The Daily British Whig.

"Quæ fer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1854.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, Sept. 7.

The Africa arrived to-day.

Nothing new from the Black or Baltic Seas.

The Russians were still concentrating on the Pruth, and the Turkish army had arrived at Bucharest.

An engagement was reported.

MARKETS.—No new feature in breadstuffs. McHenry quotes western flour 28s to 31s. Red Wheat 8s 6d to 9s; mixed 9s to 9s 2d; white corn 34s to 36s; yellow 35s to 36s. Pork quiet. Lard unsettled.

Consols closed 91¾.

It is reported at Paris that the expedition to the Crimea positively left Varna on the 10th.

The Russians say that at the battle of Kars in Asia they took 23,000 Turks prisoners, and left 3000 dead on the field.

The cholera was on the decline at Varna, but was still raging at Andrianople and other places with violence.

There had been a great fire at Varna; one-third of the town was destroyed.

After the surrender of Bomarsund, General Baraguay d'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Grey, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm with the view of urging Sweden to declare for the western powers.

VIENNA 23rd.—The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 23rd.

The French minister of war has applied to the Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul to act as nurses in the hospitals of the army in Turkey.

The Russians captured at Bomarsund have been sent to Brest.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Quebec, Sept. 6.

The Speech from the Throne.

GENTLEMEN—

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you. The increase in the members of the Legislative Assembly will, I trust, give additional weight to the deliberation of the Legislature, and afford ampler security than has hitherto existed for the due representation in Parliament of all interests in the Province.

The Imperial Parliament has recently passed two acts which impose on this Legislature responsibilities of a very grave character, one of those Acts empowers Parliament to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council. The substitution of the principle of popular election for that of nomination by the Crown—in the appointment of members of that body is obviously a task of difficulty, in the execution of which little aid can be derived from experience.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—

Subjects of great magnitude and importance will necessarily come under your consideration during this session.

Parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility, in the British sense of the term are, for the most part, unknown to the constituencies of countries in which the Legislative bodies consist of two elective chambers—in order, however, to give to this important branch of the Legislative the right and influence that it is most desirable in its constitution seems to be imperatively required, and the difficulties to which I have referred will, I trust, be surmounted. The other Act removed restrictions which have for some time past prevented the working of the Clergy Reserves from an early period in the history of Upper Canada—which were originally intended for the support of the Protestant faith, but have been a source of discord and agitation in a section of the province. It is most desirable for the interest of religion and social harmony, that a final and conclusive adjustment of this long pending controversy should take place without delay. The subject was distinctly brought before the people of the Provinces at the late election, and their opinion upon it expressed in no equivocal manner. I trust, therefore, that you will be able, without difficulty, to agree upon a measure for accomplishing this object without delay.

The condition of properties held under the Seignorial Tenure will also, it may be presumed, engage your attention on certain questions effecting them, which cannot be kept in suspense without detriment to the interests of both seigneurs and their tenants.

You will no doubt see the importance of approaching this subject with caution, and with a due regard to the legal and equitable claims of all parties interested. Security of property is an indispensible connection to economical progress, and persons who invest their funds in property in Canada, must look to the justice and moderation of the Legislature for that protection which every country is afforded.

You will most probably take into consideration the expediency of assimilating the Municipal institution of Lower Canada in so far as circumstances, will permit, to the system which since its introduction has contributed so materially to the prosperity of Upper Canada—and also of extending former sanction of the Province the advantage of the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

On these and other subjects of importance measures will be submitted for your deliberation.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

I will direct the public accounts for last year and the estimates for the current year to be laid before you, and I will rely on your readiness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies of the public service.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN—

You may be of opinion that the prosperous condition of the revenue affords an excellent opportunity at which parliament may properly avail itself to revise the existing tariff to the removal of such duties as effect raw materials employed in ship-building and other branches of manufacture within the Province and to the reduction of the duties on other articles which enter largely into the consumption of the people.

I will lay before you, the copy of a Treaty which has been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, and I recommend to your consideration the propriety of amending the act of 1849 for free admission to Canada of certain articles of growth and production of the United States so as to bring it into harmony with the provisions of this treaty. The government in Congress in the United States have evinced a friendly disposition towards the measure, which I trust will be met by a similar spirit on the part of the legislature.

The removal of the duties on the importation of the natural products of Canada into the markets of the United States, will, it may be hoped, have a tendency to perpetuate and extend the prosperity which has prevailed of late to so remarkable a degree in this Province.

Quarantine—The Cholera and Immigration.

Dr. Douglas, Medical Superintendant of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, feeling himself aggrieved by certain resolutions of the Montreal Board of Health, which conveyed a charge against him of neglecting to ascertain by personal inspection, the state of the health of passengers on arrival, has addressed a letter on the subject to Mayor Nelson. In this letter he states that, according to the qarantinelaw, the large majority of vessels arriving from foreign ports by the St. Lawrence, are exempted from calling at Grosse Isle, but he denies that there was any remissness on his part in inspecting the emigrant vessels, which came under the operation of the law. With reference to the general health and condition of passengers this season, he states it has been better in every respect than he has ever known it to be. There has not been a single vessel on board of which ship-fever has not prevailed nor, with the exception of three Limerick vessels that arrived early in May, has the existence of cholera in any vessels during the passage been ascertained. In these Limerick vessels the passengers arrived at Grosse Isle in perfect health; and after a detention under a Quarantine of observation of some days they left the Island quite well. There was no case of cholera on the Island or in the Hospitals until the 31st of July, about four weeks after its appearence in Quebec or Montreal. The first case was that of a passenger by the ship *Pemberton*, from Cork—a vessel that had not a sick person on the voyage, or a death. She left port with 540 souls and arrived at Grose Isle with 541, having, by a birth increased the number. Measles broke out the day after their arrival, and while the passengers were still on board. They were landed and placed in sheds that had not been in use this season. On the fifth day after their landing, a young man having strayed into the woods picked and ate a large quantity of green unripe wild fruit was attacked with cholera, and died; this vessel had other cases on her arrival in Quebec, and was reported as the only one found unhealthy by the Inspecting Physician there. The disease did not extend, and the total number of cases treated on the Island has been about fifteen, the last case having occurred about four weeks since. As evidence of the extreme healthiness of the immigration this year *Dr.* Douglas mentions that the total number of sick now under treatment, is twenty-three—a small number when it is taken into account that upwards of 40,000 emigrants have passed there this season.

The Montreal Board of Health state that the first appearance of cholera in that city during the present season was on the 22nd June, when there were taken up from the wharf to the Montreal General Hospital, and received into the Institution under certificate from the Emigrant Agent as passengers by the *John Howell*, four German emigrants, in the advanced stage of cholera, three of whom died at once, and the other some time afterwards. On the next day the 23rd, three more Germans were received from the same vessel, all of whom died. When the *John Howell* arrived at Quebec, before coming up to Montreal, it is stated that several left the ship sick of cholera, and were received into the Marine Hospital there on the 24th June some Irish emigrants, certified by the Emigrant Agent as passengers by the ship *Adler*, were admitted into the Montreal Hospital and died of cholera. On the 29th June, so far as the Board has been able to ascertain, occurred the first death from cholera of a citizen of Montreal. It was supposed as he was employed in the vicinity of the wharf, where the German emigrants were landed, that he there contracted the disease. During the following week a number of residents and sailors, as well as emigrants, were into the General Aospital, and died of cholera, and from that date the disease made rapid progress.

Copy of a Second Letter from the Hon. F. Hincks to Mr. Langton.

Quebec, 26th Aug., 1854.

SIR—I am this day favored with your letter of the 17th inst., in reply to mine of the 11th. I complained of specific allegations made in your speech, viz: the charge that a bribe had been paid, that I had acknowledged the fact, and also that the property sold was likely to be made more valuable in consequence of the railway. It is true, you deny having stated that I had acknowledged the fact of a bribe having been paid, but the clear inference to be drawn from your letter is, that you did state that a bribe had been given, otherwise "a gentleman present" would not have been obliged to ask you "if the charge of paying off a bidder was susceptible of proof." And what was your answer? I replied that I "was positively assured it was." By whom?—Is it honorable thus to endeavor to destroy my character, and to shelter yourself under an assertion that you were "positively assured" by some nameless person? In default of producing your witness, you, sir, will be held by an impartial public, responsible for the falsehood and calumny. With regard to the other charge, your letter before me reiterates it in the face of my denial. The property was offered at the most favorable time for the public interests. Any advantage to be derived from the railway was perfectly well known to the public. The terminus at Hadlow Cove had been fixed on long previously.

You say that you utterly repudiate the doctrine which I defend, and which, however innocent my case may prove to be, would open the door wide for corruption.

Now, after a re-perusal of my letter, I am unable to discover the meaning of your repudiation. I have not defended any doctrine such as you refer to. I stated as a fact that no such practice has ever prevailed in any part of the North American Provinces, as would exclude an Executive Councillor from purchasing public lands, and I certainly intimated that I would not regard much any charge founded on my having simply followed a long established custom, which had never before been censured or commented on.

You appear to make a very fine drawn distinction between a case of "ordinary Crown Lands, the purchase of which, by one in my position, would be liable to no very serious objection," and the particular case which you then go on to misrepresent. My own opinion is, that there would be ten times more danger of real corruption being practised in the case of these "ordinary Crown Lands" than in the one in question; and I may add that if the great object be to endeavor by law or resolution to prevent well informed persons speculating to advantage in public property, it would be just as proper to prohibit Members of Parliament purchasing lands, as Executive Councillors.—However, as I said in my first letter, it is neither the time nor the place to canvas the question of right. My object has been to expose false and slanderous statements, which have been circulated through you, and I shall leave the public, before whom I propose laying our correspondence, to judge whether I have succeeded.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient,
F. HINCKS.

Domestic Items.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT LONDON, C. W.—We are able to state that all the arrangements for the Provincial Exhibition to be held here next month are in a state of great forwardness. The ground is completely fenced in, and the buildings nearly completed. From all that we can learn, there is likely to be a very large attendance, both of exhibitors and visitors, perhaps greater than at any former exhibition in Canada. Every exertion will be made by the committee and citizens generally, to accommodate those who may come from a distance, and we are not without hope that, through the influence of the head of the Agricultural Department, Dr. Rolph, the Ordnance authorities may yet grant the use of the military barracks during the exhibition week. These could easily be fitted up so as comfortably to accommodate over 1000 persons. Nor will means be spared to provide suitable amusements. Besides a Ball, which will be held in a most capacious building, a public meeting will shortly be held to determine what other steps should be taken, to render the time spent here by those who may visit the exhibition, as enjoyable as possible. The Great Western Railway Company, in addition to their generous offer to convey all articles intended for exhibition free, are prepared to afford every possible accommodation by running frequent trains between Ingersoll, Woodstock and other places, so as not only to relieve the town from any temporary plethora of population, but also to afford those who may be desirous, the opportunity of visiting other places on the line of railway, with as little expenditure of time as possible. Altogether we predict a great occasion.—[London Free Press.

In the Lake Superior Journal of the 26th inst; we read that there has been much exploring done this season on the North shore of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and we understand that many valuable discoveries, in the way of copper and silver, have been made. Heretofore explorers have confined themselves mostly to the shores of the Lakes, but this year they have ventured further into the interior of the mineral regions, and have been well repaid for their trouble. Several very large and promising veins have been discovered in the region north of the Bruce Mine, and some new discoveries have been made a hundred miles and more East of that place. These localities on Lake Huron are well situated for mining, and we wish our neighbors every success. On Lake Superior a large native copper vein has been discovered in that vicinity this season. This goes to contradict the usually received theory on the subject of copper mines on the North Shore. It has been supposed by geologists that copper would be found only in the shape of sulphurets, and that the native metal was confined to the South Shore. It is not the first time, however, that geological theories, in regard to this region, have been disturbed by facts and discoveries.

A very interesting case was tried in the Division Court, Barrie. John McWatt, Esq., the Postmaster of Barrie, sued a Mr Stratly, for 2s 9d, being the amount of postage on a package, which was rated as a letter, and which had been delivered into Mr. Stratley's hands. It appeared, from the evidence of Mr. Smith, a clerk in the Post-office, that Mr. Stratley went to the office and asked for the contents of his box. When, upon this package being given him, he opened the ends and took out the contents, and seeing that it only contained printed papers, threw it down and would not take it. Hence the action to recover the amount of postage. The defendant contended that Mr. McWatt had no power or authority to bring the action in his own name, but that the action should be instituted in the name of the Post office Department. He also maintained that he had a perfect right to make an examination of any packets addressed to him, previous to his taking it out of the office. The acting judge, however, decided that the Postmaster had a perfect right to bring the action in his own name; and also that the defendent having received the document, and obtained information of the contents, he was thereby liable for the amount of postage, and costs.

THE MORTALITY IN HAMILTON.—We publish below, the final report of the Board of Health, embracing all the deaths in this city, from all causes, from 29th June to the 23rd ult. The aggregate presents a very large number, 776 in less than two months, and out of that total, 543 from cholera: somewhere about half the number in Montreal which has a population nearly three times as large as ours. We have reason to be thankful, however, that the devastating scourge has been arrested in its progress, and that the city is as healthy as ever it was at this season of the year. Germans and Norwegians, it will be observed, form the largest number of strangers that have fallen victims to the ravages of the cholera in our midst; all, with a few exceptions, being immigrants. Of residents, the native Canadians, and Americans, exceed all others in number, the Irish come next, and the English and Scotch are nearly equal.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Statement of mortality in the City of Hamilton, from 29th June to 23rd August:—

English	97
Irish	188
Scotch	94
Germans aap Norwegians	197
Canadians and Americans	201
Total Mortality	776
From Cholera	543
Other Causes	233

201 of the above were Emigrants.

CHARLES MAGILL,
Chairman B of H.

RICHMOND RAILROAD.—Some fears were expressed last week that the accident to the Caudiere bridge on the Richmond railroad, would delay the opening of that road. The Quebec *Chronicle* of August 31st says that the accident occurred not to the principal structure, but to a temporary staging constructed to serve until the bridge is completed, and that it was repaired the next day. The accident was caused by the misplacement of the switch "by some designing person," and a reward of $400 is offered for the discovery of the offender. The Chronicle adds:—

We are happy to say that the Tubular bridge over the Etchemin, one of the largest spans on the line, is now complete and put into its place; the rivetting of the Chaudiere bridge is also going on rapidly and will be finished in a few weeks from this.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.—The Halifax Chronicle of the 26th ultimo, alluding to the complaints in New York and Boston papers of the high price of coal, says—"It is absurd to suppose that Pennsylvania can furnish a supply of this indespensable for the whole continent of America. The evil is beginning to be sensibly felt in these Provinces also. It is very evident that the arrangements of the General Mining Association are not on a sufficiently enlarged scale to supply the increasing demand for coal, even under the existing restrictive policy of the United States.—What, then, may be expected when the full measure of reciprocity comes into operation? Under the circumstances of the case the present would seem to be a proper time for the local Government to move in this momentous matter. The grievance monopoly, against which we have so often protested, is growing day by day in intensity. But to secure the object in view, something more tangibly and effective than mere blustering and calling hard names must be adopted. Failing to regain possession of the coal fields of Nova Scotia, by legal steps, it is very plain that a large present Provincial sacrifice might be made with incalculable future advantage to the continent in general and this country in particular."

THE BISHOPRIC IN AUSTRALIA.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed the sum of £3000 and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will, at this meeting in October, grant £2000 towards the immediate establishment of a bishopric of Perth in Western Australia, the extensive see of Adelaide subdivided for that purpose. The sanction of her Majesty's government to the formation of the new dioces has been obtained.

INVASION OF BRITISH AMERICAN BY THE SITKA INDIANS.—From Oregon we have intelligence to the following effect:—The settlers on Puget Sound are greatly disturbed by reports of the attacks made by the warlike savages to the north of them, and by apprehensions of a serious Indians, it apyears, have made a desent from Russianin into British America, and have excited the fears of the British for the safety of their settlement of Vancouver's Island the vicinity. It is supposed the incursion of the Sitka tribes has been instibrted by the Russians, who have full control over them. At Vancouver's Island, there was the greatest excitement prevailed from a rumour which reached the island that several Russian vessels of war were daily expected to arrive, and that the island would be taken in the absence of an English man of war, as it is entirely unprotected, having neither fortifications nor soldiers on it, and lies at the mercy of the Russians.

GOLD FISH.—The Portsmouth Journal says these beautiful specimens of the finny tribe may be rapidly increased with very little trouble. A fresh water pond, no consequence whether made from springs or rain, in which no destructive fish have a home, is all that is needed for their residence and rapid increase. The coldest water of Winter, even though the ice confine them, does them no injury. In a pond on the Portsmouth City farm some of these fish were put a few years ago. From these tens of thousands have already been taken, and may be seen, not only in numerous globes in our own city, but also in many distant places in New England. These fish command a high price in some places, and might be made a source of much profit to those who would devote a little attention to raising them.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURGH.—According to the official bulletin on the 29th of July, in the morning there were 319 persons under medical treatment; twelve fresh cases occurred during the day—twenty-six were cured and five died; three hundred remained ill.

The Journals of Moscow announce the death of the Tsarevitch Elias Georgvitch, son of the last king of Georgia, George XIII. He died at Moscow on the 14th of July.

A remarkable circumstance illustrative of the course of trade is developed in the official returns of the exportation of tallow from Russia this season. From this document it appears that the exports overland, from St. Petersburgh and the interior to Memel and other shipping ports, have been nearly equal to those of the same period of 1853, the figures being 26,000 casks this year against 27,600 last year. As far, therefore, as this individual branch of business is concerned Russia has not only sustained no loss from the blockade, but has made all the extra price that has been paid to her people for transport, and which has sent up prices in the British and other markets.

Under the head of "The Caucasus," the *Invalide Russe* publishes an account of some affairs in the beginning of July between the Russians and a body of mountaineers, fifteen thousand in number according to the *Invalide*, under the immediate command of Schamyl. The mountaineers are stated to have attacked and taken possession of the village of Schil'dy, the Russian force there being very inferior in number, but they were subsequently driven out, leaving 480 dead, while the Russians had, says the journal, only 19 killed and 36 wounded. Several other conflicts ensued, all of which if we are to believe the *Invalide*, ended gloriously for the Russians, and by the 19th of July this part of the Caucasus had been entirely freed from the presence of Schamyl.

Archangel was effectually blockaded on the 13th of August.

CHOLERA AT GRENADA, (WEST INDIES.)—Accounts from Grenada to the 4th of August, report that the deaths at that place amounted to 3000, or very nearly the one-tenth part of the entire population, and this within a period of forty-four days.

Letters from St. Vincent, dated August 10th, say:

"We are surrounded with cholera; it is committing sad ravages in St. Lucia. We are very rigid in quarantine regulations, and hope to avoid the disease. Our people have taken the law into their own hands, and forcibly driven an American vessel from the island, in consequence of her having anchored at Barbadoes, and come down here, and being admitted to an entry by the Governor without riding full quarantine of fourteen days. The Captain was attacked by the populace on coming to the beach, and not allowed to land. The police were too weak to afford protection, or the authorities too imbecile to render it."

The cholera, which had raged with such violence for some time at Barbadoes, had nearly subsided, up to the 10th of August. A late paper says:—"The island wears a more cheerful aspect; the people have recovered from their fright and despondency; the labourers are busy at work in the fields weeding the young canes or planting yams and potatoes; and the shops in Bridgetown are thronged again with persons who are anxiously to supply their wants."

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.—Intelligence has just been received from Captain Inglefield, who had reached Disco Island, in the Phœnix, at the end of June. The report of the season was highly unfavorable, both as to the preceding winter and present season. For many years it had not been so severe, and there is some fear that Capt. Inglefield may not be able to cross Baffin's Bay, and so reach Beechey Island, in which case the absent vessels, and especially Captains Maclure and Collinson, will not be relived this year, and we must remain ignorant of what has been done in the prosecution of the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition.

It seems possible, however, that the unusually large quantities of ice which have been seen in the Atlantic during the spring, and even the summer, may have been occasioned by the disruption and descent of large bodies in the northern part of Baffin's Bay, leaving it comparatively free, while the narrower portion at the southern outlet has been choked. We trust, therefore, that as Captain Inglefield proceeded to the northward he would find the less hindrance to his progress.

The accounts from Asia are, as usual, vague and contradictory. On one hand, Schamyl, who has lately concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sultan, is said to have gained a great victory, while on the other, there is a Russian report of General Wrangel having defeated the Turks on their own soil near Bayazid with great slaughter. Owing to its source, however, this statement causes little uneasiness, and if the fact of a *Te Deum* having been performed at St. Petersburgh were added to it, the public would be strongly disposed to believe that the affair had resulted in some substantial success to the Turks. There is some talk of the army of Omar Pasha being speedily removed to Asia to try to repeat the performances they have just achieved in Europe.

THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS."—The vote of the Know-Nothings at the recent election at St. Louis was about 4,200. A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes to that paper thus: "Now here is a new party, the first organization of which took place but six weeks before the election, and by the result of the vote on Monday last, it is seen that out of an aggregate poll of 11,950 they polled more than 4000 votes, or one third of the whole; and it is but fair to infer, if these numbers increased in much less ratio than they have done the past six weeks, that at the next April (City) Election they will sweep the whole city like a political tornado. No one of their lodges knew on the day before the election, how the Know-Nothing men were going to vote, and their full strength three days before the election was estimated by politicians at about 750—not over 1,000 at most. They struck off every foreigner and Catholic on the Whig and Democratic tickets.

THE POTATO CROP.—It may not be generally known that when the potato crop arrives at an advance stage of growth, and the weather suddenly changes—as it has done these four or five days round London—the only way of saving the crop of potatoes is by cutting off the whole haulm. This stops any further growth of the tubers, but if done in time saves them from disease. The potato plant being a gross feeder, mere especially if still managed upon the old system, the plant gets gorged with sap, no evaporation or elaboration can go on, when a hot sun comes suddenly the sap ferments, and mildew, the result of disease in the organ, commences. The disease sap descends to the tubers—then all is lost. I have proved over and over again that the latest potatoes wintered upon my plan ripen a month earlier, and in a larger crop, than those planted upon the old plan, which even now too many still adopt, to the great injury of themselves and their fellow-men.

The Baltimore Lotteries.

Particular attention is directed to the Lotteries of Messrs. C. Nairn & Co., of Baltimore, regularly published in the Daily and Weekly British Whigs. Those who are inclined to tempt the Fates in speculations of this kind, may rest assured, that should they be fortunate enough to secure one of the larger prizes, or a prize of any kind, will find that the transactions of the Messrs. Nairn are conducted on a fair and honorable business principle. We are aware of parties in the city who have exchanged monetary favors with these gentlemen to their entire satisfaction,

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Bile and Disordered Stomachs.—Extract of a letter from Mr. D. E. Evans, Commercial Traveller, Chester, dated September 7th, 1853.—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir: For a long period I suffered dreadfully from bile, indigestion, and a disordered stomach. In the hope of obtaining relief I took a great variety of medicines, but all proved of no avail; I was, however, recommended by Mr. Hughes, of Harleeh, to try your Pills, and with pleasure I have to inform you that they soon restored my appetite, and now enjoy the very best of health. (Signed) D. E. EVANS.

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated Physician and Chemist, DR. J. C. AYER. His Cherry Pectoral everywhere known as the best remedy offered to the Public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that anything from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know, and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worthy a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—[*Racine Commercial Advertiser.*

A LADY OF OUR ACQUAINTANCE,
Mrs. Powell, No. 18, Stanton St., N. Y.
Was troubled with liver complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies, was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectually cured.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and irregularity of the bowels, are all originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded if not satisfactory.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, 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.

211 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, AGENT.

"UNCLE NED HAD NO HAIR ON THE TOP OF HIS HEAD, IN THE PLACE WHERE THE HAIR OUGHT TO GROW."

But he lived previous to the discovery of Lyon's celebrated Kathairon, which not only preserves and beautifies, but restores, the hair at any period of life. Only those who will not try it, are troubled with Baldness Dandruff, or harsh, unpleasant hair.

[From the Home Journal, N. Y.]

"No article ever acquired so rapid celerity and universal appreciation as LYON'S KATHAIRON. To those who have used it (and who has not) the reason is obvious, as its invigorating and beautifying effects, and agreeable Perfume, stamp it an indispensable article of the toilet". Sold at the old price of 25 cents, in large bottles, by all dealers, everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
E. W. PALMER,
206 Wholesale Agent, Kingston.

BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURED
C. S. EMERSON'S
AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE is truly the wonder of the age. Perhaps no article ever offered to the public is received with greater favor than this, and persons Bald or becoming so, have only to test the article to be fully satisfied.

N. B.—Agents are authorized to give written guarantees if preferred; price to be agreed upon between the parties.

C. E. FISHER & CO., Proprietors, No. 57, Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
E. W. PALMER,
Agent, Kingston, C. W.

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 Hebeaiopa
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. 971

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY
LOTTERY.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.
10,000 Numbers---238 Prizes.
Every Prize Drawn Each Drawing.
CLASS D.
To be Drawn the 20th of September.

Capitals	$7500
"	5000
"	3000
"	1500
In all 238 Prizes, amounting to	$30,000

Tickets, $5; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN Agent & Manager.
Sign of the Bronze Lions.
Montgomery, August 19th 1854. 211

CHEAP BOOKS!
FOR ONE WEEK.
THE SUBSCRIBER purposes removing the CITY BOOK STORE into the New Buildings, corner of King and Brock Streets, one week from this date, and during that period he will dispose of his present Stock of Books and Engravings, (except School Books,) at a reduction of twenty per cent for cash, to those who purchase five shillings worth and upwards.
E. W. PALMER.
Kingston, September 7th, 1854. 211

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.
THE Clyde Screw Steam Packet Company's Steamships 'CLYDE,' and 'PETREL,' are intended to sail direct for Glasgow as under:—
From New York, "PETREL," Saturday, 7th October, at 12 o'clock noon.
From New York, 'CLYDE,' Saturday, 4th November, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of Passage, Steward's fees included, Cabin, $75;
A limited number of third class passengers will be taken and supplied with good and comfortable cooked provisions, at $30.
☞ N. B.—The attention of passengers is called to the improved system adopted by this Company, and the only one, viz:—
Passengers will be abundantly supplied with the best Provisions, properly cooked and served up; *besides which*, Beds, Bedding, all articles for eating, drinking, &c., &c., will be provided by the Ship. Passengers having their personal luggage *only* to provide and attend to.
By the above *important additions*, comfort and a very great saving of trouble and expense are effected.
Berths not secured till paid for.
An experienced surgeon will be carried on each ship, and no charge for medicines.
For freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT PATON,
30 Broadway, New York.
☞ Money orders granted on Glasgow, in sums of one pound sterling and upwards, payable on demand.
Sept., 1854. 211

SKIFF FOR SALE.
A NEW, Strong-built Skiff for Sale by
ARTHUR CHOWN.
Kingston, Sept. 4, 1854. 207

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. BURGESS, 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. 18

POSTPONEMENT.
The above Sale is postponed until further notice.
T. A. CORBETT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, Sept 7th, 1854. 205

IMPORTANT SALE
OF GROCERIES AND LEATHER
THE Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. John MILLER & Co. will *SELL BY AUCTION* On THURSDAY, 14th September, 1854,
at the Stores, foot of Brock Street, without reserve, the whole of the remaining Stock, consisting of
Groceries and Leather,
India Rubber Shoes,
Shoe Findings,
Oils,
Combs,
Writing and Wrapping Papers, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JACKSON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, 2nd September, 1854. 207

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscriber in preparing for the Fall Business has added largely to his Stock of Goods which now consists of—
17000 Reams Grey Wrapping Paper, common.
10000 do do do do fine
5000 do Brown do do
3000 do Cheap Writing Paper for Schools.
And an unfailing supply of Printing Paper, Assorted Stationery, Book Binders' Materials, &c. Sole Agent in Montreal for Weeks and Rideout's Indelible Writing Fluid.
As 00 per cent of the above Stock is manufactured in this country, expressly for the Montreal and Upper Canada trade, purchasers will find the goods more suitable and 25 per cent cheaper than imported goods of the same description.
JAMES CHALMERS,
221 *St. Paul Street.*
Montreal, September 1st, 1854. 209

BOARDING HOUSE.
MISS LANG is prepared to take a few more genteel Boarders, at her Stone House in Barrie Street—close to the Bishop's Palace.
Kingston, Sept 5th, 1854. 208

EXTENSIVE TRADE SALE
BY AUCTION,
AT THE STORES OF
J. S. Smith & Co.
ONTARIO STREET,
TO take place on Wednesday 13th September, 1854, when they will offer to the Trade, a Fresh and Complete Stock of Groceries and Liquors, consisting of
Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Coffees, Spices, Fruits, Brandies, Wines, Champagne, Claret, Crockery and Glassware.
Together with numerous other articles, which will be enumerated in Catalogue.
Terms of Credit liberal.
Sale at 1 o'clock precisely.
BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.
Kingston 25th August, 1854. 200

NEW
DAGUERREAN GALLERY!
On the Corner of Wellington and Brock Streets—Entrance opposite William Wilson's Store.
THE Subscribers have spared no expense in fitting up this
Sky-Light Gallery,
Thinking to make it an ornament, as well as an acquisiton to the City, hoping thereby (and the production of the best of Pictures) to merit a share of the public patronage.
The Citizens of Kingston and Vicinity are respectfully invited to call and view our Gallery and Specimens.
Daguerreotype Miniatures copied to any required size, also portraits and views of Buildings.
Daguerreotype Pictures and Miniatures taken in every mode of the Art, and neatly set in Lockets, Breastpins, Rings, Frames or Cases, &c.
We shall also keep on hand a beautiful assortment of the very finest Gold Lockets.
We have an Instrument expressly for taking Children, also one for taking large Family Groupes and views of Buildings.
The most suitable dress is dark or figured, avoiding white or light blue.
Gallery open from 8, A. M., to 6, P. M.
Best hours for Children, from 10, A. M., to 3, P. M.
Price of Pictures from 5s. to £5.
WESCOTT & SHELDON.
Kingston, Sept. 5, 1854. 208

NOTICE.
THIS is to give Notice that, after receiving just cause, I have separated from my wife, Mary Anne Smyth, and will not be accountable for her acts
JAMES SMYTH,
Kingston, Sept. 6, 1854. 209

BROOMS! BROOMS!!
JUST Received direct from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber,
80 Doz. Corn Brooms.
Also, a very superior article of Black Tea.
HUGH SCOTT,
Princess Street.
Sept. 5, 1854. 208

FARMING IMPLEMENTS
FOR Sale at A. CHOWN'S, Bagot St., two doors South of Princess Street, a large assortment of Farming Implements, of the most improved and latest patterns, viz: Patent Scythes and Snaths, Grain Cradles, Hay, Barley and Manure Forks, American and Canada Rakes, Steel and common Shovels, Spades and Hoes, &v., in great variety, and at greatly reduced prices.
Kingston July, 1854.