THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
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EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
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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.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1854.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

London, August 29, 1854.

The present packet will probably not arrive before her successor, on the 2nd of September. There is, however little to communicate, a heavy fall in the grain market having been the only event of importance since the last date.

This fall took place yesterday, and had been rendered inevitable by the sustained character of the weather. In London for the past fortnight, the temperature has been high and steady, with every prospect of a long continuance, and although in other parts there was some variableness until within the last few days, it has not anywhere been such as to affect the progress of the harvest, and there now seems to be warmth and sunshine all over the country. A decline of about 8s. per quarter, or from 12 to 15 per cent. in wheat, has consequently been announced from the rates of last week, not only without any prospect of a reaction, but with an appearance that it will be carried further unless some unexpected change should suddenly come on. The reports both of quantity and quality are unanimous from almost every county of England and Scotland, whilst from Ireland also, although much rain has been experienced in that country, the accounts as regards wheat are equally satisfactory. The potato crop, too, notwithstanding all the usual excitement and moans about blackened fields, and the march of the blight, turns out to promise better, taking into account the quantity planted, than in any year since 1847.

Under these circumstances, and looking at advices of a similar nature received from all parts of Europe and Asia, some apprehension is felt lest numerous failures should be witnessed in the corn trade, both among home and continental houses. Here however, up to the present time, nothing of the sort has occurred, with the exception of the stoppage of Mr. R. C. Sercombe for about £30,000, reported by the last steamer; and no houses have thus far been even whispered about. Should any temporary difficulties be felt, the parties may happily be, assisted in getting over them, by a decided diminution during the past few days in the demand for money.

With regard to the progress of the war, the great point of attention is, of course the expedition against Sebastopol. All doubt of its having been decided upon seems now to be dismissed, and the only uncertainty is as to the day of sailing. According to some accounts, there is reason to believe it may be already landed on the Crimea, while other writers represent that it was not to depart from Varna till the 1st of September. The former statements, however are more generally believed, and the probability, therefore, is that, in less than a fortnight we shall hear all the particulars of the movement. The land force, it is still said, consists of 70,000 men, including 15,000 Turks, but it is among the fleet that the expedition is described as being regarded with the greatest enthusiasm. The depressing effect of the climate at Varna, and the mortality caused by the cholera which has now however nearly subsided, are alleged to have produced great depression among the troops generally. The French, from their more mercurial temperament, appear to have exhibited this in the greatest degree, but as recovery is rapid upon change of air, the rebound on their part is more likely to be more speedy. The fire at Varna, which was reported by the last mail, and which destroyed 500 houses, had likewise considerable effect probably in increasing the prevailing gloom, although it may in reality have been a friend in disguise. Several instances are upon record, where the cholera has suddenly ceased its ravages, after the breaking out of a large conflagration, and it will be interesting to examine the observations on that point which may reach us in the present instance.

The general belief in Turkey is that this fire was caused by Greek incendiaries in the pay of Russia. There are, doubtless, plenty of that class who are bad enough for anything, and (although it has been suggested that, as the traders and the shopkeepers in the place, who were the sole suffers, were chiefly Greek, it is not likely their countrymen would have wrought the mischief,) there is no reason to suppose that when tempted by Russian bribes, they trouble themselves by making distinctions. If the object, however, was to injure the allies and the Turks, by destroying their stores, another instance will have been furnished of the usual clumsy results of the Czar's contrivances, since the loss to his friends the Greeks have been immense and the material damage to the allies has been insignificant, while as has been remarked, it may perhaps have been the means of saving hundreds of them from the cholera.

Full particulars have been received of the final operations at the fall of Bomarsund, and it appears that while the garrison numbered between two and three thousand men, the troops and marines employed in the attack were about 1900. The future fate of the place remains to be made known. At present, the inhabitants are left to their own independent government, but it is hoped that Sweden will assume her old sway there, and popolar petitions have already been addressed to the King for that object. The fleets meanwhile have sailed to commence operations on some other point.

Regarding Spanish affairs, there has been no news of much moment, but reports are actively spread of disunion in the Espartero Cabinet, and of energetic intrigue to bring about a reaction.

Consols at the last date were quoted 94¼ They have since advanced to 95¼, chiefly in consequence of the harvest, coupled with a dimished demand for money.

The Liverpool cotton market this week has opened with an appearance of animation.

The next steamer from this side will be the Niagara, on the 2nd of September. Our last dates from New York are to the 15th of August. SPECTATOR.

The Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

The works of this stupendous undertaking being now in active progress, a short account of what has not been inappropriately designated the greatest work of modern times, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

As is already well known, the commercial reason given for the construction of the Victoria Bridge, is the necessity of bringing in the exhaustless products of Canada West, and of the Western States of the Union—such as Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c.,—without break of guage or of bulk, from the extreme Western point of British North America to the Atlantic seaboard. The promoters of the undertaking allege that, by means of the bridge, they will be able to meet the requirements of the traffic more cheaply and expeditiously than by any other existing route, whether of rail or of water; and they must be doubtless strong in the faith, as its costs is to be about seven millions of dollars, or about one-seventh of the total expense of building the 1,112 miles comprising the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

The bridge is to be tubular, on the plan of the celebrated Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, in North Wales. It will consist of twenty-five spans or spaces for navigation between the twenty-four piers (exclusive of the two abutments) for the support of the tubes. The centre span will be 330 feet wide, and each of the other spans will be 242 feet wide. The width of each of the piers next to the abutments will be fifteen feet, and the width of those approaching the two centre piers will be gradually increased, so that these two piers will each be 18 feet wide, or 3 feet more than these next the abutments. Each abutment is to be 242 feet long and 90 feet wide, and from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north abutment there will be a solid stone embankment, (faced in rough masonry towards the current,) 1200 feet in length. The stone embankment leading from the south shore of the river to the south abutment will be 600 feet long. The length of the bridge, from abutment to abutment, will be 8000 feet, and its total length from river bank to river bank will be 10,284 feet, or 176 feet less than two English miles.

The clear distance between the ordinary summer level of the St. Lawrence and the under surface of the centre tube is to be 60 feet, and the height diminishes towards either side, with a grade at the rate of 1 in 130 or 40 feet in the mile, so that at the outer or river edge of each abutment the height is 36 feet above the summer level. The summer depth of the water in the St. Lawrence varies from 14 feet above the centre to 4 feet towards the banks, and the current runs, at the site of the bridge, at a rate varying from seven to ten miles an hour.

Each of the tubes will be 19 feet in height at the end, whence they will gradually increase to 22 feet 6 inches in the centre. The width of each tube will be 16 feet, or 9 feet 6 inches wider than the rail track. The total weight of iron in the tubes will be 10,400 tons, and they will be bound and rivetted together precisely in the same manner and with similar machinery, to that employed in the Britannia Bridge. The principal part of the stone used in the construction of the piers and abutments, is a dense, blue lime stone found at Pointe Claire on the Ottawa River about eighteen miles above Montreal, about eight above the confluence of that river with the St. Lawrence. A large village has suddenly sprung up at the place, for during the last six months, upwards of five hundred quarrymen, stone masons and laborers, have been employed there. Every contrivance that could be adopted to save manual labour, has also been applied, and its extent will be judged from the fact that the machinery at the quarry and the adjacent jetty has, (including the cost of the jetty,) involved an outlay of $150,000. Three powerful steam Tugs and thirty-five Barges, each capable of carrying two hundred tons of stone, have been specially built for the work, at a cost of about $120,000. These are used for the conveyance of the stone to the piers, and by the end of September next, a Railway on the permanent line of the Grand Trunk track, will be laid down from the quarry (close to which the permanent line will pass,) to the North shore of the Saint Lawrence, so as to convey along it, the stone required for the north embankment and for the northern abutment.

The piers close to the abutment will each contain about 6000 tons of masonry. Scarcely a block used in the construction of the piers will be less than seven tons weight, and many of them, especially those exposed to the force of the current and to the breaking up of the ice in the spring, will weigh fully ten tons each. As to the construction of "Pier No. 1" is already several feet above the bed of the river, the process of binding the blocks together can now be seen and appreciated. In addition to the abundant use of the best water cement, each stone is clamped to its neighbours in several places by iron rivets, and the interstices between the rivets and the blocks are filled up with molten lead. If the mighty St. Lawrence conquers these combined appliances, then indeed is there an end to all mechanical resistances.

In consequence of the increased height and width of the piers converging towards the centre, the weight of stone in those that will bear the centre tube will be about 8,000 tons each. The total amount of masonry in the piers will be 27,500,000 cubic feet, which at 13 1-2 feet to the ton, gives a total weight of about 205,000 tons.

Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. A. M. Ross are the engineers of the bridge, on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway. The former gentleman visited Canada last year, and purposes returning again when the works have made further progress. The latter is permanently located in the Province, not only for the superintendence of the bridge, but also as Engineer in Chief of the Railway Company.

The contractors are Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson, and their representative in Canada for the Victoria Bridge, and for the Railway from Montreal to Kingston, a distance of 180 miles, is Mr. James Hodges, a gentleman well known in connection with some of the most important and engineering works in England.

The coffer dams (entirely on a new principle, invented) by Mr. Hodges for the northern abutment and three first adjacent piers, have been sometime successfully placed. The masonry in "Pier No. 1," as has already been stated, is seven feet above the bed of the St. Lawrence. It is commenced in the next pier and is ready for a beginning in the abutment. The whole of these will be raised ten feet above the water level of the St. Lawrence (which is seventeen feet above the summer level,) before the ice sets in in December—when all masonry will have to be suspended until the spring of 1855.

Unless unforeseen circumstances should occur it is intended that the first train shall go through the Victoria Bridge in the summer of 1858.

We are requested by the publishers, Messrs. Thompson & Co., Toronto, to state that the new illustrated publication, the NEWSBAG, has been delayed by the temporary absence from the city of the wood engraver. The preparations are now nearly complete, and the work will be commenced next week. Our contemporaries are requested to notice this announcement.

American Philosophy.

The editor of the Columbus Enquirer speaks of a natural curiosity in Decatur County, O. We are told it consists of what is called a Blowing Cave, at the mouth of which a suspended handkerchief will be blown outward during portions of the day, and as forcibly inward during the other part of the twenty-four hours. These alternate breezes are supposed by some to be connected with the tides of the ocean, on account of their flowing one way or the other, as the tide ebbs or flows.

*** The Americans are great at manufacturing prodigies; being, as Dominie Sampson would have said, somewhat prodi-gi-ous themselves, perhaps they cannot help it, as it is an old saying that "what is bread in the bone is hard to be taken out of the flesh." But a few days ago a paragraph appeared in an American paper, claiming among other things the honor of being the first of Philosophers, of this or any other age, for Benjamin Franklin, as an American! The writer might have remembered that Dr. Franklin was the child of English parents, that he spent many years in England, where he doubtless acquired some "leetle" other than "Boston Notions." That when he made the electric experiments that have done him so much honor over all the world, he was still a British subject; and that all his actions as a Mechanic, Philosopher and Diplomatist, will, if contrasted with those of the present day, prove him to have been in all those capacities, essentially European.

But the gist of the whole is, that any intelligent Mechanic of Glasgow or Manchester could at once have knocked this wonder into a cocked hat, by explaining that the phenomena described, are merely occasioned by a difference in the temperature of the air inside and outside of the cave. When the air outside is warmest, as during the day hours, the colder and more condensed air of the cave forces its way outwards, at the lower part of the entrance; while, if the philosopher had extended his researches, he would have found that an equally strong current flowed inwards at the upper part; while the reverse is the case in about an equal ratio during the night hours, when the external air becomes the coldest. This is the true explanation of almost all of what are called "Tidal" caves, and explains many other superstitions of the dark ages, one of which this "Enquirer" seems to have stumbled upon.

New Common Law at Home.

The new Common Law Procedure Act has been printed. Some important changes are effected in the common law courts by this statute, which will come into operation on the 24th October. It provides that a judge may by consent try questions of fact. Two judges may sit at the same time for the trial of causes pending in the same court. A judge or court may direct an arbitration before trial. There are several new provisions on the subject of arbitrations. An alteration is made respecting speeches to a jury. The party who begins, or his counsel, shall be allowed, in the event of his opponent not announcing at the close of the case of the party who begins, his intention to adduce evidence, to address the jury a second time at the close of such case for the purpose of summing up the evidence; and the party on the other side, or his counsel, shall be allowed to open the case and also to sum up the evidence (if any), and the right to reply shall be the same as at present.

A judge on trial is empowered to order an adjournment. If any person is called as a witness, and required to make affidavit or deposition, and shall refuse or be unwilling, from alleged conscientious motives to be sworn, the court, judge, or other presiding officer, upon being satisfied of the sincerity of such objection, may, instead of being sworn, take the affirmation or declaration set forth in the act, which is to have the same force as an oath, and subjected to the like penalties. With respect to the comparison of disputed writing, it is enacted that comparison of a disputed writing with any writing, proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, shall be permitted to be made by witnesses and such writings, and the evidence of witnesses respecting the same, may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing in dispute.

Unstamped documents may be admitted on the duty and penalty being paid at the time of the trial of any case. If a rule nisi be refused, the party may appeal, and an appeal is given on a rule being discharged or made absolute. By this act, power is given to examine before a master or judge any person who refuses to make an affidavit. A new feature is introduced into the act with regard to judgment debtors—they may be examined before a master as to debts due to them, and a judge may order an attachment of the debts to answer the judgment debt, which attachment is to bind the debts. Some amendments are made as to a mandamus and action of ejectment. Her Majesty in Council may direct all or part of the act to extend to any court of record.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HAMILTON.—We regret to have to record the destruction by fire of the large Foundry in this city, owned by Messrs. Queston and Fisher, together with the greater calamity of the death of one of the gallant band of firemen. The fire broke out on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock, in the Machine Shop, and spread rapidly,—this is the more singular, as the watchman had left only about 20 minutes before that time. The Brigade was early on the spot, and succeeded in confining the flames to the main building. About 4 o'clock the fire showed some symptoms of spreading, and an Engine Company, No 3, was taken to the rear, and No 4, left in the front with orders not to go into the alleyway, as the wall was in a very dangerous state. Some of the members notwithstanding the orders, returned within the alley, and the wall falling caught 4 persons before they could escape. Three were immediately got out, one of whom was only badly hurt. The other one, William Henry Woods, was caught about the centre of the alley and must have been instantly killed,—the men were however compelled to leave him until the next wall fell, which came down in a short time after. It was about two hours before he was got out, when the body presented a most frightful appearance,—The deceased was a First Lieutenant of No 4 Engine Company, and was endeared to all who knew him, by his kind gentle behaviour. The funeral is to take place this morning, attended by the Members of the Fire Brigade. An inquest was held on the remains when the following verdict was returned, "That William Henry Woods came to his death in consequence of the falling of the wall upon him, while engaged as a fireman, said building being on fire, and owned by Messrs. Queston & Fisher. The cause of the fire the Jurors have been unable to ascertain."

SAD AFFAIR.—The Harbour Creek Gazette gives the particulars of the accidental shooting of a boy, near that place, last Saturday. The Gazette says James S. Rooney, a well known citizen, in company with others, was out on a hunting excursion, and coming to the mouth of the Six Mile Creek, and discovering an object which he supposed to be a wild goose, took aim and fired. The object unfortunately proved to be a young Robinson, who had been in swimming and had just stepped upon the edge of the bank with his cap alone on his head, so as to present to Mr R.'s eye the apperance of an object floating on the water. Mr. Rooney's well directed aim took effect, the ball entering back of the neck and passing out at the wind pipe. The boy lingered a few hours and then died.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF PAPER.—S. R. Andres, Esq., of Chambly, has taken out a patent for the manufacture of paper from a weed which grows in large quantities in the fields in Lower Canada. The subjoined letter shows what the manufacturers think of it:—

S. R. ANDRES, Esq,

Dear Sir,—We beg to hand you the paper which we have made to your order from the plant Gnapthalium or life-everlasting, which you furnished us for the above purpose. We would remark that the quantity of the plant which we received was quite too small (there being only one hundred and forty-one pounds) to give it a fair trial, in any of the processes through which it passed; by what we have now done, we judge paper may be made of this plant at a cost of 12½ per cent. less than that made from rags.

You will observe the appearance of the small woody spots, because the plant was not bleached enough, but they may be all made to disappear by continuing the process a little longer and changing the chemicals.

The spots which also appear, arise from there having been dye-stuff and other dirty substances in the casks into which the stuff was put. The stuff was not beaten in the engine, as it would have been had it been sufficiently furnished; we think the loss in manufacturing this plant may be about equal to that of rags.

We have no hesitation in saying that we have never seen any paper made from any vegetable substance (aside from flax or hemp) without other stock, as this is, equal to this paper in strength, and we think this plant alone may be manufactured into the best of writing paper, and also bank bill paper.

Very respectfully yours,
SMITH & MAY.

Lee, Massachusetts, Aug. 16th, 1854.

Items of News.

Washington, Sept. 14.

The Union of this morning publishes a proclamation from the President of the United States, announcing the Queen's acceptance of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Reciprocity ratifications were exchanged at Washington on the 9th inst.

The time for the sitting of the Mixed Commission at London, has been extended four months from the 15th of September.

New York Sept. 14.

The ship Shenandoah which left Liverpool July 29th for New York, was totally wrecked on the 16th ult. in latitude 39.48—longitude 70.14. The chief officers lost everboard. The remainder of the crew were picked up by the bark Williams and brought to this port.

Boston, Sept. 14.

The steamship Niagara arrived here this morning. Her mails will leave this afternoon.

A large fire occurred in the Union Block of buildings this morning, by which many families were rendered houseless.

New Orleans, Sept. 11.

The number of deaths from yellow fever at the hospital during the past week has been 115.

The "El Dorado" has arrived here in safety from Aspinwall.

A private letter from Columbia says there is great suffering among the poor—no work was to be had, business being suspended—many children were orphans.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 12.

The total number of deaths in Charleston during the week ending on monday last reached 116. In Savannah on Saturday there were 33 deaths, and on Monday 46 deaths from yellow fever;—nearly every place of buisness was closed. There were not hands enough to bury the dead, and on Monday 10 bodies remained uncovered.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Three companies of the Royal Artillery embarked for England, in the 'Sarah Sands,' from Quebec, on Thursday. The Regiments of the Line ordered home, will have all left Quebec before the 15th October.

THE CHALMERS' CHURCH RIOT.—The Petition of the Protestant Committee, published in our columns some months ago, complaining of the late Administration for not causing either the Police Magistrate of Montreal, or the several persons implicated, to be prosecuted for their conduct at the Chalmers' Church Riot, was presented to the House of Assembly on the 11th.

THE DROUTH.—The drouth this season has extended over a large portion of the Western States and Canada. Never was so extensive a drouth known. To show the severity of the drough, the N. Y. Tribune states that a record of the rain that has fallen during the three summer months, for the last 31 years, kept at Waltham, Mass., shows that there falls, on the average, 10¼ inches of rain each summer, while the amount that has fallen this summer is but 4.60 inches! The average fall in August is 4.25 inches, while in this last August there fell but a trifle over half an inch. The largest quantity recorded as falling in any one summer was 16.84 inches in 1850. These facts show the severity of the drouth of this summer beyond all cavil. There is no summer in the whole 31 so low in the record by over an inch; that of 1851 went down to 5.86.

The Canada Correspondent of the New York 'Express' says that it is rumored that Mr. Hincks, the late Inspector General is to be Knighted, for the part he has taken in obtaining the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening last, at about half-past 8 o'clock, the Cabinet and Chair and Sash and Blind Manufactory of of Messrs. E. P. Russell and J. D. Pringle, of Belleville, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the very creditable exertions of the Firemen, the building, with most of its contents, was destroyed. We have since been told that the damage done will amount to $5,000. Insurance $3,000.

COBURG AND PETERBORO' RAILROAD.—On this road there were brought down within thirty-seven thousand of two Millions feet of lumber in August, and $600 taken for passengers. The freight up and down we have no report of, but it must have been considerable. The road, it is said, will positively be in running order to Peterboro' by the end of November.—The rails and the small locomotive will be sent to the Peterboro end immediately. Hands wanting work can find it on the North side of the Lake, where Mr. Adams is driving on as fast as possible.

On Saturday week, the express train made the run over the Great Western Railroad, from Detroit to Suspension Bridge, 229 miles. in six hours and a half! This was at the rate of a little more than 35 miles an hour the entire distance. It is a fine road, and doing a paying buisness.

The Amateur Performances.

The 54th Amateurs played "Rory O'More" and "Box and Cox" last evening at the City Hall, to a select and extremely large audience. They give a last entertainment this evening, when the same pieces will be again performed. This is the last opportunity the Kingstonians may ever have of hearing and seeing these gallant fellows perform, and the house will unquestionably be a bumper. The proceeds are to be applied to the aid of the Soldiers' Wives and Children of Her Majesty's Forces now serving in Turkey. This should draw a house if nothing more.

Upper Canadian Ship Building.

We omitted last week to make mention of the return to Kingston, per 'Africa,' of Capt. Gaskin, after having disposed of his new ship 'Cataraqui' to his full satisfaction. The other vessel building for this enterprising gentleman by Mr. Conater, will be fit for launching in the course of a few weeks, when it is the intention to get her ready for sailing as soon as possible, and send her to Liverpool with a cargo for sale.

The Day Dreams.

The 'News' of yesterday says, in reference to this Poem:—"A correspondent in the country, of poetic taste, thus refers, in a note which we have received from him, to the new poem entitled "Day Dreams": 'By the way, the few extracts I have seen from the "Day Dreams" prove in my opinion, the author to be a 'childe' of the true poetic animus. Intellect and sentiment happily blended. 'The stuff *such* dreams are made of,' rings of the true metal."

The Opposition.

Below will be found an address to the public from the Opposition in the House of Assembly, on the Ministerial crisis:—

Quebec, Sept. 12, 1854.

At a Meeting of Reform Members of Parliament, held in Quebec, on Tuesday, September 12th 1854, it was unanimously resolved that the Ministerial combination recently announced, involves an utter abandonment of principle by the parties to it, and if successful would bring discredit on our constitutional system, and tend seriously to the demoralization of public men, and that it is of the highest importance to the cause of good government that the representatives of the people who have compromised themselves by leading such a movement, and are about to present themselves for re-election should be indignantly rejected at the polls

(Signed)
W. HAMILTON MERRITT,
Chairman.

L. H. Holton,	Jos. Hartman,
A. A. Dorin,	Robt. Ferrie,
Geo. Brown,	D. Mathison,
A. T. Galt,	Jos. Gould,
J. S. Macdonald,	Chas. Daoust,
John Rolph,	G. M. Prevost,
S. B. Freeman,	J. O. Bureau,
J. Papin,	J. S. Sanborn,
John Fraser,	W. L. Mackenzie,
Alanson Cooke,	W. Mattice,
John Young,	Amos Wright,
John Scatcherd,	John M. Lumsden,
T. M. Daly,	D. McKerlie,
M. H. Foley,	A. Laberge.
M. F. Valois,	Noel Darche.
R. Macdonald,	F. Bourassa,
J. B. E. Dorion,	J. B. Guevremont,
Jacob Dewitt,	J. H. Jobin,
A. J. Ferguson,	

We may add that there are many others besides those whose names are signed above, who oppose the government, Mr. John Wilson, we may mention particularly, as one of them.

Know Nothing Mottoes.

"All that we know is, that we know nothing."—[SOCRATES.

"All that we know is, nothing can be known."—[BYRON.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF A TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1854.

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.

21 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, Agent.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

Quebec, Sept. 15.

Last night, after some conversation on the point of order, Mr. Felton introduced a bill to constitute the electoral County of Sherbrooke into a separate municipality.

Mr. Drummond said that it was the intention of the government to bring in a general bill on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, an address was ordered for an account of all the moneys in the hands of clerks in the Crown Lands Office. Also for a return relative to the roads, harbors, bridges, &c., sold by government to parties or individuals. Also a return relative to real estate in the Seignory of Lanzon. Also, for a copy of a lease or patent granting certain landed property at or near Rond Eau, to John Prince, Esq.

Mr. Mackenzie remarked that he was much surprised to learn that valuable public property should be let or sold to Colonel Prince for a mere song. That explained his extraordinary conduct in the House.

Mr. Mackenzie further moved for a return of election records. He did so because he had heard of some extraordinary voting, as for instance, in one county he was told the votes polled exceeded the whole population, and that was immoral. After some conversation the motion was carried.

Also, on motion of some member, a return was ordered relative to the financial affairs of the Post Office during the last six months; also the amount of cash at the credit of the government in the banks and other moneyed institutions.

The same hon. member moved that the Clerk be instructed to obtain from the managers of each of the chartered banks in Canada the name of every shareholder, the amount in stock of the shareholders, and the premium paid to them.

Mr Morin thought the names of shareholders ought not to be asked for, but the number or amount of stock held by each might be asked for.

Mr Mackenzie presisted in his motion; he held they had the right to ask for any information from Companies to whom they granted charters.

Mr Merritt took the same view, Messrs J. H. Cameron and Gamble stronaly opposed the asking for names as improper and inquisitorial.

Mr. Mackenzie said he would leave out of his motion the word "premium," and had no objection to postpone the motion to allow a little time to members to reflect.

Mr. Drummond contended that it would be mere impertinence for the House to ask the banks for the names of all their stockholders, but if the hon. member desired to have the names of members of Parliament who held stock in any particular bank or banks he should have no objection.

Mr. ——— said that under our system of banking it was necessary that the names of stockholders should be made public, as they were only responsible for double the amount of their stock.

The motion was postponed.

Mr. Felton introduced a bill in relation to the law of Forgery and false personation.

Mr. Felton moved for the apointment of a committee to inquire into the state of agriculture in Lower Canada.

The debate on the Address then commenced. It was principally remarkable for a strong denunciation of a coalition by Dr. Rolph.

Mr Cameron introduced a bill for the better administration of the estates of deceased persons.

The same member introduced a bill for the relief of merchants, traders and others. This motion gave rise to a conversation, the effect of which was that Messrs. Cartier, Cameron, Brown and Gamble expressed the belief that a bankrupt law of of some sort was necesery and desired by the mercantile community.

Mr. Young said that this law had given great dissatisfaction, but that some law on the subject might be desirable.

Messrs. DeWitt, Dorion (of Montreal,) and Macdonald (of Glengarry,) expressed the belief that the last bankrupt law had been the source of a great deal of immorality.

Mr. Drummond said a few words which the reporter understood to be in favour of a modified bankrupt law.

Mr. Mackenzie introduced a bill to exempt the tools, wearing apparel, &c., of debtors for seizure of debts.

On motion of Mr. Morin, a committee was ordered to prepare a list of standing committees.

The debate on the Address was taken up, Mr. Langton commencing the debate, which was continued till the adjournment, which did not take place until a late hour.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at the Residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. Dr. Machar, Wm. Coleleugh, Esq., of the Steamer "Arabian," to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Craig, Esq., of this City.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his office, Kingston, until Saturday, the 23rd day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from parties desirous of contracting for the making and construction of about Two Miles, or thereabouts, of that part of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Macadamized Road between "Cunningham's Corners" and the Village of Barriefield; to begin at "Cunningham's Corners" and proceed towards Barriefield.—And of about Two Miles of that part of the said Road between said Village of Barriefield and the Village of Gananoque; to begin at McNellis's Hill, near Barriefield, and proceed towards Gananoque, according to plans, sections and specification to be seen at Mr. Ferguson's office, Court House, Kingston, on and after Tuesday next.

Two sufficient Sureties for the performance of the work, to be approved of by the Directors, will be required; the real signatures of whom must be affixed to the tender, with their place of residence and addition. Tenders to be marked, "Tender for making Road K. P. and G. Joint Stock Road Co.," and to be addressed to the undersigned, at his office, King Street, Kingston.

N. B.—The Directors reserve to themselves the option of accepting or rejecting any tender which may be submitted.

JAMES AGNEW,
Secretary
K. P. & G. J. S. Road Co.
Kingston, 15th Sept., 1854. 218

NEW YORK OYSTERS
BY EXPRESS.

FRESH OYSTERS received by Express at HENRY DUMBLE'S Saloon,

Every Wednesday and Friday.
Kingston, Sept. 12, 1854. 216

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TON

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fl

For the Growth and Preservation of the Ha
well known to be without a rival on this Conti
Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephe
existence since the introduction of this unrivalled
Restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bo
Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never attain
any other article, goes on "conquering and to conq
There is no malady that can effect the hair but m
cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladi
is invaluable, and as children's heads it lays the fou
Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and
mands an extensive sale throughout Europe.
BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR
Converts RED or GREY HAIR into a beautiful
or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally
the hair without staining the skin, and leaves the
soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in the
—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dye
Bogle's Anacle Shaving Compound
Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shav
decided luxury
Bogle's Hebeaiona
Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the sho
possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very
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 through
Canada, the United States and Great Britain.
Aug. 1854.

BALDNESS POSITIVELY CURE
C. S. EMERSON'S

AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE is th
the wonder of the age. Perhaps no arti
ever offered to the public is received with gree
favor than this, and persons Bald or becom
so, have only to test the article to be fully sa
fied.

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

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

TOLLS.

KINGSTON AND BATH ROAD.

THE TOLLS receivable at the Fi
and Second Toll Gates of the Bat
Road, for One Year, commencing fro
the First Day of October, ensuing, will b
sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY
the 23rd September, instant, at the Firs
Toll Gate, at Andrews' Corners, Bat
Road, at Two o'clock, P. M.

Conditions of Sale, Rates of Toll, &c.
made known at time of Sale, or on appli
cation to the undersigned.

W. A. GEDDES,
King Street, Kingston.

N. B.—By the Amendment of the
Joint Stock Road Companies Act, Horses
and Vehicles carrying the Mail are subject
to Toll.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1854. 218
News to copy.

BOOK KEEPING.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with
the duties of Book Keeper, and
also with the business of a General For
warder, is willing to accept a Situation
this Fall, with a view to a permanent en
gagement. For Cards of Address and Re
ferences apply at this Office.

Kingston, Sept. 16th, 1854. 218

JUST RECEIVED.

Shakespeare's Scholars: being Historical
and Critical Studies of his Text, Char
acters & Commentators, with an Exa
ination of Mr. Collier's Folio of 1632.
By Richard Grant White, A. M.
Poems and Ballads, by Gerald Massey; con
taining the Ballad of Babe Christabel
printed from the third London Edition
with several new Poems never before
published. Revised and corrected by
the Author.
Captain Canot; or twenty years of an Afri
can Slaver, being an account of his
Career and Adventures on the Coast in
the Interior, on Shipboard, and in the
West Indies. Written out, and edited
from the Captain's Journals Memoranda
and Conversations. By Brantz Mayer.
Hermits Deli, from the Diary of a Penciller.
The Ladies' Complete Guide to Crotchet,
Fancy Knitting and Needlework. By
Mrs. Ann Stephens.
The Nursery Basket: a Hand Book of
Practical Directions for Young Mothers
including the preparations of a Young
Infant's Wardrobe, etc.
Ned Musgrave, or the Most Unfortunate
Man in the World; a Comic Novel.
By Theodore Hook.
The Ladies' Guide to Beauty, containing
practical advice on improving the Com
plexion, the Hair, the Hands, the Teeth,
&c. By Sir James Clark.
The Eclectic Magazine for September.
Littell's Living Age for do.
The London Art Journal for do.
Gleason's Pictorial for 16th September.
Waverley Magazine for do.
Scientific American for do.
JOHN DUFF.
Kingston, September 16th, 1854. 218

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. 217-3

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

MRS. COOMBS,
DAGUERREAN ARTIST,
BAGOT STREET, KINGSTON, C. W.,
Opposite the Convent. 218