The Approaching Agricultural Fairs and Cattle Shows.

Frontenac County Show at Kingston, Oct. 10th.
County of Lennox Agricultural Show, at Napanee, Friday Oct. 19th.
Township of Camden Fair, at Newburgh, Tuesday Oct. 9th.
Provincial Agricultural Show, Canada West, at Coburg, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Township of Loborough, Saturday, October 13th.
Prince Edward, in Picton, Wednesday, Oct. 17th.
Addington County Show at Bath, Oct. 17th.
Township of Fredericksburgh, Oct. 18th.
The United States Agricultural Society Show, at Boston, October 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th.
Sheffield Fair at Clareview, 8th November.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1855.

Audi Alteram Partem.

At the risk of being termed "Russian," "Yankee," or any other undeserved opprobrious appellation, we shall give our readers a pro-Russian view of the loss of Sebastopol.

"A PRO-RUSSIAN STATESMAN ON THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

[A private Letter communicated for the Tribune.]

Brussels, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

MY DEAR ———: One act of the drama is through; the Russians have lost Sebastopol, and with it the Crimea; and certainly they will not attempt to retake them. I think that the real war will commence; for all who have written on this war have lost sight of the fact that there has not been from the beginning, either on the Danube or in the Crimea, a single pitched battle. All the fighting has been in attacking fortified or intrenched places—Oltenitza, Alma, Inkermann, Sillistria, Chernaya and Sebastopol. Now we shall see. I have always thought and still think that in an open field the Russians can cope with their enemies. At any rate they can if they could do it at Inkermann and Chernaya, where they fought under all possible disadvantages, where they were huddled together by the ground and could not deploy. On a level field the Russians manœuver as well and as quickly as any other troops, and the improvements of modern tactics, are more familiar to them than to the English. One thing is sure—they will fight well, better than they have fought so far. Defeats and disasters do not injure their morale; believe me, that is a peculiarity of the Russian character. But, take it all in all, it is a terrible blow to Russia—not to her prestige but to her power. Sebastopol and the Crimea contributed far more to the preponderance and the prospects of Russia than that little region which goes by the name of Poland. It was the most vulnerable point in the whole empire. Mutilate that, and it will take a quarter of a century to heal the wound. In my opinion it is as bad as a bombardment of St. Petersburg; I would have preferred the latter. I always have maintained this against every body, and I still maintain that the man who planned the expedition to the Crimea played a hazardous game but knew where to strike. The only consolation for me is to see that babbler, Kossuth, made an ass of, with his predictions. Believe me—and I feel the palpitations of Russia's heart—the past and present Emperors as well as every Russian statesman and general, would have preferred a thousand times to see all Europe—no matter though a million of men—in arms in Poland, on the Vistula, or the Niemen, to the Crimean expedition. The Russians have certainly lost more in resources, horses, cattle, and men in supporting their army in the Crimea, than they did in the campaign of 1813. Any many who knows the country knows this as surely as that the sun shines. And then a million of men in Poland fighting for her nationality.—that is, Poland; whereas it is Russia which now suffers & bleeds from St. Petersburg to the Black Sea. It would have been easier for the Russians to maintain 600,000 men between the Baltic and Bessarabia than 150,000 in the Crimea. And then all Europe in arms on the Vistula would have been starved out in three months. Germany and Prussia would have suffered terribly; while France could and can, as well as England, much more easily provide for her troops in the Crimea by the aid of her fleets than she could in Poland, or in any place in the interior of a poor country which the Russians would have laid waste for hundreds of miles around. I am sure that even now, if the Russians could choose, they would rather see Pelissier and his army in Poland than continue the struggle in the Crimea. This is what the Crimean expedition amounts to.

I believe, I hope, that the Russians will do the impossible. But to tell you the truth, my heart bleeds; for I see that by this event the progress of civilization has been stopped on two points. First, in the West, Louis Napoleon is fortified and the abjectness of the French increased—in whose eyes, with very few exceptions, the least glare of military glory suffices for liberty, honor, morality, and real national dignity; and then in the East, where, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, Russia was an agent of civilization, and where Russia alone could and can fill that office.

The Czars have received a fearful punishment for having followed for more than twenty years past a German and not a Russian policy; for meddling with European squabbles; for marching into Hungary in 1849 instead of taking Constantinople in 1848, as Russian interests demanded at a terrible lesson by which they will profit. You are Young, and you will live long enough, I am sure, to see Russia rise again. Her latent forces are too great to be broken by even this terrible blow. As for me, I have nothing but the petty consolation of seeing the great Kossuth floored. It even last year Russia of Nicholas had had the courage to make an appeal to the Sclaves of Southern Europe, where now would Austria be, with or without her allies!

THE NEWS OF THE NEWS.—The "Sound" is a narrow strait laying between Zetland, belonging to the Danes, and the Swedish coast, and gives entrance to the Black Sea.

Exchanges from all parts of the Province continue to bring us intelligence of the joyous manner in which the Fall of Sebastopol has been celebrated by all classes of the people of Canada. If the victory were gained on Canadian soil by Canadians the rejoicings could not be more enthusiastic or general. No event, for years back, has been the cause of such a spontaneous outburst of general joy in this Province, and the public feeling thus evinced must be a source of sincere satisfaction to every lover of British connection.

The prohibitory liquor law candidate for the Governorship of the state of Maine has been defeated by an opponent of the doctrines of Neal Dow, and there can be little doubt that an anti-prohibitory liquor law Legislature has been also elected. The reaction, which every cool headed man must have looked for, has been thus commenced at head quarters.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—I beg to offer a few remarks in reply to a paragraph which appeared in your paper a few days since, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Hincks as Governor of Barbadoes. You enquire if ten of your readers can call to mind the name of any single Governor of the Windward Islands for the last 40 years, and as I am in a position to do so, from authentic data, as well as from a personal acquaintance with the last nine, I beg to submit below a list of their names, in order that your ten thousand readers may not appear to be so ignorant as you appear to be of the rank and station of Mr. H.'s predecessors. All the Governors with one exception, have been distinguished officers of the British Army—only three of them below the rank of Major General; six of them are yet alive, and receive continued marks of Royal favor, so that a man of "station or notoriety," like Mr. Hincks, hardly need blush to accept that "petty Government." It is a fact that the salary is £4000 per annum, and I very well remember when it was £6000 per annum. It is true that Barbadoes, the Head Quarters of the Governor General, is in the torrid zone, but in regard to the unhealthiness of which you complain, I merely observe that its population per square mile is larger than that of any other place in the world.

Lord Seaforth, 1804.
Sir George Beckwith, K. B., 1810.
Sir James Leith, K. B., 1815.
Stapleton Lord Combermere, G. C. B., 1817.
Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B., 1821.
Sir James Lyon, K. C. B., 1829.
Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., 1833.
Sir Evan J. M. McGregor, Bart, K. C. B., 1836.
Sir Charles Edward Grey, 1841.
Sir William Reid, 1845.
Sir William Colebrook, 1850.

A READER.

Hamilton, Oct. 4th, 1855.

*** Our correspondent, while he attempts to decry our position with respect to Mr. Hincks, actually helps to prove its truth. Who are or were the Governors of the Windward Islands whom he thus parades? For the most part successful soldiers, or other needy men, who unable to live on their pay, were thus provided for by a grateful country. Is Mr. Hincks in like predicament? Does he need money or station? Can £4000 a year, (out of which he has to pay his Aides de Camp and Secretary) be a temptation to a man who has Canada at his beck and call? To shelve himself for money on a miserable island, when Monied Institutions in his own province are actually begging him to take the management of their affairs? As to the healthfulness of Barbadoes that is the purest bosh! for at this very time the Yellow Fever is raging there, which it does upon an average every third year. To say nothing of Cholera and other prevalent pestilential diseases. To be five years a Governor! That's paying too dear for your whistle, Mr. Hincks.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,
Quebec, 28th Sept., 1855.

PATENTS OF INVENTIONS.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of Fourteen Years, from the date thereof, to the undermentioned persons, viz:—

Peter Murdoch, of the Village of Ancaster, in the county of Wentworth, for An improvement in Axles and Springs for Carriages.—(Dated 21st August, 1855.)

Isaac William Forbes, of the Village of Dunnville, in the county of Haldimand, Machinist, for A self-acting and self-adjusting Rail Road Switch, and Alarm and Register.—(Dated 1st September, 1855.)

Peter Murdock, of the Village of Ancaster, in the county of Wentworth, Machinist, for An improvement in the construction of Double and Single Trees.—(Dated 21st August, 1855.)

Daniel Selleck, of the Town of Prescott, in the county of Grenville, Carriage Maker, for A new and useful improvement in the construction of Churns.—(Dated 23rd August, 1855.)

James Jackson Miller, of Dunnville, in the county of Haldimand, Carpenter, for An improved Rudder.—(Dated 4th September, 1855.)

William Delany, of the town of Port Hope, in the county of Durham, Carriage Maker, for An improved method of constructing the gearing of Buggies and and other Spring Vehicles.—(Dated 4th September, 1855.)

Alexander Anderson, of the township of Markham, in the county of York Machinist, for An improved Washing Machine.—(Dated 5th September, 1855.)

John Donaghue, of Chippawa, in the county of Welland, Machinery and Stove Moulder, for A new and useful improvement in the slab plate pillar and column usually placed at graves in the memory of the dead.—(Dated 5th September, 1855.)

Richard Hawkins Oates, of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, Machinist, for "An instaneous Reefer."—(Dated 5th September, 1855.)

Jerome Oill, of the town of St. Cathrines, in the county of Lincoln, Founder and Machinist, for "Improvements in the Machinery of Reaping and Mowing Machines"—(Dated 6th September, 1855.)

John Dunn, of the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Mechinist, for "a new and improved method of constructing Alarms or Signals, to be called Dunn's Air Whistle"—(Dated 12th September, 1855.)

James Paton Clarke, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Bachelor of Music, for "a new keyed Musical Instrument, named the Hyaliena or Glass Organ"—(Dated 18th September, 1855.)

Thomas Jay Fuller, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Gentleman, for "an Improved Plough"—(Dated 18th September, 1855.)

John Tayler, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Paper Maker, for a new method of Manufacturing Printing Paper from the straw of Wheat, Oats and rye, or from any other kind of straw"—(Dated 19th September, 1855.)

George Codding Briggs, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, Druggist, for "An improved Washing Machine."—[Dated 19th September, 1855.]

Charles W. Coe, of the township of Sandwich, in the county of Essex, Manufacturer, for "A Machine for drilling holes [and other operations] in Metals."—[Dated 19th September, 1855].

Nelson Horatio Goslin and Daily Selleck, both of the town of Prescott, in the county of Greenville, Gentlemen, for "An improvement in the construction of Washing Machines."—[Dated 20th September, 1855.]

Francis Gore Wilson, of Ontario in the county of Wentworth, Gentleman, for "An improved Hot Air Furnaces. Safety Register and system of Ventilation."—[Dated 21st September, 1855.]

The Canadians in Australia.

By a recent arrival from Melbourne, we learn that the Canadians in that golden region are not unmindful of their Father Land. All the persons named below will be readily recollected.

BRITISH AMERICAN DINNER.

On Wednesday evening, May 24th, between forty and fifty gentlemen, principally Canadians, assembled at the Exchange Hotel, and sat down to a dinner served up in first-rate style by Messrs. Butterworth and Smith. H. S. Chapman, Esq., M. L. C., presided. Mr. Muttlebury, solicitor, acted as vice-president. Around the room the flags of the United States, England, and France were hung, and also the Norwegian flag, the appropriate nature of which device we were puzzled to divine. The meeting was important, as significant of the loyalty of the British Americans, and their deep feelings of sympathy with the allied troops now engaged in the Crimea in the battle of liberty against despotism.

An efficient band was in attendance, and enlivened the meeting with some well executed music.

The Chairman gave the whole of the toasts of the evening.

"The Queen," "Prince Albert, and the Royal Family," were successively given and responded to.

The Chairman gave "His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham." "The Fine Old English Gentleman." Air

The next toast was "Our Native Land. Air—"Canadian Boat Song."

Mr. Kyte, in an eloquent speech, responded.

"The Army and Navy," and "The Emperor of the French," and "Our Allies, were next given. Airs—"British Grenadiers," and "Partant pour la Syrie."

In prefacing the toasts, the Chairman reverted to the present war in Europe. The battle of Inkerman in his opinion, was the most heroic and glorious victory that had ever taken place in modern times. A mere handful of men; in comparison with the hosts engaged against them, had beat the Russians back to their very walls. For a long time the brave 6000 English stood the brunt of that battle against ten times their force, and when the French timely came to their rescue with 7000 more, the craven Russians fled like chaff before the wind. This was a glory that could not be dimmed: true, there were widows' tears and orphans' wails forming a sad picture in the back ground,—but he could not say that such a glorious victory, even with that consideration, had been purchased at too dear a price.

The toast was then drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

There was no representative of the army or navy to return thanks; and Mr. Tarleton, the American Consul, apologised for the absence of the French Consul, who was prevented attending through the severe indisposition of his wife.

In connection with these toasts, the following song was sung, with exceeding taste and effect, by Mr. Patrick:—

Then raise, ye men of Canada, a song of triumph high,
For France and England's victories beneath an Eastern sky;
Their dauntless valor, as of yore, shone bright and lustrous still,
When banners waved triumphantly o'er Alma's fatal hill.
As melts the snow before the sun, so Russia's boasted might,
And other fields shall show, ere long, how French and English fight.
Hurrah! ye sons of Canada, for that brave and gallant band;
Who brothers are, and children of the same old fatherland.
Fear not the din of war, nor battle's fierce alarms,
The red cross flag and tri-color, defy the world in arms.
Their gallant names shall live where'er their banners are unfurl'd.
The conquerors on Alma's hills, the heroes of the world.—
The heroes, the heroes, the heroes of the world—
The heroes, the heroes, the heroes of the world.

But when around some homestead hearth ye speak of battles won.
Of toil and hardship bravely borne, and duty bravely done,
Remember there the orphan's tear—the widow's lonely sigh.
The wail of those who mourn for France and England's chivalry.
Recal not now the noble dead—breathe not their names to-day,
The strains of sorrow mingle not with the victor's joyous lay.
In many an after twilight hour old men will love to tell,
How France and England's heroes in the van of battle fell.
Then raise our songs of praise, our country's battle cry,
England and France for ever, and Death or Victory.
Their glorious names, &c.

"The United States of America," was then given, with the rider, "May the most friendly feelings always exist between the British Provinces and them." Air—"Hail Columbia."

Mr. Tarleton returned thanks.

The next toast was the "Legislature of the Colony of Victoria, may it soon be improved by the New Constitution."

Whether by accident or design, the band struck up, "There's nae luck about the house, there's nae luck at a'," to the unconstrained laughter of all present.

"The Press of Victoria" was then given, and received with much applause.

The representative of the *Argus*, returned thanks.

Several other toasts were given,—including "Lady Hotham and the Ladies."

This was drunk with all the honors, and Mr. Stenvenson returned thanks.

The Chairman's health was given by Mr. Muttlebury; and the meeting separated at a late hour, each and all expressing they had spent an evening of much enjoyment and harmony.'

It is the intention of the British Americans in Victoria to repeat the dinner on the eve of each of the anniversaries of the Queen's birthday.

A western editor (of course) winds up his account of a recent steamboat explosion on the Mississippi as follows: "The Captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid. She was insured for $16,000 and loaded with iron.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol was received in this country within 20 days after the occurence. In the time of the Napoleon wars it took about three months for any tidings to reach this country from Europe. Quite a difference!

EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—A portion of the citizens of Belleville, immediately after the last Municipal election decided upon using their influence in ousting a number of the Councillors on the ground that they were shareholders in the Gas Company. The matter has dragged its slow length along until within a few weeks since, when a decision was obtained which unseated the excellent Mayor, John O'Hare Esq, and Mr. Hambly. New elections were ordered to fill the vacancies occasioned by the decision of the court, and lo! Mr. O'Hare was elected by acclamation and Mr. Hambly after a feeble attempt to keep him out. So, after nine months labor, and the expenditure of a large sum of money the discontents find themselves in the same position they were in when they commenced proceedings.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Conservative dinner in Brampton passed off well. About two hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the removal of the cloth, speeches were delivered, and the usual conservative toasts drunk with enthusiasm.

The Hon. E. P. Tache, Receiver Gen has returned from Europe. It is said that he reports favorably of the arrangements made, or now in progress, for the organization of the British American Regiment, and the cession of the Ordnance Lands to the Provincial Government.

It is now generally believed, that Mr. Langton has received the nomination to the vacant office of Auditor General. If this report should prove to be correct, Mr Langton's seat in Parliament will of course be vacated; and the Peterborough papers are accordingly discussing the probability of the coming election. Mr. Langton's appointment seems to be viewed with much satisfaction in both sections of the Province.

By a recent Order in Council, W. Dickenson Esq., Book-keeper in the Inspector General's Department, is appointed certing Deputy Inspector General in the absence of Mr. Cary. This appointment is understood to be preparatory to the permanent succession of Mr. Dickenson to Mr. Cary's Office as soon as the terms of Mr. Cary's retirement are fixed upon. Mr. Cary has for the present obtained leave of absence for six months. Mr. Dickenson's promotion will give satisfaction.

Bank Bills of Upper Canada one dollar notes altered to fives, by pasting, are in circulation. The alteration is well done, and calculated to deceive the casual observer. So says the Paris Star of the 27th ult. Look out for them.

The Spectator points to the Hon. Mr. Spence, Post Master General, as likely to be the head and front of the Reform Party, in consequence of Mr. Hincks being appointed to the Govnership of the Barbadoes.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We understand that Sir Edmund Head and family will leave for Toronto on Monday next, via the Grand Trunk Railroad. Enroute, His Excellency will stay a day or two at Major Campbell's residence at Longueuil, and with his suite, will arrive in Montreal on Wednesday. We preceive that the inhabitants of Kingston and other towns in the Upper Province are already preparing to receive His Excellency.—*Pilot.*

*** The Pilot must be in eror, for His Excellency to be in Kingston on Wednesday, prior to his visit to the Coburg Fair on Thursday.

DEATH OF A MISER.—The Chicago Press mentions that a few days ago, a miser, named Andrew Grunderson, died in that city, from the effects of miserable food his avarice compelled him to eat, and because he would not take medicines or have a physician, lest he should be called upon to pay the expense. Since his death it has been ascertained that he had $4,000 deposited in a bank, and owned a block in the western division of the city. He left no will, and had several respectable children, who, when he was ill, flocked to his bedside, and relieved his sufferings all they could.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Barrie Herald states that on the night of the 27th ult., one of the Trains on the Northern Railroad narrowly escaped being thrown over the Long Bridge near the Barrie Station. Two men had taken a hand car, which had been left near the Station, and started down the line with it. They passed along the bridge, and directly after, the car was perceived by those on the engine, who immediately whistled and put on the brakes but before the train could be stopped, the cowcatcher struck the car, knocking it over the Bridge into the Millpond below. It was supposed at first that the two men must have gone over with it, but after a diligent search of two hours, no traces of them being discovered, it is supposed that seeing the train coming, they escaped down the supports of the Bridge, and made off so as to escape detection.

A CHILD SMOTHERED BY ITS DRUNKEN FATHER.—The London (C. W.) Free Press says that an inquest was held in Hamilton on Saturday night at McKay's tavern, near the Great Western Railway Depot, on the body of Mary Lynch, a girl 15 months old, who was going west on the emigrant train with her father and mother. The mother went to sleep, and on waking was horrified to find the poor child dead, the father in a state of intoxication having fallen on it and smothered it.

ROBBERY AT PICTON.—A few weeks ago we warned the farmers of this County to look well to their change, for the robbers were abroad. At this season of the year farmers are apt to have money, and if they are not careful they may be relieved of it in a way not quite so profitable as paying it out to the needy merchants whom they owe, to say nothing of the printers. Last week, Wm. Dougall, Esq, was robbed of a small trunk containing valuable papers and about $12 in money. But a few weeks before he had $900 in the same trunk, but luckily he had paid it out. The trunk was kept at the head of his bed, which all goes to show that the robbers are of a bold class. There is great danger in keeping money about the premises, especially at the present time, in the country.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The Great Fair at Coburg.

The Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, commences To-morrow, and will continue till Friday evening. On the latter day the Prize List will be read and premiums given. The best days to visit the Exhibition are Thursday and Friday.

On Thursday evening the Local Committee give a dinner in the Globe Hotel. The Tickets are $5 each, wines included, and can be had of the Committee. His Excellency the Governor General will be present some time during the week.

Lectures on Agriculture will be delivered in the evening, two or three times during the week.

A theatre will be open each night during the week in the Railway Company's new store house at the depot. Mr Nickinson, of Toronto, has secured the services of some of the best actors on the continent. The Misses Nickinson, his talented and lovely daughters, will also be of the Company.

Two Boats go to Coburg this evening, the Magnet at 3 o'clock, and the Europa at 8 o'clock.

PHYSICIAN CURE THYSELF.—The "News" kicks up a petty row whenever a contemporary uses any of its Telegraphic intelligence, though the same be issued in slips and be in every other person's hands; while it copies with impunity the reports of the "British Whig," reports that are gathered at much labor, but to which it is very welcome. Why not report for itself, if it be so pertinacious about its own small thunder?

THE RAILROADS AND THE STEAMERS.

When the Editor was in Montreal last week he tried to obtain the correct result of the Great Railroad Convention, but though he applied in the right direction, the information he received was scanty and indecisive.

An attempt to open the route of the Grand Trunk Railroad from Montreal to Brockville, will be made on or about the 15th of November, but there is a great deal of work along the line still to finish, and the opening may be postponed. At any rate the Road is expected to be finished before the heavy snows fall. Consequently no alterations of the present steamboat routes can possibly take place this Fall.

In the Spring great changes will be made. The Great Canadian Steamers of the Great Western Railroad the America and the Canada, and possibly the Europa, will form a Daily Line between Brockville, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton. A River Line, consisting of the Kingston, Banshee, New Era, and another, will also form a Daily to Montreal, connecting with the Railroad at Brockville, and running up to Kingston, as at present. In which case the existing Mail Lake Steamers will form a Daily Line between Oswego, Toronto and Hamilton, in lieu of the Canada and America, too large and costly for the route. On the very best authority it may be stated that the Railroads will not run a muck against the Steamboat interest, as the Grand Trunk now runs against the steamers on the middle St Lawrence, but act up to the adage "live and let live."

But all these plans may be knocked into a cocked hat, should the Lake Champlain, connected with the Ogdensburgh Railroad, get into a collision with the Grand Trunk, as is to be feared from certain symptoms of hostility already exhibited. But, sufficient for the day is the evil therof.

*** The whole of the above article may be considered erroneous, for the very first news in Kingston on Monday morning was that the Grand Trunk People do not intend to open their Road to Brockville until next Spring. So our article is knocked into a cocked hat.

THE WHIG AND THE COLONIST.

"Nothing could be in better taste than these arrangements; and they reflect much credit upon our sister city. As nothing good however, can be done without somebody attempting to deframe it, we perceive the Kingston Whig is, as usual, trying to throw cold water or something worse, upon the handsome reception intended for his Excellency. This paper really serves but to exhibit symptoms of vitality when some thing rude or indecent has to be said. What makes other people rejoice, and show kindly feeling and good taste, makes the Kingston Whig rude, churlish and insulting."—[Colonist.

*** There is much too much toadyism in Canada, where of all countries in the world, it is of the smallest possible consequence. Here, Mr. We—l—and—the Writer Hogan, or some understrapper, finds fault with the British Whig for its open speaking, touching the visit of his Excellency to Kingston. Why should the Kingstonese toady the Governor General? Can he bring back the Seat of Government? Can he make a Post Office Clerk? He can do neither the one nor the other. Then why toady to him? The prosperity of the City of Kingston depends upon its Inhabitants, and upon no one else. Let them put their own shoulders to the wheel, and success must follow. This is the principle the British Whig has ever inculcated, and it is one that will still be taught. As to the indecency of the British Whig, the Colonist ought to be ashamed to condemn a contemporary for its plain Saxon, not one half so broad as the Saxon of the London Times. Does he wish to emasculate the English language as the people of the United States do?

Some of the Newspapers deny that the Governor General of Canada is a political nonentity. Hear what Mr. Tache, a hanger on of the Ministry, says in his Prize Essay:—

"Mr. Tache states, page 99, in his account of the nature of out Government, that 'the Executive Council sits permanently and advises the Governor who presides at the meetings of the Council at which the acts of the administration are decided." 'But,' says Mr. Tache, 'The Ministry has committee meetings of its own, in which business is discussed and prepared, at which meetings the Governor is not present. For in his presence the rule is not to differ essentially in opinion. The meaning of which being, that every act of the administration is cut and dried before the Governor hears of it; that no discussion takes place in his presence; but matters are just laid formally before him for his sanction."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER. A. H. See, Philadelphia. $3.

THE PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE FOR OCTOBER. Littell, Son and Company, Boston. $3.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 593. Littell, Son and Company, Boston. $6.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER. American Reprint of Bunce & Brothers, New York; J. Duff, Kingston. $1.50.

THE WESTERN LITERARY MESSENGER FOR OCTOBER. Thomas & Lathrop, Buffalo. $2.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER. Dix & Edwards, New York; J. Duff and E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $3.

THE SCHOOL BOY AND OTHER TALKS, by Charles Dickens. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. $1 12½ cents.

The above mentioned publications have lain on the editor's table all the week, unread and uncut, and there we fear they are likely to lie for some days longer, owing to the absence of the Editor.

POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, October 8th

John Weir, drunk; fined 5s.

James McCloskey, drunk: fined 5s.

John Leary, a boy of sixteen years of age, was brought up for drunkenness; on account of it being his first offence, and his being so young, he was discharged.

John Duffy, drunk; fined 5s.

Mary Delaney, vagrancy; committed for 30 days.

Margaret Lesslie, vagrancy; discharged.

ROBBERY.—Joseph Charbonnel, who was just discharged from the Penitentiary this morning, was brought up charged with abstracting from the pocket of Mrs. Mary Fawcett a wallet containing two $1 bills and some silver, and with taking a portmonnaie, containing 2s. 6d., from the pocket of a Mrs. Nursey. Two witnesses gave evidence that they had seen the prisoner put his hand into the pocket of the first named plaintiff, but had not seen him take anything therefrom; after he had withdrawn his hand from Mrs. Fawcett's pocket, they asked her if she had lost anything, when upon searching her pocket she found that her purse was gone; the prisoner was then caught, and taken into custody. The prisoner has been twice imprisoned for theft, three years each time; he is a deaf mutel about medium height. He was committed to take his trial at the next Assizes.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

October 8th.—G. W. Noble, Chicago; T. J. Winchell, Michigan; Thomas Rae, Hamilton; G. M. Patrick, Toronto; D. Gibson, Elora; T. B. Wragg, Jr., G. B. Henderson and lady, N. W. Bates, Port Hope; C Heron, Milford; A. Hamilton, Dundas; N Littlefield, Charles Littlefield Sackets Harbor; D Brown, Durham; J. Fitzgibbon, Captain Moore, T. Browning, Ottawa; T B Wragg, J McCuaig, L Mayer, J H Isaason, W A Oxford, G E Patten, Montreal; W Bunker, Oswego.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

October 8th.—Thomas Boder, Rochester; Mrs. Brusts, Clayton; L. O. Vader, Cape Vincent; Mr. Trumten, A. Beull, Jefferson Co.; W. C. Powers, N. Y. State, N. Bidwell, Cilsian, Mich; Isac Hatch, Mass; T. Bradburn, and daughter, R. Robinson, Peterboro; R. C. Rutherford, Coburg; A. Morse, W. Gillorse, Windsor; W. H. Coleman, C. L. Coleman, Robert Gordet, E. J. Sisson Belleville; Overell and Prior, C. James, G. S. Clapp and Lady, H. Laughin, H. V. Detlor, J. Grange, H. C. Whitcomb, J. Allen, Napanee; A. Cameron, A. J. Brush, Garden Island; J. Allen, wife and family, Quebec.

IMPORTS.

October 5th.

Per Steamer Northerner, Oswego—37 barrels apples, owner; 1 machine, A Gordon; 1 frame, 1 shaft, 1 belt, 1 box, 1 bundle, A Mann; 44 sacks meal, J Caldwell, belleville; 1 box glass, Scott & Wright; 2 barrels soda, Merrill & Bennett; 4 boxes oysters, J Waters; 1 machine, 1 lot furniture, Mr Allen.

October 6th.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—10 barrels molasses, 2 bales, John Carruthers; 6 packages furniture, J Morton; 2 bales, MacNee & Waddell; 8 stoves, 44 pieces hardware, Horsey & Brother; 1 box, J Smith; 20 barrels rosin, Fraser & George; 2 packages, 2 boxes, owner; 1 package, W Allen; 1 box, C Hobrough; 1 package, E W Palmer; 1 package, J McKay; 1 trunk, C Haight, Picton; 7 boxes, F Taylor, Picton; 1 valise, J Wilson.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch Street Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. 193

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing.—William Frederick Anderson, of Parry Islands, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbutic nature,—for the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favourable change, and by a few weeks' perseverance with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing. 193

When Machaon, the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, 'a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army.' Then a good medicine like Ayer's Cathartic Pills, is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having. 193

DYSPEPSIA.—We call the attention of our readers to the following notice from the Buffalo Christian Advocate, of a late date: "Whoever has suffered from Headache, Giddiness, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Dimness of Vision with Motes, Specks or Webs before the Eyes, Itching of the Nostrils, Dullness of Hearing and Ringing or Drumming in the Ears, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Tightness or Weight about the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Sense of Suffocation in lying down or in ascending stairs, Palpitation or uneasy feeling about the Heart, irregular or deficient Appetite, Sense of Sinking at the Heart, Sinking at the Stomach, Acidity, Heartburn, pain or fullness in the Abdomen, or Costiveness, has experienced some of the symptoms of that dreadful disease so common in this country—Dyspepsia! We would call attention to the fact that Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR is the only really scientific remedy ever introduced to the public for the certain and rapid cure of all the above symptoms and the entire eradication of Dyspepsia from the system. One bottle has to our knowledge cured a case of ten years standing, and it never fails to give relief."

INVALUABLE REMEDIES—Here are a few simple remedies for very prevalent disorders, which we have no hesitation in recommending as infallible:—

For sea sickness—stay at home.
For drunkenness—drink cold water.
For health—take "Ayer's Pills."
For accidents—keep out of danger.
To raise money—advertise in the "Whig."
For Coughs and Colds—take Cherry Pectoral.
To keep out of jail—pay your debts.
To be happy—subscribe for a newspaper.
To please all—mind your own business.
To have a good conscience—"pay the printer."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS! Pills that are Pills!" Prof. Hayes, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all Pills, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. Hayes knows, viz:—

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass., Lemuel Washburn, Governor of Mass., W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor of Mass., Edward Everett, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S., Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A., Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain, & John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston. Men that are Men!!! Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention—Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Ms. and sold by every respectable Druggist in Canada and the United States.

Sold by E. W. Palmer, E. H. Parker, and all Druggists in Kingston and vicinity. 218-15sep

☞ EPIDEMICS NO LONGER A TERROR.—While Dr. Jas McClintock was Physician to the City Cholera Hospital and City Prison, Philadelphia, during the dreadful epidemic of 1832, and where he attended two hundred cases at a time, he made one discovery that at once robbed Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c., &c., of all their terrors. His "Diarrhea Cordial and Cholera Preventive," has saved thousands of valuable lives, and relieved an immense amount of human suffering. Prepared by A. CUSHMAN & Co., Chemists, 295 Broadway.

☞ MANY VALUABLE DISCOVERIES have been forever lost to the public for want of liberality of their authors to resort to the public press to announce the result of their researches to the world. Not so with Dr. Jas. McClintock, late Dean of Philadelphia College of Medicine. His Family Medicines are known far and wide as bearing the Stamp of Genuine Science. His Dyspeptic Elixir, for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the Alterative Syrup, for Purifying the Blood, are daily effecting the most astonishing cures on record.

☞ "ONLY A COLD!" said Abernethy, in reply to the remark of a patient—What would you have, sir? the Plague? Coughs and Colds are the avant couriers of Bronchitis, Consumption and Death. Is it not madness, then to suffer Coughs and Colds to increase in violence, and imperil life; when they can be removed with unerring certainty by a few doses of Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup, or, in early stages, by his Cold and Cough Mixture.

☞ THE QUIVERING VICTIM OF AGUE AND FEVER pale, emaciated, weak, and despairing, is invited back to health and vigor through the instrumentality of two of Dr. Jas. McClintock's most Celebrated Family Medicines—the Fever and Ague Specific, and Anti-Bilious Pills. The Specific breaks the chills, and, if persevered in, permanently eradicates the disease, while the Pills regulate the disordered functions of the Liver, and restore the Stomach and Bowels to healthy action.

The above Medicines prepared under the direction of Professor James McClintock, late President of the Philadelphia (United States) College of Medicine, &c, from the purest and freshest materials, are strongly recommended to the afflicted. They may be procured in Kingston, of E. W. Palmer, also of E. H. Parker & Co., who are the duly authorised agents for the City of Kingston 233

KINGSTON MARKET PRICE

Monday, Oct. 8

The market for vegetables is well plied, there being scarcely anything brought in. Potatoes are in fair dem 3s. 9d. a 2s. 6d. per bushel. The sup Apples is good, with sales at 2s. a 2 Cabbages 5d. a 7½ per head.

Since last quotations there has be material change in the market for bread to notice. The large supply of good toes will materially check the upward deney, the influence of flour meanwhi the contrary.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	4	0	to 1	0
Oats ℔ bushel	0	1	9	..	0
Rye	0	4	10	..	0
Barley	0	4	3	..	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0
Indian Meal	0	11	3	..	0
Potatoes do.	0	1