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

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
TERMS.—To City Subscribers, twelve shillings and 1x pence per annum, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings if paid at the end of the year. To Country Subscribers, ten shillings per annum if paid in advance, or remitted by mail within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and six pence if collected at the end of the year.

Important to Advertisers.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1854.

The Case of Lieutenant Perry 46th Regiment.

It is the custom to attach the idea of chivalric honour to the military character. The civilised soldier is supposed to be not only brave as becomes his calling, but generous and forbearing. We have always heard the mess of a British regiment extolled as the best school of refined manners and gentlemanly bearing. The officers of the British army have been held in popular estimation as perfect in all the essentials of gentlemen. We firmly believe that the general estimate is correct, but recent disclosures prove that there are many and glaring exceptions. The investigations just brought to a close at Windsor have shown that vulgar riot, low debauchery, mean persecution, and brutal violence may prevail in a society of "officers and gentlemen;" and that in some of our regiments practices are indulged which require prompt and severe repression. The facts are now all before us, and a brief review will conduce to a clear understanding of their import.

In the month of April, 1853, James Edward Perry, a youth only twenty years of age, joined the 46th Regiment, with an ensign's commission. There were circumstances which ought to have obtained for this young man the countenance and friendly protection of his brother-officers. His father, who had long served the country, was with his regiment in India, and young Perry was without any other near relation. His commission, we believe, was given to him in consideration of his father's services. To use his own words, "he was placed in the regiment to fight his own way in the world, with the limited pay of an ensign, and such slight pecuniary assistance as his father could afford him out of his pay." He was therefore poor, and his father had risen from the ranks. Surely his position ought to have attracted sympathy and respect, but it appears that the officers of his regiment, reversing the manly spirit of soldiers, and forgetting the cordiality of comrades, regarded his poverty and contempt, and shunned him for his origin. Young Perry bore up stoutly in the difficult position of a subaltern living on his pay. He could not be a "fast" man consistently with honesty, and he was determined to be an honourable man. He denied himself luxuries, he relinquished pleasures, and he was content with a scanty allowance of comforts. He turned away from the cheap vices, the low debaucheries, the riot, and the drunkenness that surrounded him. He gave the time which was not required by military duties to study—to the acquirement of foreign languages and of professional knowledge.—Trustworthy witnesses have described him as of gentle disposition and modest unassuming manners. Neither the solitude to which he was condemned by the *hauteur* of his brother officers, nor his retiring habits could save him from persecution and insult. From the moment that this poor son of an officer who had risen from the ranks joined his regiment, he was subjected to a series of indignities and annoyances. The "officers and gentlemen" of the 46th Regiment amused their intoxication by pulling this offensive young man out of his bed, by frequently compelling him to go through the sword exercise in a state of nudity, tearing the shirt from his back, and inflicting on him other degradations. After long endurance he appealed to his senior officers without obtaining redress. On one occasion, when he was tormented beyond all patience, he dressed himself in full uniform, at three o'clock in morning, and proceeded to the mess-room, where Colonel Garrett was at that unseemly hour carousing with his friends. He was met in the passage by his brother officers, prevented by force from entering the room, and threatened with personal violence if he persisted in reporting. Next morning he wrote to his colonel, asking the protection of the general commanding the district. Colonel Garrett called him "a fool for his pains," and compared him to a child just let loose from his mother's apron strings. Thus reproved by his commanding-officer, and entreated by others, he was induced to withdraw his letter. Colonel Garrett went through the form of reprimanding the ringleaders in the acts of violence, but so mere a matter of form was it that the unruly subalterns were not checked, and Perry was jeered with "having got the worst of reporting." The drowning act took place last June, when Lieutenant Greer assaulted him in his room with such brutal violence that he was compelled to strike in self-defence, and for this natural and justifiable resistance he was put on his trial before a court-martial.

The facts of that case are fresh in the public recollection. By a strange travesty of justice the injured man was put upon his trial, and the wrong-doer was admitted as a witness against him. The delinquent colonel was the prosecutor, and the whole weight of authority was brought to bear against the prisoner. Every obstacle was thrown in the way of the defence. Perry, who conducted himself throughout with a fortitude that does him honour, was denied the right of cross-examination; his trial was closed, and although every lawyer in the kingdom knew that before a civil tribunal he must have been acquitted, and although the verdict of public opinion was decidedly in his favour, his military judges sentenced him to be dismissed from the service—certainly coupling the sentence with a recommendation to the royal clemency. The illegality of the proceedings was so flagrant that on the report of the Judge-Advocate General the proceedings were quashed and the judgment reversed. Thus ended the first trial.

Lieutenant Greer was then brought before a court-martial, but his prosecutor was more intent on damaging the character of Lieutenant Perry than convicting the prisoner. Witnesses were called nominally to support the prosecution, but really, in the judgment of unprejudiced persons, to discredit Lieutenant Perry, who was not represented at the trial, or allowed to cross-examine them, or to rebut their testimony. To vindicate himself, he signed a letter, written by his legal adviser, and addressed to Colonel Upton, the President of the court-martial on Greer, setting forth some of the indignities to which he had been subjected, and the treatment he had received on complaining to his colonel. He was not called to substantiate the truth of his statement on oath; the trial of Greer was closed, and the finding of the Court has not yet been published.

To the astonishment of the whole world, a third court-martial was assembled, and Lieutenant Perry was a second time put upon his trial, on charges founded on this and another letter, and on certain passages contained in his evidence on Greer's trial. The disclosures on the previous trials rendered further inquiry impreative. It was expected that the persons inculpated would be put upon their defence—that Colonel Garrett would be called to account for allowing amongst his officers the practice of low riot and debauchery which would disgrace a company of grooms. But military justice has peculiar rules, and Lieutenant Perry was brought to the bar of a court-martial, while Colonel Garrett, the person really on his trial, was paraded as a witness. The charges were, in substances: First—That Lieutenant Perry falsely stated, in a letter to Colonel Upton, that Colonel Garrett reproached and called him a fool for his pains after he had reported to him. Secondly—That it was false that he made any threat to Colonel Garrett, either by word of mouth or in writing, that he would appeal to the general of the district. Thirdly—That he stated falsely, in his evidence on Lieutenant Greer's trial, that Captain Nicholas had ill-treated other officers on joining. Fourthly—That in his letter to Colonel Pipon, the deputy judge advocate on Mr. Greer's court martial, he had falsely imputed to Captain Nicholas that he ill-treated young officers, or aided and abetted others in doing so.

The cruel injustice with which Lieutenant Perry was treated can only be paralleled by the proceedings on the trial. We scarcely know how to characterize the evidence. From the colonel to the ensign, every officer called was afflicted with a deplorable loss of memory when questioned respecting circumstances favorable to the prisoner. The answers of these "officers and gentlemen" recalled to mind the *non mi ricordo* of the infamous Italian witnesses on the Queen's trial. No other example can be found on our judicial records. We will not say that the evidence of Lieutenant Perry's accusers was a mass of perjury, but it was so suspicious, so contradictory, and so little trustworthy, that no judge or jury in the kingdom would credit it for a moment. The officers were assembled a day or two before the court martial to discuss the letter, and the evidence they could give. Lieut. Curtis, one of the witnesses, swore that the assembly was for the purpose of auditing the mess accounts, but Lieut. Hesketh positively denied this, and stated the real object for which they had been assembled. It is a matter for remark, that the officers upon whose testimony Lieutenant Perry relied to support his statements, had been sent to Turkey out of their turn for foreign service before the trial. General Wetherall states that they were ordered out before the proceedings were contemplated; but the circumstance is at least unfortunate, and wears an ugly appearance. As the trial proceeded, and the witnesses were called, they were asked a set of questions, to which all replied gibly enough, but when they were examined their memory utterly failed them respecting transactions which were alleged to have occurred only a few months previously. And let it be recollected that they were questioned on matters which they could not have forgotten if they had occurred, and yet not one of the witnesses ventured to pledge his oath to a direct negative. Colonel Garrett was obliged to admit, although with reluctance, that cases of such conduct were reported to him, and he does not appear to have dealt energetically with any. Although he was put on his oath to exculpate himself, he would not positively deny that he had called Lieutenant Perry "a fool for his pains." When pressed on the point, he answered, "I really do not think I did; it is a long time ago. I cannot charge my memory with ever having made the observation." Now the colonel does not say that he did not. He admits by his answers the possibility of his having used such words. Colonel Garrett is an officer of rank, and such an admission pronounces his condemnation. Few will believe it possible that he could forget such a circumstance, and his refusal to give a distinct denial confirms the positive assertion of Lieutenant Perry. Captain Nicholas was not called at all, and the fact speaks for itself. Lieutenant Waldey denied that Captain Nicholas had ever addressed abusive language to a young officer, and he was confounded by the production of his own letter, written immediately after the fact, reporting a coarse and opprobrious expression spoken to Ensign Coote. Captain Campbell was forced to admit that Capt. Nicholas had joined in the indecent and disgusting "practical jokes" prevailing in the regiment. The *animus* of the witnesses was shown in the eagerness with which they threw out insinuations and slanders which recoiled on themselves. As a whole, the evidence for the prosecution was unworthy of credit, and valueless as a contradiction to the charge.—The prosecutor was bound to prove that Lt. Perry's statements were false, and he has failed. We are reminded of the story of a man who was charged with stealing a spade, and to contradict the one witness who saw him take it, called a dozen who did not. In reply to the evidence of the officers with failing memory, Paymaster Corcoran, whose veracity is unimpeached, deposed to the ill-treatment that Lieutenant Perry had received, to the young man having asked his advice, to his having come to him with tears in his eyes when he had been coarsely reproved by his commanding officer for reporting. This cannot have been fabricated. It is not possible that Lieutenant Perry, with miraculous provision of these trials, could have got up the scenes deposed to by Paymaster Corcoran.

Our space, which we have already exceeded, forbids us to go farther into the details of this case. So far as Lieut. Perry is concerned, we cannot doubt the decision of the noble soldier who presides at the Horse Guards, or of his royal mistress. The highest authority must interfere to protect the persecuted youth against his military judges. As to Colonel Garrett and his officers, we cannot too strongly condemn their conduct. It is not for us to say how they should be disposed of—whether removed from the service or drafted into other regiments. The public however will watch anxiously and sternly, determined that justice shall be done.

DOMESTIC.

A fire broke out at six o'clock on Sunday morning in the dwelling of Mr. John Kay brass-founder, Queen street, Toronto. The flames were seen bursting through the roof and were extinguished by the timely arrival of the Fire Companies. With the exception of a portion of the roof being destroyed, but little loss was sustained.—The origin of the fire was accidental, but unknown.

MOVEMENT OF THE MARSH.—On last Sabbath at noon, news spread along Front Street, that an upset boat was described floating in a westerly direction in the Bay. Several boats put out for the purpose of bringing it ashore and on reaching the object found that it was a large mass of floating reeds, &c., which had become detached from the marsh at the mouth of the river Don, and was being drifted out to the Lake by the easterly wind then blowing.—[Globe.

ROBBERY.—TWO CONSTABLES SUSPECTED.—On Sunday the 3rd inst., at Toronto five baskets of peaches belonging to a sickly old man named Killan were stolen from the lower market. Two of the police were observed by the house-keeper of the City Hall inside of the market on the day named without having any particular business there, and they are to be brought before the Police Magistrate in a few days for examination. The officers suspected are Jones and Hastings, the latter of whom has hitherto borne an excellent character.

SALE OF THE MERCER BLOCK TORONTO.—The remainder of the Mercer Block property was exposed at auction yesterday, at the rooms of Messrs. Wakefield & Coate. The lots on Mercer street brought from £4 to £4 13s 9d per foot of frontage. A few on Wellington street brought £6 10s and £8 being rather a falling off on the prices fetched last year. The terms were one-fifth cash down, and the balance in four equal instalments, with interest. A lot on the west side of Spadina Avenue, cornering on a lane, and having a house on it renting £25, was sold for £360—terms one-fifth down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest.

The Quebec and Montreal papers complain of the exorbitant price of firewood in each city. In Montreal it is now $8 ber cord, and in Quebec $10, with a prospect of rising still higher in each city.

COLUMBIA, Va., Sept. 13.

There were nearly 40 cases and 15 deaths from cholera in this place yesterday. Several new cases are also reported this morning.

The Town Hall has been converted into a hospital and tar being burnt in the streets.

Out of a population of nearly 5000 there are only 1500 remaining, the rest having fled. Hotels and stores are all closed.

MR. CARDEN IN GAOL.—A statement is passing the rounds of the press purporting to give position of Mr. Carden in goal, which is not correct, the truth being that the sentence of "hard labor" is being carried into execution in the ordinary way. The unfortunate culprit was immediately after his conviction, attired in the common goal dress, his head was shaved, and he was set upon the treadwill for the usual space of time. He is locked up at six o'clock every evening, and rises in the morning at six. This favor, has, however, been granted him by the goal committee—he is allowed an entire cell to himself, his servent man attends him, and he is permitted to supply himself with food. No wine or spirits of any description are allowed him. He goes on the treadmill at ten o'clock, and remains working at it, with the usual rests until two. This monotonons and severe toil he goes through without murmuring. He looks very ill, but has not formally complained to the gaoler that he is suffering in health. He prefers the long continued toil at the mill to walking in the gaol yard amongst the other convicts, and in the order provided by the regulations of the place. The Tipperary Free Press contradicts the above reports. It says:—There is no exception made in Mr. Carden's favour; he is treated in the same manner as the other prisoners, clothed in the same dress, partaking of the same fare and being subjected at the usual times to the hard labor to which he was sentenced."

Her Majesty and the Royal family continue at Osborne. On Wednesday the Queen and Prince gave their annual *fete* in honour of his royal highness' birthday, which falls on Saturday. Dinner was provided at three o'clock on the lawn near the house, under marquees, for upwards of 450 persons; and shortly after that hour the whole of the labourers employed on the Osborne estate, the seamen and marines of the Royal yachts, the detachment of Infantry, the Trinity House and Coast-guardsmen doing duty at East Cowes, sat down. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the royal children and the Maharajah Duleep Singh, walked through the different marquees, and gave orders for dinner to commence.

After dinner a circle was formed, facing the marquee in which her Majesty was seated, when all kinds of rural old English sports took place, to the infinite amusement of all present. Jumping in sacks, wheeling barrows blindfolded, jingling, foot-racing by young and old, landsmen and sailors, dancing, jumping, &c. Among the rest, several candidates appeared to compete for a prize of a novel character; but during the time it was taking place the fun and merriment was uproarious. The several parties had their hands fastened behind them, and the task was to bring forth from tubs of meal money thrown therein, with their mouths. As they raised their heads covered with flour, their ludicrous appearance excited roars of laughter. For those who felt disposed there were dances, and amongst them many an aged man might be seen, determined to try his best on this festive occasion.

The Princess Royal and Princess Alice joined in a country dance, and seemed highly delighted with it. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred wore the Higland costume, the little Prince Arthur appearing in the dress of a yachtsman, and from his activity and the gambols in which he indulged, without the least reserve, he was a great favorite with all present. The varied amusements lasted until half-past seven, her Majesty remaining the whole time to witness them.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, the Mayor of Liverpool announced that St. George's Hall would not be opened by Queen Victoria; that the unsettled state of public affairs, the projected visit, about the 16th of next month, of Prince Albert to the camp of the French troops at St. Omer, where he is to meet the Emperor of France and the King of the Belgeians, and the uncertainty as to the Queen being able to visit Scotland this year, were the principal reasons which had induced her Majesty to postpone her second visit to Liverpool.

LATER BY THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, Sept. 13.

ENGLAND.—The weather continued extremely favorable, and a large proportion of the crops had been secured.

Owing to the Parliamentary recess no political news was stirring.

T. Archibald had been appointed Member of the Council of Nova Scotia; and Neville Parker, puisne Judge of New Brunswick.

The London *Times* has an editorial congratulating itself that the Russians can never invade India.

FRANCE.—The Emperor had left for the camp at Boulogne.

General Paixhan, inventor of the Paixhan gun, is dead.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official account of the fall of Bomarsund, but it discloses nothing new.

A report was ciculated on the Paris Bourse that Sweden and Denmark were on the point of signing a treaty of alliance with the Western Power, but the report was considered very doubtful.

Mr. Billault had completed the organization of the Ministry of the Interior.

ITALY.—The cholera is abating.

Many assassinations have taken place.—Seven more persons have been sentenced to death at Parma, and a jubilee long contemplated by the Pope, will be held in November next; and a general convention of the Church will meet at Rome to settle the immaculate conception question.

THE WAR.

The disasters to the Turks in Asia are confirmed.

The Turks attacked the Russians in an entrenched camp and drove in the right wing of the Russian army at or near Kars; a general charge of the Russian cavalry swept them back, however, with great loss—4,000 Turks were killed. The Turks confessed that the Russians had the victory. An armistice of two days was agreed to.

The Russians lost 5,000—40,000 men and 150 guns were engaged in it. The battle lasted five hours.

Selim Pasha is superseded by Mustapha Pasha, who distinguished himself in the Debrudscha.

The hospitals and magazines of the Russians were being removed to Bessarabia.

In the recent fire at Varna, half a million pounds of bread, equal to two weeks consumption of the English army, was burned.

The transports continue to arrive at Varna from Malta.

The French were beginning to grumble at their long continued inactivity.

The cholera was abating in the fleet and army.

All quiet at Constantinople.

Devest Pasha, a skilful diplomatist, had been sent to the Principalities as Turkish Commissioner.

GREECE.—Considerable excitement had been caused by the announcement of the French Commander, that as the Payreas is unhealty, he will remove his troops to Athens.

AUSTRIA.

Varna, Aug. 31.

New proposals have been made by Russia, which will involve new negotiations—particulars not transpired.

SPAIN.—The Union Republican Club had been closed by order of the Government, and a detachment of the National Guards ordered to arrest the members if they persisted in assembling.

The Government had published the defalcations of the previous Ministry, showing a total of $30,000,000, with the revenue of Cuba mortgaged for two years, and all the extra resources of the Kingdom pledged.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Barring Brothers and Co., report but little activity in colonial and foreign produce. Coffee steady at previous prices. Rice in fair demand for East India. Sugar dull and barely supported. Tea no improvement to notice. Tallow steady at 66s. Turpentine, 1200 barrels sold at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull, American 42s. Hemp flat, Petersburg clean nominally £60 a £61. Lard rather lower, western kegs 50s. a 53s. Linseed cakes dull and unchanged. Saltpetre dull.—Breadstuffs very heavy, and English wheat 3s a 4s lower than on Monday.

Money for short periods is in good demand—consols closed at 95¾ a 95½; dollars 5s 9d, bar silver 5s 11d, eagles 76s 3½d,—doubloons 75s 6d. The bullion in the Bank of England has declined to the extent of £66,000.

The Paris Bourse closed on Friday evening at 4½ per cents, 107f. 75c.; 3 per cents 74f. 20c. Bank of France 2950.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Bell and Co. give no statement. Messrs. Baring Brothers report a small business and no change in prices. Massachusetts Sterling Bonds scarce at 103 a 104. Pennsylvania Rail Road Sixes 91 a 91½. Canada Sixes advanced to 108½ a 109.

FREIGHTS.—From Liverpool to the United States ruled in favour of shippers, and closed to New York for earthenware at 7s. 6d.—hardware and coarse goods 12s. 6d.—fine goods 15s.—passengers £3 a £3 10s.—to New Orleans, coarse goods 17s. 6d.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Brown, Shipley & Co.—Breadstuffs are considerably lower, with dull and declining markets. They quote the decline at 3s on Flour, and 1s 3d on Wheat. Corn is a trifle lower.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote Western Canal Flour at 27s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s; Ohio 29s @ 30s; Canadian, 27s @ 28s; and Sour, 23s @ 27s. White Wheat, 8s 9d; Red, 7s 9d; Indian Corn, both White and Yellow, 34s.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Our Cotton market has exhibited more buoyancy during the past week than for some time past, and prices are a turn dearer for all qualities, especially for middling and better grades. We quote the average advance at ⅛d ⅌ lb. The sales of the week foot up about 58,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 8,000 and exporters 7,000 bales. We quote New Orleans fair at 6¾, Uplands fair at 6d, middling 6⅛d.

Breadstuffs—Under the influence of exceedingly favorable weather, our Breadstuff markets have continued very dull, and Wheat and Flour has largely declined during the week. The few sales of Flour made yesterday were from 2s 6d to 3s 6d, under the current rates at the ending of the Africa on the 26th ult. We quote Philadelphia and Baltimore brands at 28s @ 29s, and Western Canal at 27s @ 28s, the prices being rather irregular. Wheat has also declined heavily—say from 1s to 1s3d ⅌ 70 lbs.

There has has been some speculative inquiry for Indian Corn, and yellow and white are firm at 34s ⅌ quarter of 480 lbs.

The funds continue to advance and Consols last evening touched 95¾, at which this market closed with much firmness.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Sept. 12.

FLOUR.—Since our last the demand has rather fallen off, and prices slightly declined. Several sales have been made through the week at 44s to 43s 6d for No 1 Superfine at which it is offered to day. For delivery in all September, 38s 6d has been paid. The receipts from new Wheat are arriving, and the present supply nearly exhausted. It is thought, however, that in a few weeks the demand will be fully met.

ASHES.—The advance is still maintained and the few lots offering readily taken for shipment at 36s 6d per cwt for pots, and 32s 9d for pearls.

WHEAT.—A sale of 2000 bush good Upper Canada mixed was effected yesterday at 8s 10d per 60 lbs. Good samples will command 8s 9d to 9s per 60 lbs.

INDIAN CORN.—The supply is very limited, and 4s 6d per 56 lbs would be paid.

FREIGHT.—There is little offering for shipment. For Ashes to Liverpool 25s Stg. per ton has been paid.

PROVISIONS.—The high prices asked checked large operations. Sales are chiefly confined to small lots at quotations,—92s 6d. per barrel, for September delivery, has been paid for mess Pork.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal: A fair business has been done at 25 per cent prem. at which it is firm. City Bank: In fair request at 9 per cent prem. Bank of B. N. A.: No less for several weeks. Commercial Bank: Transferred at 14½ per cent prem.—Upper Canada Bank offered at 7 per cent prem. Banque du Peuple: Sold this day ex dividend at par. Grand Trunk Railroad transferable at 50 per cent dis. Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad dull at 50 per cent dis. No sale this week. Government Debentures, from 5 to 20 years to run, in demand at 2 to 3 per cent prem. Merchants Exchange Stock offered at par. Montreal Mining Consols: No sales to report for the week. In other Mining Stocks: nothing doing.

EXCHANGE.—

Bank rate, on London, 60 days,		10	℞ ct. prem
Private:	do,	90 days,	8¾@9 do
Bank rate on New York, 3 days.			¼ do

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

The Union announces that orders have been received for the withdrawal of the fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to throw open the prohibited fishery grounds to Americans.

BOSTON, Sept 13.

The Europa sailed at 12 M. with 85 passengers and one half million in specie; among her passengers was Wm. Pagoux, of bearer dispatches.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 11th Sept. 1854.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments viz:

Sir Allen Napier McNab, Knight, to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Sir Allan Napier McMab, Knight, to be President of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable John Rolph, resigned.

The Honorable John Ross, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable James Morris, resigned.

The Honorable William Cayley, to be Inspector General of Public Accounts for the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable Francis Hincks, resigned.

The Honorable William Cayley, to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, to be Attorney General for that part of the Province called Upper Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable John Ross, appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald, to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

Robert Spence, Esquire, to be Postmaster General of the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, resigned.

Robert Spence, Esquire, to be a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, of the Province of Canada.

Henry Smith, the younger, Esquire, to be Solicitor General for that part of the Province called Upper Canada, in the room and place of Joseph Curran Morrison, Esq., resigned.

New York Items.

New York, Sept. 13.

Several failures of operators in stocks are announced this morning in consequence of the great rise in Erie.

The business portion of Brunswick, Missouri, has been destroyed by fire.

There were 287 deaths in New Orleans last week from yellow fever.

Dates from Mexico to the 3rd, report several victories by the Government troops over the insurgents.

Queen Victoria has ratified the Fishery Treaty, and orders have been sent to Canada for the immediate admission of our fishermen to the the unrestricted freedom of the Fisheries, provided for in that instrument.

A driver of a beer wagon, named Charles Callahan, was killed last evening in Cedar street, by a man named James Lynch.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Geo. Munson, J. Lockwood, agents of the Sing Sing Prison, C. C. Childs, Jr., Clerk, and another officer of the prison, upon charges of perjury, fraud, &c., in their official relations upon the complaint of the Legislative commissioners now in session at Sing Sing.

To Correspondents.

The writer of the Song signed "An Artilleryman," must either call, or furnish us with his name, when his communication will be inserted.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS A CERTAIN SPECIFIC AND CURE FOR SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Ablitt, Chemist, Leamington, dated November 25th, 1852.—To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—A person named John Margoschis, of 19, Regent Street, Leamington, was afflicted for eight years with scorbutic eruptions on the lips, and at length the whole surface of the mouth and lower part of the face were covered with sores. He tried all kinds of remedies without deriving any benefit whatever. At length he was recommended to use your Pills, which in three days produced a great change for the better, and in a short time effected a perfect cure.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF A TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1851.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of DR. M'LANE'S Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT,
No. 70, Cannon Street.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, 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 VERMIFUGE. All others in comparison, are worthless.

216 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, Agent.

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 Cruicibles, and consequently is well worthy a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—[*Racine Commercial Advertiser.* 202

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. 171

"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 indispensible 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.

A CARD.

THE Deluge Fire Company, No. 1, beg leave to return thanks to Messrs. Browne & Harty for their liberal donation of Ten Pounds to the above Company.

JAMES PERKINS,
Secretary.
Kingston, Sept. 14th, 1854. 217-3i

THE CROOKSHANK ESTATE!

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on *Thursday the 28th day of Sept ember next*, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Rooms of Wakefield & Coate, a FEW LOTS on the Crookshank Estate, which have come into their hands by reason of default in payment of the deposit.

The Lots will be set up separately at an upset price per foot frontage, and sold without reserve.

Plans and conditions of sale may be had on application to

J. M. STRACHAN and
W. J. FITZGERALD, Esqs.,
York Street.
Toronto, August 8th, 1854. 189

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

British and North American EXPRESS COMPANY.

MESSENGERS leave this Office Daily, (Sundays excepted) at three o'clock, A. M., for Brockville, Prescott, Bytown, Cornwall, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, and intermediate places.

At three o'clock, P. M., for Coburg, Peterborough, Port Hope, Darlington, Toronto and Hamilton.

At three o'clock, P. M., for Picton, Belleville, Trenton and intermediate places.

☞ Packages and Freight carried on most favourable terms.

☞ Notes and Drafts collected, and Commissions promptly attended to.

JOHN CREIGHTON,
Agent.
Office, City Book Store, Kingston, June 20th, 1854. 144

American Express Company.

A MESSENGER leaves this Office Daily (Sundays excepted,) at five o'clock, P. M., via the Watertown and Rome Railroad, for New York and intermediate places, connecting with Expresses for all parts of the South and West, California, Australia, &c.

E. W. PALMER,
Agent.
Office at the Drug Store, Kingston, 20th June, 1854.

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.

NOTICE.

E. W. PALMER respectfully intimates to his Customers and the Public generally, that in consequence of the destruction by fire this morning of his Drug Store, that portion of his business will, until fully re-established in a suitable building, be carried on at the Establishment of Messrs. E. H. Parker & Co., King Street, 6th door from Princess Street.

Kingston, Aug. 3, 1854.

City Hall.

By the kind permission of His Worship the Mayor, and Common Council of Kingston.

The Amateurs of H. M. 54th Regt.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Major Moffatt, and the Officers of the 54th Regiment.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!

The receipts will be given in aid of the Soldiers' Wives and Children of Her Majesty's Forces now serving in Turkey!

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 15th and 16th of September, 1854, will be presented Lover's National and Popular Drama, in three Acts, entitled—

RORY O'MORE.

COMIC SONG.....AN AMATEUR.

☞ The BAND OF THE REGIMENT will be in attendance.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the laughable Farce of—

BOX & COX,
MARRIED AND SETTLED.

Doors open at 8, performance will commence at half-past 8 o'clock precisely.

ADMISSION.—Front Seats 2s. 6d. Back Seats 1s. 3d.

Tickets can be had at Mr. Murdoch's Music Store, where plan of Seats can be seen, and number engaged.

VIVANT REGINA ET PRINCEPS.
Kingston, Sept. 12, 1854. 214

ORDERS

FOR PIG IRON, COAL and SALT, from LOWER CANADA, taken by
D. McINTOSH.
Kingston, Aug. 29, 1854. 202-1m

HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Young Bay Mare, 4 years old last August.

—ALSO—

A Sleigh and Robes, complete. Price of both £45. Six months' credit if required. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, 11th Sept, 1854. 215

MRS. COOMBS,
DAGUERREAN ARTIST,
BAGOT STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.
Opposite the Convent.
215

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF CANADA,

BEING desirous of obtaining all possible information regarding the mortality from the Epidemic of Cholera this year, will feel obliged by authenticated communications (especially those of the members of the Medical Profession) from any place or district within the Upper Province, where a Local Board of Health has been established.

Reference is particularly directed to the following points:

1. Date of first case.
2. Probable cause or origin of disease.
3. Total amount of mortality.

Address communications, unpaid, to
THOS. BLATHERWICK,
216 Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive, at his Office in Montreal, Sealed Tenders (to be marked on the Envelope, "Tender for Bills,") until Noon on FRIDAY, the 15th Sept., 1854, for *Bills at thirty days' sight on Her Majesty's Treasury*, to the extent of £16,000 Sterling, the proceeds to be deposited in the Commissariat Chest, at the undermentioned Stations, in American Eagles, Sovereigns, or British Silver Coins, the same to be specified in the Tender, viz:—

At MONTREAL,	£6000
At QUEBEC,	3000
At KINGSTON,	2000
At TORONTO,	5000

Tenders of American Gold Eagles to specify the rate Sterling per Eagle at which the parties tendering are willing to pay the same into the Commissariat Chest, and Tenders of Sovereigns or British Silver, the rate per cent. on the Bills of Exchange.

If more than one Bill is required, the sets to be specified.

Commissariat, Canada,
Montreal, 8th Sept., 1854. 213

DR. HIGGERSON'S
German Rheumatic Oil.

A SOVEREIGN Remedy for Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, Quinsy, &c., also, for bots in Horses.

DIRECTIONS.—Rub the Oil on the parts affected with the hands. For Quinsy, swelling in the Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast: One Teaspoon full to be taken inwardly, and the parts affected bathed with the Oil. For Horses—Dose inwardly, one Gill in a Gill of Whiskey or Beef brine. Shake the bottle well before using the Oil.

Manufactured by R. G. CLUTE. Price ten shillings a bottle.

The following certificate was received