EASTERN 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

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 heartly 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 Aiga, 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 others who have been benefited will now come forward. 163

The Poetry of Physic.—Doses have always been associated in our minds with very pains, 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-shod 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 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 nostrums 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 preseverance 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.

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.

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.

"Quillis per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1855.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

J. G. Montreal; T. D., Prescott; B. & G., Hamilton, with item; T. S. L., Ottawa; P. M., Quebec.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

Lord John Russell figures this week as the principal feature of the news. The circumstances which lent him this preeminence were the disclosures he made in his speech of Friday, the 6th, (received here by last steamer and fully explained in the Tribune,) respecting the want of unanimity between himself and his colleague on the subject of the war; in other words, that he, Lord John Russell, as British Plenipotentiary, expressed himself at Vienna in favor of the peace proposals mooted by Count Buol an approved of by M. Drouyn de l'Huys, but that on returning to England he either did not communicate those sentiments to his colleagues in the Government, swallowed his peace opinions, and retained office in a Ministry pledged to war; while M. Drouyn de l'Huys, with a finer sense of honor, resigned. The case against Lord Russell is forcibly put by Mr. Disraeli, thus:

"I do not see that the explanations since made by the noble lord at all changes his situation with regard to the House, and as regards the narrative he made on Friday night. What did startle the House and greatly disquieted the public mind was that it came out, not by hazard, but from notice formally given, and evidently in a manner well natured on the part of Lord John Russell, that he had returned to England with a project of pacification which he approved, but which the great majority of the House and of the country neither at that time nor at this moment would sanction; that he had recommended this project to his colleagues; that in consequence of their refusal to adopt it he had felt he was bound to consider whether it was nat his duty to retire from the Government; and though influenced by other considerations he remained a member of the Administration, he shortly afterwards came down to the House and made a speech which conveyed to the country the impression that he was an uncompromising advocate of the war, & conveying also to the House the idea that he was convinced, from his experiences in the Conferences at Vienna, that any attempt at negotiation with any reasonable hopes of success was impossible—thereby conveying to Parliament and the country an impression utterly inconsistent with the facts of the case."

The feeling on this matter had grown so high that the existence of the Palmerston Ministry was put to the vote by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton moving—"That the "conduct of the Ministry charged with "the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible advi-"er of the the Crown, have shaken the "confidence which the country should "place in those to whom the administra-"tion of public affairs is instructed." Nor is this the only attack to which the Ministry is exposed—Mr. Roebuck having moved for a call of the House, July 17, on which occasion the whole force of all sections of the Opposition will be brought to bear.

Contradictory rumors were afloat as to the course Lord Palmerston will pursue in this dilemma, Some surmise that he will try to assuage the storm by throwing overboard Lord John Russell, whose resignation he is said to have had in his hands for some days. Others say he will evade further responsibility by himself retiring. And yet others maintain that if he does not obtain a decisive majority in favor of Colonel Adair's amendment to Roebuck's want-of-confidence motion, (which we refer to below,) he will dissolve Parliament. Another report is that when Russell goes out he (Russell) will take the Grey section of the Cabinet with him, and that Palmerston will fill their places by more decided men out of the Liberal ranks. And finally rumors from other quarters whisper of Lord Derby as the coming man with another Coalition Cabinet.

THE MINISTRY'S LAST STRUGGLES.

In Parliament Colonel Adair has given notice that when Mr. Roebuck shall bring forward his motion of want of confidence in the Ministry, he (Col. Adair) will move as an amendment "that this "House is of opinion that the councils "which determined the expedition to the "Crimea were consistent with a bold and "sagacious policy, just to our allies and "commensurate with the objects of the "war; and, future, that a preserverance "in a similar policy can alone afford the "hope of insuring an honorable and permanent peace."

Mr. Peel has benevolently stated that the Government "has no objection to make an enquiry" into the alleged inhumanity of the medical officers in the Crimea who refused to give Mr. Stowe, the administrator of The London Times hospital fund admittance into hospital, and by their refusal caused his death.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ricardo, Lord Palmerston stated that the amount of the new Turkish loan is £5,000,000 sterling, the whole amount being jointly guaranteed by France and England.

Sir Charles Wood stated in answer to questions in the House of Commons, that the British war-steamer Antelope, Capt Young, had, at request of the British Consul, bombarded and destroyed the town of Old-town, Calabar. The cause of this proceeding was an infraction by certain chiefs, of the treaty with Britain. The missionaries having represented that the chiefs were in the habit of committing poisonings, the Consul required them to abstain from the practice, which they refusing, he called on the ship of-war to bombard the place.

The subject of a general exchange of prisoners is in the hands of a Board of French and English officers, in session at Paris.

The pensions granted for Lord Raglan's services are £1,000 sterling per annum to his widow, and £2,000 per annum to his son and son's son.

Appartments in Hampton Court are granted to the widows of Gen. Strangways and Admiral Boxer.

On the 7th the Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace. Admiral James (Black Sea) Dundas was Knighted and the ribbon of the Bath was bestowed on him, as also on the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, Lords Lucan and Cardigan, Admirals Plumridge, Chads Moresby and numerous other officers.

FRANCE.

On the evening of the 6th the members of the Legislative Corps, headed by their President, presented to the Emperor the votes for the new loan of 750 millions francs, and for the enrollment of 140,000 men. The Emperor replied to the address:

I thank the Legislature for the readiness with which they have voted these two bills. I know how burdensome are the charges and taxes imposed by war, but I hope they will be only temporary, and I am confident that the spirit and patriotism of the country will enable us to surmount every difficulty and to obtain an honorable peace."

Paris correspondence continues to adduce proof that the Spanish insurrection is fostered by Russian influence. Much anxiety is manifested in the German Courts to ascertain the progress of the revolt.

it was at the end of a month to become compulsory.

A telegraphic dispatch from Barcelona dated 11th, to the French Government, announces that "order "reigns" in that city, and some of the manufactories have resumed work. Nothing is said respecting the other disturbed districts, excepting in vague assurance that the movement is suppressed.

M. Turgot, the French Minister wounded by Mr. Soule, has been recalled from Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

Repey to Napoleon.—The Austrian official journals strive to allay the anexiety caused by the Emperor Napoleon's recent speech, and to explain that their is no likelihood of an open rupture between Austria and the Western Powers. A new Austrian circular is spoken of, intended as Count Boul's reply to Napoleon's insendoes. In this circular Austria maintains that she has kept all her promises to the Western Powers; that she has performed all she undertook to do; that her sympathies are still with France and England, but that she remains the sole judge as to the suitable moment to take part in the conditions of the ultimatum—the absolute rejection of which would however force her to externities.

Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is now fixed for August 17.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 11th mention that the Courts had adopted the bill authorizing the loan of 230,000,000 reals, and that should the loan not be voluntarily subscribed.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, July 14, 1855.

The expected debate on Sir E Lytton Bulwer's motion did not come off last night. It is now set down for Monday.

Nothing new from the war this morning.

Diplomatic papers explanatory of the peace proposals of Austria have been laid before Parliament, and are published in the London papers to-day (the 14th).

Rudetsky has demanded large and immediate reinforcements to the garrisons of Milan, Verona and Venice, and 40,000 men are to be distributed among the Italian garrisons.

Bullion in Bank decreased £134,569.

Freights, from Liverpool to the United States, are without much change. Steerage to New-York about £1 10s.

THE WAR.

July 10.—General Pellissier telegraphs: "I have nothing new to announce to-day. The firing has been very brisk since morning between the English and the Redan. This evening the Redan is quiet silent, consequently the English will be able to advance their works."

July 11, Evening.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan. Cholera is decreasing, and the health of the army is satisfactory. Prince Gortchakoff proposes that prisoners should be exchanged at Odessa."

ON THE CHERNAYA.

Omer Pasha with his Turks and the Sardinians, have returned, as reported by telegraph, from their reconnoissance toward Mackenzie's farm. They found the enemy strongly entrenched, and his position defended on all sides by powerful batteries. Omer continues in his camp at Baidar.

CAMPAIGN ON THE DANUBE.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season there are indications of forthcoming operations on the Danube. M. Lalande, a French Engineer, has been sent to inspect the roads in Eastern Moldavia, and a new one from Galatch to Jassay. Orders have been forwarded to the local authorities to place the roads in their respective districts in the best possible condition. the Danube for the supply of an army. The departure of 15,000 Turks from Silistria for Matchin and Tultcha is also mentioned as connected with the projected operations.

BLACK SEA AND AZOFF.

At Kertch affairs remain as last reported. A regiment of French marines had garrisoned St. Paul and Ak Bournou, which commanded the Straits of Kertch. The Russians manifest no intention of an attack. The Allies continue to fortify Yenikale.

PRINCE GORCHAKOFF'S ADDRESS.

The following is Gorchakoff's address to the garrison of Sevastopol the day after the affair of the 18th:

"Heights of Inkermann, June 10.

"Comrades! The bloody combat of yesterday, and the defeat of our enemy, have again crowned our arms with immortal laurels. Russia owes you her thanks, and will not refuse them. Many of our companions-in-arms have sealed with their blood the oath which they took, and so have kept sacred the promise which I gave to the Emperor, our father. Comrades I thank you for it.

"My brothers! Large reinforcements are marching from all parts of our sacred Russia. They will soon be with us. Oppose, as you have hitherto done, your manly breasts to the fire of our impious enemies, and die as your comrades have died, with arms, in an honorable contest—man to man, breast to breast—rather that violate the oath which you have sworn to your country to preserve our Sevastopol!

"Soldiers! The enemy is beaten—driven back with enormous losses. Your commander again thanks you in the name of the Emperor and of Holy Russia. The time is near at hand when the pride of the enemy shall be overthrown—when his army shall be swept from our territory like straw before the wind. Until then have faith in God, and fight for your Emperor and Country. (Signed)

Gorchakoff."

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

Lord Raglan was several days laboring under a malady which nearly resembled cholera, without having all the symptoms of it, but the physicians, on the very morning of his death, had given it as their opinion that he was better, and that his state no longer caused uneasiness. His voice had regained its strength; he had been able to eat, and during the day hopes were entertained that his indisposition would soon disappear. Lord Raglan himself said he felt nearly well, but about six in the evening he was seized with a sudden faintness and without suffering the slighest pain, gradually sank, and in two hours expired calmly and tranquilly. His body will be removed to England in a war-steamer, in charge of his Aides-de-camp Lord Burghersh, Colonal Somerst, Major Kingscote and Lieutenant Calthrope. A mausoleum is being prepared on his family estate.

The Preservation of Potatoes for Seed.—Mr. J. N. Chandler, a correspondent of the Patent Office speaking of the preservation of potatoes for seed, says the potato, when first obtained from its native mountains, was a small, watery, and even bitter tuber, but by cultivation it has been brought into so high and refined a state that most of the countries of the civilized globe look at it as one of the most important articles of food. In answer to the question by what means has it been made a chief article of food, he says, *by violating the laws of Nature*:—

"Every one who has ever noticed the difference between the flavor of a potato in the fall, when first dug, and one in spring which has been kept in a large dry cellar, has observed that the flavor becomes much impaired—much more so than those which are buried in holes in the earth, where they retain nearly all of their freshness and vitality. It has also been observed that farmers who have small and inconvenient cellars, keep their potatoes in better condition than those who keep them in large, cool ones. Hence, by storing them in the latter, and letting them wilt before planting they become weakened in their nature, and are subject to degeneracy, and finally to disease.

"In order to obtain good potatoes for seed, make choice of a small spot of arable land on which water will not stand—an Eastern slope and new ground are the best—ploughed early in the Spring and furrowed 4 or 5 inches deep, 2½ feet apart. Select middling sized potatoes which have touched the ground during the Winter previous, but do not cut them. Drop one every 8 inches along the furrows, and cover them by filling the furrows with earth. Then cover them with a top-dressing of forest leaves or straw 2 inches deep. As soon as the tops of the young plants are 2 inches high, pass between them with a shovel plough, follow them with a hoe, destroying the weeds and levelling the ground; do not hill. This is all you have to do until Fall. When the ground begins to freeze, cover with straw, chaff or forest leaves 6 inches deep, to keep them from frost; your potates will not have a chance to ripen and rest during the Winter. In this way you will have the greatest yield and best quality. Continue this course from year to year, and the rot will not only disappear, but your crop will increase from 25 to 100 per cent. The third year you may increase your field crop by ploughing in fine manure. You will now have nature's course."

Tribute to Murdoch's Saxe Horn Band.

The doings, here, on this great Protestant anniversary, were rendered peculiarly effective by the valuable aid of Murdoch's Saxe Horn Band, which regardless of cost, and duly appreciating the influence of exquisite music, the Lodges in this Town procured from Kingston. The many thousands who were thus enabled to enjoy one of the greatest treats that can be given, must feel deeply indebted to the liberal and generous spirit of the Port Hope Orangemen; who in their laudable desire to do all honor to their glorious anniversary, were anxious at the same time that their Brethren, assembled from East, West, and North, should have the satisfaction of finding their very large Procession headed by such an effective Band; and were desirous also that the people of Coburg and Port Hope collected so witness the heart-stirring sight, might be regaled with "the concord of sweet sounds."

Murdoch's splendid band entered quite into the spirit of the great occasion, and certainly gave far more than the value of the compensation and enthusiasm of amatures, combined with the precision and effect of the discipline carried out by the leader, Mr. Murdoch (who is well known in the regular army for his able conducting of military Bands.) they seemed animated with the genuine feeling of the order, with whose colors their neat and brilliant uniform so well agreed. After all the fatigues of an exciting day, and the march to Coburg and return, they did not hesitate for a moment to comply with the wish expressed, that our townspeople generally might have a further and more convenient opportunity, of hearing such sweet music. Accordingly the Town Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and several hundreds had reason long to remember the dulcet strains of the Saxe Horn Band. No doubt the advocacy of Protestant ascendancy, on that occasion by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, lost nothing of its force or persuasiveness, by being accompanied with such heart influencing music.

Next day the Band, availed themselves of the hospitality of G. C. Ward, Esq., County Master, and Senior Deputy Grand Master, and partook of luncheon at his residence. A large assembly of the Elite of the Town collected in the beautiful and pituresque grounds of Rose Hill, and for several hours, were regaled by such music as we have not often the opportunity of hearing. Several glees, and songs by the Band, assisted by some of our Amateurs, varied the entertainment, amongst which Mr. Sander's gave the "Maple Leaf" with his usual success. As the hour for departure approached, the Band played down to the Wharf, and with much cheering on both sides, were carried off by the "Arabian," leaving behind them most pleasing reminiscences, and a hearty desire for such an advantage to our town, as could be the possession of such a luxury as Murdoch's Saxe Horn Band.—*Port Hope Watchman.*

Notices of New Books, Magazines, &c.

Mary Lyndon, or Revelations of a Life, an Autobiography. Stringer & Townsend, New York; J. Duff and E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $1.

The weather is much too hot for us to read this production of "a strong minded woman," it is too overpowering. Fortunately for our readers, a friend has supplied us with a critiqie:—

An original work of absorbing interest, and sterling excellence. It has been submitted to some of our best scholars and most accomplished literary men, who are unanimous in their opinion that few works of greater value have at any time been issued from the press of this country. The following extracts are from their critical opinions given after examining the work in manuscript.

"It is written with an intense purpose; it is eloquent; it is vehement; it is passionate. A burning soul under Etna—if souls can burn materially—could not have sent forth a more tremendous objurgation against existing ills. The earnestness of the author is like the gleaming of a naked sword, or the flash of mountain lightning."

"The writer of this work, as is painfully and powerfully shown in almost every page, has lived and loved and suffered. The book is a transcript of undoubted experience.—There is nothing artificial about it—nothing feigned. It tells the story of a woman's wrongs with a wail of passionate lamentation that should make the blood curdle, while it arouses the soul into indignation. Undoubtedly it is the work of a woman—no man could have written it—and she is among the most intellectual of living writers. She has neither part nor lot with the horde of feminine authors who of late have deluged the world with their whimperings."

"The characters introduced in her work are flesh and blood realities. We know most of them by reputation; some she mentions by name—people actually living in our midst; to others we are drawn by affinity. They are none of them phantoms or creations of the brain; they act, and think, and suffer. They have lived, and most of them still live. * * * These life revelations are destined to create a sensation not equalled by any production since the appearance of the 'Scarlet Letter.'"

The Panorama of Life and Literature. Littell, Son & Co., Boston. $3.

This is a new Monthly Magazine, the First Number of which is before us. It is like many other Boston publications of the utilitarian kind, a compilation from the best Reviews, Magazines and other periodicals. Perhaps we cannot describe it better than to give the Contents of the First Number:—Raising the Curtain, Photographic Illustrations of Scripture, Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Alwyn's First Wife, Bread Cast on the Waters, Lizzie Farren's Christmas Eves, The Pretty Old Lady, The Emperor Nicholas, Zaidee, a Romance, Kees and Klaas, John Quincy Adams and his Wife, Mabel Muller, The Old Printer, The Emperor's Bird's Nest, The Bills, Abide with Me, Sister Anne, Dr. Joseph Rodman Drake, Macaulay and Kirke White, The Man-Monkey of Brazil, and sundry short articles.

Blackwood's Magazine for July. L. Scott & Co., New York; E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $3.

A bare transcript of the contents of this favorite Monthly will suffice for the generality of our readers. They know the dish by its name:—The Imperial Policy of Russia—Part I.; Zaidee, a Romance—Part VIII.; Notes on Canada and the North-west States of America—Part IV.; Letter to Eusebius, Once Upon a Time—Part II.; Modern Light Literature—Theology; Vernier; The Story of the Campaign, Written in a Tent in the Crimea—Part VIII.; Two Years of the Condemned Cabinet; Administrative Reform—The Civil Service.

The Anglo American, for July. T. McLear & Co., Toronto. $3.

A pressure of business in the publisher's office has prevented the appearance of the July Number until this late date. But tho' late its welcome is not less. Replete with every thing which makes a good Magazine, we regret to see a notice in this Number offering the Anglo-American for sale. Surely Canada, supporting as it does so many newspapers, many of them very trashy, can afford to keep up one good Magazine. Subscribe to it, good friends, don't let McLear sell it for want of due encouragement. "The Editor's Shanty," from the pen of Solomon is worth the subscription money ten times over. By the way, "The Indian Cabin," said to be translated from St. Pierre, for the Anglo-American, by Mr. E. M Shaw, looks very like an old acquaintance. It may possibly be a *new* translation, but the language seems very familiar. The Anglo-American should be above coming the Harper dodge.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The Corsican Brothers are Coming.

Every city in Canada save Kingston has a Theatre. Even London and Ottawa are building handsome edifices for the representation of the Drama. Kingston, slow Kingston, has no Theatre and patronizes only the Circus and Nigger Singing. There was a time when things were different; when Kingston had a Theatre, and when it was well patronized. What has been may be, and who knows, if proper exertions be made, but the taste for Theatricals may be revived. Let all who value the Drama make an effort. An admirable opportunity presents itself.

Mr. Stewart, of Burton's Theatre, New York, whose Card has been in the British Whig for the past four days, intends to bring a Company to Kingston that is a Company. Himself and wife, Miss Kate Saxon, Mrs. Macarthy, Mr. Hield, Mr. Ponisi, Mr. Warrick, and Miss Florence Macarthy, are Comedians worthy of the name, each a host in herself or himself. Will the Kingstonians patronize such talent, or will they not? That is the question. The Company will play in the City Hall, a magnificent room, fit for the representation of the best of Shakspeare's tragedies. Handsomely fitted up, with some of Isherwood's best Scenery, will the gentlemen and ladies of the city go and see it? Query. If it were a Missionary Tea Shine, with half a dozen lazy, greasy, white-chokered chaps handing round the bread and butter, and whispering fulsomeness into the women's ears, the Hall would be crowded every night. But as a good Drama is a highly intellectual moral entertainment, the Comedians may possibly play to empty benches. For the sake of Kingston we hope not.

The Flunkeyism of the Press.

The Maine Law Practically Illustrated.

When our reporter went to lunch in L'Hoist's yesterday, he mistook the door of the parlor and opened that of a private apartment when he unexpectedly dropt upon three eminent supporters of the Maine Law, namely David Roblin, Esq., M. P. P., Judge McKenzie, and the High Sheriff, Thomas A. Corbett, Esq., enjoying the delicacies of the season cooked in Henery's best style, while they were washing all down *with brimming tumblers of pure ice water.* It may be satisfactory to those interested in the working of the Maine Law to learn that neither of the gentlemen seemed to suffer, either physically or intellectually by the substitution of ice-water for Champagne. Mr. Roblin's strong common sense was as conspicuous, the Judge's reasoning powers were as sound and logical, while the Sheriff's wit sparkled as brightly as they ever did at a Champagne frolic. Joking apart, however, it is gratifying to see gentlemen holding the prominent position which these do shewing by their example, that people can enjoy themselves socially together without resorting to the intoxication cup. Fudge!—[Commercial Advertiser.

* * There is not one single word of truth in the above extract. If these three gentlemen were drinking at L'Hoist's (somewhat doubtful,) depend upon it they were drinking something stronger than pure water. Unless indeed, like Billy the Goat, they were persuaded into the idea that Curagoa is a cordial that does not intoxicate!

The "Baron" De Rottenburgh.—The Baron De Rottenburgh inherited his German title from his father, and is as much entitled to it as the Governor General is to his and properly assumes it although officially it is not recognized.—[Commercial Advertiser.

* * Billy the Goat must have an especial spite against the poor Baron whom he thus patronizes. As the Baron's father was only a courtesy Baron of the German Empire, so of course his son is no Baron, and that all the world has known for many a long day. Let's hear what the "Baron" says on the subject.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 23rd July, 1855.

His Excellency the Governor General has been please to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honorable Jean Chabot, to be a Commissioner under "The Seigniorial Act of 1854."

Norbert Dumas, Esq., to be Do. Do.

IMPORTS.

July 25th.

Steamer Niagara, Lewiston—38 barrels pork, William Routley; 1 box, T. J. Angel.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 trunk, J. McMillan.

Propeller Oliver Cromwell, Chicago—13,000 bushels corn, Walker & Berry.

July 26th.

Steamer Bay State, Ogdensburgh—Passengers and baggage.

Steamer Ontario, Lewiston—125 barrels of flour, J. Caldwell; 1 box, 1 roll leather, C. Whittier; 4 boxes, 3 kegs, Fraser & George; 1 box leather, E. P. & A. Ross, 4 sacks feathers, G. Hetter.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—34 sets springs, Fraser and George; 1 box, B. B.; 5 boxes, William Pillow; 8 boxes, M. & B.; 1 case, E. K.; 4 horse rakes, 8 dozen rakes, 1 box, 1 bundle forks, 1 bundle scythes, 2 grain cradles, A E B Mann; 14 chests tea, 2 cases tea, 4 boxes, 1 bundle, boxes tobacco, 6 barrels molasses, 3 barrels oil, 2 cases tobacco, 12 caddies tea, 6 hogsheads sugar, H L; 303 bags oats, S Clark; 53 barrels flour, P McKeever; 5 barrels pork, J Ramagee; 30 barrels pork, J Caldwell; 1 roll belting, Fraser and George; 5 packages, Express Company.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Friday, July 27th.

	£	s.	p.		£	s.	p.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	5	0	to	1	7	6
Oats ℔ bushel	0	2	0	..	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	9	..	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	..	0	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

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

July 25th.—J. Kirkpatrick, Cape Vincent; G. H. Clark, Buffalo; D. Bethune, Brooklyn; A. G. West Quebec; C. B. Potter, Rochester; O. Jones, Brockville; J. A. Burr, R. E. Bush, New York; Mr. Trolt, Mr. J. B. Trolt, Philadelphia; J. J. Chisholm Lindsay; A. Patterson, W. B. Robb, New York; A. Howard, Boston; Mr. Dartnell, Toronto; Mr. Clark, New York.

July 27th.—T. Cunningham, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, New York; William Jones, Montreal; John Bostwick, Rochester; F. P. Sherwood, Rome; T. H. Conckling, New Britain; B. Seymour, Bath.

July 27th.—George Morton, Brockville; T. Wragg, Montreal; Mr. Glassford, Montreal; Reverend Mr. McLaren, Amherstburgh; T. B. Wragg, Junior, Port Hope, J. McLennan, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Farwell, Utica; S. S. Farwell, Utica; W. S. Williams, Fairfield; William Hendrie, Montreal; G. P. Farren, C. S. G. Farren, Cape Vincent; L. L. Bates, Express; W. S Mallory, Mrs. Mallory, Miss Mallory, and Honorable J. Macdonald, Gananoque.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

July 26th.—A. E. B. Harris, Richfield Springs; R. Brough, Gananoque; Stephen Ketchun, Smith's Falls; G. Benedict, Albany; W. S. Williams, Fairfield, N. Y.; J. Chadsey, Wellington; T. Wallbridge, Shannonville; B. Harris, Port Hope; J. Harvey, Peterborough; Robert Davis, New Orleans; William Summerville, New Orleans; William Earnest, Toronto; J. G. Baxter, Cleveland; S. R. Brainard, Vermont; George O. Tremaine, Kingston; George Chaffey, Brockville; William H. Goit, Oswego; W. H. Fredenburgh Oswego; A. J. Smith, Belleville; E. Kent, George P. Ferren, Cape Vincent; J. Main and Lady, Cape of Good Hope; D. Schuyler and daughter, Three Mile Bay; C. S. Hartwell, Belleville; J. Sisson, Belleville.

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 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 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.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Bay of Quinte Steamboat Company" will be held at the usual place of meeting (id est the Residence of the Subscriber) on Tuesday next at Twelve o'clock noon.
O. S. GILDERSLEEVE,
Manager B. Q. S't. Co.
Kingston, July 26th, 1855. 177

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

AUCTION SALE,
On Wednesday, the 15th of August,

THE stock, fixtures and lease of a Carriage, Waggon and Sleigh Factory; consisting of Spring Waggons, Market do., with wood and iron axles, Buggies, Cutters, Smith's tools; also, a large stock of seasoned lumber, on the premises occupied by Mr. PHILP, Princess street.
Terms:—Under £15, cash; over £15, four months' credit, by furnishing good endorsed notes.
For further particulars see Bills.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, July 23, 1855. 175

New English Books.

E. W. PALMER has just received at the City Book Store:—
The Great Battles of the British Army, a new edition, including the Russian War. Turkey, Russia, the Black Sea, and Circassia, by Captain Spencer, author of "Travels in Circassia," "Western Caucasus," &c.
Jasper Lyle; a Tale of Kaffirland, by Mrs. Ward.
The War; or Voices from the Ranks.
Our Heroes of the Crimea; being biographical sketches of our Military Officers, from the General Commanding-in-Chief to the Subaltern, by George Ryan.
The Crimea, with a Visit to Odessa, by Charles W. Koch, author of the "History of Europe."
The Family Feud, by Adam Hornbrook, author of Alderman Ralph.
The Light Dragoon, by G. R. Gleig, author of "The Subalterns," "Chelsea Pensioners," &c.
Letters from Palmyra; or Zenobia, by the Reverend William Ware.
The Story of Lilly Dawson, by Mrs. Crowe.
Pippins and Pies; or, Sketches out of School, being the adventures and misadventures of Master Frank Pickleberry during that month he was home for the holidays, by J. Stirling Coyne.
The Heir of Selwood, by Mrs. Gore.
Longbeard; or the Revolt of the Saxons, by G. McKay.
The Soldier of Fortune, by Captain Curling.
The Fortunes of Colonel