WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO.
T. 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.

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 Sparks 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 heartly recommend their use to all who like myself suffer from an occasional bilious attack.
J. K. KANE,
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 R. 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 thousand others who have been benefited will now come forward. 163

THE POWERS 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 honeycombs to 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 F. Williams, formerly Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Md., writes, "I have never, since autumn of 1834, (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 preservance 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.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]—See advertisement. 163

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New York Theatricals.

We understand the Mr. Stewart, (of Wallack's Theatre, New York,) has engaged our City Hall for Three Nights, commencing on Thursday, the 2nd August. He is the Manager of the "New York Dramatic Company," whose Performances have met with such unprecedented success in Ottawa and Ogdensburgh. He brings with him a Troupe, whose names rank amongst the leading Artistes of the day, being selected from the principal New York Theatres. We trust the citizens of Kingston will give them full encouragement, as they are decidedly the most Talented Company that has ever visited this City.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1855.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

E. V., Chatham; H. H., Montreal; V. B. P., New York.

The English in Sebastopol.

THE LAST DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN—THE REPORT OF GEN. EYRE'S ENTRANCE INTO SEBASTOPOL.

Before Sebastopol, June 23, 1855.

MY LORD,—I informed your Lordship in my despatch of the 19th inst. that I would make a more special report upon the movement of the Third division, as soon as I should receive the reports of Lieutenant General Sir R. England and the major-generals commanding brigades under him.

The First brigade, under Major-General Barnard, proceeded down the Woronzoff road, and was placed in position on the right of the ravine, ready to co-operate with the columns of attack on the right; while the Second Brigade, under Major-General Eyre, moved down the ravine which separates the left of the English from the right of the French advanced works, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades, and making a demonstration on the head of the Dockyard Creek.

This service was performed with the utmost gallantry, and, notwithstanding that they were exposed to a most galling fire, the troops maintained themselves in the position they had taken up during the day; and in the evening withdrew unmolested, leaving a post at the Cemetery, which had been one of the objects of the attack in the morning. The action having from circumstances become a most serious one, I beg, as the most satisfactory way of making your Lordship acquainted with the particulars, to lay a copy of the Major-General's letter before your Lordship, and to solicit your attention to the officers whose services he particularly notices, and at the same time to his own distinguished conduct.

Your Lordship will see with concern that the loss sustained by this brigade is very considerable, and Major General Eyre is himself wounded; but I have every reason to hope that the injury he has received is not very severe, and will not incapacitate him from the discharge of his duty with the same energy and devotion as he has already applied himself to its performance during the protracted operations before Sebastopol.

I enclose the returns of casualties from the 18th to the 21st. RAGLAN.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 19.

SIR—I have the honor to report, for the information of Lieutenant General Sir Richard England, K. C. B., commanding the division, that, agreeably to his instructions, I moved off yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M., with my brigade, consisting of the 9th, 18th, 28th, 38th and 44th Regiments—total strength about 2,000 bayonets, and proceeded down to the ravine on our left, by the French Picket house, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's ambuscades and of making a demonstration on that side.

In attacking the first of these ambuscades we were anticipated by the French, who cleverly took them on their left flank as we advanced in front, and made several prisoners. Beyond this the French had no instructions to co-operate with us; I therefore immediately pushed on an advanced guard under Major Fieldon, 44th Regiment, composed of marksmen of each regiment, supporting it on the right by the 44th and 38th regiments, and on the left by the 18th regiment, keeping at first the 9th and 28th Regiment in reserve.

The enemy whose strength I could not estimate, occupied a strong position; their right rested on the Mamelon, their left on a Cemetery. These points were occupied by marksmen.

The intervening ground was intersected, and the road barricaded with stone walls, which our men were obliged to pull down, under fire, before they could advance.

The 44th occupied some houses on the right, whence they kept up a fire on the enemy's embrasures. Lieutenant Colonel Lowth moved on with his regiment (the 38th), and, after taking possession of some houses in front, endeavored to turn the flank of a battery which annoyed us in front.—These parties were afterwards, from time to time, reinforced or relieved by the 9th regiment being drawn up in line in rear to support the whole.

I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the conduct of the officers, non commissioned officers, and men on this occasion. They attacked the enemy in the first instance with the utmost gallantry, holding their ground until late in the evening, although exposed all day to a concentrated fire from the guns of the fortress, in addition to which I believe the enemy brought up some field guns, and kept continually firing shells. The losses occasioned were considerable, the total being 31 officers, 44 sergeants, and 487 rank and file killed and wounded.

The Hango Affair.

[The Russian General to Admiral Dundas]

Helsingfors June 5 (17th) 1855.

MONSIEUR L'ADMIRAL,—Before replying to the letter of your excellency of the 3rd (15th) of June, I must observe with regret that the vessels of the English fleet hoist Russian colors the more easily to capture any Russian vessel they come across. The journals have sufficiently made known how, from the commencement of the war, the flag of trace has been abused in every sea to take soundings and to make military observations. The hostilities displayed against inoffensive towns and villages inhabited by peaceful populations have been but too well proved by all that has taken place in the Baltic.

On the 14th (26th) of May, a cutter, I do not know from which ship, landed with a little white flag near the village of Twerminne. Not finding any troops stationed near the village, the crew of the cutter wantonly set fire to some huts and boats, despite the white flag.

On the 26th of May [5th of June] another cutter belonging the corvette Cossack made for Hango coast. This boat had the British flag flying. The officer in command of her pretends to have hoisted a little white flag in her prow on a stick. Neither the men on duty at the telegraph on the neighboring heights, nor the military post on the coast perceived this pretended white flag. It was consequently, quite natural that they should attack the cutter and its crew as soon as the latter landed.

Lieutenant Louis Genette pretends that a servant carried by his side a stick with the white flag on it. The soldiers and officers of our advanced posts, questioned as to the existence of this flag, affirm that they never saw it at all.

M. Genaste pretends that he was sent with a flag of truce to give up some of the crew of merchantmen captured during that fortnight. If such had been his intention, it would have been a much simpler plan, as the Cossack came from the neighborhood of Cronstadt, to have sent them to Sweaborg, or to have landed them on some island, from which they could easily have reached the coast.

The Captain of the Cossack ought to know that the bearer of a flag of truce cannot and ought not to be received upon the first landing place, promontory, or rock it may suit him to select.

My outposts see, and will continue to see, in such missions only military reconnoissances which use similar pretexts to make explorations and secure provisions.

The hostile and by no means truce-like character of this mission is, moreover, proved.

1. By the loaded arms seized. Three muskets show by their exploded caps that the crew of the boat made use of them in the struggle.

2. By the care shown in providing the cutter with 360 cartridges, and a chest full of incendiary articles, which is actually in our possession.

On the following day the Cossack kept up a heavy fire during an hour against the village of Hango and its peaceful inhabitants, and a few days later, the 1st [13th] of June, the attack was repeated, to set fire to the telegraph and to destroy some houses, instead of going to Sweaborg to demand explanations.

Despite the superiority which steam and screws give to your vessels, they do not cease to hoist the Russian flag to seize our coasting vessels.

In the same manner some yards of white canvass have evidently been turned to account to take soundings and make explorations.

I am willing to believe, M. l'Admiral, that this is done without your knowledge. Allow me to express the hope that you will in future prohibit the missions of such pretended flags of truce. The crew of Lieutenant Genestes boat were caught in their own trap. Seven men were killed, four wounded, and the remainder made prisoners, as the list I enclose will inform you. The affair only lasted a moment. It was impossible to distinguish the English from the prisoner sailors they brought with them. One of them, Lundstrom, who spoke English, was the first man killed, and two others were wounded.

The responsibility of the whole affair rests with the irregularity with which missions of this sort are made.

It appears to me that it would be more suitable to make communications to Sweaborg, and intrust them to some vessels sent there in the same manner as you sent your letter of the 3d [15th] of June.

The Cossack should not have deviated from the rule. Vessels wishing to enter into parley should hoist a white flag of large dimensions, and anchor beyond long range, and await a boat to receive their message in writing. We will never receive any other. The Cossack did nothing of the sort. It seems to me that the honor of your flag ought to exact the most strict and scrupulous observance of the rules established on such occasions.

The honor of my flag will never permit me to depart from them.

I can assure you that the wounded are well taken care of, and the prisoners well treated.

I have the honor to be, Monsieur l'Admiral, your very obedient servant, DE BERG,
Aide-de Camp General of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

AN AMERICAN IN SEBASTOPOL.

Dr. W. R. Whitehead, an American surgeon in employ of the Russians, writes thus from Sebastopol to Professor Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute:

Sebastopol, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

I am in the Imperial service of Russia, as military physician and surgeon. I am indebted to Prince Gortschakoff for the peculiar advantages that I enjoy as to rank, &c.—Superior Physician of a regiment of 5,000 men "Stachii Ordinator"—rank between that of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. I am at present attached to one of the large hospitals at Sebastopol. After having graduated in medicine at the University of Penn., I left the United States for France. Upon my arrival in Paris I entered immediately upon the practical study of medicine. I remained in Paris about one year and three months; left Paris for Vienna last Fall; remained in Vienna three months, and then left for Russia. I have been in Russia four months—one month at Sebastopol.

Sebastopol still remains. The English and French have made no progress yet towards taking it. Since my arrival here several sorties have been effected by the Russians with marked success, though they have always lost a considerable number.—The Allies have been bombarding the city for the last five days, and caused a great deal of damage, but it has been dreadfully paid for—the batteries of the Allies are now nearly silent, and those of the Russians stronger than ever. The Russians are concentrating troops about Sebastopol. Events have proved that the English soldier is much inferior to either the French or Russian, and that with certain exceptions the Russian is as good as the French. Sebastopol will never be taken, it may be blown up by the Russians. I have enjoyed a fine opportunity of performing surgical operations, and must remain at the ambulance to night, because the Russians intended making a sortie. I have very little time at present to write.

With every consideration, &c.,
Your friend, W. R. WHITEHEAD.

LORD RAGLAN.—ORDER FROM THE HORSE GUARDS.

The following Order has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

Horse Guards, July 4, 1855.

The General Commanding in Chief has received her Majesty's most gracious commands to express to the Army the deep regret with which her Majesty has to deplore the loss of a most devoted and able officer, by the death of Field Marshal Lord Raglan, the Commander of the Forces in the Crimea.

Her Majesty has been pleased to command that her sentiments shall be communicated to the Army, in order that the military career of so illustrious an officer shall be recorded, not only as an honorable testimony of her Majesty's sense of his eminent services, and the respect due to his memory, but as an example worthy of imitation by all ranks of her Army.

Selected by the Duke of Wellington to be his Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, he took part, nearly fifty years ago, in all the military achievements of our greatest Commander. From him Lord Raglan adopted, as the guiding principle of his life, a constant undeviating obedience to the call of duty.

During a long peace his life was most usefully employed in those unwearied attentions to the interest and welfare of the Army, shown by the kindness, the impartiality, and justice with which he transacted all his duties.

When war broke out last year he was selected by his Sovereign to take command of the Army proceeding to the East; he never hesitated, he obeyed the summons, although he had reached an age when an officer may be disposed to retire from active duties in the field.

At the head of the troops during the arduous operations of the campaign, he resumed the early habits of his life: by his calmness in the hottest moments of battle, and by his quick perception in taking advantage of the ground, and the movements of the enemy, he won the confidence of his army, and performed great and brilliant services.

In the midst of winter's campaign, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, he never despaired.

The heroic army whose fortitude amidst the severest privations is recognized by her Majesty as beyond all praise, have shown their attachment to their Commander by the deep regrets with which they now mourn his loss.

Her Majesty is confident that the talents and virtues which distinguished Lord Raglan throughout the whole of his valuable life will for ever endear his memory to the British Army.

By command of the Right Hon. General Viscounte Hardinge, Commanding in Chief.

G. A. WETHERALL.
Adjutant General.

Notice of the Prise Essay on Canada.

CANADA, AN ESSAY, by J. Sheridan Hogan. J. Lovell, Montreal. 8vo. pp. 110.

This is a work which several considerations should induce us to notice favorably. 1stly, it is a work on Canada; 2ndly, it is a work of industry; 3rdly, it is a work by a Canadian and a Brother Chip. Moreover it is greatly admired and much lauded by the Press of Canada. Nevertheless, we do not feel inclined to accord it that mede of credit so universally given, and simply so, because as a statistic work, it is full of the grossest errors. Mr. Hogan is a man from whom a pleasantly written book might naturally be expected. As the Parliamentary Correspondent of the Colonist, he is known far and wide to be a pertinent and piquant observer of passing events; his style is graceful, and his language elegant and correct. No reasonable fault can therefore be found with the diction of this Essay, with the exception of some half dozen interpolations of the pronoun "I," which should have been wholly banished in a compilation of the kind, and the Essay began, continued and ended in the third person singular. But as a book on Canada, on the Statistics of the Province, it is so full of blunders, mistakes, inaccuracies and errors, as to make it wholly unworthy of the honor it has received, and utterly useless for the object designed, viz., to give to the French people a correct knowledge of their quondam colony. This Essay has a fanciful resemblance to "Hochelega," of which it might be said, that it was the most charming book on Canada ever written, without one single word of truth in it from beginning to end. We have neither time nor space to point out the errors of this Essay, but shall mention enough to justify the censure.

Speaking of the tributaries of the Ottawa (page 19) Mr. Hogan says:—"Fifty miles above the City of Ottawa, formerly Bytown it receives the River Bonne Chere, 110 miles in length, and draining an area of 180 miles; eleven miles below this, the Madawaska, 210 miles in length, and draining 4100 square miles; and twenty-six miles from the City of Ottawa, the Mississippi, 101 miles in length, draining a valley 120 square miles. At the City of Ottawa the river receives the Rideau with a course of 116 miles, and draining an area of 1350 square miles; and a mile lower down, from the north, the Gatineau, its greatest tributary, which drains an area of 12,000 square miles, and is 420 miles long. The upper course of this river is unknown, but Bouchette describes it as being 1000 feet wide 217 miles from its mouth."

The above paragraph is one mass of error. The several lengths of the rivers are not correctly given, and the number of square miles they drain are ridiculously few. The Rideau River, from the Rideau Lake, whence it issues to Bytown, is 66 miles long; but as the writer makes Lake George the head waters of the Richlieu, as probably, to account for the 116 miles of the text, he seeks for the head waters of the Rideau among the unnamed lakes back of the good city of Kingston! It is evident that Mr. Hogan has never visited the Ottawa, for no man of taste would ever have dismissed the splendid scenery of that great River with the following trifling sentence, (page 18.) "It is impossible here to dilate upon its varied and magnificent scenery, its cascades, its rapids, and its lakes." He probably does not know that if the Falls of the Chaudiere are not as terribly magnificent as those of Niagara, they are certainly unequalled by any other known Falls in the Universe.

To say that Lake Ontario is 7000 miles in circumference may be a typographical error, but to say (page 22) that it is 180 miles long, and 80 miles broad, betrays great ignorance of the most freqented of all the great American Lakes. In no part is this lake wider than 60 miles, while its length exceeds 200 miles. Mr. Hogan certainly did not get his facts from the lectures of Professor Williamson, whom he seems to admire, and whom he apparently quotes, terming the lakes as "innumerables canals in one," and the length of their navigation 1800 miles!

Of sins of omission the writer is very guilty. That immense work, the Rideau Canal, which cost the Mother Country two millions, is never once mentioned, though he devotes a whole chapter to "Internal Communication," another proof, if any were needed, that he has never visited Bytown or passed along the line of that stupendous undertaking. What writer on Canada who had viewed the works at Jones' Falls, costing £300,000, would ever pass them by unnoticed? We have done; we do not grudge Mr. Hogan the fame he has acquired, but we regret that he did not put his Essay into the hands of some one who could have corrected his blunders. One thing more. To make Sir Edmund Head, the newly arrived Governor General, the judge of the several Essays on Canada, a country of which he was profoundly ignorant, may account for the Prize having been awarded to Mr. Hogan. It is a great stretch of the imagination to fancy an Essay more incorrect.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

NO STEAMER YET.

When this paper was put to Press last night no tidings of the Atlantic had been received.

A Pleasant Trip.

To-morrow Evening, Friday, Murdoch's Saxe Horn Band intend going over to the Cape in the Steamer Sir Charles Napier; the fare on which occasion will be reduced to half price—half a dollar—which pays for both going and returning. This will be a pleasant trip for such of our Young Cits as can find time to go. Capt. Creighton is determined to do the agreeable.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.—An adjourned Session of the County Council for Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, was held at the Court House on Tuesday. D. Robbin, Esq., Warden, in the Chair, and a full Council. The chief business before the Council on Tuesday was to complete the passage of the By-Law granting the funds to build the new Jail and Court House.

Yesterday the Tenders were opened, but the prices for the work appeared too high, and after a long debate the Council adjourned until to-day at nine o'clock, when the matter will be finally settled.

PAUL JULIEN.—This very astonishingly clever Artist, together with an equally clever Piano Forte player, Mr. August Gockel, gave a Concert at the City Hall on Tuesday Evening. The audience was not worthy of the Concert, which was an exhibition of the highest art. The boy Paul Julien plays with the vigor and sweetness of Ole Bull, or of any other famed violinist; and as for the performances of Mons. Gockel, they can only be heard to be properly appreciated. They are both great Artists, and were worthy of a better house. But the taste of Kingston seldom soars beyond the delights of the Circus, or the charms of Nigger Minstrelsy.

We understand that Mr. Meyers the Clown of Howe's circus, who figured so prominently in our police news during the last week, was arrested at Kingston on Saturday night, on a Judge's order pending a civil action for the recovery of damages for inquiry and loss of time to Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Meyers immediately handed £40 to the Sheriff till the case is heard.—[Globe.

*** The Sheriff repudiates the arrest and receipt of the money,—wishes the latter was true.

The Chicago Press states that an agent of the "Netherlands Trading Company," more familiarly known as the Dutch East India Company, has visited Chicago on a tour of observation, with a view to open a direct trade, through the St. Lawrence, and also through New York, with the North West, for its productions of beef, pork, flour, &c., and with the South West also, for its cotton, sugar and tobacco. The head-quarters of this rich association are at Amsterdam, and the company charters annually some 800 large ships in the trade with the Indies, whose supplies and part of whose out-cargoes may as well be composed of beef, pork, flour, &c., received at Amsterdam from Chicago, where they are primarily collected, direct, as through interemdiate hands, and at an increased expense.

New Orleans, July 21.

The Verandah Hotel in this City has been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000. Insurance $95,000.

Washington, July 23.

The President has received an autograph letter from the Czar of Russia, in reply to one transmitted to him through our Minister, congratulating him on his succession. The Czar professes the most lasting friendship between Russia and the United States.

It is said that John Strachan, Esq., has accepted the Huron Judgeship, but insists on the salary being raised to £500 a year.

A treaty of Reciprocity has been signed at Washington between the United States and the Sandwich Islands.

The Hon. William Cayley, Inspector General of Canada, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday, 6th inst., at his official residence in Downing Street.

Boston, July 23.

The Count Kanzinski, Hugh Lippi, A Langlois and R. Rudelisus, who were recently acquitted of the charge of violating the neutrality laws, have commenced suits against Captain Clark, of the revenue cutter James Campbell, by whom they were brought to this port, for illegal detention, and imprisoned. They lay their damages at $10,000 each. Captain Clark has been served with process, but not arrested.

Mutiny and Bloody Assault at Sea.

Boston, July 23.

The bark Kilby, Small, from New York for Quebec, anchored in Nantasket roads this afternoon, in consequence of trouble on board. The mate Mr. Wm. Thompson, of New York, while ordering some coffee in the galley yesterday, off Cape Cod, was struck with an axe by the cook, three times, on the left temple, shoulder and arm. He has been brought up to this city and placed in our hospitals, his condition being very critical. A steamer has been sent down to take off the cook, who had been placed in irons.

GOVERNOR REEDER AND THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Chicago, July 23.

A private letter from Kansas states that Governor Reeder informed the Legislature that he did not recognize them as the Kansas Legislature, and would not meet them at Shawnee Mission.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 23.

During the past week trade has continued languid, and in the absence of all demand except for local consumption, transactions in General Groceries are to a very limited extent.

RICE.—Fine Patna is readily sealable at the quotations, with small stocks remaining in first hands.

SPIRITS.—Holders of Brandy are more firm in view of late foreign advices; an improved enquiry may be noted for really choice brands, of which the stock is not large. DeKuyper's Gin readily brings the quoutations.

TEAS.—Fine Twankay sorts are scarce, but low grades of all descriptions are in large supply and unsaleable.

SUGARS.—Sales 100 hhds. Fair to Bright Cubas at 31s. to 31s. 6d. in bond; choice retailing qualities are taken by the trade in small lots at 39s. to 40., duty paid. The market closes firmly; revised quotations will be noticed for Refined Crushed and White Bastard, Redpath's manufacture.

MOLASSES.—The stock of clayed is very much reduced, and a fair demand exists,—Muscovados are placed at the quotations.

OILS.—Linseed Oil is wanted; Pale Seal and Cod sell with difficulty; at the present high cost consumption is much reduced.

In Chemicals, Spices, and Fruits there is nothing to report.

SALT.—The sale of Cadiz Coarse quoted at 8d., in the preceding Prices Current, is understood to be cancelled. There are no sales to report; but some lots of Turk's Island and Cadiz have been shipped back to the Lower Ports, in consequence of inability to relize a remunerative prize.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Wednesday, July 25th.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	5	0	to	1	7	6
Oats ℔ bushel	0	2	9	..	0	3	0
Rye	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	6	
Indian Meal	0	13	0	..	0	14	0
Potatoes do.	0	3	6	..	0	4	6
Turnips do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Carrots and Beets do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Onions do.	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Butter ℔ lb	0	0	8	..	0	0	9
Beef ℔ lb.	0	0	5	..	6	0	7½
Pork ℔ do.	0	0	6	..	0	0	7½
Ham and Bacon ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Mutton ℔ lb	0	0	4	..	0	0	5
Lamb ℔ lb	0	0	5	..	0	0	6
Veal ℔ lb	0	0	3	..	0	0	4
Cheese ℔ lb	0	0	7½	..	0	0	9
Eggs ℔ doz.	0	0	6	..	0	0	9
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Ducks ℔ do.	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
Apples ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Strawberries ℔ quart	0	0	6	..	0	0	9
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	3	..	0	2	6
Codfish ℔ lb	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Hay ℔ ton	2	0	0	..	3	0	0
Straw do.	1	0	0	..	1	5	0
Timothy seed ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Clover Seed per bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Wood ℔ Cord	0	11	3	..	0	12	6
Pot Ash ℔ ton	30	0	0	..	0	0	0

IMPORTS.

July 23rd.

Str. Banshee, Montreal—50 cases gin, A. Foster.
Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—One horse, owner.

July 24th.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh—1 horse and wagon, J. M. Hill; 2 horses and wagon, S. Lose.
Prop. Jefferson, Cape Vincent—1200 feet sawed lumber, S. M. Sheakley.
Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—864¼ bushels oats, S. Clark; 1 box books, J. Michelen; 2 barrels, 1 package, 1 keg, and 10 boxes, E. W. Palmer; 1 beam warp, O. L. Potter; 2 casks, Fraser and George; 1 box, G. Baker; 327 bags oats, S. Clark and Company; 10 boxes cheese, P. Hyland; four packages books, Express Company; 1 chest, R. Chinck; 2 chests Mr. Nickals; 1 saw gunner, Mr. Strachan; 4 boxes cigars, W. M. Stobbins; 1 travelling equipage, owner.
Str. Bay State, Oswego—100 sacks flour, J. Caldwell 1 oil pump, Steamer Novelty.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

July 23rd.—G. B. Holland, Toronto; Mr. Rigney, Toronto; B. Holmes, Montreal; W. H. Swetman, Adolphustown; W. N. Bedell, Bloomfield; C. P. Westcott, Watertown; V. H. Ralkinenan and sister, Baltimore; Madame Julien, Paul Julien, A. Gockell, New York; B. Seymour, Bath; Mr. Winans, Coburg; Willis B. Hough, William M. Johnson Metcalfe, E. S. Vindin, Mrs. Charles Perry, Peterboro; C. B. Potter, John Wilson, Rochester; D. Roblin, M. P. P., Napanee; Charles A. Lathorp, Montreal; D. B. Stewart, Wallack's Theatre, New York.

July 24th.—T. D. Heathfield, Boston; G. H. Wyatt, Toronto; D. G. Vanshiver, Wellington; C. Macdonald, Troy; C. A. Stark, Ogdensburgh; A. Grant; Trenton; P. Pauset, H. H. Date, Galt; J. G. Ford, Boston; J. J. Chisholm, Lindsay; T. D. McGee, New York; A. Gerhardt; A. Davidson, C. Landing; T. Henderson, Port Hope; A. J. Wilson, New York; Mr. Janes, Brockville; F. Clarke, Sackets Harbor; R. McGillvray, Toronto; A. Wilson, Belleville; J. Runey, Montreal; Mr. Hooker, Sackets Harbor.

Arrivals at Irons' Hotel.

July 23rd.—D. M. Smith, Johnstown; Reverend T. Bonsfield, Northport Mr. Clair, Northport; Henry Johnson and A. A. Prinyear, Picton; J. Goodhu eand lady, Westminister, Vermount; James Plunkett, Toronto; Hugh Gaw, Picton; Sigman, W. Sicker, and P. Clark, Watertown; T. Addison and D. McWhirter, Adolphustown; J. Gray, New York; W. R. Bullock, Brighton; A. B. Domill and W. Burdette, Shannonville; Danniel Healy, and H. W. Delaney, Trenton; George Smith, Oswego; J. W. Russell, New York; George W. Smith Clayton; B. Charleton, Hamilton; William Meredith, Percy; A. S. Pagi, Oswego.

July 24th.—R. Canfield, Jarvis, John A. Brewer, Picton; A. K. Spencer, Rochester; Wm. J. Bell, Belleville; Calvin Wright, Cape Vincent; D Campbell, Shannonville; W. R. Meore; Rev. James Thompson, Storrington; Mr. and Mrs. Bowell, Belleville; Dr. H. N. Bushnel and Lady, Cape Vincent; E. D. Priest, Bath; J. Main and Lady, Chaumont, W. H. Davy, Bath.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC.
Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid,

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

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, Converts RED or 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 Hebeaiona
Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for Beautifying the Complexion.

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

DIED.

In Montreal, on the 11th instant, MARY ALISON, aged 43 years, wife of Mr. James Sculthrop.

At Rochester, on the 14th instant, Mr. T. C. Scutt, chief operator in the Grand Trunk Telegraph Office, Toronto.

In Toronto, on the 18th instant, Henry C. Vansittart, eldest son of J. G. Vansittart, Esquire, of Woodstock, aged nineteen years.

At Windsor, on the 14th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Mr. James Akin, aged 21 years.

TAVERN TO LET.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, the New Stone Tavern at the Marmora Iron Works, containing 9 Rooms down stairs and 15 Bed-rooms above, with good Cellar, Barn, Stabling and Outbuildings complete. Apply to Norman M. Finlay, Esq., at the Works, or T. T. V Smith, Coburg. The Iron Works is the Northern Terminus of the Hastings County Macadamized Road, and of the proposed branch of the Coburg and Peterboro Railway.
Kingston, 25th July, 1855. 175.

PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his usual stock of Pianos, has made arrangements with the Messrs. Nordheimer of Toronto, for the sale of Chickering's Stoddart's Dunham's, and other celebrated makers' instruments, the prices of which will be found similar to those of the Messrs. N.

The Instruments can now be seen on a visit at the "Golden Lyre," King Street.
A. W. MURDOCH.
Kingston, 25th July, 1855. 175

JOHN DUFF ha just received:—
Mary Lyndon; or, Revelations of a Life. An Autobiography.
The Watchman, by J. A. M. (Fresh supply.)
The Artist and Tradesman's Companion, embracing the manufacture and the application of varnishes to paintings and other branches of the Arts, instructions for working enamel, foil, &c. The Art of glazing, imitation of gold color, tortoise shell, marble; and art of staining wood and metal; imitation of fancy works, granite, precious stones, &c., with illustrations, compiled by M. Lafayette, Byrn, M. D., author of "The Complete Practical Brewer," &c.
—ALSO:—
Godey's Lady's Book for August.
Dickens' Household Words for August.
Ballou's Pictorial for 28th July.
Waverley Magazine for July.
Scientific American for 21st July.
Kingston, July 25th, 1855. 175

IMMENSE ATTRACTION
AT
JAMES McCRACKEN'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
190 PRINCESS STREET.

JAMES McCRACKEN having purchased the entire Stock of NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS from the Assignees of William McCracken's Estate, begs to make known to the Inhabitants of Kingston and vicinity, that owing to the scarcity of money, and slackness of the Times, he will this day commence Selling off at a Great Percentage, below the original cost

Sale to continue only for a short time, and parties wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity had better call at once.
Kingston, 25th July, 1855. 174

RECEIVED on Consignment:—
12 Boxes English Cheese.
ALSO:—200 Barrels Salt, and 200 Kegs Dairy Salt.
ROBERT McCORMICK.
Kingston, 16th July, 1855. 167

Freehold Property for Sale.

PART of Lot 126 in the City of Kingston, at the Corner of Earl and King Streets, with a Stone Building and a small Frame House on it. For terms apply to Mrs. R. FLANIGAN, on the premises, or to
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.
Kingston, July 18th, 1855. 169

PARTNER WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, with some Capital, wants a Share in a well Established Grocery Store. He would take an active part in the Business, having some experience. Address, stating all particulars, E. J. D., Toronto.
July 20th, 1855. 171

RECEIVED in bond, and for