THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
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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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15.

Electioneering Intelligence.

RENFREW.—As Mr supple has resigned, that contest will now be between Mr. McCrea and Mr. Hincks; and the friends of both are exerting themselves with the indefatigable zeal, to secure the return of their favorite candidate.

POLITICAL MEETING AT CENTREVILLE.—The announced meeting for Mr. Roblin at Centreville, for Monday last, was numerously attended.

W. Whelan, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. Spencer appointed to act as Secretary.

D. Roblin Esq., then addressed the Electors, and was followed by B.Seymour. Esq., Mr. Roblin responded—after which the meeting was addressed by D. Aylesworth, Joseph Parker, and Ebenezer Perry Esq.

C. H. Miller then moved, seconded by Mr. Parker;

That this meeting highly approve of the principles avowed by Mr. Roblin, and will suppport him at the coming election. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Miller, and seconded by John D. Ham.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to W. Whelan, Esq., for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

Three Cheers were then proposed for the Queen, which were heartily responded to by all present. The meeting then broke up with a determination to spare no effort to effect Mr. Roblin's return to Parliament.

BELLECHASSE.—Hon. J. Chabot was elected on Monday by acclamation.

DORCHESTER.—Mr. Lemieux was re-elected on Saturday without opposition.

NORTH YORK.—The Hon. Mr Price has announced his intention of contesting the North Riding of York.

EAST YORK.—Mr. Barker, of Markham, is a candidate for East York. In his address he declares himself in favor of an immediate secularization of the Reserves.

HAMILTON.—Sir Allan McNab has signed a document, pledged himself to vote for the immediate secularization of the Reserves. It is probable that there will be no opposition to his return.

TORONTO.—At a meeting of Reformers, held at the Mechanic's Institute, on Tuesday evening, it was resolved to get up a requisition to the Hon. Robert Baldwin, to come forward on the liberal interest. The meeting represented all shades of liberal opinion, and may be taken as a fair representation of the Reform party in the city. If Mr. Baldwin should come forward, he will obtain the united liberal vote of the city, and be returned if all the Conservative candidates stand. Mr. E. F. Whitmore was also named as a suitable person for a second candidate.

DUNDA.—Mr. Rose is opposed by Mr Edward Bowes, a Reformer, and by Mr. Chrysler, on the Conservative interest. Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald has been in the County working in the interest of Mr. Rose.

NORTH RIDING OF OXFORD.—The North Riding of Oxford is perfectly safe. Our worthy Warden, Mr. Donald Mathieson, Esq., is sure of being returned by an overwhelming majority, if not by acclamation. As yet he has no opponent. Mr. Mathieson is an old and well tried Reformer, and possesses more of the confidence of the Reformers of the Riding than any man in it. He is as true as steel on the Clergy Reserve question; and will be a firm and true supporter of liberal and enlightened legislation. With Mr. Hincks for the South, and Mr Mathieson for the North, the County of Oxford will have reason to be proud.

Items of News.

Professor Williamson, of Queen's College, has recently published a work, entitled, "The Inland Seas of North America, and the Natural and Industrial Productions of Canada, with the real Foundation for its future Prosperity." We have seen the work, and it abounds with important information, well adapted for general circulation in the British Isles among intending emigrants.

We have just heard from our our old friend John Nickinson, of the Royal Lyceum, Toronto. He is now busy, doing a driving business at the "International," Niagara Falls. We can assure our readers, that Mr. N. has fitted up a beautiful little Temple at the Falls, and advise those who pay a visit there, for recreation during this hot and sultry weather, not to forget and visit his *Shanty*. We are of opinion that their is no better antidote for a disordered stomach or debilitated nerve, than a trip across Lake Ontario, but don't forget the "International," and John Nickinson.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—We have seen various statements of the accident which occurred on the 6th inst., at Therold, about eight miles from Niagara Falls. The following official account may be relied on:

Great Western Railway Station,
HAMILTON, July 7, 1854.

To prevent any misunderstanding respecting the accident about a mile East of Therold station last night about 11 o'clock P. M. to the night express train coming West, I beg to say that the train consisted of seven cars—two baggage, two second class, and three first class. A horse got on the track at the surface crossing near that place, and threw the two second class cars off. The engine, tender and two baggage cars passed over.

One second class car was thrown across the track, and the other ran into the side of it. The killed and wounded are German emigrants. Hilled—three women, two men and two infants; in all, seven.—Injured—three men, two children, but not badly; they are now pretty well.—The track was clear for the passage of the night express passing East on time.

J. P. R. MUIR, Traffic Sup't.

QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—We have made enquiries, and fined that forty miles of this route from Quebec, and about thirty miles on the Richmond side, have been completed. From Quebec to Hadlow Cove, the line is now ready for travel. The bridges Etchemin and Chaudiere were crossed on Monday week by a locomotive weighing more than thirty ton drawing a train of twenty cars laden with railway iron and forming an aggregate weight of four hundred tons Locomotives start daily from Richmond and large bodies of plate-layers are busy pushing forward the work at both ends, so that the interval is reduced every day. We have not the smallest doubt that the road will be open for public travel by the proposed time in August.

General Quarter Sessions.

JUDGMENT NO. 7.

IN THE COUNTY COURT—TEPPLES vs. CARSON REPLEVIN.

The declaration stated that on the first day of January, 1853, the defendant took the cattle of the plaintiff, to wit, one yoke of oxen, of the value of £20, and unjustly detained same against sureties and pledges, until &c.

The defendant pleads first *Non Detinet*.

And second that he the defendant was at the time when &c., the Collector of Taxes for the Township of Storrington for the year 1852. That a Collector's Roll for the Township of Storrington for that year, was placed in his hands by the Township Clerk, on which Roll was set down the name of the plaintiff as being a resident of the Township of Storrington, and as being assessed on the Roll for the sum of £8 7s. 4d. for taxes due and in arrear on Lot No. 7, in the 14th Concession of Storrington. That the defendant called at the usual residence or the plaintiff within the Township of Storrington, and duly demanded payment of the said taxes on the Collector's Roll. That fourteen days had elapsed since the taxes were duly demanded, still that the plaintiff neglected to pay the taxes, and that he the defendant as such Collector, after fourteen days had elapsed since the making of the demand, proceeded to levy the taxes by distraining the yoke of oxen in the declaration mentioned, and that he detained them, as such Collector, to satisfy the said taxes as he lawfully might.

The plaintiff replied *De Injunci* and issue

The cause came on for trial at the January sitting of the Court. The taking and detention of the cattle were clearly proved. The cattle were taken by the defendant on the 16th or 17th of January, 1853, and were sold on the 25th of the same month.

The defendant on his part, proved that he was the Collector of Taxes for the Township of Storrington for 1852. That the plaintiff's name was entered on the Collector's Roll as in the plea alleged by the name of William "Tepple." That the taxes were in rear, and the jury found specially that a personal demand of payment of the taxes was made on the plaintiff fourteen days before the seizure of the cattle.

I directed the jury to say whether a demand was made in person or at the place of residence of the plaintiff of the payment of the taxes fourteen days before the seizure of the cattle. And I charge the jury that if the service was made after the 14th December, 1852, that their verdict would be for the plaintiff, as the Statute 13 and 14 Victoria, Chap. 67, and Section 41, made it the duty of the defendant as such Collector of Taxes to return his Collector's Roll to the Treasurer of the Township of Storrington, and to pay over the amount payable to such Treasurer, on or before the 14th day of December in each year, or on such other day in each year as the Municipal Council of the County shall have appointed, as it did not appear that the Municipal Council of these Counties had appointed another day to return the Collector's Roll of 1852, the defendant had a right to seize the cattle the 14th of December. The jury found for the plaintiff on the ground that the seizure of the cattle was made by the defendant after the 14th of December, 1852, that is to say on the 16th or 17th of January 1853. They also found that the defendant demanded payment fourteen days before the seizure, which disposed of that point in favour of the defendant. In March term last the defendant obtained a rule Nisi, calling upon the defendant to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial had the verdict being contrary to law and evidence and for misdirection.

The only question for the Court to decide is, whether the defendant as such Collector of Taxes for the Township of Storrington had a right to seize the cattle of the plaintiff, or to levy the taxes by distress and sale of the cattle of the plaintiff after the 14th of December, 1852, the County Council having appointed no other day for the return of the Collector's Roll.

The Statute 12 Victoria, Chap. 81, and Section 28, authorizes the Municipal Council of each Township to appoint a Collector of Taxes who shall hold his office until the third Monday of January, of the year next after the appointment. The defendant was the Collector of Storrington at the time of the wrong complained of.

And by Section 42 it is enacted, "That if "any of the taxes mentioned in the Collector's Roll shall remain *unpaid and the Collector shall* not be able to collect the same, "he shall deliver to the Township Treasurer and to the County Treasurer, an account "of all the taxes remaining due on the *said* "*Rolls*; and in such account the Collector "shall show opposite to each separate assessment the reason why he could not collect the same, by inserting in each case "the words "Non Resident," or "No property to distrain" as the case may be; and "upon making oath before the Treasurer "that the sums mentioned in such account "*remain unpaid*, and that he has not upon "diligent inquiry been able to discover any "goods or chattels belonging to or in possession of the parties charged with or liable "to pay such sums whereon he could levy "the same, he shall *be credited* with "the amount thereof; and the said account shall be sufficient authority to the "County Treasurer to proceed to sell the "lands on which such taxes remain unpaid."

It is obvious I think from the above enactments as well as from the whole tenure of the Statute that the Collector denies his authority to collect the taxes mentioned in collection Roll, and his power to levy taxes in arrear by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of parties in default, from the Roll itself, from delivery of a proper legal Collector's Roll to him by the Clerk of the Municipal Council; and it is equally obvious I think, that the power to levy taxes in arrear by distress continue in him so long as he can lawfully continue to hold the Collector's Roll in his possession, and no longer.

The Legislature in making the Collector's Roll returnable on or before the 14th of Dec. each year must have done so to place a definite legal limit to the exercise of the great and active powers with which they have invested him, as well as to compel him by legal obligations to execute the duties of his office promptly, and in no case to extend beyond the limit of the period prescribed by law. When the collector receives his Roll from the Township Clerk, he receives it with the knowledge that unless he executes his duties on or before the 14th day of December, unless otherwise ordered by the County Council, he cannot execute them at all. He receives the Roll on condition that he will collect the taxes and make a proper return on or before the return day. The important fact that the statute confers the power on the County Council only to extend the time for returning the Roll, shows that the Legislature did not intend to leave it in the power of the Collector or the Township Council to extend, enlarge or vary the time for returning the Roll. The Roll must be looked upon in the nature of a warrant or writ delivered to the Collector, and returnable on a day certain. Upon what recognised principles of law can it be said that the Collector has the power of extending the time limited by law. The statute unequivocally declares that the Collector shall execute the active powers conferred upon him by the delivery of the Roll within a certain limited period. Has he a right to execute that part of his power which relates to the levying of taxes by distress and sale of goods beyond the limited period, without being a trespasser? I think not. When a writ is placed in the hands of a Sheriff or a Bailiff against the goods and chattels of an individual returnable on a day certain, it is clear the Sheriff would be a trespasser by making a seizure under it after its return day, because his power to seize is derived from a writ returnable on a day certain, and after that day has passed over the power conferred on him by the writ passed away. Can the Township Collector claim more than this under the power conferred upon him by the Roll? The Collector's Roll, which operates by force of an Act of Parliament, as a warrant or a writ against the goods and chattels of every individual named in the Roll liable to pay taxes, is placed into the hands of the Collector by the proper source, and the same Act of Parliament requires him to return his Roll on or before the 14th day of December, or on a day to be named by the County Council.—The defendant thinks he can return his roll and execute its powers when he thinks proper, if done before the expiration of his term of office, thereby placing his right to levy by diress on his appointment to office instead of the delivery of the Roll. The words in section 42, already quoted, "That if any of the taxes mentioned in the roll shall remain unpaid, and the Collector shall not be able to collect the same, he the Collector shall show opposite to each separate assessment the reason why he could not collect the same," and that the Collector's return would be a sufficient authority to the Treasurer to proceed to sell the lands, go strongly to show that the powers and functions of the Collector come on the return day to an end, and the remaining powers of collection are on that day, and after it, transferred into other hands, namely, the County Treasurer. I look upon the roll in the nature of a writ, and on the Collector's return in the nature of the Sheriff's return to the Court. "I have made the money or no goods." This peremptory obligation to return the writ need not operate against the Collector, and in the event of his not being able by want of time or other circumstances to collect the taxes by the 14th day of December, an application should be made to the County Council for an extension of time. That is the course pointed out by law. The defendant however by his conduct seems to think he can extend it himself without the intervention of the Council. In this he erred. Section 63 of the Act will show strongly that all the power of the Collector under the Roll terminates on the return day of the same. By section 63 it is enacted "That if any collec"tor shall refuse or neglect to pay to the "Treasurer or such person as shall be le"gally authorised to receive the sums con"tained on his roll, or duly to account for "the same as uncollected, the County Trea"surer shall within 20 days after the time "when such payment ought to have been "made, issue a warrant under his hand and "seal, directed to the Sheriff of the County, "commanding him to levy such sum as shall "remain unpaid and unaccounted for, with "costs of the goods and chattels, lands and "tenements of the Collector, and to return "the same within 40 days." From this provision of the statement, it seems clear that the Collector will be in default after the return day of the roll, unless he has paid the money collected by him to the Treasurer, and accounted properly for the sums uncollected. I think it is equally clear that he cannot relieve himself from the consequence of his neglect by making a seizure of the goods of the parties refusing or neglecting to pay the taxes, after the return day of the Roll. The Sheriff is liable to an action on the case if he refuse or neglect to levy according to the exigency of any writ placed into his hand for execution within the return day of the writ, and he will not be allowed to relieve himself by making a seizure after the return day of the writ; and so the Collector is liable, by statutory enactment, to have his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, sold, in the event of his refusing or neglecting to pay the sums collected, or to account for the uncollected sums on the Roll. Is the Collector in a better position in this respect than the Sheriff? Can he make a seizure after he is in default, and after the return day of his authority, to relieve himself from the consequences of his neglect? I think not. The statute of the last session of Parliament, 16th Victoria, chap. 181, and section 46, restricts the County Council in the appointment of a day to return the roll on the first day of March in each year. This provision of course, cannot affect the present judgment, although it may tend to interpret the mind of the Legislature, showing the Legislature did not intend any power of extending the time in a person or council, but the one pointed out in the statute, namely, the County Council, and that the County Council itself could only exercise that power within circumscribed bounds. A different construction of the statute from that given now, would in my opinion defeat the clear intention the Legislature had in view by compelling the Roll to be returned, the money to be paid, and the sums uncollected to be accounted for by the Collector, on a given day, namely, to do away with the practice which has prevailed so long in Upper Canada and so injuriously to the best interests of the public, by collectors taking their own time, sometimes years, to collect the taxes imposed on the inhabitants for the immediate benefit of the country. If the Collector of taxes shall be allowed, of his own mere notion, to extend the time for levying the taxes of defaulters by distress and sale of goods until the 16th day of January, what is to prevent him to extend it to the 16th of July, or for years, if he should happen to be continued Collector? The learned Counsel for the defendant at the trial and argument, contended, though not as I thought with an over certainty, that the right to collect the taxes and to make levies for non-payment, remained in the Collector until the third Monday in January in each year, the day upon which his time of office expires. If this view of the matter be the correct one, the right to collect the taxes and to levy by distress for non-payment, would depend not upon the Roll and its delivery to the Collector and its continuance in his possession, but upon his appointment and continuance in office. This argument amounts to this, that the Collector by virtue of his appointment to and continuance in office, can collect taxes and make levies for non-payment thereof, and that the right so to do continue until the legal operation of his term of office, notwithstanding that the day for returning the Roll and for accounting to the Municipality for what he did under the authority of the Roll has passed away. I cannot bring my mind to this view of the case. I think the Collector derives his authority to collect the taxes on the Roll and his power to make levies for non-payment of the same, from the Roll itself, and its delivery to him by the Clerk of the Municipality, and that the right to collect the taxes, and to make levies for non-payment of taxes, become vested in the Collector the very instant at which the Roll is delivered to him by the Clerk of the Municipality, and not before; and that the right to collect the taxes and the power to make levies continue vested in him until the fourteenth day of December in each year as the County Council shall have appointed, and no longer. And as the defendant in his character of Collector of taxes for the Township of Storrington for the year 1852, seized the cattle of the plaintiff mentioned in the declaration after the 14th day of December, 1852, namely on the 16th or 17th day of January, 1853, a month after his right so to do had expired, the verdict rendered in favour of the plaintiff at the trial is right, and the rule obtained by the defendant must be discharged.

Rule discharged.

K. McKENZIE, Judge.

The Gallant Braw John Highlandman.

The Pipe Major of the Bloody First is out for Kingston in sober earnest. Unlike the Hon. John A. Macdonald, who won't publish his Address, the gallant Bag Piper comes out like a man, as he is, and tells the Voters, who he is, what he is, and what he has done. Our vote is decidedly for the gallant Braw, and he that won't vote for him, is a Bad man and a worse judge of music.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

July 14.—Steamer Star, Cape Vincent, 1 package, J. Duff, 1 do., McNee & Waddell, 1 do., H. Armstrong, 1 carpet bag, J. McCammon, 1 trunk lobsters, H. Dumble.—Str. Boston, Ogdensburgh, 1 shingle machine, A. Orris, 1 box, C. C. Pell. Str. Reindeer, Montreal, 40 boxes, S. Morley, 6 bundles steel, H. Armstrong. Steamer Star, Cape Vincent, 34 bags meal, J. McKeever, 20 bags meal, G. Vaughan, 1 barrel, S. Muckleston, 2 melodians, A. W. Murdoch, 6 cases, McLaren & White, 2 cases, D. M. A., 3 cases, 2 boxes, G. Stills, 55 chests tea, 1 box, Indigo, J. Hickey, 1 box indigo, H. Scott, 3 boxes, J. Roberts, 25 chests tea, Browne & Harty, 4 boxes, W. Rudston, 1 keg, 3 boxes, J. B. Rogers, 2 boxes, S. Morley, 1 box, A. & D. Shaw, 4 bundles, J. Fraser, 2 boxes, Delaney & Bowes.

EXPORTS.

July 15.—Barque Water Witch, Buffalo. 300 tons, pig iron. Schooner Forwarder, Oswego, 106,000 feet sawed lumber. Schr. S. Bond, Oswego, 130,000 feet sawed lumber, 200 bundles laths.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel

July 14th.

Mr. Barrey, Perth; Mr. Fowell, Toronto; Rev. J. A. Mulock, lady and child; James W. Wright, Oswego; Hon. R. Parke, and Mr. H. Clifford, England; D. Stokal, N. York; L. W. Mercer, Niagara; B. Stevens, London; G. Stevens, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Belleville; W. H. Davy, Bath; Mr. Sears, Mass.; Miss Sears, W. Williams, do; A. R. Palmer and lady, Watertown; Col. Nassur, Kingston; C. E. Johnston, Montreal; Mr. and Miss Clarke, do; John McLeod, Port Hope; Mr and Mrs T. A. Benjamin, New York; J. Flint, Rochester; J. F. Wilson, Cleveland; John W. Petree, Rome; William Kay, Toronto; Captain Wadlow, England; W. A. Anderson, do; J. F. Jones, Utica; Jonn Evans, do; F. W. Cameron, Montreal; Mr and Miss Wallis, Port Hope; Mr J. C. Vestry, Quebec; Joseph Hatton, do.

The Gallant Pipe Major out for Kingston.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Loyal City of Kingston.

GENTLEMEN—

On the 17th day of the month of July, (a month, deriving its name as it does, from Julius Cæsar, I, as a warrior, am bound to honor.) I shall present the remnant of my shattered carcase before you for your suffrages.

It is not my intention, gentlemen, to enter at large upon my own merits and the services I have rendered the State.—These are known to FAME, and I dare hope are about to be rewarded with the openly expressed gratitude of my country. My prowess in scaling the walls of Distilleries is acknowledged, and will justify my expectations to receive the undivided support of the tea-total community. At the same time, my undoubted superior professional skill on the sympathetic Bag Pipes will strongly recommend me to the Cicero Rose School of Politicians, and lovers of long-winded oratory. The manner in which I miraculously saved my life, so valuable to society, by sustaining myself and floating ashore on my *bags* from the wreck of a raft off the coast of Labrador, under circumstances of appalling danger, will secure for me at all times the admiration and support of the fair and the adventurous; and unaccustomed as I ever have been to entertain forebodings of defeat, I in this last emergency shall throw myself forward with that confidence which COURAGE ever imparts to the hero in the hour of difficulty and HOPE beguiles along his path through the pilgrimage of life.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall merely assure you that if I secure the honor of becoming your Parliamentary Representative, (and who dare doubt it!) no one shall be more forward than myself in chastising the slighest approach to familiarity with your dignity at either the inner or *outer* BAR of the House, at which latter it is my intention to spend most of my leisure hours, and there my good old friends from Kingston will be sure to find me carrying with a *high hand* such *measures* as will legitimately come before me for discussion.

With this assurance, I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
JOHN HIGHLANDMAN,
Pipe Major of the Bloody First.
Kingston, July 14, 1854.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

GENTLEMEN:—

The issuing of Writs for a General Election of Members to serve in our Provincial Parliament imposes upon all Canadian Electors the duty of selecting "good men and true" to represent their interests in the Legislative Assembly.

It would, in my opinion, be an insult to the spirit of independence which ought to exist in the breast of every freeman among you, to express regret that when our Executive Government finds itself in such a strait as to be obliged to resort to the extreme measure of a dissolution of Parliament, such a course should have been adopted. If that step has been taken in an unconstitutional manner, let the Government which resorted to it be held responsible.—The result, however, cannot prove very detrimental to you, as the fact of a dissolution will cause an immediate and solemn expression of the wishes and opinions of the electors on the various open questions of the day, and more particularly on those which may have led to the present appeal to them.

Under such circumstances, I feel convinced that whether the call upon you shall at any time be made, either "in seed time or in harvest," it will be answered with the alacrity which the importance of the exercise of your elective franchise requires.

As to the present state and condition of Canada I shall not attempt to generalize.—If our County, from its natural advantages and its connexion with the Glorious British Empire, is prosperous, so much the better. Long may it continue to prosper. In our Legislature we require men identified in every sense with the Agricultural and Commercial interests of this Province, and men, moreover, of undoubted probity and honor, into whose hands may be entrusted, without suspicion on the part not only of their own particular political party, but likewise of those who may on some political questions differ in opinion from them, the general guardianship of the interests of the localities they represent—men, in short, who are always willing to serve their country cheerfully, disinterestedly, and for their country's good, and who will be always able to give a faithful account of their stewardship—men who "will not sell or mart their offices for gold," and who, if not in power, will not sell the dearest rights and interests of their constituents by becoming mere office and salary seekers, thereby entailing on those whom they are chosen to represent, the disgrace and neglect which usually follow such failures in the discharge of duty on the part of the representative.

At this particular crisis, when Ministers have been compelled by the joint action of their former enemies, and of those up to that time considered to be their friends in the House of Assembly; and when they have, in consequence of the vote against them, thrown themselves unexpectedly upon the country for trial, you should be careful to select as your Member a man who on the one hand has not become bound hand and foot as to his course of action by mere party ties, without any other end or aim in view, or who on the other hand may be found, or even suspected, to be entrammeled to "the powers that be"—our present Government—by favors received and at present enjoyed by himself and his friends or by any of them.

Although I have not as yet had the honor to serve in Parliament, I am not unacquainted with the duties of a public life, having been elected during several years past to various Corporations and Associations intended to benefit this part of Canada, among which may be mentioned the Corporation of Kingston, to which I have been twice returned as Alderman, but from which I have now retired as I live in the Township—the Council of the Township of Kingston, of which I am now a member—the Building Societies—the Commercial Bank, &c., &c; and I may further state as evidence of my desire to aid the progress of the County of Frontenac for years past, that I have never refused, but on the contrary, have been one among the foremost to take stock to the full extent of my means in every public project of improvement, such as the Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad, which opens to our produce the New York market—the Wolfe Island Canal connected with that road—the Perth Road—the Phillipsville Road, through Pittsburgh—the Gananoque Road—the Storrington Road—and the Portland Road. I may also mention that I have taken an active part with the farmers for the repeal of the present Market By-Law of this city. Being thus identified with the advancement of this my native County with a singleness of purpose, and an ambition which I trust you will deem laudable, Gentlemen, I confidently offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, conscious of the rectitude of my intentions in so doing and from a knowledge that from the nature of my business in life, my interests are and must remain intimately connected with those of the Farmers of Frontenac in particular, and with the general trade and prosperity of Canada West. I have no promises to make other than the exertion of my best ability to serve you in Parliament, and a respectful attention at all times to your suggestions as to your wants or opinions if elected. Respectfully soliciting your support at the polls.

I remain Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
MAXWELL W. STRANGE.
Kingston, July 13, 1854. 164

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

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

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A MEETING of the friends of HENRY SMITH, jr., Esq., will be held at
CHARLES B. HART'S INN,
Spike's Corners, Portland,
On Saturday, 15th Day of July instant, when Mr. Smith will address the meeting.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
Spike's Corners, Portland, July 11th, 1854.

House Keeper Wanted.

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

Kingston, 13th July, 1854.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED

E. V. Chathem; G. H. W. Toronto.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, June 28.

A considerable rise took place during the week in most descriptions of British American stocks. Grand Trunk Railway shares are improved from 20s. to 30s., and debentures 1 per cent. Great Western shares 10s. better; debentures more saleable at an improvement. Hamilton and Toronto were also 10s. better.

The latest quotations of British American Stocks are as follows:

Grand Trunk Railway Shares, £25.	
A issue, £7 10s, paid up	
Ditto, £10, paid up	5 a 4 dis.
Ditto, all paid up	6 a 4 dis.
Ditto, Quebec & Richmond, issue all paid up,	
Grand Trunk £100 Certificate of Debentures, £40 paid up,	7 a 5 dis.
Grand Trunk, £100 Company's Debentures, all paid up,	7 a 5 dis.
Great Western Railway Shares (£20 10s 0d) all paid up,	19 a 20
Ditto, Bonds (£100) payable '57 with option till '55, all paid up,	4 a 6 prem.
Ditto, ditto, payable '62 with option till '56, all paid up,	5 a 7 prem.
Ditto, ditto, payable '76 with option till '60	7 a 10 prem.
Ditto, ditto, payable '73 without option, all paid up,	1 dis. a par.
Hamilton and Toronto Shares (£20 10s) £15 10s paid up,	par a 1 prem.
Ditto, (£100) 6 per ct., all paid up,	7 a 9 pre.
Bank of British North America, (£50) Shares all paid up,	65 a 6
Canada Company, (£100) Shares £32 10s, paid up,	80 a 85
British American Land, (£50) Shares £38 10s, paid up,	74 a 77
Canada 5 per cent Bonds,	110 a 110½
Montreal City 6 per cent Bonds,	83 a 84

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, July 14, 1854.

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

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 al 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.

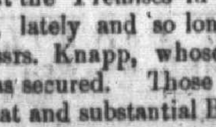
BOAT BUILDING.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends, and the Yachting and Boating Public generally, that he has commenced the above Business, in all its branches, at the Premises in Green Bay Barriefield, lately and so long occupied by the Messrs. Knapp, whose joint services he has secured. Those therefore in want of neat and substantial Boats, can be supplied on short notice, and can have them in the Messrs. Knapp's best improved style of building.

All orders punctually executed and promptly attended to; and Repairs neatly and satisfactorily performed.

*** Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

GEORGE MEDLEY.
Barriefield, June 12, 1854.



PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the purpose of MAKING REPAIRS, &c., the LACHINE CANAL will be CLOSED from the hour of NINE o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY, the 12th day of AUGUST next, until the Morning of MONDAY, the 28th of the same month, when the Canal will be again opened for Navigation.

By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 4th July, 1854.

DAILY PASSAGE LINE FROM HAMILTON TO TORONRO,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
THE STEAMER

QUEEN CITY,
CAPT. EVATT,

WILL leave Hamilton every day, Sundays excepted, for Toronto and intermediate ports (weather permitting) commencing on Monday, July 3, at 4 o'clock p. m. Returning, will leave Toronto at 7 o clock a. m., thereby affording ample time for passengers going west by the train leaving at half-past 12 o'clock p. m.

M. E. BROWNE.
Hamilton, City Wharf, July 1, 1854. 163

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the City Hall of Kingston on Monday Evening, the 17th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of welcoming the Rev. P. Kent, Delegate from the British and Foreign Bible Society, who is expected to deliver an address.

The Friends of the Bible are earnestly invited to be present.

A collection in aid of the Funds of the Society will be taken up. 163

RECEIVED in Store, per Steamer Britannia from Montreal—
3 tierces Rice,
1 hhd. Soda Ash,
25 brls. Soap Rosin.
Per Steamer Ontario, from Toronto:
30 boxes Ground Coffee,
20 " " Pepper,
10 " " Cinnamon,
25 " Starch.

THOS. HENDRY.
13th July, 1854. 163

TO CONTRACTORS & ENGINEERS.

RAILROAD and Machinery Patent Anti-friction Grease of the very best English make, to be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

FORBES & CO.
Montreal, 8th July, 1854.

RECEIVED in Store,
100 barrels No. 1 Split Herrings,
50 Quintels Table Cod Fish,
50 boxes Digby Herrings.

THOS. HENDRY.
13th July, 1854. 163

WATER WORKS.

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

Transfer Book will be closed until 21st inst.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.
Kingston, 10th 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 deserving 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.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

GENTLEMEN—It will be your privilege ere long to exercise your rights as Freemen in choosing a Member to represent yon in the Legislative Assembly of your Country. Prior to the last election, you were pleased to send me a highly respectable Requisition urging me to offer as a Candidate for the City, and pledging your cordial support. At the hustings I then stated my reasons for declining.—Now that renewed urgent solicitations are pressed on me, I am compelled to yield to the pressure from without, and respectfully offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

A citizen of Kingston for thirty-three years, you cannot fail being intimately acquainted with my constant efforts to promote every sound scheme which I judged had for its object the promoting of the general and particular interests of my fellow citizens. Should I have the honor of receiving your confidence as your Representative in the next Parliament, you have my past conduct for a pledge that for the future similar efforts will be put forth to attain for Kingston that to which she is justly entitled to, but which has hitherto been denied, viz, the Seat of Government; the Terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway in a suitable locality; the opening of the back country; a Custom House and Post Office, commensurate with our position as a city; a Railway to Smith's Falls, and in fact every improvement calculated to develope the resources of Canada, and especially of your good old Town.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obt. servt,
J. COUNTER.
Kingston, July 8, 1854.

NEW STATIONERY.

E. W. PALMER is now receiving a fresh supply of ENGLISH STATIONERY of all kinds.

City Bookstore,
Kingston, June 29, 1854.