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
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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.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1854.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

London, Aug. 8, 1854.

The sudden news of the destination of the allied armies for an attack on Sebastopol did not transpire until after post hour by the last packet, but it will of course have been received at New York by despatch. It created a most satisfactory impression here, and has caused an advance in the funds, in the face of an increased demand for money and a continuance of rather unfavorable weather, which has but this morning taken a turn.

From the first, the only depression consequent on the war has been that which originated in the distrust of its being carried on with vigor, while Lord Aberdeen is at the head of the Cabinet, and in the general suspicions with regard to the Austrian alliance. These doubts having now in a great measure been removed, there is more confidence in the money market than at any previous period of the affair. Whatever may be the duration of the war, the evidence already obtained during its progress has been sufficient to show that it is powerless to inflict serious injury on our commercial prosperity, and under these circumstances the requisite taxation will be cheerfully met, provided the people can rely that their contributions will not be "freely frittered away and rewarded at last by some unworthy compromise. They feel with a conscientious accord, which perhaps was never witnessed in any nation before, that they have to bring a great offender to justice, and that if they are to enjoy on so large a scale the luxury of doing good, it will be worth all the money they can spare for it.

After the prevalence of contradictory rumors for nearly three weeks, it appears at length that the reports transmitted to you of fresh victories having been gained by the Turks on the Danube before the final retreat of their opponents, have proved in the main correct. The battles stated to have occurred near Giurgevo on the 16th and 22nd of July, were actually fought, and resulted in severe losses to the Russians. In the first, Prince Gortschakoff himself is said to have advanced with five regiments within range of the Turkish guns, and to have lost two of his principal officers; and in the last, he attempted a final and desperate blow, with a much larger force, and was still more completely worsted. After this, the retreat from Bucharest appears to have assumed an extraordinary degree of rapidity, and it is believed that the army of Omar Pasha now occupies that city. At the same time it seems to be a question if the Russians thus driven entirely from one Principality will even attempt to maintain a partial hold of the other, since if they were to adopt the line of Sereth, in Moldavia, they would still be in danger of an Austrian movement on their flank from the district known as the Buckowina. Under these circumstances many persons suppose that their retrograde movement will not be suspended until they have crossed their own province of Bessarabia and reached the Dneister, the Pruth on the Turkish frontier of Bessarabia being fordable for cavalry, and therefore unsuitable for a permanent line of defence.

Meanwhile all doubt of the co-operation of Austria seems now at an end, and even those who a short time back would have regarded her interference with regret, now view it with satisfaction, since it will leave the Turks and their allies free to attack Russia on other points, without robbing Omar Pasha of the fame of having beaten and dispersed his opponents single handed. The fear hitherto has been that Austria would step in at the eleventh hour and just contrive to complete that final disgrace of the Czar, for which the Turks alone had toiled, but now that he has dropped the material guarantee from his burned hand, and Omar Pasha occupies the very capital of the Provinces, which has hitherto constituted the head quarters of the holy orthodox army, there is apparently no reason why Austria should not for the future perform the office of Watchman, and thus enable those who have driven the invader out to read him a lesson on his own soil. This result moreover derives its most perfect touch from its furnishing another instance of the blundering diplomacy of the Czar. By his intrigues at Berlin and Vienna, he has kept Austria back until the Turks have had full time to consummate his humiliation and to see him in full retreat.

Reports still continue to circulate of the bombardment and capture of Bomarsund by the Baltic fleet, but they appear to be premature. The French troops require to occupy the place arrived only on the 30th ult., and the attack was not expected until the 3rd or 4th of this month. Should it have been commenced however on either of these days, a telegraphic account might arrive at any hour, and you may therefore probably receive some news on the subject by later channels than the post.

The notification by the times of the intended attack on Sebastopol was met as usual with attempts to discredit it, but as has been generally the case with the recent conflicts near Giurgevo, all the intelligence subsequently received tends to confirm the announcement. The army is expected to amount to 80,000 or 100,000 men, of whom half will be French, a fourth English, and the remaining fourth Turks, and they are said to have embarked from Baltschik on the 21st of July. The disparity between the numbers of the English and French troops is made up by the greater force of the English fleets.

The prorogation of Parliament will take place by the Queen in person on Tuesday next, the 15th instant. Meanwhile the remaining measures of the session are being passed with rapid unanimity. From Spain there is nothing new, Espartero being successfully engaged in restoring order, both as regards the court and the people. Of the movements of the Queen mother there are as yet no positive accounts, but she is reported to have been got away to France. General Jose de la Concha, celebrated for his former honest rule, is appointed Captain General of Cuba.

The Roman Catholic writers in Canada are unquestionably the most impertinent of any in this upper world. In the world below they may meet with their match. The following article on the Common Schools of the United States, while it causes much horror, will also provoke much mirth.

On Common Schools.

From the True Witness, Aug. 19th.

Is it possible to over-estimate the importance of the "School Question" on the future of Catholicity? But the other day, the Catholic world was startled by the announcement that, within a few years, and in one country—the United States of America—Two MILLIONS OF SOULS had been lost, to God and His Church, and gained to Hell and the Devil. It was publicly stated by a Catholic clergyman that, of the descendants of Catholic Irishmen, this fearful number had become—not converts to Anglicanism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Jumperism, or any other form of dogmatic Protestantism—but apostates to the Catholic Faith; simply that they had left the Church, not that they had gone to swell the numbers of any other religious denomination. At this announcement, over which the Powers of Hell must have gloated, whilst Angels wept, Protestantism confidently foretold the downfall of the Catholic Church on this Continent; whilst Catholics, though of course recognizing some exaggeration in the statement, could not but admit that it contained also much truth. But upon one point, Catholics and Protestants were agreed; both attributed the loss to the Catholic Church, and the consequent damnation of so many myriads of souls, to the pernicious and demoralising influences of the "Common" or "Mixed" school system. The grog-shop, the gambling-house, and the brothel, count their victims by thousands and tens of thousands; the Common Schools of America count their's by MILLIONS.

In Canada is rapidly growing up the same accursed system as that which has borne such deadly fruit in the neighbouring Republic. It flourishes here, and threatens to extend itself beneath the fostering care of the Government. And here too, if unchecked, if not at once, and effectually crushed by the vigorous and united efforts of the Catholic body, will the results be the same. We are indeed, in some respects, more happily situated than are our neighbours. We have a more numerous—we do not say a more zealous or devoted—body of Clergy; we have the schools of the Christian Brothers, and of the Nuns; we have Catholic Colleges an Seminaries, and numerous well conducted educational Institutions. But it does not thence follow that we can afford to despise the schemes of the enemy of souls; or that because in Lower Canada, we may, at present, laugh his puny efforts to scorn, that in Upper Canada—where our brethren are poor, and enjoy few of the advantages which we, in this section of the Province still can boast of—the work of perversion may not yet be crowned with results almost, if not quite, as fearful as those which have been brought about by the "Common" or "Mixed" schools of the United States.

Spezzia, Sardinia, July 25, 1854.

The United States squadron have returned here from a long cruise, and as the Commodore does not intend to be idle, will, after taking in stores, &c., be off again. Our squadron is small compared to the French and English, as we have but five men of war on this station, but at the same time the continue to show the American colors constantly at the various Mediterranian ports.

Commodore Stringham has transferred his flag from the frigate Cumberland, Capt. Harwood, to the steam frigate Saranac, Captain Long, and leaves in her for Constantinople.

The Cumberland is to cruise on the coast of Spain, with the St Louis, Capt. Ingraham; and the Levant, Captain Turner, is looking after pirates, roving near Smyrna. Captain Ingraham, who had leave to return to the United States, prefers remaining to the expiration of his cruise, and Captain Morris, who was to command the St. Louis is now the flag captain.

The squadron did not lie in point last winter, as usual, but were on the move, and although they are constantly cruising, everything goes on harmoniously. Officers and crews are all well. England and France are making great preparations for an attack on Sebastapool by sea and land.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 17th August, 1854.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Inventions for a period of fourteen years, from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz:

Levi Kowell, of the Township of Ancaster, in the County of Wentworth, Yeoman, for "New and useful improvements in the construction of the Cider Mill and Press." (Dated 2d February, 1854.)

Benjamin Wah, of Wiloughby, in the County of Welland, for "A combination of Machinery for the making of Barrels, Kegs, Tubs and other Bilge Works." (Dated 6th June 1854.)

Daily Sellick, of the Town of Prescott, in the County of Grenville, one of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, for "A new and useful improvemet in the construction of Churns." (Dated 14th June, 1854.)

Ralph Hoyt, of the City of Hamilton, Manchinist, for "An improved Obsterical Supporter." (Dated 29th June, 1854.)

Joseph Seobell, of the City of Montreal, for "A new and Improved method of manufacturing Peat Bog." (Dated 7th June 1854.)

Richard Bever Chatterton, of the Town of Coburg, for "A Floating Gangway, Boat, Launch and Life Raft." (Dated 19th June, 1854.)

We understand that Dr. Ryerson has been requested by the Government of New Brunswick to act as a Commissioner to enquire into the affairs of King's College, Fredericktoo—an institution whose past history is kindred to that of King's College, Toronto.

London Correspondence.

London, August 8. 1854.

It has been semi-officially announced that the Crimea is to be conquered from the Russians. Lord John Russell hinted at this some time since, in Parliament, and it has been well known in England that troops and munitions of war sent out from here have been intended for the Crimea. The expedition for the Crimea has before this commenced from Varna. Nearly 100,000 troops—French and English—will be concerned in this expedition. The heights just beyond Sebastopol, will, if possible, be taken, and then Sebastopol will be destroyed, and Menschikoff and his fleet driven out to sea to fall a prey to the Black Sea fleet of the Western Powers. There is a prospect now of some fighting, for the Anglo French army has not yet fired a shot. There has been so much gasconading during this war by the English Press, that impartial people have become distrustful, and they will wait before they form any judgment on this Crimea expedition. Punch this week has a cartoon, in which a gigantic two-headed figure, called the allied army, is patting a little Turk on the shoulders, and saying, "Well done, my little man; you have thrashed the Russians at Sillistria—now go and take Sebastopol." Now, really, this is most appropriate, for the Turks have done all the damage to Russia up to the present time unassisted.

Before the conquest of the Crimea can be accomplished, however, the conquering expedition has to get there; and from the reports of the miserable management of the English especially in the transport of troops, munitions, and the commissariat, this will be no easy matter. If Turkey had been an enemy's country, some fearful disaster would have occurred to the English army, on account of the unskilful arrangement of the transport service.

Every reader of English History knows of the disasters at Corunna and Walcheren, and what years it took in the great French war before the English could manage things properly—not as to the fighting part, for at that they are always an fair, but at the necessary preliminaries before they can fight. Almost all the superior appointments have been jobs, and the war has been made subservient to getting berths for friends and relatives. At Constantinople there has been inextricable confusion among the English, which has amused the clever French, and caused even the impassive Turk to turn up the whites of his eyes in astonishment.

In the Baltic the news is discouraging. People are dissatisfied that now the French troops are there, nothing important is accomplished or accomplishing—they do not see the necessity of wasting strength on the Aland Isles. For the first time the whisper is head that Sir Charles Napier is not the man for the occasion. Corry, one of the Baltic Admirals, has retired from active service. This looks ominous.

Sweden appears friendly with the Western Powers, but there are no proofs of coalition. The government of Denmark is reactionary, which does not look very favourably for France and England. There has been a story told, that the Emperor of Russia and all his family were nearly captured outside of Cronstadt, by an English ship of war; but this is generally believed to be a *canard* of the press. Even doubts have been thrown on the statement about the extent of the Crimean expedition, and its sudden and simultaneous movement, simply from the facts that there are not ships enough in the Black Sea to convey such force as 80,000 or 100,000 men from Varna to the neighborhood of Sebastopol at once. That an attack is to be made on the Crimea is, however, almost certain; but of its success no one can yet form an idea.

The Russians are retreating from the Danube and the Turks are following them. Whether the projected attack on the Crimea or the fear of Austria entering the Principalities, induces this retreat, no one can yet devise. Gortschakoff, before evacuating Bucharest, informed the authorities that his movements were prompted by strategetic motives and that he should soon return. The latter might be bounce, but he would hardly have spoken thus if his retreat had not been voluntary. His thanking the Boyards of Wallachia for their kindness and assistance to the Russian army does not look as if the Russians were hated by the Wallachians so intensely as has been represented.

There has been for some time past a growing feeling here that the foreign policy of England has not been and cannot be what it ought, on account of Prince Albert. The Prince is an amiable and an accomplished man, and his moral character is irreproachable, but he is so allied with the royal houses of Europe that it influences the opinions of the Prince, the Queen, and the Cabinet, on foreign politics, and makes the English policy on foreign affairs a Coburg policy. A Coburg is the consort of Queen Victoria. A Coburg sits on the throne of Belgium, whose eldest son is married to a daughter of the Emperor of Austria. It is well known that the King of Belgium has great influence over the Queen of England. A Coburg is the father of the King of Portugal. The Coburgs also have influence in Germany, where they form a reigning house. It is known also that the Queen of England is looking abroad for material alliances for her children, and that a member of the royal house of Prussia is booked for one of them. Both Her Majesty and her consort are very affectionate, and the utmost cordiality exists between them and their blood relations.—This is very right and proper, but it induces a policy which is injurious to England. No one can forget how nervously anxous the Queen was a few years ago about seeing every despatch which was written by the Foreign Secretary, and how Lord Palmerston was turned out because he would not submit to this. Prince Albert also always sits at cabinet councils, where his presence must influence opinions and the expression of opinions. No Englishman now, from what he has seen and known for the last few years, believes that Prince Albert ever became an Englishman in opinion and sentiment, which he ought to have done when he was naturalized. There cannot be a doubt that he is fond of the "right divine" of kings and that he is very anxious to secure the undisturbed enjoyment of thrones, princedoms and dukedoms possessed by his relatives and friends. If this opinion of the Prince ever impresses Englishmen very strongly they will almost suspect the absolute wisdow of the Salic law, for they never would suffer suffer their supremacy to be placed in jeopardy through the domestic arrangements of a woman, no matter how deserving she may be. The troubles of Spain at the present time may be attributed, in a great measure to the abolition of the Salic law by Ferdinand.

The aristocratic elements of England are a great evil. The aristocracy is as much concerned in supporting everything connected with monarchy as Prince Albert himself, for the downfall of monarchy would involve aristocracy in its ruins. The prestige and the monopolies which the aristocracy enjoy in England are soley dependent on the existence of monarchy. Monarchs and aristocrats have looked up to the Emperor of Russia as one whose overwhelming power and hatred of the people could always be relied on as a check against revolutionary principles. Few of them have, perhaps, ever thought that his policy in Russia would suit any country in Europe, but they have believed that the terror usurped by his name and power made the people satisfied with few liberties; and fearful of demanding too fiercely or eagerly rights which were their due, and which would not suit kings and queens; and the aristocracy, to grant these considerations, explain the tenderness with which the Emperor of Russia has been treated by the British government, and the hesitation of other governments in Europe to join the Western powers in the present war.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21.

The big Cardenas, having on board a cargo of 150,000 feet of lumber, bound from Mobile to a port in Cuba, has been totally wrecked; Captain and crew saved.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.

The New Orleans *Courier* of Wednesday says that there are 8 cases of yellow fever at the present time in the Charity Hospital, and that the disease is on the increase. It estimates that the deaths from this disease alone for the week will average 10 per day. One of the city physicians has given it as his opinion that the disease is already epidemic. It has thus far been of a more mild form.

AN EXECUTION.—Galignani for August 1, says: The execution of Toussaint Constantini, condemned to death at Rome for the assassination of Count Rossi, took place in that city on the 22nd. He was informed at half-past eleven o'clock, the night before that he was to die the next day. He testified no regret, but burst out into the most violent abuse against the judges who had condemned him. The chaplain of the prison exhorted him to think of the state of his soul, but Constantini refused positively to listen to a word from his lips. When a copy of the judgment which condemned him to death was handed to him, he read it carefully over, and then declared that "it was a tissue of lies, and that the judges were infamous wretches." The directors of the prison afterwards sent for two friars to give him ghostly consolation, but Constantini held firm to his previous determination, and refused to listen to their exhortations. The hour for leaving the prison having arrived, he was made to ascend the car which was to take him to the place of execution. As the cortege passed along, Constantini, perceiving a cardinal at the window addressed him in the vilest language. When the cart arrived at the place of execution, the prisoner ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and cried out, "The Republic forever."—He was going to speak on, when a roll of the drum drowned his voice. In a few moments after he had ceased to exist.

The Honourable A. N. Morin has been elected by acclamation for the County of Chicoutini. Messrs. Price and Louis Matthieu have resigned in his favour.

NEW YORK, August 22nd.

Madame Grisi and Signor Mario arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in the steamship Baltic. The contemplated excursion to meet them did not take place, because the Baltic made an unusually rapid passage. The artists, with their "staff," proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where elegant apartments had been provided for them. Mr. Hackett, the manager of the *troupe*, also arrived in the same ship. There is a great deal of anxiety felt by the entire public as to the plan of the season which is announced to commence at Castle Garden on the 4th of September, and it is stated that Grisi and Mario will appear in a grand opera, the seats being sold at five dollars each, as a fixed price. We presume that the public will be made aware of Mr. Hackett's intentions in ample season for all practical purposes.

CONSTABLE CAMPBELL.—Constable Campbell was suspended by the Mayor of Toronto, for refusing to assist to place a person who had died from cholera, in a coffin. Campbell thought it was no part of his duty to do so, and the Chairman of the Board of Health thought that it was, and accordingly reported his conduct to the Mayor, who suspended him. Campbell petitioned to the Council to have the matter investigated which was ordered to be done but as yet we believe it has not been done, and the poor man in consequence has to walk about idle. We would like to know if it is the duty of Constables, who are engaged to maintain the peace of the City, to attend to cholera cases? We think it is not.

*** If this Constable is not re-instated, it will prove a high and arbitrary stretch of authority on the part of the Mayor. A man believing in the mischievous doctrine of non-contagion, may risk his own life, if he please, but he has no right to jeopardize that of another, simply because he has imbibed an erroneous opinion. Cholera is contagious, and the Constable might possibly have died from contact with the corpse in the coffin.

BANK PAPER.—Count Sparre, a Swedish nobleman, now in this neighbourhood, has discovered 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.

TURN FOUR FENCE POSTS.—It is mentioned as a curious fact, that a farmer in Connecticut who recently took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, found all those posts solid which had been inverted from the way in which thay originally grew, while those which had been set as thay originaly grew were rotted off at the bottom. Heads down, therefore, seems a specific against decay.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

MONTREAL, August 21st, 1854.

FLOUR.—On Monday a few thousand barrels No. 1 Superfine changed hands at 35s and 35s 3d, with upward tendency, while on Tuesday 2,000 barrels were for 37s 6d. The news by the steamers Union and America, together with unusually light receipts, and an active local demand, advanced the rates on Wednesday and Thursday to 38s 9d and 39s, at which there were several sales. On Friday a lot of Extra was placed at 40s 6d, and to-day 40s 9d was given for an uninspected parcel of fresh ground Spring Wheat Flour.

ASHES.—A good demand for Pots throughout the week has improved the rates, which we now quote at 34s 3d to 35s 4½d per cwt. for Pots, and 31s to 31s 3d for Pearls.

WHEAT.—Sales of good White Upper Canada have been made at 8s per 60 lbs.

CORN AND OATS.—Nothing doing, except by retail.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage abundant, with but little offering for shipment.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is very scarce, and sales have been made at 61s 3d for Prime Mess. Pork held in few hands, and advanced to quotations.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal transferred at 23¼ per cent. premium, at which it would be readily taken. City Bank—several sales effected at 8½ per cent. premium. Not much of either of the above Stocks in market. Bank of British North America—none to be had. Commercial Bank offered at 13½ per cent premium. Bank of Upper Canada—Latest sales at 7 per cent. premium, ex dividend. Bank du Peuple—Saleable at 2 per cent premium, with upward tendency.—Grand Trunk Railway transferable at 45s per cent discount. Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad—No transfer this week; obtainable at 47½ per cent discount. Montreal Mining Consols declined to 32s 6d, at which rate several hundred Shares have been placed. Quebec Mining Shares offered at 7s 6d. Canada and Huron without change. Government Debentures, twenty years to run, saleable at 3½ per cent premium. Montreal Harbour Bonds carrying 7½ per cent premium, easily transferable at 1 to 2 per cent premium. Mechanics' Exchange Stock enquired for; latest sales at par.

EXCHANGE.—
Bank rate on London, 60 days. 10 per cent premium.
Private, do, 90 do. 8½ a 8¾ do.
Bank prem. rate on the New York, 3 do, ⅛ per cent.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

WEDNESDAY, August 23.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	1	0	to	1	2	0
Oats ℔ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Rye	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
New Potatoes do.	0	7	6	..	0	8	0
Turnips do.	0	2	0	..	0	0	0
Carrots and Beets do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	0	9	..	0	0	11
Beef ℔ lb.	0	0	6	..	0	0	0
Pork ℔ do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Mutton ℔ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	6	..	0	0	7½
Eggs ℔ doz	0	0	9	..	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	1	6	..	0	2	0
Ducks ℔ do.	0	1	9	..	0	2	6
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Strawberries ℔ quart	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Codfish ℔ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ℔ ton	2	10	0	..	3	15	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	12	6	..	0	15	0

BOARD OF HEALTH.

KINGSTON, AUG. 24TH.

Daily Statement of Interments within the City of Kingston.

Wednesday Aug. 23rd.

INTERMENTS OF CHOLERA PATIENTS.

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

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

Liver Complaint, of ten years standing, cured by the use of only two boxes of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills:—

New York, Aug. 2, 1853.

This is to certify, that having been afflicted with Liver Complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and after using only two boxes was perfectly cured. I now take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best general Antibilious Pills ever offered to the public.

MRS. ANN MALONA,
No. 17, Rivington Street.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now 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.

198 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, AGENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, is well known to be without a rival on this Continent.—Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair Restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady that can effect the hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable, and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair. It is now patronised by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE,

Converts RED or GREY Hair into a beautiful Black or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin, and leaves the hair soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in the least—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving Compound

Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury

Bogle's Mebeaioma

Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for Beautifying the Complexion.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of

W. BOGLE,
277 Washington Street, Boston, U. S.

And by all the Druggists and Perfumers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

Aug., 1854. 197

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.

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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, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
E. W. PALMER,
Wholesale Agent, Kingston.

Maryland Lotteries,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.

THE MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE LOTTERIES.

After the formation of the scheme of the Lottery, it is submitted to the inspection of the Commissioner of Lotteries, who is elected by the people of the State, which he either corrects or approves. On the day of drawing he attends the place appointed—the numbers, from 1 to 75 or 78, are printed on cards, each are rolled up separately and placed in a wheel, after which a boy is taken from the audience and blindfolded, the wheel is then made to revolve, afterwards the boy puts in his hand and takes one of the rolls which is received by the Commissioner, who opens it, holds it before the Assembly, and announces it as the first drawn number. The wheel is made to revolve again and a second is drawn, and in like manner a third, &c., until 12, 16 or 18 are drawn, and that ticket having the first, second, and third drawn numbers, no matter how drawn is entitled to the highest prize; the fourth, fifth, and sixth to the second highest prize, &c.

We recommend the following Lotteries to your consideration. May we have an opportunity to send you a prize? All orders for tickets to be directed to

C. NAIRN & Co.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

34,412 PRIZES TO BE DISTRIBUTED,

September 15th, 1854. Class 22.
14 drawn numbers in every package of 26 Tickets.

1 Prize of	$15,000	64 prizes of	$40
5 "	3,000	64 "	25
10 "	500	128 "	15
10 "	300	128 "	12
10 "	150	5,444 "	8
328 "	75	28,224 "	4

Tickets, $4; halves $2; Quarters, $1.
We will issue a certificate of

26 whole Tickets for	$56 00
26 half "	28 00
26 quarter "	14 00
26 eighth "	7 00

41,856 Prizes to be Distributed,

September 23rd, 1854. Class 24.
13 drawn numbers in every package of 26 tickets.

In this scheme, formed for the ternary combination of 78 numbers, making 76,076 tickets, and the drawing of 18 ballots there will be 816 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on it; 9,180, each having two of them on; 31,600, each having one only of them on; and also 34,220, with neither of the drawn numbers on them, being blank.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, 78 numbers from 1 to 78 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 18 of them drawn out at random, and that ticket having for its combination the 1st, second, and third drawn numbers, will be entitled to the capital prize of... $40,471,20

That ticket having the 4th, 5th, and 6th drawn numbers, to	10,000
That ticket having the 7th, 8th, and 9th drawn numbers, to	10,000
That ticket having the 10th, 11th and 12th drawn numbers, to	10,000
That ticket having the 13th, 14th and 15th drawn numbers, to	6,000
That ticket having the 16th, 17th, and 18th drawn numbers, to	6,000
That ticket having the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th drawn numbers, to	6,000
That ticket having the 5th, 6th, and 7th drawn numbers, to	4,000
That ticket having the 6th, 7th, and 8th drawn numbers, to	4,000
That ticket having the 8th, 9th, and 10th drawn numbers, to	3,000
That ticket having the 9th, 10th and 11th drawn numbers, to	3,000
That ticket having the 11th, 12th and 13th drawn numbers, to	3,000
That ticket having the 12th, 13th and 14th drawn numbers, to	2,000
That ticket having the 14th, 15th, and 16th drawn numbers, to	2,000
That ticket having the 15th, 16th and 17th drawn numbers, to	2,000
And other tickets (being 896) with three of the drawn numbers on them, each	200
Those 60 tickets having on them the 1st and 2nd drawn numbers, each	75
Those 60 tickets having on them the 3rd and 4th drawn numbers, each	50
Those 60 tickets having on them the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each	40
Those 60 tickets having on them the 7th and 8th drawn numbers, each	30
All other tickts (being 8,940) with two of the drawn numbers on them, each	5 88

Tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2½; eighths $1¼

We will issue a certificate of

26 whole Tickets for	$164
26 half "	77
26 quarter "	38
26 eighths "	19 25

In ordering Tickets, select the Lottery, name the Class and date, enclose the money (using postage stamps instead of silver) and direct to us. Be particular to mention your Town, County, and State, and write your address plainly. Prizes, Drafts or Bank Notes on any solvent Bank, received in payment. Be careful to direct to

C. NAIRN & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

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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.

JAMES AGNEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN
Chancery, Brankruptcy, and Insolvency,
CONVEYANCER,
Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE in King Street, opposite the new Commercial Bank.

MR. AGNEW will also be able to give his attention to matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Division Court, (lately much extended.)

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.

A YAWL ASTRAY.

PICKED up in Kingston Harbor, a Vessel's Yawl. This evidently belongs to a large sized craft, and may be had on application to Dr. Barker (if by letter, post paid) at the British Whig Office.

Kingston, Aug. 5, 1854. 183

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. BRIGGS, the Younger, Plff.,
vs.
WILLIAM RUDSTON, Deft.

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber gives notice, that from this date no further credit will be given to any person whatever, as he is about closing the Establishment.

Also, Payment of outstanding Accounts is requested to be immediately made, and those having claims against him will present the same forthwith.

W. J. GOODEVE.

Kingston, Aug. 21, 1854. 197

AT NO. 2, KING STREET,

A LARGE Assortment of French Merinos, Glaci Silks, Woollens and Fancy Goods, selling off at, and under, Cost Price, for Cash.

W. J. GOODEVE.

Kingston, Aug. 21, 1854. 197

A Large Lot of Gilling Twine

SELLING OFF at, and under, Cost Price, for Cash.

W. J. GOODEVE.

Kingston, Aug. 21, 1854. 197

HORSE LOST.