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. 149

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC,
Boyle'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 testimonies have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair Restorative, and their down has passed, while Boyle's Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no unlady that can affect the hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable, and as children's hair 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.
BOYLE'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, with decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.
"Boyle's Amole Shaving Compound
Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) a delightful luxury.
Boyle's Hebeiana
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. BOYLE,
277 Washington Street, Boston, U. S.
And by all the Druggists and Perfumers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain.
Aug., 1854. 12

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 Epplark 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, proximo, 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 Rooms; 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 23d, June, 1855. 149

The Daily British Whig:
"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1855.

The Battle of the 18th of June.

From the London Times of June 23.

The intelligence of the unsuccessful attack of the allied forces on the Malakoff Tower and the Redan, on the 18th of June, reached us at so late an hour yesterday morning, that our own remarks upon the progress of the siege had already gone to press; and our readers will have observed that, although we were not unwilling to place reliance upon them until they had received the unequivocal sanction of official authority.

The despatches which have since arrived, both from Lord Raglan and General Pelissier, establish beyond doubt that the combined movements of the allied armies recommenced on the 17th, and that early in the morning of the following day—a day heretofore known to our military annals by the lustre of victory—an attack was made on the Great Redan on the Malakoff Tower, which was repulsed with a most heavy and grievous loss on our side.

The troops withdrew into our own lines, effecting their retreat in order, and not being harassed by the enemy; but in the fearful struggle which took place upon and within the works, where a partial success was at one time obtained, by both French and English were mowed down by the means of defence accumulated by the enemy in the rear of the batteries. We learn, with the deepest pain, that the losses of the allied forces are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war.

Sir. John Campbell, Colonel Yea, of the 7th, Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry, fell in our ranks, while the French have lost two officers and a vast number of men in all branches of the service. The event is calculated to excite the strongest national regret, from the check it gives to the ardent hopes which had been entertained of immediate success, and from the additional losses such a contest has caused to both armies; yet it must be borne in mind that in the progress of a long and difficult siege there is nothing extraordinary in the repulse of one or more partial assaults. This is in fact the first time since the commencement of the Crimean war that our armies have suffered any check in an important combined operation.

The Russians have been repulsed a dozen times during the seige in their nocturnal sorties and attacks on the French and English lines, although our works are incomparably weaker than the Malakoff Tower and the Redan. Scarcely a siege of any magnitude is to be found in military history in which the garrison has not once or twice beaten back the besiegers from its works. The Russians made no less than five assaults on Silistria, and were five times defeated. The French were foiled in their first attack on the Mamelon, though they are now virtuously possessed of it. Our sorrow at this failure, and especially at the sacrifice of gallant and devoted men which it has cost us, is at least unmixed with despondency, although it seems, we have yet to learn the whole extent of the resources of the place and the enemy to whom we are opposed.

We ventured yesterday, before we were acquainted with this deplorable result of the attack of the 18th of June, to express some surprise and regret that measures had not been taken to derive a more immediate and complete advantage from the capture of the 7th.—We observed that, "when these outworks were carried, a comparatively small additional effort would have completed our success. The Russians were beaten, their fatigue parties had lost their accustomed energy in repairing the damage of the bombardment.

"One would have thought that it might be far easier to drive the assault home at such a moment than to defer the second half of the operation to a future opportunity." We venture to quote our own words, because they anticipate with perfect accuracy the danger which has since become known to us with such fatal certainty. The second half of the operation was, or had become, the most difficult, and the interval which elapsed between the 7th and the 18th gave the Russians an opportunity to concentrate all their resources against the impending attack.

On the 7th the number of men engaged, at least on our side, was comparatively small—not, we believe, above 1,000—and the losses they sustained chiefly occurred in the defence of their position during the ensuing night. Even on that day they had entered the Redan, and succeeded in spiking 15 guns there. Is it unreasonable to suppose that, if this detachment had been supported by stronger reserves, the Redan might at once have been carried? On the other hand, to defer the attack was to give the Russians time to recover the moral and physical advantages they had already lost.

To this observation it may possibly be replied that, as the Redan is commanded by the Malakoff works, our success in the former was contingent on that of the French against the latter more elevated position, because the Redan could not be held as long as the fire of the Malakoff batteries could be directed against it. We have some reason to believe that this is what actually occurred on the 18th, and that the British troops had already carried the Redan, when they found themselves exposed to such a fire from the enemy's guns in their flank and rear that, as Sir T. Graham said in his account of the assault of San Sebastian, "Nothing outlived the attempt to gain that ridge,"—and they were consequently obliged to retire.

Some idea may be formed of the appalling difficulties which the French had to encounter at the works around the Malakoff Tower from the obstacles which foiled their first attack on the 7th. The first coup, as described by our correspondents on that day, carried all before it. The French not only drove the Russians out of the Mamelon, but pursued them to the earthworks abutting on the Malakoff Tower. There they found themselves on the brink of a huge ditch formed by the excavation of the earthworks, and in the ditch a strong abattis of palisade was erected, through which they attempted to force their way.

The French troops were extremely exposed; it is not clear that any of the usual means had been provided for effecting the descent into the ditch, or for blowing up the abattis; but the trenches were lined with Russians, and a hand to hand battle ensued, which ended in the French being driven back not only from the Malakoff tower, but from the Mamelon itself, for they were hotly pursued by the enemy, and, to complete their danger, a mine was fired in the Mamelon under their feet. Nevertheless, after this struggle the French troops re-formed with indomitable courage, returned to the attack and ultimately drove the Russians from the Mamelon altogether. Such were the principal incidents of the combat of the 7th, which we must beg our readers not to confound with those of the 18th, as the latter are still very imperfectly known to us; and it must ever remain a doubtful point whether, on the former occasion the result which had been obtained could not have been turned to more decisive results.

There is, further, some difference of opinion among military men, and even between some of the most eminent generals of the French army, as to the relative advantage of proceeding against Sebastopol at the present stage of the siege by the way of assault, or by field operations against the Russian relieving army. Our readers are aware that so far as the opinion of civilians at a distance from the theatre of war is entitled to any weight at all, our judgement has always been strongly expressed in favor of the field operations.

It has long been obvious that, from the nature of resources and fortifications of Sebastopol, our fire has failed either in silencing the guns of the enemy, or in making a practical breach. This being the case, an assault was necessarily a very perilous and uncertain operation, and, if successful must expose the troops to a most furious resistance on the part of the garrison behind their second line of defence. But, supposing the Russian army in the interior of the Crimea to be driven back by the advance of the allied forces from Eupatoria or elsewhere, and the supplies and reinforcements of Sebastopol to be stopped, and after the siege it has undergone, its means of defence must ere long be exhausted

The result of the attack on the 18th, conclusively demonstrates the extreme difficulty of carrying by assault, works of the nature of those which now defend Sebastopol. The fronts attacked do not appear to have been silenced nor were the approaches carried to the foot of the enemy's works.

Under these circumstances, the assailants were exposed to a very heavy loss, and the result was in favor of the defence of the place. Fortunately the allied commanders have other means at their disposal, which we trust they will employ, to retrieve a check which, though not discreditable to our arms, from the extraordinary courage displayed by the troops, is the most painful occurrence we have had to record in the course of the war.

The massacre at Hango of part of a boat's crew belonging to a man-of-war and bearing a flag of truce is one of those acts of savage barbarity of which we have unfortunately but too many examples even in the warfare of civilized nations. The details given in the English papers turn out to be exaggerated; but however far are they in advance of the truth, enough remains to sicken the mind at contemplation of such horrors. The defence offered by the Russian authorities for this violation of one of the immunities allowed in war, is, that the Cossack's boat was engaged in taking soundings, as at Kertch, under cover of a flag of truce. It is stated in the "Invalide Russe" that only six of the crew were killed and that the remainder are prisoners. All the officers seem to be amongst the latter.

It will be seen by a dispatch dated June 8, from a British vessel of Cronstadt, that Professor Jacobi's submarine batteries are likely to play an important part in the defence of the Baltic ports. Two of the assailant ironclad vessels of the combined squadrons, the Merlin and Firefly, were near being blown out of the water by these infernal machines. Owing to a mistake in the calculations of the Russian engineer as to the time for firing them off, only a slight damage was inflicted on the two vessels the Merlin having all her crockery knocked into a cocked hat. The French admiral and half a dozen post captains were on board of her, and must have been rather startled by this unexpected and startling mode of attack. The British Government should forthwith set Lord Dundonald to work to counteract the Professor. His heating undertaken with one of his fire-breathing batteries to blow Gravesend itself sky high.

PARIS, Thursday, June 21.

Up to the present moment of writing—twelve o'clock, nothing of sufficient importance to be made public has been received from the Crimea, since the sailing of the last steamer. The week has passed in a complete absence of intelligence.—The Morning Post of London, has indeed published a despatch from Paris, affirming that Gen. Pelissier announces the resumption of the bombardment, but as the confidential *Pays* thinks this requires confirmation, it must be considered apocryphal. Partly on account of this penury of news, and partly of other reasons, the week has been an exceedingly agitated one, and the funds are now one and a half per cent. lower than at the date of my last.

It was universally supposed that the capture of the Mamelon would be immediately followed by that of the Malakoff, and perhaps by the assault; when therefore Saturday and Sunday passed without intelligence, suspicions and fears seized upon the public mind, which on Monday broke out into one of those panics only to be witnessed at the Paris Bourse. The most disastrous rumors were afloat—a terrible battle had been lost; Gen. Pelissier was killed; General Morris had been defeated upon the Tchernaya; the French had attempted the Malakoff, and had been repulsed, and moreover the Russians had retaken the Mamelon. As if this was not enough, the Emperor was sick with the diabetes, with the affection of the spinal marrow, and the wound inflicted by Pianori's pistol shot (!) pertinaciously refused to heal! The fall was very naturally over a franc and a half. Two insignificant rises have since taken place; in the absence of news, it is impossible that a revival can ensue. The falsity of the rumors of Monday is recognised, but the silence of the *Moniteur* is suggestive, it not of disaster, at least of obstacles, of resistance and delay.

Another cause of panic was the rumored imminence of another and a heavy loan. This eventuality was received with anything but favor, and it is therefore a proof of the extreme need of money, that the Senate and Legislature are this morning convoked for next Monday but one. That this extra session is called for the purpose of voting the loan would be evident, even did the *Moniteur* not add, non-officially, that this convocation is not unexpected, as the Chambers were informed, upon their adjournment, that "financial necessities might require this speedy recall." I may add that the amount of the impending loan is said to be 800 millions francs, and that the nation will undoubtedly be appealed to, as in the case of the last two war loans. The city of Paris has just effected a loan of 50 millions francs; the whole amount was subscribed in one day and before three o'clock. The moment would therefore seem propitious.

I say nothing of the supposed operations of the Allies during the past ten days of silence; the telegraph will probably speak before the departure of the steamer. The government received the official report of the Mamelon this morning, and will in likelihood publish it to-morrow. Of the French loss at the Mamelon, this much may be said: Pelissier has never indicated the amount or at any rate the Government has not published it. Gortschakoff fixes it, in one despatch at 2500, and in a subsequent despatch at 4000. A telegraphic despatch this morning from Marseilles gives the Constantinople figures—2500 for the Allies and 5000 for the Russians. It is entirely improbable that the loss of the defenders of a fortification like the Mamelon could be greater than that of the storming party.—The same despatch contains a recognized fabrication; that the Allies had carried the Malakoff three times. No confidence can be placed in anything via Constantinople and Marseilles.

I spoke lately to the use made by the Government of the *Independence Belge*, by means of its Paris correspondent Y. I now understand that the Government not only pays Y for his services, but pays the *Independance* for admitting his communications. The paper has nearly two thousand subscribers in France. It publishes also a continental edition, which is strongly Russian in its tendencies. The annals of journalism present, I imagine, no similar instance of two sidedness.

The new Russian organ will be commenced at Brussels on the 1st of July, a Belgian being at its head, so that the Government cannot interdict it. Russia pays his salary, £5,000 a year, as well as $40,000 for the establishment of a paper, to be called *Le Journal du Nord*. It will receive both official and non-official information from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and will, of course, not to be admitted into France.

I ought to have mentioned, while speaking of the absence of telegraphic intelligence, that Gortschakoff requests silence of Pelissier and it is evident that the former would naturally make known what the latter would seek to withhold, it is thought that messages from him have been suppressed.

The famous Legitimist bi-monthly, *La Mode*, was put out of existence day before yesterday. It had latterly divested itself of its political character, and had consequently withdrawn its caution money from the Treasury. In successive articles, however, entitled "*Les Nationalites*," it had indirectly treated of political matters. In consequence, the editor is imprisoned for a month, and the office is definitively suppressed.

[From the London News of June 23.]

Repulse of the Allies from the Grand Redan and the Malakoff.

We give below a despatch from General Pelissier, of the 18th, relating to the attack on the Redan and Malakoff batteries. Although it is well understood that the Government is in possession of fuller intelligence than that communicated in Lord Panmure's dispatch, [already given in our despatches from Halifax.—*Eds. Com. Adv.*] no further official statements have been given to publicity. We believe that when details are published it will be found the check experienced by the allies commenced with the springing of a mine by the Russians at a moment when the assailing columns were on the point of establishing themselves within the Russian lines.

A considerable number of Russian troops lost their lives with the French and English by this explosion. In the recoil which followed, our allies, pressed by force of numbers, receded to the Mamelon batteries and beyond it, and the Mamelon batteries were for a time in the power of the enemy. It was at this period that the English suffered most, being exposed in the position taken on the 7th to the flank fire of the guns on the Mamelon. The enemy was not suffered to remain in this regained work, but was attacked on the same night by the French, and driven back to the ravine, our gallant allies remaining masters of the Mamelon.

The English loss, in killed and wounded, is stated to be about 4,000, including 60 officers. The spirit of the troops was admirable, and a renewal of the attack was expected. Various names of officers who have fallen have reached us, but we are reluctant to publish any such without official warrant.

Paris, Thursday.—The Moniteur contains the following:

"For several days past the public has felt uneasy under the absence of telegraphic despatches from the Crimea: at the same time it will be readily understood that the electric wire, which extends to so great a distance, may very well be liable to frequent interruptions. This (Thursday) evening the government have received, almost simultaneously, the following telegraphic despatches.

"Crimea, June 17.—The combined movements agreed upon with our allies are being carried out.—To-day the Turks and the brigade of Chasseurs made a reconnoissance toward Akhtiar.

"General Bouquet occupies the Tchernaya.

"To-morrow, at daybreak, in concert with the English, I attack the Grand Redan, the Malakoff Tower, and the batteries connected with them.

"The other despatch is dated June 18, and contains the following:—

"The attack to-day was unsuccessful; although our troops, who showed very great intrepidity, gained a partial footing in the Malakoff works, I was obliged to order a retreat into the parallels. The retreat took place in order, without being much harrassed. It is not possible for me to-day to state our precise loss."

Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Dundonald, in a letter to the Times, offers more positively than ever to annihilate the defensive power of any Russian fort around the Baltic. He says:

It is obvious that my plans cannot now be objected to under the plea of inhumanity, seeing that our ships have been attempted to be blown up, and officers and unarmed seamen, who ought to have been taken prisoners, and, if guilty, tried and punished, most inhumanly murdered.

The Bishop of Exeter has recently refused to license two evangelical clergymen, because they would not subscribe to his favorite dogma of baptismal regeneration.

The London Herald regrets to hear a report to the effect that Admiral Sir Charles Napier has lost most of his fortune by the failure of Messrs. Halford & Co. (Sir. J. Paul, Strachan & Co.)

The £16,000 awarded by the Court of Admiralty to the salvors of the ship James Cheston, (brought into Liverpool,) is to be appropriated as follows:—£5,000 to the owners of the Marathon, £1,000 to the captain, £500 to the mate—both these officers to take their shares also, according to their rate—and the crew to share according to their rating.

An intimation has been received, in Dublin, from Lord Palmerston, that he will soon give an answer to the memorial in favour of Mr. Smith O'Brien, praying for his entire pardon. The friends of this gentleman confidently expect a favorable result.

The Irish claim General Pelissier as the son of a countryman of theirs. It is said that his father was a Limerick gentleman, a Mr. Palisser, who was obliged to fly from Ireland during the troubles of 1798.

The three names sent to the Pope to enable him to select a successor to the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford are those of the Very Reverend Dr. O'Brien, the Very Reverend Dr. Burke, and the Very Reverend Dean Dowley.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—The eighth annual report of the commissioners for administering the law for the relief of the poor in Ireland has just been presented to the Lord Lieutenant. It embodies some statements which are of no ordinary interest as evidencing the rapid improvement in the condition of the people during the last six years, commencing in 1849, which may be considered as the starting point in the progress of the "social revolution." One of the first and not the least gratifying results of the great change in the social system is the gradual adoption of the maxim of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

It appears that in a period of six years, from 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, considerably more than 200,000 young persons of both sexes have left the workhouses of Ireland, and have not since returned to those asylums. The commissioners further report that visible signs of an improved condition of life are to be found in the appearance of the peasantry in all parts of the country, more especially in their clothing. There is some slight improvement, too, in the dwellings of the poor, but not sufficient to warrant a conclusion that the "social revolution" in this respect have progressed to any considerable extent.

The Practicability of a Ship Canal from the Head of Georgian Bay to Toronto to be Tested.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Last Wednesday morning we published an article upon the Commerce of the Lakes and the extent and the resources of the Northwest. The facts stated and the conclusions deduced must have convinced any man that we shall very soon, if in fact we do not now, need more direct, more speedy and greatly increased facilities for reaching the ocean with the immense productions of the Northwest.

Nearly two years ago, the Democratic Press contained an article calling public attention to certain facts obtained from gentlemen who were acquainted with the country between the head of the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, which seemed to indicate that a ship canal over that route was practicable. The distance is less than one hundred miles.

Within the last few days we have conversed with the Hon. Thos. Steers, who resides at Barrie on Lake Simcoe, and though he has not examined the subject very carefully, his information leads to the conclusion that a feasible route for the canal can be found either by passing through Lake Simcoe, or up the Holland River from the Georgian Bay and down the Humber River, which enters into lake Ontario near Toronto. One of the editors of the Press was recently at Toronto, and talked with several intelligent gentlemen upon the subject, all of whom were impressed with the belief that a route for a ship canal existed, though no survey has as yet been made.

In order to test this matter fully, a survey should at once be made by a competent engineer. We were in the company of a few gentlemen last week who prepared a subscription, and is now in the hands of one of the persons, the object of which is to raise money to pay the expense of a survey, and if the merchants and capitalists in Chicago, Milwaukee, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Ogdensburgh and Oswego, will only take time to examine the subject and make themselves acquainted with its importance, money enough can be raised within the next thirty days to pay the expense of the survey, and we shall have the result to lay before the Canadian Parliament when it meets in Toronto next October. A gentleman connected with a single firm in Oswego pledged three hundred dollars for his house, and the few who started the project in this city also subscribed liberally. The following is the form of the petition:

We the undersigned, hereby agree to pay the sums set opposite to our names, to such persons as shall be appointed a committee by the subscribers hereunto, for the purpose of making a survey between the head of the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario at or near Toronto, for the purpose of determining whether a ship canal is practicable between the said Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario.

We learn from a gentleman connected with one of our principal railroads that the cost of a preliminary survey will not probably exceed five thousand dollars. The amount is but a trifle for all the cities which are interested in the enterprise to contribute. The proportion of each one ought to be raised in two hours in any of them, and it can be done if once the matter is properly understood. We commend to all a careful study of any good map of the country we have named and of the territory out of which the fourteen States we referred to last Wednesday morning are ere long to be formed, and further argument will be unnecessary. What say the papers in the cities we have named to the enterprise? Will they not at least let us have their views upon the necessity and plausibility of the project.

The Oswego Festivities.

The Oswego Corporation, had not the pleasure of entertaining their expected Canadian guests on the Fourth. The following is from the Oswego *Times* of the 5th:—

"The Corporation Dinner at the United States Hotel, was delayed to a late hour, on account of the non-arrival of the steamer *America*, Capt. Masson, by which a large number of Canadian gentlemen were expected from Hamilton and Toronto. Owing to an accident, by which the *America* broke one of her wheels, on Tuesday night, between Hamilton and Toronto, she did not leave Toronto till late yesterday morning and arrived here about 7 o'clock last evening. Of course the Hamilton gentlemen stopped at Toronto, and the expected Company did not come. Nevertheless, a very respectable company sat down to dinner, at the United States Hotel, at about 5 o'clock, under the direction of the Committee of the Common Council. The dinner was sumptuous, got up in elegant style by Mr. Martin, the tables being loaded with all the varieties and delicases of the season. Everything was conducted like clock-work, under the superintendence of Mr. Wallace James, the excellent and experienced Steward of the United States.

"Hon. Joel Turnill presided, assisted by several other gentlemen, and the dinner passed off with much hilarity, but with perfect order and decorum. Regular set toasts prepared by the Committee, in expectation of a large Canadian company, were drunk with the usual enthusiasm, as were also many volunteer sentiments, to which a number of gentlemen responded in brief and animated speeches. Hon. Thomas H. Bold, who has just returned from a European tour, was called out, and entertained the company with one of those off hand bursts of eloquence for which he is distiguished. We have not been able to collect the sentiments given on the occasion in time for this paper.

"On the whole, the celebration was a good one, and conducted in a manner creditable to the city. There was considerable disappointment felt at the meagre attendance of our Canadian friends, although a considerable number were present from Belleville and Kingston."

City Council.

July 9th.

We cannot report in full the proceedings of this learned body at its meeting on Monday night last; for among the improvements made in the Council Chamber, the accommodation of reporters has been overlooked, and their table removed to display to advantage the brilliant colors of the new carpet. The flowers of rhetoric have thus been sacrificed to the flowers of the loom, and the public denied the pleasure the report would have afforded them. Some ill-natured fellow says, the public will not lose much in consequence—but for our part we think otherwise. What, forsooth, will become of our friend of the 'Advertiser?'—Like Othello, his occupation will be gone, and Alderman Rudston will go unreported. Our new worthy youthful Mayor should be more considerate of the feelings of the public, and not, because his own potatoe trap is (or rather is supposed to be) closed when he occupies his official chair, debar the world from the wisdom that falls from the honied tongues of the City Fathers. The only part of the proceedings we are able to publish is the following resolution which it is said was adopted unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Brownley, and resolved—"That the cordial thanks of this Corporation be tendered to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Oswego for the handsome and hearty welcome extended to the members of this Body who visited Oswego, at the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation of that City, on the occasion of the celebration of the National Independence of the United States."

But if we cannot report, we can tell the admiring world that the Council Chamber (not the members) has been whitewashed! and the city run its cheek and got tick for a new carpet of a flowery and brilliant pattern, uniting in its glowing beauties all the colors of the rainbow, conspicuous among which tastefully and affectionately mingle the Orange and the Green. But the renovating hand of improvement has not been stayed, when the whitewashing and carpeting were done; the Chamber has been swept, and apparently with a new broom, for it has been swept clean. The officers have also undergone renovation, and now "shew" in all the lustre that black coats and starched neckcloths can bestow. The City Clerk, who always came out "natty," now dons the "toga," and "as Cæsar wore his robes, he wears his gown." And last, not least of the stately groupe, sits in awful state our once facetious friend the jovial High Bailiff—his erst jovial phiz denuded of its smiles—stern as the Ruler of Olympus—raised on a dais, o'er the vulgar throng he rules serene—his hand his weapon grasps; whether it is to be sheathed or unsheathed, however, his Worship the Mayor has not yet decided, but talks of submitting the question to the Council—in the meantime, and until a standing order to the contrary, he keeps his weapon sheathed—sudden he glances round, a voice has reached his ear, his eyes with fury burn, his mouth he opes, and he shouts "Or-der!"

[* * * * Here our worthy contributor, and well known supporter, T——s F——n, Esquire, whose nerves have never thoroughly recovered from the shock of his late rencontre with a well known city officer, becoming exhausted with his descriptive efforts, adjourned to liquor, and the devil in the meantime carried off the copy.]

THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—Mr. Spence passed through Kingston, towards Dundas, on Monday, on a tour of relaxation. It is both hoped and expected that he will give directions to the Dundas Warder to cease that fulsome puffing of the Post Master General, which has so much disgusted the Canadian public. In all probability this newspaper is no longer the property of Mr. Spence, but doubtless he retains so much sway over its columns as to cause this intolerable nuisance to cease. The Canadian Press lies under the deepest obligations to Mr. Spence, and no newspaper is more willing to acknowledge his paramount services than the *British Whig*, but why be puff or be-praise him so much? Why make a little God Almighty of a mere mortal!

THE MILITARY GONE.—Nearly the whole of the Military who used to be both a pride and an ornament to good old Kingston, are gone or going away. Colonel Baron De Rottenburgh is made Adjutant General of Militia and leaves us directly; Colonel Gordon, R. E., leaves in August or September. No one will remain but Colonel Bourchier, Town Major. Kingston will possess a few companies of the Canadian Rifles with their Head Quarters, and that is all.

Mr. Duncan's Paintings.

These splendid Paintings are on View, gratuitously, over the Carver and Gilder's Shop of Messrs. Scott & Wright, opposite William Wilson's in Wellington Street. They are in sober truth superb Works of Art, and no one can look on them without admiration. They are both Jacobite Pictures, and give representations of two great events in Prince Charley's fitful career. No. 1 represents the Prince at the head of his Highlanders entering Edinburgh, after the Battle of Preston Pans. No. 2 shows the fugitive Prince asleep in one of his hiding places, watched over by Flora Macdonald. It is so rare that Canadians have an opportunity (at home,) of seeing good Paintings, that they should not allow these to go away unvisited, particularly when it costs nothing to go and visit them.

FISHY NEWS!

The Allies again Victorious!!

Our London Correspondent writing on the evening of the 22nd ultimo, adds the following Postscript:—

As I was on the point of sealing this letter, a friend called upon me, and stated that a Proclamation had been posted at the Mansion House, in this City, by order of the Lord Mayor, stating that after the repulse of the Allies, as narrated in Lord Panmure's document, they rallied, renewed the assault, and took the Redan and the Malakoff, and hold full possession! Of course this is official. Hurrah!!!—[Spectator Ex.

Dr. James McClintock's Vegetable Purgative Pills,
for Costiveness, Impurities of the Blood, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all Chronic Disorders of the System, where Purgative, Purifying, and Strengthening medicine is required. These Pills never cause any pain or griping—they can be taken at all times without regard to weather or diet—they are purely vegetable; and being composed of the essential extracts of the purest medicinal herbs, they dissolve in the juices of the stomach, and are thus conveyed into every fiber of the system, giving vigor and healthy stimulus to the glands, skin, bowels, kidneys, &c., enabling them to throw off the noxious humors which lead them, and restoring them proper and regular functions. These Pills operating as they do with mildness and efficiency, are invaluable for children and persons of delicate constitution, and are unequaled for all the purposes of a family physic. Sold by E. H. Parker, and E. W. Palmer, Kingston, C. W.
Dr. McClintock's Diarrhea Cordial and Cholera Preventive can be perfectly relied on in every case however violent, of Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Incipient Cholera. Thirty years' use in hospitals and private practice has proved it to be a specific, and thousands of rapid cures have been made by its use during the present sickly season. Every person should be provided with this sure remedy. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. 145

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 Beard, of Southampton, Nanticoti, 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 28 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid. 145

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of disease of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heart-burn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation and debility, &c., and relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. See advertisement. 145

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 dispensal. Humbug is so plentiful, 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

IMPORTS,

July 7th.—Steamer Niagara, Lewiston, 1 box, B. P. & A. Ross.
July 9th.—Steamer Niagara, Ogdensburgh, 1 box, G. W. Lassells.
Schr. Maria Josephine, 200 half sacks corn meal, John Caldwell.
Schr. Sarah Bond, Oswego, 1 barrel oil, Bond & Co.
Schr. Elizabeth, Oswego, 500 bags, corn meal, J. Carruthers & Co.
Str. Cataract, Lewiston, 70 barrels pork, C. Collins, 2 packages garglin Oil, B. & Co. 1 roll wool sacking, Mr. Willis.

DIED.

At Orangeville, on the 23rd ultimo, aged 23 years, Susanna, wife of Mr. Chaffey, Miller.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. Francis Nixon, of Chingsacousy, in the 71st year of his age.

In Hamilton, on the 5th instant, Charlotte, wife of E. McGivern, Esquire.

On the 22nd June, at Storrington, Mrs. Nancy Neil wife of Mr. George Neil.

On July 2nd, in Belleville, Mr. John Booth, Senior, aged 55 years.

At Cannifton, on the 1st instant, Adeline, wife of Mr. Samuel Gilbert, aged 21 years.

At Beverley, on the 26th ultime, Mr. Iri H. Smart.

ONTARIO WARD.

We understand that it has been industriously circulated through Ontario Ward, that Mr. Thibodo has left the field. This base statement is only worthy of those from whom it emanated. There is not the slightest intention of Mr. Thibodo's retiring, and his opponents in circulating the statement knew it to be falsehood. The absurd and malicious rumor will fail to accomplish its object.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE.
TO be Sold by Auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern, 2 Casks Assorted Hardware, No. 103 and 105, ex-ship Robert Parker, from Liverpool.
☞ Sale to take place at Mr. Arthur Chown's, Bagot Street, on Friday Morning, 13th instant, at 10 o'clock.
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, July 11th, 1855. 162

Ancient Frontenac Royal Arch Capter.
A N Emergent Convocation will be held of this Chapter, on Monday Evening, 16th instant, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
J. D. FOWLER,
Z.
Kingston, July 11th, 1855. 161

FREEHOLD PROPERTY
AT AUCTION,
In the Township of Kingston, Five Miles from the city, and on
THE NEW PORTLAND ROAD.
WILL be sold on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, all that Stone Dwelling House and Stone Stabling, known as the property of Mr. ROBERT GIBSON, with one Acre of Land. Also, the three years' unexpired Lease of 200 Acres, and the standing Crops, adjoining said premises, and leased from the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart. The house is large and commodious, and nearly new with every requisite comfort, and is well suited for a private or farmer's residence, and is an excellent locality for a Resident Physician, as there is no medical man nearer than the city. Attached are excellent stone stables, carriage and out-houses with a well of water and a large young orchard. Also, the land crops, viz: a large quantity of Meadow, with Wheat, Rye and Potatoes, all of which are looking inferior to none in the Township. The whole will be disposed of without reserve, commencing with the House, and the remainder in such lots as will be then and there explained.
Conditions of sale, or any information, can be obtained of the proprietor, Mr. Robert Gibson, Mr. Robert McCormack, Kingston, or the Auctioneer. Sale at 12 o'clock punctually, on the premises.
H. BARTLIFF,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, July 6, 1855. 160

Free Exhibition
OF
DUNCAN'S
CELEBRATED PAINTINGS
MR. JOHN ARMOUR, Book and Print Seller, Montreal, has the honor to announce that he will Exhibit TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) and ensuing week at Messrs. Scott & Wright's, Carvers and Gilders, opposite Wilson's Buildings, Wellington Street, Two Paintings by that distinguished Scottish Artist, THOMAS DUNCAN, A.R.A., namely, "Prince Charles Edward and the Highlanders entering Edinburgh, after the Battle of Preston Pans;" and "Prince Charles asleep in one of his Hiding Places after the Battle of Culloden."
☞ Subscriptions will be received from such as desire to possess Engravings taken from the Paintings.
Kingston, July 7th, 1855. 159

CAUTION.
I HEREBY forbid all persons giving credit to any members of my family, or others, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts, not of my own personal contracting, from this date.
JOHN FARRELL,
Laborer, Ordnance Department.
Kingston, 10th July, 1855.

VAULABEE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE Assignees to the Estate of Mr. JAMES FRASER, will offer For Sale by Public Auction, at Kingston, on Wednesday the 8th of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of by private sale, the following property:
1st. Water Lot No. 21, at the foot