THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or FIVE DOLLARS, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
TERMS.—To City Subscribers, twelve shillings and six pence per annum, if paid in advance; or fifteen shillings if paid at the end of the year. To Country Subscribers, ten shillings per annum if paid in advance, or remitted by mail within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and six pence will be collected at the end of the year.

Important to Advertisers,

In pursuance of the Advertising Tariff, established by the Montreal Daily Press, adopted by the British Whig, and published for several weeks in May last, that rule will be strictly carried out, by which the Continuations of Advertisements sent to Daily Papers, and ordered not oftener than once a week, are charged fifty per cent. on the original cost of the First Insertion, and not twenty-five per cent. as heretofore.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1854.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

VARNA, July 24th.

The Turkish fleet has sailed for Varna with the pontoons and all the transports.

The Archduke Constantine narrowly escaped drowning at Cronstadt by the upsetting of a boat. Admiral Gatzlin and four seamen was drowned.

Denmark has given her complete adherence to the Austria-Prusso treaty.

Among the passengers are Grisi and Mario.

ITALY.—The cholera was on the decrease.

SPAIN.—The barricades have been taken down in Madrid.

It was reported that an armed mob had forbidden Christians to leave Madrid without the payment of a large sum of money.

Some of the wealthy people were leaving Barcelona, fearing an insurrection and cholera.

ENGLAND.—The payment of £500 on account of the last series of Exchequer bonds tended to increase the pressure in money affairs on Tuesday.

Bombay dates are to July 1st. They speak of a disposition toward peace on the part of Count Ava.

The Russians had captured the fortress of Rocan.

The Dutch expedition against Born was successful.

The corvette *Sumatra* had been destroyed by fire.

EGYPT.—Alexandria, July 26th.—Said Pasha has granted an amnesty. He has abolished the corn monopoly, which has hitherto belonged to government. He has re-established free trade in Cotton, and modified various taxes.

The popular enthusiasm is very great.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 1st.—The Czar, supported by the Grand Duke Constantin, will resist to the last, and since the fleets of the enemy have left Cronstadt he is more determined than ever. Count Nesselrode and the Grand Duke Crown Prince, try all they can to prevail upon the Emperor to alter his policy—their efforts are in vain, and although their partizans increase daily in numbers, yet the old Russian policy predominates.

PARIS, Sunday, August 1st.—One is confident here that an amnesty on the largest scale will take place on the 15th.

Vienna, Sunday, Aug. 6.—Advices from Jassy of the 2d state that several Russian regiments are retiring beyond the Pruth.—Philo Russo journals at Jassy confirm this.

The [illegible] shortly order the [illegible] Frankfort Diet will [illegible] contingents.

It is reported that Bavarian auxiliary troops will replace such Austrian troops as may be with-drawn for Italy.

The Baltic Fleet.

An officer on board the Blenheim writes as follows:

Bomarsund, Aland Islands, July 23.

On the 18th, the screw squadron under Sir Charles and the French and English sailing line of battle ships left Baro Sound. On Thursday night, the 20th, we anchored owing to thick foggy weather; and on Friday, about 12 a. m. the French and English admirals proceeded, leaving admiral Corry's division behind to look out at sea. We reached Lod Sound, 20 miles hence, that evening. Yesterday (Saturday) signal was made at 5 30 a. m. to weigh.

We proceeded through the most lovely and romantic scenery you can possibly imagine, through Islands studded with huts, pine trees coming down to and growing luxuriantly by the water's edge, and wild flowers in abundance; here, there, and everywhere huge masses of pink and gray granite rock. In a most intricate and narrow passage the Ajax got ashore, and the Magicienne also. Both came off without injury. You might have pitched a biscuit on shore.

We were told that the woods were lined with riflemen, and therefore fully expected a volley. By way of precaution shot and shell were ready on deck, men all at their guns, our 10-inch guns loaded with canister to rake the woods, in case we were fired upon, hammocks in the tops and round the wheel, to prevent our men from being hit.—It was most exciting. At 4 p. m. the Edinburgh, Blenheim, Hogue, Ajax, Amphion, and Alban arrived of the forts of Bomarsund and took up our position just within range of the batteries. We had only just let go our anchor when a puff of white smoke and the sound of shot screaming and rending the air ploughed up the water close to the Edinburgh from a masked battery on shore. Another and another from the long fort and one of the martello towers—bang, bang—ricochetting with beautiful direction at the Edinburg and Amphion but all fell short. Another shot from masked battery fell just short of the Blenheim; another came ricochetting and ploughing up the water close to our queen and just ahead of the Hogue. Presently, whiz—bang, and a shell from a mortar fell short and burst in the air. (The Russians evidently do not understand the cutting of fuses.) The Admiral made signal 'weigh' and we shifted our berths and got out of range of the shot, as he has express orders to do nothing—not fire a shot, if he can avoid it—but wait for the troops.

Bomarsund has one large casemated battery and three martello towers in commanding positions, of great strength it is said. The scenery is lovely, and we are only about a cable's length from granite rocks on each side of us, clothed with pine. We can see through our glasses the Russian officers riding about; soldiers wheeling about, artillery in their long grey coats; women walking, and soldiers lazily lounging in the sun (West India heat here,) and looking at us. They will catch it, but we shall not get off scot free. This morning the French liner Duperre, two French steamers, and the Hecla steam-sloop joined us. The latter bombarded the place for some time about a fortnight since, and I can, through my glass, see the shot-holes she made quite plainly. The squadron under Sir Charles and the French fleets are now in Lod Sound. Admiral Corry is gone home invalided per Dauntless. Plumridge has hoisted his flag in the Neptune, 120, and Commodore Martin, late of the Nile, has taken command of the flying squadron, and hoisted his pennant on board the Leopard, 16. I am glad to say the cholera has abated.

INVASION OF THE CRIMEA BY THE ANGLO-FRENCH AND TURKISH ARMY OF BETWEEN 80,000 AND 100,000 MEN.

The *Times* says—We are at length in a condition to present to the public something more than speculations and surmises on the movements of allied armies in the East. About the time we write, if not on this very day, a force made up of English, French and Turks, and amounting to between 80,000 and 100,000 men, will invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgement on the heights commanding the harbor of Sebastapool.—The preparations have been some time in progress, and the rumored visit of Generals Brown and Canrobert to the Circassian coast with 5,000 men, was really to secure a landing on the Crimea. It is then with the greatest satisfaction that we now announce an enterprise corresponding to the dignity and resources of the two great western powers, England and France, and so far justifying the confidence of Turkey. A fortnight will probably elapse before any tidings of the result can arrive, but at an earlier date we shall learn from the East that all the disposable forces have embarked for the neighborhood of Sebastopool. It is possible that the attack may degenerate into a blockade; and, if we only preserve, we must ultimately starve out the garrison of this proud fortress but we hope to report an end to the affair long before it comes to that pass; and, with the forces at our disposal, there is no reason why every stone and plank in the fort should not be at the mercy of the allied armies in a very few weeks or even days. We may then if we please hold the Crimea against the Russians as long as it may answer our purpose to retain a material guarantee.

The Aland Isles.

The Aland Islands, which lie hardly 25 leagues distant from Stockholm, and are called by the Finns "Ahvenomaan," consist of three groups of about 80 inhabited and 200 uninhabited islands. The inhabitants, who number about 15,000, are of a healthy and cheerful race, who support themselves partly by agriculture and the breeding of cattle, partly by fishing and by acting as pilots.—They refuse to be called either Swedes or Finns, but proudly call themselves Alanders; and the chief island, with a superficies of about seven square leagues (while the whole group of Aland contains perhaps 110 square leagues) they call the "Continent." In olden times it had its own kings, and supported almost half the population of the whole archipelago.

In addition to many good ports, it possesses in particular the safe anchorage of Yattersees, which is capacious enough to admit the whole Russian fleet, on the shore of which lies the strong fortress of Bomarsund, capable of containing within its walls 60,000 men. Bomarsund has only been built about 20 years, [illegible] history of this group of Islands [illegible] back. Already, in the 14th century [illegible] mentioned as an earldom, and at different times it has been in the possession of Swedish princes and queens, whether as fief or as jointure. Up to the year 1722 the islands were used by the Russian fleet (which then continually threatened the Swedish shores) as a place of rendezvous. Many Alanders who had fled to Sweden returned after the peace of 1737. In 1742 and 1808 the Russians again took possession of the islands, but the Alanders secretly organized themselves in the latter year, surprised the Russians, and took the Russian commander, Major Neidhardt, prisoner. In 1809 however, the islands were taken again by the Russians, and [illegible]

The passage between these islands, with their deeply indented bays, is more like an excursion on a lake than on the open sea. It is seldom possible to see far, either ahead or astern; the view is either bounded by fresh, green meadows, with short-legged cattle or sheep feeding on them, by nice looking villages, surrounded by kitchen gardens, or by bare, desert cliffs of granite, abounding in felspar, among which spread hazel shrubs or thin, stunted woods of pine. At one of the most Easterly Aland islands, Sattunga, the steamer which plies between Stockholm and Finland remains at anchor during the night, but at the very first dawn of day in Summer it cautiously continues its course through the labyrinth of islands, the channel between which is marked out by stakes, till it arrives at the mouth of the Aurojoki, where one has the first sight of the shore of Finland.

Vagaries of Fashion.

If an inhabitant of the moon, or a traveller from another system, could visit the earth, he would find some difficulty in believing that the people whom he met in different continents, were beings of a common race. He would see, in one country, the men wearing tails, and in another, the women wearing trowsers, in one the men sporting turbans, and in another the women figuring in caps. He would see the beard cut off by one nation, and religiously preserved by another, the hair cropped close in Northern Europe, but suffered to grow long in Southern. He would see the North American Indian, sunk in savagery, daubing himself with ochre, and the civilized dutchess proud of her hereditary refinement, painting herself with rouge. He would see an Empress wearing a yard or two of useless gilt at the tail of her gown; grave Judges burying their heads in horse-hair wigs, till they looked like puples solemnly caricatured; soldiers with bear-skin caps big enough to hold their provender for a fortnight; and a thousand other ridiculous varieties of costume, travestying the human animal, and making it look like a cross between a monkey and a parrot, or at least like anything but what it was.

In China he would see mothers bandaging the feet of their female children to make them little. In New Zealand he would observe men tatooing their faces. In the Orient he would discover the ladies dying their nails black. He would see the Esquimaux with bits of bone stuffed through a hole in each cheek; the Flat Head Indian, with his forehead compressed till it looked like that of an idiot; and the African negro, with his bushy hair full of butter, and stuck out on every side, so that it resembles a huge mop. He would find the ladies in Constantinople muffled up to the eyes, and in Paris wearing dresses "beginning to late," as Talleyrand wittily said, and "ending too early." In one country he would learn that fatness was considered a female charm; and in another, an unnaturally pinched waist; here beauty would consist in frugality, there in its opposite; in one latitude dark hair would carry the day, and in another flaxen tresses. On the promenade of Madrid, he would see the ankles coquettishly displayed; in Chesnut street they would be shut from sight by the amplitude of skirt that swept the muddy pavement. In Persia he would meet the magnificently dressed Mahometan; in London he would see a thing in round hat and tight trowsers calling itself a man.

He would find the customs of various nations as diverse as their dress; and we may add as much opposed to the standard of nature and common sense. In the countries we pretending to be the most cultivated among the very classes enjoying the highest degree of education, he would discover the majority of the people going to bed at day-break, rising at noon, taking what they call a morning rides towards evening, and dining after sunset. He would learn that in the wealthiest society of New York, weddings were celebrated by gas lights on a bright sunshiny morning. He would see some Americans making themselves temporarily crazy with drink, the taste of which they professed to dislike, and others, quite refined, chewing continually a dirty weed, which they would tell him had made them sick the first time they used it. He would meet a lady one evening and be privileged to take her in his arms and spin round with her, before a room full of people, and she fairly sank on his bosom; but, if he attempted to press even her hand too warmly the morning after, he would be struck on the list of her acquaintance, for having as she would say, insulted her.

It is instructive, occasionally, to think of these anomalies. The absurdity of fashion, whether in dress or in social customs, never seems so plain as when we thus contrast one vagary with another, and all such with common sense. We can realise what fools too many of us are. For we sacrifice peace, money and health; it then convincingly appears for what it of no more worth than a child's bauble.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

Items of News.

AN "AWFUL WHISPER."—For several days a rumour under the above head has been floating through our exchanges that Madame Sontag and Signor Pozzolini came to their deaths by poison. The story was started by an Italian paper in New York but it is of so monstrous a nature that little or no attention has been paid to it. The Saturday Evening Gazette speaks of the matter in the following positive manner:—"We regret to say that we have the best of reason to believe, that the "awful whisper," relating to Sontag and Pozzolini, which speaks of their death being caused by poison, is not a mere Italian invention, but has a foundation in fact. From a friend who arrived in the city to-day, we hear that in New York, it is believed among musical people, that jealousy caused this act, and this belief is based upon information received direct from Mexico, which previously to her death Sontag expressed a fear that she had been poisoned. It is also further stated, by a gentleman in New York, that the bodies of both had been disinterred and evidence found to settle the question beyond a doubt that both met an untimely end. Count Rossi was last heard of in St. Louis, and when he reaches New York, this mystery will be cleared up. Did we not suppose that there was truth in this yet vague rumour, we should not give it publicity."

ANNEXATION OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.—Ms. Sickles, Secretary of the American Legation, left London towards the close of last month with despatches for the President of the United States in reference to the Cuba question. M Soule, the son of the American Minister at Madrid, arrived in London a few days before the departure of the Secretary, and had an interview with him relative to his mission. Some of the London papers add that "the present revolution in Spain is a movement in complete accordance with American policy, and will be accomplished in unison with the leaders of Cuban emancipation in the United States and Havana." The *Patrie*, a Paris journal, alluding to the above, says that Spain herself could not voluntarily alienate "this European Colony" without the Powers who have colonies in the Gulf of Mexico and the sea of the Antilles also agreeing to the proposition.

SIR WILLIAM DON.

A few weeks since business took me on a flying visit to Pittsburgh. Whilst there, Sir William Don, induced me to stroll, late in the evening into the theatre. On entering, a storm of hisses greeted my somewhat astonished ears, which I found was directed towards Sir William, who was vainly endeavouring to obtain a hearing. At last, however, order having been somewhat restored, he addressed the audience, as far as I can recollect in these words:—

I have been in this country, ladies and gentlemen, four years, and never before, in my theatrical career, have I received a mark of disapprobation. I understand I am charged in this city with the crime of being an aristocrat, simply because I cease to exercise that liberty you have taught me during my residence in the United States, and selected to dine in my own room in preference to suffering the suffocating atmosphere of the dining room of the City Hotel, already monopolized by flies, and where, in deference to the other guests, I could not appear without my coat. Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you call it aristocracy for a man to dine in his own room with his shirt sleeves turned up, upon cold mutton and potatoes, I must politely ask you what you call democracy. I have always endeavoured to avoid offending any one. If, on the present occasion, I have done, why, I can only say, I am sorry for it.

He then bowed, retired, and I will do the Allegheny the justice to say, they seemed to appreciate his blunt explanation. The kisses were changed into tears; and I am told they supported him liberally throughout an excellent engagement.

LOVE SUICIDE AND MARRIAGE.—The love affair at Ypsilanti, Michigan, which was alluded to by the Detroit *Advertiser* a few days since, had a happy termination. The young woman in search of a truant lover attempted to shoot herself; it will be remembered, but was induced to forego that desperate intent. A brother of the young man who had absented himself, was sent in company with the young woman to Adrian, to search out the absentee and have justice done, his mother giving him $100 to pay expenses. The youngster was not proof against the charms which had overcome his brother, and on going nine miles, the two concluded that it was useless to pursue a flying lover, while a willing one was at hand, submissive to his flame. An impromptu marriage was consummated, and a letter soon after received informed the expectant mother of the fact, and that the funds designed for another purpose would be used to defray the expenses of a trip to Saratoga and other watering places, where the honeymoon was to be celebrated. This is rather romantic, and the *Advertiser* might, were it not for its accustomed gravity, be suspected of indulging itself in pleasant fiction.

A NOVEL IRISH MARRIAGE.—The Irish Lord Chancellor was puzzled the other day, with the decision of a question whether the Reverend J. Beamish, deceased, a Protestant Minister of Cork, had married himself to Miss Frazer, whose son sought to inherit his estate. He had given Mrs. Beamish two certificates—one that he had married her, and and another that he had married her to himself, himself officiating as clergyman. The chancellor was puzzled, and contrived to send the case to a common law court on a question of fact to be tried at the assizes.

BANK PAPER.—Count Sparre, a Swedish gleman, now in this neighbourhood, has covered the means of imitating any bank-note, check, bill of exchange, promissory-note, or letter of credit, without the possibility of detection; and, at the same time, has invented a description of bank paper which does not admit of imitation, removal of signature, change of amount, &c., which can be readily effected by him with the paper at present in use. The question of Count Sparre's paper for notes throughout the kingdom of Sweden and Norway is now under the consideration of the Royal Bank, Stockholm. The Count has already expended upwards of £5,000 in experiments and the construction of the necessary machinery, and now seeks a capitalist willing to invest a similar sum, with a view to the establishment of a bank paper manufactory in England. We understand that the managers of our local banks, and some of our leading citizens, to whom specimens of counterfeit notes and the newly invented paper were exhibited on Saturday, expressed their astonishment at the completeness of the imitation, and the security afforded by the new paper, to which they attach great importance. Count Sparre has taken out patents for Sweden as well as for Great Britain and Ireland, and proposes next year to proceed to America for the purpose of obtaining like privileges there.—[*Cork Examiner.*

A man and his wife, named Boch had a lawsuit in one of the Courts of Virginia recently as to the ownership of a slave girl. The Court decided that the girl belonged to the woman. The decision so enraged Boch that he shortly after shot his wife, for which offence he is now in jail.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—There can be no reason to doubt but that Sir Edmund Head is at this moment our new Viceroy. Honourable John Henry Manners Sutton has been gazetted Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and consequently the promotion of Sir Edmund may be regard as an accomplished fact.

Threats are openly made in New York to tear up the rails of the Hudson River Railroad, unless the cars are run by horse power. A second edition of the Erie troubles is anticipated.

DROWNED.—At Icy Chute, Madawaska, on the 22nd of July, Thomas Finley, aged nineteen, by the accidental upsetting of a canoe. Deceased was, we believe, the second son of Thomas Finley, Esquire, of Gloucester.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.—In the report of the commission on promotion in the army, which has just been laid on the table in the House of Commons the commissioners recommend her majesty to give to service and exploit that promotion which is now only given to seniority. Exploit in the field is to be rewarded with professional advancement, irrespective of seniority. Those who serve will pass over the heads of those who do not; and the latter will never rise above the rank of lieut.-colonel. In order to rise above that rank service in command of a regiment for three years, or in some equally responsible staff appointment, will be a *sine qua non*. But with that service the rank of colonel will follow as a matter of course. Existing interests, however, are sacred, as is necessary when very great changes are to be introduced, and seniority promotion will be continued to field-officers having that rank before the last brevet. All subsequent field-officers will rise by service only.

Thus, the lieut colonels in the guards will in future, after saving existing interests, lose their privilege; for being only captains in command of companies, they will not be eligible for colonelcies till they have commanded either a regiment of the line or a battalion of the guards, as what are called "mounted officers," or have held an equivalent staff situation. Thus will be extinguished an invidious privilege, which has given rise to long and well-founded complaint. The recommendations of the report relating to the higher ranks of the service are of the same character, enabling her Majesty to reward sufficent terms of brilliant service with immediate promotion. In order to make way [illegible] fairly disposed of. General periodical brevets are prospectively abolished. It is proposed that there shall be a fixed establishment of general officers, a present total of 331 for the guards of the line, including general officers being colonels of regiments. It is provided, as far as possible, that on the one hand meritorious service shall be promptly rewarded with promotion, and, on the other, the numbers in the higher ranks of the service shall be kept within more reasonable limits.

DR. SHERIFF.—We are sorry to hear that Dr. Sheriff has been obliged, by the ill state of his health, to remove from our city. He was the only botanic physician here and as such, was greatly prized by all the admirers of that system. He has been very successful in his calling, and his practice was daily augmenting, but being an elderly man, and naturally weak, he deemed it prudent to remove to a more healthy locality, namely Belleville.

PLEASANT.—We hear that it has been settled in Committee that the rate of taxation for the town of Bytown during the current year will be six shillings and three pence in the pound. Pleasant if true!—Very!!

ATTEMPT AT REPUDIATION.—The proposition of LORD DUDLEY STUART for the effectual subjugation and humiliation of the Emperor of RUSSIA, stript of unnecessary details are nearly as follows:—Once upon a time England purchased from Holland for three millions of pounds the four colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. About the same period Holland incurred a debt to the great powers of Europe of three millions of pounds for delivering her from the domination of NAPOLEON. Thus, Holland was the creditor of England for the same sum for which she was a debtor to Russia. Under these circumstances, Holland did what persons so situated usually do—she drew a bill on her debtor, England, and endorsed it over to her creditor, Russia. Thus England became liable to pay to Russia the purchase-money of the estate she had bought from Holland, or interest on the sum in the meanwhile. The proposition which Lord DUDLEY STUART makes to the House of Commons is, that we should still retain the four colonies for which we agreed to give the three millions, but that, inasmuch as Russia has treated us but scurvily in other matters we should confiscate for our own benefit the debt which we owe to her, and by this simple, but effectal contrivance, retain the estate and the purchase-money both in our own hands, and mark our indignant sense of the low morality of Russia by cheating her out of the interest and principal of a debt incurred for valuable consideration, and repeatedly acknowledged by the payment of dividends. We have stated the case very briefly, and in our own way. Those who wish to find the matter with all its details may see it treated more at large in the admirable and convincing speeches of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, where they will find much to increase, but nothing whatever to diminish, the force of the foregoing statement.

A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow cried out—"O, pa! there goes an Editor!"

"Hush, hush!" said the father; "don't make sport of the poor man—God only knows what you may come to yet!

Domestic Items.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.—We are happy to state that Mr. Chipman Drury, who has ably performed the duty of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province for the last three years, will proceed to Canada to act as Private Secretary to Sir Edmund Head, as Governor General of British North America, on His Excellency's departure from here.

It will be most gratifying to every New Brunswicker to learn that Mr. Drury is to receive this promotion; and we hope that it is only a beginning of the advancement of the talented young men of this Province to situations abroad which they are qualified to fill.—[New Brunswicker.

CHOLERA.—The Montreal Board of Health met in reference to cholera, which we have satisfaction in laying before the public:—

At a meeting of the Local Board of Health for the City of Montreal, held at the City Hall this day Thursday, the 17th day of August, at which were present His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Trudeau, Homier and Whitlaw, Councillors Campbell and Day—it was

Resolved—That, in view of of the marked improvement of the Health of the City, and the entire cessation of Cholera as an epidemic, the Board deem it unnecessary to continue the daily reports of mortality after the present week; and that thereafter none other than weekly returns be made.

That in reporting this favorable state of things, the Board would nevertheless advise no relaxation of those precautionary measures suggested in the able pamphlet of the Mayor, circulated at the commencement of the epidemic.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM AT TORONTO.—An attempt was made on last Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, to start a fire in an outbuilding, by which the private residences of three citizens would have been destroyed. The place (Mutual Street) chosen by the incendiary for his nefarious work must have suited his designs well, on account of its loneliness, and the owners of the three surrounding dwellings were on a visit to the country, and left them uninhabited. Mr. Switzel, of Jarvis street, observed the flame ascending through the roof of an unfinished building on the premises, and at once gave the alarm. Aided by one or two others, this gentleman happily succeeded in distinguishing the fire before it had made any headway. There is no doubt that the work was that of an incendiary, as the "kindling" was placed between two partitions and covered over with shavings; besides, there was no occasion whatever for fire in the premises. The dwellings surrounding the place are newly built, and very costly, and belong to Mr. Manning, Mr. Kissock and a lady.

City Council.

Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

The City Council met specially to strike a Rate of Assessment for the current year, but in consequence of some opinion being required of the City Solicitor, the meeting was adjourned until Monday Evening, August 28th. It is to be hoped, that the Council will strike a heavy rate and pay their debts. Nothing less than five shillings in the pound will wake up the good people of Kingston. The regular fortnightly meeting of the Council was held last evening. Report tomorrow.

Board of Health.

Aug. 21, 1854.

The Health Officer's Report was very favorable. The Medical men report only one death yesterday, and two fresh cases, both doing well.

The Sextons' Reports mention two Interments for the past two days—one from the Penitentiary and one from Barriefield.

His Worship the Mayor fined Mrs. Lynch $10 for allowing hogs to run at large.

The Hospital Surgeon's Report states: No one discharged, one admitted, no deaths, and no Cholera Patients in Hospital, Aug. 21.

The Montreal Boats arriving on Saturday and Sunday, with Immigrants, were quite healthy.

The Epidemic has decidedly subsided.

DIED

In this City, on the 21st Aug., Robert, youngest son of Mr. Daniel Donoghue, aged 2 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his father's residence, Wellington street, to the place of interment, without further notice, this (Tuesday) evening at 6 o'clock.

On 18th August, Charlotte Dorothea Page, in her 33rd year, Sister of Lieut. Col. Page, late of the Royal Engineers.

In Hamilton on the 12th inst. Eliza Stafford, wife of George May.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

KINGSTON, AUG. 22ND.

Daily Statement of Interments within the City of Kingston.

Monday Aug. 21st.

INTERMENTS OF CHOLERA PATIENTS.

Citizens,	0
Strangers,	0
Total Number of Interments,	0

By Order of the Board,
C. HENTIG,
Health Officer.

JAMES' NEW NOVEL.

E. W. PALMER has just received at the City Book Store:—

Ticonderoga; or, The Black Eagle, A Romance of days not far distant. By G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "Agnes Sorel," "Pequinillo," &c.

Aubrey. By the author of "Castle Avon," "Ravenscliffe," &c.

Kingston, Aug. 21, 1854. 196

COWS ASTRAY.

CAME into the Enclosure of the Subscriber, about a month since, two Cows, both red and white—aged respectively about four and nine years. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges for keeping and advertising, and take them away.

MAJOR KRINE.

Township of Ernestown,
22nd Aug., 1854. 196

MRS. CORT'S SCHOOL.

MRS. CORT announces that her School for Young Ladies will re-open on Monday, August 28th.

Princess Street,
Kingston, Aug. 21, 1854.

ON THE SECRET CAUSES OF SELF-ACQUIRED MISERIES AND DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

FIFTIETH EDITION.

Containing the Remedy for the Prevention of Disease,

ILLUSTRATED by 100 Anatomical Colored Engravings on Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage. A new and improved Edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.

The Silent Friend,

A Medical Work on the exhaustion and decay of the frame from the effects of indulgence, Infection, and the injurious consequences of the abuse of Mercury; with observations on Marriage. Illustrated by 100 illustrated Engravings, by R. and L. Perry & Co., Consulting Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Sherwood & Co., 23 Paternoster-row; Hanny, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Starle 23, Titchborne street, Haymarket; and Gorden, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; Powell, 15, Westmoreland street, Dublin; J. & R. Raimes & Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; L. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; and the Chronicle Office, Chester.

Part the First is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of certain organs. It is illustrated by 28 colored engravings.

Part the Second treats of the consequences resulting from indulgence, and their lamentable effects on the system, producing mental and bodily weakness, nervous excitement, and generative incapacity. It points out the sure means of perfect restoration to health and manhood. It is illustrated by ten explanatory engravings.

Part the Third treats of the disease resulting from infection, either in the primary or secondary form and contains explicit directions for the treatment. The section is illustrated by 62 colored engravings.

Part the Fourth contains a remedy for the Prevention of disease by a simple application by which the danger of infection is obviated. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering into life.

The Authors, as regularly educated Members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and practical observation in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the Face and Body, have, perhaps, had an unusual opportunity of witnessing their dreadful and destructive consequences in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and having seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and neglect of its study, Messrs R. & L. Perry have devoted their attention exclusively to the peculiar class of maladies and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures is fully testified and acknowledged by convalescent Patients and others daily arriving in Town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose of personal consultation.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

is a renovator of the impaired functions of life. Its influence on the human system is especially directed to the treatment and removal of those affections which are produced by disorders of the degenerative organs, whether constitutional or acquired; and it is especially intended for those cases in which the powers of the frame, by undue and unnatural excitement, have been reduced to an unwonted amount of depression, and the vigor of constitution, together with the social happiness of existence appears to be entirely and irrevocably lost, the mental faculties being at the same time in a state of extraordinary impairment, so that the Springs of life appear to be sapped at the very foundation, and the only prospect left for the unfortunate victim of [illegible] a wretched and an early death. Such an one carries with him the form and aspect of other men but without the vigor and energy of that season of life which his early youth gave him every reason to expect he would attain, and many cease to be men, or at least to possess the qualifications of manhood at thirty. Persons so situated are earnestly advised to consult and study the *Silent Friend*, which they will find to be an excellent guide. It should be carefully read before a course of medicine be entered on. For such cases as these, the Cordial Balm of Syriacum is peculiarly adapted, the direct object of which is the relief of those who by an inordinate and unnatural indulgence have destroyed their powers of constitution, and of those who while advancing rapidly to that unfortunate condition are troubled with any of the premonitory symptoms which should warn of its approach, such as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleet, excesses, irregularity, obstruction or imperfection of certain evacuations, debility, general or partial, total impotence, barrenness, sterility, &c.

The Cordial Balm of Syriacum is especially recommended to be taken for some time by persons who contemplate entering into the holy bonds of matrimony; lest, in the event of the marriage bed proving fruitful, the innocent offspring should pay the penalty of the parent's previous excesses and exhibit characters of physical debility, the result of early misconduct on the part of the parents. Price 11s or four at 11s., in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. are saved

The Concentrated Defersive Essence an anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of the secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils and uvula, threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c.; scorbutic humors, glandular swellings, and diseases of the skin. Price 11s and 33s per bottle.

The £5 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners street, Oxford-street, London; whereby there is a saving of £1 12s. and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5 for a packet.

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills constitute an effectual remedy in cases of gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 2s. 9d, 4s. 6d. and 11s. per box.

Consultation fee, if by letter, £1.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases, stating age, occupation and position in society.

Messrs. R. & L. Perry, Consulting Surgeons, are in attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8 in the evening, and on Sundays from 11 to 1.

Should any difficulty arise in procuring Medicines, by sending the amount to 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, they will be forwarded direct, securely packed, to any address. 196 1y

SKIFF FOUND.

FOUND ADRIFT, near Kingston, a few days since, a good sized Skiff, light color, and nearly new. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

Apply at the "British Whig" office.

Kingston, 18th Aug., 1854. 192-3-1d2w

AUCTION SALES BY MR. JACKSON

SHERIFF'S SALE
of
HARDWARE,

On Thursday, the 31st August, Inst.,

ON the Premises, at 12 o'clock, Noon, in the City of Kingston, County of Frontenac, one of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, the entire Stock of Hardware, &c., &c., containing almost every article suitable for an extensive Hardware Establishment. The Stock will be sold at so much in the pound, Cash, at the suit of

THOS. BIGGS, the Younger, Plff.,
vs.
WILLIAM RUDSTON, Deft.

THOMAS B. ANDERSON,
WILLIAM C. EVANS, and } Plffs.
THOMAS FORSYTH,
vs.
WILLIAM RUDSTON, Deft.

The Unexpired Lease of the Premises will be disposed of at the same time.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff U. C. F. L. & A.
JACKSON,
Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, 18th Aug., 1854. 194

GUTTA PERCHA WATER PROOF GOODS.

TRADE MARK.

VULCANIZED GUTTA PERCHA
MADE BY
NORTH AMERICAN
GUTTA PERCHA
COMPANY
NEW-YORK
RIDER'S
1852
PATENT.

Highest Medal of World's Fair and Gold Medal of American Institute, awarded for these goods.

WAREWOUSE OF CO.,

102 Brodway, and 1 Pine Street, where may be found Gutta Percha Goods, in great variety, far superior to any other Water Proof Goods in the market, comprising many desirable articles for Export and Country Trade, consisting in part of Coats, Cloaks, Ponchos, Overalls, Leggins, Caps, Sonwesters, Camp Blankets, Horse Covers, Carriage Cloths, Piano Covers, Fire Buckets, Travelling Bags, Surgical Articles, Steam Packing and Hundreds of other articles.

These Goods are free from unpleasant odor; very tenacious, pliable and elastic; not injured by fatty substances; and unlike India Rubber, will not decompose and become sticky; are cheaper; different from any other Gutta Percha made in this country or Europe, and warranted to stand all climates.

Certificates, from persons who have tested the Goods, may be seen at the Store of the Company.

Terms liberal.

Dealers are invited to examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders executed to any amount at short notice.

CAUTION.—Base Imitations, made of Varnished India Rubber, are already being offered in the market. Therefore, purchasers should bear in mind that all genuine Goods are stamped with the above trade mark of the Company.

WILLIAM RIDER,
President N. A. G. P. C

August 21, 1854. 1ex 6m

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED
by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New York, March 19, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took two tea spoonsfull at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me.) I should judge it brought away from me two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having bursted. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, resident of this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgar and Munroe streets.

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

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

192 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, AGENT.

PROCLAMATION.

Friends, countrymen and lovers!—hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear; discard prejudice that you may believe, and read facts that you may act intelligently. Who, that is young, but values the luxuriant locks of youth and beauty? Who, that is middle-aged, but shudders at Grey Hairs? Who, that is old, but would avert Baldness? If any, speak,—for him have I offended. As none speak, then none have I offended in addressing twenty-four million people.

Not one of these many million who have attested the virtues of Lyon's Kathairon, for Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair, but will proclaim its beneficial effects far and near. One trial will convince the most incredulous. Sold uniform, for 25 cents, by every Druggist in America.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 261 Broadway, N.Y.
E. W. PALMER,
Wholesale Agent, Kingston.

BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURED
C. S. EMERSON'