str. Lady, Cape Vincent, 1 basket peaches, 1 rocking horse, A. Foster, 1 package books, J. McMullen, 1 box books, J. H. Stephens, 5 boxes hardware, W. Rudston, 1 box, A. Cain, 5 bales, McNee & Waddell, 69 boxes tobacco, Browne and Harty, 1 roll leather, W. & Taylor. Sch. Passport, Ogdensburgh, two cases apple peeling machines, W. Barrie. Steamer Niagara, 8 pumps, two bales, one garden engine, John Fraser, two hors's and wagon, J. Davy, 5 beams warp, Merrick & Burrett, 8 bbls. apples, Peter Hanly, ten baskets peaches, H. Dumble, 1 trunk sundries, Paul Boyea.

Exports.

Aug. 29.—Schr. Albany, Oswego, 68,000 feet sawed lumber. Schooner Lewis Coler, Oswego, 65,000 feet sawed lumber.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Wednesday August 31st, 1853.

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

*** When an article is not quoted, none is coming to market.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, ELIZA JANE MOORE, infant daughter of William Moore, Merchant Tailor, aged 18 months.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral *to-day*, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Brock-street, to the place of interment.

This morning, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. John Medcalfe, aged 4 years and 15 days.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral, from her Father's residence, Williamsville, To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At Quebec, on the 20th inst., Mary Ann, wife Charles Secretan, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Customs at this port, aged 71 years.

At Quebec, on the 26th, Ellen Connor, the beloved wife of Mr. James Reynar, aged 55 years

On the 14th inst., Janet, daughter of Mr. Daniel McL