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.

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Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the *Weekly British Whig*, who do not receive their papers regularly, are required to send word to this office without delay, as a change of carriers may have occasioned some little irregularity.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optime per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1854.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

A. B. H., St. Catharines; J. M. O., Montreal; A. T., Quebec.

*** J. B's letter not admissible.

To the Electors of Lennox and Addington.

LETTER NO. III.

GENTLEMEN—

From the short time given you for consideration between the dissolution of the late Parliament and the day of nomination, it is of course impossible for Mr. Roblin to make a personal canvass of the Counties; this is the less to be regretted from the fact that Mr. Roblin's life-long residence among you has made his political principles and active business habits familiar to you; but there are still some particular points upon which it would be well for you to hear his opinions expressed more at length than he has done in his short and pithy address.—Foremost among these I may mention the Clergy Reserves Bill, and a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Upon the former he has fully expressed himself as in favor of immediately carrying into effect the Bill as prepared by the Ministry to lay before the late Parliament. As regards the Liquor Law, Mr. Roblin, I believe, will give his cordial support to any measure calculated to abate the evils arising from an indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating liquors. In order to perfectly understand his views upon these and other subjects, it is necessary that you should attend the explanatory meetings to be held in the different Townships in the Counties, but above all, the Nomination, where doubtless the most ample opportunity will be given to both Candidates to explain their principles and intended course of action.

Remember the neglect you have hitherto labored under, while under Mr. Seymour's political care. What public improvements has he proposed and supported? What measures for the benefit of the Counties has he carried through, or even endeavored to promote? In fact I am really at a loss to see what pleas he can urge why you should give him your suffrages. Mr. Seymour is a most estimable gentleman in private life; but something more than this is required in a Member of the Assembly; he requires to be active and energetic, prompt to take advantage of everything beneficial to his constituents; having identical interests with them, he ought to be indefatigable in their promotion. Above all, having a thorough knowledge of the political and physical condition of the country, he should ever be ready to apply the pruning knife freely to all extraneous matter injurious to the main stock, and to labor diligently in the encouragement of everything having a tendency to promote the general prosperity of the country of which his constituency forms an integral portion, and every benefit to the general body politic of which, must be felt in each of its members.

In David Roblin we find just the man to come up to this standard; shrewd and intelligent, and accustomed to active business habits, it may be naturally expected from his antecedents since his occupation of a seat in the Counties Council, that he will let no reasonable opportunity pass of promoting the interests of the United Counties and of the Province at large.

The present is a momentous occasion.—Seldom have you been called upon to exercise your electoral privileges with an equal weight of responsibility resting upon you. With the Province in a state of unexampled prosperity, its first debentures promptly met from the surplus revenue, a large surplus balance on hand to form a nucleus for the payment of future debentures as they become due; our Canals, respecting which the "ruin and decay" party made the most doleful prognostications, producing a handsome and yearly increasing revenue; our Railroads, as far as completed, putting to shame those owl-like prophets of evil whose chief delight is to cry down everything that does not originate in their own narrow minds, or has not its being from their party; our commercial affairs in a healthy and prosperous condition, the continuance of this happy state of affairs depends altogether upon the men returned to represent the people in the next Parliament. Should the Clear Grits and their new allies, the fag end of the nearly extinct Tory or Family Compact party, obtain a majority in the House, nothing but anarchy and confusion can be expected to reign, as their first object will be to return to the old system of government under which we suffered twenty or thirty years ago. The fact is that the great changes which have been made during the last ten or twelve years have been effected so gradually that they have hardly been observed by those not actively engaged in public life; nevertheless, they are not of the less vital importance to the country, and a return to an antiquated, tyranical and narrow minded policy will assuredly plunge the Province once more into the most deplorable state, morally, politically and commercially! The public finances will become crippled, and instead of being able to borrow funds in the British market at an unprecedented low figure, this splendid Province will be again reduced to the state of bankruptcy in which the present Ministry found it, and from which they have raised it to a state of financial prosperity unknown in any other British Colony.

Will you then, Electors of Lennox and Addington, aid in producing this disastrous result by voting for a man who is bound to this obstructive policy? Or will you not rather, by supporting Mr. Roblin, contribute your share to the upholding of the character and credit of the Province? Will you prefer that your descendants in future years should, amidst the general prosperity of the Province, bless your memory for your prudence and foresight on this important occasion? or amidst provincial bankruptcy and individual poverty, execrate the blind obstinacy which could induce you to support a party whose principles have ever been opposed to all reform and improvement? No one can doubt which you would prefer—at least I cannot. That the opinion I have formed of your intelligence and patriotism may be well founded, is the sincere hope of a

A REFORMER.

July 12, 1854.

The Loyal Orange Institution.

Yesterday being the Twelfth of July, a great turn out of Orangemen was seen in Kingston. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Grand Procession issued from the the City Buildings, marshalled by his Worship the Mayor, J. Flanigan, Esq., and after perambulating the principal streets, proceeded to Divine Service at St. George's Church, where a Sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Mr. Dobbs. After the Service the Procession returned to the City Hall, and all parties were dismissed in all peace and quietness. The Procession was the largest and most imposing of any that has taken place in Kingston within the memory of man. A gentleman, long a resident of the City, has dropped us a line on the subject, in which he says that, "during a period of about twenty five years alternate residence here, I never saw so numerous, respectable and orderly a body of men in procession, either in the good old Town, or the more modern City of Kingston—in fact it did credit to the Orange Society; it must command respect; and the day will be long remembered in Kingston." In the evening the various Orange Lodges dined together in Peace and Harmony.

General Quarter Sessions.

July 5th.

JUDGMENT NO. 5.

IN THE FIRST DIVISION COURT JOHN S. GILMAN vs. W. H. BAMFORD.

The plaintiff sued the defendant to recover the value of thirteen kegs of oysters which were lost or stolen from the premises of the defendant, an Innkeeper in the City of Kingston, last winter. It appeared at the trial that the defendant is an Innkeeper in the City of Kingston, and has been so for several years. That a person named Covell was travelling through the country selling oysters for the plaintiff. That Covell came to the plaintiff's Inn at Kingston some months ago with a load of oysters, in the afternoon of the day proposed, to leave the horses in the stable on the premises of the defendant. The defendant stated that the oysters would be perfectly safe in the yard attached to the Inn. The horses were put up in the defendant's stable, and the sleigh, with the oysters, were left in the yard. The defendant stated they would be perfectly safe. Covell who was in charge of the oysters, lodged elsewhere.—During the night time thirteen kegs of the oysters were stolen from the yard. The question is whether the defendant is liable to pay the plaintiff the value of the stolen oysters or not? If the defendant is liable, then the judgment already entered shall stand, and if not, judgment of nonsuit shall be entered for the defendant.

The question involved in this matter interests the community at large. The liability of Innkeepers in a commercial country like Canada, where a large portion of the public are continually travelling from place to place, the liability of Innkeepers to whose custody the property of travellers is committed, should be clear and explicit.

By opening a common Inn, the Innkeeper undertakes to secure and entertain all travellers until his house shall be filled; and he contracts with the public the same engagement to receive and keep the horses of any one who comes to his Inn, and even of those who choose only to put up their horses into his stables and themselves to resort elsewhere, unless his stables are already filled. Inns are instituted for the relief and accommodation of travellers, and not for the purposes to which they are too often applied—resorts for the idler and the intemperate.

As the Innkeeper from the publicity and profit of his business, is bound to receive and entertain all travellers, he is not only bound to conduct himself honestly towards them, but the law, suspicious of fraud and collision where much temptation and falsity are afforded, requires him to secure his guests against the dishonesty of his servants and ordinary depredators. In other words, the Innkeeper is liable to all depredations and thefts committed on the goods and property of his guests, unless when committed by the servants or associates of the guests or by the default or connivance of the guests. The Innkeeper is liable for the theft and depredations of strangers as well as of his own servants.

Rigorous as this law may seem, and hard as it may actually be in some particular instances like the present case, it is founded upon a principle of great public utility, to which all private considerations ought to yield, for as I have already stated, travellers, who must be numerous in a raising and commercial country like Canada, are obliged often to rely implicitly on the good faith of Innkeepers, who might, if the law was otherwise, have frequent opportunities of associating with dishonest characters and pilferers, while the injured guest could seldom or ever obtain legal proof of such combinations, or even of their negligence if no actual fraud had been committed by them. A receipt was produced at the trial by which it was shown that Covell paid the defendant the sum of £1 7s. 1d. for the keeping of the horses. And as the thirteen kegs of oysters in question had been stolen from the yard of the Inn of the defendant whilst they were under his care, by parties unknown, the defendant is liable to, and I therefore order that the judgment already entered for plaintiff stand.

K. McKENZIE, Judge.

For the British Whig.

ST. CATHERINES, July 7th, 1854.

This charming little town like the towns and cities generally of Canada West is going ahead with rapid strides. Its foundries, mills and beautiful stores, attest its progress no less than numerous buildings in course of erection. The dwellings are nearly all of a substantial class, while many of them are surrounded with beautiful shade trees, having the appearance of miniature forests.—What is perhaps of more importance, the streets are remarkably clean, and the Hotel accommodation shows a vast improvement over former years. The greatest attraction of St. Catherines is its Saline Baths. Many of the visitors now at the Baths are from the United States. Almost every person I believe, who has given these Baths a trial has derived benefit from their use. The water gushes from an artesian well sunk 550 feet, and is forced into the Bath-house by a steam engine. It tastes like the salt water of the ocean. Prominent among its mineral ingredients are magnesia, soda sulphur, iodine, bromine and chloride of calcium. Invalids are here using it for rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, bronchital and lung complaints, dyspepsia and chronic diseases generally. It may not be generally known that the Great Western Railway passes through this place and that those sojourning at the Springs here, are within a half hours' travel of the Niagara Falls. A splendid steamer the 'Welland,' has just been built to run between Toronto and St. Catharines, she will commence her trips in the course of a few days. Captain Donaldson the popular commander of the 'Mazeppa,' formerly on the same route, will have charge of the 'Welland.' Her machinery is all from the Novelty Iron Works here, and for neat and substantial workmanship I think cannot be surpassed. The crops are looking remarkably well. The hay is nearly all cut, and will be a full average crop. Winter wheat is well advanced, and according to present appearances the yield will be heavy.

Items of News.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—According to the City Inspector, the whole number of deaths for the week ending July 8, was 761, being an increase of 144 on the week previous. Of the whole number 433 were under ten years of age, and 130 inmates of the various public institutions. There were 98 deaths of cholera—20 more than on the previous week. This increase is less than we had reason to suspect, considering the uninterrupted hot weather we have experienced, and the excesses usually attendant upon the celebration of the national anniversary, and proves satisfactorily that the disease has not yet assumed an epidemic form. Since the 10th ultimo, the day upon which the prevalence of the cholera in this city the present summer was first officially made known, there have been 285 fatal cases. There is certainly no cause for alarm, especially with persons of regular and cleanly habits.—[New York paper.

FROM HAVANNA.—*Capture of an American Slaver.*—The steamship Cahawba, arrived at Mobile on the 4th of July from Havana, reports the capture by a British brig of war of the American barque Grey Eagle, she having landed a cargo of six hundred slaves near Havana. She was surrendered to the Spanish authorities. The British war steamer Nedea and schooner Scorpion, the French steamer Acheron and frigate Penelope, were in port.

(From the London Times, June 26.)

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"Unless the enemy leave Sebastopol it is difficult to see what can be done in that quarter except to watch the harbor closely and distress the empire by the destruction of its maritime trade. Every means has been used to draw the Russians from the security of their batteries. First the fleet approached, leaving behind two of the three-deckers, which were stationed out of sight of the Russians, but sufficiently near to come to the assistance of the squadron in case of need. It was thought that the appearance of a diminished force would tempt the enemy to the *sortie*, but the Muscovite admiral remained immoveable.

Next the fleet lay off, and two steamers went in close to the mouth of the harbor, but with no better success. A sailing frigate was next sent, which might inspire a hope of a capture with a short chase. All these expedients have been equally unavailing, and the Russian fleet is no doubt furnished with explicit instructions not to venture out except in case of some great misfortune befalling the allies. An attack on Sebastopol itself is no doubt impracticable, except with the assistance of a land force. The ships must enter singly into the narrow mouth of the harbor, where the fire of 800 pieces of cannon can be directed on each in turn.

Naval officers say that even the smoke caused by so tremendous a fire would be sufficient to make the entrance impossible, except to those who know the harbor well.—Many persons here look to the Crimea as the vulnerable point of Russia, and consider that its conquest should be the first enterprise of the war, if prolonged hostilities are expected. There can no be doubt of the feasibility of such a plan, if properly conducted. Whatever may be the Russian force in this Peninsula, it is impossible that it can long resist the attacks of enemies who hold the sea, and can cut off all communication with the land, except through the narrow isthmus, which itself might be easily occupied. That the *prestige* of Russia, and even her material power, would be awakened more by the permanent occupation of a Province than by the most bloody defeat, there can be little doubt.

A well written bulletin may convert a flight into a masterly retreat, and a drawn battle into a glorious triumph; but when an important territory is occupied for months, it would be difficult to explain away the disaster, even to such a public as the emperor's bulletins address. As it is, Anapa might be attacked and taken with some trouble, though with no great loss. It would require the whole force of the fleet, for the fortifications are strong, and high above the level of the sea. But unless some military operations are contemplated in Circassia, such an attack would be only a display of Quixotic bravery.

A telegraphic message has been received at Plymouth, announcing that eight of the prisoners taken from the Tiger near Odessa, are exchanged for a similar number of Russian prisoners, and that Surgeon Donville is one of the officers in exchange.

Paris, June 25th.

By the by, John Bull has been scratching his thick head lately, and asking himself a few questions about France and its fearfully astute ruler, Louis Napoleon, as to the Russian war business. John believes that senile absolutist Abd een was, and is, adverse to the war, on account of his love for absolutism and his fear and hatred of democracy, and that many members of the Government and of the English aristocrity think and feel like him; but John has been going back to the origin of the quarrel about Turkey, and the result of it, as far as regards the fate of England and France. It was, no doubt, vitally important that Russian ambition should be checked and punished; but in effecting that, will there not arise a more formidable foe to England than Russia ever could be? To come to the point, John Bull is staring now with his goggle eyes and trying to shruz his brawny shoulders, while inquiring whether France, having got into Constantinople, will be in a hurry to get out again; whether, in fact, she will not do the same thing as she did at Rome. She has now virtually got possession of Rome, Greece, Constantinople and Gallipoli for her troops, more than treble those of the English in Greece, and more than double those in Turkey. And in holding Constantinople, she has the Dardanelles, and can make the Black Sea a French lake. In commanding Greece, she can get a hardy race of sailors and rule the Mediterranean. In a word, she will have precisely the advantages that Russia was striving after, and which England so much dreaded. No one need be told how infinitely more dangerous to England France can be than Russia. But it may be said England will make war upon France if the latter attempts a footing in Constantinople. Granted. And there will shortly be at St. Omer of 100,000 men, ready to cross over the British channel the very instant that England declares war. John Bull is, or will be by and by, in a regular fix

It must be remembered that Louis Napoleon originated the quarrel between the Czar and the Sultan, by obtaining from the latter some advantages over the former relative to the Holy Places. Did he calculate on Nicolas invading Turkey when he obtained those advantages?

Kossuth is at work again, astounding the English statesmen and aristocricy, by proclaiming in burning eloquence their treachery and shortsightedness in suffering Poland, Hungary and Italy to be destroyed. Their hatred to democracy and republicanism have inflicted a bloody and expensive war on their country with Russia, and will enable the wily Louis Napoleon, perhaps, to obtain by deplomacy what his uncle could not get by the most brilliant feats of arms, viz: the paramount ascendency of France in Europe. The present Emperor of France's motto is, "Stratagem is better than force."

Kossuth, and some Italian books that have been published, have shown what a thorough absolutist Palmerston is. It appears that he treated the envoys of Kossuth and Mazzini with the most brutal contempt and arrogance. It is astonishing how English people are led away at times, and how loath they are to alter the opinion they have once formed, or open their eyes to the most obvious facts.—Because Palmerston has been ill treated by the *Times* newspaper, which has a private grudge against him, Englishmen will believe nothing to his disadvantage. He has been the greatest enemy to democracy in England, and has done more harm to it than any man living. He occasionally snubbed Austria and circumvented Thiers and Louis Phillippe, but he has never spoken one word, or done the least thing in his power, to succor liberalism in Europe. All this is known to the shrewdest and best informed men in England; yet no one dares say the least word against him, and he is suffered to browbeat some of the ablest men, such as Bright and Cobden, in the House of Commons. People say his manner is so pleasing. He, it appears, "smiles, and murders while he smiles," but what is this but proclaiming the jackassism of the people's representatives, in allowing their judgments to be led away by *bonhommie?*

New York, July 12.

The banking house of ——— was entered some time last night and $14,000 stolen from the safe. Amongst the money stolen was $1000 dollar bills of the bank of the state of New York, supposed to be dated 1st Nov. 1852, in favor of A. Belmont.

The Star of the West, from San Juan, arrived this morning, with $1,097,000 in specie.

At San Juan all was quiet. The revolutionists were still besieging Grenada, which was expected soon to capitulate.

Washington, July 12.

The Japanese despatches were opened to-day. The treaty will probably be ratified forthwith.

The Indian treaties were all ratified by the Senate to-day.

Charleston, July 12.

The Steamship Isabella, arrived to-day, with advices from Havana to the 8th instant. Capt. Rolin reports that a French Squadron of ten frigates and one steamer had sailed from Havana for New York.

The report of the steamship Asia being below is not true.

The celebrated trotters *Mac, Tacony,* and *Frank Forrester,* were sold at auction.

We learn that Mr. Chief Justice Robinson has received an intimation that it is her Majesty's intention to bestow upon him the title of Baronet. His Lordship, if we remember rightly, was offered Knighthood in 1837, but declined it.

We also learn from the English newspapers that the Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of William H. Draper, Esquire, one of the Puisne Judges of Canada West; of Robert Baldwin, Esquire, and of Edmund Campbell, Esquire, all of Canada, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath."

The last named gentleman is better known as Major Campbell, Lord Elgin's first private Secretary in Canada. We presume that Mr. Lafontaine, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, will receive the same title as Mr. Chief Justice Robinson.

THE STORM AT TORONTO.—Such was the violence of the gale on the Lake that the little steamer 'Queen' was blown "high and dry" on the Island after sustaining the loss of her funnel. The passengers, we are glad to say, escaped uninjured. Numbers of large trees are torn up by the roots, broken off, and lie across several of the approaches to the city. Several sheds and outhouses were unroofed, including one on Tinning's wharf. The cap or roof, formed of wood and tin, of the large tower attached to Mr. Gooderham's Steam Mill, on Trinity street, was blown off and lodged a distance of some sixty feet on the road. Had the roof fallen in any other direction the damage would inevitably have been most serious. As it is, all the premises have escaped uninjured.

A man named John Babcock, was killed on the Galt Branch Railway, last week. Having become intoxicated, he thoughtlessly lay down on the track, and the engine which is at present employed in carrying rails from one part of the line to another, passed over his body, causing his death shortly afterwards.

Marsh's Minstrels.

The citizens of Kingston have been so much deserted by artistes of every kind, in consequence of possessing no good Hall adapted for Music, that they should feel grateful when anything good stops here to be seen. Marsh's Minstrels, who exhibit to-night and to-morrow night at the City Hall, are said to be highly deserving of public patronage.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal, July 11.

FLOUR.—During the early part of the week, 5000 or 6000 barrels No. 1 changed hands at 37s. and 37s. 6d., chiefly fresh ground. The arrival of the *America's* news has effected a decline of about 6d per barrel. A few small sales were made yesterday and to-day for 37s. Good brands, Market closing in favor of buyers.

The transactions for delivery are light.

WHEAT.—Good samples of U. C. Mixed, command 9s. per bushel.

PEASE.—There are few shipping parcels in the Market.

ASHES.—The receipts for the week have been unusually light. Prices have not undergone any change, and may be quoted for Pots and Pearls respectively, at 33s. 6d, and 30s. 9d. *a* 31s.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision Market is quiet, small sales being made at our quotations.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal: about £10,000 of this Stock changed hands during the week at 21 per cent. pm., which rate is to-day offered without leading to sales. Bank of B. N. A.: None in the Market. City Bank transferred at 7¼ per cent. prem. Commercial offered at 14 per cent. prem. Bank du Peuple has been sold this day at par. Bank of U. C.: Nothing to report. Great Western offered at 2 per cent. dis. Grand Trunk Railroad: No sales since the books were closed preparatory to payment of 3 per cent. half-yearly dividend. Champlain & St. Lawrence R R: No transactions for the week to report. Government Debentures command from 1 *a* 4 per cent. prem., according to maturity.

New York, July 12.

ASHES.—Fair demand. Sales at $5,50 for Pearls—Pots at $5.50.

FLOUR, &c.—Market for inferior grades of flour better with more export inquiry.—Sales 6000 bbls at $6,75 for common to straight State—$7,00 *a* 7,25 for choice State—$5,75 *a* 5,87½ for inferior State.—Canadian quiet at $7,00. Rye Flour and Corn meal, nothing doing.

GRAIN.—The market for Wheat dull.—Sales 4000 bush red Missouri at $1,50—2800 bush Upper Lake at $1,32. Rye nominal at $1,18. There is a large business doing in Corn; really sound shipping parcels scarce. Sales 56,000 bush at 63 for Western mixed, 74 *a* 74½ for southern yellow. Oats in large supply and market heavy at 50 *a* 55 for State and Western.

PROVISIONS.—Market for Pork without change, though rather more steady. Sales 1300 bbls at $11,00 *a* 11.25 for mess—$10,00 *a* 10,50 for prime—$12,50 for thin mess, $13,25 for clear—prime mess quiet and nominal. Beef in moderate request. Sales 150 bbls at $12,00 *a* 13,00 for country, $15,50 for city mess, and $16,00 for repacked Chicago. Prime mess Beef and Beef hams scarce and in absence of sales prices are nominal. Lard dull. Sales 250 bbls at 9 *a* 9½ for choice. Butter dull at 17 *a* 18 for Ohio, 17 *a* 19 for State. Cheese quiet at 6 *a* 9½.

STOCKS.—The stock market was firmer at the P. M. Board. 7 00 U. S. 6's of 62, 115½; 5000 N. Y. Central bonds 88; 15,000 Illinois Central bonds 71½; Northern Indiana 89; 3000 Cumberland 32½; 600 Nicaragua Transit Co. 22½; 800 N. Y. Central 90; 300 Cleveland & Toledo 75; 100 Reading 71½. Money in good supply but cannot be called easy in consequence of the distrust which prevails. Sterling exchange dull and heavy.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

THURSDAY, July 13, 1854.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flour ℔ cwt	0 19 0	to	0 21 6
Oats ℔ bushel	0 2 10	..	0 3 0
Barley	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Rye	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Peas ℔ bushel	0 3 6	..	0 3 9
Potatoes do.	0 2 6	..	0 3 6
Turnips do.	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Carrots and Beets do.	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Onions do.	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Butter ℔ lb	0 0 8	..	0 0 10
Beef ℔ lb.	0 0 6	..	0 0 7½
Pork ℔ do.	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0 0 5	..	0 0 7½
Mutton ℔ lb	0 0 3	..	0 0 4
Veal ℔ lb	0 0 2	..	0 0 3½
Cheese ℔ lb	0 0 8	..	0 0 9
Eggs ℔ doz.	0 0 6	..	0 0 8
Turkeys each	0 2 6	..	0 3 9
Geese each	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Fowls ℔ pair	0 1 6	..	0 1 9
Ducks ℔ do.	0 1 9	..	0 2 0
Apples ℔ bushel	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Strawberries ℔ quart	0 0 6	..	0 0 9
Fresh Salmon each	0 0 7½	..	0 3 9
Codfish ℔ lb	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Hay ℔ ton	3 5 0	..	3 10 0
Straw do.	0 50 0	..	0 60 0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Clover Seed per bushel	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Potashes ℔ barrel	0 0 0	..	0 0 0
Wood ℔ cord	0 15 0	..	0 17 0

Fifty years indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatuleney, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.

MARIA JOLLY.

Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 3906.—Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.

JAMES PORTER.

Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 81.—Twenty years liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Revalentia Arabica.

ANDREW FRASER.

Haddington, East Lothian.

We have not room for further quotations from Messrs. Du Barry's interesting Report of many thousand cures without medicine, but refer the reader to their advertisement.

This Evening.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
CITY HALL,
ON THURSDAY & FRIDAY EVENG'S
July 13th & 14th

MAASH'S VARIETY TROUPE

SINGING and DANCING, and a variety of ENTERTAINMENTS.

Admittance 1s. 3d. Reserved Seats 2s. and 6d.

Doors open at eight, Performance to commence at half-past 8 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

J. M. LEWIS,
Agent.

Kingston, July 13th, 1854. 162

Journeymen Painters Wanted.

A FEW good JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS wanted immediately at Howe & Sons,' Painters, &c., Bagot Street, Kingston.

July 10, 1854.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—*A sure remedy for Female Complaints.*—The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable Pills render them safe and even infallible, they may be taken by females of all ages who are suffering from any disorganization of the system, preventing those distressing diseases which frequently occur (from inattention) at the turn of life. It has been incontestibly proved by experience that these Pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of those disorders to which females are liable, and when taken at certain periods there need be no apprehension of dropsy. As a family medicine they rank pre eminent.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED
Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

☞ What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver compliant, sick headace and dispepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS.
No 2 Columbia place.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

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

E. W. PALMER, Kingston, AGENT.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, CLEANSING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, ALLEVIATING NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND CURING ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete its incontested—its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists,—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America,—Ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact, its million patrons everywhere, from plebeians to kings, pronounce it the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial.—Price but 25 cents.

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

BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURED
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.

House Keeper Wanted,

HOUSE KEEPER Wanted; a middle aged person would be preferred. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, 13th July, 1854.

WANTED.

MISS ANDERSON, Dress Maker, &c., Queen Street, would engage three or four young women as assistants in the business, to whom reasonable wages would be paid. Parties from the country could make arrangements with her for their Board.

Kingston, July 11, 1854 162-1w

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
On Wednesday, the 9th day of August next,

IF not previously disposed of by private sale, will be sold by Auction on the premises, the BAY STREET

Wesleyan Chapel,

Dwelling House, and Lot, situated on the corner of Bond Head and Bay Streets, in Cataraqui Ward. The premises are deserting the attention of capitalists, as from their situation contiguous to the Bay, and the Depot of the Grand Trunk Railway, they must each year, increase largely in value.

The terms of sale may be ascertained by applying (if by letter post paid,) to

JAMES FRASER,
Secy.
to the Trustees.

Kingston, July 10, 1854.

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber, per str. Ottawa,
6 Hhds. Brandy.
Per steamer St. Lawrence,
5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar.
Per steamer Protection,
324 Bbls. Superfine Flour, Oshawa Mills.
Per steamer Canadian,
321 Barrels Rye Flour.
Per steamer Boston,
148 Bbls. Superfine Flour, Mountain Mills.
J. CARRUTHERS & CO.
Kingston, July 12, 1854.

WATER WORKS.

CONSUMERS from this Company are hereby notified that the Water will be turned off on the days of Tuesday and Friday, from 1 o'clock until 6 P. M., during the Summer of 1854, for the purpose of laying down new pipes, &c.

Kingston, 25th April, 1854.

N. B.—Also at eight o'clock every night, and turned on again at 5 A. M. during the summer.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Kingston, July 10, 1854. 161

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

THE Annual Public Examination of Queen's College School will be held on Thursday, the 13th inst., commencing at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., precisely.

JAMES McLENNAN, B. A.,
161 Master.

WILLIAM NEWMAN,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Bagot Street,
(Opposite the Bay of Quinte House,)
161 KINGSTON, C. W. 6m.

*** Jobbing done with neatness and despatch, and all orders punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscribers, either by Note or Book, over six months due, are requested to settle immediately to save costs.

HENRY ARMSTRONG.

Kingston, 11th July, 1854. 161

TO RETURNING OFFICERS.

THE Subscriber is now preparing, and will have ready for use immediately, POLL BOOKS in the form prescribed by the Act.

CHARLES HOBROUGH,
Book-binder, City Buildings.

J. CRIDIFORD,
King Street, Kingston,

HAS just received from England and general assortment of Fancy G consisting of Perfumery Clothes, Hair, Nail, Comb, and Shaving Brushes, Tortoise-Shell, and Horn Combs of the manufacture. A great variety of Caps, Coronets, and Children's Nets, an less assortment of Ladies' Bracelets, for summer. J. C. has also received New York and Boston a quantity of Rubber Goods, including Dressing Side Back Combs, Laughing Dolls, Sing Birds, and other articles too numerous to tion.

Kingston, July 8th, 1854.

HAIR DRESSING.

JOHN CRIDIFORD, Hair Cutter, Maker, and Manufacturer of every scription of Ornamental Hair, in all its proved devices. No. 4, King-street, 3 from Bryce's Corner.

☞ An Apprentice wanted.

BATHS.

CITY BATHS, King-st., Kingston, Cold, and Shower Baths all hours of the Sundays excepted. Between Brock Princess-street.

Kingston, July 8th, 1854.

For Sale or to Rent

THAT valuable property, the Steam Mill, with Wharf and house, capable of storing 20,000 bushels grain. The Mill has a run of stones, bolts and gearing in perfect order, and of grinding 30 bushels of wheat per hour. The boilers and engine are new, and in perfect running order. There is a supply cord-wood on the premises, sufficient grind 40 000 bushels of wheat. The property is advantageously situated at the of the Picton Harbor, County of Prince ward, and one of the finest wheat counties the Province. There being no water power of any amount in the County for half year, enhances the value of a Steam very much.

The owner not being able to give his attention, is desirous of selling or leasing on fair terms. He would furnish a quantity of wheat to grind during the If more desirable, he would sell half concern to good a business man (miller—latter preferred—who would take the charge of the management of the Mill.

For particulars apply to the owner,
ARCH'D McFAUL,
of Wellington, or to
JOHN O'BRIAN SCULLY,
On the Premises.

WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 4 per cent. is declared (on the up Capital Stock of the Company) for half year ending 30th June last, and will payable at the Company's Office on and ter 20th July inst.

Transfer Book will be closed until 1st inst.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Kingston, 10th July, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED AT GLENN'S,
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Plated Ware, consisting of Baskets, Cruets, Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays, Bread Coolers, &c., and a new supply of Fine
Jewellery and Watches,
in English Gold Levers, Superior Silver Levers, Lepine's Gold Chains and Albert Gold Lockets, Seals, Keys, Pencils, and Brooches; a few
Diamond and Pearl Rings,
Gentlemen's Signet Rings and Scarf Pins.
☞ Call and examine.
Princess-street, Kingston, July 11, 1854

JOE PENTLAND'S
CIRCUS!

With an Entire New and Brilliant Equipment.
☞ This Superb Troupe will exhibit at
KINGSTON, ON FRIDAY & SATURDAY, July 21st & 22nd, 1854.
Afternoon and Evening.
Doors open at 1½ and 6½, P. M. Performance half an hour afterwards.
ADMISSION - - - 25 Cts
This company is distinguished for the elegance, novelty and variety of its entertainments.
Equestrian Gymnastic
and
PANTOMIMIC,
Displaying the highest order of Foreign and Domestic Talent. Among the principal attractions of this Troupe are MONS. NICOLO and his THREE JUVENILE WONDERS, ALPHONSE, SEBASTIAN AND ALMA, together with their two wonderfully trained and highly intellectual DOGS, TOPSY AND JACK! From the Gymnase Comique and Olympic, Paris; THEATRE ROYAL, Drury Lane, and Batty's Royal Amphitheatre, London; Franconi's Hippodrome, New York, &c.

MR. DAVIS RICHARDS, the Wild Eccentric Horseman, will appear with his untamed PRAIRIE STEED, in his Dare Devil Act! without saddle or bridle, jumping hurdles, leaping fences, &c., &c.

This is the most daring and wonderful act of horsemanship ever witnessed.

MAD. VIRGINIA SHERWOOD, the beautiful Equestrienne, in a variety of elegant Tours de Grace, positively unachieved by any other Lady in the Profession.

JOE PENTLAND! The Great American Clown, surnamed by the press "The Modern Touchstone," "Chief Priest of Momus," and "The Inimitable Joe!"—will open his inexhaustible budget of Jokes, Witticisms, Drolleries and Eccentri Ries.

MR. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, the celebrated Trick Rider ranks as one of the leading equestrians of the day. As a gymnast he is of the highest rank, and has gained great celebrity by his wonderful feat of the DOUBLE SOMERSET, making a double