WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO.
J. DOYLE & CO.,
Agents, St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.

Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
WILLIAM BOWEN,
Agent, St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.
June, 1855. 140

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM has become the most popular medicine ever put forth, for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption. That it is worthy of its high reputation is made sufficiently evident by the immensity of its annual sales. Messrs Reed, Cutler & Co. are above quackery, depending alone upon the intrinsic virtues of their Medical preparations for their disposal. Hamburg is so pleased that it gives us real pleasure to offer this trifling and gratuitous tribute of our recommendation to a Medicine we know to be of real merit.—Vermont Burlington Sentinel. For sale by E. W. Palmer and E. H. Parker Kingston, C. W. 145

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 mistake 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 affect 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 patronized by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.
BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, Converts Red or Gray 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) decided luxury
Bogle's Hebeatona
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. 77

AUCTION SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE,
(Solid Rosewood Case, Seven Octaves, powerful and exquisite tone and finish; cost £250 Currency, cash,)
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Superb Mantel-piece Mirror, best English Plate, with extra rich French frame in gold,
THE FINEST FRENCH, CRYSTAL
And Stone Chinaware, &c., &c.,
BY JACKSON,
WHO is instructed to advertise, and sell by Auction at his SALE-ROOMS, Princess Street, on Wednesday, the 25th of JULY, positive, without any reserve, all the elegant Household Furniture and effects, the property of E. KINGSTON BOYD, ESQ., who in consequence of an increasing demand on his attention in the South is desirous of reducing his Canadian Establishment,—though not with the view of deserting Kingston.
This splendid collection of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., consists in part of a magnificent solid Rosewood Piano Forte, seven octaves, a powerful and sweet toned instrument, cost £250 currency, highly deserving the attention of intending purchasers; an exceedingly fine large-sized English plate mantel-piece Mirror, with very rich French frame (very chaste pattern) worth £75; Mahogany and Black Walnut Centre, Dining Room and other Tables, Sofas and Couches; Hair Cloth, Cane seated and other Chairs; elegant Dressing Bureaux; Chests of Drawers; Bedsteads and Bedding; Chamber Sets; some really fine Paintings, Window Curtains, Brussels and other Carpets, nearly new Side Board, Beautiful Chrystal, China, and Earthenware, Breakfast, Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Set; the contents of Servants Room; Parlor, Passage and Cooking Stoves and Furniture, together with almost every article requisite or necessary for either luxury, comfort or use, [excepting the silver ware which will not be offered.]
The Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, punctually, and continue each day until all is sold.
N. B. The lease of Dwelling House, together with water and gas-fittings, will be offered at 3 o'clock, first day's sale.
JACKSON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston 22d, June, 1855. 149

The Daily British Whig.
"Copier per Orbem Decor."
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1855.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

G. S., Ernestown: T. Q., with rem.

Postal Regulations.

The following are some of the provisions of the Post Office Act of last session, which will take effect on the first of July:—

NEWSPAPERS.

1. All Newspapers published within the Province of Canada, posted on and after the 1st of July, 1855, will be entitled to pass by mail free of postage within the Province, whether posted from the office of publication or otherwise.

2. Newspapers posted in Canada for either of the other British North American Provinces, or coming from thence into Canada, will pass free of charge.

3. Newspapers passing between Canada and the United Kingdom will, if conveyed by the ordinary weekly English Mail by way of the States, continue to be liable to a charge of * one penny each on delivery, being the transit rate levied by the United States.

By the Provincial Route through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Newspapers may pass between Canada and the United Kingdom once a fortnight by British Packets via Halifax free of all charge; but to take this Route, papers must be especially addressed "*via Halifax.*"

4. Newspapers posted in Canada for the United States, will pass free to the Frontier. United States Newspapers coming in to this Province will be liable to charge at the rate of one penny for every four numbers to regular subscribers, and to one penny 2d each on transient papers, to be collected by the delivering Postmaster.

5. Newspapers for Foreign Countries and parts abroad will continue to pass as at present, under the Regulations and rates of charge prescribed by the Imperial Post Office.

6. Newspapers reposted in Canada will pass free within the Province.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to their subscribers inclosed in their Publications, Accounts for subscription and Receipts for the same free of charge.

Newspapers when posted, must be so put up as to shew clearly that the packet or envelope covers Newspaper matter only—no marks or signs to serve the purpose of written communication will be permitted, either on the paper itself or on the cover, nor any writing other than the address to which the paper is to be sent, and the name of the sender—and if these conditions are not complied with the Newspaper will be liable to charges as a letter by weight.

When a paper is found to be amenable to the penalty of letter postage, the reason for the charge must be stated on the cover of the paper, which should then be secured to the paper with the Office seal of the charging Post Master.

9. Undelivered Newspapers will continue to be subject to the existing Regulations as respects the notice to be given to the Publishers and their final disposal; and the name of the Post Office and reason for non-delivery must always be written or stamped on each undelivered paper or packet of papers.

10. As much irregularity and disappointment in forwarding Newspapers by Post is frequently occasioned, when the parcels are insecurely made up or carelessly addressed for the Post, at the Offices of publication, Post Masters are enjoined whenever such want of due consideration for the nature of the service to be performed by the Post Office is frequently manifested, to call the attention of the Publisher to the circumstances and request that greater care may be exercised.

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.

11. On each Magazine or other Periodical Publication passing between any Post Office in Canada and any place in British North America, the United States or British West Indies; the ordinary postage rate will be

If not exceeding 3 oz in weight.....4d
If over 3 oz in weight.....8d

If the postage on Periodicals published in Canada be paid quarterly in advance either at the Office where posted or at the Office of delivery, one half the above rates will be charged.

Periodicals when sent in packets to one address within the limit of 4lbs to each packet will pass at the rate of 2d per lb or fraction of a lb.

12. The regulations of January 1854 exempting Periodical Publications exclusively devoted to the promotion of Science, Education, Temperance, or of Agricultural instruction, from postage charge, will remain in force.

13. Printed Circulars, Prices Current or Hand Bills, and other printed matter of a like description, and Books, bound or unbound, passing as above, will be charged a rate of one halfpenny per ounce or fraction of an ounce, whether sent singly or in packets to one address, under the weight limit of 4lbs per packet.

14. Prepayment of the foregoing rates of Periodicals and Circulars and all other printed matter will be optional, except when addressed to the United States or British West Indies, and in such cases the charge must invariably be prepaid; further, on all such printed matter received from the United States and British West Indies, the Canada rate will always remain to be collected by the delivering Postmasters in this Province.

15. Circulars and other Printed Papers must be sent unsealed to pass as such, and Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines, Books, &c., must be put up in covers open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter may be seen, and are subject to the same restrictions as to the presence of writing and penalty of letter postage for infringement of regulations, which are hereinbefore detailed as applying to newspapers.

16. The regulations under which Prices Current and Commercial Lists, Books, &c., are transmitted to and from the United Kingdom remain unchanged.

17. Postage arising under chargeable Newspaper, Periodical Publications, Books, Circulars and other printed matter, is not to be entered in the Letter Bills, except where the printed matter has become liable to letter postage, but postmasters will keep an exact account of all such postage collected at their offices, and bring the total into the general Account Current every quarter under the proper item, transmitting at the same time a statement of such collections upon a form which will be supplied to every Office for the purpose.

The Baltic's news gives us a clearer idea of the importance of the late military advantages gained by the allies than we had formed from the advices received by the previous steamer. The capture of the Mamelon and the works extending from it to the Careening Bay, gives their batteries the range of that part of Sebastopol which lies to the east of the military harbor, and also of the ships remaining in the inlet of Sebastopol. The Russian guns of the Mamelon have been turned against the vessels lying in Artillery Bay, and it was expected would destroy and sink them by their fire. The progress gained by these successes would, it was thought, soon place the whole of the Russian fortifications in the hands of the besiegers. A rumor prevailed in Paris that General Morris had cut off the route which leads from Sebastopol to Simpheropol and Perekop—an operation which would have the effect of hastening the fall of the town—but this report seems to want confirmation.

The allies have also obtained some additional successes in the Sea of Azoff.—Every place of importance along its coast, from Kertch to Arabat, and from Genetchi to Taganrog, is now in their possession.—The latter town is situated at the mouth of the Don, so that the interior trade of the districts through which it runs, will be brought to a complete stand still by its occupation by the enemy. The most substantial advantage gained in this quarter is, however, the fall of Anapa, on the Circassian coast. It was evacuated by the Russians without any attempt to maintain it, and is now in the hands of the Circassians.

These advantages are, however, in some degree damped by the apprehensions entertained of the effects of contagious disease amongst the allied troops. Typhus fever and cholera have already begun to decimate their ranks, and, as the hot season advances it is feared that these diseases will commit greater havoc amongst them than even the sword itself. To the probable calamities to which they will lead, will have to be added that terrible scourge of the Crimea, the ophthalmia of Sebastopol, which rots out the eye from the socket within four and twenty hours after the organ is attacked. Unless, therefore, Pelissier hurries up matters, Generals July and August may do as much for the Russians as their famous mental predecessors.

PARIS, June 14, 1855.

The news of the week is highly important, both as regards the operations in the Sea of Azoff, and before Sebastopol itself. The successes at Kertch and Yenikale have been followed by similar blows struck at Taganrog and Genitchi, thus entirely cutting off the supplies furnished by the valley of the Don. The famous Mamelon, in front of, and the defence of the equally famous Wallaloff, has been carried by the Allies. But this victory was dearly fought, so dearly that Pelissier's despatch, giving the loss, was re-written for the Moniteur. The phrase there is, "Our loss is perceptible," (sensible,) rumor, and I believe a correct one, translates this by 4000 men hors de combat. The Independence Belge has printed these figures, and has been freely admitted into France—a fact showing that it is not a serious exaggeration. The English loss was 400 only, as they were but little engaged at the point. The French took 400 prisoners, and the Russians according to Gortschakoff, took 275. Thus the Mamelon has cost over 4000 men alone, and this may suggest the fearful cost of the innumerable defences of the fortress, if taken, in this way, piece by piece. The fall of the Malakoff itself is by many supposed to be involved in the Mamelon but the Debats which has a military editor, does not consider the defences proper of Sebastopol as weakened by it; its means of offence and annoyance are certainly diminished.

The abandonment of Anapa by the Russians, upon the approach of the fleet, and its occupation by the Circassians, is a success in another point of view, but it has no bearing, direct or remote, upon the issue in the Crimea. Anapa is a fortress, and the capital of the province, and is now in the hands of a traditional enemy of the Russians; but it has never fed or garrisoned Sebastopol, and the latter is in no way interested in its downfall.

The Bourse of Paris does not always interpret these tidings favorably. It rises one day and falls again the next, though the news may continue highly encouraging. The losses experienced are a motive for hesitation, and the fear that a long war will be the consequence even of the taking of Sebastopol, is the cause of these oscillations.

All hope of aid from Austria is entirely abandoned. Indeed, the report that that power is about to diminish her army, is confirmed by letters, and even by Vienna journals. Economy is the alleged motive. An immediate effect—so immediate that it would appear to be calculated—will be that Russia will withdraw a portion of her troops from the Austrian frontier, and may use them more efficaciously elsewhere. In view of such virtual assistance lent the Russians as this, how extravagantly blind do all the Allies appear to have been during the twenty months of the Vienna mystification!

It often happens that the French Government desires to acquaint the public with the history of negotiations, and to do it in a way which does not engage its responsibility. To insert it in the Moniteur would render it official; to publish it in a French paper at all would make the complicity of the authorities evident at once, since no editor would dare to print such matter without leave or instructions. Therefore, some months ago, one of the Paris correspondents of the "Independence Belge" was taken into the confidence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and has been from that time to this furnished with the materials for his communications, whenever occasion called for it. The public generally is unaware of this fact, but gathers from the assured and authoritative tone of Y's correspondence that he has big sources of information. Upon the return of these letters to Paris, the "Moniteur" often copies them, and though it thus gives them a character of authenticity, it cannot be accused of abusing its official position. It seems simply to say—"There are some curious and instructive details which we find in an exchange; we never should have published them ourselves, but as they are in all respects true, we think proper to reproduce them."

You will at once see from the following example of the communications of Mr. Y., how impossible it would be for the *Moniteur* to publish such intelligence, though the government may not be very anxious that it be published somewhere. Y. says: Lord Raglan and Gen. Pelissier held different views upon a certain point. The latter, in the execution of the plan he had forwarded, assigned to the English army the positions he judged proper. Hesitation and remonstrances were heard at the English head quarters, and it seemed as though all unity of action would be paralysed by a misunderstanding between the generals.—But Pelissier showed that he was following out the plans of the two Governments, and declared that he would pursue his original idea at all hazards. The English who had supposed they might still discuss, now saw that there was nothing left but to act, and a sort of general-ship-in-chief has since been exercised by him who, indeed, has a certain right to it, from the fact that he is the commander of the most numerous of the four armies. This unity of command, continues the spokesman of the Foreign Department, will doubtless be maintained, by general consent.

This article is going the round of the French papers, the Government having thus managed, through the medium of a foreign journal, to give circulation to an important fact, in a way of which the allies cannot reasonably complain, however much they may dislike the intelligence itself and the publicity given to it.

Abstention from the polls is the most striking feature of the departmental elections of this year. In one of the communes of the department of Aisne, the only voters for counsellors were the four officers of the polls, the village policeman, the schoolmaster, and the tax gatherer. It is useless to say that all these gentlemen went for "the candidate of the government." Throughout the country, second and third trials have been, or are to be, held.

The Secaux rail road has been well nigh ruined this week, by the award of damages made by the Civil Tribunal, in favor of the heirs of the victims of the accident last Fall. The court awards to the widow of M. Pascal $10,000; to the heirs of M. Bayades $13,000; and to two other widows, $3,000, and $7,000—in all $33,000. This road, which is only ten miles long, has never paid a sou of dividend, and the advocate of the company implored the court, in the interest of the plaintiffs, to make the damages light; it was so much more likely they would be paid. The engineer, who caused the accident, is undergoing two years imprisonment.

The Greeley affair is yet unsettled. Mr. G. has been unable to make it appear that he is not liable for damages resulting from the negligence of a board of directors of whom he was one. The final hearing has been put off for five weeks, both parties having thus time to obtain evidence from the United States. Mr. Greeley is at liberty, of course, and has gone, or is going to Geneva. But he must be back for the trial.—The interests of the French artist will doubtless be very shocking one of carelessness, if not worse. Should the decision be against Mr. Greeley, it is probable he would be immediately assailed by myriads of other plaintiffs, also demanding damages. He is in an annoying, not to say perplexing situation.

The Weather has been favorable during the week, and the rise in breadstuffs has ceased in consequence. Intelligence from Algeria represents the crop there as very promising, and as being six weeks in advance of that of the North of France. So, if the weather continues fair, no damage has yet been done.

The shop-keepers acknowledge a lively demand for their wares from foreigners but complain of the entire abstention of French purchasers. This is owing to the high price of food and lodgings, which consumes all their means in mere natural life. The natives have not yet begun to eat green peas and new potatoes, luxuries wholly reserved for the strangers. The season is one of great privation to the poor and even to the middle classes.

It is difficult to assure oneself of the degree of success with which the Exposition is meeting. The company publishes no statement from day to day, of the number of visitors. I think it safe to set them down as averaging 10,000 a day—which would make the receipts $2,000 a day for six days of the week; on Fridays both palaces are literally empty. At this rate, the total receipts of the whole Summer will not be ever $300,000. The machine room has been opened, but the steam power is not ready. This will be the great feature of the Exposition, and it is largely counted on to exert a happy influence on the treasury. All the small exhibitions located in the vicinity, the diorama, the Chinese museum, the 500 counters for the sale of goods similar to those exhibited at the palace, all the cafes, &c., are hopeless and irredeemable failures.

An Englishman has been tried at Calais for murder. He thought he heard a grocer call him a son of a b——, and having invited him up stairs, shot him dead as he entered his door. He said upon his trial, that he would do the same thing again. The jury admitted extenuating circumstances, for his counsel pleaded that he was insane, and he was condemned of 20 years hard labor.

Were I to detail the wonderful successes and triumphs of Ristori, the Italian *tragedienne*, I should lay myself open to the charge of exaggeration. She is the idol of the public, and in private life the recipient of the most lavish attentions and compliments. The ascendancy of Rachel is gone forever. One of the most judicious of the critics says of Ristori: "She is without a rival in the past, and perhaps in the future." On seeing the effects by this marvellous actress on an audience at best but distinctly familiar with her language, one is tempted to ask: "What would be her influence, did she speak in the tongue of Racine and Moliere?" The unhappiest woman in France at this moment is Mlle Rachel Felix, for not only have the feuilletonists taken especial pains to declare Ristori immeasurably her superior, but they have contrasted the simplicity and retiring modesty of the Italian, with the pretensions, with the charlatanic processes, with the avarice and Russo-American bargains, of the French Jewess. In short, literary and fashionable society have never been so deeply moved by an artiste, whether musical or dramatic—not even by Pasta or Malibran, or M'lle Mars. It is said that Rachel fainted in her box on seeing Ristori called before the curtain the third time; she herself it would seem from the rumor, having never been recalled more than twice. Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers" was produced last night at the grand opera. Their Majesties and the Court were present. From what I have heard, I should say the success was not enthusiastic,—not even flattering. But it may be that I get my information from those most bitter of all partizans, and anti-Verdi-ites. The facts upon the merits of the opera will not be known for a week.

Sebastopol and the Crimea.

[From the London Times June 14.]

It seems impossible that Sebastopol can hold out so much longer. That recently large convoys of grain and flour have been regularly despatched thence to Sebastopol. Our readers cannot have forgotten the graphic description given in a recent letter of our special correspondent in the camp above Sebastopol, of the array of waggons and piles of sacks, apparently containing grain or flour, which he could see through his glass on the heights to the north of the harbor.

These were, there can be no doubt, the Kerth convoys; and this source, whence Sebastopol would appear to have been exclusively provisioned of late, is now cut off. We are not disposed to build on the unauthenticated rumors which have been flying about Sebastopol, of despatches captured at Kertch which contain most lamentable accounts of the ravages of disease among the garrison of Sebastopol. But there are two passages in the communication of our special correspondent, which we publish to-day, that are pregnant with meaning. On the 26th ult he writes:—

"The Russians have been burying an unusual number of dead on the north side the last few days. These burial places on that side of the harbor are exposed to our view, and with a good glass not only the recent graves can be distinguished, but also the parties at work excavating or performing the last rites of sepulture."

After the capture of the Mamelon, and the works extending from it to the Careening Bay, that part of Sebastopol which is situated on the east side of the military harbor, cannot be much longer tenable. Its capture will deprive the Russians of their arsenals and principal barracks; and what is scarcely of less importance, it will leave the ships, which still remain in the inlet of Sebastopol, denuded of all shelter from the shot and shells of the allies. Already Sebastopol, totters to its fall. Nor is the position of the Russian Crimean army in the field much more secure. A simultaneous advance to the allies from Eupatoria and Kertch would compel it to concentrate itself upon Simpheropol or Sebastopol; and for this force to be cooped up in the southwestern part of the Crimea is to be exposed to the same famine that is already telling so fearfully on the garrison of Sebastopol. The Crimea is lost to Russia.

Nor is this the full measure of the humiliation to which the Muscovite government has already been subjected. The occupation of the Sea of Azoff by the allied flotilla, and the evacuation of Anap by the Russians, has re-established the independence of Circassia. Threatened by the warlike mountaineers in front, and by the naval forces of the Allies on their flank and rear, the Russians' stations on the Kuban cannot be maintained; their garrisons must fall back on the line of the Don.

In a short time Russia will not hold one foot of land south of the Lower Don, the north shores of the Sea of Azoff, the Putrid and Black Seas, and the Lower Danube.—Should Prussia sue at this moment for peace, it would be madness to restore any territory south of this line to her. Sebastopol, a British Minister has declared, is a standing menace to Constantinople as long as its fortifications are not razed.

But if Russia is allowed to retain the Crimea, what guarantee can Europe have that these fortifications will not be reconstructed, even though they should be razed at present? Again, it has been admitted from the beginning, that had Russia been allowed to extend its conquests over all the shores of the Euxine, that sea, enclosed within Russian territory, must of necessity have become a Russian lake. The same holds good of the sea of Azoff. To prevent it from remaining a mere Russian lake, it is necessary that some other independant community, or communities, possess a portion of its shores. On these grounds we maintain that even at this moment—in the present position of affairs—peace ought only to be granted to Russia on the condition she relinquishes all claims to the Crimea and to the lands between the Black Sea and the Caspian south of the line of the lower Don. But Russia will not sue for peace yet. It is true that her mercantile classes being to be severely pinched; it is true that the numerous section of nobles who regard Moscow as their centre and capital, and stand aloof from active life, are becoming mutinous; but the official class, civil and military, in whose hands all real power is vested, cannot afford to lose any of their foreign conquests. One and all of them are deep in debt, and depend upon employment for their subsistence. They can only obtain the means of indulging those luxurious habits which have become second nature to them, by draining the tributary province of their substance, as was the case with the courtiers of Imperial Rome in its decadence. Inveterate gamblers, they are ever ready to shake all on the hazard of a die, and they will peril the existence of the Empire rather than relinquish their emoluments. Russia would at this moment reject peace if afforded on the terms we have indicated; and Russia will hereafter, take Tarquin, have to purchase a worse bargin at a higher price.

The Fourth of July.

Some of our extravagantly loyal people are muttering and growling against the action of the Corporation in courteously accepting the kind invitation of the City of Oswego, to partake of its hospitality on the Fourth of July, the Anniversary of the Independence of the great Republic. We can see no wrong in the action of the Corporation, and no cause for a thundering display of loyalty by the growlers. The last Fourth of July was celebrated in the City of London, by a grand entertainment, given by the wealthy Banker, Mr. Peabody, at which Her Majesty's Ministers were present; and to which the Queen sent a magnificent full length portrait of herself! When the Queen thus acted, how stupid is it for Her Canadian subjects to set up their ridiculous pretensions.—[Herald.

*** Not correct Mr. Herald. Her Majesty's Ministers were not present at this Dinner, neither did the Queen send her portrait. On the contrary, so far from the Dinner's going off thus, the American Secretary of Legation left the table because the Queen's health was drunk!

THE OSWEGO INVITATION.—The Kingston City Council have accepted the Oswego invitation to go across and celebrate the Fourth of July! To that patriotic body we would recommend the following paragraph from the Oswego Times, commenting on the respectful declinature which was given to the invitation by the City Council of Toronto:—

"The proceedings of the Toronto Council are all that could have been reasonably anticipated on this side, under the circumstances. There are passages in our Declaration, the reading of which always forms a leading feature in the celebration of the Fourth of July, that must grate on the ears of a loyal British subject, who cherishes with true affection the recollections, the history and the traditions of his country."

The Kingston City Fathers had better practise the Declaration beforehand, that they may be able to stand it at Oswego without flinching. The Hamilton Council, to whom the same invitation was extended, have taken no proceedings in the matter.—[Globe.

*** Robin requests a Meeting of the Councillors going over This Evening, at John Dunn's Inn, in order to hear the Declaration of Independence read.

DOMESTIC.

NEW POSTMASTER.—Appointment of Dr. Meilleur, Superintendant of Education, to the office of Postmaster of Montreal, vacant by the resignation of A. LaRocque, Esq.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* relates that a woman named Charlotte Proulx, the wife of J. B. Denis, farmer, of the Parish of St. Hugues, hung herself on Wednesday last in her husband's barn. It appears that she and her family had lived for some time previously in frightful misery owing to want of food. She had eaten roots in order to save what little bread there was in the house for the nourishment of her children! At last in despair she hung herself.

ONTARIO WARD, KINGSTON.—There will be no election for this Ward until the latter end of August—no judgement on the appeal about the costs having been given during last term. Ald. Fitzpatrick sits until the new election is ordered. Of course Mr. Thibodo continues in the field—there is not the slightest doubt of his election.—[Herald.

MURDER.—From the Hamilton "Gazette" we learn that on Thursday last Coroner Van Norman held an inquest in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton, on the body of a woman who was living with a colored man for some years, and who only knew her by the name of Mary. The man's name is John Thomas, and the deceased is believed to have come to her death in consequence of being beaten by him, while she was in a state of drunkenness. After a protracted investigation and *post-mortem* examination, the Jury returned the following verdict, "That the said Mary died from injuries received, which brought on extravasation of the brain, which resulted in death, and that the said injuries were inflicted by John Thomas." The Coroner immediately issued his warrant, and Thomas was sent to Milton Gaol, to await his trial for murder.

HEALTHFUL RECREATION.—Now that warm weather has set in, nothing can be more pleasant than an occasional excursion by water, and we are glad to see, by the advertisement in another column, that Capt. Creighton has determined to adopt the plan of issuing season excursion tickets, by which our now pent-up citizens, with their wives and little ones, may enjoy on any day, or on as many days as they please during the season, a trip to Cape Vincent and back, on board the good steamer Sir Charles Napier.—*News.*

LORD ELGIN ON CANADA.—We are informed that Lord Elgin has written a long essay on Canada, and that the Paris Exhibition Committee at Quebec intend to publish a large edition for circulation at Paris. We shall see how his Lordship looks alongside the Prize Essayists of Canada.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The prospects of the wheat crop, to judge from the notices in our exchanges from various parts of the country, we are glad to say, seems to be improving. The Rochester Union says a fair yield in that district is expected, the effect of the cold weather having been to a certain extent to kill off the insect, whose ravages were so much dreaded. From the western part of the county it has information that the crops will be a full average. The Haldimand Independent says that the crops in that vicinity looks well, and that there have been no complaints of the Weevil or Fly injuring the wheat. From all quarters of Lower Canada, the Commercial Advertiser says that favourable accounts are received of the appearance of all growing crops, with the exception of corn, which is backward.—[Globe.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.—The U. S. steamer *Michigan* left Detroit on Friday last for the St. Clair Flats, with a dredge and lighters, to be used in deepening and widening the channel.

STEAMBOAT PATRONAGE.—A day or two ago the editor of one of the city papers displayed to a brother chip a polite invitation he had just received from a steamboat captain, offering the free use of his vessel for Excursions during the present season. "By jingo," says Brother Chip, "Captain —— is a real fine fellow, I've a good mind to make up a family party next week, and patronize himself!"

VICTORIA WARD.

The Mayor yesterday received a Writ of Mandamus, calling upon him to cause an immediate Election for an Alderman for Victoria Ward, in the room of John Counter, Esquire, disqualified.

RECORDERS' COURT.

Yesterday was the legal day for holding the Recorder's Court, but the Calendar being heavy, and the Quarter Sessions coming on to-day, his Worship the Mayor thought proper to adjourn the Court until Monday next.

We understand it is the intention of the Government to carry out the provisions of the new Militia Bill, which take effect from the 1st proximo, and that Colonel de Rottenburg, at present Assistant Quarter Master General in H. M. service at Kingston, has been appointed Adjutant General of the Provincial Militia.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 30th June, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John George Hodgins, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Bridge over the River Trent, is progressing rapidly, under the able superintendence of Mr. Heap. Teams are steadily engaged in drawing stone and other material for the Bridge, which is expected to be compleated next summer. A number of men are at work grading on both sides of the River. The work done is of the best description.

The Liquor Law in Main.

PORTLAND, June 30.

At the law term of the Supreme Court at Augusta, in the case of John Hersam, sentenced in the police court, to fine and imprisonment for selling a glass of liquor, Chief Justice Shepley discharged the prisoner on a writ of *habeas corpus*, deciding that municipal judges and justices of the peace have no jurisdiction for punishing liquor sellers under the second section of the law, which can only be done by indictment and trial by the jury in the Supreme Court.

The effect of this decision is to completely nullify the law so far as its execution has been attempted.

AN AUSTRIAN ATTEMPT TO DESTROY DEVONPORT DOCK YARD.—The Austrian ship Pelestrina, of 520 tons, Capt. G. Rana, from Venice, with hemp, commenced discharging in Devenport Dockyard on the 19th of May. On Friday afternoon there remained about 30 tons. On Saturday morning, when one of the first bales were cut open at the receiving store for the purpose of being weighed, to see lucifer matches were found in it. This fact created considerable apprehension, and Mr. Gard, the Master Ropemaker, communicated at once with the Master Attendant, Mr. Brown, who promptly stopped the discharge, closed the hatches, and under instructions from Admiral Superintendent Plumridge, hauled the ship from the dockyard basin into the stream at Hamoaze. Several matches of similar kind were found in the cabin, and in possession of the crew, by the police, and one or two more were discovered by Mr. Gard in the store. The remainder of the cargo will be put into barges. The hemp is made up in the country, in bales of 4 cwt each, about 5½ feet long by 2½ feet girth, enclosed in wrappers and corded. The wrappers are so coarse that any hard substance of the size of a match would be readily admitted between the threads. Mr. Schofield, the contractor, supposes that when the stevedores and his men stowed the cargo at Venice they dropped the matches, and purposely omitted to pick them up again. Every precaution is taken by the authorities to prevent accidents through ships discharging ignitable cargoes at the dockyard. All the cooking is done at an assigned place, and no fire, not even for the smoking of tobacco, is allowed on board, neither are the crew permitted to have thorough fare through the arsenal.

GENOA, May 27th.

The Senate of the kingdom has finally passed the ministerial bill for the suppression of the convents and monastic institutions, by a vote of 53 to 42. Some of its provisions, as it came from the House of Deputies, have been modified with a view to protect certain individual rights, and soften its effects upon the infirm and destitute connected with them, but all its essential principles are preserved. The modifications will be unhesitatingly adopted by the House, and the Bill may be considered as secure. The event is celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the country. It is, in truth, an important step in the progress of civil and religious liberty in Italy. The King has never wavered for a moment in his support of the measure, notwitstanding some sinister rumors to the contrary.

FRANCE.

Hopes of an Heir to the Throne—Banquet—War.

A magnificent fete was given on the evening of the 11th, in the Hotel de ville, by the Prefect of the Sienne to the King of Portugal, Queen Christina, the Princess Mathilde, the Lord Mayor of London, and six thousand other persons, were present.

The most interesting intelligence refers to her Majesty the Empress. Mr. Locock, the celebrated accoucher (who had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery,) was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Comneau, it was formally announced that the Empress is *enciente*.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS.—among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, we saw a contribution of New Pills, from the laboratory of Dr. J. C. Ayer, the author of the widely known and valued Cherry Pectoral. As it is against the express regulations of the Palace, to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities. Indeed, we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have seen lately that his Pills are held in great estimation by those deeply learned in the healing art.—[True Reformer, Mass. 137

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected another Wonderful Cure of Sore Legs.—Anthony Harrison Sand, of Southampton, Nantucket, was a sufferer for twenty-eight years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs, as he was in so pitiable a state, the more especially as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several people the good effects Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial; after using them for a few weeks, he felt much better, and by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after being 18 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid. 145

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of these the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German R prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, est ing its value as a tonic and restorative, are su would prevent incredulity itself from question efficacy. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, w acute or chronic, it may be recommended soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspe heart-burn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous relaxation and debility, &c., and relieved by th ters in a very short space of time, and a perse in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. advertisement.

Dr. James McClintock's Vegeta Purgative Pills,
Are Gentlemen, Impurities of the Blood, Female plaints, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Sc Rheumatism, and all Chronic Disorders of the where Purgative, Purifying, and Strengthening cine is required. These Pills never cause any p griping—they can be taken at all times without to weather or diet—they are purely vegetable being composed of the essential elements of the medicinal herbs, they dissolve in the juices stomach, and are thus conveyed into every fiber system, giving vigor and healthy stimulus to glands, skin, bowels, kidneys, &c., enabling th throw off the noxious humors which load them restoring them proper and regular functions. Pills operating as they do with mildness and effic are invaluable for children and persons of delicate stitution, and are unequaled for all the purposes family physic. Sold by E. H. Parker, and E. Palmer, Kingston, C. W.

Dr. McClintock's Diarrhea Cordial and Cholera venture can be perfectly relied on in every case ever violent, of Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Ja Cholera. Thirty years' use in hospitals and p practice has proved it to be a specific, and the of rapid cures have been made, by its use during present sickly season. Every person should be p vided with this sure remedy. Price 25 cents and cents.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERIC HOTEL.

June 30th.—F. B. Hollington, England; S. Sa man, Montreal; J. A. Dunnard, Cape Vincent; J Myers, M. Myers, Frarry, New York; G. G. Far Cape Vincent; A. McFaul, Wellington; A. B. Pa Boston; C. B. Topham, New York; J. R. Og da, H. D. Condoit, do. R. Frith, do. J. B. Carr Auburn; W. F. Peterson, Bath.

July 1st.—E. C. Yale, Patterson, N. Y. T. Wa Fort Dover; W. Radenhurst, Montreal; H. Ma Coburg; J. B. Wragg, Jr. Port Hope; J. Rawl Columbus, Ohio; Sheriff McDonald, Mrs. McDon Miss McDonald, Goodrich; J. C. Hall Syracuse; J. S. Hogan, Toronto; A. J. Harrison, Spencer N Bro.

July 2nd.—J. B. Lewis, R. Bell, Ottawa; I. Baits, Express Belleville; H O Barrett, Montreal; A. Patterson, New York; D. Barker, Picton; T. Wragg, Montreal; E. B. Camp, Sackett's Harbor.

IMPORTS.

June 30th.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh, 3 bundles maps, Dedy. Barque S. A. Marsh, Toledo, 14,500 bushels Indian Corn, Walker & Berry. Steamer Brandreth, Oswego, 100 barrels flour, John Pogue, 180 sacks flour, G. M. K. Steamer Europa, Ogdensburgh, passengers and baggage.

DIED

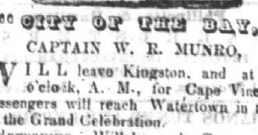
At Quebec, on the 21st instant, Mr. Lake Brothers, blacksmith, aged 42 years.

In Ernestown, on the 5th inst., Mr. Gideon Shurtleff, an old and respected resident of that township, aged 80 years.

In Montreal, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Sarah Robson, widow of the late John Robson, aged 63 years.

In Toronto, on the 27th instant, Mary, wife of the late Mr. John Hogg, and mother of Mr. J. Hogg, printer, of Collingwood, aged 48 years.

TO BE SOLD.
A SPAN of handsome well matched hor ses from the country, both young sound and quiet in double and single harnes and to ride, and may be seen at Mr. Ste son's Hotel on Tuesdays and Fridays fro 10 o'clock until 4 o'clock each day.
Kingston, July 3rd, 1855. 15

Fourth of July, 1855
AT
WATERTOWN
THE STEAMER

"CITY OF THE BAY,"
CAPTAIN W. R. MUNRO,
WILL leave Kingston, and at six o'clock, A. M., for Cape Vincent. Passengers will reach Watertown in time for the Grand Celebration.
RETURNING.—Will leave the Cape on the arrival of the first Train of Cars on Thursday morning. Passage half price.
Kingston, July 2