THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
at Six Dollars a year, or FIVE DOLLARS, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

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Important to Advertisers.

In pursuance of the Advertising Tariff, established by the Montreal Daily Press, adopted by the British Whig, and published for several weeks in May last, that rule will be strictly carried out, by which the Continuations of Advertisements sent to Daily Papers, and ordered not oftener than once a week, are charged fifty per cent. on the original cost of the First Insertion, and not twenty-five per cent. as heretofore.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, are Agents for the "British Whig," and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their Offices are at Boston, 10 State Street; New York, 222 Nassau Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1854.

LATER BY THE AFRICA.

The latest dates from Sebastopol were to the 27th of September. The reported capture of Sebastopol is contradicted officially.

A despatch dated Paris 5th, says that the Russian intrenchments on the Belbeck were carried on the 3rd battle.

On the 30th of September, the Russian Embassy received telegraphic intelligence that two forts had been taken.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following despatch:—

BERLIN, October 2nd.

"A despatch from Menschikoff dated September 14th (26 N. S.,) to the Czar, announces that Menschikoff with the troops under him, moved without opposition from the position he occupied before Sebastopol on the road to Bakichserai—the enemy (the allies) had not attempted anything against Sebastopol to the 26th, and every measure had been adopted for the defence of the place."

It is suggested that the above is wrongly dated.

A later despatch from a Russian source published in the Cologne Gazette admits that a despatch had been received, via Moscow, stating that on the 20th, the Russian forces after a bloody combat were retiring upon Sebastopol.

The details of the battle of the Alma would not be announced before the 9th.

The Russians numbered 40,000 and 100 guns.

Letters from Vienna of the 2nd state that the reserves of the allies were not brought into action, and the work was so well done that the Russians never had a chance. In the retreat of the Russians, which at last became precipitate, Menschikoff was chased by some Chasseurs, and only escaped by the fleetness of his horse. The loss of the Russians is estimated about 8,000.

A large number of Poles deserted to the Allies.

The French loss was 1,400 men and 60 officers. English loss 1,000 rank and file, 96 officers, 140 sergeants and 23 drummers.

St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan issued orders of the day praising the conduct of the troops. St. Arnaud informed his men that he expected to lead them as conquerors into Sebastopol October 3rd.

The operations between the 20th and 28th are not known with certainty; but it is thought several attacks took place.

The Turks will embark for Crimea.

More of the allied troops reached Vienna from Malta, and went on to Esperia.

Baron Hess entered Jassy October 2nd at the head of a strong force.

The cholera is very severe in the garrison at Sebastopol. It is stated that the place is provisioned only for three months.

The Russian steamer Times, three guns, escaped out of Sebastopol on the bey, and took two Turkish transports and carried them into Odessa.

From Asia, there is nothing of importance. Schamyl abandoned his projected attack on Tiflis, and would act with the allies.

The Austrian government is preparing a note for Russia.

The King of Naples has forbidden his subjects to invest in the Russian loan.

A despatch from Newcastle on Tyne announces a great fire there, and many lives lost by an explosion; loss of property estimated at £1,000,000.

Letters from Madrid, October 1st, state that disturbances had broken out in Malaga. A Republican conspiracy had been discovered; it is said that the infant Don Enreque has been sent to Balerick Islands.

The Madrid Gazette announces the dispersion of the Carlists bands which had shown themselves in Colonia.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

The firm of Allen & Anderson, largest house in London, engaged in the grain trade, has failed—liabilities from one to two million of dollars.

James McHenry of Liverpool had also suspended payments.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £160,000 in the stock of Bullion.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—9 A. M.

Odessa reports are said to have been received to the effect that General Luders had entered the Crimea at the head of four battalions.

MARSEILLES, Friday.

The Fury from Constantinople of the 27th September, has despatches from Lord Raglan for the English Government.

Sebastopol was invested September 27th. The 2nd line of the defence was carried, and the place entirely surrounded, and the Russians shut up. It was to be attacked by sea and land.

At the battle of Alma 3000 prisoners were taken. After the defeat on the Alma the Russians regained their fortifications without making a halt.

Menschikoff has been driven to a distance with the wreck of his army.

The *Africa* reached her dock at 3½ o'clock, bringing a number of passengers, among them Jerome Bonaparte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.

The allied armies established their basis of operations at Baclavia on the 28th, and were preparing to march on Sebastopol. The *Agamemnon* and other vessels of war were in port at Bacalavia, where the battery trains were to be embarked."

It is stated that Menchikoff is in the field with 20,000 men; expecting reinforcements.

The fortifications of Anapa have been burned by the Russians and the troops marching to the scene of action.

The French Ambassador at Vienna telegraphs as follows to the Ministers of Foreign affairs:

LATEST.

The allies occupy Baraclavia and are in communication with their fleet, and command the approaches to Sebastopol, which may be considered invested. It is rumored that the second line of defence is carried.

VIENNA, Oct 4.

The intellegence said to be brought to Buchares from Omar Pasha is contradicted—it was an exaggeration

The Austrian Consul at Odessa telegraphed "The struggle re-commenced on the 25th and continued uninterupted, when our courier left on the 27th."

The allies were on the river Baalbuck, 10 miles from Sebastopol on the 27th."

Omar Pasha orders part of his army to be ready for embarcation to the Crimea.

Austria intimates that she will consider the Czar's refusal of the 4 considerations as a *causis belli*.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes, it is impossible to describe the sensation produced in that city by the receipt of the telegraphic despatches announcing the splendid successes of the Allies, first in Alma and then at Sabastopl.—The sensation is beyond all words intense; and it may be simply added that nine-tenths of the population participate in the feelings of joy which must animate the breast of every Frenchman and Englishman, as well as those of our valient Turkish allies.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post mentions that the determination to make an attempt on Cronstadt has been come to in consequence of the confident assurance of General Niel, of the French Engineers, who lately distinguished himself at Bomarsund, that the place could be taken. The General is an officer of much experience; he directed the celebrated siege of Rome in command of the Engineers.

The New Market.

This long threatened measure on the part of the angry Farmers is now becoming a fact; for all last week, some twenty waggons were daily congregated, outside the city limits, near Ward's Tavern. That a permanent Market can there be established, is not for a moment to be entertained; for when Farmers find their produce to bring lower prices than in the heart of the city, in spite of their anger they'll return to the Market Square. And if we prophesy wrongly, and they do continue to sell there cheaper than in town, so much the better for those who go out to buy. So let that matter pass.

But there is a subject connected with the Market Tolls which deeply concerns the Tax Payers of Kingston, which is, whether the imposition of Market Tolls, light or heavy, is not an injury to the commerce of the city, or in other words, whether a sum of £750 per annum, got by letting these Tolls, could be obtained in a better way by direct taxation?—Leaving the Farmers and their interests entirely out of the question, let those alone of the people of Kingston be considered. The question is, whether all Tolls, of Animals, Produce, Wood, Hay, Fish &c., &c., shall be wholly abolished, a Weigh Master appointed at the cost of the city, and the expense thereof be made good by an addition of three pence or fourpence per pound on the Assessment Rate. Half measures won't do—all Tolls or none. Our opinion is that the abolition of Tolls and a Free Market would do more to increase the prosperity of Kingston, than any proposed improvement for many a year. As this is a measure which mainly affects the whole population, it should be put to a popular vote; and therefore we say, that at the next Municipal Election, or earlier if need be, let the matter fairly be put to the people, and when they vote for Municipal Officers, let them also say, Free Markets or Direct Taxation. This may set the matter at rest, and it must be agitated until the City Council takes it up and discusses it properly.

Important Sale of Water and Building Lots.

Remember the sale of Messrs. A. & D. Shaw's Wharfage Property on Wednesday next. It is one of the most valuable sites in the city, and unequalled as an investment, for there is no property in the city which will be so much benefitted by the Grand Trunk Railroad, which will here meet with the Cape Vincent and Watertown road.

Sebastopol.

The Allies have not yet taken Sebastopol, but they will take it, and no mistake; but because they will take it, is that any reason why Kingston should be illuminated? It is a positive insult to the British Soldier to rejoice when three English and Frenchmen beat two Russians.

The House of Assembly Hoaxed.

October 17th.

On motion of the Hon. Sir Allan Napier MacNab, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, of Glengarry, it was Resolved, nemine contradicente, that in consideration of the news arrived this day from the theatre of war in the Crimea, of a series of brilliant victories gained by the Combined Fleets and Armies of France and England, it is the duty of this House to testify its high gratification at the event, and its admiration of the glorious achievements of the gallant defenders of our father lands, and that the House do now adjourn.

And the House adjourned accordingly.

Kingston Assizes.

The Fall Assizes for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will commence at the Court House, Kingston, To-morrow morning, Judge Richards presiding.

The "Dublin Express" says it is stated in well informed military circles that the 18th, 51st, 54th, 66th, 72nd, 80th, 82nd, 90th and 94th regiments, will form part of the British expeditionary forces for the Baltic in March next. The whole of these regiments will be in England before the close of the year; and it is anticipated there will be no difficulty in raising them to their augmented establishment long before they proceed to the Baltic, the whole of the recruiting staff exclusively employed at the present moment in the raising of men for those regiments.

Miss Caroline J. Ferguson, who has already borne the pangs of despised love and the law's delay, having been grossly libelled by the Editor of the Quebec Observer, has instituted two actions against him for the sum of £1500.

The Indian Lands in the Counties of Grey and Bruce.

It gives us very great satisfaction indeed, to be able this morning to announce, that the negociations by the Indian Department, for the purchase of the Reserve Lands, in the Peninsula lying North and West of Owen Sound, have resulted in the cession by the Indians of nearly the whole of that valuable property. Our readers are aware, that the Department has for some time past devoted a considerable degree of attention to the importance of effecting a purchase of these lands. The conditions however, were heretofore of a character which would have neutralized to a great extent, the value of the property. In consequence of these exactions, it was found to be expedient to close with the terms of the proprietors; and we had almost begun to fear that this splendid Peninsula might be left to lie, for many years, an incumbus on its owners, and a serious obstruction to the progress of the country. The covenant which has just been entered into with the Indians, completely removes this fear; and we have now to congratulate the country on the success of the negotiations for the purchase of the property. It would be improper not to observe in this place, that this result is more immediately due to the energy, perseverance, and discretion of the Superintendent of the Indian Department. Mr. Oliphant has inaugurated his career, as the presiding officer in that Department, by an act of manifold advantages both to the class of our population more immediately under his charge, as well as to the people of the country at large. In his late visit to the Indians of the Peninsula, which resulted in the purchase of the Reserves, he was accompanied by James Ross, Esq., M. P. for Northumberland. The knowledge of such transactions which Mr. Ross may be supposed to have acquired, from his long residence in the Province, as well his professional experience, no doubt was found to be valuable in arranging the details of the purchase. And although, in the list of noble acts which have distinguished the government of Lord Elgin, to the present may be assigned an inferior place, it will hardly, we think, be forgotten by the thousands of settlers who will shortly be located on this fine property, that under His Excellency's Administration, they were enabled to secure the title of a comfortable home.

The Indian Reserves in the Peninsula, it may not be generally known, comprise some 625,000 acres of land. A considerable portion of this, it is true, is of comparatively small value for arable purposes, being chiefly composed of pine ridges, the soil of which, as may be expected, is in many places bare and rocky. The remainder, however—embracing probably three-fifths of the property—is magnificent land, timbered principally with beeches of gigantic size, and constituting a clean "bush," such as is at once indicative of a fine soil for wheat, and the best description of timber. We, believe there is no exaggeration in the description of the country we have received, which embraces at least all that we have indicated of its value. The pine district has of course its peculiar value also; the whole Peninsula being intersected with streams, which would render a very large amount of water-power available for lumbering purposes.

The surrender made by the Indians embraces the entire Peninsula, with the exception of about 12,000 acres at the Indian villages of Saugeen and Nawash. 6000 acres at Colpoy's Bay, and a small point of land to the North of Cape Croker. Strips of land at both places intervening between these villages, and the towns of Sydenham and Southampton have been surrendered also, and will be laid out immediately in town lots, and put up to auction. It is probable that the whole 600,000 acres, which is the quantity of land secured by this purchase, will shortly be disposed of in the same manner namely, by auction. We believe that the terms of purchase will be similar to those, which regulate the sale of Crown Lands; actual settlement and cultivation being enforced. How wisely the latter provision has been made, we shall not pretend to say. There is no doubt, we believe, that the existing regulations prevent, to a great extent, the introduction of capital into the new districts, and hinder many of the best class of settlers from availing themselves of a Crown Land Sale. It is not here, however, that a discussion of the principle involved in such regulations would be in place. They, no doubt, form part of the conditions on which the Indians or their advisers agreed to cede the property to the Crown; and we have sufficient confidence in the judgment of the gentlemen who conducted the negociations, to believe that the terms, on which the purchase was made, are the best it was possible in the circumstances to make.

The benefits accruing to the Indians by the sale of these lands are not to be undervalued. Heretofore, the possession of the property has been, in many cases, a curse to them. They have been, as it were, chained down by it to a spot where evil influences of various kinds, would be most likely to reach them. Without either the necessary capital or the necessary energy to render the property productive, under their own management, they could, by the tenure of that property, render no fractional portion of it available for white settlers, unless by direct surrender to the Crown. In this way, it constituted a mere burden, only tantalizing to its owners from its inherent value. By retaining nominal possession of the property, and attracted to the locality by their interest in it, they were naturally placed under those debasing influences which invariably mark a vicinage of Indians and whites. With only the stimulus of their appetites and passions to excite them to industry, the Indians can never be more wretchedly situated than in contiguity with civilization, where they too rapidly embrace the vices, without cultivating the intelligence, of the more advanced and, nominally more Christian race.

But without undervaluing the advantages to the Indians of a disposal of this unproductive property, we cannot regard its surrender, but as mainly a question of public improvement. It is well, indeed, when, as in the present case, philanthrophy is not left entirely out of sight in effecting the improvement. In this respect, the British Government have invariably shown a disposition to give the most liberal interpretation to the claims of the aborigines. Probably, they have done nothing more than justice. But it is not easy to assert the doctrine, that the best and most valuable portions of the public domains are to remain, unconditionally, in the hands of a class incapable of using, or indisposed to surrender them. It is not to be forgotten, in the present instance, that the Indian property has remained under native management, till it has come to be skirted by the capital towns of too important Counties. The suburbs of Sydenham, on the East, have stretched hitherto to the limits of cicilization, and almost without the use of hyperbole, the same may be said of Southampton, on the West. How far the forbearance of the Department might have extended, had the Indians continued to persist in attaching unreasonable conditions to the surrender of the Peninsula, we cannot say. But we may readily suppose, the patience of the settlers in Grey and Bruce would have been severely taxed, had the cession of the property being indefinetely postponed, at the instance of the proprietors. It is, therefore, with the utmost gratification that we find that the interests of the Province have been so wisely made to harmonise with those of the original owners, in the arrangements just concluded.—[Leader.

The Crimea.

By the capture of Sebastopol, the Allies will become in effect masters of the Crimea.

Crimea, the ancient *Taurica Chersonesus*, is a quadrangular peninsula of Southern Russia, formed by the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. It comprises the chief part of the Russian province of Taurida, and is divided into four districts, named after the chief town in each, Simferopol, Eupatoria, Theodosia and Perekon. The Salghir River runs diagonally across the Crimea, dividing it into two portions. The northwestern one is a vast plain, the soil of which is impregnated with salt, and only fit for pasturage, with a climate hot and dry in summer and cold and humid in winter. The southeastern portions consists of mountains interspersed with fertile villages. Here the climate is mild and beautiful, and the soil rich, producing in abundance all the grain and fruits of Southern Europe. The mountains are covered with forests, and present picturesque and varied scenery. Vast herds of cattle are reared here: and bees in profusion—the honey of Chersonesus has been famous from all antiquity. The dromedary is used by the Tartar population as a beast of burden. It is this portion that the French and English troops have entered.

There is a population in Crimea of about 500,000. They are a mixed race of Greeks, Turks, Cossacks, and Tartars, the latter prevailing. Their changing history cannot be better illustrated than by the fact, that each of their towns has at least three different names. They have been transferred from one ruler to another four times in succession, always subject to some power, and never independent. The Greeks erected here the small Kingdom of the Bosbours.—They gave place in the 13th century to the Mongul Tartars, who were subjected in turn by the Turks in 1475: these were compelled in their turn to yield in 1783 to the Russians, who were supplanted by the French and English in 1854.

Ronald M'Donald, Esq, who has been for eleven years editor of Le Canadien, and was for a long time connected with the Quebec Gazette, died on Saturday evening last, at the age of 56 years.

Snow to the depth of two inches fell in Montreal on the 16th inst. In some of the townships north of Toronto, the ground was slightly covered with snow on the morning of the 19th inst.

Items of News.

A return just issued of the population of Ireland shows that the number of inhabitants has fallen of two millions in the past five years. In the year 1805 the population was over five millions; in 1814, six millions; in 1824, seven millions; in 1837, eight millions; in 1846, eight millions three hundred and eighty six thousand nine hundred and forty, and in 1851, only six millions five hundred and fifty five thousand nine hundred and seventy.

FAILURE OF A COMMERCIAL HOUSE.—The reported failure of Edward Oliver, Esq., of Liverpool, by the Baltic, excites much interest among leading shipping houses in this city, and, owing to his American connections, much sympathy is expressed for him. His liabilities are estimated as high as £600,000 or £700,000 sterling, or about $3,000,000. It is said to be the largest shipping house in the world, and has supplied the British government with about forty vessels for transports &c., during the present war. No man has stood higher as an honorable man and upright shipowner than Mr. Oliver, and his friends on this side are highly gratified to learn that his friends in England have come forward with such arrangements as will, in all probability enable him to go on.

REPUNDIATING THE PRESS.—The late Roman Catholic Council in New York came to the conclus on that the connection between the Church and their self constituted oracles should be publicly severed; and that when an organ was to be recognized it should be placed in charge of competent theologians, and confined within strict limits of theology. Such sheets as the Freeman's Journal, the Celt, the Boston Pilot, the Irish American and Brownson's Review will, under this decission, be secularized or entirely suppressed.

The Leader announces that the Indian Land Department has concluded the bargain for the Owen Sound Peninsula with the Indians. "The surrender made by the Indians," says our coutemporary, "embraces the entire Peninsula, with the exception of about 12,000 acres at the Indian villages of Saugeen and Nawash, 6000 acres at Colpoy's Bay, and a small point of land to the North of Cape Croker. Strips of land at both places intervening between these villages, and the towns of Sydenham and Southampton have been surrendered also, and will be laid out immediately in town lots, and put up to auction. It is probable that the whole 600,000 acres, which is the quantity of land secured by this purchase, will shortly be disposed of in the same manner, viz; by auction."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York "Daily Times" communicates the following information regarding the Reciprocity Treaty and the Fisheries, to that paper:—

"It is by no means certain that legislation by the British Parliament is necessary, ere the reciprocity Treaty can go into full effect. The convention of 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, it will be remembered, admitted the United States to the fisheries on the coast of British North America, outside of a line three miles from the shore. Parliament passed a law carrying that Treaty into effect, empowering the Provinces to protect the shore fisheries, and providing for such protection by the crown if the Colonies should fail in that respect.

"Now it is the opinion of Mr. Cushing, that this act must be repealed, ere the Reciprocity can be carried into effect. But this is a question for the British Government and it is argued by gentlemen belonging to the Colonies, that as the new treaty abdicates the old one, the legislation carrying the old one into effect, necessarly falls with it, and it is hoped the Crown officers will so decide, and thus obviate the necessity for further legislation by Great Britain.

"If this hope is realized, the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty may be fully carried into effect ere the close of the present month, as the New-Brunswick legislature will meet in special session on the 24th, and Mr. Crampton has addressed dispatches to Nova Scotia with will almost certainly lead to the convocation of her Legislature nearly as soon.

The Government has succeded to the application of Mr. Peerly respecting the free admission of colonial fish caught this season, and has given an official assurance of an executive application to Congress to refund any duties that may hereafter be paid on such fish, and power to cansel any warehouse bonds that may be given henceforth, untill the treaty comes into full operation. This concession is made in consideration of our fishermen having been promptly admitted to the inshore fisheries of the province and all the profits of the present fishing season.

"Mr. Peerly goes to Quebec on other business connected with the treaty, which it is expected will finally be completed in a few weeks, satisfactory information having been received from New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS the best Remedies for Bad Legs, and all kinds of Wounds.—The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilized world is one of the most convincing proofs of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and diseases of the skin. Thousands of people who suffered from these dreadful maladies have been cured by their use after every other remedy failed; and it is a fact beyond dispute that there is no disease, however obstinate, but that may be shortly eradicated by these wonderful medicines therefore the afflicted should try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

FACTS, WITHOUT COMMENT.
THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM.

NEW YORK, October 10, 1852.

MRS. HARDEY, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

MRS. QUIGNY, No. 182 Essex street, New York, under date of November 23, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. The procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, in a few days was as hearty as it ever had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

P. S. This valuable preparation, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

246 E. W. PALMER, Kingston, AGENT.

A CARD.

Since the proprietor's recent Laboratory enlargements, he is able to fill his numerous orders for LYON'S KATHAIRON, without delay. This peerless and immensely popular article for invigorating and beautifying the Hair, is sold by evey druggist throughout North and South America, Europe and the islands of the ocean. No article of any kind ever obtained so extensive a sale in all parts of the world.

Let those new use
Who never used before;
And those who always used
Now use the more.

The price is still 25 cents, in large bottles.
D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
E. W. PALMER,
233 Wholesale Agent, Kingston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sanford's Opera Troupe.

Sanford's New Orleans Opera Troupe will perform at the City Hall, on Thursday and Friday, next week. The Company is stronger than before, with a greater brilliancy of talent, Mr. Sanford having engaged the second best Bass player in the world, a school-mate of Bottissini, and also a Solo Violinist of note. With these, in addition to their previous attractions, the Sanfords are sure to take most immoderately. Sliter, Cool White, Kavanagh, King, Rainer, Lynch and Collins, and Master Sanford, are still of the Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, is well known to be without a rival on this Continent.—Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair Restorative, and their doom been sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady that can effect the hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable, and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair. It is now patronised by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, Converts RED or GREY Hair into a beautiful Black or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin, and leaves the hair soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in the least—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.

Bogle's Amole Shaving Compound

Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a decided luxury

Bogle's Hebeaiona

Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for Beautifying the Complexion.

To be had wholesale and retail, of
W. BOGLE,
277 Washington Street, Boston, U. S.
And by all the Druggists and Perfumers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain.
Aug., 1854. 171

DIED.

On Saturday, the 21st instant, Mrs. Ann Smith, wife of Mr. Edmund Smith, Port Sidney, Township of Pittsburgh.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral, from the residence of her husband, to the place of interment, at Milton's, this afternoon (Monday) at half-past 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FRESH ARRIVALS
Of English Cheese, London Porter, London Ale.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber—
20 bbls. Porter and Ale.
2 cases English Cheese.
ALSO,—Superior Honey Syrup constantly on hand.
HUGH SCOTT,
Princess Street.
Oct. 23, 1854. 249

City of Kingston Water Works.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of being supplied with Water from the above Company this Fall, are requested to make immediate application at the Company's Office, as no Service will be put in after the 1st of November next, on account of frost.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.
Water Works Co.'s Office
Kingston, Oct. 9, 1854. 239

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber per steamer star, 20 Chests Tea. Per steamer Passport, 52 Barrels Oatmeal. Per Barge, 200 Boxes Liverpool Soap, 116 do. Glasgow Pipes, 10 Bags Rice, 17 Chests Tea. Per steamer Bay State, 5 Barrels Alcohol. Per str Novelty, 24 Barrels Whitefish, 10 Kegs Butter. Per steamer Prince Albert, 20 Kegs Butter. Per steamer Canadian, 6 Barrels White Fish. Per schr. Prince, 45 Barrels White Fish.
J. CARRUTHERS & CO.
Kingston, Oct. 23, 1854. 240

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for Canada, by Messrs. Jules, Momm & Co., of Rheims, and are now receiving for a sale a Stock of their celebrated Wines.

The Trade supplied on advantageous terms.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1854.

COGNAC BRANDY.

WE have now on hand a supply of Jules' Robin's fine Old Cognac, in wood and bottle—quality equal to any imported.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
Agents for Canada.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1854.

MARCH'S MADEIRA.

J. HOWARD MARCH'S MADEIRA, in wood and bottle, for sale by
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,
Agents for Canada.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1854.

CASH ADVANCES.

ADVANCES made on Consignments to our friends in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any other Port, by
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 19, 1854. 249

Lead! Lead !! Lead !!!

E. H. SMITH,
PLUMBER, GLAZIER, &c, &c.
KINGSTON, C. W.

Baths and Water Closets fitted up, Ornamental Windows for Churches, Cottages, &c., done in Lead work of every variety of pattern, in plain and stained Glass. Job Work strictly attended to.

*** All orders left at R. M. Horsey's, sign of the Stove, Princess Street, will meet with proper attention.
Oct., 1854. 249

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON,
BY JOHN MOORE,
(LATE MESSMAN TO THE 54TH REGIMENT.)

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Kingston and the Travelling Community, that he has taken the well known St. Lawrence Hotel (vacant by the retirement of Mr. T. Peters,) which he intends to keep in the same excellent style that has made it the favorite resort of Travellers for several years past.

His Bar will ever be supplied with the very best of Wines and Liquors. A HOGSHEAD of BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER always on tap.
JOHN MOORE.
Kingston, Oct. 23, 1584. 249

A SPLENDID BLOCK OF LAND!!

FIGHT ACRES FOR SALE!

ADJOINING the residence of Arch John Macdonell, Esq. It is beautifully situated, fronting on the extension of Johnston Street, about one mile and a half from the City.

TERMS.—One-fifth down, and the balance in yearly instalments. Apply to
JOHN HILLIARD,
Market Square.
Kingston, Oct. 19, 1854. 249

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

AND possession given on 1st May next, or earlier if required, the House at present occupied by the Subscriber, with a good Garden, Outhouses, &c., &c., near the residence of John Counter, Esq., an excellent residence for a gentleman's family, commanding an excellent view of the lake and city.

There are also six building Lots adjoining, remaining unsold, which will be disposed of on a long credit.
JOHN CRAWFORD
Oct. 13. 243

TORONTO NURSERIES.

Fruit and Ornamnetal Trees.

THE Subscriber is prepared for the FALL TRADE, with the largest stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES ever offered by one Establishment in this country. The Trees are of large size, healthy and well grown. It embraces Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees of the best varieties, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, and all the Small Fruits, worthy of cultivation. Hardy Grapes, for out-door culture, in large quantity; Foreign Grapes in pots for Vineries; Rhuburb Asparagus, &c., Hardy Rapid Growing Trees, for Avenues and Public Grounds, Weeping Trees for Lawns, and Cemeteries, &c.; Flowering Shrubs in large variety; Hardy Evergreen Trees and Roses, Green-house Plants, &c.; Hedge Plants; also, Large Trees for Street Planting.

Persons about to plant are invited to examine the Trees on the ground.

☞ Packing done in the best manner so as to ensure their safety to the most distant part of either Province.

Catalogues sent on application.

Season for transplanting, from the 20th October until the ground freezes
GEORGE LESLIE.

N. B.—For sale, 1,000 Large Bearing Apple Trees, of various kinds, suitable for City Gardens, &c. What remains unsold will be disposed of by Auction, on the 10th day of November.
Toronto, October 18th, 1854. 247

THE Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance at Montreal hereby give Notice that they will receive Sealed Tenders in writing until Friday the 10th day of November next, at Noon, for Leasing for the term of 7, 14 or 21 years, from the first day of January next, with the usual conditions of sumbary resumption, that tract or parcel of Land for Farming purposes, the property of H. M. Ordnance, situate at Kingston, C. W, known as the Royal Artillery Drill Ground, also the adjoining Lot to the North of said Drill Ground, containing in all

13 Acres, and 1 Rood more of less

All expenses attending the making, repairing or putting up Fences to be borne by the Tenant. The property must not be Sub-Let, and no Buildings whatever to be erected thereon.

Tenders to be addressed to the Respective Officers, H. M. Ordnance, Montreal, and to be marked on the Envelope "Tender for Ordnance Land at Kingston." Two responsible Sureties will be required for the due payment of Rent, &c. For further particulars apply at the Barrack Office, Kingston.

Office of Ordnance,
Montreal, Oct. 20, 1854. 247

ORDERS

FOR PIG IRON, COAL and SALT, from LOWER CANADA, taken by
D. McINTOSH.
Kingston, Aug. 29, 1854. 202-1m

AUCTION SALE,
At the Axe Factory, Princess Street.

NOTICE is hereby given to Mechanics, Hardware Merchants, Blacksmiths, Founders and Engine Makers, &c., that all the Stock in Trade of Mr. George Marriott, who is about to close his Business here, will be Sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 25th October, consisting of:—

1 Ten Horse Power Engine, Machinery manufacture; 1 do 1 Horse do.; 50 Feet of Shafting; 11 Grind Stones, averaging from 20 to 30 cwt. each; 4 Forges for making axes and tools, 1 Trip Hammer, 7 Anvils, 4 pair Vices, 3 do. Blacksmiths Bellows, 2 do. Fan Bellows, Polishing Wheels and Frame, 3 Sets Blacksmiths Tools, 4 pair Stocks and Dyes, 1 Turning Lathe, 4 Tons of Axe Iron, 4 do. Bar do. different sizes; a small quantity of Axe Steel, 4 Tons of Scrap Iron, 4 do. Old do. Platform Scales, 1 Drilling Machine, 1 Set Fire Bellows, 300 doz new Chopping Axes, Ship Carpenters' Adzes and Axes, Hooks, Hinges, Pick Axes, Emery and Glue, 200 Wheel Boxes for Waggons, Cut Nails, 1,253 Waggon Axles, 1 of Crow Bars, Spring, Steel and Blister do., 400 pair of new Horse Shoes, 10 heavy Box Stoves from 2 to 3½ feet each, 2 Cooking do., 1 new Lumber Waggon, 1 new Cart, (iron axled) 1 Hand Cart, 150 Cords of Hard Wood, 2 Saddles. Also, all the Household Furniture, the particulars of which will be given three days previous to the Sale. For particulars or terms, apply to Mr. G. Marriott, or to

Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

*** G. M. requests that all accounts due by him be presented for payment before the 1st day of November next, and all persons indebted to him are requested to settle up.

Kingston, Oct. 20th, 1854. 235

AUSTRALIA.

SIXTY-FIVE DAYS PASSAGE.

PIONEER LINE OF MONTHLY PACKETS,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE FOLLOWING SHIPS HAVE SAILED:

Revenue, 1,300 tons, July, 1852.
Epaminondas, 1,400 tons, August, 1852.
Ocean Eagle, 1,450 tons, September, 1852.
Oneco, 1,500 tons, October, 1852.
Scargo, 1,450 tons, December, 1852.
Baltimore, 1,300 tons, January, 1853.
Euphrasia, 1,200 tons, March, 1853.
Oregon, 1,000 tons, March, 1853.
Nimrod, 800 tons, April, 1853.
Sea Ranger, 1,200 tons, July, 1853.
Lady Franklin, 900 tons, August 1853.
Edward, 1,400 tons, October, 1853.
Ocean Steed, 1,600 tons, November, 1853.
Carthage, 900 tons, December, 1853.
Albert Franklin, February, 1854.
Nightingale, 1,066 tons, May, 1854.
Gertrude, 1,200 tons, July, 1854.
Flying Scud, 1713 tons, Sept., 1854.

The Ships of this Line are fitted with Emerson's Patent Ventilators, and carry Francis' Metalic Life Boats.

POSITIVELY FIRST VESSEL.

THE A 1, Superior Clipper Barque "NIMROD," 800 Tons Register, (G. C. Whiting, Commander,) will have quick dispatch on this her Second voyage to Melbourne. The Nimrod will be succeeded by the Clipper Ship 'Windward.' Both Vessels now on the Berth. For Freight or Passage apply on board, at Pier 9 East River, or to

R. W. CAMERON,
116 Wall Street, New York.
JOHN MILLER, Agent.
Kingston, Oct. 1854. 246

A BLACK MARE ASTRAY.

CAME into possession of the Subscriber last night, a Black Mare, saddled and bridled, astray. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.
JOHN MONTGOMERY.
Toll Gate, Cataraqui Bridge House,
October, 18, 1854. 245

Auction Sale of Harbor Property at
KINGSTON.

MESSRS. A. & D. SHAW have instructed the Subscriber to Sell by Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCT. NEXT,

All that part of their property forming the whole block between William and Johnson Streets, extending from Ontario Street to the Harbor, with the Storehouses, Wharves, &c., &c., thereon.

The Harbor Section has been laid off into

TWO WATER LOTS,

With a street approach by William and Johnson Streets, respectively; and the section fronting on Ontario Street into

TEN BUILDING LOTS,

Of the usual width and depth, for Wholesale Warehouses.

The advantageous position of this property, either for Shipping or general business, is unsurpassable, with the Banks, Custom House, Hotels, Post Office, &c., in the immediate vicinity, as also its suitability as a most convenient and capacious

Steamboat or Railway Depot,

render it well worthy the attention of Capitalists or business men.

Each lot will be offered separately, or if desirable, the whole block.

Terms, one-fifth Cash; balance in eight semi-annual instalments, with interest.

Sale to commence at one o'clock. Plans can be seen at the office of Messrs. A. & D. Shaw, or at the Subscriber's,

R. JACKSON,
Auctioneer