THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
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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.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

All Funeral Notices will be charged One Dollar each—Cash.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1854

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

E. C., Dundee; A. M. F., and J. M. G., Montreal; C. R., Toronto.

*** Persons telegraphing the "British Whig" on business, are requested to use the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company.

Kingston Fall Assizes.

MACKEEVER VS. RENAUD, ET AL.

This was an action of Replevin brought to try the right of the plaintiff to 500 barrels of flour, valued at £1000. The plaintiff is a large dealer in flour, and doing business in this city. Last winter, through his agent, Mr. Patrick Hyland, he purchased several thousand bushels of wheat in the western country, which was sent to the "People's Mills," Guelph, to be manufactured into flour, with instructions that the flour when barrelled should be marked "G. W. & F. C.," to distinguish it from other flour belonging to D. F. Campbell, also manufactured at the same mills, marked "F. G. & Co." Land & Routh, warehousemen, received in their stores at Hamilton, from time to time during the winter and spring, from the "People's Mills," 2,313 barrels of flour, marked "F. G. & Co.," and 1200 marked "G. W. & F. C." Campbell, who is a broker, residing in Hamilton, obtained from Land & Routh warehouse receipts for some 2,700 barrels of this flour, which he assigned to the defendants, who are large dealers in Lower Canada, as security for advances made to him upon the strength of these receipts. In the spring when McKeever demanded his flour, Land & Routh refused to deliver the 500 bbls. in dispute on the ground that Campbell had received from them receipts for more flour than they had in store marked "F. G. & Co."—that Campbell was a partner of Frederick George Esq., the ostensible owner of the People's Mills, and they were determined to save themselves. The flour in the meantime was delivered to the defendants.

D. F. Campbell was called on as a witness for the defendants, who stated that he was joint owner of mill property with George, and partner in business to a certain extent—furnished George with means to purchase wheat; had it ground at the People's Mills, Guelph, and stored at Hamilton for transhipment in the spring; made a contract with defendants for the delivery of a large quantity of flour, upon which they advanced him heavily. The flour stored with Land & Routh he considered his property; obtained warehouse receipts from them for about 2,700 barrels, which he subsequently assigned to defendants.

Mr. O'Reilly, in the cross examination of Campbell, elicited from him that he was security for the delivery of plaintiff's flour, and was aware that the flour marked "G. W. & F. C." was intended for plaintiff, and that the plaintiff's wheat was received at the mills to be manufactured specially for him.

Frederick George was examined on the part of the plaintiff, who admitted that in the spring Campbell was joint owner with him in the Mills—that he subsequently purchased Campbell's interest, and that no partnership existed between them at any time further than in the freehold of the Mill property—that he was doing business on his own account. His wheat and flour transactions with Campbell were of the ordinary character; he had entered into an arrangement with him last December for the purchase of wheat, to be ground at their Mills, Guelph, on his, Campbell's, account, for which he, George, was to draw upon him through the Gore Bank. Several of these drafts were protested for nonpayment, and in order to relieve his account at the Bank, he was forced to sell some of the flour marked "G. W. & F. C.," which he subsequently made good for Mr. McKeever; that Campbell owed him between 14 and $20,000 on wheat and flour transactions, and that Land & Routh acted improperly in giving receipts to Campbell for flour which they had not in store; no person but himself having any control over the flour marked "G. W. & F. C."; Campbell's flour was marked "F. G. & Co.," and Land & Routh was instructed by him to keep the brands apart.

Verdict for the Plaintiff. O'Reilly and Geddes for the Plaintiff; Wallbridge and Mowatt for Defendants.

RENAUD ET AL VS. BOWEN.

Another action of Replevin arising out of the same transactions as the one in McKeever vs. Renaud et al. The evidence being the same in both cases, the plaintiff allowed a verdict to pass for defendant.

Wallbridge and Mowatt for the plaintiffs, and O'Reilly and Geddes for the defendant.

BOBBS VS. TAIT ET AL.

Ejectment for a house and lot on Johnston Street, in the City of Kingston. The plaintiff claimed title to the property through one Procter, from whom he purchased last fall, and upon his going to take possession was refused admittance by defendant, who also claimed title through the same party; Procter having some years ago executed a deed to one McMillan, which was left as an escrow with Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., until a portion of the purchase money, some £60, was paid. In the meantime, McMillan died, without having paid the money due. The case turned principally on one point, as to the delivery of the deed to McMillan.

The jury found for the Plaintiff.

O'Reilly for the plaintiff; Macdonell for the defendant.

PROUT VS. MOWBRY.

The Plaintiff, a farmer, residing on the East half of Lot No. 2, in 5th Concession of Sheffield, had a quantity of hay and grain destroyed by fire in the month of August last. The defendant, also a farmer in Sheffield, being desirous to clear up a field of his which had been chopped over a number of years previous, set fire to a quantity of log and brush heaps; after a lapse of three or four days the fire spread to adjoining land of the plaintiff and caused the damage complained of.—A number of witnesses were examined, and defendant's negligence in setting fire to log & brush heaps at that dry season of the year being fully proved, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—£15 damages.

O'Reilly and Draper for the plaintiff—Macdonell for the defendant.

WAR ITEMS.

BUCHAREST, October 4th.

"Near Kalarash, there are 15,000 Russian and Turkish troops encamped. The encampment will shortly be broken up, and these troops, too, are going to the Dobrudscha. Troops from England and France are coming very shortly, according to general rumour, but they are to be reshipped for the Crimea. The winter will hardly cause any cessation of hostilities."

The Times' correspondent writes:—"Whatever the St. Petersburg papers may say, the Emperor Nicholas admits to his confidential friends the total defeat of the Russian army on the Alma. His rage is described as something awful, and the reproaches he has addressed to Prince Menschikoff are most violent. He is said to be determined on persisting to the last."

GUN COTTON FOR ARTILLERY.—A letter from Vienna says:—Some very interesting experiments have recently been tried here by the artillery with "exploding cotton" instead of gunpowder, and they have succeeded so completely that cotton will in future be used. New sixpounders have been cast, which weigh six cwt. less than those formerly used, and they answer the purpose—if exploding cotton is used instead of gunpowder—perfectly well.

THE BALTIC SEA.—The following named French ships have already arrived at Cherbourg, from the Baltic:—Ereslau, (Admiral Penaud's flagship,) Donaworth, St. Louis, Tilsit, Adromaque, Semillante, Vengeance, Poursuivante, Virginie, Zenobie, Syrene, Cleopatra, Asmodee, Souffleur, and despatch boats Brandon, Fulton and Dain. The Hercule, Gemappes, Tage, Duguesclin, Duperre, Triden, Austerlitz, and Inflexible are on their way to France.

REVEL, October 10th.

The twelve screw line-of-battle ships will proceed to Ledsund as soon as the state of the weather permits their leaving the Gulf of Finland. According to present arrangements they will take their final departure from the Russian coasts in three weeks from the present time, and may be expected in England about the middle of November. The blockade of the enemy's ports will then be entrusted to Captain R. Watson of the Imperieuse, 50, who will have under his orders the Euryalus, 50, Captain G. Ramsay; Arrogant, 46, Captain Yelverton; Magicienne, 16, Captain Thomas Fisher; Desperate, 8, Captain E. T. C. D'Eyncourt; Basilisk, 6, Captain the Honourable F. Egerton; Bulldog, 6, Captain W. H. Hall; and Dragon, 6, Captain Wilcox, together with two or three smaller steamers. These vessels will not take their departure from the Baltic until compelled to do so to avoid being frozen, and if, on further consideration, it should be deemed advisable, they will pass the winter at Kiel, or at some other neutral port, instead of returning to England. The Amphion, Captain A. C. Key, was, by the latest advices, cruising off Memel. The Alban and Lightning steamers have left the fleet, and are on their voyage home, Captain Sullivan of the latter vessel remaining on board the flag-ship of the commander-in-chief. Rear-Admiral Martin, in the Leopard steam-frigate, and in command of the flying squadron, is still cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia.

CHASE OF AN IMAGINARY FRIGATE.

H.M.S. —— Nargen, off Revel, Oct. 8.

Since the 22nd of last month, the weather has been very unsettled, blowing hard from W. to S.S.E. The cruisers that are now between here and Helsingfors have been recalled, except the Arrogant and Euryalus, in consequence of the severity of the weather, and the fleet are now lying with their topmasts struck. Should our troops be successful in taking Sebastopol and the Crimea, next year our government can afford to send an overwhelming force to the Baltic; and Helsingfors, and Cronstadt, together with St. Petersburg, will recompense us for our small share of the fighting this year. It was intended that the fleet should have sailed from here two days since, but the weather being bad Sir Charles Napier did not carry out his intention. He will therefore remain until after the arrival of the mail, which will be some time to-day. On Sunday at noon an imaginary Russian frigate made her appearance off the anchorage, when a signal was immediately made to the Vulture to get up steam with all despatch and chase her, which order was quickly obeyed. The Vulture, having gone some distance, could not make out how a vessel could come so quickly off a port, and then suddenly disappear. The discovery was soon made that instead of chasing a Russian frigate they had steamed after the remains of Kokskar Lighthouse, which, affected by the mirage, had the appearance of a ship. The Vulture ran close into Helsingfors, where they saw nine line-of-battle ships and two steamers; one of the ships had her lower yards and topmasts struck, and apparently laid up for the winter, and two with 'rear-admirals' flags. On the Vulture's approach, one of the steamers got up steam, thinking we had come to communicate; but Captain Glasse having satisfied himself, returned to the fleet at 8.15 p. m., without the Russian frigate.

A CAMPAIGN ON THE RHINE.—The idea that we are destined to have a campaign this winter on the Rhine, that is, against Prussia, is becoming more general and more credited every day in some of the highest political circles. It is considered impossible that the tergiversations of that Power can much longer be tolerated, and the object for the establishment of the Camp of the North, as indicated when it was first formed, appears to be the real one after all. What effect the fall of Sebastopol before the winter season sets in would produce upon the policy of that dishonest government, it is difficult to say. It would, perhaps, force it to declare itself frankly on the side of the allies, but it is better to be prepared for all emergencies. The notes that have recently passed between France and Prussia are, it appears, very strong and very decided. They are, indeed, of that kind which precede at no great interval a suspension of all friendly relations whatever, if not a declaration of hostilities. The probability too of an alliance, defensive and offensive, between England, France and Austria, with a view of such an eventuality as a war with Prussia, is now spoken of, and the basis of such a treaty are said to have been already discussed and agreed upon. Nevertheless, it is believed by some that the policy of Prussia would be considerably modified in the event of another serious check to Russia. In the meantime reinforcements continue to be sent to the Crimea from various places and the Camp of the South will alone furnish over 10,000 men.—[*Times' Paris Correspondent.*

GALLANT INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.—A fine young fellow named Stookwell, a lieutenant in the 19th, was shot through the heart while in the act of waving the regimental colours at the command of his colonel.

Amongst the many daring exploits of the intrepid men by whose energy and unshaken courage the allied arms have been carried to the heights of the Alma, we have not heard of an instance which surpasses in cool daring the conduct of Lieutenants Lindsay and Thistlethwaite, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, the Queen's colour being carried by the former and the regimental colour by the latter gentleman. At the moment before the heights were gained, and when the deadly struggle raged so fiercely as to make it almost impossible to tell friend from foe, the two lieutenants became separated from their battalion, and found themselves, with the four sergeants whose duty it was to support them, attacked by a body of Russians, whose commanding officer had led them against the colours. A desperate conflict ensued, the four sergeants quickly fell under a shower of balls. The Queen's colour, carried by Mr. Lindsay, was torn into stripes, being pierced by a cloud of bullets. The staff was shot in two, still the gallant officers persevered, and succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy which surrounded them. They were ably assisted, and at the right moment, by Captain Drummond of the adjutant of the regiment, whose horse was at that moment shot under him. Captain Lindsay, seeing the danger to which the colours were exposed, rushed to the relief, and with a revolver pistol shot three of the assailants. The successful bearers of the standard escaped almost miraculously, and succeeded in planting their colours on the heights, which had been then but just won from the Russians, Mr. Lindsay having actually climed the steep face of the hill with the aid of the broken staff, while he exultingly waved what remained of it with her Majesty's colours over his head; neither this gallant gentleman nor his equally distinguished companion, Mr. Thistlethwaite, received any hurt.

ENTRY OF 40,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS INTO THE CRIMEA TO ASSIST MENSCHIKOFF.

(From the London Times.)

It is stated with apparent confidence by the German papers that General Osten Sacken entered the Crimea by the Isthmus of Perekop with 40,000 men about the 10th instant, and that he was about to advance to the assistance of Menschikoff before Sebastopol. Although we have no official information to this effect, there is nothing improbable in the statement. It has for some time been known that General Osten Sacken is appointed to the command of a division in the government of Cerson destined to reinforce the army in the Crimea. This army however was retained in its position on the Dnieper until the landing of the troops at Old Fort rendered it certain that the Crimea was the destination of the expedition; for the Russians had been deceived by the publicity given to the subject, and they were disposed to imagine to the last, like some of our wiseacres at home, that Odessa, Cherson, or any other place but Sebastopol, was the real point of attack. All doubt on this subject being removed, it is natural to expect that the forces collected to the north of the Gulph of Odessa should proceed as rapidly as possible to the scene of actual hostilities. We have information of the 6th, inst. from Odessa, by which it appears that the divisions of General Liprandi and General Engelhardt had entered that city to replace the troops sent to the Crimea, and that the Corsicks had brought in large numbers of the common carts of the country to accelerate the movement of this part of the army. A march from Odessa or Nicholaiew to the Crimea is, however, a very long and toilsome affair. The country is bare and singularly destitute of water, and this difficulty is still more severely felt between Perekop and Eupatoria, or the interior of the Crimea, where troops are obliged to march full 36 hours without any supplies of water, except from a few scanty wells. It is highly probable that General Osten Sacken is on his way with reinforcements to Menschikoff's army; but we must beg leave to receive the 40,000 men of the German despatch with incredulity. Forty thousand men would be one complete division of the Russian army, equal to about one-half the entire force assembled under Prince Gortschakoff upon the Pruth, and to the whole body of the troops collected in the Crimea to oppose the advance of the allies on the Alma. With a suitable allowance for the gross exaggeration of Russian bulletins, we may suppose that from 15,000 to 18,000 men are on their march, and that it is possible they may reach the seat of war by the 20th of October, by which time we trust that the chief business of the campaign will be over.

Items of News.

An attorney named Sloan, in Sandusky, has been recently convicted in the penalty of $3000 for aiding three slaves in making their escape to a land of freedom—Canada. The fine for such an offence is $1000 or the legal value of "the property."

The court-martial on Sir Edward Belcher, for having abandoned his ships in the Polar Seas, has terminated. In the case of Captain McClure and the other officers who acted under Sir E. Belcher, the verdict was that they are honorably acquitted; and in each instance the sword was returned with a complimentary remark. In the verdict on Belcher, the word "honorably" was omitted, and his sword was returned to him in silence. The proceedings are reported at full length in the London papers, and the examination elicited some interesting particulars of Arctic life.

For some time past, rumors have been afloat in Paris of an intended visit on the part of the Emperor and Empress of the French to Queen Victoria. This visit which seemed probable ever since the two Governments had become allies in a great war, became almost a certainty from the time that Prince Albert visited the Emperor at the of Boulogne. Still there were doubts as to the period when the visit would take place. In general, it was thought likely that it would be postponed till next Spring, when Parliament would be sitting, and London would be full.

I understand, however, from what would appear excellent authority, that the visit will take place in the course of the month of November, but I have not heard that the precise day is fixed. I understand that it is expected that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will return the visit about the middle of May next, when her Majesty will not only be able to see the French Exhibition, which will then be open, but see Paris in all its glory, with the immense improvements, going on, in a state of completion. It is almost needless to say that this exchange of visits is of immense importance. They must not be looked on simply as an exchange of civilities between the sovereigns of the two great countries. They are a great political event, and will do much to cement the alliance which has already been so cordially entered into between the people of both countries.

SPREAD OF MONASTIC ORDERS.—After an absence of 200 years the "Black Friars of St. Dominc" have revisited the scene of their former labors. Such is the triumphant boast of a writer in the 'Tralee Chronicle,' who, doubtless, with a view of bespeaking a good reception for the restored sheep, reminds the public generally that the "full spirit of persecution that animated the Reformers under Henry the VIII, and his daughter Elizabeth has not utterly extinguished the illustrious order of Friar Preachers in their eagerness to despoil them of their property." The time chosen for this happy "revival', does not seem to be the most opportune, but then as a set off, the Protestants of Tralee are confidently assured that they have nothing to fear from the advent of the Black Knights of St. Dominic. Nay if they (heretics though they be) attend to their preaching, they will not of course, hear anything offensive to them or their religion—they will not be troubled with controversy—far from it—but will only hear a "clear and lucid exposition of Catholic doctrine, undisguised by lies and calumnies," &c. All these fine promises may be taken for what they are worth; but in the mean time, most impartial persons will be of opinion that a rather quiet country would not be a whit the worse had the leave of absence granted to the "order" by Henry VIII. and his daughter Elizabeth been indefinitely extended beyond the long period that has since intervened.

THE OPINION OF THE TIMES ON THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY CASTOR OIL.—We have observed with surprise the remarks which some of the medical journals have thought it their business to indulge in as to the course pursued by *The Times* with reference to the treatment of cholera by castor oil. We thought it our duty to bring that treatment before the public, not at the instigation of its author, who has never communicated with The Times on the subject, nor for the purpose of supporting an individual at the expenses of the profession at large, but because we thought the treatment adopted by that individual at once rational and simple, and because we believed, as we still believe, that the mode of treatment which saves three-fourths of the patients to whom it is applied is far preferable to the old system, which confessedly loses 65 out of 100.

PROMOTION AND REWARD OF LORD RAGLAN.—It is understood that Lord Raglan will be raised to the rank of Field Marshal after the operations at Sebastopol. The committee of the House of Commons reported in favour of additional Field Marshals of repute being made. We believe it is decided to give his Lordship £50,000, in lieu of pension: his private fortune was merely £10,000.

THIRTY HOURS IN THE TRIBUNE'S PRESS-ROOM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR—Allow me to give your readers a statement of what was done in the press-room of your establishment on Thursday and part of Friday, the 26th and 27th instant. We commenced at 4 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, and in thirty hours we had printed and mailed one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, or three hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred impressions. By far the larger portion of the blank paper was received during Thursday forenoon, and of course had to be wet and turned. Had this paper been all in one pile it would have reached the height of seventy feet; its weight, when mailed would be about twenty-two thousand eight hundred pounds:—in cubical measurement, about seven hundred five feet and a half:—its superficial measurement, if all spread out, would be about forty-two and a quarter acres;—the lineal measurement would reach about one hundred and twenty-six and two-third miles.

J. W. RICHARDS,
Foreman of the Press Room.

BREAKING UP OF BARNUM'S MENAGERIE & CIRCUS.—SALE OF THE HORSES AT TATTERSALLS.—The great travelling exhibition of Barnum has dissolved, and 120 of the horses have been sold at public auction. The owners of the stock were P. T. Barnum, of the American Museum, Seth B. Howes, late of Franconi's Hippodrome, and Sherwood E. Stratton, father of the celebrated Tom Thumb. These gentlemen have been in partnership four years, and their Menagerie and Circus, together with the outfits, cost them $100,000. During the time the exhibition has been travelling around the United States, the receipts from the sale of tickets have amounted to *nine hundred thousand* dollars. The expenses however, have been very large. Barnum's elephants giraffes, lions, etc., are to be sold at auction, in Williamsburgh, next month.

Domestic Items.

The Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada has awarded a premium of fifteen pounds to E. Billings, Barrister, of Bytown, for the best Report upon the Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, &c. of the County of Carleton.

COAL IN CANADA.—Many months since we announced that there was coal in Canada! Our opinion was simply founded on the fact, that we had then, and have now, some in our possession, found twenty miles north of Toronto. On showing it to a distinguished gentleman, last June twelve months, who resides in the coal districts of England, he pronounced it good coal, but doubted its being found in any quantity, from its being found near the surface—"cropping up." This gentleman's father, a noble Duke, spent £20,000, on his Scotch estates, searching for coal, thus cropping up, and found none! The specimen we saw last week, was found 18 feet below the surface, in West Gwillimbury.

EXECUTION OF THEBERGE.—Three Rivers. The Execution of Theberge to-day for murder had attracted an immense concourse of people of the surrounding districts. The execution was fixed to take place at noon, and as early as 10 A. M., upwards of 5000 persons had collected in front of the Gaol. The miserable criminal was launched into eternity at 12 o'clock. He made but one struggle, by drawing his arms up. He confessed his guilt while on the scaffold.

RAILWAY TUNNEL.—The tunnel for the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad at this town is progressing. Messrs. Booth and the men in their employ have exhibited a degree of energy in the undertaking, conclusive of their ability to carry out the work to a successful termination. Their object seems to be to have the tunnel enclosed from the river to the Main street before the winter fairly sets in, intending to pursue the underground excavations during the winter months. The work before the contractors, from all appearance, will be heavy, as they will have to *blast* their way through rock from Main street to the outlet in rear of the town. That portion of the work lying between the Market House and the river is already covered in, and men are now employed in grading Water street on each side of the tunnel. We believe this is the first railway tunnel yet undertaken in Canada.—*Brockville Recorder.*

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—In consequence of the steamer *Maple Leaf* having broken her shaft, the *Highlander* will be drawn off the Hamilton route and take the Rochester one. To supply the vacancy thus made the *Chief Justice* will ply between Toronto and Hamilton, until the *Maple Leaf* is repaired.

We are told It will take about three weeks to put her all right.

Eber Tree, Elijah Hurd, Willard Gleeson, the elder, and Joseph Gorden Wellington, the notorious forgers and utterers of bank notes, lately convicted at Montreal, have been each sentenced to 7 years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The Railroad is now open from Lewiston to Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Two trains run daily from Buffalo, on the arrival of the Steamers from Toronto and the eastern American ports.

The *Quebec Mercury* states that, to judge by appearance, it is the intention of the Richmond Railway Company not to carry either passengers or mails this year. The Chaudiere bridge is not finished, the ballasting of the line is not completed, and the station houses at the Point Levi terminus are not roofed in.

COPPER DISCOVERIES IN CANADA.—Below we re-print an article, showing that the reports which have been from time to time circulated in the States about the inferiority of the Canadian Mining locations are unfounded—an American local journal being itself the witness:

We have, several times, the present season, mentioned the reported discoveries of Copper and other metals on the Canadian side of Lake Superior and Huron, but as parties have not, in all cases, secured their locations, we have not been at liberty to give particulars. We continue to hear from the most reliable sources that the explorations have been attended with the greatest success, and that veins of the largest size have been found on the shores of both lakes that promise to rival in richness and extent, the best mines of the world. Nor is the Copper found in the form of sulphurets in all cases, as has been generally supposed it would be; some very large native Copper veins have been found on the north shore of Lake Superior, specimens of which we now have in our possession, and which appear to be the same, in their principal characteristics, as the vein-stone of the south shore of the lake.

There is a growing confidence in the rich sulphurets of the Canada shores, as rich and heavy lodes have, in several places, been discovered. We have it on the very best authority that some of these veins at surface will range from three to twelve feet in width and are well filled with ore and in the most favorable localities for mining with economy. A number of parties are still among the copper hills exploring and some will remain on the ground during the winter for the purpose of opening up the veins as much as possible against the opening of navigation another season.

We confidently expect some of these newly discovered veins to turn out, in a short time, to be the largest mines in the world, and that, so soon as the wealth of this extensive mineral region shall become known to mining Capitalists at home and abroad, an immense mining business will speedily be the result of these valuable discoveries. We shall soon have it in our power to give the particulars of some of these new locations and we shall take pleasure in laying them before our readers.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY.

Condemned Barrack Stores—10 o'clock, Mr. Linton.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel

Nov. 4.—A. T. Patterson, Montreal; Mr. Boucher, Colborne; G. O. Bridges, Syracuse; R. R Smiley, Hamilton; E. Firth, New York; R. H. Eyre, E. Ramsay, Picton; J. L. Hewitt, Cleveland; C. R. Loomis, Brownville; E. T. Michalis, Ohio; C. P. Sumner, N. Y., G. S. Porter, California; D. W. Drews, H. G. Voight, Kingston; H. Finlay, England; C. H. Castle New York.

Nov. 5.—T. Ker, Montreal; J. Williams, Boston; J. Craig, Brantford; V. Seykes, Boston; A. H. Meyers, Trenton; D. F. Warren, New York; H. Lauder, Montreal; G. H. Wilkes, Brantford.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of disease, climate and old age, in Preserving and Restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Head-ache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exhales the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it.—Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
E. W. PALMER,
Wholesale Agent, Kingston.
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The attention of our readers is called to Professor Holloway's Advertisement in another part of our columns. The World wide renown of his Pills and Ointment is too well known to require much comment from us; but they are, without doubt, the most efficacious remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Many of our readers have derived immense benefit from using the Pills in cases of bile, and general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and no cuntaneous disease can resist the curative powers of the Ointment, the effect it has on the human frame is certainly astonishing.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills

Are fast superseding all other remedies for liver complaint, sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our own city. In such certificates the public must have confidence:

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. By their use I have been completely cured of that dreadful disease, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache, or dyspepsia.

MARY HILL, Fifth Avenue,

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills purportion to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

259 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, Agent.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling imitations of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips, the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of the country.—[Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill. 259

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., 1851. 171

Auction Sales:

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
CONDEMNED BARRACK STORES.

WILL be Sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 7th NOVEMBER, 1854, at the Barrack Store, a large quantity of condemned Barrack and Hospital Bedding, consisting of

Blankets, Palliasses, Rugs Sheets, and Bolsters.

ALSO:—A quantity of Pewter Articles, several Stoves, Cooking Stove, Stove Pipes, Tables, Tin Dishes, Large Iron Pots, Wheelbarrows, Wood Horses, Fire Irons, Table Tops, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—Cash.

☞ Sale at TEN o'clock.

JAMES LINTON,
A. B. & C. M.
Kingston, 31st Oct., 1854. 255

CLOSING FALL SALE
OF
Sugars, Teas, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Paints, Crockery, Glassware and General Groceries,
AT THE STORES OF
J. S. SMITH & CO.,
Ontario Street, Kingston.

WILL take place on Friday, the 10th of November next, at which time the Subscribers will offer to the Trade, in lots to suit purchasers, a large and well assorted Stock, comprising in part:—

50 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
200 Barrels Crushed do.,
10 Hhds. Refined Loaf do.
500 Chests Fresh Teas, of all descriptions,
50 Hhds. and Quarter Casks Cognac Brandy, various brands,
15 Hhds. DeKuyper's Holland Gin,
100 Cases Scheidam do.,
Pipes, Hhds, and Quarter Casks Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Scotch Whiskey, Jamacia Spirits, London Porter, Scotch Ale, Champagne, Claret, Cherry Brandy, Roman Punch, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A well assorted Stock of General Groceries, with Glassware, Crockery and Fish.

For particulars see Hand Bills.

As this will be their closing Sale for the Season, the Subscribers are determined to make it worthy of the attention of the Trade by offering the most liberal terms of Credit, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. S. SMITH & CO.
BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.
Kingston Oct. 30, 1854. 256

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS &c., &c.

WILL be Sold by AUCTION, on **FRIDAY the 10th November,** and following days, (Sunday excepted,) at the Wholesale and Retail store of Mr. ROBERT McCORMACK, Princess Street, the following, under several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and to me directed, viz:

FRASER
vs.
McCORMACK;
MORTON
vs.
McCORMACK,
GASETT
vs.
McCORMACK,
GASETT
vs.
McCORMACK.

ROBERT GELLESPIE, GEORGE MOFFATT AND JAMES BLACKWOOD GREENSHIELDS,
vs.
ROBERT McCORMACK.

EDWARD J. S. MAITLAND AND ROBERT J. TAYLER, Plfs.,
vs.
ROBERT McCORMACK.

All the Stock in Trade of the above, until all are disposed of, viz:—Teas, Sugars, Tobacco, Liquors of all kinds; in short, a general assortment of Groceries.

Terms—Under £100, Cash; from £100 to £200, 3 months' credit; £200 and over four months, by giving approved notes, payable with interest. Nothing to be removed until finally arranged.

Sale at 10 o'clock each day.

THOS. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff,
U. C. F. L. & A.
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, 3rd Nov., 1854. 260

GLEN

HAS received his Fall Stock of Ware, which for elegance of style, quality of Material, far surpasses every previous Stock of such Goods offered in City. He is also in receipt of large Invoice of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

☞ Please call and examine.

Princess Street, Kingston.
Nov. 7th, 1854.

TENDERS

SEPARATE Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Monday, 20th inst., at Noon, from persons desiring to Rent the Tolls receivable at Gates No. 2, Kingston and Storrington Road, for One Year, from the first day of December next. The person Tendering to state the amount he is willing to pay for one or each of the Gates for One Year. The Rent to be paid semi-monthly, and the names of two responsible parties must be inserted in the tender who are willing to become Sureties for the due fulfilment of the Lease.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest tender.

SAML. SMYTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Market Square,
Kingston, 6th Nov., 1854.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE
CITY HALL
THIS EVENING, Nov. 7.

MR. JONES has the honor to announce to the gentry and citizens and vicinity that he will exhibit in the above Hall his

GREAT PANTOSCOPE
—OF—
CALIFORNIA
AND THE OVERLAND JOURNEY THROUGH
NEBRASKA & KANSAS
UTAH AND THE MORMONS.

That has been crowded for many months in the cities of Boston and New York, and been visited by

1,000,000 Persons in the States.

☞ A very instructive Lecture upon the Country and the Mormons will be given, and appropriate Music accompanies the Exhibition.

Admission 1s 3d; Children 7½d.
Kingston, November 7, 1854.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

A FEW respectable Boarders can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at Mr. B. PHILLIP'S, next House to Mr. Edmund Boyle's, Corner of King and Earl Streets.

Kingston, Nov 6, 1854. 261-tf

Daily British Whig Office,

OWING to increase of business, several hands are wanted at this Office, One Compositor, and two Young Hands. Good Wages and Constant Employment.

*** A young Man wanted as Out Door Clerk.

Nov. 2, 1854.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF
6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with ..... 16,988,510 Dollars
Or ..... £2,400,000 Sterling

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:

14 of 40,000 dollars,	60 of 4,000 dollars,
22 " 36,000 "	60 " 2,000 "
24 " 32,000 "	120 " 1,500 "
60 " 8,000 "	180 " 1,000 "

&c., &c. The smallest prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in Dec., 1854.

THE PRICE OF THE SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Share for	£1 sterling.
Six do. for	5 "
Thirteen do. for	10 "
Thirty do. for	20 "
Sixty-five do. for	40 "
One hundred and thirty-seven do. for	80 "

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of Colonial Bank Notes, Bills, or Drafts on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike former agents) ON PAYMENT OF THE PRIZES THE UNDERSIGNED MAKE NO DEDUCTION FROM THE AMOUNT, ON ANY PRETENCE WHATSOEVER.

They have had great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed sole Agents for the Distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last 12 years they have paid to successful holders of Shares in Great Britain, Prizes amounting to £52,000 free of deduction, which have been distributed in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine