Spiritualism Resuscitated to Common Sense.—At a meeting of "spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with tuberous sarcoids that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homœopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hahnemann as to what remedy should be taken.—Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told off *Ayers Cathartic Pills. Hom.*" [N. Y.] Whig. 68

TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the great increase in the value of everything connected with the publication of Daily Newspaper, the Publisher of the Daily British Whig has deemed it necessary to make a proportionate increase in the rate of Advertising. This increase will not apply to Advertisements now in the paper; to those Advertisers who have Contracts; or to those Advertisers who make Pre-payments, during the remainder of the present year.

Kingston, June 15th, 1857.

The Daily British Whig.

(Upper per Cubic Lines.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, June 22.

The Cunard steamship Persia from Liverpool 1 p.m. on the 13th instant, arrived at 7½ o'clock this morning.

The Asia arrived out on the 9th, the Ocean of the South on the 10th, Arago and City of Manchester on the 11th, Ericsson on the 12th.

The Jason sailed from Southampton for New York on the 11th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament possess little more than local interest.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston announced that the French Government had given no opportunity for remonstrance in regard to the firing upon a British merchant vessel by a French war steamer at Belle Isle, but had promptly expressed regret at the unjustifiable occurrence, and dismissed the Officers who ordered the shot to be fired.

The Oaths Bill of Government for the admission of Jews into Parliament, was read a second time without discussion, although Sir F. Thesiger announced his intention of moving in committee that the existing objectionable sentence should be inquired into.

Several members, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, have risen in opposition to the measure to resolve to support amendments to the bill in committee embodying the views of the Catholics, and to memorialize Parliament to frame an oath for all classes, irrespective of creed. It was feared that this movement would jeopardise the bill, and some of the Catholics opposed the interference.

A numerously attended meeting had been held in Liverpool for the purpose of helping on the movement to obtain an increased supply of cotton. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted.

Messrs. Newall & Co., of Birkenhead, have completed their half of the Atlantic cable. Experiments through it had demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner that telegraphic communication along the whole length of the wire was perfect.

It is rumored that Sir W. F. Williams, the hero of Kars, is to be promoted to the Governorship of Malta.

FRANCE.

The election movement is the all prevailing topic in France. Political official influence in all shapes was being exerted in favor of the Government candidates. Accounts are quite contradictory as to the names of candidates.

The King of Bavaria had quitted Paris The political object of his visit had reference, it was supposed, to the succession of the Crown of Greece.

The accounts from silk-growing districts are more cheering.

The returns of the Bank of France are favorable, and a reduction of the rate of discount was looked for.

Harvest prospects continue most satisfactory in Switzerland.

The French Assembly met on the 9th. The Treaty of Peace was referred to a committee, the Federal Council having recommended its ratification.

PERSIA.

The text of the Treaty of Peace in Persia recognizes the independence of Herat and the whole of Afghanistan.

The British Government is to be the administrator in cases of difference between those Governments. A provision is made for the satisfaction of British honor.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market was generally firm; notwithstanding very favorable weather for the crops. Wheat rapidly recovered the decline of the previous Friday and closed at an advance of 3d. a 4d. per bushel. Corn quiet at about former quotation except for White which Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote 6d a 1s higher; Western Canal flour 30s a 31s 6d; Ohio, St. Louis & Canadian 32s a 33s; White Western & Canadian wheat 9s 4d a 9s 10d; Red 8s 8d a 9s 5d.

Corn—White 40s a 41s 6d; yellow 39s 9d a 39s. Corn meal nominal.

Beef firm but sales limited.

Pork nominal. Lard steady; sales for export chiefly for America had been made at an advance in prices.

The money market was slightly easier.

NEW YORK MARKETS, JUNE 23.

Flour 5s 10c. better: sales 9000 bbls at $6.20 a 6.40 for superfine western; $6.50 a 7.25 for common to medium. Canadian flour firmer; sales 500 bbls at $6.90 a 7 for extra.

Grain.—Wheat: sales 2092 bushels white Canadian at $1.90. Rye dull at $1.10 a 1.23. Corn better, 3000 bushels sold.

Pork drooping, small sales at $22.80 a 19.75 for mess; $19 a 19.10 for prime. Beef unchanged: sales moderate. Cut meats dull. Lard quiet at 14½ a 14 3-8c.

Whiskey: sales 300 bbls at 29½ a 30c.

Stocks are again lower and very dull.

Money easy, plenty and in good demand, at 9 per cent on call; 8 a 9 for short first class paper.

Sterling Exchange from 109 5-8 a 110.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday Evening.

The Mayor in the chair. Present:—Messrs. Del'Armitage, Shaw, Harty, Pidgeon, Baker, Rudston, Alexander, Rogers, Flanigan, Draper, McCammon, Campbell, Loan, Allen, Wilmot, Carson, Bowman, Parker, Dunn and Brown.

Mr. Rudston brought up the amended Budget, which was approved, with the exception of a clause relative to the interest on the Perth Road Debentures, which had to lay over till next meeting. Messrs. Baker, Shaw, Pidgeon, Allen, and Bowman were appointed a committee, with Mr. Harty as chairman, to report on the affairs of the road at the next meeting.

Mr. Flanigan brought up a petition, signed by a number of buxters, praying to be allowed to have stands in front of the Beacon Office, facing the Market Square. Referred to Committee.

Mr. Brown brought up petition of Thos. Meagher, praying that his taxes for last year, he collected from the landlord, who is liable.—Referred to Committee.

The whole of the sitting was occupied in discussing the merits of the Budget, the interest of the Perth Road Debentures being the stumbling block.

COL. TACHE'S APPOINTMENT.

The ministerial organs are sadly divided on the elevation of Col. Tache to the Crown Land Commissionership. The leader and its one or two satellites are fearfully wroth, and show up the utter unfitness of the Premier for the office in great style. The Pilot and its little set, on the other hand, don't deny the unfitness, but they talk insignificantly of Colonel Tache's integrity, and glorify the appointment amazingly. The dispute is rather interesting as it stands, and we should say exceedingly instructive to the public. The fact is, both parties are right. It is quite true, as the Leader says, that Colonel Tache knows nothing about the Crown Lands—that he is an old fossil—and utterly unfit for the place. A few years ago, he was a quiet country Doctor, away down in some unknown frozen region below Quebec; he became adjutant of militia—then Minister, and as the political necessities of the hour demanded, he was shoved from one office into another, until he has filled in succession the commissionership of public works, the Receiver Generalship, the Speakership of the Council, and the Crown Land Commissionership. Colonel Tache, in fact, has been the convenient stopgap always ready to be shoved into every rent in the Ministerial wigwam left by the passing storm. But then it is also quite true, as the Pilot says, that Colonel Tache's integrity—that is, his personal integrity—has never been impugned. He has winked at the misdeeds of his colleagues—but he has not actually touched the plunder himself; and he is as stubborn as a mule. There is a great deal in this, and had the Pilot felt at liberty to go on and illustrate its meaning, there would have been shown to be much more. Who, for instance, does not know that the Leader's fierce assault on Mr. Cauchon was caused simply by that gentleman's resistance of the attempted Crown Land jobs of a certain clique? Who does not know that the strenuous effort to put Spence in as Cauchon's successor was simply an attempt by the said clique to have a pliant tool at the helm to consummate their jobs? And who does not know that Col. Tache might have been deaf, dumb, and blind, and not one word been heard from Leader dom as to his unfitness, had he only been approachable on Crown Land claims? Our own opinion is that the Pilot has decidedly the best of the argument.—Globe.

[FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.]

Mr. Whig,—There is an old Latin adage, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam"—let not the cobbler go beyond his last, which the musical critic of your friend the "News" never can have seen, or must have forgotten.—His critique on the Thalberg Concert amuses me so much, that I cannot refrain from pointing out a few of its excellencies He alludes to Madame Strakosch's "light German accent," she being an Italian lady—Amalia Patti, of days gone by,—

"La lingua Toscana in bocca Romana." He next calls the "Carnival de Venise" Paganini's, and intimates, though he don't say it, that the comic variations of Herr Mollenhauer were those of the dead violinist! He calls Signor Nicola's voice a bass voice, and says that the ladies Parodi & Strakosch have mezzo-soprano voices! (When they sung in New York, last fall, the one had a superb soprano, and the other a good contralto; but travelling doubtless makes changes.) And he says many other things equally agreeable, because novel, such as "Home, Sweet Home" being national music! The man learned in music probably means the Swiss Republic, for the melody he admires so much is certainly not an English one. And, moreover, he tells us "that Mollenhauer was equal to Bottesini, and excelled him in some of his quaint tours de force, for which the latter is so famous," though what he means is difficult to understand—wherein, probably, lies its merit.

I regret equally with the learned critic that Concerts like Thalberg's, as Angels' visits, are so few and far between; because, were they more frequent, in addition to the delight of hearing good music, the public would also enjoy, as I have done, the pleasure of reading a good critique.

X.

A STREET CASUALTY.

A gentleman on returning from the Concert on Saturday night, in company with two ladies, on stepping from the sidewalk to the crosswalk at Horsey's corner in Brock Street, stepped into a hole at the junction, and fell with great force on the irregular stone work, hurting his elbow very seriously. On examining the spot, it was found that a piece of planking had been removed by some midnight thief, to make firewood thereof, no doubt, leaving open a ditch for unwary wayfarers to fall into.—We observed two traps left open by similar abstractions from the sidewalk on Clergy Street, which are of such a dangerous character as to demand the immediate attention of the street Inspector. We trust these matters will be looked to immediately.

While adverting to the subject of sidewalks, we would like to know why that one in front of Mrs. Atkinson's new building on the corner of Brock and King Streets should remain unplanked? The building has been completed some weeks, and the rubbish removed, and yet the City Inspector, or Surveyor, passes by daily without noticing the necessity of the replacement of the planking destroyed by the fire of April, 1853.

There is a dilapidated cross walk in Barrie and Brock Street, between O'Loughlin's and Moore's corners, in a very dilapidated condition. The planks are either rotted or worn away, and hollows exist, which, after a rain, are filled with water. A lamp on the one corner, reflecting upon the surface of the little pools at night, give them the semblance of *bona fide* plank, and the unfamiliar pedestrian, in crossing, fully confident that he is stepping upon a solid structure, splashes in, uncle deep, and comes out with expressions flowing from his lips not very complimentary to the Street Superintendent.—[News.

*** So far the News.—In addition the British Whig has to add, that owing to the number of logs and other coarse lumber lying in Ontario Street, near the Barracks, the passage round the Barrack Wall has become exceedingly dangerous. On Saturday night, two teams, (buggies with two horses each,) came in collision in rounding the corner, whereby three of the horses were much damaged, and a lady thrown out of one buggy, and greatly hurt. If the City Street Superintendent would order the logs &c. to be cleared away, there would be ample room for two buggies to pass, by each team keeping its own side.

THE PENITENTIARY.

It seems some short time ago a man named John B. Gunn was upon proper recommendation appointed one of the Guards in the Prison. This man—who had been formerly a soldier—had it seems been employed for a few days previous to his appointment, with the Physician for the Prison, and was well liked—so well indeed, that he remonstrated very warmly with the Warden for depriving him of so good a man. These remonstrances grew so warm, and the man refusing to go back voluntarily, they ended in Gunn being dismissed—yes, positively dismissed—to please of course the indignant medico! To show that there was no fault with Gunn we publish the Warden's certificate:

"The bearer John B. Gunn has acted as a Guard in the Provincial Penitentiary for a short period of time, and has not been dismissed for any improper conduct during the period he was in the said Institution."

This is signed by the Warden and dated 10th June, 1857.

Now it does strike us as something remarkable that the Warden should have acceded so far to the demands of the Physician—or even to the Inspectors, as to dismiss a man against whom no complaints had been made. If the Warden is placed in that position, by the law in force, that he cannot retain the services of servants of whose conduct he approves, it proves that the Hon. John Macdonald's Act was not passed a moment too soon; and if the facts are as stated to us then it is the duty of those who have the power to do so, to immediately re-instate this man Gunn in the situation which he was so unceremoniously and so unjustly dismissed from.—[Herald.

*** As far as we can understand the above, it appears to be an attack upon the Physician to the Penitentiary for causing the improper dismissal of a Guard; but in our opinion, taking the facts as stated, the Warden is more to blame than the Doctor; for though the latter may have thought that a man who broke faith with him could not be a good public servant, yet that should have had no influence with the Warden.—Perhaps some explanation might set the matter right.

Deluge Company No. 1.—At a meeting of the Deluge Fire Company, held last week, to fill up the vacancy—caused by the appointment of its Captain, Mr. McCuniffe, to the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade; Mr. Bernard Flanagan was unanimously elected Captain, and Mr. J. Philips also unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant, and P. Curtis 2nd Lieutenant.

THE THEATRE.

Last night Tobin's Sterling Comedy of The Honey Moon, and The Rough Diamond, were admirably played—a capital "Jacques" a good "Rolando," and a most charming "Juliana":—but such a "Cousin Joe"—and such a "Margery!" Mr. Marlowe, too, played Duke Aranza in a very finished style, and the minor parts of both plays were well filled. Indeed the Company, as at present made up, is all that could be desired, if we may judge by the satisfaction with which they are received. Miss I. Nickinson sung "Shells of Ocean" so very charmingly as to draw down most vehement encores. A decided improvement is observable amongst those of the actors who were of the Company on their first visit, particularly Mr. Marlowe, who must eventually become a very finished player. This gentleman is, deservedly, a great favorite with the Kingstonese; he plays easily and gracefully, and in a very pleasing, off-hand manner. Miss Phillips, too, is quite an acquisition to the Company.

The Bill for to night is one that should cram the City Hall—all sterling pieces, and sure to be well played.

The Flints and the Dungs.

(To the Editor of the Daily British Whig.)

Sir,—Having read a communication in the News this morning, over the signature of Wm. Keeley, attempting to justify Capt. Jackson in sending his orders to England for the clothing for his company, I also in justice feel bound to tell his (Capt. Jackson's) business transactions with me in the matter above alluded to. Early in last September Capt. Jackson came and asked me if I would make his and his officers' clothing, assuring me if I would be reasonable in my charges he would secure me the new clothing for the company. He gave me a description of the goods he wanted and how to be made, and I went immediately to New York, but failed in getting the right kind of goods there. As I could not obtain them in Toronto or Montreal, I told him if I was to send to England for the Goods, I could have them out and make them by the time specified. He requested me to send in my estimate, which I did. At this time Capt. Jackson (after promising that I should make his own clothes) went to Montreal and gave his order to Gibb, Mr. Kirkpatrick, I believe, gave his to Gibb of Toronto, and Messrs. Drummond, Yates and McLeod to me.—This is what we call the "undress clothing." Capt. Jackson gave me the caps to make, the old clothing to alter, and as I fitted these clothes to each man, I was requested to measure them (as I understood) for the new clothing. After I had measured some six or seven men, I discovered Capt. Jackson's clerk copying my measures, and on my asking him why he did so, he could give me no satisfactory answer. I refused then to go any further until I had a better understanding with Capt. Jackson. Having subsequently heard that these measures were for England, I immediately gave orders to my foreman to return the old clothing as they were received.

I may here state, before I conclude, that notwithstanding I had then orders to furnish nearly 20 suits of mess livery for the Officers of the 9th Regiment, 54 suits for Capt. Sweetman's Napanee Cavalry, 30 suits for Capt. Wood's Sydenham Troop, besides an extensive civil trade, I would have executed this order as well as the others within the time, and I believe to the entire satisfaction of the men and officers.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. Andrews.

Kingston, June 23d, 1857.

*** This is a dirty business, and nothing but a desire to oblige the Tailors of Kingston, who have requested the publicat on of Mr. Andrews' letter, would have induced us to soil our hands with it.

New York, June 22.

A terrific hail storm visited the city of Washington yesterday afternoon, and caused an immense destruction of glass and skylights, conservatories, windows &c. Trees were stripped of their foliage, and grain, vegetables, &c., beaten to the earth. The storm was about 12 miles in breadth, and extended from the south west to north west. Some of the hail stones were so large as to weigh from 5 to 6 ounces. It is feared that the crops throughout its course are much injured, if not entirely ruined.

Death of the Second Engineer of the Inkermann.—Notwithstanding every effort to alleviate the sufferings of Thomas Spence, the second engineer of the steamer Inkerman, we regret to learn, that he died of his injuries at an early hour on Monday morning, at the City Hospital, thus making the tenth victim of this fatal catastrophe. Doheny, the first engineer, is so far recovered, that it is expected he will be able to leave the hospital in the course of a few days. Capt. McBloom is getting on quite favourably, and is nearly convalescent. Messrs. Currie & Dickey have examined the machinery of the vessel, and will shortly present their report thereon to the coroner. It is stated that the Inkerman will be towed to Kingston by one of the Lake going steamers. It is probable the jury won't reassemble until the close of the week as Capt. Crysler, whose evidence is considered necessary, will not be in the city sooner than Friday.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The Victoria Cross.—It is understood the distribution of the Victoria Cross (the order of valour) will take place early in the ensuing month, there rise day not being decided on. Her Majesty will personally award the decoration to those entitled to the honor.—The ceremony will take place in the parade in front of the Horse Guards, as was the case when the Crimean medal was distributed.

A Military Confirmation.—Yesterday morning the Bishop of London attended at the Royal Military Chapel, St James' Park, for the purpose of holding a confirmation of officers and privates. Prayers having been read by the Rev. R. W. Browne, D.D., the Bishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered an earnest appeal to the candidates. After this the candidates were presented to him ten or twelve at a time, and the ceremony was of a very interesting character. Amongst the number who went up on the whole, rather more than 200 were officers (whose swords rattled on the stones), non-commissioned officers, and privates; indeed all ranks, down to drummer boys, and all in regimentals.

Our Hong-Kong correspondent, writing on the 14th of April, states that in his opinion the parties with whom the war originated were already tired of the contest. He considers Commissioner Yeh a good soldier and an able diplomatist. The American fleet of clipper ships in port were being freighted with coolies for Australia. The Chinese war junks were formidable on the rivers from their numbers alone. Twenty thousand British and eight thousand French troops were looked for. Of the United States squadron, the Portsmouth had sailed for Singapore, as already reported in our columns. The men were in good health and spirits, and naval theatricals were frequent on board the San Jacinto.

During the course of the last war with Russia, the English navy made 206 captures, as follows: 78 Russians, 3 Hanoverian, 8 Swedish, 26 Danish, 3 Norwegian, 5 German, 4 Moldavian, 13 Wallachian, 2 Servian, 3 Samian, 1 Turkish, 2 English, 2 Lubecerian, 3 Hamburgian, 2 Tuscan, 8 Greek, 2 Jonian, 3 Mecklenburgian, 1 Montevidean, 2 Prussian, 1 Oldenburgian, and 6 without flag. Of the whole, 160 were condemned, 20 restored, and 16 condemned only in part or not sold.

An Army with Fans.—In an article devoted to China, in the Westminster Review, it is said that the forces the Emperor is now mustering for service against the "English devils," are not likely to prove very formidable. They are better behind the footlights of a theatre than in the "tended field." Their helmets are made of paper. Their bows are of coarse satin. Their uniform consists of a wadded gown and quilted petticoat. When they salute an officer, they do not present arms, but fall on their knees. Every man carries a fan, when there is warm work, and fans himself assiduously as any lady. Their chief offensive weapon is a huge shield, painted with devils and hobgoblins to terrify the enemy. If this fails, they bring up a reserve force of gongs, by beating which they trust to scare the opposing force away. But should both experiments prove unsuccessful, the Celestial army has then no other resource then to take to its heels.

Census of New South Wales.—We have received some details of an interesting character with respect to the census of this colony, which was taken early last summer. The total population of the colony is 266,000 including 147,000 males and 119,000 females, giving a preponderance in favor of the former sex of no less than 20,000. Of the inhabitants, it appears that barely a third, or 113,000, were born in Australia, while of the remainder England and Wales surplied 7,200; Ireland, 50,100; Scotland, 16,300; Germany, 3,200; and China, 1,800. The metropolis is, (Sydney) it is stated, contains no less than 14,520 houses, and its population, including the suburbs, is about 80,000. Maitland stands in the next in rank, with 15,300; then comes Bathurst, with 12,000; Goulburn 7,000; Brisbane, 5,800; and Windsor, 3,400. With respect to religion, the Church of England has decided majority, embracing 132,000, or more than one-third of the whole population; the Church of Rome is the next, counting 73,800; Presbyterians, 27,700; and Protestant Dissenters, 15,600. With respect to the professional or other occupations of the inhabitants, the returns are somewhat defective, [illegible] that with with respect to as large a portion as 152,000, no account is rendered; but of the remaining 114,000, it appears that the law claims 232 followers, medicine 293, divinity 441, and other professions 447. The paupers, meaning, we should conclude, disabled, infirm, or lunatics, 1,210. In mining pursuits there were engaged 4,800 persons; in agriculture, 16,700; in grazing, 12,300; and in domestic occupation, 16,700.

THE KEROSENE OILS.

The attention of parties interested has been for some years past called to the fact that the ocean is becoming less reliable yearly in the production of oil, and that before long the supply will be infinitely less than the demand for actual use, as, notwithstanding the number of whales has been constantly increasing numerically and in size the supply of whale oil has gradually fallen from 207,348 bbls in 1841 to 181,015 bbls in 1855, showing a decrease of 23,333 barrels. The falling off in sperm oil is from 159,303 in 1841, to 72,649 bbls in 1855. The prices have as a matter of course advanced, as the scarcity of the fish oils became greater; while the requirements of our numerous and increasing Railways, Steamships, Factories, and Mills and general Machinery, must cause the orders to be constantly growing ahead of the production.

The Oils produced by the distillation of American Cannel Coals, by a patented process are known to commerce and the world as "Kerosene" Oils, a Greek derivation signifying "Wax Light." In almost one half of the States of the Union, Cannel coals, suitable for extracting the Kerosene oils, have been discovered, in immense deposits. Already Cannel coal mines are being worked in Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Arkansas, whilst discoveries have been made within the past year of large deposits of this material in other States, such as Missouri, Mississippi Alabama, Tennessee, Texas and North Carolina.

Kerosene "A" is a volatile hydro carbon, possessing many of the properties of Benzole, and like that may be converted into gas by simply forcing atmospheric air through it. Machines have been invented by which it was supposed houses might be lit up in this manner. But the difficulties arising from the condensation of the light in the pipes were too great, and the Company, not being able to recommend the article to the public, disposed of the "A" Kerosene for manufacturing purposes. Kerosene "B" is a description of naptha which is used for cleaning wool, and other purposes of commerce of the Kerosene Illuminating oil, the distinguished Chemist Dr. E. N. Kent, gave a flattering testimonial after a full and laborious photometrical examination a short time since. The next products of this manufacture are Lubricating oils of various densities and grades, suitable for machinery of all kinds, and already largely introduced into use, as also a description used wholly for Binnacle Lights on shipboard, which is giving great satisfaction. The next product is the Parefine, which is used by Candle manufacturers to great advantage. Finally, residuum of the manufature comes to us in the shape of coke, which is itself used for fuel under the stills, so that in the process of extracting these oils there cannot be any considerable waste. The Kerosene Oils are now extensively used by Railroads, manufacturers, and on many of our steamships, where from their superiority and economy they are generally approved.

How to Select Flour.—1. Look at its color; if it is white with a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, refuse it. 2. Examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Flour made from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump, the flower has life in it; if it falls like powder, it is bad. 4. Squeeze some of the flower in your hand; if it retains the shape given it by the pressure, that too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it is safe to buy. These modes are given by all flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of the 'staff of life.'

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Hong Kong, China, April 14th, says:—"The English will soon have a large force here, and ten or twelve gunboats are expected to be used up the creeks in shoal water, where the large steamers cannot go. Hundreds of the Chinese junks collect up the creeks, carrying from one to sixteen guns and some are eight inch guns, and it requires a strong force to attack them. They are formidable from their numbers alone. The Chinese are now beginning to open their eyes to their power, and the English will have a hard time ere the city of Canton falls; but it will fall as soon as they make the attack. It is not expected that any active measures will be taken till the rains cease, which will be in October. Twenty thousand troops are expected; and the French, it is said, will have 8,000 men and a large fleet. This latter force, it is thought, is destined for Pekin, and will join the English as soon as the Canton affairs are put to rights. I feel assured that the result will be that the Emperor will have to receive the English, French, and it is to be hoped, American envoys in the sacred city of Pekin, and that the Chinese Empire will be opened to the world.

Do our ladies and gentlemen wish a real luxury for their toilette? If so, purchase a bottle of the "Persian Balm." It is the greatest luxury of life. 117-1w

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

June 22d.

D. Craib, Montreal; J. W. Walker, Ogdensburgh; E. M. Camus, Schenectady; E. D. Lawrason, Syracuse; Rev H. Lauder, Rev D. Lauder, Napanee; A. Thomson, Belleville; Chas. B. Darborn, E. Knight and lady, Miss R. Knight, Miss S. Knight, Philadelphia; Miss D. Giltrem, Cauder, N.J.; J. Weatherley, Capt. Brinage, J. Mitchell, D. Marlowe, Toronto; Hy. Campbell, Montreal; H. J. Gibbs, London; Col. Tulloch, Oswego; J. Judd, New York; Miss Phillips, H. Johnson, Ths Notter, Toronto; J. Robertson, W. Robertson, Quebec.

IMPORTS.

June 23.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh.—1 lot furniture, owners; 2 pkgs American Express Co; 1 case, R S Patterson; 2 cases goods, W Wilson; 1 box scythes M Gillen; 6 sofas, 4 rocking chairs, C L Nelson.

Schr. J. Williams, Oswego.—25 tons coals, Jno Honeyman.

Schr. W. J. Whaling, Milwaukee.—12,029 bushels wheat, 750 bbls flour, Walker & Berry.

Str. Huron, Montreal.—4 casks, 2 cases, 2 kegs, 75 baskets champagne, E W Palmer.

Str. Reindeer, Montreal.—3 casks, E W Palmer; 1 case, J Harkess; 37 casks nails, 40 kegs paint, 3 casks, S Muckleston; 2 casks, 1 case, 2 kegs, E H Parker; 1 roll lead, 1 bdl copper, N McNeil.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent.—75 bags feed, A Beggs; 56 bags feed, W Stanford, 30 bags meal, Calvin & Breck; 1 machine, C Monardum; 1 gig, J Chittendon; 1 pkg, M C. Temlins; 1 box, 1 pkge, J Creighton; 2 boxes, M Chung & Brother; 1 pkg J Duff; 1 pkg, T W Robison; 1 pkg, T House; 1 box, C Ashley.

Str. Bay State, Oswego.—25 boxes oranges and lemons, G Worthy.

EXPORTS.

June 23.

Str. ——, and Barges, Cape Vincent.—176,000 feet sawed lumber

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVALS.

May 26.—(Omitted.)

Ship Lady Falkland, Rowlands, 23rd April, Liverpool, C. E. Levey & Co., 8 pas.

June 18.

——Harmony, Champion, 10th May, Liverpool, C. E. Levey & Co., salt and coal,

Bark Oronocto, Webster, 22nd, do. do. do. coal.

——Nordfyset, Hensen, 27th April, Christiana, Funch, Meincke & Co., ballast, 276 passengers.

Ship Ocean Wave, Wishart, 17th May, Liverpool, order, salt.

——Ben Lodi, MacKenzie, 10th May, Liverpool, A. & D. Ritchie & Co., general cargo, 4 passengers.

Barque Bessie, Craigie, 14th May, Liverpool for Montreal, general cargo.

——Gleniffer, Brown, 25th March, Carthagena, E. Burstall & Co., ballast.

Arrived last night:—Barques Betsy and Maria.

June 19.

Bark Ganger Rolf, Dahl, 8th May, Bergen, order, bal. 188 pass

—— Mavis, Harry, 23d April, Cadiz, order bal.

Brigte Sword Fish, Poitras, 29th May, Trinidad, for Montreal, sugar and molasses.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

June 24th.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	0	18	9	to	0	22	6
Wheat ℔ bush	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Oats ℔ bushel	0	3	0	..	0	3	6
Rye	0	3	0	..	0	3	3
Barley	0	5	0	..	0	5	3
Peas ℔ bushel	0	4	0	..	0	4	0
Indian Corn do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Indian Meal	0	6	3	..	0	7	6
Oatmeal	0	15	0	..	0	17	6
Potatoes do.	0	5	0	..	0	6	3
Turnips do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Carrots and Beets do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	0	9	..	0	0	11
Beef ℔ cwt	1	7	6	..	1	15	0
Pork do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Beef ℔ lb.	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Pork ℔ do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	8
Mutton ℔ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Lamb ℔ lb	0	0	5	..	0	0	7½
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	5
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	8
Eggs ℔ doz.	0	0	9	..	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	3	0	..	0	3	9
Ducks ℔ do.	0	3	0	..	0	3	9
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ℔ ton	5	0	0	..	6	0	0
Straw do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wool ℔ Card	0	11	3	..	0	12	6
Pot Ash ℔ cwt	0	37	6	..	0	40	0
Hides ℔ cwt	1	7	6	..	1	10	0
Sheep Pelts each	0	0	0	..	0	1	3

AN ITEM FOR SPORTSMEN.

This month, (June) and July, are the great months for sporting and fishing in our "South Woods." Many a fine fellow has stood at his desk during a long and tedious winter, without a respite, looking forward to this month, when he will throw down the quill, away with "ten per cent a month," and seek some place in the forest to spend a few days—catching the trout and "stalking" the deer. One day of such sport is worth all the "Newports" and "Saratogas" to America,—the enjoyment is a rational one, and when he has had his fill, he can go back to his business refreshed and in health,—while those who seek the pleasure at these famous watering places, are nearly all disappointed in the object of their search—happiness. And when the season is over, go home ungratified, unhappy. The great drawback to pleasure in our South Woods, is the terrible annoyance from the 'black fly' and mosquito, their bite sometimes giving real agony,—and many a poor fellow gets up in the morning so disfigured that he could almost doubt his own identity, or swear he had been engaged in some pugilistic encounter. There is a remedy, however, for the poison from the bites of these flies. Let every sportsman go armed with two or three bottles of the "Persian Balm" apply it to the face, neck, wrists, and exposed parts, clear, at night, and he will be sure to launch away into a sea of sweet dreams, and hear no more from it.—In addition to its effects, medically, the sportsman will find he has a positive luxury for cleansing his teeth, washing and bathing. Let every one take the Persian Balm with them when going to the "woods."

WISTAR'S BALSAM IN VERMONT.

Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 25.

Mr Seth W. Fowle,—Dear Sir:—One year ago last June, I was violently attacked with a cold and a cough, with a lame side and stomach, and was not free from a cough during that summer. In December following, my cough increased to an alarming extent, so that during that winter I lost about thirty five pounds of flesh, and physicians, with whom I advised could give me no relief. I heard of the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by way of a friend, who had received the greatest benefit by the use of the article, and was inclined to make a trial of it myself. I had not taken up one bottle before I was completely cured, and from that day to this, have not been troubled with a cough. I can cheerfully recommend it to all, as being a remedy of great value.

FREEMAN NOYES.

None genuine unless signed I Butts on the wrapper. 104

Permanent Cures in all affections of the throat and lungs are constantly being made by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Great as is its reputation, its works are greater. Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms.

A Sure Cure for a Felon.—When the soreness first commences, or even when far advanced, it can be relieved and entirely cured by holding the finger or part affected in Perry Davis' Pain Killer for half an hour. It has been thoroughly tested, and proves a never failing remedy. A felon is a troublesome thing, and we would advise all so troubled to test the remedy.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—The thousands who have been relieved, as well as the thousands who have the most unbounded confidence in Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, will read among our special notices this week another of the additional evidences of the power of application. We are doing an act of humanity, when we urge every family to possess themselves of it.—Buffalo Christian Advocate.

Sold by E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 104

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

But one solution to the mysterious office performed by Dr. Smith's "Electric Oil," of Philadelphia, that any Physiologist can thus far discover, which is, its probable incorporation with the nervous fluid of the body, as pains are in the nerves. On no other principle can this be explained. Rheumatism has been much talked about and little understood. This Oil, if genuine, is known to cure amaurosis.

Do you know that Dr. Smith's genuine Electric Oil will cure Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ear, Tooth and Headache, Amaurosis, Cramps, Indolent, Swellings, Tic Doloreaux Nouralgia, Paralysis, Weak Ankles, Limbs, and Joints, acute nervous pains, instantly, Burns, Felons, Wounds, Piles, always. Try it, and you won't wonder at its popularity. The genuine Dr. Smith's Electric Oil is always signed A. E. Smith. Grand Central Depot, N. E. corner Walnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. Beware of counterfeits.

P. S.—Col Wallace, the distinguished Editor of the Philadelphia Sun, says:

Smith's Electric Oil.—Among the many evidences of sympathy for those injured by the late railroad accident, we are pleased to see that Dr Smith has tendered the gratuitous supply of his Electric Oil, as well as the personal services of himself and lady. The Doctor has a heart "open as day to melting clay," and his valuable medicines deserve all the popularity they have attained.

Are you getting Bald? Is your hair turning grey? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky, and glossy? Your head to be cool comfortable, and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. Bogle's Balm of Cytheria stands unrivalled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W Bogle Boston, and sold by druggists everywhere. 23

THE ONLY SAFETY.

Neglect a cold! and soon, with terrors rife
Consumption saps the citadel of life.
Slow paced, yet sure—while hope with tints untrue,
Depicts a future glorious to the view—
The spoiler steals along with hidden dart,
And Death's cold shadows darken round the heart.
Yet hath Consumption warnings, that foretell
The love's quick ear the loved one's coming knell;—
To deepening Cough, flushed cheek, and paises high,
The failing strength, and fever-lighted eye.
These, and the wasted form, and shortened