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January 1st, 1858.

☞ Single copies of the WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d each. Issued every Friday morning.

# This Morning

## Auction SALE of FURNITURE.

The Sale of Household Furniture at the residence of JOHN MACPHERSON, Esq., will be continued at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING. The balance of the Furniture, consisting of the contents of all the Bedrooms, will be offered, and a number of Sundries.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Aug. 26, 1858. 171

# The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi pro Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1858.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS.

S. C., New York; J. S. V., Hamilton.

## The Times on India.

London, Aug. 2.

In answer to inquiries made in the House of Commons, Lord Stanley has stated that nearly 17,000 soldiers have sailed from this country for India since the commencement of the present year—an accession of strength which would raise something like 80,000 men. Such an announcement is well calculated to give satisfaction to the public, for, though even this vast army may appear none too large when measured by the exigent of our empire or the exhaustive exigencies of the occasion, it undoubtedly represents a more powerful force than was before assembled in the East. In former times, 25,000 men were thought sufficient, in combination with the native armies, for the garrison of India. We have now 80,000, and we are now assured upon very good authority, that the Asiatic troops in our pay are more numerous than ever. The great Bengal Army has disappeared, but in its place levies of Sikhs and Ghoorkas have been unsparingly raised, and the armies of the other Presidencies have been materially augmented. During the seven years preceding the mutinies the average strength of the entire native forces maintained by the Company somewhat exceeded 280,000 men, so that, if these establishments are still kept at an equivalent height, we shall still find a total force of nearly 400,000 soldiers, of whom about a fourth are Europeans, now in arms for the pacification and protection of India. If we further take into consideration that these masses of men are provided with the most approved weapons which modern science can furnish, and that the artillery attached to the army is of extraordinary efficacy and power, we must needs acknowledge that, vast as our Indian Empire now is, the force arrayed for its government and defence is not ill-proportioned to the magnitude of the duty.

It must not, however, be thought surprising if the results of this enormous establishment, as immediately visible, should appear somewhat small. It is natural enough to look for the effects of reinforcements in the numbers and condition of the army serving actually in the field on the special scene of war, but there are many deductions and drawbacks to be allowed before the draughts sailing from these shores can be carried to the account of the force directly under Sir Colin Campbell's command. Bengal is not the only Presidency of India. Madras takes a certain proportion of the succours despatched, Bombay a larger proportion still; and, though the bulk of the reinforcements undoubtedly goes to Bengal, yet that Presidency itself is 1,500 miles long, and there are other districts besides the North-Western Provinces which require the presence of European troops. We wish we could add that the draw backs on the efficiency of our forces terminated with these considerations, but, unhappily, the casualties of Eastern service remain still to be estimated. Hitherto it cannot be denied that the conditions of the campaign have been extremely fortunate for us. Except in the ambuscade at Arrah, the affair at Cawapore, and the attack upon the fort of Rhodamow, we have never, during 16 months of incessant warfare, experienced a reverse, nor has there been any engagement in which our losses, from the fire of the enemy, could be considered heavy. Even as regards ordinary sickness we have been saved from any extraordinary visitation. During the whole siege of Delhi the army was uncommonly healthy, and the epidemics usually incidental to camps have been all but unknown. The heats of the present summer, again, though exceedingly violent, have not generated any malignant epidemic among the troops. The men suffer almost exclusively from heat, and it is at this point where the dangers of the service do actually admit, if not of prevention, at least of great mitigation that we have failed to employ all the precautions in our power. The soldiers despatched at great cost from England are exposed, not merely to the maladies of India and the bullets of the Sepoys, but to the worse perils arising from defective and unnatural equipment.

The tight scarlet tunic, the black stock, and the glazed shako are the real auxiliaries of the revolt—the most formidable allies of the sun of Hindostan. Our men, who suffer little beyond annoyance from the enemy, are put hors de combat by sunstroke and apoplexy. All this is well known, and to some extent the conviction is acted upon. Certain regiments are turned out in dresses adapted to the climate, and find the climate accordingly, but others face the sun of India in their ordinary uniform, fiery with scarlet and resplendent with brass. This folly is by no means unprecedented, but in the case before us it is far too serious to be smiled at. Our work is only half done when we send our soldiers out to India; to complete it we must take care of them when they get there. It is of little avail for a Minister to announce the despatch of thousands upon thousands of troops if those troops are to be worn out and wasted through professional conceit or administrative neglect. Wherever the fault may lie—whether with those who ought to supply the clothing, or those who ought to see it adopted, it appears certain from the accounts we receive that regiments are still sent into the field under the Indian sun with the self-same accoutrements which would be used at Aldershott. This is the more unpardonable, because there cannot be any difficulty in obtaining equipments which are the natural manufactures of the country itself. In the Crimea it could at least be alleged, in excuse of the soldier's wants, that his necessaries had to be imported from England, and that the service for such traffic was at first ill-organized. But the articles needed in India are all of them Indian productions. The European has only got to take the native for his model, to observe the precautions which tradition has taught him against the action of the sun, and to follow an example so obvious. The dresses necessary for the protection of our troops do not require to be manufactured at Leeds, or to be stored at Weedon, or to be despatched over 15,000 miles of sea. The articles are the common produce of India itself, procurable anywhere, and at a cheap rate. An effective covering for the head and neck, and the lightest possible apparel for the rest of the body constitute the uniform desirable for Indian service. At the first rush of troops into the country, when all was in disorder and every moment of importance, it might have been impossible at once to make the necessary provision, but there should now have been ample time to store every arsenal in Hindostan with the equipments required.

Fortunately the cool season is now at hand, and our soldiers, who have gallantly borne the burden and heat of the late campaign, will find themselves reinforced for the less trying operations of November by the numerous draughts now on their way. We are further informed by Lord Stanley's statement that Government is fully impressed with the expediency of striking a decisive blow while circumstances are so strongly in our favor. The great difficulty, however, will probably be found in bringing matters to such a pass as to admit of anything approaching a final issue. There was never a moment, even at the outbreak of the revolt, when the aggregate force of Europeans could not have encountered and vanquished any army of Sepoys actually in the field. In point of fact, we did even more than this; for we engaged them in a stronghold of their own selection, took the place by storm, and fairly conquered the main body of mutineers before a single regiment of the succours despatched from England had arrived in India. But, as no absolute finality attended the successive captures of Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Bareilly, it will hardly be safe, perhaps, to anticipate such consequences even from the opportunities of a winter campaign with a renovated army. There is, indeed, no definite operation now before us to which any very decisive result seems likely to attach. No city or fort remains to be taken—no hostile army to be dispersed. The work of pacification will probably consist in small desultory expeditions, accompanied perhaps by negotiations judiciously directed; but this is exactly the work which will be facilitated by the general reinforcement of our garrisons throughout the country. The arrival of the succours now on their way may not increase Sir Colin Campbell's arms so largely as might be at first expected, but Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Kurrachee will each receive a serviceable contingent, the stream will penetrate to station after station, and the British Government, strengthened at all points at once, will be enabled to exert its full power against a paralyzed and disheartened foe.

## Books for Roman Catholics.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has written a pastoral letter in which he hurls the thunders of the church at the L'Institut Canadien in consequence of that Institute admitting books in its library which are forbidden by the Church. The Bishop gives the following rules for choosing works that Catholics may or may not read:—

1st Rule.—All books condemned by the Sovereign Pontiffs and the Ecumenical Councils before the year 1515 are in the index. Because before the establishment of this Congregation, as at present, the Church has always forbidden her children to read works of a pernicious nature.

2nd Rule.—All the works of the heresiarques are, without exception, forbidden. Such as the works of Luther, Calvin, and others. Works written by heretics, treating ex professo on religion, are forbidden. Such are the treaties against the Catholic religion, which are hawked about houses, hotels, steamboats, railroads, and prisons, to spread the poison of error in all places. Let everyone understand that he is forbidden to receive these works, through courtesy or other bad motives, even when he has not the intention of reading them. Because it would always be a grave scandal, an encouragement to the heretical societies, whose purpose it is to destroy the Catholic religion if they can. This recommendation being of such an important nature, the faithful should be told by their Pastors to forget it not. We may say as much of the Bible in the vulgar tongues which is the subjects of the following Rules:—

3rd.—The translation of the New Testament, made by the Heresiarques, are forbidden to every one.

4th Rule.—The Bible, in the vulgar tongue, is forbidden, unless that such translation has been approved of by the Holy See, or accompanied by explanations of the Holy Fathers, or of learned and pious Catholic authors. Whoever shall read or keep a Bible in the vulgar tongues, not approved as above said, cannot receive the absolution unless he has given up that Bible to the Bishop. Librarians are not allowed to sell such Bibles in the vulgar tongues.

5th Rule.—The works written by the Heresiarques cannot be read until they have been revised and corrected by Catholic Theologians.

6th.—Controversial works are not allowed, unless they have been approved of by the Holy See, or written by Catholic authors well known.

7th.—Immoral works and indecent engravings are forbidden in all places and to all persons; and as no one can have any reason to use them, they are strictly forbidden in all places and to all persons; and as no one can have any reason to use them, he is strictly forbidden to keep them.

8th Rule.—All works which are tainted with heresy or impiety, cannot be read without having been revised.

9th.—Works which treat *ex-professo* of magic or other superstitions, are absolutely forbidden.

10th.—In Rome, it is the Cardinal Vicar, or the Master of the Holy Palace, to approve the works published there. In other places this duty devolves upon the Bishop or his Deputy.

Librarians cannot sell any but approved works. Otherwise, the buyers, readers and printers are put under spiritual pains at the discretion of the Bishop. It is the same with heirs and executors of testaments.

The Bishop winds up his letter by the following invocation to the Virgin Mary:—

'O Mary! preserve, through your divine goodness, all and each of your dear children from such a misfortune. To do so, throw the eyes of your mercy on this letter, which we have written under your inspiration. Because you are to the Holy Church of God an ever burning lamp; Lampas inextinguibilis. We have written this letter but for the honor of your adorable Son and His divine religion. Now it will bear its fruit, if you will be pleased to bless it, and you will bless it without doubt, because you are the sceptre of the orthodox faith: Sceptrum orthodoxæ fidei. That is what we will not cease in asking all the days of our life, and particularly in this first month of May, just beginning. Please accept as a reparation of all the blasphemies proferred against the true Religion, of which you are the guardian and the mother, all the ardent vows, all the fervent prayers, all the sacred chants of all the souls, during this month which, for all your devoted servants, is the season of delicious rejoicing, and as the common consent of a happy eternity. Ah! that we were allowed to see you, to love you in that eternity—the object of all our sighs!

A medical man named Sille, practicing in Nancy, was completing the operation of tracheotomy, which he had undertaken upon a child, suffering from putrid sore throat, when the following remarkable facts transpired. Dr. Sille, who was only twenty-nine years of age, seeing the trachea quickly filling with blood, put his lips to the wound, and drew by inspiration the fluid ready to choke the child. The next day the same putrid state of the fauces and tonsils appeared in M. Sille, and forty-eight hours afterwards he died, in spite of the efforts made by his colleagues to save their noble-minded friend's life.

## EDITORIAL FRACAS IN CANADA.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Everything is queer in Canada, politics, society, journalism, all very queer. We find accounts in the Montreal papers of a recent editorial squabble, which is the queerest affair imaginable. The parties are Mr. Rollo Campbell, proprietor of the Pilot, a gentleman so good-natured and affable that it seems a mystery how he should have become involved in such a bitter quarrel, and Mr. Andrew Wilson, one of the proprietors of the Herald. The case stands thus: Mr. Campbell, who is an elderly gentleman, was on the 30th of July conversing in the street with some friends on political subjects. Mr. Wilson, a much younger man, joined the party. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Wilson are political opponents. Mr. Campbell observed that Mr. Wilson's paper, the Herald, was the meanest journal in the Province, and also that one of its proprietors was deeply dyed in meanness. Mr. Wilson thereupon applied his knee offensively to Mr. Campbell's frame, pulled Mr. Campbell's hat over Mr. Campbell's eyes, and took himself off.

[HE RAN AWAY.—*Pilot.*]

leaving Mr. Campbell in deep amazement and some physical (?) discomfort. Mr. Campbell was obliged to go instantly to Toronto, and only returned a few days ago. Immediately on his arrival home he instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Wilson, and had him fined ten shillings and costs, the Judge remarking that although the provocation was great the law must be satisfied. But Mr. Campbell's vengeance did not stop here. He commenced the publication in his paper of a series of caricatures representing Mr. Wilson in Court; Mr. Wilson committing the assault; Mr. Wilson running away after the assault; the amazement of the bystanders; Mr. Campbell's undaunted courage and so forth. The first of these caricatures has reached us. It represents Mr. Wilson in a decidedly unfavorable light. It is not at all the sort of portrait an amorous gentleman would be likely to send to his sweetheart. It is the picture of a tall, lank individual, with an extensive nose, and still more extensive spectacles resting upon it, an objectionable neck, peculiarly slender legs, and disagreeable characteristics generally. The figure is surrounded by mottoes like the following: 'This is a perfect picture of Andrew Wilson.' 'Handy Andy was fined two dollars and costs,' &c. The only editorial allusion to the subject in The Pilot, which contains the crushing caricature is this:—

'This gentleman got his deserts before the Police Magistrate to day. It may teach him to keep his hands to himself in future. We understand he said to some friends, on leaving the Court that he would take the flue and cinds out of Mr. Campbell's hide. Mr. Campbell says in reply:—

'Come on Macduff,
And damned be he who first says
Hold—enough.'

Altogether this is rather a desperate affair. We shall keep a sharp eye upon it, and look out for future events. Meanwhile, we congratulate the people of Canada upon the extraordinary liveliness which has of a sudden come over their journals.

THE LATE NORTH WELLINGTON ELECTION.

On Monday, the charge brought against Mr. T. R. Ferguson, M. P. P., by political opponents, was heard before a bench of thirteen magistrates, at Elora. The charge was an attempt to shoot, during the late election. Ten witnesses were examined for the prosecution; but no case being made out, it was not necessary for Mr. Ferguson to call any rebutting evidence, and he did not produce a single witness. It was clearly proved by all the withesses that Mr. Ferguson never made the least attempt to shoot.—On a crowd demanding his gun, he held it up, the muzzle being perpendicular, and the gun never levelled at all. Thus, on examination, vanish the multitude of falsehoods which have been put in circulation on this subject.

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS RAILROAD.—A special despatch from St. Thomas states that, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Rankin, a Board of Directors has been appointed; and the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company organized.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Niagara and her crew will be disposed of exactly as we announced the morning after her arrival, and the rumors since circulated by some of daily and evening papers relative to the men being transferred to the the North Carolina, Sabine, &c., are all without foundation.—The Sabine went in commission on Saturday. The St. Louis, was launced on the same day.

CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.—Major-General Tulloch, C. B., has sent to the papers the following extract from a private letter, dated Calcutta, June 17:—'The wretch Nana has been at last caught. It is just as well he did not get into Central India.'

## ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS.

The Steamship Hermann sailed from New York, on Saturday, with six hundred passengers for the mining regions of New Caledonia. The steamships Star of the West and Grenada sailed on Friday with some nine hundred passengers for the same destination.

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—The steamship Prince Albert sailed for Galway on Saturday with 246 passengers and 400 tons of cargo. A demonstration was got up on the occasion of her departure by a number of Irish and American citizens. A steamer escorted her down the bay as far as the Highlands, having a band of music on board, and firing 200 guns, which were returned by the Prince Albert. Several other vessels also saluted her by firing guns and otherwise as she passed along, and among them was the Spanish frigate Barreguela. A collation was given on board the Prince Albert, opposite Staten Island.

The Syracuse Courier says the product of the Onondaga Salt Springs will this year amount to at least seven millions of bushels, being an excess of nearly a million over any previous year. The highest product heretofore was in 1855, when there were manufactured 6,082,885 bushels. The product this year will fill 1,400,000 bbls., which at $1 25, will foot up to $1,750,000.

The Quebec Gazette says that One dollar bills of the Bank of Montreal altered to Fives are in circulation in that city. The alteration is effected by what is called the gumming process, figures and words expressing the larger denomination being printed on thin paper and pasted over the original. A slight examination is sufficient to detect the fraud. Persons in doubt should hold the suspected note to the light.

Lady Byron, the widow of the poet, succeeded to the Barony of Wentworth a few months ago, and is now a Peeress in her own right, as well as a Dowager-Baroness by her unfortunate marriage.

OUT OF DOOR PREACHING.—The clergy of the town of Brockville have resolved upon re-commencing the practice of out-of-door preaching on every Sunday afternoon.

New Orleans, August 21.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—The deaths in this city from yellow fever yesterday were 51.

Charleston, August 21.

The yellow fever has been declared epidemic in this city. The Health Officers report twenty-eight deaths from it for the week ending yesterday.

We learn that five gentlemen, Engineers, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, appointed by the government to make a correct survey of the whole of the Ordnance property in and around the City.

Later news from Utah is received by the arrival of the Salt Lake mail at Leavenworth. All the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo, and matters were apparently quiet. Brigham Young, fearing assassination, as is alleged, had shut himself up in his residence, under a strong guard of his followers. Gen. Johnston was making preparations for going into permanent quarters. Col Loring, with three companies of the 2nd infantry, mustered hundred riflemen, had departed for New Mexico.

JAIL SURGEONS.—Jail surgeons have hitherto been appointed by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions. The Attorney General has decided that the County Councils—not the Magistrates—alone possess the power of making such appointments. This is right. The Surgeons are paid out of the people's money, and it is only right that the people, though their representatives in Council, should have the power of appointing them and fixing their fees. We would infer that any appointment made by the Magistrates must be worthless unless confirmed by the Council.

CENSUS OF CHINA AND PEKIN.—The Russian mission now at Pekin has, in a recent report, made known the result of the last census, taken by order of the Emperor of China. The present population is said, by this document, to amount to 415,000,000—that of Pekin being 1,648,814.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Two men from Jefferson County, residing near Watertown, were arrested on Thursday, 19th inst., in Prescott, for passing counterfeit money. Upon examination, a quantity of silver and gold counterfeits were found upon their persons. Their names were Alfred Hall and William Wallace. In the pocket book of the latter was found a receipt for coloring metals to represent gold, and a base coin ready to galvanize. They were committed to gaol by the Mayor to stand their trial. An application for bail was refused.

On the same day two other strangers entered the shop of Mr. Duffy, and after purchasing goods to a small amount, offered what purported to be a five dollar note of a bank that never had an existence. They were suffered to escape. It is supposed they belonged to the same gang.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT TURF CLUB RACES.—The races advertised to take place on the Sherbrooke Race Course on the 15th and 16th Sept. next, having been postponed to the 23rd and 24th of the same month.

CONSERVATISM OF FREE MASONRY.—The New Orleans 'Bulletin' remarks, concerning the Masonic Fraternity of the United States: Here is a body of men, composed of all classes and professions, entertaining every kind of opinion upon religion and politics, and existing in every state of the Union, who come together and exhibit among themselves the utmost harmony of feeling and action. No word of opprobrium escapes from the lips of any one to insult and wound the feelings of another. No fierce anathema of sections is heard. No extravagance is indulged in. Everything is done decently and in order. Everything is quiet, gentlemanly, respectful, dignified. The bitterest political enemies meet face to face, and you shall never know by their actions or words that they do not belong to the same party. Religionists the most opposite embrace each other in the arms of an exalted charity. Fanaticism finds no entrance into the society of the brotherhood. Not a wave of discord disturbs the waters of the inner temple, no plunge into the abyss of Atheism, Gnat, lawlessness, shocks the moral sense of mankind. No revolutionary hydra comes up from beneath to break up the foundation of order and send the tornado over the face of the country.' It then asks why it is, the Christian Churches do not profit by the example afforded them by this philanthropic fraternity. Quoth the Bulletin: 'But what is the secret of their unanimity, of their harmony, of their brotherly love, of the conservatism from which without a tremor, they obtain, amidst the general commotion hatred and fanaticism existing around them? It is found, it seems, to strike us, in one word—TOLERATION.'

DEATH OF M. SOYER.—Alexis Soyer, so deservedly famous for his labours in the art of gastonomy, died suddenly last night. As one of those who have greatly contributed to break down the absurd and wasteful system so common in English kitchens, and to train up a class of cooks whose knowledge extends further than the common feat of boiling a thousand pounds of meat a hundred hours to make one basin of broth,' M. Soyer is worthy of mention and regret. We believe, too, that the military kitchens which he superintended in the Crimea were eminently successful, and that his memory will linger, associated with the recollection of many a well cooked meal, in the mind of the British soldier.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—DIOCESE OF TORONTO.—The Synod of this (Anglican) Diocese is to be held at Kingston on Tuesday, 14th September, at St. George's Church.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The dates from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are to the 21st of June.

The annual report of the Minister of Finance shows that the nation is fast running into debt. Its indebtedness on the first of April amounted to $60,000. It is said that a government loan for the sum of $500,000 is to be proposed.

The new crop of wheat was very fine. A cargo of guano from Jervis Island had reached Honolulu under favorable circumstances.

Ireland has had the honor of furnishing the baptismal robe of the Prince Royal of Hawaii. The Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu was re-organized.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—Shortly before ten o'clock, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the Queen arrived at Gravesend. At the entrance to the pier the mayor and corporation stood in their robes of office, and, on her Majesty's alighting, the town-clerk presented an address, thanking her Majesty for selecting Gravesend as the point of embarkation, and, referring to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, trusted that her Majesty would find all her most ardent expectations for the happiness and comfort of her daughter fully realised. The party then proceeded on board the royal yacht, under a salute from Tilbury Fort. The mayor, in the name of the young ladies who received the Princess Royal in February last, then presented to her Majesty a beautiful souvenir, which it was requested her Majesty would convey to her daughter. Her Majesty expressed her admiration of the memorial, and said she would present it to her daughter. The royal yacht was then got under weigh, and the Queen and Prince stood at the side of the vessel acknowledging the cheers with which they were greeted. By half-past ten the royal yacht was out of sight.

The contest between Mr. Brown and Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, at Toronto, is conducted with great energy on both sides.—Strange to say, a majority of the Roman Catholics appear likely to support Mr. Brown. A meeting, attended by 1,000 of that denomination on Tuesday night, was largely in his favor.—The effect of this unexpected union will be strongly and beneficially felt by Mr. Dorion and his adherents in Lower Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie has retired from Parliament, and a new writ has been issued for Middlesand. It is understood that the old gentleman is indignant at not having been offered a seat in the Brown-Dorion Government.

We call attention to the Advertisement in another column calling a Meeting of the Freeholders of these Counties, for the purpose set forth. We are informed that the persons interested with the subscription list have met with sufficient encouragement, having obtained both the number of qualified subscribers to the undertaking, and the amount required by law to authorize the election of Directors, to take place at the Meeting this evening. All should attend, as it is an Institution in which every member of the community will be interested in some degree. We are assured that they will be prepared to commence active operations about the 1st September.

## The Collision between the Arabia and Europa.

STATEMENT OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE ARABIA.

*On Board the Arabia, Aug. 17, 1858.*

A collision having taken place between the steamship Europa, bound from Boston to Liverpool, and the steamship Arabia, bound from Liverpool to New York, about 11 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 14, off Cape Race, the subscribers, passengers on board the Arabia desire to put on record their profound sense of their obligation to the Captain and officers of the ship, for the skill, promptitude and courage, which averted the impending danger. The Arabia was pursuing her course, two men being at the look out of the bows, and one on each paddle box, the first officer Mr Anderson (the officer of the watch at the time) standing nearly amidship, and Capt Stone, at or near the stern, when Mr Anderson saw a light, which proved to be that of the Europa, on the starboard bow, and very near.

From the statement of eye witnesses, it appears that when the lights were first discovered, the relative positions of the vessels and the speed at which they were going, rendered a collision at some point inevitable. The alarm bell was instantly rung, and Mr. Anderson gave the order to put the helm astarboard. The general rule in the case of vessels meeting each other from opposite directions in the ocean, is that each shall put the helm a-port. In this case the officer, Mr. Anderson, saw that by following the rule, the Arabia would be driven directly upon the course of the Europa, and must strike her at right angles. Such a collision would have sunk one ship and perhaps both. The responsibility of deciding what to do was of the gravest character, and had to be taken instantly, under circumstances that might well appal the stoutest heart.

Mr. Anderson showed himself equal to the emergency and without an instant's hesitation, took the responsibility of giving the order helm astarboard, which was instantly executed. This altered the course of the Arabia about two points before the ships came together, and the collision took place in a slanting direction, at the bows. Both ships were somewhat damaged, but neither of them fatally.—No injury of any moment was done to any person on board of either ship. The damage done to the Europa causing her to leak, made it necessary to put into St. John's for repairs. Some injury was done to the bows of the Arabia, and the pillow block of the starboard paddle wheel was so much injured that it became useless.

A detention of twelve hours was caused by the necessity of disconnecting the engine from the disabled wheel, and making it fast, and this injury is likely to prolong the Arabia's voyage two or three days. This appears to be the utmost extent of the damage, in a collision between two powerful steamships of nearly equal force, under a heavy fog, and a full speed. So extraordinary a result we believe to be due under Providence, to the admirable seamanship of Captain Stone, his officers and the engineer; the excellent discipline of the men, and to the promptness and courage with which the officer of the watch made up his judgment and gave the order in accordance with it. We, therefore feel it our duty to express to them our entire confidence in their capacity, skill and firmness, and our belief that to these qualities, exercised in a most dangerous emergency, we are indebted, under God, for our present safety.

HER MAJESTY'S MOVEMENTS.—The Queen and H. R. H. the Prince Consort, proceeded first to Osborne House, and on the 9th inst., travelled thence to London. Next day the Queen embarked, at Gravesend, for Germany, in view of paying a visit to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, with whom she will probably remain till towards the end of the present month. Lord Malmesbury attends Her Majesty as a Cabinet Representative. According to present arrangements, Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the royal family will reach Balmoral on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th of September.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.—Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles around, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 76 feet thick and 100 feet high, within 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof; it was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 481 feet high, and 654 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 60 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt presents ruins 27 miles around, and 100 gates. Carthage was 29 miles around. Athens was 25 miles around, and contained 320,000 citizens and 400 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $50,000,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles around.

## ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

August 25.

R. Taylor, Norfolk; W. H. Grant, Quebec; A. Rendall and lady, do.; Col. Carter, and daughter, do.; A. Mills and lady, New York; Miss Lang, do.; J. J. Rider, do.; S. Lord and wife, do.; Miss Lord, do.; Miss M. Lord, do.; T. Warrin and wife, do; J. T. Burgess, wife and child, do.; Wm. Blackburn, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. N. Foster, jr. Connecticut, W. H. Pucham, wife and child, do.; Miss R. P. Pucham, do.; M. Cameron, wife, daughter and maid, Sarnia; G. H. Harvey, Brockville; J. M. G. Chambers, Smith's Falls; W. White, Quebec; A. A. Cowdeez, Norfolk; Miss Cowdeez, do.; Miss Kleive, do.; Col. J. Juby, T. B. Lewis, Quebec.

## ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

August 25.

R. Cook, Rochester; M. Nulty, Belleville; R. Blakey, Prescott; J. Adams, Brockville; A. Wright, do.; M. Cleary, Wallaceburgh; B. Hazlehurst, Brantford; H. Vanlington, do.; J. Stapleton, do.; J. T. Benjamin, Clayton; C. Murphy, Picton; W. Pettingill, do.; A. Hubbs, do.; T. Johnston, Bath; A. D. Leland, Marysburgh; C. C. Davis, St. Eustache; T. Davis, do.; G. C. Richie, Brantford.

## KINGSTON IMPORTS.

August 24.

Str Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—6 boxes candles, J Carruthers & Co; 4 bales bags, McNeq & Waddell; 20 hhds sugar, Jas Hickey; 1 keg, D Wylie; 1 pkg, E Harrison; 1 pkg, T W Robison; 1 box, J Wilson; 1 pkg, J Vinderworth.

Grand Trunk, Quebec.—2 boxes, C W Jenkins; 1 box, Butts.

Str Europa, Rochester.—27 bags onions, O C Sprague; 50 bbls pork, Calvin and Breck; 2 pumps, N McNeill; 23 bbls apples, 3 bbls eggs, owners; 1 iron grate, R Card; 9 bbls apples, G Worthy.

Schr London, Oswego.—40 tons coal, Hamilton & Cfown.

August 25.

Grand Trunk, Montreal.—5 boxes stove polish, J Delaney; 3 bbls, 1 box fish, McCuniffe & Finkle.

Schr Cataraqui, Oswego.—360 tons coal, A C Chewitt & Co.

Str Pierrepont, Cape Vincent.—92 hhds sugar, W Harty & Co; 1 drug bbl, E H Parker; 3 reams warp, M Asselstine; 2 bbls fruit, B Stacey; 1 box leather mitts & gloves, R Fox; 1 pkg, R S Howell; 1 pkg, Henderson & Co; 1 basket, G Roswell; 1 pkg, W H Monsel.

## HOME MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 11th.—Breadstuffs.—Weather still favorable for harvest, and another week will season the great bulk of grain.

Flour Western Canal 20s 6d to 22s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s 6d to 23s 3d.

Wheat white 6s to 7s 3d per 70 lbs; Red 5s 6d to 6s 3d.

Corn 33s to 34s 6d per 48 lbs; Yellow 33s 6d to 34s; mixed 33s 6d to 34s.

Beef fair demand; 85s to 95s per tierce prime mess.

Pork fine only is enquired for, and for this quality 80s could be got.

Lard held firmly, and had advanced to 61s per cwt.

Stocks heavy, and prices declining.

Sugar 6d to 7d dearer.

Tea quiet but firm. Common congou, 10½d.

Coffee flat.

Rice steady.

Consols 95⅞ to ⅞; account 96⅛d.

Funds very steady.

## THE MONTREAL MARKETS.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

August 24.

The present week has been favorable for getting in the barley and wheat crops, and considerable progress has been made towards this point.

GENERAL MARKETS.—Business continues about as last reported. Sugars continue dead, with a somewhat restricted demand. A lot of about 70 hhds. changed hands during the week at 6½ c. Molasses continue without animation. Nothing of moment otherwise to report. For produce and stock markets, see figures below.

ASHES.—Pots have met a steady demand throughout the week, at a slight advance, as quoted. Pearls are still in limited request at former rates.

FLOUR.—The market has ruled firm, but quiet, throughout the week, and till yesterday without material change in quotations. All kinds have been firmer within the last two days, and generally held for the advance noted. The receipts are still small, and the shipping demand quite limited. Fresh ground Canada superfine is firm at $4.70. Fancy and extra scarce at $4.80 and $5.00 respectively. 'Oswego' unbrandable was sold to some extent to-day at $4.77½. The previous sales this week ranged from $3.90 a $5.07½.

INDIAN MEAL.—None here.

OATMEAL.—Being in few hands, is held firmly at $4.75 a 4.80.

GRAIN.—Wheat—A cargo of Chicago Spring, No. 1, sold yesterday at 87½c., and and a small parcel of U. C. White at $1.20. Milwaukie Club is held at $1.05. Oats are again more freely supplied, and the advance noted last week not maintained. Barley—Small lots of new are readily taken at 50c. Peas are in brisk demand at 87½c. Corn—None here.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is still very scarce, but not much asked for; quotations unchanged. Pork—Mess is held firmly at quotations, which are unchanged. The lower qualities being all in one hand are quoted relatively higher. Butter—The stock has increased, with very little enquiry for shipment; sales are reported at 12½c. Lard is unchanged and quoted from retail sales.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—Sales to a moderate extent at 111 and 111½ for the 'paid up,' closing firm at the latter rate. 113½ is offered and refused for the 'new.' The quantity on the market is trifling.

Bank of British North America—Nothing doing.

City Bank—Remains as last quoted. Sellers at 106½, and buyers at 106.

Commercial Bank—No sales for some days past. Buyers at 110, and sellers at 110½.

Bank of Upper Canada—Improved, with sales at 87½, there being little on the market even at the advanced quotation.

Banque du Peuple—No sales during the past week; 107½ offered and refused. The usual semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared payable 6th proximo, till which time the transfer books are now closed.

Molson's Bank—Readily negociable at 107½, but at this rate there is none procurable.

Montreal Mining Co., Consols—For several weeks past there has not been a transaction, the nominal rates may be thus quoted: buyers at $1.20, sellers at $1.40.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Stock—No transactions. Buyers at $7.50, sellers at $10.

Ditto 2nd Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.—Buyers at 65, sellers at 70.

Grand Trunk Railroad—Small sales early in the week at $36 and 36½. Demand inactive.

Great Western—No stock in this market.

Montreal Telegraph Co.—Enquired for, with few sellers. 115 offered and refused. Sellers demanding 115½ a 117½.

Montreal City Gas Co.—In good demand. Small sales at 93, a considerable amount being placed at a figure not transpired.

Merchants' Exchange Stock—Nominal at 80.

Provincial Government Debentures—Sales in the course of the week at 101½ and 102.

Ditto M.L.F. Debentures—No transactions. Sellers demanding 93½, buyers offering 92½.

EXCHANGE.—Firm at previous rates, with but little offering in the market.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank, 60 days, London | 110 |
| Private, 90 days, London | 108 a 108½ |
| Bank, sight, New York | 100½ |

JOHN CRAWFORD,
Union Buildings,
St. Francois Xavier Street.

Hair Dye—Hair Dye—Hair Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and best in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Mair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from Nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes removed; the Hair invigorated and Life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold, or applied (in the private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States and Canada, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box, of

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233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Kingston by E. M. PARKER; Rymes, Bros. & Co., Toronto. 1y-dw-102

Wigs—Wigs—Wigs.

BATCHELOR'S W 68 and Toupee, surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fixing to a charm—no turning up behind, no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only