THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXVIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1859. NO. 28.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE.

Another Tremendous Battle.

St. Johns, N. F. July 4th, 9.30 p. m.

The steamship Adelaide, from Galway on Saturday the 25th ult., arrived at this port this evening, en route to New York. The steamship New York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton on the 24th ult.

Prussia was about to move an army to the Rhine.

The attitude of the contending armies continued without change. The main body of the Austrians was on the left bank of the Mincio. The Emperor, of Austria had removed his headquarters to Valleggio. It was believed that the force of the Austrians on the Mincio numbered 280,000.

The entire French force had passed the Montechiari, and reconnaisance had been pushed as far as Goito. The Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschicia.

It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation by Prussia would not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in the war.

The reported treaty between Austria and Prussia was denied.

It was rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the Hungarian insurrection.

Prince Napoleon was on the borders of Modena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings in England had been suspended until members of the government were re-elected. It was rumored that the new ministry would curtail naval expenditures.

The Swiss troops sent from Rome to Perugia to suppress a rising of the people there, had a desperate encounter with the rebels, whom they shot down indiscriminately.

VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Galway.

PARIS, June 25th.

The Emperor telegraphs the following to the Empress:—

'CAVRIANA, June 24th.

GREAT BATTLE—GREAT VICTORY.

'The whole Austrian army formed a line of battle, extending five leagues in length. We have taken cannons, flags, and prisoners. The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening.'

A Vienna despatch supplies a partial confirmation of the above, in stating that a battle was progressing, but no details had been received.

The Adelaide has over 500 passengers. She leaves at daylight to-morrow for New York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on the 24th at 92¼ a 92½ for account, ex-dividend.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The weather had been favorable for crops, and harvest prospects were favorable. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour very dull; holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales; American 10s 6d at 13s 6d. Wheat quiet but firm: red Western, 8s a 9s 10d; do white 9s 6d to 10s 6d; Southern white, 10s a 12s. Corn quiet; mixed, 6s a 6s 3d; yellow, 6s 1d a 6s 6d; white, 8s a 8s 6d. Provisions—The market was dull. Pork heavy and quotations nominal. Lard heavy, at 56s a 56s 6d.—Ashes were slightly lower, but an active business was doing; old Pots, 26s a 26s 6d; new do, 27s a 28s; Pearls, 20s 6d. Sugars closed buoyant, at 6d a 1s higher. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Sugar buoyant. Coffee dull. Tea declined 10d, on middling qualities; Congou unchanged. Baring, Brothers quote breadstuffs quiet but rather firmer. Sugar buoyant and advanced 6d. to 1s. Tea declined ½d to 1d. except on common Congou, which was still quoted ½d.

LATEST MARKETS.

The London money market was generally unchanged.

Liverpool, June 25th noon.—Breadstuffs are steady. Provisions are dull and sales unimportant.

London, June 25th noon.—Consols are at 92½ for account. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £160,000.

Arrival of the 'Asia' and 'Vigo.'

New York, July 7

The Asia arrived here about three o'clock this morning.

The Vigo also arrived this morning. She left Queenstown on the 25th at 3 p. m. and brings 427 steerage and 63 cabin passengers transferred from the City of Baltimore, the City of Baltimore having lost one of the blades of her propeller, and returned to Liverpool to get a new one. She experienced westerly winds during most of the passage.

Latest despatches from the Seat of War

Turin, 22nd.—Yesterday the Emperor and King quitted Brescia for the camp amid the acclamations of the populace. The allied armies have occupied Lonato, Castiglione and Montechiaro.

Lonato, 23d.—This morning the Emperor, accompanied by the King, traversed the environs of the town, and pushed a reconnoissance as far as Desenzano, on the borders of the lake

Turin 23d.—The main body of the Austrian army is on the left bank of the Mincio. The Piedmontese have advanced towards Peschiera, and after a vigorous encounter repulsed the outposts of the enemy, who lost several.

The entire French force has passed the Chiese at Montechiara, pushed a reconnoissance as far as Goito, and surprised the main Austrian Guard, which lost 9 prisoners and some killed.

Vienna, June 23.—The head quarters of the Emperor of Austria have been removed to Vellegio.

The feeling of the troops is excellent.

At Antivari, English as well as French war steamers are expected.

Vienna, June 23.—Prince Esterhazy's visit to London is not accompanied by any official mission whatever.

Berne, June 22.—The Austrian troops are constructing a Telegraph line between Botzen and Landeck.

Austrian troops of Italian regiments are repassing through the Tyrol, for Germany. 9,000 of them had arrived at Malo, and 3,000 more are to follow.

The Austrians continue to construct block-houses, redoubts and fortifications at Nanders.

Berne 24th.—Despatches from Milan confirm the news that 5000 French had been despatched towards Valtelline.

At Bormio 300 Austrians and one company of volunteers, consisting of students, are marching to occupy the passage of Stelvio.

The Archduke of Tyrol has arrived at Nanders to superintend the enrolment of 24,000 man in Tyrol and Vorarberg.

The Tyrolese had difficulties about entering military service.

Corfu 19th.—According to letters from Malta to 16th, a fleet of 8 French steam liners is ready for departure, destined, it is asserted, for the Adriatic sea.

Vienna 22nd.—The Austrian Correspondence announces that the French government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the admiral of the French fleet before Venice in capturing some barks belonging to fishermen.

Venice, 26th.—The Commander of the fortress had announced that several disturbers of the peace have been expelled from the town.

The arrival of foreigners at Venice is not allowed, except on special permission.

The Archduke Maximilian has returned from Verona.

Turin, 22nd.—Advices have been received from Arona to the 21st.

The Swiss regiments which have left Novara attacked Perugia on the 12th instant. Great resistance was made, notwithstanding the infantilar wave few. After three hours fight outside the town, the Swiss entered. The combat continued for two hours in the streets. The Swiss trampled down and killed even women and inoffensive persons. The next day after the outrages arrests and firing on the people recommenced.

The town is in a state of siege.

SECOND REPORT.

The Vigo passed the Europa on Saturday evening about five miles east of Cape Race.

The prominent features of the news has already been received via St. Johns, but the papers contain interesting advices from the seat of war previous to the great battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says the pickets of the two armies were in sight of each other, and scarcely a day passes without some slight skirmish.

Garibaldi was accomplishing remarkable feats in surprising the Austrians, making marches of 50 miles in a day, and setting the country in favor of national independence.

There was an important omission in Napoleon's despatch, announcing the battle as telegraphed from Cape Race. The Emperor says:—'We have taken all the enemy's positions, secured many cannons, &c.' There was nothing additional concerning the battle in London up to two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Despatches from Vienna, dated Saturday say that news was just received that a vigorous combat began on the Mincio at one o'clock.

On Friday morning heavy cannonading was also heard at Verona.

The recent tumult in Venice was occasioned by rumors that the French had landed at Perugua, and that the enemy would surrender in three days. The people then began to mount the cockades with Italian colors, and gathered in front of the Austrian House and began to hiss.

The Austrian patrols were ordered out to fire on the people, but they were received with insults, when they made an attack upon the mob with the buts of their muskets. The militia cleared the streets. The report that some were killed was not confirmed.

A Sardinian official bulletin, speaking of the affair at Perugua, says that the Swiss regiments attacked the town on the 2nd, and met with great resistance; but after 3 hours fighting they forced into the town, when the combat was renewed in the streets and continued two hours. The Swiss troops trampled down and killed even women and inoffensive persons. Next day the outrages and firing upon the people was renewed, and the town was placed in a state of siege.

Advices from Malta state that eight steam lines are ready for departure for the Adriatic.

The official Prussenche Zeitnug of 22nd June says:—The France-Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany; the Prussian Government regards the security of Germany as entrusted to its care; the Italian conflict is assuming ever increasing dimensions; England and Russia are arming on the greatest scale; and the Prussian Government would be faithless to its duty and to the sense of the nation if she should neglect to act commensurately with that spirit by which Prussia has become great. Prussia is free from every engagement; she obeys only those obligations which spring from the earnest nature of her (Prussia's) initiative. She will be supported with the necessary weight by the German States. Prussia's policy stands firm, and who ever lays obstacles in its way may consider that he is rendering service to the enemies of the father land.

It was announced in Paris that a corps d'armee of 40,000 men, mainly from African regiments, was expected shortly in the Adriatic Sea.

Despatches from Milan confirm the accounts that the French troops are advancing towards the Valtelline.

The Archduke, Governor of the Tyrol, had arrived at Flanders to superintend the enrollment of 40,000 men in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.

Advices from Rome say an attempt was made there on Sunday to display the tricolor flags and proclaim the Dictatorship of Victor Emanuel, but Gen. Goyon interfered to prevent.

The Pope has notified his protest against the dismembership of his states to the powers represented at the Paris conference.—He had also communicated to the Cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

Advices from Egypt say that Said Pasha had been summoned to send his contingent to Constantinople, but he replied that the indecisive policy of the Porte compromises Egypt, that therefore he will send no successor, but will put his army on a war footing.

THE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Although very little has been said regarding the progress of this Association, yet it is rapidly attaining a position that will reflect great honor upon its members, and on the city, when the proper time comes for the display of its musical skill. The practices on Monday and Thursday evenings are largely attended by great numbers of the citizens, and are fast becoming the resort of all lovers of good music. The singers have gained the utmost confidence, and exhibit a marked proficiency, considering the short time that has elapsed since their formation; and the society is increasing in musical strength and talent, attesting to the hearty good will with which the object in view—that of providing suitable vocal music for the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition—is being carried out. It is indeed a very great gratification to be able to speak so decidedly in regard to the prospects of the Association. The public owe the members a lasting debt of gratitude for their voluntary services, and the attendance at the rehearsals, and the deep interest manifested therein sufficiently prove the desire of all parties to further the laudable undertaking. The practices are altogether devoted to sacred music, the selections being from the best masters, and, in no case beyond the reach of the performers. It need scarcely be mentioned that the room in which the Association practices is the Division Court Room in the new Court House—a very suitable place, and most generously given and lighted free of expense by the County Council. A full attendance at these rehearsals is decidedly necessary; and there is still an opportunity for the musically disposed to join the ranks of the Association, which we hope to see double its present strength before the holding of the Provincial Show in September.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

We are happy to see the 'News,' which recently toadied to the pseudo Reform Party in the City Council, thus loud in its praise of the high worth and integrity of Wm. Anglin, Esq., the Chamberlain of Kingston. Truth will always stand the test:—

After all the hullabaloo that was raised in the early part of this year as to the terribly incorrect state of the City Chamberlain's books, the malfeasance in his office, and the hundred and one broad insinuations against his integrity, &c., &c., the special committee of the Council and Citizens (vide report) have completely exonerated him from all the flimsy charges got up by blunder headed men, both in the Council and out of it, who seemed to take a pleasure in making something wrong' than to prove it so. We are glad to find that so respectable a body as that composing the said committee have testified to the good character and ability of the Chamberlain, a gentleman whose official status should always be above suspicion. We have so doing whenever that the officer has discharged their duty to the City and the Chamberlain in a fair and impartial manner. The balance sheet will doubtless be issued [News.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

The midsummer exhibition in connection with The City of Kingston Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday last in the City Hall, and was characterized by excellent taste in the different displays, a good attendance of interested spectators, and a charming and plentiful contribution of flowers, fruit, and vegetables.

On entering the hall a collection of hand bouquets, tastefully arranged in a pyramid, immediately met the view, and an agreeable and powerful scent of roses next produced an impression on the olfactory organ. Passing the elegant bouquets after a lingering inspection, the cause of the odor of roses was at once accounted for by a grand display of the 'queen of flowers' at the end of the first transverse table. Roses of every description, varieties of red and whit, were in profusion. This department attracted much attention, and the interrogative label—'What were life without a rose?' was read and responded to by every admirer. Verbenas, numerous specimens of sweet William, pansies, and florists' pinks occupied the remainder of the table, their exceeding beauty and delicacy of form being in pleasing contrast to the larger flowers and plants placed upon the next table, at which we have now arrived. On this table were plants from the greenhouse, fuschias, petonias, and geraniums. A magnificent cactus in bloom made a striking appearance from its brilliant color and the peculiar character of its foliage. The day was hot, and as might be expected the room was warm, at least it was warm enough as far as we have proceeded, but immediately behind the second table, and almost shaded from view by the plants upon it, was a fountain, rather small but delightfully cool and refreshing and ornamented in very good taste. On each side of the fountain were octagonal tables supporting vases and bouquets of flowers of every variety, and farther down the room were to be seen objects not strictly horticultural, but which are included in a class by the society and for which prizes are awarded. Here were domestic canaries in great numbers, (of course the ladies did not neglect to caress these little pets) parrots, macaws, mice, pencil drawings, pictures, miniature ships, &c. &c. Among the rest may be mentioned an attractive case of stuffed birds, containing 68 specimens of birds captured in the neighborhood of Kingston, and exhibited by Mr. R. M. Horsey; a sewing machine of Kingston manufacture, bearing the label of Mr. George P. Drummond, was eagerly inspected by the ladies. A tasteful trellis of verdure, with other shrubbery, shaded the refreshment apartment from the rest of the hall, and added much to the agreeable effect.

On the side tables were kitchen vegetables and fruit. The display of vegetables was good, but has been exceeded on former occasions. Potatoes of this year's growth were in plenty, and were very fine in appearance. Excellent cabbages and splendid rhubarb were also exhibited. Strawberries and cherries were in goodly quantity, and of the latter Mr. D. McVicar exhibited fine assortments of the White Napoleon Bergereux, Yellow Spanish, and Imperial varieties.

The show was, as usual, very well attended by the ladies, and Murdock and Fraser's brass band played selections during the afternoon and evening.

Arrival of the Hungarian.

Father Point, (C. E.,) July 8.

The steamship Hungarian, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, passed this point at 11:30 a. m., en route for Quebec, where she will be due at a late hour this evening.

The royal mail steamship Amesica, from Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult. The screw steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 22nd. The screw steamship Indian Empire, from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 28th. The steamship City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool on the 29th for Queenstown and New York. The steamship Weser, from Bremen for New York, had been delayed at Southampton till the 30th, in consequence of damage done to her propeller.

There had been no important movements of troops since the battle of the 24th. The details of the battle have not yet been received, and no estimate of the losses sustained has been made. The Austrians, however, admit their loss to have been extraordinarily heavy. The Emperor Napoleon telegraphs that the army took 6,000 prisoners, ten flags, and three cannon.

The Austrians have re-crossed the Mincio.

General Hess has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

The latest despatch states that the French had crossed the Mincio.

Liverpool cotton market dull and prices generally unchanged: the sales of the three days are 18,000 bales.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had a downward tendency. The Liverpool Provision market was dull.

Consols closed on Thursday at 92¼ a 92½ for accounts ex dividend.

The steamship Hungarian has made a remarkably rapid run, being telegraphed yesterday morning from Father Point—nine days from Liverpool. The brief report of her news will be found under the telegraphic head.

DEATH BY HANGING.—The youngest son of Mr. Benjamin Fralick, a lad of between 15 and 16 years of age, was found hanging in his father's barn (near Gordonier's) on Thursday evening last between the hours of four and five. No cause can be assigned for the fact, which has very naturally plunged the family into sudden and fearful grief. The lad had gone to the barn to gather eggs, with the intention of returning immediately, but being absent longer than was necessary, search was made, and he was found suspended from a beam, having been in that position probably twenty minutes. Life, however, was extinct. The supposition is, that he was amusing himself with the rope, which, by some unaccountable means, had suddenly strangled him. There is an utter disbelief among the friends of Mr. Fralick as to the cause of death being intentional on the part of the lad, as he was a general favorite, and nothing had transpired that would have led to so terrible a calamity.

The Travelling Season.

This has now fairly commenced, and our city hotels are all of them doing considerable of a business. No doubt our merchants and shopkeepers are also reaping the benefit. The steamboats plying to and from Montreal come loaded with passengers, and the Grand Trunk, Champlain, and other railways, get a very large share of the travel. To those who have time to spare—and none should travel for pleasure who have not—the passage by steamers is always the pleasantest and most convenient. To such than who have winged their flight, and caught a glimpse of the golden coronet that forever circles the brow of the Mist King, as listened to the mighty roar of the cataract as it tumbles away down into the dark and mysterious caverns at Niagara and are wending their way towards our goodly city, we strongly recommend a trip by the St. Lawrence. The Royal Mail Line of Steamers can boast of most magnificent boats; experienced commanders, and every accommodation, convenience and comfort. One of them leaves Toronto every day, and the scenery on the way down is a perfect panorama. The Thousand Isles, through which the well-steered boat majestically glides, and the Rapids across which it is so skilfully and safely piloted, by daylight, are additional inducements to the travellers to choose this mode of transit to reach Montreal. We have had personal experience of the attention paid to the passengers by the commanders of the different boats, and can safely and without hesitation recommend the line. Mr. A. Milloy is the active and energetic agent at this port, and is admirably fitted for the situation he has held so long, and in which he has given so much general satisfaction.

The following magnificent boats compose the Royal Mail Line, every one of which runs all the rapids:—

BANSHEE.....Capt. Howard.
KINGSTON....." Kelly.
PASSPORT....." Harbottle.
CHAMPION....." Smith
NEW ERA....." Chrysler.

The Trip to Portland is a very pleasant one, and many of our citizens are preparing to pass the hot season there.—The Grand Trunk Company, as will be seen by our advertising columns, have issued tickets to and from, at every low rates. For bathing, fishing, boating and driving, Portland is unrivalled. Of hotel accommodations in and near the city we cannot speak too highly; suffice it to say, they are large, well ventilated, handsomely furnished, and abound, in all the good things of life; air, earth and sea, being laid under contribution for the supply of their tables; and their corps of attendants are always obliging and attentive to the wish of their sojourners. Cape Cottage noticed in our advertising columns, is one of the best hotels in the place.—[Pilot.

Frontenac Academy.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following list of successful competitors at the Academy of the Rev. H. J. Borthwick, A.M.:

PRIZE LIST FOR 1853.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT. 4th div.

CLASSICS.

Dux. Wm. S. Millener, R. Shaw—equal.
2d. A. C. McDonell, J. Hope, R. A. Lucas—equal.

MATHEMATICS.

Dux. A. C. McDonell, R. Shaw—equal.
2d. J. Hope, W. S. Millener—equal.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Dux. J. Hope.
2d. W. S. Millener, R. Shaw.

GEOGRAPHY.

Dux. J. Hope.
2d. R. Shaw.

CANADIAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Dux. J. Hope.
2d. R. Shaw.

ENGLISH DICTATION.

Dux. W. S. Millener.
2d. J. Hope.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

CLASSICS.

Dux. W. J. Muckleston.
2d. Geo. McDonell, A. Stephens—equal.

MATHEMATICS.

Dux. W. J. Muckleston.
3d. A. Ramage.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Dux. W. J. Muckleston.
2d. Geo. McDonell.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Dux. Geo. McDonell.
2d. R. Jackson.

GEOGRAPHY.

Dux. Geo. McDonell, Geo. W. Millener—
2d. Wm. J. Muckleston. {equal.

CANADIAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Dux. Geo. McDonell.

ENGLISH DICTATION.

Dux. Geo. McDonell.
2d. A. Stephens, W. J. Muckleston—equal.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Dux. A. Stephens.
Geo. McDonell, } equal.
2d. Geo. W. Millener, }
Wm. J. Muckleston. }

H. J. BORTHWICK, Principal.

CRICKET.—ST. GEORGE'S CLUB, NEW YORK, VS. MONTREAL CRICKET CLUB.—This great Cricket match, which, during the season, has been looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, commenced yesterday on the grounds of the Montreal Cricket Club, corner of Guy and St. Catherine streets. It is customary each year for a match to be played between Canada and the United States; but last year when it took place, Mr. Pickering, Secretary of the Montreal Club, entered upon behalf of Canada East, a protest, that it was not a match between Canada and the United States, for Canada East had not been consulted in the matter. The result was the arranging of a game between the St. George's Club of New York, and the Montreal Club, which was played at Hoboken, in the early part of October last, and resulted in the defeat of the Montrealers, by, we believe, five runs. The match which began yesterday is the return one. The day was all that could be desired—perhaps during some portion—a little too warm; but that did not seem at all to affect the energy of the players. There was some delay in commencing, and it was a quarter to twelve when the wickets were pitched. The St. George's Club won the toss, and sent to the wickets Messrs. Southorp and Waller, who scored 27 between them; the former being bowled out; the latter run out. About four o'clock they finished their first innings having made 119 runs. The Montreal then went in, and at 7 o'clock, when wickets were struck, they stood 120 runs, with three wickets to go down. The batting of Messrs. Smith and Pickering was excellent. The fielding of the New Yorkers elicited great praise, their short and long stop seemed invincible.—Their bowling was swift and straight, and had not the Montrealers been steady at their bats, many a wicket would have been taken. The number of visitors during the afternoon was large, and the interest excited seemed to be great; a good hit always elicited marks of approbation. The Band of the 17th Regiment was present. The following is the score up to last night:—St. George's Club, 119; Montreal Club, 120.

This morning the game was resumed at half-past ten. The day is dark and gloomy, and the number of visitors has not been very large. At the time we write (2:30 p.m.) everything indicates an approaching storm. The following is the conclusion of the 1st innings of the Montreal Club:—Total number of runs 145.

At 2 o'clock, the St. George's Club were at their second innings, having up to that hour made 34 runs, with 7 wickets down.—Pilot.

CRICKET.—AMERICANS AGAINST ENGLISH.—The great match at Hoboken, of eighteen Americans against eleven Englishmen was concluded last night in favor of the latter. This is perhaps the best match that will be played in Hoboken the present season, the great match between the States and Canada, being played this year at Toronto. The batting on both sides was very good, the Americans being as perfect in the use of the bat as their opponents. The bowling on the American side was inferior to that of the eleven, and this great drawback lost them the game, no less than 11 wide balls being given in the first innings, and 23 in the second, whereas the total of the wides on the English side amounted only to 10 in both innings. The fielding on both sides was very good. A large number of persons were upon the ground yesterday and Monday, it being estimated that there were no less than five thousand present during the two days.

SQUATTERS CLAIMS.—Squatters upon Government Lands are notified by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that their claims must be established before the first of September next. The notice will be found on the advertisement page, and all parties concerned will do well to make good their claims before the above-mentioned date or they will be forfeited.

GROSS WEIGHT ABOLISHED.

An Act was passed during the last session of the Legislature, entitled 'An Act to amend the Laws of the Province relating to Weights and Measures,' by which the principle of weighing, instead of measuring, the roots usually reckoned as farm produce, and also several kinds of seeds, &c., has been adopted, in accordance with the law which has been for many years in operation relating to Grain. By this Act the old system of 'Grossweight'—that is, making a ton consist of twenty cwts. of 112 lbs. each, has been abolished, and the 'hundred weight of all goods, wares and other commodities whatsoever, sold by the hundred weight, or ton weight, in this Province, shall contain and consist of one hundred pounds, avoirdupois, and not of one hundred and twelve pounds as heretofore; and the ton weight used for the said purposes, shall contain and consist of twenty hundred weight, as herein above established, or of two thousand pounds avoirdupois, and not of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds as heretofore. This Act came into force on the 4th May, the day upon which it was finally passed; so that it has virtually been in operation for nearly two months. So far as past transactions are concerned, people not having been aware of its provisions, as a matter of course those will have to stand as they are. But for the future it it will be well for all interested now to make their calculations and regulate their prices accordingly. The article which will be most particularly affected by the law, will be that of Hay, which hitherto has been sold almost universally by the 'gross weight.' And now as a ton of the article will only be 2,000 lbs., instead of 2,240 lbs., no doubt a corresponding reduction of price will be insisted upon by the purchasers, which will only be reasonable.

In future all contracts for a given number of 'bushels' of any of the articles enumerated in the Schedule to the Act will be understood to be by weight, according to the scale adopted, which we annex, viz:

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, onions	60 lbs.
Flax Seed	50 "
Hemp Seed	44 "
Blue Grass Seed	14 "
Castor Beans	40 "
Salt	56 "
Dried Apples	22 "
Dried Peaches	33 "
Malt	36 "

We think this principle will give general satisfaction. The plan of selling 'by measure' was liable to many objections, inasmuch as measures were seldom alike, and as it was difficult to accurately fill the measure with a number of the articles specified, and the actual quantity being very much varied by the size of the roots. Now both seller and buyer will have justice, and there will be no occasion to dispute as to 'the heap' which the measure ought to receive. The purchaser will get 'his pound' as accurately as the seller 'his price.'—Neither party will have a chance of saying the other has not given him justice.

THE THREATENED STRIKE ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—We learned that the threatened collision between the Grand Trunk Company and their employes is for the present at least averted, and that on Saturday a circular was sent out to station agents and conductors, intimating that the proposed reduction of 10 per cent is not to be carried out until further orders. From all we can ascertain, it would appear that Mr. Reith, the General Manager, acted in the matter with a good deal of precipitancy, not foreseeing the extent of the storm which the measure would excite. It is said that travelling recently on the Great Western, he learned that the sub-employes on that line received considerably less wages than the same class of hands on the Grand Trunk—services which the Great Western paid by 4s a day, being paid to the Grand Trunk with 3s or 3s 5d a day. Believing that a saving could be affected, he immediately sent instructions to the Superintendents to make a reduction of 10 per cent on the wages of their class, and circulars were issued about a week ago intimating the proposed reduction. The whole proceeding emanated from Mr. Reith, acting on his sole responsibility, without having consulted the Board, and it would seem that, when the employes threatened to strike rather than accept the reduction, the Directors resolved that for the present at least the reduction shall not take effect. When Mr. Reith returns from the west, it will be seen whether he is still disposed to insist on it. There was no intention to reduce the wages of conductors, engine drivers, &c. We believe that that class are not over-paid, and it would be a most unwise economy, by reducing their wages, to bring into that service an inferior class of men. Those, on whose skill and experience and judgment, the safety of many lives and much property daily depends, should be as far as possible liberally paid. But on this point we understand the sentiments of the community and of the Grand Trunk managers are at one.—[Montreal Transcript.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—It is really inspiriting for Lumber dealers to look upon the River Moira, which, in addition to the capacious Booms at the mouth, is literally 'choked up' with sawlogs for miles. We never saw so many saw-logs, and we are certain there never have been more logs sawed than there will be this season. One of the mill owners informed us that more than two hundred thousand logs, besides other timber, have been floated down the river this Spring, and are now at a convenient distance from the Mills. This will amount to about half a million of dollars when the lumber is manufactured; making a large and valuable item in the commerce of our Town. The prices of Lumber in the American market are coming up, and altogether our enterprising lumber merchants have a good prospect ahead. We hope they will not be disappointed.

BLONDIN AGAIN.—The Buffalo Courier says that Blondin's next and last repetition of the feat of crossing the chasm at Niagara upon a rope, will take place next Thursday; and that he will then transport some daring passenger, either in a barrow or upon his back. For the perilous honours of such a journey, another candidate applied to M. Blondin on Thursday last, by letter dated from Cincinnati. The name of this rival of the adventurous Rochesterian is Sylvester Doss; and he writes that his nerves have been disciplined by a serious of adventures almost as ticklish as the one in which he now wishes to engage. He is anxious for the privilege, and it will be a sad pity if M. Blondin is obliged to disappoint him. The Republic says there is still another applicant for a ride over the rapids—Colonel Lum Smith being the man.—Colonel Lum is as fearless as Blondin himself, and will not back out, should his offer be accepted. On Saturday evening Blondin is to have a benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre, on which occasion a splendid bill will be offered. He proposes to carry a man on his back on his great tight-rope ascension to the roof of the Theatre. He intends a large man, and those wishing to make the ascension with M. Blondin will please make application to Mr. Colonel Lum, agent.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS &c.

Quebec, July 9, 1859.

	s. d.	s. d.
White Pine, in raft, for lumber to ordinary according to average, &c., measured off	0 4 a 0 5½	
for Superior do do	0 6½ a 0 7	
in shipping order according to average and quality	0 5 a 0 6½	
Red Pine, in the raft, measured, off do do	0 6 a 0 0	
in shipping order, 40 feet	0 11 a 1 0	
Oak, Ordinary, by the Drum	0 15 a 0 16	
Lake St. Clair, measured off, by the Drum	0 17 a 0 19	
Elm, by the raft, according to average and quality	0 8 a 0 9	
in shipping order, 35 to 40 feet	1 0 a 1 3	
Tamarac, Square, according to size in the raft	0 6 a 0 8	
Flatted do	0 4 a 0 6	
Staves, for Specification, Merchantable	£37 10 a £40	
Do All Pipe according to thickness	£40 a £45	
Do W. O. Puncheon, Merchantable	£12 10s a £13	
Deals, Bright according to Specification	£15 10s. a £16 for 1sts, 5s. for 2nds.	
Do flatted	£14 for 1sts, 5 for 2nds.	
Do Spruce	£8 10s for 1sts, £6 10s for 2nds, & £4 a £4 1s for 3rds.	

REMARKS.

Within the last fourteen days our markets have been very quiet and we can note nothing of moment, dullness being the pervading characteristic of every article.

Freights partake of the same inactivity except for out ports, for which small suitable vessels are wanted, and from 30s a 31s would be given for timber; 27s 6d to Liverpool is the last charter we have heard of, and £4 2s 6d a £4 5s for deals to London.

Battle of Solferino!

The following telegrams contain all that is known in regard to the great battle on the 24th of June:

NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS:—Carriana, June 25—1:30 P.M.—It is impossible as yet to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. Neil has been appointed Marshal of France.

Carriana, June 25—11:30 A.M.—The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body, have been obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goita. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken thirty cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners and three flags.

Gen. Neil and his corps d'armee have covered themselves with glory, as well as the whole army.

The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

The Paris Press says that private messages from Berne are spoken of which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000 hors de combat, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with fourteen flags and seventy-five pieces of cannon. This, however, lacks confirmation.

The following is the order of the day published by the Emperor Napoleon after the battle of Salferino:

Carriana, June 25.—Soldiers, the enemy who believed themselves able to replise us from the Chiese, have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of 150,000 men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there. The numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried.—Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance and laments the fallen.—We have taken three flags, thirty cannon and 6,000 prisoners.

The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces and worthy is that army to march beside you.—Blood has not been spilled in vain, for the glory of France and the happiness of the people.

No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. It is inferred from the telegrams that the French army suffered so severely that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the offensive.

There were vague rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded. The following is the Austrian official account of the battle.

VERONA, June 25th.—The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolengh, Sollerino and Carriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far Guidizzolo and Cas Ciefredo, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 A. M. yesterday. Our left under General Wempen advanced as far as Cassee. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy.

The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing and the advance of the main body against Volta caused our retirement, which began late in the evening.

VIENNA, 25th.—Austrian correspondence contains the following:

The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior forces of the enemy, in the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours, our army withdrew across the Minico. Our headquarters are now at Villa Franca.

The London Times says that the Austrians have most candidly admitted their defeat, and that history scarcely records a bulletin in which such a disaster is more explicitely avowed.

A message from Carriano announces that the Emperor Napoleon on the day of the battle was constantly in the hottest of the fight. Gen. Larey, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under him.

The Monitor says that the battle will take the name of the battle of Solferino.

Official Austrian correspondence, of the 27th June, contain the following:

The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienna, on account of important business. The command-in-chief of the army which is prepared for battle, is given to Gen. Hess.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Parma on the 25th and was received with enthusiasm.

Forty thousand men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and at Paris, news was expected of the occupation of Venice by the French.

A despatch from Berne, says that three thousand Piedmontese, with seven hundred volunteers had arrived at Tirano and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it was expected that another battle would have to be fought before the siege operations would commence.

Patriotic demonstrations by the working classes in Paris were universal. Large reinforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy.

A despatch from Verona says that the attacks of the French on Venice, and Treglianotto, about forty-five miles north-east of Venice, were expected to take place on the 26th of June.

The Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the Austrian army; not a man of them has served less than eight years.

The Austrians have sent to Rome, Naples, to Tuscany, Parma and Modena, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

Prince Eugene of Savoy has based a decree extending the forced currency of the National Bank.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Generals Auger, Forey, Dieu and L'Admirault were wounded slightly at Solferino.

There will be a Te Deum next Sunday in all the churches of France in celebration of the victory.—The Empress opened the great bodies of State assembled at Notre Dame.

TURIN, Tuesday.—An official bulletin today contains some details of the battle of the 24th. The Piedmontese who were principally engaged at San Martino, performed prodigies of valor and took formidable positions, but could not hold them, owing to a fearful tempest.

The Piedmontese drove the Austrians from St. Martino, retaining five of their cannon.—Serious losses is admitted.

An English fleet of twenty sail is said to be cruising off Venice.

The Gazette de France says that preparations are making to get together within two months a force of 420,000 men.

The Sardinian ambassador at Paris is reported to have complained to the English government against the Secretary of the British embassy at Paris for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

THE VERY LATEST.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Monitor of this morning contains the following:

CARIANA, 25th.—Our troops have passed the Mincio with hesitation, the enemy having withdrawn therefrom.

The advices from Frankfort-on-the-Main state that on the 23th of June, Prussia made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the 7th and 8th Federal corps d'armee under the superior orders of Bavaria. The proposal was referred to the military committee.

The Paris Siecle and Journal des Debats ridicule the idea of German mediation on the basis which rumor has placed in circulation.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria would soon have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

ENGLAND.—The elections for Members to Parliament to fill the seats vacated by those who have accepted office in the new Ministry, were generally returning in the return of the government candidates.

Mr. Gladstone, however, was hard pressed for Oxford University by the Marquis Chandos.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote breadstuffs as tending downward. Flour was offered at higher prices, but the sales were quite unimportant. The quotations are 10s 6d a 13s. 6d.

The prices of wheat were easier, but without any decided change. Western red 8s a 9s 10d.; white 10s a 12s.

All qualities of corn had declined slightly. Mixed 5s 10d a 5s 11d; yellow 5s 11d a 6s; white 5s a 10s 6d; southern white 8s a 8s 6d.

LIVERPO