THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
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 six pence if collected at the end of the year.

The Daily and Weekly British Whig may be found on file at the office of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London. Mr. H. advertises extensively in all parts of the world, and pays always in advance. Such persons are really patrons of the press.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1854.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

J. M. G., Montreal, with remittance; C. S., Buffalo; R. C., Green Island; J. R. & Co., Port Hope; G. W. W., Quebec; J. McS., New York.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, June 16, 1854.

According to the continental news of the past few days the prospect of a compact European confederation against the Emperor of Russia has greatly increased. Not only is the statement confirmed that Prussia has consented to join Austria in her summons to the Czar to evacuate the Principalities, but it appears that she has also sent a special embassy to St Petersburgh to give force to that act. It is also rumored already that the refusal of Russia to comply with the demand has been received at Vienna.

The professions of the King of Prussia have been accompanied by collateral evidence and the belief is general that he will proceed in his new policy. The signs to that effect are the report that a new four and a half per cent. loan to the amount of $30,000,000 is contemplated, and that the popular manifestations of the people of Berlin of their animosity to Russia, have been such that it would be madness for the King to withstand the feeling. It is added that the Russian sympathies of his Queen have lately been much lessened, owing to the influence of the Archduchess Sophia of Austria, the mother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is notorious for her bigotry, and who is said to have brought the Queen of Prussia over to her views "on religious grounds."

Meanwhile the relative positions of Russia and Austria on their respective frontiers are every day assuming a more threatening character, and although it is necessary to remember that the whole of these movements may be merely deceptive, nothing has yet transpired to establish that supposition. Large bodies of Russian troops, which were believed to be *en route* to reinforce the baffled army before Silistria, are said to have been ordered to suspend their march and to concentrate in Moldavia, near the Austrian territory.—Whether this will be followed by the army at Silistria falling back to join them is still uncertain. By many persons this result is relied upon, and at all events it is affirmed that that fortress may now be considered safe from immediate danger.

Supposing the Russians to consummate all the disgraces of the campaign by a retreat into Moldavia, the troops of the Western Powers would, it is considered, be no longer necessary in Turkey, and might forthwith be employed in liberating the Crimea, by the destruction of Sebastopol, through a regular siege by land, supported by the allied fleets under Admiral Dundas. It seems to be admitted, even by the Aberdeen section of the Cabinet, that to guarantee the future repose of Europe it will be absolutely necessary to deprive the Czar of this important possession, and although it is feared that every weapon of diplomatic intrigue will be issued by the German Powers to save him from so severe a penalty, it is quite certain that any termination of the war without this condition being fulfilled will be regarded in England with indignation. The folly of the Czar in still braving such a result, can only be attributed to his deep faith that some of the powers engaged against him will ultimately yield to the representations of his agents and prove treacherous to their colleagues. For this reason his great reliance still consists in obtaining delay; hence the feeling here of the impolicy of diplomatising with the German Powers, instead of directing all the energies of the country to a sudden and decisive blow, is greatly strengthened. Austria will still, as of old, be "ever strongest on the stronger side," and the best arguments to secure her alliance, as well as that of Prussia, would be one or two unquestionable victories.

At the same time it is to be remarked that those who complain of the absence of determined vigour on the part of the Government, are not to be charged with ignorant impatience, as if they considered that the granite bastions of Sebastopol, Cronstadt or Halsingfors could be knocked down at pleasure. The thing that grieves them is that they see opportunities wholly neglected, which meanwhile might have an important effect in hastening the terminations of the war. If Odessa (especially after the capture of the crew of the Tiger) Revel, Riga, and other important towns, had been laid under contribution, an effect would have been produced which would have had a serious influence at St. Petersburgh, but it is believed that the instructions to the fleets, both in the Baltic and Black sea, are of a nature directly to discourage any summary proceedings of this description.

Intelligence has been received to-day from Constantinople, of an important change in the Turkish Ministry, Redschid Pasha having "temporarily" retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No further reliable particulars are given, and the extent of qualification intended to be conveyed by his withdrawal being spoken of as temporary remains to be ascertained. He was the life and soul of the liberal and anti-Russian party and intrigue had been indefatigable against him for years, before the commencement of the existing contest. The support of the English Ambassador has been understood to have been always warmly given to him, but it is believed that he has not been viewed with the same favour by the representatives of the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

The Greek insurrection is reported to have been completely quelled by some final success of the Turkish authorities in Epirus. King Otho is also reduced to submission, and the Russian Minister has consequently found it necessary to withdraw from Athens.

Lord John Russell, on accepting the office of President of the Council, had necessarily to resign as member for the city of London and ask re-election. An opposition had been threatened by Mr. Urquhart, who has been long notorious for his theory that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston are merely Russian agents in disguise, and that the present war is only a fictitious or collusive one. He was however, even proposed for nomination, and Lord John was yesterday chosen without the show of a contest.

The English funds exhibit remarkable steadiness, although they have been a little affected to-day by a sudden decline on the Paris Bourse, caused by anxieties concerning the coming harvest consequent upon a continuance of extremely wet weather. Consols at the last date were quoted 91¼, and after some unimportant fluctuations they have again this evening closed at that price.

The grain market continued to show heaviness until this morning, but sales of foreign wheat have been made to-day at a slight advance. Here, the weather has been exceedingly wet for some days, but it will improve the hay harvest, which was deficient, and yet leave time for a warmer period to ripen the grain crops. A low temperature has thus far been a much more serious ground of apprehension, but on the whole, there is no reason yet for any gloomy anticipations.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a steady business at firm prices.

There has been increased ease in the rates for discount during the past few days, and the bullion of the Bank of England is increasing.

The Greek episode is brought to a conclusion by the departure from the Piræus of General Forey and the French troops, it being evident that the occupation of the country could be of no advantage. About 1500 men were left for fear's sake, as a watch upon King Otho, and the rest continued their route for Gallipoli. All our information agrees in saying that Greece is definitely pacific. The *Moniteur* remarks, that as soon as "public opinion became free again, it pronounced openly against a policy which threatened to precipitate the country into an abyss." Upon this admission, extraordinary for the *Moniteur*, the *Presse* says maliciously that "it copies with pleasure this homage rendered by by the *Moniteur* to the power and sagacity of public opinion." It is singular indeed to see the official sheet taking note of an element in Greece which it considers as null in France.

Piracy in the Archipelago is said to be susceptibly diminishing; a sharp watch is kept there by the French detached squadron.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the evening of June 15 a debate occurred in the House of Lords on the second reading of the Canadian Legislative Council bill, of which the following is a synopsis.—The object of the bill is to repeal those clauses in the Union act which prohibit legislation by the Canadian Parliament on this subject, and to leave the colonial Legislature entirely free to act as they may think fit with respect to the creation of a second Chamber. The Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading.

The Earl of Desart begged the noble duke to postpone the second reading until Lord Derby could be present at the discussion.—For his own part he doubted the necessity of having an elective Legislative Council at all.

The Earl of Ellenborough did not rise to oppose the second reading of this bill, but to express his opinion on a subject of greater importance. We made such progress last year in the work of concession to Canada that the question now was, not whether we should stop in our career, still less whether we should attempt to go back, but whether we should not, in the most friendly spirit toward Canada and the other North American colonies, consult with their Legislatures on the expediency of taking measures for the complete release of those colonies from all dependance on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. He recollected having a conversation with Mr. Huskisson in 1828, during the time that statesman held the seals of the Colonial office, in which he intimated most distinctly that the time had already arrived for the separation of Canada from this country, and Mr. Huskisson had even so maturely considered the matter that he mentioned the form of government which he thought it would be for our interest to have established in Canada, when our connection with the colony should cease.

It must be borne in mind that, during the last few years, a complete change had taken place in our relations with the North American colonies. In 1846 we repealed the corn laws without reserving the privileges which Canada enjoyed under them. At a subsequent period we repealed the navigation laws, which gave us great advantages in matters of trade and navigation. In addition to those measures, we had altered to a great extent—if we had not entirely abolished—the discriminating duties on the staple produce of the North American Colonies. Thus we have deprived ourselves and the North American Colonies of the advantages which each formerly derived from the connection subsisting between them

For several years, too, in dealing with the Legislative Assemblies of the colonies, we had acted on a principle diametrically opposed to that which formerly influenced us; we had established in the colonies what was called responsible government, or to speak more intelligibly, we had given them, practically, independent governments. And, really, he could hardly imagine a situation more humiliating than that of the representative of Her Majesty in Canada. It was almost wonderful a British gentleman would consent to hold a situation of nullity, unless indeed from a consciousness of his own abilities and resources he should think himself able to be as Lord Metcalfe was, the Minister of the colony.

What was the use, what the practical advantage of continuing our connection with the colonies? The connection might be of some small use in time of peace; but, on the other hand, consider the danger arising from it in matters relating to war. There could be no doubt that the chances of collision between this country and the United States were greatly increased by our connection with the North American colonies. It was equally certain that in the event of war occurring between this country and the United States on grounds totally unconnected with the colonies, they must, from their connection with us, be drawn into the war, and their whole frontier would be exposed to the greatest calamities. Under these circumstances, it was a matter of serious consideration whether we should not endeavor, in the most friendly manner, to divest ourselves of a connection which must prove equally onerous to both parties.

Now, in case of war, could we hope to defend the colonies successfully? He would advise, not the noble Duke opposite, who to his great satisfaction had been released from the duties of the Colonial office, but the Right Hon. Baronet who had succeeded him to read a dispatch received from Lord Metcalfe in 1846. We were then, it was supposed on the eve of a war with the United States—a war connected with matters in which Canada had no concern—a war for an object the value of which was not, to either party equal to the expense one week's hostilities. Let the Colonial Secretary read Lord Metcalfe's dispatch, and see the amount of military aid which would be required to enable us successfully to defend Canada. At the time he (Lord Ellenborough) thought Lord Metcalfe's estimate was extravagant, and he did not attach any great weight to that noble Lord's unsupported opinion; but having consulted persons who from their position were most competent to decide upon the question, he found they confirmed Lord Metcalfe's estimate as to the amount of force necessary to defend Canada successfully, and it was utterly beyond the means of this country to provide it. It might be said that we did successfully defend Canada in 1814, and that we had made great progress in wealth since. That he admitted, and wished he could add that we had made equal progress in military strength.

If, however, we had advanced in the career of prosperity, consider the enormous progress which the United States had made in their innumerable railroads, their well appointed and well disciplined army—an advantage which they did not formerly possess, for they conducted the war of 1814 with a mere rabble. Considering the increased strength and appliances at the command of the United States, it would hardly be possible to defend Canada with any hope of success. The very idea of a war with the United States was horrible. The event would be one of the greatest evils one of the direst of human afflictions. Connected as we are in all the details of commerce, it would be more like tearing asunder the limbs of one human body than the collision of two separate bodies. Why needlessly increase the chances of war?

Our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are very ambitious, and extremely sensitive on the point of honor. So were we; and we were also extremely sensitive on the point of justice. Not only would we not endure injustice to ourselves, but we could not tolerate the perpetration of justice to another. These considerations should lead us to regard a rupture with the United States as an event which might happen at some period. Under these circumstances, he hoped that, at an early period, the Government would communicate with the leading persons in the Legislative Assemblies of the North American Colonies, with the view of ascertaining their opinion on the subject of a separation. We should consult with them in the most friendly spirit, as if they were members of one and the same family in which we felt a deep concern.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE retorted that he was astonished that the Earl of Ellenborough should propound opinions which would be as unpalatable to the people of the colonies as they were to their lordships of that House! He, (the Duke of Newcastle) would inform the noble Earl that he did not belonge to a Government which would consent to making such proposals to the people of Canada. For his part he looked upon such a proposal as an offence against the dignity, and the sovereignty of Britan and hostile to the best interests of the colonists.

Lord BROUGHAM asked why the Duke of Newcastle should so vehemently denounce the proposal of the seperation of these colonies from the parent state? The proposal not novel. It had been entertained and expressed by many eminent men. For himself he would respectfully recommend to the people of Canada so as to select the members of their second Chamber, that that Chamber should not be a mere duplicate of the lower house.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that the bill was a mere ennobling bill, and there was nothing in it to prevent the local Legislature from electing the members of the Upper House for life, or for a certain numbers of years.

The bill was then read a second time.

His Excellency the Governor General has the following distinguished guests at present sojourning at Spencer Wood:—Sir Alexander Bannerman, late Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and now Governor of the Bahamas; Rear Admiral Coffin, of New Brunswick; Viscount Bury; and Lieutenant Colonel Kaye and Miss Kaye.

We learn from the *Buffalo Express*, that a terrible accident occurred at Niagara Falls, on Wednesday morning, near "Devil's Hole." A little girl, about five years old, the child of a laborer near the spot, was playing near the top of a precipice, when she approached too near the edge, and overbalanced. For an instant she clung to the bush, but her hold gave way, and she fell a distance of 120 feet, to the bottom. When taken up she was insensible, but she still lives, although her recovery is very doubtful.

THE CROPS IN HASTINGS.—As far as we can learn, the crops generally throughout this county present a promising appearance; the weather during the present month has been the most favorable, we are told, of any June month for some years past, and the spring wheat, rye, oats, grass, and root crops, are daily showing the benefit of the genial showers with which they are visited. The prospect for next harvest is good, provided the heavy rain, such as occurred yesterday, does not damage the ripening grain.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

No Reform Candidate stands for this County. The party will be organized, and vote as organized. The two Candidates are Henry Smith, junr., Esq., and M. W. Strange, Esq., both gentlemen so well known to the electors, as to need no further notice. It is the intention of the British Whig to stand wholly neuter in this contest, and to allow no word of disparagement, either editorially or by communication, to be said of either candidate.

SOUTH WENTWORTH.—The Dundas *Warder* says that John O. Hatt is to be conservative candidate in this county. John Williamson and S. B. Freeman are mentioned among the Reformers.

NORTH WENTWORTH.—Dr. Hamilton, it is said, will be the conservative candidate here.

COMPTON, C.E.—Mr. Sanborn will be a candidate for this county.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Mr. Rose, of Montreal, Barrister, is said to be a candidate here.

SHERBROOKE.—Messrs Webb and Felton are candidates here.

BYTOWN.—Mr. McLachlin, the late incumbent, will be a candidate for this town.

SOUTH WATERLOO.—Mr. Scott, Reeve of Wilmot, has been asked to run in this county.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Bristow, it appears, does not take the Quebec Postmastership, but is determined to run for the city of Montreal.

RENFREW.—It is said that Hon. John A. McDonald of Kingston will oppose Mr. Hincks in Renfrew, and we hope that if he does so, he will receive the support of every reformer.

SOUTH HASTINGS.—Mr. Louis T. Wallbridge will run in this county against Billa Flint, the Ministerialist.

CITY OF TORONTO.—We understand that Messrs. Sherwood, Ridout, Cameron, Vankoughnett and Allan have agreed to refer their claims to the representation of Toronto to a committee of electors. Each candidate is to choose five, which will make a committee of twenty-five. Mr. Bowes will run, we believe on his own account, and it is said, will probably be joined by Mr. Gowan in the contest.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Judge McKenzie took his seat on the Bench at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, associates Wm. Ford, Wm. Whelan, John Campbell, Robt. Matthews and Alexr. Cowan, Esquires. The following are the names of the Grand Jurors: Downer Thomas, Foreman, Thomas Armstrong, William Asselstine, Nicholas Bogart, Overy Brown, John Blythe, John R. Booth, Henry Collins, Wm. Cousins, Hugh Cowan, James Clarke, Jos. Donoghue, Barnabas C. Freeman, Thomas Grange, Geo. Hewes, John Harry, Joseph Knight, Robert McLean, E. E. Nicho's, Elisha Rattan, John Storms, James Strain, James A. Taylor, Francis R. Wycott, Esquires.

The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Sheriff presented a blank calendar and a pair of white kid gloves to the Judge, after he addressed the Jury.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

At the sitting of the Court in April, I had great satisfaction in congratulating the Grand Jury upon the diminution of criminal offences among the rural population of the United Counties. I am happy to inform you that this happy and satisfactory decrease of violations of the criminal law continue. There is not a single prisoner now in Jail awaiting the action of the present Grand Jury. I have no direction therefore to give you upon any given case. However, it is possible, parties may be out on bail charged with violations of the criminal law. If so, the Clerk of the Peace will prepare indictments containing the accusation against parties in due form of law. Before you bring in a "true bill" 12 of your number must concur in the finding. The law of Upper Canada will not allow any man to be convicted of a crime unless his guilt be pronounced by twenty-four of his countrymen, 12 Grand Jurors and 12 Petit Jurors. Parties also may appear before you during the sitting of the Court to make complaints to you in the first instance for injuries done to their person or property. Should you be of opinion that a violation of the law has taken place, you will draw what is termed a presentment and bring it into Court. Upon your presentment the Clerk of the Peace will draw up an indictment under form of law.

Before the Court rises it will be your duty to visit the Jail. To see the prisoners therein confined, whether in civil or criminal process. If they have any complaints to make, you will listen to them and report the same to the Court. You should examine the cells, and see whether they are kept in a cleanly state, so as to secure the health of the unfortunate inmates. You will examine the state of the building, and state your opinion as to its efficiency. I will repeat to you what I have stated to the Grand Jury in November last, touching our Court House and Jail. I then stated this building and Jail as insufficient and inadequate to the purposes of the Counties. It does not require an architect to see this. The continuance of this old building is no credit to any of us. Life itself stands in danger. Those old walls are not sufficient to support the ponderous weight that presses on them, and some day or other a catastrophe may occur which we may all lament. The truth is, that the County Councils throughout the Province are disregarding representations in reference to such matters. I would not be surprised, unless these bodies will soon do what is right, that Parliament will be compelled to take the power out of their hands. Their excuse in refusing to carry out the spirit of the law in this particular, is a miserable economy, for which nobody thanks them. The public interest, public convenience and public safety, should prevail with them.

It might become a question of inquiry whether the parties in default should not be indicted for nuisance. The continuance of such a rotten building jeopardizes the lives of the Queen's subjects, impairs the health of the prisoners, and is a continued reproach on the intelligence and patriotism of the people of these large and populous counties.

It is my intention for the future to adopt a new system in the delivery of judgements in cases reserved in the various Courts over which I preside. Knowledge of the law should be as extensive as possible. You know very often that points of law are reserved at trials, and the judge pronounces judgement afterwards. Heretofore the practice has been to give judgement at the office of the clerk or at the Judge's chambers, when nobody are present but a couple of lawyers and the clerk, so that nobody but the judge, lawyers and the clerk knew nothing about the judgment. For the future it is my intention to deliver the judgment in cases decided between the various Quarter sessions on the first day of the Court of Quarter sessions after the charge is given to the Grand Inquest. By this means people at large will become familiar with the judgments of the law and the reason upon which they are founded.

Mary Hannah *vs.* Robert Gough, for malicious trespass to personal property. Stands over till to-day. Mr. Macaro for appellant, Mr. Smith for defendant.

George Stenson *vs.* John B. Akin, assault. Trial to-day at 10 o'clock. Mr. Macaro for respondent.

Cornelius Donohue *vs.* James Hopkirk, appeal. Mr. Macarow for plaintiff, adjourned till to-day.

Mr. O'Reilly applied on the part of the Kingston and Portland Road Company, for the Court to appoint a second arbitrator to adjudicate on land between the Company and D. Fowley, Henry Smith, Esq., by consent was appointed.

Between the Company and Wesley MacCrory. The Court appointed William Ferguson, Esq.

SALT CREEK TRADING HOUSE, KANSAS TERY.
Three miles from Fort Leavenworth,
June 10, 1854.

To-day a large number of highly respectable citizens of Kansas Territory, and of the State of Missouri, assembled here for the purpose of organizing a "Claim Association," to protect their rights as squatters on the soil of said Territory.

The first resolution adopted by the meeting declares in favor of *bona fide* squatter sovereignty, and acknowledges the right of any citizen of the United States to make a claim in Kansas Territory, with the ultimate view of occupying it.

The third resolution declares as follows, viz:—That every person of lawful age, or who may be the head of a family, who shall mark out his claim of 160 acres, so that it shall be apparent how the same lies and proceed with reasonable diligence to erect thereon a cabin or tent, shall be deemed to have made a proper claim.

The eighth resolution declares as follows, viz:—That we will afford protection to no abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory.

And the ninth declares, "That we recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in this Territory, and recommend to slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."

According to these resolutions abolitionists or free soilers would do well not to stop in Kansas Territory, but keep on up the Missouri river until they reach Nebraska Territory, where they can peacefully make claims and establish their Northern and free soil notions; for if they do, they will be respectfully notified that but one day's grace will be allowed for them to take up their bed and baggage and walk!

It is estimated that some two thousand claims have already been made within fifteen miles of the military reserve, and in another week's time double that number will be made.

The Kansas river is navigable for several months in the year as far as Fort Riley, and for that reason its valley in a couple of years must become thickly settled.

The Mormon camp here has had a few cases of cholera, resulting no doubt from heavy dews at night, and hot sun during the day. Its number of wagons and tents is increasing daily. The advance party is expected to start on or about the 20th inst., for Salt Lake city. The weather this week is exceedingly warm.

Sanitary Measures.

The Board of Health, and the Corporation, represented by the Police force of the city, are still doing their utmost to remove all nuisances that exist; instructions have been given to the Police to see that all persons who have not complied with the demands of the Board, be summoned to appear forthwith, when fines will be strictly enforced without fear or favor. While on their labor of love, the Police should ferret out and remove a particular nosegay in full perfume at or near the Engine House in Barrie street—Any nose at all sensitive can scent the nuisance, particularly after nightfall, when effluvia are being doubly distilled, and obnoxious gases are escaping for dear life. A bushel of lime would do the business.

The New Barque "Cataraqui"

The following was received by Mail:

Barque "Cataraqui."
Off Green Island, June 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—We set sail from Quebec on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock with a light Westerly breeze, but when off L'Islet, the wind came round Easterly and we had to come to anchor, and so remained till daylight yesterday morning when the wind again was fair and we got through the Traverse, and as far as in sight of Green Island, when again we had to drop the anchor. All this was rather discouraging, but as a proof of the sailing qualities of the "Cataraqui," she has passed every downward bound vessel we have yet seen, and with even the light breeze we had, she made 9 and 10 knots an hour; we therefore expect when a fair wind does come she will prove a fast sailer. We are now beating down against an Easterly wind, but as the weather is clear and beautiful we look for a change soon. The pilot will be leaving us in the course of the day, and will forward this to you.

Yours truly,
A PASSENGER.

DR. BARKER.

Police Court.

TUESDAY, July 4.

William Peters drunk on Ontario street. Fined 5s.

Peter Nugent, drunk and disorderly on Princess Street. Fined 5s.

Eliza Hogan claimed the protection of the Police, being in a state of destitution.

Timothy Hughs drunk and disorderly on Ontario Street. Fined 5s.

Robert Sherwood was charged by Alderman Baker with disorderly conduct and furious driving on Monday last, through the Streets. The defendant's conduct was such that had a child or an aged person, or in fact any person, been in the way, the consequence might have been serious. Defendant said he was training a young horse. His worship observed that there were other places better adapted to the training of horses than the streets of Kingston, and where there was less chance of accident resulting from such a proceeding, but that as Alderman Baker did not wish to press the case, he would simply admonish the defendant, not to be again guilty of a like offence; full penalty of the law would be inflicted for any similar conduct.

John Kish and Lavelia Rush, both Frenchmen, were charged by the High Bailiff with being drunk on Ontario Street. Fined 5s each.

We learn that it is proposed to arrange a steamboat trip to the Saguenay from Toronto direct. The steamer Mayflower which has good accommodation for 80 passengers, has been chartered for the purpose, and it is proposed that she shall leave about the end of this month. All the sailing will be made by daylight, and the stopping places will be Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec, Cacouna and Riviere de Loup, and from thence up the great eastern river. It is proposed that the boat should make two trips and that passengers by the first should have the privilege of staying at the bathing places on the St. Lawrence, and return by the second. A better arrangement could not be made to afford our fresh-water people a view on the grand scenery of the river down there and give them a draught of the fresh sea air. Mr. Wyatt, who has had the enterprise to originate the scheme, will give all necessary information. The fare down will, we believe be $16.

*** In addition to the above, we learn from one of the owners of the "Mayflower," that a large Kingston party has taken births and state-rooms, for this particular trip. The steamer will leave Kingston some time towards the end of next week. Fare down $12, with the privilege of returning at the same rate;—to stay ten days.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

☞ A singular combination; but very effectual, as the following will show:

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms, and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and one box of Liver Pills, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

E. W. PALMER, Kingston, AGENT.

Special Notice.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.—The portion of the hotel which was damaged by fire early in the present month, has been put in through repair. The rooms have been all painted and papered—new carpets have been laid down, and the rooms furnished in an elegant and modern style. The proprietors of this establishment have, also, during the past winter, embellished their premises and made many alterations which must add to the comfort of those who frequent the St. Lawrence Hall.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the MATERIA MEDICA. Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and Grey Heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. A. J. COURTRIGHT, 76 Bond-St. N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Headache, and all Cutaneous Diseases. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. Try it.—Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
E. W. PALMER,
Wholesale Agent, Kingston.

BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURED
BY
C. S. EMERSON'S
AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE is truly the wonder of the age. Perhaps no article ever offered to the public is received with greater favor than this, and persons Bald or becoming so, have only to test the article to be fully satisfied.

N. B.—Agents are authorized to give written guarantees if preferred; price to be agreed upon between the parties.

C. E. FISHER & CO., Proprietors,
No. 57, Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
E. W. PALMER
Agent, Kingston, C. W.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

July 4th.—Steamer Cataract, Oswego, J. Brenan, 2 bbls. oil, W. Rudston, 3 bbls. dye wood, 1 bbl. sundries, Merrick & Burrett, 1 box machinery castings, Ontario Foundry, Schooner Leander, Cleveland, 320 tons coal, John Kerr. Steamer Star, Cape Vincent, 4 packages daguerreotype stock, P. Barton.

EXPORTS.

July 4th.—Propeller Hope and Barges, Cape Vincent, 393,000 feet sawed lumber, Scow James Morton, Cape Vincent, 88 barrels peas.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel

July 4th.—D. A. Roblip, Napanee; J. M. Flindall, Trenton; H. F. Chisholm, Belleville; James McCuaig, Montreal; W. H. Swetman, Adolphustown; F. Bright, New York; Charles Hubble, Hubble's Falls; R. H. Barling, G. T. R. R., Kingston; Alexander Manning, Toronto; E. C. Jones, Toronto; Captain and Mrs Smith, Niagara; W. E. Phillips, Montreal; E. A. Stark, Ogdensburgh; Miss Hopkins, Toronto; Mrs. Thompson, Bytown; E. H. W. Mager, Montreal.

DIED,

In this City, July 4th, at the residence of her son, Hubert H. Booth, Nancy B. Booth, relict of the late Samuel Booth, of New Britain, Ct. Aged 92.

On the 25th inst., at his residence in the Township of Harwich, County of Kent, Alexander Field, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

In Hamilton, on the 29th ult., Mr. John A. Martyn, aged 80 years.

1854.

Kingston Fall Races,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
The 8th and 9th days of August, 1854.

STEWARDS:

PRESIDENT—Colonel Plomer Young, R. H.
VICE-PRESIDENT—The Hon. J. A. Macdonald, M. P.

Mr. Sheriff Corbett,	Lieut. Col. M. Savage, R. A
Major Moffat, 34th Regt.	John Boyes Esq.
A. J. Macdonell, Esq.,	Capt. Powell, 34th Regt.
W. A. Geddes, Esq.,	M. W. Strange Esq.,
S. P. J. Childers, Esq. R. A	Capt. Rotton, R. A.,
Wm. Bowen Esq.	

FIRST DAY---First Race.

A Maiden Plate of £20,—Open to all Horses bred in Canada, that has never won public money; distance twice round the course. Entrance £2 10s.

WEIGHTS.—3 years, 9 stone 3 lbs.; 4 years, 10 stone, 3 lbs.; 5 years, 11 stone; 6 years and aged, 11 stone, 7 lbs.

Gentlemen Riders.

N. B.—No professional Riders or Trainers to be eligible as Riders.

Second Race.

The City Purse of £40.—Open to all Horses, 2 mile heats. Entrance £6 5s. Montreal Turf Club weights.

Third Race.

A Selling Stake of £1 5s. with £12 10s. added, half mile heats; catch weights. Gentlemen riders as qualified for Maiden Plate.

The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race. Any excess over £25 to be added to the funds of the meeting.

SECOND DAY--First Race.

The Innkeepers Purse £25—Entrance £5; mile heats. Open to all Province bred Horses only. Montreal Turf Club Weights.

Second Race.

A Hurdle Race—Entrance £4, £25 added by the Club. Two miles, over nine hurdles, three feet six inches in height. Eleven stone 4 lbs.

Third Race.

A Hurdle Race—Purse £12 10s.; entrance £1 10s.; two mile heats, over 9 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high. Open to all Horses who have never won match, plate or sweepstakes over hurdles or across country. Weights and conditions as in Maiden Plate.

RULES.

1. Entrances added in all cases. Ten per cent on the amount won deducted from the winners towards expenses.
2. The Jockey to ride but in correct racing costume, under penalty of £2 10s. fine.
3. No Horse to be entered for any of the above mentioned races (except the Setting Stake) unless his owner be a subscriber of at east £2 10s. to the Race funds.
4. Three Horses, the property of different owners, to start or no race.
5. One dollar charged for weighing at each race.
6. The decision of the Stewards in all cases to be final.
7. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right to postpone the races in case of unfavorable weather.

RECEIVED in Store—
20 Bbls. Fine Crushed Sugar,
50 Doz. Bath Brick,
5 Hhds. Port Wine,
2 Bales Soft Shelled Almonds,
3 Bbls. Currants,
10 Cases Old Tom,
9 Bags Barcelona Nuts,
6 Dozen Anchovy Paste,
6 " National and Gold Back Cards,
6 " Figured do. do.
1 Case Isinglass,
1 Dozen Patent Greats.
ROBT. McCORMICK.
Kingston, June 13, 1854.

KETCHUM'S
Improved Mowing Machine.

THIS is the *only* Mowing Machine that *stands without a rival!* and will cut all kinds of grass as the Farmer wishes to have it done. This Machine is of the Latest Improved Mower, and is warranted to cut from ten to fifteen Acres of any kind of grass per day, and much better than is generally done with the Scythe. Price £25; and with extra set of Knives, £27 10s.

BURRALL'S IMPROVED
REAPING MACHINE.

This is the Machine that took the *First Prize* at the New York State Trial of Reapers held at Geneva, in the year 1852. There were *eleven* Reapers entered for the prize, and this Machine was declared by an unprejudiced committee of seven men to be *the best among them.* And in all cases, when worked with others, has come off victorious. This Reaper throws off the grain at the side, so as to cut a field of grain without binding. These Machines all warranted to do their work well. Price of a Machine, £30.

N. B.—The above mentioned Machines took the First Premium at the Provincial Exhibition, held at Hamilton last Fall.

☞ Owing to the scarcity of Laborers, the above Machines will be in great demand, and those desirous of having them, will do well to send in their orders immediately, so as to be sure of obtaining a Machine.

Manufactured and for Sale at the "Port Hope Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store," by
J. RAPALJE & CO.
Port Hope, July, 1854. 155-2w

JOHN DUFF has received Harper's Magazine for July.

FOR SALE.

20 Tons assorted Scotch Bar Iron,
150 Barrels Water Lime,
100 " Plaster,
100 M. Sawn Shingles,
200 Bags Stoved Liverpool Salt,
200 " Coarse do,
100 Bbls. do. do.
by G. M. KINGHORN,
United States Wharf.
Kingston, July 4 1854.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Kingston Post Office, 1st July, 1854.

Algar H.	Lecastien Joseph
Alborn John	Lee John
Barnhart Archy	Longuile Benjamin
Barry Miss Johanna	Lirkin Captain P.
Baker Franklin	McAuley Patrick
Bell Robert	McCraney Daniel
Beith Duncan	McGriffin Capt. Samuel
Blair John	McGriffin Mr. Captain Samuel
Boice Joseph	McThoy William
Brown George	McKay Daniel
Brunson Capt. E. D.	McLaughlin William
Brulgeon Miss L.	McPhadin Mrs.
Bultemore Mary	Montriel Peter
Campbell John 2	Miller William
Chappell Edward 2	Mills Miss Eliza
Cooper George	Patterson Margaret
Collins William P.	Patterson S. K.
Crandell Mrs. Clarris.	Powley Mrs. M. A.
Cullen James	Powles Benjamin
Davidson William	Rennie James
Delawrity Joseph	Rivand D.
Deufrer Richard	Risby Sylvester
Evans Charles	Reed Jane
Elliott Thomas	Ritchie Revd. G. W
Fairbanks Charles	Sampson Robert 2
Fairman Warren	Shanks James
Farewell Capt. James	Sinclair Charles F.
Fercey Ann	Simpson Thomas
Flino John	Smith G. F.
Fleming Ann	Shortice E. J.
Franklin B.	Sproul James
Freeman Miss Julia	Stevens Samuel
German George	Stokes R. B.
Graham Mr.	Thompson George
Grant James C.	Tyson John
Gregory George	Vanderwoort F. W.
Harnahan Mary	Vankenrain W. B
Haslett William	Van Grasbeuk C. H
Houghton Captain J.	Venit William
Hoggan Dennis 2	Verley & Robinson 2
Jennings John	Walker John
Kavenhissen Michael	Whitney G. H.
Karden Mrs. L. E.	Wright George
Keane Mary Jane	Wilder Miss Usula
Lafyette Michael	Williams Evan
Lagrer Hiram	Wylie Thomas 3
Lamarsh John	
Lefebre J. B.	

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

BOOK KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED, a young man having a thorough knowledge of Book Keeping by double entry. Office hours 9 till 4. Apply to

W. GRANT, Manager.
Canada Branch
Beacon Life & Fire Insurance Co Office.
Kingston, July 3, 1854.

A MEETING of the ELECTORS of the TOWNSHIP of PORTLAND friendly to the return of M. W. STRANGE, Esq., for FRONTENAC, is respectfully requested at SPIKE'S CORNERS, on THURSDAY, the 6th JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock noon, where Mr. STR