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The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1854.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, July 14, 1854.

A new defeat of the Russians on the banks of the Danube, and a confirmation of the news of a severe check of the Turkish army in Asia, have been the principal events of the war since the departure of the last packet. From Spain the accounts as to the prospects of the insurrection are still limited and uncertain, but the general tenor of all that is stated seems to indicate little hope for the rebels. In the London money market there have been rather violent fluctuations, owing almost solely to the variations of weather, the fact so often insisted upon in former letters, that everything depends on the harvest, being now generally recognized.

The new success of the Turks on the Danube has consisted, according to report, in the taking of Giurgevo. This fortified place, which is situated on the Wallachian side of the river, nearly opposite Rustchuk, has been an object of severe contest throughout the entire campaign, the Turks having constantly assailed the Russians in the neighboring island of Mokan with the view of obtaining a permanent point whence they could direct their attacks. These assaults were attended with varied success, but although the Turks incessantly worried their opponents and inflicted great losses upon them, they were never able to overcome them sufficiently to dislodge the garrison of Giurgevo. According to the statements now circulated, however, Omar Pacha, on the 7th of July, crossed the river with 40,000 men, took the island of Mokan, surrounded and captured Giurgevo, and inflicted a loss in killed and wounded of 900 men upon the Russians, who were able to escape only by cutting their way through at all hazards—an operation which involved, among other casualties, the death of many officers and the loss of an arm by the commander, General Churleff.

The news of this fresh disaster having reached Prince Gorchakoff, he was said to be advancing from Bucharest with forced marches, with 20,000 men, to protect his defeated comrades. Under these circumstances the probability was that Omar Pacha, with the discretion which has never yet failed him, would decline to push his victorious troops into the peril of a pitched battle, and would content himself for the moment by occupying Giurgevo, at which important point he could well arrange with the English and French commanders a combined plan of pursuit, if the Russians should still venture to remain in the neighborhood, or even in Wallachia. 15,000 allied troops were understood already to have reached Rustchuk; and the confidence imparted to the Turks by this circumstance is alleged to be such that they were ready to undertake any thing. It is this ardent spirit, however, which most requires the corrective influence of an honest and master mind, which leads to victory on the Danube or disgrace in Asia, just as it may be used by an Omar Pacha, or by a fanatic from Constantinople.

The desire for the commencement of a combined attack by land and sea on Sebastopol, for the purpose of wresting the Crimea from Russia, and thus accomplishing the object which, more than any other, is looked upon as essential to any future arrangement for peace, is uppermost in all minds. But the commencement of that plan seems to have been temporarily interfered with, not only by a change in the tactics of Russia, but also by the non-fulfilment on the part of Austria of her avowed intention to occupy Wallachia. When the recent orders of the Czar for the immediate evacuation of that province first transpired, it was understood that Austria would march in without delay, and that the possible return of the Russians being thus prevented, the Turks and their allies would be set free to carry their arms to the Crimea.

But it now appears that the order for the retirement of the Russians has been countermanded, and that Austria, perceiving the difference between occupying the country on their voluntary departure, or driving them out by force, hesitates, at all events for a moment, to do anything. From the distrust all along entertained of Austria, some persons are disposed to see in this the first development of her treachery, but the balance of opinion is that the rupture between her and Russia is genuine and too wide to be repaired without a mutual struggle; and that in a few days she will take a decisive course—her suspense in the interval being merely attributable to the urgency of the last efforts of the King of Prussia to commit Germany to the side of the Czar.

The details of the defeat of the Turks in Asia are still wanting, but there is a disposition to hope that the affair, although disastrous, will be found to have been more equal in its results to both sides than was at first supposed. Little confidence, however, can be entertained in the progress of the Sultan's cause in that region, since, in addition to the incompetence of the Turkish commanders, the evil is stated to prevail of constant intrigues and dissentions among the foreign officers, upon whom alone all the vigor of the campaign could be expected to depend. The Hungarian Generals, with Guyon at their head are said to be wearied with their vain attempts to seize every opportunity of successful action, their weight and experience being thwarted upon every occasion by the jealousy and inexperience of the Polish officers associated with them.

There is nothing new from the Baltic.—French troops to the number of 40,000, are about to be sent thither, with the view, it is believed, of supporting Sweden, which Government is disposed to declare for the allied powers.

In relation to the Spanish insurrection, the last news from Madrid states that General O'Donnell and his insurgent troops were retreating toward Andalusia, that he had been joined by General Serrano, one of the former favorites of the Queen, and that risings in his favor had occurred at two places in the Province of Valencia. On the other hand the Government accounts describe his retreat as being rendered fatal by numerous desertions, while they also affirm, with regard to the defection of General Serrano, that that officer had been unable to carry over any men with him. On the whole there can be little doubt that the rebels have not met with the support they anticipated, but whether their cause is yet wholly lost is a question not at present to be decided. They would have met, it is said, more encouragement from the liberals, if they had appealed to the people at large, instead of exclusively to the military. The old Spanish fashion, however, has been followed, and if the constitution of 1837 were to be set up by O'Donnell to-morrow, it would be pulled down by some military agitator before six months had passed.

Consols at the last date were quoted at 92. On the following day an additional twelve hours of incessant rain sent them down to 90½. A morning of sunshine then restored them to 92, and to-day a less favorable state of the sky has caused them to leave off at 91¾.

Agents from Constantinople are at present in London and Paris, endeavoring to negotiate a Turkish loan of £5,000. The Governments of England and France have been asked to support it with a guarantee, but they hesitate to do so, and it is doubtful, under present circumstances, if it could otherwise be successfully introduced.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a decline of 1-16 per lb.

The grain market is heavy with a tendency to a further fall.

PARIS, July 13th, 1854.

The war has certainly broken out afresh, and in a new place. The embarkation of twelve thousand men at Calais for the Baltic, with an enormous *materiel*, coupled with a speech from the Emperor, in an unusually high key, are circumstances which stand out in lively contrast with the general languor of the last fortnight. England and France have been puzzled, not to say bothered, by recent events, especially the backward movement of Russia, and the conduct of the two German powers in relation to their correspondence with the Czar. It is fair to say that they have not thus far derived the comfort they expected from the accession of Austria; and a more vigorous prosecution of the war, with or without her, has seemed the only practicable course.

The reply of the Czar to the Vienna notification is known to the English and French Governments, but not to the public—except the general fact that it is so evasive and unsatisfactory as to be perfectly unacceptable to them. I am not sure, however, that it has not had an effect, and the effect intended, at Vienna and Berlin. The King of Prussia has sent off couriers to St. Petersburg and to Vienna, and his object is said positively to be to dissuade Austria from the occupation of the Danubian provinces. This occupation has certainly not yet commenced, although troops are stationed close along the frontier. It is very evident that distrust of the German powers has again taken possession of the public mind. It is also believed that Louis Napoleon is dissatisfied with the position of Prussia, and as I said, finds little encouragement in the attitude of Austria.

Nevertheless as it is beginning to appear that the Russians do not intend to evacuate the provinces, it is difficult to see how Austria can avoid assuming that coercive position stipulated for by her treaty with Prussia, of the 20th of April, in case the Russians did not retire. A battle between the Turks who have crossed the Danube at Rutschuk and have taken possession of Giurgevo, and the Russians under Gortschakoff who number thirty thousand men, appears inevitable.

I say nothing of the embarkation of the troops at Calais, as you will get later and fuller information from England than I can give. The fleets in the Black Sea will soon be joined by the division of Admiral Bruat, (fleet of the Levant,) and with this reinforcement, it is hoped, but hardly expected, that something decisive will at least be achieved. We have nothing of interest from Varna; not a word from which we can gather what the English and French land forces intend to do next, or what effort they mean to take to get into the presence of the enemy. In case of a battle at Bucharest, they might have an opportunity there.

A good deal of interest attaches to the position which will be assumed by Sweden, when the French land forces, transported by English ships, arrive and are placed at the disposal of the two Admirals. It was not possible for Sweden to expose herself to the danger of an attack from Russia, by pronouncing in favour of the allies, during the coming winter, but it is hoped that the presence of troops able to defend her, and the renewal of the guarantees which will be made at the same time by France and England, may induce her to abandon her system of neutrality. Her accession to the league would be very acceptable, as she could furnish an army of fifty thousand men on the spot, and a heavy *materiel* of war.

A fourth squadron is fitting out at Toulon, to consist of seven vessels of the line. Day before yesterday, a decree was published by the *Bulletin des Lois*, opening a new credit to the department of marine, of fifty-five million francs. This, with a knowledge that the treasury is getting low, and with the prevalence of a rumour that another loan is contemplated, has occasioned a good deal of uneasiness at the Bourse.

The papers put the best face they can upon the departure of the allied fleets from Cronstadt, "on account of the cholera."—They think that it is quite honor enough, "to have offered battle to the Russian ships, who prudently preferred to remain behind their stone walls." The *Presse* has a story to the effect that the allies really thought on one occasion that the challenge had been accepted, for the Russian fleet was observed to have sailed out from behind the forts. But this was soon discovered to be the effect of *mirage*, for they had not stirred from their position. The *Presse* ought to have told us whether the vessels thus transported, were upside down, as they usually are, when made the victims of a mirage. If the Admirals had attacked them when in this disadvantageous position, the exploit would have hardly redounded to their honour. This is the first *canard* worthy the name, that has yet been furnished by the Baltic.

If the despatches from Spain are to be trusted, the insurrection is losing ground rapidly. The rebels have been pursued rather languidly, and the pursuers seem to have found that a stern chase is in fact a very long one. However, we are told that this is in order to avoid any unnecessary bloodshed. On the evening of the first day of the revolt, five newspapers of Madrid were suspended; three days after they were allowed to re-appear. We learned yesterday that they had been again suspended, because they had not copied all the official acts of the government, and this was interpreted as an evidence of sympathy with the rebels. The measure is unfavourably regarded at Madrid.

The news from Greece is not altogether favourable, spite of the continued presence of a body of allied troops. The King is said to give an unwilling sanction to the measures which he is compelled to adopt, and the Queen continues to pout at the loss of the crown of Byzantium. The insurrection in Thessaly is not yet suppressed, and the number of rebels under arms is said to be five thousand.

Business in Paris continues dull; and there seems to be no probability of a speedy resumption. The orders which had been received from Spain, have been since countermanded on account of the revolt. The hotels are not full and there appears to be less travelling and tour-making than might have been expected.

It is agreed on all hands that Paris is now a seaport. The next point to prove is that it is a naval port. The Galileo government vessel, of inferior rank and light tonnage, is on her way up the Seine. She was given, a year ago, to a company, for the purpose of adapting to her propeller an engine driven by the vapour of chloroform. She is nearly completed, but it has been found necessary to tow her to Paris, for the better arrangement of certain delicate parts of her machinery.

The weather continues unfavorable. Not a day passes without rain, in the face of constant heavy showers, with a little blue sky in the intervals. And this seems to extend far into the interior. Large quantities of hay have been lost by rains after cutting. More still will be sacrificed, as farmers dare not mow, after the experience they have had. Breadstuffs, which have resisted hitherto, begin to cause anxiety; many lesser products, but which in France are of more importance than in other countries, inasmuch as every thing is counted in estimates of supply, even down to beans, chesnuts, cider apples, &c., &c., will be either partly or wholly lost. I think that the year will be no better than a "good" one, technically speaking, as distinct from a year of "excess," and a year of "plenty." If the rains continue, the yield will even fall below the average. In a district about fifty miles from Paris, I saw a day or two ago, prayers offered in a wasted field, for the cessation of the rains. The priest and the whole village were present at the ceremony.

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed a committee to report to him on European emigration to America, as far as it interests France, as an intermediate territory. This step is due to the increasing numbers of German and Swiss emigrants who traverse France to their port of embarkation. The Senate of Hamburg has adopted measures to prevent the sale of spurious American railroad and steamboat tickets, which people were in the habit of buying in advance, to be used upon their arrival. It does not positively appear that this rascally business was connived on with American connivance or complicity.

The Emperor's address to the soldiers is being plentifully posted on the dead walls of Paris.

Electioneering Intelligence.

FRONTENAC.—RESULT OF THE CONTEST.

Mr. Smith's Majorities.

Township of Kingston,	55
" Loborough,	47
" Storrington,	14
" Portland,	38
	154

Mr. Strange's Majorities.

Township of Pittsburgh,	52
" Wolfe Island,	2
	54

Smith's Majority, 100

The Township of Bedford not heard from.

SOUTH OXFORD.—The Hon. Mr. Hincks has been returned by a majority of 85.

SOUTH RIDING OF HASTINGS.—Mr. Flint has defeated Mr. Walbridge for this Riding, by a majority of eighty-one votes. The majority would have been much greater, but at this season of the year it was impossible to bring out the whole of the Liberals, and Mr. Flint's friends did not expend the money for this purpose which Mr. Wallbridge's supporters did.—As it now stands, a large number of liberal votes remain unpolled, while the Tories have mustered their whole strength. The greatest exertions were made by Mr. Wallbridge's friends, particularly in the Townships, to effect his return, but their efforts have been signally defeated; South Hastings has reason to be proud of the victory just achieved by the voluntary efforts of the Reformers within its boundaries. The Conservatives boasted of their candidate, his attainments, popularity, &c., but the votes of the thinking men of the constituency have signally rebuked the attempt which was made to foist upon them an ultra Tory in the guise of an ultra Radical; while they have established the fact that Mr. Flint's career as our Representative hitherto, is fully approved of.

NORTH HASTINGS.—Mr. Murney has been returned for this Riding by 147 majority over Mr. Benjamin. The latter gentleman gained nothing by the coalition which it was believed he had entered into with Mr. Wallbridge for the defeat of Mr. Flint in the South, and which coalition, there is not much doubt, existed, inasmuch as all the Wallbridge men did what they could to elect Mr Benjamin in the North Riding, while the Benjamin men all polled their votes for Mr. Wallbridge in the South. Reformers, for good reasons, preferred Mr. Murney to Mr. Benjamin, and we hope he will not forget that it was chiefly if not wholly to their votes he owes his election.

MISSISSQUOI.—Mr. Badgley, ousted from the representation of the metropolitan city of Montreal, will endeavor to get into the House for one of the Ridings of Missisquoi. Mr. Badgely is a good opposition member. If he were to come out more distinctly, on the Clergy Reserve question, and adopt secularization, pur et simple, he might be elected for more than one constituency.

EAST MIDDLESEX.—William Niles, Reformer, has been returned for the County of Middlesex.

DORCHESTER.—Mr. Polette, the ministerial candidate, has been returned for Dorchester by acclamation.

HAMILTON.—Sir Allan McNab's majority was near three hundred in consequence of Mr. Buchanan's retiring before the close of the poll.

LONDON.—Mr. Wilson was over sixty ahead at the close of the first day.

Montmorency.—Mr. Cauchon has been elected for his old constituency.

WEST DURHAM.—The Poll for this Riding closed on Wednesday, and resulted in the return of Henry Munro, Esq., as the Reform member.

NORTH LANARK.—We learn by special tel. that Mr. Bell, Reformer, has been elected in opposition to W. O. Buell, an anti-ministerialist, who, like most of his class, became a patriot where some office was refused him.

SOUTH LANARK.—Mr. Shaw has been returned by a large majority, and Mr. Malcolm Cameron is without a seat.

NORFOLK.—At the latest accounts Dr. Rolph was 150 ahead. There is no question that he is elected by a large majority.

GRENVILLE.—Mr. Patrick, Reformer, has been elected for Grenville by a majority of one hundred and fifty-four.

PERTH.—Mr. T. M. Daly, Reformer, is returned for Perth by a majority of one hundred and sixty.

NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—We learned by special telegraphic despatch, that Dr. Church had been elected for this county by a majority of one hundred and fifty.

CARLETON.—Mr. Powell has been elected for Carleton. His opponent was Mr. Malloch, the old member. Both Conservatives.

Members Returned to the Reformed Parliament.

	Liberal.	Tory.
LOWER CANADA.		
Bellechasse County—Hon. J. Chabot, Chief Commissioner of Public Works.		1
Quebec Co.—P. J. O. Chauveau, Provincial Secretary.		1
Levis Co.—Mr. Lemieux,		1
Sherbrooke Town.—Mr. Galt,		1
L'Assomption (County.)—J. Papin	1	
Iberville (County.)—Chs. Laberge	1	
Montmagny—M. Cusault		1
Shefford—L. T. Drummond, Attorney General		1
Quebec City—Dr. Blanchette,	1	
Hon. J. Chabot,		1
C. J. Allyn, Esq.,	1	
Montreal West—Valois,	1	
Montmagny—Cusault,		1
Joliette—Jobin,		1
St. Hyacinthe—Sicotte,		1
Hochelaga—Laporte,		1
County of Yamaska—I. Gill Esq.,	1	
County of St. Maurice—L. L. L. Desaubrieous,		1
UPPER CANADA.		
Niagara—J. C. Morrison, Solicitor General.		1
Glengarry—Sandfield Macdonald.		1
Peterboro'—John Langton.	1	
South Wellington—A. J. Fergusson	1	
South Simcoe—W. B. Robinson		1
North Oxford—Mr. Mathieson	1	
Lincoln—Hon. W. H. Merritt	1	
East Brant—D. McKerlie, Esq.	1	
Brockville—George Crawford, Esq		1
East Elgin—Dr. Southwick	1	
West Brant—D. McKerlie	1	
Prescott—M'Cann	1	
West Middlesex—Mr. Scatchard,	1	
Hastings—Edmond Murney,		1
Billa Flint,	1	
West Riding Northumberland—Smith,	1	
Kingston (City.) Hon. J. A. Macdonald,		1
Frontenac (County,) H. Smith, Jr. Esq.	1	

Items of News.

The Quebec Races having been postponed by order of the Central Board of Health, will now take place on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, on the plains of Abraham.

CHANGE OF DRESS IN THE ARMY.—A reform in the dress of the British army is to take place. The uniform of the line has been decided upon, and that of the cavalry is under consideration. The Guards are to remain as they are—bear skins, epaulettes, coatees, duck trousers, white cross-belts, and pipeclay. The soldier of the line is to wear a double-breasted red frock coat, with pockets, and without epaulettes, with decorative buttons on the skirts and sleeves, shaped in at the waist like a dress coat.—The Albert shape is to be replaced by a felt helmet, adorned with German silver. The rifle regiments are to wear bronze ornaments. The trousers of the line are to be dark blue, the light gray having been found to soil readily, and to necessitate, in consequence, an abundant use of blue ball, quite as detrimental to the health and comfort of the men as pipeclay.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Miss Fillmore, the daughter of the ex-President of the United States. She had gone to the village of Aurora, about fourteen miles from Buffalo, to spend a few days with a family friend. She left home on Tuesday, and on that night was attacked with dysentery. An express was dispatched to her father at Buffalo, who, with his son and Dr. White, reached Aurora about half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Miss Fillmore had sunk so rapidly, that when her friends reached her, she was so far gone as to be unable to recognize them, and death ensued at 11 o'clock. Miss Fillmore was in her 22nd year of her age.

SIR EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.—We are in receipt of a private letter from St. Johns, New Brunswick, stating that Sir Edmund Head has received the appointment of Governor General of British North America, and that His Excellency will leave for Quebec immediately on the arrival from England of his successor, the Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton.—*Mercury.*

INTERESTING TO SAUSAGE EATERS.—We listened this morning, at the Police Office, to the examination of a man who was charged by the Health Officers with a nuisance. He is a sausage maker, and has a factory on North Clinton street, below the Railroad. The testimony of the Health Inspector who had visited his premises was, that barrels of blood, intestines, and other foul animal matter, were kept on the premises; that quantities of meat of various kinds, was found in tubs, which, when the covers were removed, emitted a foul stench; young calves were cut up there daily, and put into the sausage machinery with the meat taken from the heads and bones of different animals. Not a dog was found about the premises; hence it was inferred that the dogs could not *live* there. The accused admitted much of the testimony, but said his sausage meat had no bad smell—people, he said, would not buy his sausages, if he used bad meat. He promised to effect a speedy reform in his process of making sausages, and clean up his premises to the satisfaction of the Health officers, on which condition he was allowed to go at large. We beg that what we have stated will not prejudice the mind of any person against the use of sausages.

A CHINESE NEWSPAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—We have received the first number of a newspaper published in the Chinese language and printed in Chinese characters, which has been started in this city as the organ of the celestial population. It is entitled the Gold Hills News, California being known among the Chinese as "the Gold Hills." As usual with many of the Oriental languages, one has to read Chinese from top to bottom, instead of from left to right. The News presents a very fair typographical appearance for Chinese; that is to say, it looks as if a spider out of an ink-bottle had crawled over a sheet of white paper. We are not very familiar with the Chinese characters, but from appearances we should judge that the "salutatory" of the editor was particularly eloquent. It abounds in a number of hieroglyphics that strongly resemble centepeds, with an occasional dash of tarantulas. The Chinese population of this State number at least 25,000, and, as they nearly all know how to read, notwithstanding the length of time and labour it requires to attain that accomplishment, there is no doubt The Gold Hills News will be supported.—[San Francisco Herald.

TORONTO, July 7th, 1854.

A Journey from Quebec.

The steamers on the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, are making money fast, and ill deserve the patronage they get. So far as I can see or hear their accommodations are wretched, and their fare about the meanest placed before any passengers. Their charge is $3½, state-room inclusive, and their arrivals, fog or no fog, very irregular. The Henderick Hudson and Isaac Newton were spoken of for the St. Lawrence, but are still on the Hudson River.

Far superior is the attention paid to passengers, and infinitely so are the steamers and their fare above Montreal, and upon Lake Ontario. The New Era, in which I took the trip downwards, and by which I returned to Kingston, is a clean, well-planned, commodious, admirably managed boat—regular in her movements, fortunate in her obliging, careful experienced officers. Her Captain's name is Chrysler, a brother, I think, of the late Assemblyman for Dundas. Never had I more comfortable passage up. What wonderful improvements have been made on this route since those primitive times when, as a country trader, I had to accompany my merchandize in Grant & Duff's and McPherson & Co.'s batteaux, beguiling the week's or eight days' voyage and its encampments, with the newest production of Scott, Moore, Byron, or Cowper, or listening to the boat-songs of the contented voyageurs.

The fare, considering the superb accommodation, is very reasonable. I paid at Montreal $8 to Toronto, receiving a free railway ticket to Lachine, nine miles above Montreal, from whence the New Era sailed at one in the afternoon, and arriving at Kingston next day.

On my ticket I was allowed to stay a day or two on the way, by an endorsement which saves a dollar, and I took care to secure a good berth by going on board the day before and choosing an airy state room, as far removed from the enginery as possible.

The Canadian steamers are to be preferred to the American, being free from the annoyance of custom-house searches; passengers are cheaply conveyed, and with speed and comfort not to be surpassed.—From Montreal to Chicago the distance is four hours less than three days. When I emigrated to Canada it would have occupied at least four or five weeks.

Oliphant's book on Russia is filled with his grievances while descending the Volga 1,000 miles in a steam-tug. I am glad to perceive, from his description, that strong as his case is against Russian rule, he describes a state of things in many respects ahead of Canada when I first touched to hospitable shores.

W. L. McK.

AN INFAMOUS FABRICATION.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating that a mysterious cask was deposited from a freight train of cars at Canton, Stark county, in this State, simply directed "Canton." The direction being inexplicable, the story runs, it was opened, and found to be full of pistols and bowie knives, and that in a short time a Catholic priest called and took it away. The last "Stark County Democrat" contains the statement of J. Keplinger, ticket and freight agent of the railroad at Canton, asserting that the whole story is false in all its particulars. No such cask was ever there, and, of course, no Catholic priest ever called and took it away. The whole thing was a vile calumny, started by some evil disposed person in order to increase the animosity and prejudice that already exists between Catholics and Protestants.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Great Sale of Lots.

On Saturday came of the Great Sale of City Lots, in Collingwood and Nelson Streets, the joint property of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Mr. David Shaw. The Lots were one fifth of an acre, with ten years to pay in. The bidding was very spirited, and the Lots all brought from £130 to £165 each, with a good deal competition for Localities. Mr. Jackson sold them. Real Estate is looking up in Kingston.

A Job.

Sir Cusack Roney has purchased an estate of 20,000 acres in Canada.

*** An admirable opportunity is now afforded the Tory Press for an accusation against the Government. Here the Managing Man of the Grand Trunk Railroad has got 20,000 acres of land! Why not say, that they are a bribe, in return for $25,000 stock to Mr. Hincks? Or, why not say, that Sir Cusack has corruptly been allowed to buy 20,000 acres of the best land in the province, honestly worth six dollars an acre, for three shillings?—Say something, gentlemen, don't let the opportunity of blackguarding the Ministry slip!

Board of Health.

July 29.

The Board met at nine o'clock. The Mayor in the Chair.

The Health Officer's report was favorable to the health of the city—only two cases of Cholera were reported by the whole of the Medical Practitioners.

The City Sextons reported four interments on the 28th.

The disease has subsided at Barriefield.

A notice was ordered to be published prohibiting the sale of unripe fruit and stale vegetables.

The following was laid before the Board:—

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Garden Island, held in the School Room, on the evening of the 28th inst., A. Cameron, Esq., in the Chair, George Malone, Secretary, it was proposed—That a Local Board of Health be formed for the benefit of the locality, and to report the Kingston Board of Health.

Whereupon an amendment was moved and carried—That, in the absence of Mr. Calvin, the formation of said Board be postponed, especially as there is no case of Cholera on the Island.

Moved and carried—That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be sent forthwith to the Board of Health of the City of Kingston.

A. CAMERON, Chairman.
GEO. MALONE, Sec'y.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

J. R., Trenton; V. B. P., New York; S. M. P., New York, 2.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel

July 29.—John Andrew Nancy, Toronto; Arch. McFaul, Wellington; W. P. Robinson, Antrim N. Y.; J. Carpenter, Troy; Mr. & Mrs. Arnold, Montreal; Miss Phillips, Montreal; John Wilkinson, Chippawa; Samuel Morton, Picton; Thomas Morton, do; N. W. Guild, Montreal; Mr. Gunn, Hamilton.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, July 29, 1854.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	1	0	to	1	2	0
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
New Potatoes do.	0	10	0	..	0	0	0
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	1	0	..	0	1	1
Beef ℔ lb.	0	0	5	..	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	1	0	..	0	0	0
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	2	10	0	..	2	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

☞ Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 165 Suffolk Street, says of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills:—

Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver, or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and before I had used them all, was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852.

N. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all 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.

147 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.

DIED.

This morning, at his residence on Brock Street, Mr. Geo. White, an old inhabitant of this city, at the advanced age of 69 years. The funeral will take place, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are particularly requested to accompany it to Waterloo.

In Hamilton, on the 26th inst., Rebecca, the wife of Mr. William Hancock, aged 43 years.

Suddenly at Coburg, on the 20th instant, Frances, daughter of G. S. Daintry, Esq., aged 18 years.

In Port Hope on the 19th instant, Mary, wife of John Steele, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Port Hope "Watchman," aged 50 years.

In Montreal, on the 23rd instant, Helen, wife of Mr. John McGinnis, Plasterer, aged 26 years.

In Montreal, on the 22nd instant, of the age of 71 years, Dame Marie Amable Foretier, wife of the Hon. D. B. Viger.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 17.

AN EMERGENT MEETING of the above Lodge, will be held in the Lodge Room on Thursday evening next, August 3rd, at half-past seven o'clock.

By order of the W. M.
P. BATES,
Secretary.
Kingston, July 31st, 1854. 177

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Notice to Farmers, Market Gardeners and others.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Local Board of Health of the City of Kingston, passed an order on the 26th instant, to the effect that no Unripe Fruit, Cucumbers or Cocoa Nuts, shall be sold or exposed for sale on the Market Square, or elsewhere within the Limits of the City or Liberties thereof, on pain of being seized and destroyed; and the seller or exhibitor for sale of such, being fined to the extent of £5. And it is further ordered that no Cabbage nor Cauliflowers shall be sold or exposed for sale as above, after having been twenty-four hours cut or pulled.

JOHN FLANIGAN,
Mayor and Chairman
of Board of Health.
Kingston, July 29, 1854.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE at Auction without reserve at Toronto, C. W., on Thursday, August 10th, Seventy SEWING MACHINES, of Grover, Baker & Co's. make, and to be used only in the Canadas.

Kingston, July 29, 1854.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE Magnificent British Steamship INDIANA, G. P. LAMBERT, Commander, 2,500 tons burthen, will sail for Southampton, on the 9th AUGUST.

To Passengers desirous of making a speedy passage to England and France, where they will be taken by a branch Steamer from Southampton. This ship offers an opportunity rarely to be met with. Her cabins are lofty, roomy and well ventilated, and fitted up in a superior style.

An experienced Surgeon attached to the Ship.

Prices of Passage, First Class, $90
" " Second do., $50

For Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND,
11 South William Street, New York.
July 28th, 1854. 177

NEW YORK OYSTERS
BY EXPRESS.

FRESH OYSTERS received by Express at the WIDOW ELDER'S Oregon Saloon,
Every Tuesday and Friday.
Kingston, July 31, 1854. 177

Champagne, &c., &c.

RECEIVED in Store by the Subscriber,
20 baskets Champagne,
15 boxes Digby Herring,
30 doz. Corn Brooms.
HUGH SCOTT,
Princess Street.
Kingston, July 31, 1854.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE STONE HOUSE and Premises in Princess Street, a few doors above Dr. Dickson's, and opposite the Cabinet Warehouse of Mr. Holgate. The House is in good repair. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JAMES FALCONER,
Sail Maker.
Hardy's Buildings,
Ontario Street, 31st July, 1854. 177

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber,
Per Str. "Arabian,"
80 bags Superfine Flour,
Per Str. "Passport,"
45 bags S Fine Flour,
Per Str. "Britannia,"
1 barrell Cottage Ink,
1 keg Creamtartar,
Per Str. Cataract,
1 Patent Platform Scale,
Per Str. Magnet,
20 barrels Oatmeal, Calidonia Mills,
20 bags do. do. do.
Per Str. Arabian,
41 barrels S Fine Flour Richmond Mills
J. CARRUTHERS & Co.
Kingston, July 29, 1854.

Just received from the MANUFACTORY AT COBURG,
CASES OF SATINETTS FULL CLOTHS &c., &c.,

WILL be Sold by Auction on Thursday next, the 3rd August, at the Subscriber's Sale-Room, five Cases, containing about 2,700 Yards of Satinetts, Full Cloths, &c., &c. The Cloth made at the above Factory is well known to be the best either in Canada or the United States.

☞ Purch