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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
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The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1854.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

P. M., Belleville; W. R. B., do.; R. C. London; P. M., Coburg.

By the Asia.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

London, Aug. 12, 1854.

The intelligence by the present packet alike as regards the war, the state of the money market, and the prospects of the harvest, is all favorable.

Considerable effect was produced yesterday by an announcement in the Moniteur from Paris, that the Czar has notified to the Emperor of Austria his intention entirely to abandon the Turkish Principalities. It is also understood that instead of this being received at Vienna as a mark of "high consideration" for Austria, it is viewed simply as the result of the total demoralization of his forces, and that Austria, consequently, will make no alteration in her attitude, but continue to act with the Western Powers.

The recent statements with regard to the advance of the Turks into Wallachia, and the hurried and disastrous nature of the Russian retreat have been confirmed. They are likewise rendered more satisfactory by the recollection that it was at that period last year that the Czar seized the pretential guarantee which he has now ignominiously dropped, and that on the anniversary of the very day on which his army crossed the Pruth, Omar Pasha received a deputation of honor from the inhabitants of Bucharest, the capital of the invaded territory.

Whether the Turkish army will continue to occupy the Principalities or leave them to be guarded by Austria, is, yet doubtful. Suspicions of the latter Power are still strong in many quarters, and all her movements continue to be criticised as having some treacherous motive at the bottom. There is good reason however to believe that doubts of her course may now be abandoned, and that for some time past she has taken no step without the previous concurrence of the allies. At all events, whatever may be her desires her position is at the present moment a very satisfactory one, since while she retains her paramount interest in arresting the encroachments of Russia she is without that title which earlier active services might have given her to interfere except in a general way in the settlement of the account between Russia, and France and

The movements, or rather the long intervals without any movements, on the part of the French and English troops in Turkey, are now admitted to be fully explained by the news of their destination against Sebastopol. Amid all the reproaches levelled against them both in London and at Constantinople for inactivity, it was plain throughout that they were undeserved, inasmuch as complete concert was understood to prevail between the allied commanders and Omar Pasha

The object in view from the first was to keep these troops within reach of the Danube so long as the final rout of the Russians was yet unconsummated, but at the same time not to move them far from a port of embarcation for the Crimea except in case of great emergency. It was also essential that the purpose of this suspense should not transpire and hence the commanders have not only had to sustain the effects of the disappointment and impatience of their men at being kept idle but also the shafts of popular opinion from all quarters.

An affair just reported from the Black Sea has excited great indignation. It is perhaps capable of some apology, but under any circumstances can admit of but very slight palliation. It appears that a Russian vessel—either the Valdimir or Chersonesus—contrived a week or two back to sally from Sebastopol, and evade the blockade, sailing across to the neighborhood of Heraclia, on the coast of Anotolia, where it captured or sunk three Turkish merchantmen. After this feat it got back safely. Its object seems to have been to seize a small French steamer which had been transmitted to Sebastopol by some of the numerous Greek spies by whom the city is infested.

Happily a necessity for some trifling repairs had caused this vessel to be detained 12 hours and the anticipated prey was therefore lost, but the gross neglect which could have allowed the Russian to creep out and return is in no way mitigated by that circumstance. The only explanation yet suggested lies in a rumor to the effect that the French frigate Magador, one of the blockading squadron, had met with an accident and was taken in tow by English frigates, who were obliged to carry her into Baltschik, the vigilance of the watch on Sebastopol being thus, for the moment, suspended.

From the Baltic the latest news is that the landing of the troops in the neighborhood of Bomarsund has taken place, and consequently the details of siege operations may be expected by every arrival. The force consisted of 3000 French infantry and 600 English marines.

The telegraph this morning has brought tidings of the death of the King of Saxony from the overturning of his carriage and the kick of a horse—an accident which he survived only half an hour. He was in his 58th year and will be succeeded by his brother.

The Madrid intelligence presents a rather serious feature. All the desires of the Government to facilitate the escape of the Queen's mother have been frustrated by the vigilance of the people, and deputations from various sections of the city having put forth a demand that she shall be detained for trial before the Cortes, the Council of Ministers have felt compelled to agree to it. She will consequently henceforth be a close prisoner, and great anxiety will prevail as to her probable fate, lest any events should occur meanwhile to inflame the recollections of the populace and to cause sentence to be pronounced upon her life.

If she should ultimately be condemned only to safe detention in a fortress, very few persons will be disposed to regard the matter with distress. In relation to the general proceedings of the Espartero Cabinet it is affirmed that a want of unanimity has already manifested itself, the more conservative portion wishing to act under the restricted constitution of 1845, while the liberals, in accordance with the cry of the people during the recent struggle insist upon that of 1837. It is believed, however, that the former will find themselves compelled to give way.

Fresh proposals are about to be issued for a Turkish loan. The terms have not yet been published, but they are known to be as follows:—The amount to be £2,000,000 in a 6 per cent. stock at 80, with the option on the part of the public of taking £1,000,000 more on the same terms, if they like to do so within a month. No further amount to be raised on lower terms than 85, but upon that price becoming obtainable an additional and final sum of £2,000,000 may be contracted. Baron Goldsmid and Mr. Horsley Palmer are the parties by whom it will be brought out. Opinions vary greatly with regard to its reception, although of course the wishes of the country are in its favor The balance of opinion, however, is that it will succeed.

Consols at the last date were quoted 92¼. They have since advanced to 93¼ and have closed this evening at that price with an appearance of great firmness.

In the grain market there has been renewed dulness without any actual change in prices.

Since the last packet the weather has been very fine and the prospects of the harvest continue to be contemplated with general satisfaction.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a steady business at previous rates.

The next steamer from this side will be the Washington, on the 16th.

It has been announced that the General Screw Steam Shipping Co. have definitely resolved to place five vessels (ranging from 1800 to 2200 tons,) on the line between New York and Southampton, Havre and Bremen, in correspondence with the Ocean Company of New York, Messrs. Croskey & Co. being the Southampton agents.

Liverpoo' Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.

Wheat, per 70 lbs white Genesee and Philadelphia 10s a 10s 6d; Baltimore 10s 3d a 10s 9d. Indian corn, white, 34s a 35s. Flour, Western Canal. 32s a 32s 6d. Philadelphia 32s 6d a 33s. Baltimore, dittó. Ohio 33s a 34s.

American Stocks, New York and Erie, 7 per cent. Second Mortgage 1859 quoted in London market at 50 a 51 ditto, do., third Mortgage 1883, 81 a 83. Market generally characterized by a feeling of suspicion.

The bullion in the Royal Bank of England, showed a decrease of £1,843,814. as compared with the previous week.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Russians are evacuating Moldavia and Wallachia.

Expeditionary troops have arrived at Parekop—the Isthmus joining Crimea to the main land.

Three thousand French troops have landed near Bomersund.

The Russians had abandoned 8 cannon.

The large ship of the fleet remains at Letsnug. The bombardment was expected to take place on the 8th.

A despatch from Bucharest that the Russian regiments are already retreating across the Pruth. The rear guard of the Russians consisting of seven regiments of Hussars and Cossacks, was out two miles from Bucharest.

About all that was expected from Austria is the occupation of the principalities as a neutral Power. A perfect understanding exists between the Western Power and Austria regarding the nature of the guarantees which Russia shall give concerning the future peace of Europe.

The Turkish Government is once more in the market for loans.

There are 36,000 Turks and French in the Dobrudscha, but no English. It is thought the French will attack Galatz and the Turks Fultschia.

Heavy guns and bombs have arrived at Varna for the expedition against Sebastopol.

The latter fort was making great preparation to repel the attack and the landing of troops. The roads are mined, entreched intersected and flanked with redoubts.—The inhabitants are ordered to quit their dwellings upon the first signal.

The Viena Press says that the Allies will first attack Anope.

It is reported that the Czar has offered to Persia the restoration of all Russian Provinces which formerly belonged to Persia, in condition that her armies are instantly marched against Turkey.

Three divisions of the French army are marching on Sillistria and Rutschuk—hence they will cross the Danube and proceed to Wallachia.

The Turkish troops marchig on Bucharest will withdraw from theene when the Austrians enter the Principalities. The former are only victualled for four weeks.

The cholera has disappeared from Gallipoli and Constantinople.

CHINA.—There is great disturbance in the North of China, and the insurrectionists threaten Canton with an attack.

ENGLAND.

It is stated that two more regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry are to proceed from England to Turkey, and that the whole of the militia are to be embodied.

Sir George Cathcart, the Earl of Lucan, and Sir Richard England, are to have the local rank of Lieutenant general in Turkey. Sir James Graham has been suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

Major General Chatterton, K.H., has received from her Majesty the pension for distinguished service in the army.

Government has chartered ships to convey arms and stores for defence to Halifax St. Johns, N. B., Quebec, Montreal, Bermuda, Jamica, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Louis, and Demerara.

Sir Henry young who was recently transferred from the governorship of South Australia to that of New Zealand, has been appointed to succeed Sir Wm Denison in the more lucrative government of Van Dieman's Land.

The weather in England was fine, but cholera is still prevalent in Liverpool and other places.

Mary Anne Brough was tried at the Assizes on the Home Circuit, before Mr. Justice Erle, on the 9th inst. for the murder of her six children. The jury found her "Not guilty on the ground of insanity." The prisoner who did not betray any emotion at any period of the proceedings, was ordered to be detained in safe custody during her Majesty's pleasure. The papers critisise the verdict severely, and it is remarked that if one only had been killed, it is not imposible that the verdict might have been "murder."

The Destruction of San Juan de Nicaragua in an English Point of View.

From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 8.

For months the eyes of the civilized world have been turned with horror and consternation to the east and north of Europe. From the land of the Muscovite, and from the merciless exploits of an inhuman despotism, we have been anticipating reports of wholesale destruction and desolation. We have been waiting in breathless anxiety to record the downfall of mighty fortresses raised against the intercourse of nations and the world-wide freedom of commerce. The enlightenment and civilization of Europe have almost thrown aside the most solemn injunctions of Christianity in order to rescue millions of beings from the sword of a tyrant and the hypocritical professor of an "orthodox" religion. The prayers of England and France follow their sons in a mighty contest which is to decide the liberties of mankind and the fate of the whole scheme of man's political regeneration and advancement." Such a cause is worthy of the two great nations whose standards now float in the face of modern barbarism in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and Christendom will be found to rejoice in the triumph of their arms

In this age of great exploits, a contemptible, cowardly act must brand even the greatest nations of the earth with a degree of reckless intollerence and cruelty which we had hoped was confined to the remaining despotism of Europe. We little thought that the land of the Penns, the Washingtons, the Franklins, and the Jacksons, contained men who would be capable of re enacting the tragedy of Sinope, or who, like the Czar, would reduce a town to ashes because it refused to comply with a forced demand for the immediate payment of a sum of money. But the United States have done this. They have claimed and exercised the rights of sovereignty over the town or province of San Juan de Nicaragua from the 15th of April, 1851, up to the present hour. They had given it a constitution, and it was governed by a municipal council composed of American citizens. England has ceased to enforce either her own claims or those of the King of Mosquito to San Juan or Greytown, as it was named by the English in 1848. The Americans were in possession of their newly acquired city, but they appear to have been ignorant of the fact, and they therefore levy a fine of 20,000 dollars on an American city, and because it was not paid and an apology made within three minutes of the appointed hour, San Juan was laid in ashes. It is fortunate that a nation full of power and endowed with greatness for all the purposes of nationality should have become the victim of that wickedness and cruelty which was meant to have fallen on the heads of others. The attempted slaughter and desolation was directed against the helpless, and we may add hopeless, people of Nicaragua. But fortuntately it fell on the heads of the people belonging to the destroyer; and humanity is left to blush more at the destruction done by a government to its own people than to mourn over the appalling slaughter which a mighty State had directed against a half civilized and defenceless nation.

The burning of San Juan de Nicaragua appears to have originated in a misunderstanding between the Government of Greytown and the Nicaragua Transit Company. The latter, in fact, refused to recognize the Government composed of United States citizens exercising the full rights of sovereignty. This refusal of the Company led to continual difficulties with the authorities and the people, and a bitter feeling was speedily created on all sides, and reprisals of the most disgraceful character ensued. In the course of these lawless proceedings, the Transit Company claimed an indemnity of $20,000, which was confirmed by the United States Government. It appears, however, from the statement now made, that the conduct of the company was by no means less violent or aggressive than that which would have been followed by a Russian butcher on the Danube, or an Austrian hero on the mooring grounds at Buda. The Nicaraguans employ about a dozen steamers on the San Juan river to carry passengers going to and from the States to California to the New York steamers on the Atlantic side, and one of those steamers, the Routh, commanded by Captain Smith, in attempting to make a landing about ten or twelve miles above Greytown, came in contact with a bungo, when some words arose between the owner of the native boat and the captain of the steamer; and during the altercation which took place, the native levelled his gun at Captain Smith, but did not fire; this ended the outrage on the part of the native. But the force of the current subsequently brought the steamer close to the bungo for the second time, when Captain Smith was urged by an influential person on board the steamer to seize and flog the native for his insolence. But instead of doing this, Capt. Smith called for his rifle and shot the Nicaraguan through the heart. When the steamer arrived at San Juan, the municipal authorities ordered him to be arrested; but with the assistance of his crew and the interference of Mr. Borland, the United States Minister to Central America, the captain escaped. In the evening of the same day, a second attempt was made to arrest Captain Smith. This created a mob in the streets, and a scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Borland was struck in the face with a fragment of a bottle. This is the account given by the American papers of the cause of this uncalled-for and diabolical destruction of the Town of San Juan

We are incapable of indulging in those feelings which too many are so fond of encouraging, when they find rivals or even enemies committing any excess which is likely to bring a blot upon their fame, or to tarnish the boasted perfection of their institutions. But we must say that the burning of a paltry town for such an absurd insult to the American flag, or to enforce the payment of such a trifling sum as 20,000 dollars is one of the most disgraceful events that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. It has but one parallel in modern history, and that is the announcement of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Russia, in which the Czar's *charge d'affairs* at Washington and Mr. Franklin Pierce's Cabinet of the United States, mutually bind themselves to perfect neutrality in the present war! The neutrality of the States, pending the contrast in which England is engaged with despotism, has been naturally and consistently anticipated; but it never has been humbly solicited, nor will it be mawkishly craved. If a sense of honor, an abhorrence of tyranny and a love of universal freedom, cannot preserve the States, and keep her within the pale of political rectitude and common morality, England would be better with her open hostility than she is with friendship cloaking a diplomatic spirit which exposes her statesmanship to the contempt and ridicule of every free nation on the earth. The ratification of treaties with England, and the burning of unarmed towns, are events which will redound to the exclusive honor of the Pierce Cabinet; and since we find that it is the fate of all constitutional countries to be burthened for a time with governments who neither represent the intelligence, spirit or opinion of the people we can excuse America for tolerating an Aberdeen Cabinet at Washington.

America must have her learned Thane as well as England. But we question if a kilted President would be considered a sound or a decorous politician to fill the President's chair of the Union. The press of America, like that of England, we are proud to say, gives a far higher tone to the moral and political history of our times than is to be found in the acts of her statesmen, or in the daily proceedings of her legislature; and the burst of indignation, which the destruction of San Juan has drawn from the American press, is a guarantee to the rest of the world that whatever folly or wickedness its government may commit, the press is prepared to denounce it in the name of the American people, and to hold it up to the ridicule of the whole world. We may, therefore, safely leave Mr. Pierce and his two great leaf efforts at diplomacy and good government, in the hands of those who will deal with them as they so richly merit.

How the Cholera is Propagated.

Under the direction of the cholera committee of the Royal College of Physicians, London, a very elaborate and valuable report has been drawn up by Doctor William Baily, "on the cause of Asiatic Cholera, and its Modes of Increase and Diffusion." The report is based upon the replies received to a series of questions addressed by the committee to the fellows and members of the College, and to numerous other gentlemen who were known to take interest in the promotion of medical science; and it not only embodies a synopsis of all the important facts noted by observers of the recent epidemics on both sides of the Atlantic, but is enriched and illustrated by references to the records of pestilence in former times. After reviewing the whole ground, Doctor Baly arrives at the conclusion that the cause of cholera does not consist in any special atmospheric condition, but is a material substance which, finding its way into any place, can increase under the influence of foul and damp air, with the aid of some degree of warmth. The disease therefore "so far connected with the conditions of low sight and defective sanitary provisions that it is never rife except when they are present in a marked degree. Doctor Baily thinks, from the evidence before him, that human intercourse is the chief means of transmitting this material cause from place to place; that men carry it in their clothes, in their caravans, in their ships, &c.; and that "under some circumstances this is the most important, if not the sole means of effecting its diffusion."

While Doctor Baily, however, is clearly of opinion that human intercourse is the most common and certain means of propagation of the cholera, he maintains that the disease is seldom truly contagious. For he says—

If the poison of cholera increases in, or under the influence of damp and impure air, and is likewise capable of attaching itself to the surface of bodies, to the walls of rooms and to furniture, it will also be collected by the clothes of persons living in infected dwellings, will be carried by them from place to place, and wherever it meets with the conditions favourable to its increase and action, will produce fresh outbreaks of the epidemic. That its propagation in such a mode as this is at least more frequent than its communication by virtue of true contagion is to be inferred from the impossibility of tracing communication between the first and subsequent cases at the commencement of the epidemic in a large city; from the apparent impossibility that any direct communication can have taken place in many of these cases; still more decidedly from the great rapidity with which the disease sometimes spreads at once through the whole population of a city; from the influence of season and temperature, and of the characters of localities in the rate of the diffusion of the epidemic; and from the occasional alterations of its intensity during its prevalence in a town. The ultimate cessation of the epidemic throughout a country, and even a continent, the restriction of its course in crossing a continent to a tract of comparatively limited extent, furnish, perhaps, still stronger objections to the theory of contagion; for not only are they, like most of those before mentioned, characters which diseases known to be in the strict sense contagious do not present but they suggest the belief that the propagation of the disease cannot be maintained by any matter emanating from the bodies of the sick.

Domestic Items.

ACCIDENT TO THE 'JOHN MUNN.'—We find in the *Quebec Observer* of Monday some further particulars of the accident to the fine steamer *John Munn*, which we give below. In addition, we learn that the damage sustained is not serious, and that she will be on the route again in ten or fifteen days:—

One of the largest and most magnificent river steamers which ever plied on the St. Lawrence, the *John Munn*, struck upon a rock on her last downward passage from Montreal, three miles below Three Rivers, and began to fill so rapidly that it became necessary to run her ashore. The bump was tremendous. It shook the vessel from stem to stern, and the alarmed passengers in the lower cabin, stepped out of their berths up to their ancles in water. Captain Armstrong, her commander, well known to be a prudent as well as a brave man, and remarkable for his presence of mind, seeing the full extent of the injury assured his passengers that they were not personally in danger, and at once turned the boat's head towards land. Indecision would have been fatal, for the vessel sank up to the windows of the ladies' cabin before she touched the ground. The passengers with their effects, and a portion of the mail, were transferred to the *Crescent*, in which boat they arrived here on Saturday forenoon at ten o'clock.

A BISHOP FOR THE MAURITIUS.—It is announced that the Queen has been pleased to sanction the immediate erection of the Mauritius and its dependencies into a bishopric. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has appropriated the sum of £3,000 out of its Jubilee Fund towards the endowment; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted a grant of £2000. The *Record* says—"The Reverend Vincent W. Ryan, B. A., Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution (Highbury College,) and formerly of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, is to be consecrated the first bishop. Mr. Ryan was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and was in the second class of classics in 1840."

THE YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD A FRENCH WAR STEAMER.—The French war steamer Chimiere, at present lies a floating hospital at Norfolk, United States. In such a wretched state were the crew from the ravages of yellow fever among them, that on the anniversary of the Emperor Napoleon's natal day on Tuesday week, they were unable to fire the salute usual on such occasions. Sad indeed must have been the plight of the Chimere when the Captain was obliged to solicit the ship of another country to do the national honours for her.

CAPTAIN ARNOLD.—It seems as but yesterday since we saw driving through our streets, and walking upon our side paths, a nice dashing young fellow, of fine symetrical form, full of the vigour and vivacity of midday life, endued with all the mental and manly qualities suitable to adorn the profession of which he was a member, and with the noble mien and bearing which so peculiarly distinguish the English Gentleman and Officer—the man was Captain Arnold, of the British Indian Army, son to our highly respected fellow citizen, John Arnold, Esquire, of Peter Street, Toronto.

It is, as we have just said, but as yesterday, since this gallant young officer, left this city, to participate with his fellow countrymen in the glories of the campaign, now being waged against the colossal power of Russia in the East of Europe. Scarcely had he landed in Bulgaria, ere he made his way to the Camp of Omar Pacha, the distinguished and heroic generalissimo of the Ottoman forces. The Danube crossed and the enemy before him, Captain Arnold was in the midst of the fight; and there, while gallantly presenting to the Turks, an example of British coolness, and British intrepidity, he fell, mortally wounded, and yielded up his valorous and buoyant spirit to the mercy of the Great Being who had given it! Honour to the memory of this brave hero—his ashes moulder with the earthen clods of Wallachia—his spirit dwells with those of the "noble army" of Patriots, who "drained their life veins for Liberty"—and his noble example, will remain embalmed in the recollection of the true hearted, the just and the chivalrous. May the heroic conduct of the Son, and the estimation in which that conduct is held, dry up the tear of sorrow, which perchance may trace the cheek of an aged and honoured parent—may the honours of the Son, be the balm of consolation, to the wounded spirit of the Father!

Among those who perished with the unfortunate Captain Arnold at the affair of Giurgevo, was Captain Burke, of the Royal Engineers, who had lately been appointed, as an acknowledgment by Omar Pacha of his distinguished gallantry and abilities, to be Colonel in the Turkish service. He was we understand, a nephew of Lieutenant Colonel O'Hara, of this city.—[*Patriot.*

The Woods on Fire.

In every direction round about Kingston the woods are on fire, owing to the unprecedented drouth and some accidental catching on fire from pipes, &c. We learn that Mr. A. Hurst on the Portland Road lost his barn, contents, and meadows; that Mr. Langworth's Saw Mill on the same road was burnt to the ground, and also that Mr J. Gibson lost two log houses, independent of other losses. Towards Storrington fires are seen in every direction, and in Pittsburgh the same disastrous consequences are seen and felt. Mr. Seal's farm was on fire on Thursday night and all day yesterday, and he sustained a great loss. We have not mentioned one tenth of the fires in this immediate vicinity.

Disastrous Fire.

About midnight last night the premises in Princess Street so frequently threatened during the summer, were again discovered to be on fire. Mr. Garde's Provision Store was nearly burned down before anything of any consequence could be saved. Mr. Clark's Shoe Shop and dwelling next followed, and then the Tin Smithing Establishment of Messrs. J & C. Sangster, the dwelling of Mr. Crane, and the greater portion of the stone house of Mr. Henry Armstrong, where the fire was stayed. The Frontenac House burned so rapidly that all the efforts of the Firemen to save it proved abortive.—Beyond that, the frame buildings adjoining were burned down; Mr. Bruce's stone house presenting an effectual barrier to its further advance. Various houses both in front and rear were greatly threatened while these were burning, but the exertions of the Fire Brigade saved them. The fire is supposed to have originated in rear of the Frontenac House, owned by Mr. Thomas Baker, who we believe is well insured. Mr. Garde was partially insured, as were the Messrs. Sangster. Mr. Clark, Mr. Crane, Mr. Hackett, Shoemaker, & Mr. Reid, Chairmaker, have all suffered much, having saved very little of their effects.—Never did the Firemen exert themselves more than on this occasion, and never did they more deserve the thanks of the public. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. A report is rife this morning, which we believe has some foundation in truth, that the College Boys of Regiopolis, in rear of the burnt buildings, were seen to let off Rockets and other Fire Works late last night.

English Mail.

Mr. Butler arrived from New York with the *Asia's* Mail, yesterday at two o'clock, P. M., and the Mail was distributed by three o'clock. Can Montreal or Toronto do better.

The Maple Leaf, August Number.

This interesting magazine still holds on its way under the guidance of Mrs. Lay, the widow of the gentleman who established the work. The merits of the *Maple Leaf* are such as ought to secure a large circulation, but when it is remembered that its publication is a means towards the support of a widow lady and three orphan children, we trust that few who are able to expend a dollar a year on an excellent youth's magazine, will refuse to lend their aid in so good a cause.

The Rev'd Mr. Mulkins.

During the compelled absence of Mr. Rogers from his charge (about eight weeks) the Rev. Hanibal Mulkins officiated in his stead, with a faithfulness and zeal, which, considering the oppressive heat, the sickness of the season, in addition to the many harrassing and painful scenes and duties which he had to witness and perform as Chaplain of the Penitentiary, are calculated to show forth the Rev. gentleman's character in strong light, as an indefatigable self-sacrificing minister of the Gospel. Mr. Mulkins will forgive us for alluding to him in this manner, but in doing so we can assure him that we only echo the universal sentiments of the members of St. James' Church, who, one and all are warm in their expressions of respect and esteem for him. For our own part we entertained the opinion that the additional duties which Mr. Mulkins was thus called upon to perform, were too severe for such a season, and week after week we trembled for the valuable life of our friend. But it has pleased an all-mereiful Providence, to carry him through the trying ordeal in safety, and we unite with the congregation of St. James' Church in thanking God for it.—[Com. Advertiser.

Lieut. Colonel Rowan, who, for two or three years, has held the staff appointment of military Secratry to his uncle, General Rowan, commanding her Majesty's forces in Canada, left Montreal on Saturday for Quebec, *en route* (by the Canadian S. S. *Charity*) for the seat of war in the East, where he has been appointed to command a brigade of artillery. The Montreal *Herald* says:" Colonel Rowan has, during his prolonged stay among us, gained the esteem and regard of a very numerous circle of friends, who, while thay see him depart with regret, will ever feel an interest in his advancement and prosperity, and whose best wishes will follow him wherever duty and his country's cause may lead."

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL Established the following NEW POST OFFICES in Canada, on the 1st July and 1st August, 1854:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR SEIGNIORY.	COUNTY.	POSTMASTER.
1st July.			
Avon,	North Dorchester,	Middlesex,	Daniel Miles,
Battersea,	Storrington,	Frontenac,	Cornelius Vanfusen
Beauport,	Beauport,	Quebec,	Alixis De Roussello.
Fish Creek,	Blanshard,	Perth,	John Bell.
Gilbert's Mills,	Sophiasburg,	Prince Edward,	Daniel Gilbert.
La Pigeondiere,	Lasalle,	Huntingdon,	N. Robert.
McCrae's Corners,	Peel,	Wellington,	Thomas Graham,
Maple Grove,		Megantic,	Thomas Barwis
Morgantown,	Erin,	Wellington,	William Crewson.
Morrisdale,	Town Line between Morris and Grey,	Huron,	
Port Ryerse,	Woodhouse,	Norfolk,	Donald Scott,
Roxborough,	Roxborough,	Stormont,	William H. Ryerse.
St. Celestin,		Nicolet,	Duncan McCallum.
Selby,	Richmond,	Lenox,	C. E. Houde.
South Durham,	Durham,	Drummond,	David Wartman.
Tatlock,	Darling,	Lanark,	Asa Leighton.
			W. Y. Janson.
1st August.			
Ancienne Lorette,		Quebec,	Michael Gauvin, Jr.
Brownsville,	Dereham,	Oxford,	Thomas Brown.
Concord,	Vaughan,	York,	— Duncan.
Golden Creek,	Bosanquet,	Lambton,	Allan Kennedy.
Heidelburg,	Woolwich,	Waterloo,	John Kreszler.
Triumph,	Mosa,	Middlesex,	Robert Thompson,
Port Franks,	Bosanquet,	Lambton,	Robert McBride.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Essex,	Joseph Ouilette,
Scott,	Scott,	Ontario,	James K. Vernon.
Wainfleet Center,	Wainfleet,	Welland,	M. S. Graybiel.
Woodbury,	Bosanquet,	Lambton,	Thomas Woods.

"BREWER'S MILLS"—Office closed.—"McKILLUP," changed to "HARPURHEY."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th Aug., 1854.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

August 23rd.

Steamer Cataract, Ogdensburgh—3 boxes scales, S. R. Holbrooke.

Steamer John Counter, Cape Vincent—1 box, 1 keg, J. Denton; 1 package Mr. Williams; 1 package, A. McKinnon; 17 boxes, 7 barrels, E. W. Palmer; 1 box, A. McElhering; 1 package, J. McCan; 1 box, 2 packages, H. Sheldon.

Steamer Ontario, Oswego—1 barrel ware J. Duff; 1 box, J. B. Smith; 2 boxes, S. Morley; 12 baskets peaches, 1 barrel melons, G. Brock; 2 boxes, F. Baffaty; 5 hogsheads molasses Hugh Fraser, 8 boxes, T. Winnan; 3 barrels, T. Walsh; 1 box oysters, T. W. Fowler; 1 basket glassware, J. Colson.

Barge Fortitude, Quebec—100 tons pig iron, Walker and Berry.

Barge Advance, Quebec—200 tons pig iron, Walker and Berry.

August 24th.

Barge Cleveland, Montreal—6 casks chains, S. Morley; 3 casks, Delaney & Bowes; 7 cases leather, J. Walker & Co.; 1 cask, Dr. Yates.

Steamer Northerner, Oswego—15 boxes machinery, Ontario Foundry; 9 baskets fruit, G. Brock; 8 casks provisions, D. A. Sharp.

Steamer Star, Cape Vincent—12 boxes, 1 cask, drugs, 2 packages books, E. W. Palmer; 1 bale D. Camfield; 2 boxes sundries, Burrah & Burnett.

August 25th.

Steamer Northerner Ogdensburgh—Passengers and baggage, 1 package books, W. Shanty.

Steamer Cleveland, Toledo—379 barrels pork, Hooker Fridham & Co.; 45 boxes tobacco, Thomas Hendry; 10 boxes tobacco, Charles Hales; 37 outts tobacco, John Carruthers & Co.

Steamer Boston, Ogdensburgh—5 casks ware, G M. Wilkinson; 5 boxes merchandize, H. Bull; 1 chest tools, G. Brouson; 4 barrels tar and rosin, Delaney and Bowes; 1 piano, A. W. Murdoch.

Steamer John Counter, Creighton—1 package books, E. W. Palmer; 1 box books, J. Duff; 5 boxes ware, E. Preston; 1 box, Holmes & Austin; 3 boxes, G. Baker & Co.; 10 barrels syrup, owners; 10 bags coffee, Thomas Hendry; 11 kegs lead, John Counter; 10 tierces rice, 10 bags coffee, J. Carruthers; 1 package confectionary, T O. Butler; 1 bushel fruit, Charles Taite.

Steamer Cataract, Oswego—1 box furniture, G. W. Reese; 1 rocking horse, 5 boxes goods, J. C. Cronk; 11 baskets peaches, John Brock.

EXPORTS.

August 23rd.

Steamer Northerner, Oswego—2 hogsheads liquors.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Aug. 24.—D. Nelson, Montreal; C. R. Caker, Quebec; Capt. Fell, do.; B. W. Warner, Montreal.

Aug. 25th.—E. A. Bigelow, Lowell; P. R. Cusack, Hamilton; G C. S. Smith, Toronto; J. Sutherland, Coburg; T. Sawyer, Cheney Express; C. A. Lathorp, do.; C. Breedston, Montreal.

BIRTH,

In this city, this morning, the wife of Mr. A. J. Glen, of a daughter.

DIED

In this City, this morning, Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Dennis Kane, Wellington Street.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, without further notice.

On Friday, the 25th inst., in Township of Kingston. Anne Irvin, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Stewart, aged 34 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 27th, at the hour of 3 o'clock, from the late residence to the place of interment, Waterloo.

In Montreal, on the 13th inst., Mr. George Hillock, aged 42 years.

In Toronto, on the 17th inst., Sarah, wife of John Trueman, in her 46th year.

In Guelph, on the 20th inst., William Dummer Powell, Esq., Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts of the County of Wellington, and eldest son of the late Grant Powell, Esq., in the 37th year of his age.

In Belleville, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Joseph Keith, aged 35 years,—deeply regretted by his family and numerous friends.

In Belleville, on the 19th inst., William Gilbert, son of the Rev. John Reynolds, aged 33 years.

In Hamilton, on the 18th inst., John, eldest son of Mr. George Hardy, aged 15 years.

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 Hebeaiona

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

Miss Foster's School.

MISS FOSTER'S SCHOOL will reopen on Monday next, the 28th August instant.

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

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.

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 raises 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 now 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