THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
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The Daily and Weekly British Whigs are regularly filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received.

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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF WOUNDS IN THE LEG.—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Simpson, of Bramley, near Leeds, dated October, 16th, 1852:—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I was afflicted for eighteen months with a bad leg, in which there was three deep wounds. I tried all kinds of remedies, and was under the care of different surgeons here and at Leeds, but derived no benefit from their treatment; I was at length advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and am happy to say that by the use of these valuable medicines my leg was completely cured, and is now as sound as ever it was."

Coming Cattle Shows.

Lanark and Renfrew Cattle Show, at Carleton Place—Thursday, September 28th.
Frankford, R. T. Fall Fair—Tuesday, October 3rd.
Pittsburgh Cattle Show at Barrefield—Wednesday, October 4th.
Frontenac Cattle Show at Kingston—Thursday, October 5th.
Fredericksburgh Cattle Show at N. Charters' Inn—Thursday October 5th.
Lennox County Fair at Napanee—Friday, October 6th.
Camden Cattle Show, at Newburgh—October 10th.
Addington County Show, at Bath—Thursday, October 12th.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1854.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

J. S. L., Bytown; R. G. C. London, C. W.; C. H. W., New Haven, Conn.; J. S. E., Montreal; C. & G., New York; J. McS., New York.

FURTHER BY THE ALPS.

The War.

There is nothing authentic respecting the sailing of the expedition against the Crimea.

The armament was to rendezvous at Baltschik on the 2nd, and should this concentration have taken place on the day appointed, it is probable that the whole convoy sailed for the seat of action on the 4th instant.

The time to be occupied in the transit seems to be fixed by naval men generally at five days. The vessels amount to more than 400 in number, beside pontoons, boats and rafts. The course would lie along the coast to the neighborhood of Serpant's Island, where favorable breezes might be counted on; supposing that no delay occurred, the expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 8th of the month when the day of Landing would depend of course upon circumstances, such as the state of surf on the beach, the position of the Russian forces, and the opinion of the Generals as to the best means of commencing operations.

The Baltic.

The total destruction of the forts at Bomarsund, and the departure of the French troops for France is confirmed.

The fleet had gone from Ledsund to Marga. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had gone to Berlin.

The Danube.

Count Coronini entered Bucharest on the 6th inst., at the head of four thousand Austrian troops. The were well received by the population.

Derwish Pasha has established a provisional administrative council, and named Prince Cantacuzeno the president.

On the 1st September, the Russians completely evacuated Galatz and Ibrail.

The navigation of the Danube is free.

Gen. Krusenstern has ordered the inhabitants of Odessa to reduce the city to ashes, if the allies should attempt to take it, and then retire to Tiraspol. The proclamation concludes "woe to those who remain behind, or attempt to extinguish the fire."

ASIA.

The accounts from Erzeroum, dated the 17th, state that the Russians having abandoned Rayazid, it was again occupied by the Turks.

An English courier from Tabriz, at Erzeroum on the 17th had announced that the road was entirely free between those cities.

Austria.

Although Austria does not consider the rejection of the four conditions a *causus belli*, she still looks on the guarantees demanded by the Western powers as the only basis for a durable peace, and will hereafter, at the same time that she maintains her armed neutrality, neglect no opportunity of urging Russia to accept them.

The following telegraphic despatch dated "Vienna, Saturday," has been published in the London papers:—"M. Meyendorff has transmitted to the Emperor his letters of recall. He is about to return to St. Petersburgh."

The Daily News has published the following letter from Berlin dated the 7th inst:

Prussia.

The Prussian Government has addressed a circular to all its Envoys at the secondry German Courts. The latter will shortly be called on to come to a resolution respecting the attitude of the confederation towards Russia. The Prussian Government tells its Envoys that, although for the sake of peace it supported at St. Petersburgh the four points insisted on by the Western powers, it does not think they are indispensible in a German point of view.

The common protectorate would be attended with difficulty, and may bring harm to Germany. The King of Prussia cannot then recommend his German allies to accede to the four conditions in such a manner as to incur on their account expenses and obligations not commanded by the spirit and end of the Austro-Prussian convention. The King hopes that the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the case, and adhere to it as becomes a German Prince. He hopes, moreover, that the Emperor, seeing his own states are guaranteed against attack from the side of Russia, will abstain from every act of aggression against Russia, and avoid all complications not necessary for the protection of German interests, and to which the course, then does not apply.

Germany.

In one of the last sittings of the Diet, Austria proposed that Oderburg, in Austria Silesia, be made a federal fortress (*Bunder Testing*) to guard against a Russian invasion. Prussia then protested, urging that a town in Eastern Prussia or Silesia ought to be selected. The military commission of the Diet, has however, decided in favour of Glogaw, which recommendation will be laid before the Bund.

Spain.

Letters from Madrid of the 7th instant, state that the payment on the Imperial debt, which had been suspended, would be resumed on the 11th instant.

It was supposed that Queen Christiana had arrived in Portugal on the 3rd instant. The confiscation of her property had begun. The Governor of Ovedo had seized the coal mines which formed part of it.

The London Morning Post, of the 11th, says:—In Spain things wear a rather brighter complexion. The new Government seems disposed to place limits to the march of revolution, and whilst endeavouring to establish liberty, to check the advance of licentiousness.

An attempt on a very small scale was indeed made on the 28th of August to get up new disturbances but it was promptly and effectually put down. Two of the Madrid newspapers, the *Nacion* and the *Diario Espand* have ventured to charge the United States Minister at the Court of Spain, Mr. Soule, with having fomented these disturbances.

This is, however, very improbable, because so old and enlightened a diplomatist as M. Soule cannot fail to have read history and to have found it there recorded, that in January 1716, the British Government arrested the Swedish Minister at London, Count Gylenberg, and seized his papers because it believed the Count to be implicated in treasonable proceedings against the crown of England.

There is therefore a point at which diplomatic immunities cease, and it does not seem consistent with the acuteness of his adopted country that Mr. Soule should have risked his privileges in the hopeless object, no doubt falsely ascribed to him, of establishing republicanism in Spain.

He has, however, quitted the country for the present, perhaps from a feeling of delicacy, and is to take up his temporary residence on the French territory, where, we presume, his passport will operate as a ticket of leave.

The County Election.

On Thursday, the day appointed for the nomination of the Candidates for the representation of the County of Frontenac and City of Kingston, we attended at Rose Lawn, the residence of Henry Smith, Junior, Esq., who we were aware was about to be proposed for re-election as Member for the County, and there found a goodly assemblage of the bone and sinew of the Country—a stalwart yeomanry—all met to proceed to the place of Election in company with their former representative, the present Solicitor General, who had vacated his Seat in Parliament in consequence of having accepted Office under the recently formed Government. After partaking of a substantial lunch, the party was marshalled in proper order, many of the vehicles being adorned with British flags, and never have we on any similar occasion witnessed so numerous a cavalcade as that which accompanied the Candidate to Waterloo, and we do not exaggerate when we say it was nearly a mile in length. No other Candidate having been nominated, Mr. Smith was declared to be duly elected by acclamation, our worthy Sheriff Mr. Corbett remarking that, of six successful elections, it was the second time he had been similarly chosen to represent the County. As soon as the Election was declared, Mr. Smith addressed the Freeholders, of whom there was a large number on the ground, and was remarkably happy in his description of the prospects now opening for the benefit of the agricultural interest of the Province, as well as the general good that might be expected from the combination of parties who had heretofore been in political antagonism with each other. On the conclusion of the Solicitor General's Speech—which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery—three cheers were given for the Queen, the newly elected Member, the High Sheriff, and Sir Allan McNab and the Ministry, after which the party, with greatly augmented numbers, proceeded to Kingston, where, at the City Hotel, they drank their Member's health.—[Communicated.

London—"The Forest City."

London Sept. 27, 1854.

DEAR WHIG—

By the aid of steam and rail I am at last safely located in this remarkably prosperous place, and proceed to jot down a few things which appear to me worth the the trouble. On this Western line of Rail the cars are very comfortable, and the speed great, but the whistle is a most horrible thing; I never thought it possible that a sound so jarring to the nerves could be produced. The bawl (it is not whistling) is nothing near so pleasant as that of a dying ox; indeed it creates a feeling of melancholy. You might imagine it with no great stretch, to the wail of some huge animal in distress, and this is continued through day and night, giving one not an hour of repose.

Her Majesty's lieges are pouring in in great numbers. Frank Hincks, the Great, has come, and the Governor General is expected at Mr. Wilson's to-day.

The Show Ground is very tastefully laid out and decorated with innumerable flags and other ornaments. There is, however, too much sham. The evergreens are a sham—the lake, or what is intended for one, is a sham—and so is the fountain, in front of the floral hall, a sham; and the consciousness of this does not add to one's pleasure. On the western side, you enter the grounds beneath a beautiful archway, which bids you "welcome to the Forest City." So do the people here designate their London; and truly it is a city in the forest. Turning to the right after having entered, you can inspect fowls of every description, but among them none new or particularly striking. An improved reaper and mower is an object of interest; so also are the machines for sowing grain. I should think that the farmers below would not be backward in supplying themselves with these, since wages are so exorbitant and labor so scarce. They are not costly.

As to the city itself, speculation is rife in it. The most astounding prices are given for land. At a mile from the place of business you have to pay £25 per foot. I am informed correctly that many purchases are made by men who, in order to pay down the first instalment, are obliged to sell again. It is impossible for such a state of things, I should imagine, to continue; and if a crash should come, as I fear at no distant day it will, the suffering will not be light. Covent Garden Market is a fine building—and the new Town Hall a finer one. They are just now covering the streets, (the soil here is sandy, and therefore in dry weather very unpleasant,) with broken stone, which for a time does not add to the comfort of the people. Wages are high; common laborers getting 7s. 6d. per diem, and they are scarcely obtainable at that. I do not think this climate so good as yours; the days are clear and hot, but the nights foggy and very damp, causing much ague and intermittent fever. Severe frosts have already occurred, and growth has ceased for more than a fortnight. This is not the case, I believe, on the shore of the Lake.

It is expected that not less than 40,000 people will be in London this week, and the inhabitants have made the greatest preparations to make them comfortable. Monday morning was very wet, but since it has been fine.

Ah!—I had well-nigh forgotten—the charming chime of bells, but they have at this instant rung forth, reminding me of the pleasurable sensation their harmony awakens in the mind of an old countryman. "Ding dong, ding-dong bell,"—how sweetly the old sounds come over me and stirred up old memories of the past, when in youth we were made happy in our native lands, and reminded of the hallowed claims of the Sabbath Morn! I am glad my sheet is full, for I love to sit still and listen quietly to the familiar sounds, as now receding you hear them only faintly, and again borne by the breeze, the full swell bursting upon the ear.

Your's, &c.,

GAMALIEL.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

SECULARIZATION THE GREAT QUESTION.—The Globe has succeeded long enough in preventing the settlement of the Great Question. He can now no longer "pull the wool" over the eyes of the Reformers of Upper Canada. The following excellent remarks are peculiarly appropriate at the present juncture. They are from the Montreal Pilot:—

"In reference to the elections now coming on, we again earnestly and respectfully advise the electors of the various cities and counties of Upper Canada to make this very question of the Clergy Reserves the test question with the candidate for re-election. Mr. Spence, of whose re-election for North Wentworth there is little doubt, as will be seen from our election intelligence, has nailed his colours to the mast, and declares that his almost sole object, his great object, has been to get the Secularization of the Reserves secured. If the electors at the late election had demanded plain and categorical answers from the candidates, as we have repeatedly advised in this journal, distinct pledges from which there could be no departure,—such cases as that of Mr. George Brown, who clamours for Secularization in print, and endeavours to give it the go-bye in his place in Parliament, would be unheard of, and the measure which has been twice demanded at the polls, adopted by two different Administrations, and indicated distinctly in two Speeches from the Throne, would now be the law of the land."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday last, a man named Donald Campbell, of the Township of Oro, met with his death under the following distressing circumstances. It appears that he was employed as a hand on board the schooner Sultana, engaged in the lumber trade on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. At the time of the accident, the vessel was in the vicinity of Chief Island, Lake Couchiching, under full headway; a strong north-westerly wind prevailing.—Campbell was in the act of pumping, when, owing to a gybe of the vessel, the gyve of the boom being snapped asunder, the boom swung round, struck Campbell on the head, and carried him overboard. Though bruised in the manner described, the unfortunate man was perfectly conscious of the perilous situation in which he was placed, and was heard to call out the means he wished to be adopted for his rescue; but whether from the confusion of the moment, or the inexperience of those on board, the means suggested were not taken—poor Campbell sank—waves rolled over his descending form, and closed for ever his earthly existence. He has left five orphan children, and we have not heard of the recovery of his body.

FIRE.—At eleven o'clock, on the night of the 24th instant, a fire broke out in an outbuilding attached to the residence of J. P. O'Meara, Esquire, St. Stanislaus Street, Quebec, occupied by the Reverend Mr. Nelligan as a coach-house. Owing to the contiguity of the surrounding property, and the prevalence of a high wind at the time, it was at first feared that the loss would be extensive; fortunately, however, the firemen were promptly on the spot, and, having an abundant supply of water at hand, soon subdued the flames and confined the damage to the building in which the fire originated.

THE PRESS AND THE MINISTRY.—Of the nine papers published in these counties not one is opposed to the Ministry. The same may be said of the three papers published in Belleville, and the two in Peterboro'. In fact there never was before such unanimity. All parties seem to have caught the spirit of Coalition from old men and matrons to yound men and maidens. Long may it last.—[*Coburg Star.*

MILITARY.—On Saturday afternoon the Reserve Battalion of the 71st Highland Light Infantry marched through town to embark on board the Canadian Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cleopatra for Liverpool. This Regiment is one of the most popular and best behaved that has ever been stationed in Canada, and its departure from among us is much regretted. The band of the 26th Cameronians accompanied the 71st to the place of embarkation. The left-wing of the 54th Regiment arrived here yesterday morning from Kingston, and will be quartered in the Citadel till the departure of the corps for England.—[Quebec Chronicle 25th.

For the last few days the Railroad cars leading into Toronto have been well loaded with parties from the North, on their way to the exhibition at London. Every steamboat which left Toronto for Hamilton was also heavily loaded with parties for the same destination, and also with animals and articles for exhibition.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named Emanuel Vedrigue, of Longue Pointe, was accidentally killed on Sunday last, while out shooting. It appears that while stopping for a moment to rest himself, he leaned upon the muzzle of his gun, which unfortunately exploded, and he received the whole charge in his shoulder, from the effects of which he died in a couple of hours.

It is the opinion of Professor Agassiz, that the American continent has been above water since the coal period. It is the oldest of the continents, and had its present conformation when Europe appeared only as a series of scattered islands, or archipelagoes.

On Tuesday last, at 4 P. M., a party of gentlemen reached Quebec in eight hours from Montreal, via Richmond, on the Grand Trunk Railway, bringing Montreal papers of that morning. The Montreal Herald says that the line will be opened for passengers and freight by the middle of next month.

A live toad in a torpid state, was recently dug out of "hard pan" at Rutland, Vermont, some fifteen feet below the surface, where he must have reposed for centuries. On being laid upon the grass he soon revived, and hopped off to give the worms and bugs of the nineteenth century a specimen of antidiluvian skill in "snapping them up."

FRIGHTFUL DRAMA.—On Wednesday last, a Frenchman from Montreal, of the name of Chaies Ruffier, became acquainted here, we know not under what circumstances, with an individual named Peter McCabe and some other persons. The next day Ruffier was brought into the city by McCabe, who lodged him in prison, without consciousness and bathed in blood. He had two severe wounds upon the skull, and another behind one ear to within an inch of the artery; his arms were marked as if they had been tightly bound; the thumb of the left hand was almost separated from the left hand; the forefinger was in stripes, and the little finger cut. Immediate recourse was had to medical assistance, and the unfortunate man, coming to himself, made a deposition before the police magistrate, in consequence of which McCabe was immediately lodged in our common prison, having been arrested by constables Fearon and Pratte. Ruffier is now at the Hotel Valette, under the care of Drs. Gilmour and Tarcotte, who consider him out of danger. McCabe lived near Port St. Maurice, and the affair appears to have taken place there. We wait till the inquiry shall be held to lift the curtain of this drama which appears to be of an interest unknown in these parts, on account of the ferocity displayed therein.

Baltimore, Sept. 27.

The New Orleans mail of Thursday is at hand; the city on the evening previous was quiet. One of the rioters who was wounded has since died.

The Know-Nothings met last evening here and nominated S. Hinks, a democrat, for Mayor of the city; his election is considered certain.

Reciprocity.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island to meet on the 26th instant, for the purpose of deliberating on the Reciprocity Treaty. It is said to be highly favourable to Reciprocity, and that effect will be given to the Treaty at once. The Government, in the meantime, has given orders to all concerned "not to molest the American fishermen, even if they should be found fishing within the three miles prescribed by the former Treaty." It appears from a letter of the Hon. George Coles, the Colonial Secretary of the Island, that there is a law now on the statute book allowing all articles therein named—the same articles as are named in the treaty—the growth and production of the United States, to be imported into the island duty free, provided the like articles are admitted into the United States free of duty.

The New Brunswicker anticipates speedy action on it in that Province now that Canada has decided. In its issue of the 19th inst. the following occurs regarding Newfoundland:—"That is the only colony which has a seperate opinion; its acceptance or reject on of the Treaty will not in any wise affect the other colonies. With respect to the island colony, it is necessary, also, that Imperial Legislation should take place, on account of the convention with France, with reference to the fisheries on its coast." The St. John Freeman (Nova Scotia), "is dissatisfied with the opening of the fishing grounds to the United States before the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty, inasmuch as their lumberers and miners can get at once send their goods to the United States market." It is expected that action will be taken in all the provinces in the course of next month, and that every obstacle in the way of free intercourse will be very soon out of the way.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 27th.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond gave notice that he would move for leave to introduce a bill for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to amend the charter and increase the stock of the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Morin desired to have the second reading put off until a remote date, in order to give the government time to consult on the important subject of Banking. The second reading was fixed for the 25th October.

Hon. Mr Morin introduced the government measure to make the Legislative Council elective. He stated, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Brown, that immediately on the bill passing 20 members would be elected for six years; ten for Upper and ten for Lower Canada, the favored electoral districts being fixed by lot; that at the end of two years twenty additional members would be elected for six years, and at the end of other two years twenty more members for the same period. The old members are to have seats in the body for life, but when they die out or resign, the whole number of members is to be sixty. The executive is to have power to dissolve the Council.

Mr. Poliette introduced a bill in relation to agriculture, and another for incorporating the Lower Canada Agricultural Society.

Mr. Prevost introduced a bill to incorporate Masson College at Terrebonne.

Returns relative to the Montreal and Bytown Railroad were ordered on motion of the same member.

Mr. Scatcherd introduced a bill to authorize the County of Middlesex to negotiate a loan of £100,000 to consolidate its debt.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to abolish the Rectories.

Mr. Mackenzie introduced a Homstead Exemption Bill.

Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to incorporate a Road Company from Amherstburgh to the intersection of the lines leading to the Niagara River.

Quebec, Sept. 28.

Mr. Marchildon introduced a bill to authorize the seizures of official salaries for debt.

Mr. Prevost introduced a bill to amend the Registry Law. Also, a bill to enable Notaries to receive evidence from relatives and friends.

On motion of Mr. Cameron an address was ordered praying for the early issuing of a commission for the revision, consolidation and classification of the statistics.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, an address was ordered for copies of correspondence between Canada and the Lower Provinces in reference to Reciprocity.

Mr. Cartier introduced a bill to prevent the setting of fire to woods.

Mr. Freeman introduced a bill to provide for the holding of County Courts in Upper Canada, in case of the sickness or absence of Court Judges. Also a bill to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Act.

The proclamation and the regulations issued by the Central Board of Health were ordered to be referred to a Committee.

Dr. Rolph introduced a bill to amend the Marriage Law.

Mr. Wright introduced a bill to enable Lutheran Ministers to solemnize matrimony.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to admit Mr. J. J. Macaulay to practice law.

Mr. Poulin introduced a bill to incorporate St. Mary's College, Monieres.

Mr. Langton introduced a bill to change the name of the Peterboro and Port Hope Railway Company, and to amend the Act.

On motion of Mr. Galt, an address was ordered for a return relative to debentures issued, under the consolidation Municipal Fund Act.

The Toronto Esplanade Act was read the second time.

Mr. Daoust's Law Students' Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The House went into committee on Mr. Cameron's Evidence Bill.

Sept. 29th.

Last night after the report left, Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to enable the Town of London to raise a loan of £60,000 to consolidate its debt; also to incorporate a Hotel Company for the same town.

Several members expressed their opinion that there ought to be a general law for that purpose.

Mr. Cameron's Evidence Bill was passed through committee.

Mr. McKenzie introduced a bill to establish Conciliation Courts in Upper Canada. A conversation took place on a motion of the same member on the subject of preparing a Bill to fix the time for the General Elections, and also that they should be held on the same day.

On motion of Mr. Prevost, the petition of Dr. Smallwood of Terrebonne was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House refused to accede to a motion of Mr. Crawford to suspend the rule for the extension of the Charter of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, an Address was ordered to Her Majesty to repeal the Act 506 William IV., chap. 62, sec. 15, so far as relates to this Province.

Also, on motion of the same Member an Address was ordered, for an account of monies received and paid by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners.

Mr. Freeman introduced a Bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Division Courts in Upper Canada.

Mr. Galt introduced a Bill to amend the Charter, and increase the Capital Stock of the City Bank of Montreal.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE
Always resorted to when every other remedy fails.

New York, Sept. 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your houses. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physician's bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eight-street.

P. S. The above valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lanes Celebrated 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. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

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

"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 celebrity 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,
Wholesale Agent, Kingston.
200

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 Rye or Gray 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.

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SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, *Weekly*, $2 per year, specimens gratis, and all SPIRITUAL BOOKS, for sale by PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN 308 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTS.

September 28th.—Steamer Star, Cape Vincent, 1 trunk jewelry, 1 bag sweet potatoes, Mrs. Peabody, 1 box oysters, T O Butler, 1 box oysters, J Winters, 1 box medicine, Dr Sheriff.

Steamer New York, Oswego, 1 crate mellons, 25 tubs, 7 baskets and 18 barrels peaches, J Brock, 24 baskets peaches, P Campbell, 1 lot luggage, M Borse.

EXPORTS.

September 28th.—Schooner Twin Brothers, chicago, 330 tons pig iron.

DIED.

In Toronto, on the 18th inst., Mr. William Bell, Watchmaker, a native of Jedborough, Scotland.

In Montreal, on the 24th inst., of Consumption, Mr. George Scott, in the 40th year of his age.

In St. Johns C. E. on the 17th inst., P. P. Demararay, Esq., Notary Public, aged 55 years.

In Toronto, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Richard Watson, Sen., aged 74 years.

On the 6th inst., at Coburg, Charles Green, aged 65 years.

At Point Levi, on the 25th inst., Gerald, youngest son of Capt. Jas. Fitzgerald, of steamer Lady Elgin.

In Quebec, on Thursday last, Mr. Jacques Cremazie, senr, aged 67 years.

At Grand Lake, Queen's County, on the 7th inst., at her son's residence, Eve, relict of the late Samuel Austin, in the 89th year of her age. She came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783.

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious Dwelling House in Princess Street, now occupied by the Revd. Professor Smith. Possession given on or before the 1st of November. Apply to the REVD. PROFESSOR SMITH.

Kingston, 30th September, 1854. 230

RECEIVED at the Stores of the subscribers, per steamer Canadian—
51 barrels superfine Flour, "Consecon Mills, 6 do. do. Midcalf Mills.
Per steamer Protection,—1 case Liquorice, 1 case Lemon and Orange Peels, 100 chests Tea, 8 bags Laguira Coffee, 5 bags Pepper, 1 bale Almonds, 100 qr. boxes Raisins.
Per steamer Passport, 21 bags superfine Flour, 27 barrels Oatmeal, 5 barrels Pot Barley.

J. CARRUTHERS & CO.
Kingston, Sept. 29th, 1854. 230

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST in the City of Kingston, yesterday, a large sized Pocket Book, containing private and public papers, of no use to the finder. Any person finding the same, and leaving it at the Office of the British Whig, will be suitably rewarded.

W. D. WARTMAN.
Kingston, 28th, Sept., 1854. 229

NOTICE.

United Counties Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, To Wit: } NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius in and for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY of KINGSTON, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER next, at NOON, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, U. C. F. L. & A.
Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, 26th Sept., 1854. 227

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

Adjoining the City of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

THE Subscriber has cut up that portion of his Land lying between Raglan Street and the Bath Road, into 130 Town Lots, of one-fifth of an Acre each, which he will dispose of at Public Auction, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 17th October, 1854.

These Lots, lying outside the City Limits, are free from City Taxes, while their proximity to it, and quality of soil, render them in every respect desirable for persons who wish to procure Cottage Residences within easy access of the Business parts of the City, at moderate rates.

TERMS.—One-fifth down, and the remainder secured by mortgage, in five equal Annual Instalments, with interest

JOHN FLANIGAN.
Kingston, 27th Sept., 1854. 227

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Titus et al vs. Duncan McVicar. } A LARGE, and well assorted STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES, the property of DUNCAN MCVICAR, which has been seized under execution in the above cause, together with the shopfittings and furniture, and unexpired lease of the shop having two years to run; will be sold by Auction on the SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER next, at the City of Kingston.

The above affords a desirable opportunity for a party desirous of commencing business. The stock will be sold at so much in the £. A good county trade has been established in the premises. For further particulars enquire of James O'Reilly, Esq. or D. Prentiss, Esquire.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff.
BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.
Kingston, Sept. 21st, 1854. 222

RECEIVED in store per Barge Elk, from Montreal,
37 Hhds. Mus. Sugar,
4 " Loaf do.
15 Brls. Crushed do.
50 Brls. Rosin,
30 Boxes Soap,
1 Case Starch,
2 Bbls. Blacking,
2 " Brushes,
12 packages Tea,
5 Kegs Carb. Soda,
10 Brls Bath Brick,
5 Cases Castor Oil,
1 Case Liquorice,
1 " Sundries,
50 Hlf. Boxes Raisins,
25 Boxes Belmont Candles,
25 Cases Pickles,
2 Hhds Vinegar & 5 quarter casks do.
34 Bundles & 1 Case Paper,
5 Barls Whale Oil,
25 Boxes Pipes,
2 Cases Sardines,
2 Bales Almonds,
5 Cases Salad Oil,
1 Crate Bottles,
50 Boxes Figs,
2 Carotells Currants,
9 Boxes Pickles

THOMAS HENDRY.
Kingston, 27th Sept 1854.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

A FEW Single Gentlemen can be supplied with BOARD and LODGING in a convenient part of Princess Street. For Cards of Address, apply at this Office.

Kingston, 21st Sept., 1854. 222-3

This Day.

AUCTION SALE

Of Real Estate.

THE ASSIGNEES to the Estate MORGAN L. GREEN & SON, will sell this day the 30th Instant, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises, on Sator Public Auction, on the Premises, on Sator day the 30th Instant, part of Lot 24, on the Okill Street, near to Stuart's Point, at the foot of Lake Ontario, measuring 50 feet in Front, by 88 feet deep, on one side, and 6 feet on the other, with a neat substantial STONE HOUSE, containing Cellar Kitchen, (with a never-failing Spring of Water in the Cellar,) with Dining Room, Parlor and Bed Room on the First Floor, and six good sized Rooms above, suitable for a large family or two small families, with good Garden and Out-Houses. The House is quite New, and in excellent repair.

A large portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage, payable at a rate of £46 per annum, with Interest.

Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN ASHLEY,
WILLIAM WILSON, } Trustees.

—ALSO,—

At the same time will be sold a Lot on Colingwood Street, adjoining Mr. O'Reilly's front lots.

TERMS—£17 10s. down, and the remainder in nine annual instalments with interest.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Sept. 23, 1854. 221

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c, &c.

2 BOXES Raspberry Vinegar,
1 " Pine Apple Syrup,
2 " Ginger do.
1 " Sarsaparilla do.
4 " Pepper Sauce,
20 Doz Honey Soap,
1 Box Tomato Ketchup,
2 " Capers,
2 " Mushroom Ketchup,
2 " Stoughton Bitters,
2 " Superior Mixed Spice,
20 Doz. Pickles, assorted,
20 Drums Figs, Fresh,
20 Doz. Castor Oil.

HUGH SCOTT,
Princess-street.
Kingston, Sept. 29, 1854. 229

Floral Concerts.

MR. PAY will hold a preparatory meeting this afternoon, at four o'clock, exclusively for young Ladies, in order to organize classes and make arrangements for prosecuting his plans. Meeting at the Sons of Temperance Hall, Lambton House.—Young ladies of all ages are requested to attend.

Kingston, Sept. 29, 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE public are respectfully informed that the CITY BOOK STORE has been removed to the New Building, corner King and Brock Streets.

E. W. PALMER.
Kingston, Sept. 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Public, both of Kingston, and elsewhere, are notified, not to credit my wife, Ann Allen, on my account, in any way whatever; as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN ALLEN.
Kingston, 27th Sept, 1854. 228 3d

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. J. & C. SANGSTER, having been compelled to shift their quarters in consequence of the late Fire, beg to inform their Friends and Customers that they have re-opened their TIN-SMITHING BUSINESS opposite to C. HATCH'S CHAIR FACTORY, Princess Street, where they are again prepared to receive and execute all orders in the above Line as heretofore.

All Orders punctually attended to.

Remember—Opposite Hatch's.

Kingston, 26th Sept., 1854. 227

LOST.

THIS AFTERNOON, in the Street, the following Papers, viz:—Promissory Note, J. Counter, per C. W. Jenkins, at 3 months, in favor Jas. Sibra for £85; Promissory Note, J. Counter, per R. M. Rose, in favor of John Ashley, drawn at one month after 23rd September, for £750. Check, J. Counter, per R. M. Rose, on the bank of British North America, dated 22nd September, for £52 14s. Check, William Bowen, on Bank of Montreal, dated 22nd September, for £17 6s. 10d.

Payment of the Checks has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against the receiving of the Promissory Notes, as they will not be paid.

Any persons bringing the above papers to the Ship Yard Office will be rewarded.

Kingston, 23rd Sept., 1854. 228

AUCTION SALE

Of Choice Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Household Furniture, Beautiful Carpets; and Matched Horses, Harness, Carriages, Sleighs and Robes.

ON TUESDAY, the 10th OCTOBER proximo, will be Sold without any reserve, as the owner returns to England immediately, at the residence of Staff Surgeon DOWSE, North Side of Brock Street, midway between the Roman Catholic Cathedral and Seminary, a quantity of beautiful Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

The following forms a part, viz: a very elegant Rosewood Chiffonier, figured Damask Covered Couches and Drawing Room Chairs, Rosewood Easy Chairs, Diamond Topped M