THE LATE FIRE IN BOSTON—FURTHER PATICULARS.

A few minutes before three o'clock Thursday afternoon, a female attendant in the grocery and liquor store of Cornelius Doherty, No. 324 North street, was turning out some camphene for a customer who was smoking a cigar. The vapor of the camphene communicated with the lighted cigar, and the whole of the fluid was ignited. The room was instantly filled with flame, and the persons present narrowly escaped a severe burning. An alarm of fire was immediately sounded, and the fire department was quickly on the ground. Before any of the engines arrived, however, the store and its contents—the contents being principally inflammable liquids—were thoroughly on fire. The adjoining apartments and the rooms above were soon in a blaze, and the occupants of the building had begun to remove their furniture.

With frightful rapidity the fire spread from room to room, and to the neighboring buildings. A scene of the wildest confusion was now presented. Tables, chairs, and crockery were hurled indiscriminately from the windows; women and children put their heads out of the windows screaming for help; firemen were running in every direction, and the fire was raging with unchecked rapidity.

The building in which the fire originated—Jefferson block—was a five storey brick building, and occupied by some forty Irish families. These families were all driven into the street without being able to save anything of their small property except the clothes on their backs. Several women, to save themselves from the flames which hemmed them in on all sides, jumped from the windows into the street. One woman was instantly killed by this means, and another was injured so that she subsequently died.—Quite a number, however, escaped unhurt. One woman jumped from the third storey, struck the pavement with her feet, and without stopping to answer questions, ran off at full speed. Another woman got out of the fourth storey and dropped from the window sill to the window sill of the third storey, which she grasped with her hands—then dropped to the second storey, and finally to the pavement. She was unhurt.

[Here follows a description of the buildings burnt.]

About four o'clock some firemen had put up, and were ascending, a ladder against the house mentioned above as belonging to the Barber estate, when the chimney fell, prostrating the ladder and all who were on it. The main portion of the chimney fell on Chas. Warren, a member of Franklin Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, breaking his skull, his ribs, and his left leg. He died instantly. Newell Harding, Jr., a volunteer of Barnicoat Engine Co. No. 11, was badly bruised about the breast and legs. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Ludwig, when he was sent home in a carriage. Philip Hackett and John W. Regan, also members of the Barnicoat company, were slightly injured,—not so badly but that they were able after a while to assist in working the brakes.

Mrs Mary Collins jumped from the fourth storey of Jefferson block into the street, and was instantly killed. Nearly every bone in her body was broken. She was 64 years old, and leaves a number of children in the care of her husband, Daniel Collins.

Mrs Margaret Sweeney jumped out of a third storey window and broke her right arm and one leg. She was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

A woman named Margaret Donaven was seen in an intoxicated state in one of the upper rooms shortly before the fire, and not since. It is supposed that her body was one of those subsequently found among the ruins.

About half past four o'clock, the progress of the fire being stayed, search was begun among the ruins for the bodies of those who were missing and who might not have had time to escape from the burning building before the walls fell. The first body found was apparently that of a boy twelve or fourteen years of age. The corpse was horribly mangled and charred, so that recognition was impossible. The body was found near the corner of the building nearest to the Barber estate, and about two feet from the street wall. The firemen continued to search in the same place, and in the course of an hour four more bodies were exhumed, all burned to a crisp, and horribly mangled. Two of these bodies appeared to be those of women, and one that of a young boy. The fourth was but a remnant of a human form, and no idea could be formed as to its age or sex.

Twelve o'clock, midnight.—The last visible sparks of fire were extinguished early in the evening and the engines were sent home, but a constant crowd of several hundred persons lingered around the ruins till past midnight. Some were mothers whose loud wail showed their sorrow for lost, and perhaps dead, children; their cries were pitiable. The hundreds of poor men and women who were not only deprived of their little share of this world's goods but had no place even to lay their heads for a single night, wandered listlessly about, seemingly without sufficient resolution to seek a resting place.

The number of families in Jefferson block, and the four buildings in the rear, owned by C. Doherty, was 48. In the two houses owned by John Seaver there were eight or ten, and in the building on the corner of Clark and North streets several more. About eighty families were thus debarred of home and shelter.

A large number of persons are said to be missing, and it is expected that more bodies may be found on further examination of the ruins. A Mr Wright, wife and child are the only persons missing whose names we have learned.

LIVES LOST.—Charles Warren, fireman, killed by falling of a wall; Mary Collins, killed by jumping from fourth storey window; Margaret Sweeny, killed by jumping from third storey window; Ellen, Mary, and Catharine Kaler, crushed by falling walls. Three unknown persons, one woman and two children crushed in the ruins.

The correct name of the member of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, who was killed, was Charles W. Warren, aged 29 years.

The total number killed is not yet known.

Total amount of property destroyed between $50,000 and $60,000.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

FROM EUROPE.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	July 23
Asia	Liverpool	New York	July 26
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Arago	Havre	New York	July 30
Kangaroo	Liverpool	Philadelphia	July 30
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 2
North Star	Bremen	New York	Aug 2
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Aug 9
C of Manchest'r	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Aug 13
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 13
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Aug 13
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 16
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug 23
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Aug 27
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Aug 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 30
Kangaroo	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Sep. 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sep. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sep. 24
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 22

FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Dammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 6
C. of Baltimore	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Washington	New York	Bremen	Aug 9
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Vigo	New York	Havre	Aug. 14
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Asia	New York	Liverpool	Aug 20
Kangaroo	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Aug 21
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Africa	New York	Liverpool	Sep. 3
C. of Manchester	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Sep. 4
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Sep. 10
N. American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sep. 13
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sep. 17
C. of Baltimore	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Sep. 18
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sep. 24
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sep. 27
Kangaroo	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 25
N. American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22

The Daily News.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5.

Tuesday, 5th, 5 o'clock, a.m.

POSTSCRIPT.—In consequence of an accident to the steam press, this morning, the publication of the Daily News was unavoidably delayed.

The Bishops of London and Durham have resigned their Sees, being no longer competent from old age to discharge their episcopal functions. A bill has been brought in to give the former a retiring pension of £6000 and the latter one of £4,500, which is deemed a great scandal, as the salary of the one was £22,000 and of the other £15,000. These emoluments they held for nearly 30 years, and it is contended that they ought to have saved enough to provide for themselves and families.

British officials—clerical, civil and military—especially the "high dignitaries," are seldom open to the charge of excessive economy in their mode of disbursing their enormous salaries. They have a peculiar faculty of keeping expensive "establishments," to maintain the "dignity of their position." They take mighty good care of their bodies, and don't often overtask their minds, having an eye to the "retiring pension," which they reckon to enjoy, without any official botheration, for many years to come. £22,000 and £15,000! "Och, murder!" as Paddy would say, "but its mighty big salaries they are, entirely Arrah! would't St. Peter and St. Paul and St. Patrick have been lucky Bishops if they had had ownly one small hundheth part of those princely sums? Be gorrah, the Lord Littinant himself could langh and grow fat, and all his household to boot, upon the smallest of the two." Ah! if George Brown and McKenzie occupied similar positions in England to those they fill here, they would find abundance of political capital without any overstraining or perversion in the system of salaries and pensions in vogue there. How men of "liberal sentiments" and just ideas of the pecuniary value of labor can tolerate such gross misappropriation of the people's money, is beyond our conception. The agitations of reformers in England for the cure of these pestiferous ulcers pervading every department in the realm, are most commendable, because they are prominent and tangible to every disinterested observer. And we hope to live to see the day when officials of high rank, civil, ecclesiastical and military, will be paid in a ratio corresponding with the actual pecuniary value of their services.

It would prove a great boon to Canada, and might result advantageously to England, if Brown and McKenzie would transport themselves and their types to the neighborhood of Printing-House Square, and agitate their "reform measures" among those who really and truly stand in need of them. The indomitable assurance of the one and, the long experience and assuetude of the other, in discovering corruption would soon raise the hue and cry of "down with the baneful domination of the aristocracy."

THUNDER AND RAIN.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning there were three distinct thunder-storms, accompanied by copious showers. We learn that the thunder was uncommonly loud and the lightning exceedingly vivid, howbeit we had not the pleasure of hearing the one or seeing the other; Morpheous having laid his heavy hand upon our senses for the time being. The atmosphere during Sunday was thereby reduced to a living temperature, and "everything green for the use of man," by the long wished for rains, was refreshed and invigorated.

CANADIAN MUSICAL REVIEW FOR AUGUST.—Toronto: printed for the proprietor; price 7s 6d per annum.

This number (4), besides the interesting essays, anecdotes and musical intelligence, supplies four pages of music, detached, "The voice of Spring;" words by Mrs Hemans, music by G. F. Graham, both names well known in the annals of song. The work is on hand at Duff's and Murdoch's.

Chambers' Journal for July has been received and is interesting as usual.

Blackwood for July contains the Crimean Report and Chelsea Inquiry, The Snow-storm, The Athelings, Travels in Circassia, Metamorphoses, Greece and Italy, The Scot abroad, A Special Embassy in 1698, The Dispute with America.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE THEATRE THIS EVENING.—Miss Georgina Hodson, from the leading theatres in London, and who has performed at the Nobility Concerts there, makes her first appearance here this evening. We have before us the highest commendations of the New York press; among which we may mention Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashion; the N. Y. Despatch, Evening Miror and Tribune. Miss H. is a native of Dublin, and was a pupil of the late Sir Henry Bishop. Her principle forte lies in the line of extravaganza and burlesque, in which she distinguished herself as possessed of eminent ability. As a singer she is spoken of in the highest terms; and her person is described as very pretty, and her manner elegant and refined. Miss H. has been filling an engagement in Toronto, where her success was most satisfactory. We therefore bespeak for her a hearty reception by the elite of Kingston.

The St Catherines Constitutional in reference to the visit of Mr Merritt to England, very correctly observes:

"England is the spot, after all is said about and done against her, whence to obtain the loose cash, and whether it is wanted for the carrying on of an expensive war, or the construction of the Port Dalhousie Railroad to Port Colborne, all find England a tower of strength in the hour of need. In our opinion it is not such a very bad thing to have so rich a relation, and we shall be idiotic, indeed, if we ever cast off the fostering care of our good old English Mother."

The N. Y. Times mentions the arrival there of a second batch of the "Army Works Corps" from the Crimea, who had applied for employment to the American Industrial Association. After the men received the sum of £12 sterling each, gratuity, they were addressed by their commanding officer, and advised to emigrate to some one of the colonies, but the greater number took passage for the United States, and will of course settle there for life. It is stated that they numbered at the time of their discharge 3,800 men. Their wages were 30s sterling per week, and rations, from which, doubtless, each laid by a good sum. Thus British gold and muscle continue from year to year to fructify the land of the Stars and Stripes. It is also said another company of the same order are on their way.

We learn from the Misickville *Chronicle* that Dr. J. F. Ault, after a tedious examination before a Bench of Magistrates, has been bound over to appear at the next Assizes in Ottawa, to answer the charge of exhuming and mutilating the body of Catharine Connors, which caused so much excitement and false accusations. From a hasty perusal of the evidence, we think the two most prominent witnesses should have been included in the charge as *particeps criminis*, as neither would peach, least they might criminate themselves.

Mr J. H. Field, whose card appears to-day, was, we understand, formerly a resident of this city. We cut the following from the British Standard:

At a meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 7, held in the Lodge Room, Perth, lately, it was unanimously resolved: That the thanks of this Lodge are due, and are hereby tendered to Mr J. H. Field, Artist, for the beautiful manner, both as regards design and execution, in which he painted a banner for this Lodge; and that we take great pleasure in recommending other lodges in want of banners to employ him, satisfied that he cannot be surpassed as a banner painter, in this part of the Province.

The above is well deserved by Mr Field. The banner alluded to was the one carried at the head of the procession at the celebration of the 12th in this town. It received the unqualified admiration of all. The side representing "William crossing the Boyne," was an entirely original design.

The Mutiny in Nenagh.

The Limerick *Chronicle* and the Nenagh *Guardian* have commented very freely on the subject of the late militia riot, for it was nothing more. The cause of the outbreak was literally a breach of faith on the part of the military authorities at the House Guards—for tyranny and injustice are indiginous in that haughty locality,—exercised in a manner the most irritating, as the following extract will show. The *Observer* says:

We have been assured that to every man of the North Tipperary Militia there is due at the present moment of the bounty promised them by the Government on their enlistment from 50s. to 70s.! They were offered only six pence each to face the world with on the day of their discharge, and if they could manage to return on some day—we believe the 10th of next month they were to get 14s. by way of payment in full of all their demands; and in the meantime they were to be deprived of their good clothes, and turned out in rags, if they had any, and if they had not, then naked! Now, we ask, is this true or is it false? If to every man in the regiment there is due of his promised bounty £2 10s. or £3 10s. why are they to be defrauded? If the men be mistaken, and that, in allowances and stoppages, the bounty has been so far reduced that only 14s remain due to each, why did not their officers go among them and explain it to them? And why was not the balance, whatever it might be, paid to them at the moment of their discharge? Why was a stringent and unbending rule applied to the withdrawal from the men of their new clothing without inquiring whether they had other to replace it, wherewith to cover their nakedness? And why was it, and how did it happen, that so bad a feeling existed between officers and men, that the former, who should have found their best refuge, as Redan Massey could tell them, in the midst of their soldiers' bayonets, were obliged to seek the shelter of the gaol from their fury? We demand replies to these questions. If our militia are not to be treated as well as German mercenaries, let faith at least be kept with them, and if faith have been kept, but that they do not understand how, let gentlemen descend from their stilts and condescend to the weak and ignorant capacities of unlettered peasants, by patiently explaining their mistake, and not drive them first to fury and then shoot or hang them for not knowing better.

The same questions respecting the withholding of the bounty were asked in the House of Commons, to which no satisfactory reply could be given.

At last advices by the Arabia, all the troops called suddenly to Nenagh, had joined their respective depots, and the 51st Regiment was stationed there.

We subjoin the following additional particulars from the *Guardian*:

"The remains of Gibbons, the pensioner, were buried in the churchyard on Wednesday evening, shortly after the conclusion of the inquest. Yesterday morning at a very early hour, the bodies of the two militiamen were privately interred in the graveyard in rear of the Roman Catholic Chapel. They were buried without the usual observance of soldiers who die in her Majesty's service, and were treated in all respects as rebels to the Queen. Private Curley, of the 41st Regiment, was this day buried in the same place with due military honors. The funeral was attended by the troops, comprising the detachments at present in town from Templemore, and several respectable inhabitants accompanied the body to the graveyard. Lieut.-Col. Hart took occasion to address the people assembled. He said he trusted the inhabitants of Nenagh would respect the grave of a soldier who did honor to himself and his country, in gallantly assisting to uphold the glory of the nation against its enemies in the Crimea. The man whom they were then interring was shot by the hand of a dastardly assassin from behind a door. The troops under his (Col. Hart's) command entered the town with their muskets unloaded, and remained so for upwards of three long hours; and it was not until after one soldier had been severely wounded and the deceased man mortally injured, that twelve men received orders to load and clear the wall of the men who had been firing from it. Notwithstanding this provocation, there was not a shot fired by the soldiers till a volley had been fired at them and another of their men had been shot in the thigh and severely wounded. After storming the barracks there was not a shot fired by them, and the greatest coolness and forbearance were observed by the men. The soldiers then searched the fields in rear of the houses, when several of the mutineers were made prisoners, but he (Col. Hart) did not permit a man of them to be shot down, or in any way injured. Col. Hart then concluded by saying that if he had a curse to leave he would give it to him who would attempt to disturb that honored grave, and a blessing to those who would respect it.

"The wounded are all going on favorably. The following are the men who have had their wounds dressed, and have been attended by Staff-Surgeon Tippett, Surgeon Bagnell, T.C.D., Assistant-Surgeon Collis, T.C.D., and Mr O'Neill Quinn, M.D.:—James Moylan, a band boy of the Tipperary Militia, shot through the upper part of the thigh; Thomas Cawley, same regiment, gunshot wound of wrist, and small bone broken; Patrick Reilly, 47th, shot in the hip through the keyhole of the barrack gate; he was wounded on the other thigh at the attack on the Redan. Reilly (not Curley as erroneously stated in our last, and who is only 29 years of age) is a married man and has three children. Private Doyle, Tipperary Militia, a recruit lately joined, reported as mortally wounded; Private Ready, thigh broken by a ball in Castle Street; Corporal Finger had a most narrow escape, the ball passing between the breast bone and muscles of the chest, carrying away all the flesh; Private Daniel, of the militia, shot through the instep; Walsh, same corps, wounded in the calf of the leg; Caldwell, 55th, slightly wounded on the knee.

"About 90 of the Tipperary Militia are confined in the county gaol. Lieut.-Col. Hart, Lieut.-Col. Maude, and the other officers hold a Court daily, for the purpose of making preliminary inquiries into the deplorable occurrence previous to taking ulterior steps for punishing the principles in it."

Major Henry Ralph Brown, Capt. Hopton Bassett Scott, Sergt. William Redger and Corporal William Cook, of the 9th Regt., have been honored by the Emperor of the French with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Col. Alexander Gordon, now on the Staff, has been similarly honored.

The case of Sheppard is not yet elucidated. He, in company with Logan, have been traced as far as Rome, where they bought tickets to Albany. We think it is high time our city authorities take the matter in hand with some show of earnestness, and despatch the Chief of Police or some other proper person in search of their fellow citizen, so long missing under such suspicious circumstances. This should have been done at first, and must be done at last.

The fires near Smith's Falls, on Friday last, were so threatening to the village, that several men were engaged at exorbitant wages to watch and protect valuable property most exposed to danger.

On Monday last Mr Cantin launched from his ship-yard, Montreal, two new steamers, built for the Richelieu Steam Boat Company, to run between Quebec and Montreal. They are splendidly finished boats, and are respectively named in honor of the present alliance—*Victoria* and *Napoleon*.

St. Pauls' Church, Kingston.

FOR THE DAILY NEWS.

This Church, destroyed by fire about eighteen months ago, and now being restored to more than its former beauty, was on Sunday, the 3rd August, re-opened for public worship. The Church building (which the Wardens hope to have in a state of completion by next Sunday) was filled with a highly respectable and attentive audience. The Morning Service was read by the new Incumbent, the Rev. Mr Clarke, whose advent in this city as a true evangelical Minister of the Gospel, is regarded as a blessing, after which the Old Hundredth Psalm, to its own tune, composed by Martin Luther, was sung, and well sung for almost every person present joined with the Choir. The Communion Service was read by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, in his usual emphatic style; every word being distinctly heard in the most distant corner of the Church, and the Gospel and the Scriptural sentences at the Offertory were recited in a style which few can equal, by the Rev. H. Mulkins. The 143rd Psalm having been sung, the Venerable the Archdeacon of ascended the pulpit and announced as his text part of the 46th verse of the 19 h Chapter of St Luke:—"This is the House of Prayer."

The existence of God; the worship of God; the times and places appointed for such worship; the history of the Church in this city; the meetings of the settlers here upwards of 70 years ago; the erection of the former and the present St. Georges' and of St. Pauls'; were the chief topics dwelt upon in the discourse, and truly many a hearer was ready to exclaim "What hath God wrought?"

The Royal Psalmist very justly affirms that our term of time is seventy years, yet a few survive to the age of eighty, "yet is their strength there but labor and sorrow, so soon passeth it away and we are gon!" It was with the deepest feelings of veneration and admiration, the worshippers of St. Pauls' saw the Venerable the Archdeacon ascend the pulpit; a man who has passed his fourscore years, yet retaining almost his full vigor, and being able to read manuscript without the aid of glasses. He surely has been blessed indeed. There can be no doubt but that from many a heart ascended the prayer that the Lord would spare him to us for many a year to come, before he calls him hence to enter into his everlasting rest.

W. S.

Kingston, 4th August 1856.

TERRIFIC STORM AND MARINE DISASTERS.—Providence, July 30.—A letter from Green Island, Straits of Belle Isle, dated July 7th, speaks of a terrific storm which occured there July 1st, during, which, at that place, 29 vessels went ashore and three vessels off Dog Island were lost with all on board. Only two of the vessels that went ashore are named,—the brig *Samuel Cook*, and the schr. *Sarah Louisa*. Three hundred and fifty four men were living in tents on Green Island. Only one vessel there had ridden out the gale in safety.

The Citadel Demonstration in Brief.

From the Quebec Gazette July 31st.

Yesterday the citizens of Quebec were citizens militant. There was not a soul in town who had escaped the military fever. At half-past one, the Mayor, Councillors and citizens went together to pay their respects to Colonel Gordon, the officers and the men of the 17th Regiment. It was very warm. Old sol peered languidly through the mist. Not a leaf stirred. The sky and the river were leaden-hued. The whole earth, and the firmament which is above the earth, seemed to be melting away with fervent heat. We, nevertheless, and the entire Corporation, managed to reach the Cape, where Col Gordon and his officers, Col. Cockell, the Commandant, and all the military powers that be, were introduced by his Worship, the Mayor of Quebec, to the representatives of the people of this very loyal and very progressive city. There was such a cordial shaking of hands, such a bowing and such a smiling, and such awkward salaaming on the part of the people of this interesting town, that we were glad rather of the awkwardness than sorry for it. The people were in earnest and blind to anything that might be considered absurd. It was not long until the *patres conscripti* were in the new bomb-proof barracks on the Cape occupied by the 17th, to the west of the hospital. There, the men were all ready to sit down, or had sat down, to dinner. There was beer and wine, plum-pudding and roast beef, and other animate and inanimate vegetable matters, too numerous to mention, in every room. The Mayor, Dr. Robitaille, attended by Col. Gordon, Capt. Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Balcarras, and his suite, entered every room, and were most cordially received. The Mayor had scarcely congratulated the men upon their present comforts, compared with past privations, and spoken of their endurance and bravery, as represented through the press, and exhibited on their breasts, when the Sergeant in charge of each room proposed three cheers for the Mayor and citizens of Quebec. The people and the military had fraternized. Colonel Gordon seemed happy with his Worship the Mayor, and his Worship the Mayor was in the best possible humor with he amiable and gallant officer. In the first room there were some Russian trophies, a standard, for instance, taken at the Redan. Every room was decorated with stars and parabolic grams of swords, pistols, tomahawks, rifles, firelocks, and bayonets. The stove pipes were covered with evergreens, and the men looked superlatively happy when the light Company's room was entered and the Mayor had said how happy he was that the heroes of Kinburn and Sebastopol had distinguished themselves in battle, had endured the wrath of heaven and the rage of man in the trenches, had given liberty to the oppressed, and brought about an honorable peace. The Sergeant in charge of the room replied in a neat speech about the putting down of tyranny and oppression and a soldier's gratitude. There were cheers upon cheers, every exhibition of good will as the citizens passed from room to room and at last found themselves in the non-commissioned officers' Mess-Room, where first the Mayor, and then Mr Glackemeyer, by the Mayor's request, made laudatory speeches, which were most aptly replied to by the Sergeant Major, and wine handed round, when the health of the Mayor and citizens of Quebec was drunk and responded to by three hearty cheers. The room was decorated with the Regimental colours and with the names of the different battles in which the British army has been so honorably engaged. The Mayor and the City of Quebec were then taken to the officers' Mess, where a Champagne luncheon had been provided. There was every delicacy, and Colonel Gordon and his officers were extravagantly kind. Captain Lindsay and others seemed to thrust aside the waiters and to do the duty of attendants themselves. They patted every man of us upon the back. They more than repaid the citizens of Quebec for any civilities which they had exhibited, and Col Gordon in a neat and most excellent speech, proposed the health of the people of this city, when the Mayor called upon Col Rhodes to reply as being more of an Englishman, in language, though not in heart, than he was; and Colonel Rhodes replied spiritedly and in good taste. Alluding to his previous connection with the 68th Regiment, the gallant gentleman alluded to the presence of one who had been with Wellington in India, with Sir John Moore and Wellington in Spain, and with Sir George Prevost in the United States, and to another half military creature, who was taking notes, to the excellent condition and orderly state of the rooms of the 17th Regiment, and to many other matters gratifying for one officer to hear and for another to repeat. The health of the officers of the 16th Regiment was then proposed, and Mr Rheaume spoke in French, eulogizing Colonel Cockell and the men of the 16th, as well as he might do, after which Colonel Cockell very happily replied to the toast, and in alluding to what had been said by Mr Rheaume, about the agreeable intercourse of the 16 h Regiment with the citizens of Quebec, remarked that the speaker's prophecy with regard to the 17 h Regiment had been fulfilled as regarded the 16th Regiment, for they were and had been happy.

Then the Allies was proposed and responded to most energetically by Mr Nettle. Mr George Henderson, who wore two medals, having together six clasps, then rose and spoke. He believed that he was the oldest soldier in the room, and he had the honor to say that he had fought not with the French but against them. Nay, he had fought almost against every nation; but was yet free to state that the French were the most honorable enemy he had ever encountered. With them a battle was no sooner ended than the sentries of the outposts were on the best possible terms. It was not so on the part of that people who lived south of the line 45. There every man fought upon his own hook, and a man would think nothing of shooting a person down after an action, and say that it was done upon his own hook. There were several other speeches, and then those who had gone up the citadel hill marched down again.

In the evening the Ball given by the Citizens to the officers took place and will be described in our next.

RAPID PROMOTION.—We learn from the London Gazette, 11th of July, that Ensign Bradshaw of the 52nd Foot, son of J. F. Bradshaw, Esq., of this city, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. Mr Bradshaw had been in the service but six months.—[Quebec Gazette.

PLAN FOR SAVING LIFE.—A writer in the N. Y. Times who was among the passengers of the Empire State, the boiler of which exploded a few days since, suggests the following plan for saving the lives of passengers in the event of the burning or sinking of a vessel:

Let there be attached to *each* boat upon the vessel a line of adequate length, say, if you please, equal to the whole length of the vessel; at proper intervals on this line let there be attached a sufficient number of buoys to sustain *every human being on board;* attached to these buoys let their be straps, by means of which females and children could be lashed firmly to them.

The Toronto General Hospital in 1820 possessed nearly 400 acres of land in that city or its suburbs. It has received from sales, in less than 20 years, nearly £21,500. The present annual income, apart from the Provincial grant of £1,000, is nearly £1,700; the outlay exceeds £1,500 per an. The admission for seven and a half years, ending May 1st, 1855, were 5,518 an average of 740 per annum. Out of the number of patients admitted during that period, 4,428 were natives of Ireland.

VICTIM OF 1837-38.—Subscriptions are in course of collection for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of those Canadians who fell in battle or died by the hands of the executioner, during the Rebellions. We wonder how much the guilty leaders who escaped the fate reserved for their dupes, will contribute towards it, out of the rich harvest of public emoluments they have since received.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

FLOUR INSPECTION.—The Montreal gazette says that the Council of the Board of Trade have decided on the adjusting our standard of Brands for Flour under the act of last session. These they have placed high; or in other words have gone back to the old standard. They have one new brand, viz., "Fancy," ranking between No. 1 Superfine and Extra. Altogether it is believed the reform will be beneficial.

All is now peace and quiet in Nenagh. The greater portion of the corps have accepted the offer to leave, and all that remain are guarded and protected until they take the final disembodiment. The provisional battalion from Templemore, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harts, have placed 20 sentinels inside the barrack.

INTELLIGENCE OF A JURY.—Uncommonly intelligent are the coroner's juries in Mississippi. Recently twelve men in Warren county, in that State, returned a verdict that "the deceased died by the will of God, *or some other disease*, unknown to the jury."

Gustavus Adolphus knew how to put down duelling. Two officers asked his permission to fight a duel. Leave was granted and the King came as a spectator. With him came the Provost Marshal. 'Now, gentlemen,' said Gustavus to the combatants, 'fight till one of you is killed; the Provost Marshal will hang the survivor.' The officers shook hands.

Imports.

Aug. 4.

Str Passport, Brockville—1 bx Goods, Express Company, for W Jones.

" Banshee, Montreal—7 cases Woolens, 2 cases Cotton goods, W. Wilson,

" Colonist, do.—14 csks, 3 Scales, 1 bx Glass, 1 bbl, L Black; 2 Vices, A Chown; 1 bhd Gin, 1 bhd Brandy, T. Porter; 1 bhd. 1 bbl, R Ockley; 1 bx Merchandize, T Briggs, Jr.; 7 kgs Nails & Lead, 1 bx Powder, J N Lapham; 4 cases, 1 bhd. Staffordshire Crockery, G M Wilkinson; 3 csk, 1 case, 1 keg Hardware, S Muckleston; 2 casks Hardware, S Morley 1 coil Wire, A Foster.

" Ottawa, Montreal, 5 csks Wine, E W Palmer; 1 cask Sundries, J P Mellener & Co.

" Cataract, Ogensburg—1 bx Mittens and Gloves, D M H Herbeck.

" Protection, Montreal—2 cases, 4 bales British Goods, W Harty & Co; 2 casks Wine, J Carruthers & Co.

" Napier, Capt Vincent—2 bales Buffalo Robes, T Cleland, 77 bags Flour, A Begg; 16 bags Flour, G Browne; 1 pckg. H. K. Sheldon; 1 box, W. Wilson; 1 pckg. T Stephens; 1 bx, M Kerr; 1 pckg. G. Cummings; 1 pckg. D. Abbott; 1 Horse & Buggy, J. L. Gardanier.

Special Notices.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The British Commercial Life Insurance Company of London, established in 1820, capital and assets over one million sterling, affords the highest security to persons desirous of insuring their lives. Buckers, Gray, Halifax, Mills & Co. Proposals for Assurance in the above-named Company received and all information given by S. Rowlands, No. 4 Wilson's Buildings.

A Sweet Breath, White Teeth, and Healthy mouth a revenue, most desirable and these can be obtained by using Blodgetts "Persian Balm" for a Dentifrice. Wet your brush with water, drop on it 2 or 3 drops of the Balm, and apply to the teeth; its result will be all you can desire, it preserves the teeth from decay, and leaves the mouth in a healthy state. Please try it, at E. H. Parker's & E. W. Palmer's Druggists.

Valuable Household Articles—Dr Jas McCollock's Alterative Syrup, for purifying the Blood, Eradicating Pimples, Boils, Scrofula, and all kinds of Taints from the system, thereby nourishing, strengthening, and building it up also, his Dyspeptic Elixir, the Great remedy for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, and all the diseases that follow these complaints. They are a combination of the virtues of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords.

Ma. Fevers are now suffering under the debilitating effects of Fever and Ague, who might speedily be restored to health, vigor, and usefulness by a course of Dr. Jas. McCollock's Fever and Ague Specific. Its curative results are certain and invariable. If the complaint is complicated with Liver Complaint, resort should be had to Dr. McCollock's Anti-Bilious Pills which never fail to afford relief in Bilious diseases.

Dr Jas. McCollock's Whooping Cough Remedy and his Diarrhea Cordial have become the great reliable and standard remedies in families, nurseries, and every where they are known. Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, &c, and Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints, are immediately relieved and speedily cured by the prompt effects. Are the discoveries of an eminent and scientific man founder of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Dr James McCollock's Success in treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat, while at the head of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, has given him a world-wide reputation. Cough and Cough Mixture removes every vestige of irritation from the Throat and Lungs in the worst cases of Cold Cough Catarrh, Influenza, &c.; and where these too often neglected complaints have become merged in Bronchitis or Consumption, his Pectoral Syrup will save the patient in cases which are usually pronounced hopeless. For Sale by E. W. Palmer.

INSURANCE.—Mr Ambrose W. Thompson, No. 10 Wall street, has been appointed agent in this city of the Farmers and Mechanics Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia. This Company is one of the most respectable in Philadelphia, and has the Hon. Thomas B. Florence for its President. It has complied with the law of this State in regard to companies belonging to other States, and has provided an accounting trust Fund of $100,000 with Messrs Cadwalader, Sherman & Co. Messrs. Bushing & Co. publish a card of thanks in the Philadelphia North American for the prompt manner in which this Company settled its losses on their establishment, thus enabling them to resume business without delay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

S ROWLANDS is agent for the above-named Company in Kingston. Office No. 4, Wilson's Buildings, Wellington Street.

Sore Heads in children, and eruptions on the skin.—A certain remedy for these complaints. Mrs Marton residing in Quebec, had two children afflicted with the most inveterate scald heads; they were also much disfigured with eruptions on the skin, the parents had recourse to a variety of remedies for the alleviation of the little sufferers; many things were tried, but all unfortunately made the children worse, and indeed the virulence increased and spread over all over their bodies. The parent even had determined to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she commenced using in accordance with the directions, and by persevering with them for eight weeks, the children were both effectually cured; they have since enjoyed the best of health, and have not had any return of the complaint.

J. H. FIELD,

ARTIST, PERTH, C. W.

☞ *Orders for Banners, &c., by mail will meet prompt attention.*

Aug. 4, 1856. 4in