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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. HENRY FARREN AND Miss LOUISA HOWARD.—We have the pleasure of announcing, that Mr. Henry Farren, (Son of Mr. W. Farren, of London,) and Miss Louisa Howard, will make their Bow to a Kingston Audience, at the City Hall, on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, July 30th and 31st inst.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC.
Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid,
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair, is well known to be without a rival on this Continent.—Hundreds of imitations have started into an ephemeral existence since the introduction of this unrivalled Hair Restorative, and their doom has sealed, whilst Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never attained by any other article, goes on "conquering and to conquer." There is no malady that can effect the hair but can be cured by this incomparable preparation. To ladies it is invaluable, and on children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of hair. It is now patronised by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and commands an extensive sale throughout Europe.
BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE,
Converts Red or Grey Hair into a beautiful Black or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally dyeing the hair without staining the skin, and leaves the hair soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in the least—a decided superiority over all other Hair Dyes.
Bogle's Amole Shaving Compound
Renders that usually unpleasant operation (shaving) decided luxury
Bogle's Hebeafona
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., 1851.

Dr. James McClintock's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Surpassing all others for their excellent action on the Liver, in removing superfluous bile, and cleansing the Stomach from those acrid secretions which cause Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, Motes or Specks before the eyes, Ringing in the ears, pain in the right side or Shoulder, costiveness, Yellowness around eyes, Clay-Colored stools, &c., &c., symptoms which, if neglected, are the forerunners of serious and often fatal diseases. These invaluable Pills are put up with full directions for use, at 25 cents per box. Five boxes $1.
New York, Dec. 1, 1854.
Dr. James McClintock—Dear Sir—Your Anti-Bilious Pills have done more for me than any medicine I have ever taken. They act like a charm, and give no pain or inconvenience. I can heartily recommend their use to all who like myself suffer from an occasional bilious attack.
J. K. KERR,
813 Broadway and Irving House.
Cholera!—Delay may Prove Fatal!—Dr. McClintock's Diarrhea Cordial and Cholera Preventive, a prescription, employed, and never known to fail, by the eminent Professor James McClintock, in his extensive cholera practice in the hospitals of Philadelphia, and, therefore, a medicine which should be kept at hand by all families, in hotels, on ships and steamboats, and wherever the services of a physician cannot be had at a moments warning. Dysentery and Bowel Complaint of infants is also promptly cured by this excellent medicine. Sold by all Druggists, and by E. W. Palmer, and E. H. Parker, Kingston, C. W. 163
Holloway's Pills, the most celebrated Remedy in the World for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—Edmund Alga, of Niagara, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself, and a burden to his friends, he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed, the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully that her husband is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousands and others who have been benefited will now come forward. 163
THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—Doses have always been associated in our minds with wry faces, and medicine has seemed from the days of childhood, another word for nausea and disgust. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting potions we were compelled to swallow for its relief. Dr. Ayer's preparations herald another era. His Cherry Pectoral is like honey on the tongue, and healing balm in the stomach. His Pills! Try them—they are sweet morsels to the taste, and glide sugar-shed over the palate, but their energy although wrapped up, is there, and strikes with telling force to the very foundation of disease.—[Cincinnatti Citizen, O.
IN WHAT ESTIMATION IT IS HELD BY PUBLIC MEN.—Hon. Nath'l P. Williams, formerly Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Md., writes, "I have never, since autumn of 1851, (nineteen years,) been without the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, having found it superior to all other preparations, for my constitution, in attacks of sore throat, hoarseness, colds and severe coughs, to which I have been subject from youth."—For sale in Kingston, by E. W. Palmer. 163
We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals and medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer for years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient preseverence in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under the sad malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoofland's German Bitters, 120 Arch Street Philadelphia.—[Philidelphia Inquirer.]—See advertisement. 163

The Daily British Whig.
"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."
MONDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1855.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

LONDON, Saturday, July 7.

The Times in its leader this morning, considers General De Berg's account of the Hango affair as very unsatisfactory, as he does not explain why no warning was given to the boat, if the Russian outposts did not choose to let her land, or why the party were not captured, as they might easily have been by the overwhelming force that lay in wait for them.

A despatch from Barcelona, dated the 5th instant, says:—"The strike of the workmen continues. The opposition is a passive one. The assassin of the two manufacturers has been arrested. The militia remain faithful. A deputation had been sent to Madrid.

The Times, in its city article dated Friday evening, says—"The English funds opened steadily this morning, and subsequently manifested a tendency to improvement.

"Bank stock experienced an improvement of ½ per cent, owing to the announcement that a branch is about to be established at the West end of London. Notwithstanding the extra demand as usual at this period, money is very abundant in the stock exchange, as well as in the discount market."

The French and English governments had agreed to guarantee a Turkish loan of £5,000,000. Gold continued to be sent to Paris, but not in large quantities. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £150,151.

The barque Ashley, with coal from Liverpool, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ultimo.

The Plan of Attack and Conferences of the Officers in Command.

[Correspondence of the London News.]
Before Sebastopol, July 24.

The original plan of attack, contemplated a joint English and French assault of the Malakoff, which, as commanding the Redan and forming the grand key to the whole network of redoubts and batteries in front of the place, would, if taken, at once render the former untenable, and place the whole town and harbor at the mercy of the captors. For reasons, however, this apparently most practicable design was abandoned, and the plan was changed into one of a simultaneous attack of the two great works—the Malakoff being undertaken by the French and the Redan by ourselves. To vastly enhance the chances of failure involved in this plan to ourselves, our whole attacking force, including supports and everybody else, was limited to some four thousand men; whilst the French, with a much juster appreciation of the difficulty that fell to their share, told off twenty-five thousand. Of our handful, again, a large proportion consisted of raw recruits, recently arrived to fill up the gaps in the regiments selected for the service—regiments which, with one or two exceptions have borne the whole brunt of our trench fighting, and suffered accordingly. This was done through no want of old soldiers, of whom the third and fourth divisions could have furnished abundance—men who have been kept comparatively idle, while their comrades of the light and second divisions have been worked like galley slaves. Late in the evening preceding the assault, Sir George Brown discovered that the Major commanding the 23rd was still laid up with a wound received in the attack on the Quarries, and that the senior captain, an officer, by the way of some 18 years service—would have charge of the corps during the storming. "Impossible; this will never do said the friend of apoplectic neck furniture," "another regiment with a field officer in command, must be substituted." A message to this effect was telegraphed to head-quarters, but Lord Raglan, with a degree of common sense which was quite unmilitary, overruled the second's objection, and replied that an officer of Capt——'s length of service, be his rank what it might, should be as able to lead his regiment into action as any field officer in the service, and accordingly that no substitution should be made. Then another deviation from the original plan was made, also at the eleventh hour, by Gen. Pelissier, to which both military sense and common sense agree in attributing no small share of both the French and our own failure. Though the bombardment had been kept up vigorously the whole of Sunday night, necessarily compelled a slackening of the allied fire, and during this respite there was reason to expect that the Russians would employ themselves in making good the injuries done to their batteries to-day. It was therefore arranged that at day-break on Monday a terrific fire of shot and shell should be poured into the Redan and Malakoff, to render as many as possible of their guns incapable of mischief. An hour or so, however, before the combined forces marched from the camp, the French Commander-in-Chief rode over to our head-quarters and declared that he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in the trenches before the Malakoff that there would be no cover for them; and consequently, they (and we) must attack at day-break at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favorable condition in which our bombardment and their owners' subsequent idleness might have left them. Of course Lord Raglan complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his camp would have foretold the consequences to be expected; and, accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon the doomed thousands rushed to their defeat and

THE ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS AND THEIR RECEPTION BY THE RUSSIANS.

So little is ever known of the details of French operations here, that I can give you few particulars of their attack on the Malakoff; but their plan of assault appears to have consisted in assailing the work on both flanks and the front simultaneously, and with overwhelming numbers—twenty-five thousand are said to have been actually engaged. In just retribution for the disregard of their general to the good expected from a short morning's bombardment, they found the redoubt swarming with defenders, and guns bristling from every embrasure. On them, as on our own men, showers of grape and canister were poured out, literally mowing down whole battalions at a time; whilst from the whole semicircular line of parapet the crowding riflemen sent volley after volley into their disordered ranks, that passed through them like a sheet of molten lead. Three times they gave way, and as often rallied, but were finally driven back after a struggle of some three hours and a-half, leaving the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff literally covered with dead or dying.

With our own men, the space to be passed over from our most advanced trenches to the Redan was somewhere about seven hundred yards, and from the first moment of their rushing over the parapet towards the point of attack, they were met by the same awful and annihilating storm of canister and grape. Few of them ever reached the abattis in front of the work—none, I believe, ever seen the deep ditch which protects its approaches. I have already mentioned the confusion which characterised the first commencement of our movement; and coupling this with the murderous preparations made by the enemy, you will be at no loss to understand that success was not improbable. I shall presently mention what the Russians thought of our generalship, as repeated in my own hearing by one of themselves. During the whole affair Lord Raglan and Sir G. Brown were ensconced within our 8-gun battery; but though this afforded a good view of the scene of the struggle and of the disorder which marked it, for some reasons unknown to uninitiated spectators, they appeared unable to give any efficient directions for the correction of our multiplied blunders.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

As the 34th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means or another, got mixed together with them, and some confusion arose in consequence. On crossing the trench our men, instead of coming upon the open in a firm body, were broken into twos and threes. This arose from the want of a temporary step above the berm, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity; instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could; and, as the top of the trench is of unequal height and form, their line was quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy began to direct on the whole front a deliberate and well aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance.

Poor Colonel Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, "This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?" But alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops, which were herding together under the rush of grape, and endeavored to get them into order, for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still, or retreating in a panic, a charge of the deadly missile passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by grape shot.

In the 34th, Captain Shelley and Captain Robinson were killed close by their leader, and in a few moments Captain Gwilt, Captain Jordan, Captain Warry, Lieutenant Ait, Lieutenant Clayton, and Lieutenant Harman, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded to the ground. A gallant and fine young soldier, poor Hobson, the Adjutant of the 7th, fell along with his chief mortally wounded, and is since dead after amputation of his right thigh. The 7th Regiment has now only three or four officers left for duty. Major Peck, Lord Richard Browne, Lieutenant (Inkerman) Jones, Ensign Wright, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Applegard, and the Hon. Fitzclarence were wounded. The latter has had his left thigh amputated.

In the 33d Colonel Johnstone had his left hand shot away, since amputated; Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy was slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel shot through the body (doing well;) Captain Wickham wounded; Lieutenant Bennett and Lieutenant Ryland were killed. In the 23d, which was favorably placed, the only officer injured was Lieutenant-Colonel Lysons, who received a severe contusion. In the 88th, Captain Brown had his right arm carried clean away by a round shot. In the Rifle Brigade Captain Plunkett and Lieutenant Knox and Lieutenant Freemantle were wounded. The division has lost upwards of 320 men killed and wounded, and it suffered severely as it retired from the futile attack.

THE RETREAT FROM THE WORKS.

When the whole sad scene was ended, our men straggled back by every safe avenue to the camp, in a state of dispirited confusion well in keeping with the mob-like disorder in which they had been throughout the assault. I know not what may have been the feelings of your home public on reading the telegraphic news of our defeat—for I presume the scribes at head quarters made no attempt to conceal the naked fact that our repulse was neither more nor less than a defeat—but here mingled shame and indignation were general throughout the camp. Officers and men alike felt that disgrace had been incurred, and that in consequence solely of the unredeemed mismanagement of their generals. From drum boys to colonels, a sense of humiliation filled every breast, the deeper that everybody was sensible that neither men nor regimental officers had shown themselves deficient in what, under proper guidance, would have commanded success.

About midnight of Monday, I was roused up by the sound of a terrific cannonade, and sustained musketry fire, along the whole front from our left to the French right, and on hastening out to the height in advance of the Victoria Redoubt, heard and witnessed what induced me to believe that a night attack had been made to retrieve the misfortune of the day.—From the Malakoff to the extreme left of the Redan, a space of about a mile, whole clouds of flame burst along the line from the sustained discharges of some two hundred cannon, while musketry filled up the short intervals from both our own and the enemy's ground. The night was pitch dark, and as the storm of shells whistled through the air, nothing could be grandeur than the fiery parabolas of these terrible messengers, from battery to redoubt, and from redoubt back again to battery.

I have neither time nor power to describe the magnificent but awful pyrotechnic scene. A badly aimed shell from the Malakoff passed high over the Mamelon, and fell some sixty yards from where I stood; but though this was safe enough, I deemed it best to shift my ground; and so retired. A loud "three times three!" rose upon the midnight air from the direction of the Redan; and as one can never be mistaken in this peculiar vocal product of British lungs, I jumped to the conclusion that the day's stain had been wiped away, and that the Redan was our own. I was, however, mistaken; and the explanation of the whole affair was this: during the night, the French, endeavoring to take advantage of the darkness, had crept out from the Mamelon to recover a number of scaling ladders which they had been compelled to abandon during the attack. The Russians perceived them, and opened a smart fire of grape from the guns of the Malakoff, which was replied to by shell from the Mamelon. Almost simultaneously, a party of the enemy emerged from the Redan, in expectation of what they deemed a similar attack to that attempted by the French, and being perceived by our men, a volley of musketry was poured into them, and chase given with the bayonet. After a short stand the Russians turned and fled, and it was at this juncture that the hurrahs I have mentioned were sent after them. After this the cannonade was kept up for some time from both lines, in the manner I have remarked.

WAR ITEMS.

The London Times correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that on the 21st ult., the Amphion, 36, screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Sweaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate.—Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The captain of the Amphion however returned the compliment with such energy and precision, that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

There has been little firing in the Baltic; the fleet is now well provided with gunboats, and some of the forts on the coast have been shelled. It appears that all around Cronstadt submarine infernal machines lie as thick as herrings; some sixty or seventy have been picked up; two or three have exploded, giving serious shocks to the vessels under which they exploded, but not doing much material injury. They are well constructed, and do credit to Professor Jacobi. Admiral Seymour and two officers while examining one of them on the deck of the Exmouth were nearly killed. It is feared the Admiral will lose one or both eyes.

According to the latest advices the Baltic fleet was drawn up in two lines close to Cronstadt, and some great *coup* is expected.

Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board Her Majesty's ship Exmouth, from the bursting of an infernal machine, was still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving the sight of his eye.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Mystadt.

REPULSE OF THE FRENCH.

It is certain that the French did, for a short time, establish themselves in the Malakoff, but they were soon expelled with loss, and I saw with my own eyes a large triangular blue and black flag waving from the Malakoff all the time during the fight.—The moment the rockets were fired, the Light Division rushed out of cover; in a quarter of an hour, this infantry Balaklava was over, so far as any chance of success was concerned. The Second Division, seeing that the flank attacks failed, wisely kept under cover, and suffered but a trifling loss. Had they foolishly advanced, we should have to deplore greater and more useless slaughter. The 41st, under Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, were to form the assaulting party. Captain Masleverer, of the 30th Regiment, commanded the working party. The 2d Battalion Royals was to follow the 41st, and, with the 55th, was to form a supporting party; while the 49th and 47th were in reserve, and the 62nd were to furnish men for carrying wool-packs and ladders.—They were marched off and took ground, guided by Captain Layard, and were formed in the old advanced parallel, next to the Quarry, and remained there till the attack failed. The Fourth Division were guided down by their active Quartermaster-General, Col. Wyndham, and took ground in the trench to the left; but it would seem as if they attacked a little too near the apex of the Redan. Poor Sir John Campbell seems to have displayed a courage amounting to rashness. He sent away Captain Hume and Captain Snodgrass, his aides-de-camp, just before he rushed out of the trench, as if averse to bring them into the danger he meditated, and fell in the act of cheering on his men. I have, in my former letter, stated the losses of the Fourth Division, and the part they took in the fight, dreadful and useless as it was. The 57th, out of 400 men, had more than a third killed and wounded; and it became evident that the contest on the left was as hopeless as the fight on the right, and in fifteen minutes all was over.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.—The detachments from the hard working and little noticed Naval Brigade consisted of four parties of 60 men each, one for each column, but only two of them went out, the other two being kept in reserve; they were told to carry off scaling ladders and wool bags, and to place them for our storming parties. On that eventful day 14 men were killed and 47 men were wounded. Two men were killed, and several others were wounded, by the bursting of one of our 68 pounders in the left attack. Among the latter was Major Stuart Wortley, who was injured by the explosion. As soon as the two storming columns got out of the parallel, the sailors suffered severely. When the men retreated, overwhelmed by the storm of the enemy's battery, several officers and men were left behind wounded, and endured fearful agonies for hours, without a cup of water or a cheering voice to comfort them. Lieutenant Ermiston lay for five hours under the abattis of the Redan, and was reported dead, but he watched his opportunity and got away with only a contusion of the knee. Mr. Kennedy, senior, mate of the London, and of the Naval Brigade, was also left behind close to the abattis, and after several hours of painful concealment, he rolled himself over and over like a ball down the declivity and managed to get into the trench. Lieutenant Kidd came in all safe, and was receiving the congratulations of a brother officer, when he saw a wounded soldier lying out in the open. He at once exclaimed—"We must go and save him!" and leaped over the parapet in order to do so. He had scarcely gone a yard when he was shot through the breast and died in an hour after. Only three officers came out of the action untouched. Lieutenant Dalyell, of the Leader, was struck in the left arm by a grapeshot, and underwent amputation. Lieutenant Cave and Mr. Wood, midshipman, were also wounded. Captain Peel, who commanded the detachment, was shot through the arm. Lord Raglan has visted the wounded in the hospital, and has made many inquiries about them.

BRITISH ATTACK ON THE BATTERIES.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 9th Regiment, 18th Regiment, 28th Regiment, 38th Regiment and 44th Regiment. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fieldeny of the 44th Regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming regiment. The brigade was turned out at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to march down the road on the left of the Greenhill Battery to the Cemetery, and halted under cover while the necessary dispositions of troops were being made for the attack. General Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!" The reply was a loud cheer, which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced just as the general attack began, and with some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery, which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on out of the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting possession of the suburb. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Esmonde followed, and the men, once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drove the Russians out, they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite overhangs the suburbs. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe flanking fire on them from an angle of the Redan works. There was nothing for it but to keep up a vigorous fire from the houses, and to delude the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were. Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with shell and shot, and fired grape incessantly, but the soldiers kept close, though they lost men occasionally, and they were most materially aided by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished.—One of them was as well fitted up as most English mansions, the rooms full of fine furniture, a piano in the drawing-room, and articles of luxury and taste not deficient.—Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was abundance of fine muscat wine from the south coast of the Crimea, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses. Some of the officers, when they went away, carried off articles of clothing and papers as proofs of their entrance into the place, and some others took away pigeons and guinea pigs, which were tame in the houses. The troops entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many of the houses and set fire to others, and when our men retired the flames were spreading along the street. The 18th regiment lost 250 men.

DOMESTIC.

Two men were arrested Wednesday morning, while proceeding in a steamboat from the Credit to Toronto, on suspicion of being parties who had beaten a Dutchman on the line of the Hamilton and Toronto Railroad, near Etobicoke, and left him in such a condition that he was likely to die from the injuries he received. The parties are now in jail awaiting their examination.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening last, about 6 o'clock, a dispute occured between a railway laborer and his employer or overseer on the railroad at Etobicoke, which eventually led to a fight. After boxing for a few minutes, the combatants grappled each other, and, in falling, they rolled down the embankment together. At this moment two laborers came up, and running to the defence of the overseer, began to beat their fellow workman with great violence. We regret to say that the wounds he received were of so serious a nature as to terminate in his death this afternoon.

We learn from the Chatham Planet that on Friday morning last, about one o'clock, the Tiny Mills were entirely consumed by fire, which, it is supposed, had its origin in a stroke of lightning. The mills belonged to Messrs. Sworthout & Stoddart, and had been built, as was imagined, perfectly fire proof, a mill having been burned down on the same site about two years ago. Mr. Sworthout's dwelling-house, contiguous to the mill, was also burned down, and the total loss is estimated at $8000, only $2000 of which is covered by insurance.

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR.—The following circular has been issued by the Provincial Post Office:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 14th July, 1855.

SIR,—Upon information received from the Imperial Post Office, London, by the last steamer, I am to advise you that henceforth, and including all papers which may arrive by any Packet leaving England later than 30th June, no postage charge will remain to be collected in Canada on Newspapers Posted in the United Kingdom for this province.

The American transit penny on such as pass by way of the United States will for the future be levied in Eng and—both on the papers which come and on the papers which go that way.

This will of course supersede the 3d article of the Department Circular No. 23 of the 18th ult.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedt servant.
(Signed,) W. H. GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

RECRUITS.—On Saturday evening, about one hundred and thirty recruits for the Foreign Legion, sailed for Halifax in the Schooners Margaret Mortimer and Halifax. They consisted of Germans, English, Irish, and Scotch, with a few French Canadians. It is said that some five thousand recruits will pass through Quebec this season.

NEWSPAPER PUFFING.—Solomon of Streetsville, is down upon newspapers puffing after the following "pestilent" fashion:—

A correspondent of the Daily Colonist very properly takes that print over the coals, for publishing a fulsome acrostic in laudation of a mail conductor named McNamee, who, it would seem, occasionally "lays a newspaper upon the table" of the delinquent journal.

The snobbism declaimed against is by no means peculiar to the Colonist, but is shared by more than one of our Toronto confreres. Ever and anon the virile peruser of such sheets is scunnered by meeting with the most obsequious ascriptions of gratitude to Tom, Dick, and Harry for favors received. We verily believe that if a Samaritan was complimenting some of these gentry with a bawbee, or a trio of cold potatoes, the awmous would meet with an editorial acknowledgement.

Nothing more seedy or emasculating can be conceived of, than the goings on of this description, and the sooner they are put a period to the better. They invest the press with an unwholesome atmosphere of pauperhood, and cause the million to associate the editorial fraternity with guberlunzie ideal pocks! If Mr. McNamee renders a service to the Colonist, let him be paid for his trouble and be done with it.

AFFRAY AT QUEBEC.—A wanton attack was made on Thursday evening, 12th July, on a lad standing at the corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Streets, whose offence was that he wore an orange lily in his button-hole! Three fellows driving past in a caleche, ordered him to remove the flower, and upon his refusal, brutally struck him with a slung shot. A party of Orangemen rushed to rescue the lad, and beat off the assailants, who vowed vengeance against the Orangemen, but the Mayor having been apprised that a row was anticipated, had a large posse of police to meet any aggressive act, and no further attempt was made to disturb the peace.

Immense hauls of whitefish are now made with the seine on the Wellington and East Lake beaches, from 2,000 to 10,000 being taken at once by a single seine; on Friday last 45,000 were taken. The fish are not as good as those taken in the Fall, being somewhat flabby; but readily find purchasers on the beach at $6 per bbl.

THE BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILROAD.—On Monday and Tuesday last meetings were held among the creditors and others interested in this Railroad. Mr. Chamberlain, the English Attorney, was present, we believe, and offered to compound with the creditors on behalf of Sykes, De Bergue & Co., in some way or other we cannot understand. We think the best compromise which could be made would be to get quit of the present contractors, and seek others who could advance money and go on with the work. With such a Company, the Municipalities would be willing to treat, but we are afraid they will advance nothing more to the old contractors.—"Burned children dread the fire."

It seems our Postmaster General, in common with every other lord of the Public Departments, is too busy to attend to his duties. Letters on Departmental business, to which an immediate reply ought to be given, have lain on his table for months; and in the meantime the necessities of the whole community are disregarded; Ministers themselves rambling over the country, or taking pleasure trips across the Atlantic—at which they transact a few trifling affairs of their own—in short, doing anything rather than the work for which they are paid. How long will the people endure this utter absence of anything like attention to the public business of the country, is a question that may well be asked?—[Argus.

FOR THE CRIMEA.—On Wednesday last fifteen young Canadians apparently all farmers from the West, left Niagara on the 'Peerless' for Toronto, and thence to Halifax, to enlist we understood in the 76th Regiment there stationed, and which is going to the Crimea. Active, strapping young fellows they were. They gave three hearty cheers when the 'Peerless' started, and which were responded to with the good wishes of every one on the wharf. They told us a number more were to follow them from the County of Middlesex.

ADDITION TO SOLDIERS' PAY.—A most important improvement in the condition of the British Soldiers has just been promulgated by the War Office. It is to make an addition of One Shilling per day, or just doubling a private soldier's pay when on active service in the field. This addition will be counted for each man from the date of his going to the Crimea, or other parts to serve against the enemy. This extra pay, is not however to be paid daily to the troops, but to be deposited to the credit of each man, drawing interest in a saving fund, and paid over to him on his discharge, or in case of death given to his family, and is in addition to the pension and other allowances at present authorized.

The Greeks and the Turks.

Macaulay, alluding to the oppressive measures of James, says—"they were acts of Turkish tyranny, acts which impressed the nation with a conviction that the estate of a Protestant English freeholder under a Roman Catholic king must be as insecure as that of a Greek under a Moslem dominion." What the British historian regarded a few years since as an apt illustration of the most hopeless thraldom, the British government are now warring to maintain.

Eight millions of Greeks have long been held in subjection, cruelly oppressed and outraged by four millions of Moslems. As a single instance, the Turk might commit any outrage upon a Greek with entire immunity from the laws, provided there were no Mahommedan witness of the Greek Church, believing himself divinely commissioned to act in behalf of his brethren in the faith, demanded for them security from continued wrongs, and a toleration equal to that extended to the Latin Church. He positively denied ulterior motives; he emphatically disclaimed any designs upon the integrity of Turkish territory when his demands should be granted. While no proof to the contrary was furnished by England, her only reply was the laconic insult of the bully, "You lie!" "You intended so seize Constantinople."

Extracts from U. S. Papers.

SERIOUS AFFAIR ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—We learn from New York that the brig *Julia Blaney* arrived from Sierre Leone, and brings accounts of injuries inflicted upon the English Expedition against a Chief of the Miliga River. The British lost 50 men killed and prisoners, some of the latter were afterwards put to death by the natives in the most barbarous manner. Among the killed was Quarter-master Andrews, of Her Majesty's steamer *Teazle*.

KANSAS.—The Kansas Legislature was organized on the 2nd instant. Thomas Johnson, a pro-slavery Methodist minister, was elected President of the Council; J. O. Haldiman, Secretary; Daniel S. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House; and Mr. F. Lyle, Clerk. This shows the new Legislature of the territory, elected by the Missouri invaders, to be entirely pro-slavery. Stringfellow is the ruffian who lately made the violent attack on Gov. Reeder.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FASCINATION.—About two weeks since, a little girl near six years of age, named Collista Hill, of Gilmanton Centre, was searching for berries in the field, when her attention was arrested by a peculiar singing noise, & on looking up she perceived two large black snakes, one of which was in an erect attitude and gazing fixedly upon her, accompanying its vibratory motions by, as she says, "most beautiful singing." She first attempted to run, but found herself utterly incapable of so doing. She then looked at the snake until she became so pleased with it that she took it into her lap, and held it until she thought it asleep, and then fled to the house. For a number of days she visited the snake, unknown to her parents, who finally discovered her feeding it from her hands. She continued feeding it regularly every day, becoming more and more attached to it, until it would wind itself about her arms and neck, and even take food from her mouth. Finally she was prevailed upon to place it in a box, on condition that it should not be hurt, and in that it is still kept, except when being fed. Hundreds in the vicinity have been to see it, and it is the opinion of the medical men who have seen her, that she is completely fascinated, and that the death of the reptile would prove fatal to her. Her parents have had many tempting offers to permit her to be taken about and exhibited with the snake, but though they are poor, they have sense enough to refuse all such offers. The snake is over four feet long.—We have the above from a gentleman who has visited the girl and received the facts from her and her parents, and of course it may be relied on as substantially correct.—[Concord, N. H. Patriot, 12th July.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

THE FRENCH VISITORS.

The papers of Montreal and Q[illegible] filled with adulatory paragraphs [illegible] Officers of the French Corvette [illegible] cieuse," and "l'entente cordiale." [illegible] change and men change with [illegible] When Louis Napoleon became Pr[illegible] the French, knowing that the bea[illegible] keep quiet his people was to engag[illegible] war, turned his attention towar[illegible] Britain, and threatened to avenge [illegible] ties inflicted upon his dead uncle, [illegible] Napoleon. The Times abused [illegible] People followed suit, the Governm[illegible] came alarmed, and the Country wa[illegible] a state of defence. When Louis N[illegible] became Emperor he changed his [illegible] not his policy; for Russia became [illegible] ject of attack, and Great Britain wa[illegible] into being his accessory. Then the [illegible] Emperor became as popular in Gr[illegible] tain and her Dependencies, as he ha[illegible] unpopular, and the Times praised [illegible] stead of blackguarding him. It ma[illegible] suit the policy of this changeable [illegible] to quarrel with Great Britain, and [illegible] will go all his popularity the same wa[illegible] came.

MORAL.—Let the French Offic[illegible] treated with every respect during the[illegible] to Upper Canada; but let every [illegible] Subject bear in mind that a very sho[illegible] may elapse before the two Nations a[illegible] gaged again in a long and furious wa[illegible]

SEIZURE OF SLAVES AT PHILADE[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July [illegible]

Passmore Williamson, a prominent [illegible] tionist, and five negroes, are having a [illegible] ing to-day, before Judge Kane in the U[illegible] States District Court, on a writ of [illegible] corpus.

They are charged with forcibly [illegible] and carrying off, on Wednesday last, [illegible] male servant and her two children, [illegible] perty of Colonel Wheeler, of North Ca[illegible] na, and Minister to Central America, [illegible] was about leaving here for New York.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The testimony is quite voluminous [illegible] party were under the leadership of Wi[illegible] son. The prisoners are positively [illegible] fied.

Charges of perjury and contempt of [illegible] are also embraced in the case of Wi[illegible] son. The Court held him in $500[illegible] for a further hearing. The other prison[illegible] were committed to jail in default of bail.

Arrivals at the British American Ho[illegible]

July 21st.—E. W. Hungerford, Act[illegible] N. Y.; Mrs. Switzer, Toronto; E. [illegible] Boyd, New Orleans; J. Gothard, Sus[illegible] sionBridge; H. B. Wilder, Lowville; [illegible] Robb, New York; D. McDonell, Toron[illegible] R. P. Johnston, Sprinfield, Ill.; Rob[illegible] McGillivrary, Collingwood; C. B. Chrys[illegible] Kingston; G. Vanderburgh, Cape Vinc[illegible]

IMPORTS.

July 19th.

Str. Bay State, Oswego—5 boxes J. C.; 1 box [illegible] J. Falconer; 2 chests, 1 box, William Boyer; [illegible] cheese, P. O Toole.

Schr. Triton, Oswego—In ballast.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—1 box, A McFa[illegible] boxes, 1 bale, 1 package, 1 roll zinc, 1 barrel, Ar[illegible] Chown; 1 barrel, 1 box, 1 cask, Edwin Chow[illegible] boxes, E. W. Palmer; 20 bales oakum, J. Counte[illegible] boxes, J. Cridiford; 5 cases, 2 boxes tobacco, I. In[illegible] dry; 1 box, J. Rosamond.

Str. Boston, Ogdensburgh—24 barrels oil, J. C.; [illegible] bundles iron, Fraser & George.

July 20th.

Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh—Passengers and [illegible]

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—3 rolls leather, J. [illegible] Wright.

Schr. Isabella, Oswego—150 barrels salt, Thos [illegible] Hendry.

Sloop Messenger, Cape Vincent—In ballast.

Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—3 bales, C. & W. [illegible] barrel, C. Wright; 2 barrels, D. & B.; 1 [illegible] leather, Picton Tannery Company; 1 package, [illegible] Alpert; 1 bag, M. Livingston; 1 box, Lynch [illegible] D.; 1 package, J. Stephens; 1 box, S. McN[illegible] 1 basket, R. Reid; 4 boxes, 1 barrel fruit, 1 box [illegible] getables, E. M. Hinckley.

Str. Ontario, Oswego—7 boxes looking glasses, Jas [illegible] Morton; 1 horse power and separator, A. E. [illegible] Mann; 20 barrels pork, 4 casks hams, W. Spen[illegible]

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, July 21st.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	5	0	to	1	7