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

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

CONQUERING AND TO CONQUER.

If any fact more conclusive than another were necessary to prove the great benefits derived from the use of BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, now hailed throughout the world as the great American Hair Tonic, it would be that of its rapid sale—quadrupled every year—and the immense number of certificates from all parts of the world, extolling its manifold virtues when everything else had failed. There is no malady which afflicts the Hair but this can cure. Is your Hair thin, coarse, wiry, turning bald or gray, Bogle's Hyperion Fluid will restore it to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. It is the only article to cure scurf and dandruff, and is highly esteemed for headaches and colds in the head. On children's heads it lays the foundation of a good head of Hair, and at the lady's toilet it is indispensible. Price, 25, 50 and 75 cents per Bottle.

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE is another wonder of the age. It has now been before the public for several years, and wherever introduced the sales have been beyond all precedent. Specimens have been sent to a number of exhibitions and wherever it has come into competition with other preparations for Dying its immense superiority has been acknowledged in every instance by awards of Silver Medals and Diplomas. It is a liquid easy of application, and turns Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black without staining the skin. In short the inventor asserts, and every person who have carfully used it will join in the statement, that this is the best Hair Dye in the world. It is now universally preferred in London and Paris. Price, 50 cents, 1.00 1.50.

BOGLE'S AMOLIENT SHAVING COMPOUND renders that usually unpleasant operation (Shaving) a decided luxury.

Bogle's Hebeiona, or Balm of Cytheria, removes Freckels or Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledge to the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be had Wholesale and Retail of W. BOGLE, 277 Washington Street, Boston; and may be had in this city, of Palmer & Co. and Barker & Co., Druggists. In England, of R. HOVENDEN, Crown Street, Pimbury Square, and King Street, Regent Street, London; J. W. JOLEY, 69 Market Street, Manchester; and of Agents throughout the world. 181

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. Kane,
813 Broadway and Irving House.

Cholera!—Delay may Prove Fatal!—Dr. McClintock's Diarrhœa 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 H. 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 Algar, 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 new come forward. 113

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 nauseu 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 in them, 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 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

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

H. F., Toronto; P. M., Mariposa; R. C., Chatham; M. O. & M., Auburn; J. M., New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

Halifax, August 1st.

The royal mail steamship Asia arrived at this port at an hearly hour this morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday, 21st July. Her advices are one week later.

The week had been entirely unproductive of any event of moment in the Crimea.—The position of the belligerents remains precisely the same as at last advices.

In the British Parliament, Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure had been debated and formally rejected by 100 majority. The Palmerston Ministry therefore remains in office. The vacancy created by the retirement of Lord John Russell had not been filled, although rumor pointed to Sir W. Molesworth as his most probable successor in the colonial secretaryship.

The general view of the war at home and abroad is not very encouraging. Partial success before Sebastopol, had, however, recruited the drooping spirits of the army.—Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of June 18th, is regaining confidence from the strength of the French works now close advanced to Malakoff, and there is a probability of its capture.

Despatches published from General Simpson, give an account of the embarkation of Lord Raglan's body for England. Pelissier placed the garland of *immortelles* on the coffin, and the French formed a line of men from the camp to the sea, six miles in length. General Simpson is confirmed in his command.

The lateft despatches are as follows:—"July 16, 11 P. M.—Pelissier telegraphs that the enemy had some days since vainly endeavoured to storm our left approach in front of the Malakoff, attempted last night to drive us back. They were repulsed last night by the first division of the second corps three times. The Russians threw themselves upon the trench, and after each attack were compelled to retreat, leaving behind many of the slain."

"July 18.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs sortie made on the left approach; was repulsed with only few casualties on the side of the British."

"July 19.—The Paris Patrie says, according to news received this morning, the Russians attempted another sortie last night against both of the Careening batteries, and were vigorously repulsed."

Letters say that the Russian ships begin to suffer from the French mortars on the side of Quarantine Battery, and deserters say the rations of the shipping are reduced one half. Gen. Eyre has had his leg amputated. Gen. Sir John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and a flag of truce returned his sword. It is confirmed that the Russians had received considerable reinforcements. Another expedition is fitting out in the Black Sea—destination unknown.

Reliable accounts, June 23rd, state that the Russian army under Gen. Maviavkoff, had invested Kars. The Russians numbered 30,000; the Turks 15,000. The Russians were bringing siege guns up. The situation of the Turks is critical. The Austrian troops in the principalities are being proportionately reduced.

The ships in the Baltic were reconnoitering the approaches to Abo.

The Russian official journal of Helsingfors complains, July 3rd, that six English boats came into the small harbor of Rome, district of Abo, under a false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping until fired upon.

Austria will continue to hold the Principalities till peace be restored.

It is stated in Vienna that there is better understanding between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinet. There are also rumors, but scarcely credited, that the allies proposed that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinian; England and France to have contingent advantages.

A committee has been investigating the political outrages recently at Hyde Park riots.

Dr. Arrott, physician to Napoleon at St. Helena, is dead.

A Vienna letter in the Colleague Gazette says that marked difference has arisen between Alexander and his brother Constantine, and that the journey of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburgh is to act as mediator.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat and flour steady at former quotations, but in Indian corn a further decline of 3d. per quarter had taken place.

Extracts from English Papers.

THE NEW NEWSPAPER PRESS OF ENGLAND.

The London *Times*, which, as it is the most prosperous journal in the world, will suffer most from any change which encourages competition, thus speaks of the effect of the law just passed abolishing the stamp duty in England:

Manchester is preparing to take advantage largely of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's new measure for repealing the stamp duty. Little more then 12 months ago there were only three newspapers—one weekly, and the other two semi-weekly journals; now there are to be one daily evening and four daily morning papers.—The *Examiner* and *Times* have given notice that they will reduce the price on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5d. to 3d. each paper, and publish on the other four days of the week, under the title of the Manchester *Daily Times*, at 1½d. and issue an afternoon paper called the *Evening News* at 1d. The Manchester *Guardian*, has published a much more simple bill of fare, announcing a daily publication instead of a semi-weekly one, and, instead of charging 10d. for the two, giving six papers for 1s. per week. In other words, the *Guardian* will be issued at 2d. instead of 5d. each paper, including once a week at least a large supplementary sheet. Then in addition to these three daily papers, there is the existing *War Telegraph*, and the daily *Express* is to be resuscitated. Several new weekly papers are also projected. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed an opinion that there would not be much addition to the number of newspapers when the stamp duty was repealed, but that the circulation of existing papers would be increased; but the opinion of people much more able to form a correct estimate of the sentiments and dispositions of country printers is very different. Few towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants, and having a printing press, it is thought, will be long without a weekly newspaper, large or small; so that, before 12 months have elapsed, it will be more likely that instead of a few, we shall have 1,000 to 1,500 additional political instructors. The tone of most of them, in times of great popular excitement, it may be presumed, will be taken from one or two of the leading London morning papers, and *the power of the press on public opinion will be felt to an extent of which we have now a faint conception.*"

Lord Elgin and the Embassy at Constantinople.—It is understood, in well informed circles, that the reason why the Earl of Elgin did not receive the Governor-Generalship of India, for which all parties admit him to be pre-eminently qualified, is that he may proceed to Constantinople, where his firmness and conciliatory disposition would find a sphere for beneficial exercise, and where opposite qualities in the present occupant of that post have wrought so much mischief.

An eye-witness writes that on the 18th the feeling of the English as well as the French was for supporting Eyre's division in the lodgment they had made in Sebastopol, and that if this brigade had been properly supported, there is little doubt that the south side of Sebastopol would in a few hours, have been in our possession. General Pelissier, in a Council of War held on the 18th, wished to continue the storming and to support the 3rd division, then actually inside the works; but this Lord Raglan would not consent to, but would in the first place relieve the four regiments, 14th, 28th, 38th and 44th, shut up in Sebastopol. Pelissier, on the contrary, argued they should be supported; that by the way they would have to come out other regiments could get in; and that being so very close to the Arsenal, they could effect the destruction of that important place. However Lord Raglan's determination was that they should be relieved.

The Carnage at Sebastopol.—The description given of the carnage in the French ranks exceeds even the terrible recital by the London Times of the loss of the English. A writer in the Paris Constitutionnel states that the troops were literally mown down; whole battalions disappeared; and the total loss is stated broadly at 5000 men *hors du combat*; a very considerable addition to Gen. Pelissier's official return. Speaking of the division of Gen. Brunel, the writer in the Constitutionnel says, "the division was *fauchee, c'est le mot*; the soldiers fell like ears of corn before the scythe of the mower." Apart from confusion in the arrangement, the failure is mainly attributed to the fact of the Russian sortie either meeting the first attacking column of Gen. Mayran, or else forcing that General into action prematurely, and thus prejudicing the simultaneity of the assault.

Russian Spies in the Camp.—Within the past week we have had more than one visit from curious observers within the town. On Monday one of these gentlemen was exercising his faculties within the French lines with a degree of earnestness which appears to have worked its own defeat, for he was arrested, tried, and shot at daylight on the following morning. On the afternoon of the same day (Tuesday) another also fell into the hands of a couple of patrolling gendarmes; but, as he was dressed in plain clothes, spoke English fluently, and assured his captors he was an English amateur, they unfortunately permitted him to slip through their fingers. Half an hour later, the real character of their *soi disant* Englishman by some means became known, and a hot pursuit was immediately started throughout the French camp after him and a companion who was ascertained to be on a joint tour of inspection, the latter dressed in a French undress uniform, and both mounted. At sunset that evening I happened to be in the camp of the 34th regiment, in the Light Division, listening to the band playing our grand old national anthem, when a couple of horsemen rode past, apparently from the direction of the French Second Division. They then cantered on into the crowd of tents, and were soon out of sight. Twenty minutes afterwards a minute description of the two gentlemen came down from headquarters, accompanied by strict injunctions to look out for and arrest them as Russian spies; but the birds had flown, and were probably by that time cantering into Sebastopol, as they have not since been heard of.

DOMESTIC.

The Submarine Telegraph Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—A few weeks ago we gave our readers an account of the great submarine telegraph, by which it is proposed to connect the Old and New Worlds. This enterprise is going on most successfully, and will be accomplished within much less than three years—the time specified. The parties by whom it was undertaken have organized under the title of "the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company." Their names are Peter Cooper Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshall O. Roberts, Chandler White and Samt. F. B. Morse. As we stated before, the poin's of connection are St. Johns in Newfoundland, and Cork on the southern coast of Ireland, and the distance, 1,089 miles. From St. Johns a line is in course of construction across the southern part of Newfoundland to Port au Basque, and will be completed in eight or ten weeks. The distance between Port au Basque and Cape North across a portion of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is seventy-four miles, and the connection of these points will be effected by a submarine cable of three wires, and about an inch and a half thick. This cable was shipped from London on the 28th of last month, in the ship Sarah L. Boyant, which is now lying at Port au Basque. Mr. Canning, the engineer who superintendent the laying of the Mediterranean cable, sailed for America on the 7th inst., in the steamer Canada and is at present at Newfoundland, waiting to oversee the execution of the new enterprise.

The steamer Calhoun, which is to sail on Thursday will take the vessel having the submarine cable on board in tow at Port au Basque, and proceed across the gulf to Cape North, the nearest poin on the coast of Cape Breton. While she is steaming at the rate of between two and three miles an hour, the cable will be paid out from the stern of the Sarah L. Boyant. About thirty men will be employed in this process, which is very simple, the cable being run out over the wheel from the coil as it lies in the hold of the vessel. In addition to those who are going out merely for the pleasure of the trip, we may mention the fact that Mr. Hunsted is also going to superintend the blasting of the rocks at the entrance to the harbor of St. Johns, which are obstructions to vessels, and at drawing great depth water. We hope the voyage may be every way successful, both in a business point in view and a pleasure excursion.

Church Reform from Within.

The chief points contended for by a British Association recently organized for Church Reform in England and Wales, may be obtained sooner than many persons imagine, and are as follow:—

All Archbishops, and every other dignitary in the Priesthood to be abolished, excepting three, of Curate, Vicar, and Bishop.

The incomes of the suppressed offices and of all offices of every kind, including, indeed, the entire revenues of the Church, whatsoever and wheresoever, to be paid into a general exchequer of the Church.

No Bishop to sit in the House of Lords.

No Clergyman to be a magistrate.

The country to be divided into as many Bishoprics as may bring each within the power of actual oversight and care on the part of the Bishop.

Each Bishopric to be governed by a Synod, which shall meet every three months, to consult upon the structural, educational and spiritual condition of the diocese.

The Synod to be composed of an equal number of clergy and laity; the laity being bona fide communicants of the Church of England.

A general Synod to be held, once a year, and to consist of delegates from each diocesan Synod, which shall have authority in all matters of doctrine and discipline which affect the whole Church.

The Crown to cease to be "Head of the Church," &c. The sale of livings to be absolutely forbidden.

Any owner of an advowson [which means the right to place a qualified priest over a flock or parish] who shall sell it, to be ipso facto divested of all property in it for ever; and any clergyman buying it to be thereby rendered incapable of spiritual duty during his life. The estate of the living to vest, thereby, immediately in the Church at large.

A living being vacant, the patron may present the names of six eligible persons, out of whom the local Synod shall select three; and the final election out of the three shall be by lot; thus taking it out of the hands of man, and leaving it open to an uninterrupted Divine Agency.

Pew rent to go to the general Exchequer of the Church. Churchwardens to be bona fide communicants of the Church of England; and not, as now, frequently dissenters or heathens.

Church rates to be abolished.

Bishops to have £1,000 a year, and free house.

Vicars, in towns £400 do., do.
Do., in the country, £300 do., do.
Curates to have £200 a year.

In addition to these stipends, and as a means of testing the sympathy of the people with the clergy, and of keeping the clergy from sleeping on their fixed incomes, a general collection at Easter for the incumbents, in lieu of Easter dues and, at Whitsuntide, a collection for the Curates.

Two Hours with the Russians.

The special correspondent of the Times, writing on the 26th ult., and describing the armistice of the 19th, says:—

Many men in hospital, after losing leg or arm, said they "would not have cared, if they had only beaten the Russians." The tortures endured by the wounded were very great; they lay in holes made by shells, and were frequently fired at by the Russian riflemen when they rolled about in their misery. Some of our men, however report that the enemy treated them kindly, and even brought them water out of the embrasures. They pulled all the bodies of our officers which lay within reach up to the abattis, and took off their epaulettes, when they had any, and their boots, and did not strip them. A line of sentries was formed by the Russians as our burying parties came out, and they advanced so far in front of the abattis, that General Airey was obliged to remonstrate with an aide-de-camp of General Osten-Sacken, who ordered them to retire nearer to the abattis. It was observed that these men were remarkably fine, tall, muscular and soldier-like fellows, and one could not but contrast them with some of the poor weakly-looking boys who were acting as privates in our regiments, or with the small undergrown men of the French line. They were unusually well dressed, in clean new uniforms, and were no doubt picked out to impose upon us. Many of them wore medals, and seemed veteran soldiers. Their officers had also turned out with unusual care, and wore white kid gloves, patent leather boots, and white linen. The mass of the Russians were gathered on the towering parapets of the Redan and Malakoff, and were not permitted to come to the front. Their working parties brought out all our dead, and laid them in front of their line of sentries, whence our people carried them away. The precautions which had been taken to prevent officers and men getting through the lines sufficed to keep any great crowd away, but the officers on duty and the lucky men, and some amateurs, who managed to get through the lines, formed groups in front of the Redan, and entered into conversation with a few of the Russian officers. There was, however, more reserve and gravity in the interview than has been the case on former occasions of the kind. One stout elderly Russian of rank asked one of our officers, "How are you off for food?" "Oh! we get everything we want; our fleet secures that."—"Yes," remarked the Russian, with a knowing wink, "Yes: but there's one thing you're not so well off for, and your fleet can't supply you, and that's sleep." "We are at least as well off for that as you are," was the rejoinder. Another officer, in the course of conversation, asked if we really thought, after our experience of the defence they could make, that we could take Sebastopol. "We must; France and England are determined to take it." "Ah! well," said the other, "Russia is determined France and England shall not have it, and we'll see who has the strongest will, and can lose most men." In the midst of these brief interviews, beginning and ending with bows and salutes, and inaugurated by the concession of favours relating to cigars and lights, the soldiers bore dead bodies by, consigning the privates to the burial grounds near the trenches, and carrying off the wounded and the bodies of the officers to the camp. It was generally observed by some of the surgeons, that the wounds were cleaner than they have been in some engagements. This is somewhat remarkable, for the Russians fired all kinds of missiles—bags of nails and fragments of bullets, shells, and balls, as well as grape and canister. They were seen as we advanced "shovelling" the shot into the muzzles of the guns. No one can deny many of their officers the praise of extreme bravery and devotion. In the midst of our fire they got up on the top, and on the outside of the parapets, and directed the fire of their men upon us. Several of them were knocked over by round shot, shell, and rifle balls, while exposing themselves in this manner; but it scarcely speaks well for their soldiers that they felt it necessary to set them such examples. Colonel Dickson succeeded in obtaining Lord Raglan's permission to open upon the Russians from the 21-gun battery, and swept them in numbers as they crowded out to fire on our broken columns, and on our wounded men and fugitives. The armistice lasted for upwards of two hours, and when it was over we retired from the spot so moistened with our blood.

Appalling Sacrifice of Life.—War was declared against Russia by England and France in March, 1854—only sixteen months ago.—The prodigious loss of life which hostilities have, during that sort of space of time, occasioned, begins to call forth remark from the European press. The progress of enlightenment and of science does not seem from the calculations that are made, to have rendered war less bloody than of yore, not to have diminished the aggregate of losses by exposure and disease. Since the declaration of war by Turkey, in the autum of 1853, the loss to that empire is estimated at, 150,000 men. The French have since their arrival in the Crimea, lost 70,000 dead or invalided; while the British have suffered to the extent of 30,000. The loss of the Russians is variously estimated from 250,000 to 300,000. Austria, too, though not at war, has suffered immensely by diminution of force in the unhealthy localities where she has been obliged to place her armies. Taking also into account the mortality on board the ships of war and transports and among laborers of different kinds attached to the armies, of whom there are thousands in the Crimea, it may be assumed that from 600,000 to 700,000 men have perished or become invalided since the commencement of the war. What the amount of mortality will be when operations shall be conducted on a larger scale—when bloody battles shall be fought in the open field, and gigantic contests shall decide the issue of campaigns—remains hidden in the future. The wars of the French republic and empire cost to Europe 6,000,000 of men; but, if we may judge from the past eighteen months, the present struggle is destined to exceed all thath as gone before it in the wide spread destruction which it will cause.

Our County and City Councils.—The Hamilton Spectator tells the Brockville Recorder that County Councils have no business with such questions as the French plunder of Upper Canadians—none whatever.

Our Brockville neighbor asks in reply,—are not Municipal Councils made up of men that are taxed? Have they no right to show how the taxes may be reduced? If Upper Canada raises and Lower Canada spends two-thirds of the revenue, through Churches, Delongs, Patricks, Smiths, Macnabs, Southwicks, Macbeths, Rankins, Cayleys, and such like coalitionists, must our Municipal Councillors be Cummies? If a worthless character like Chabot, backed by a corrupt Executive, wastes $400,000 on landing piers before an election and gains votes to party thereby, must Municipal Councils sink in, to supple slaves? What we wonder at most is the apathy of our City and County Councils. Where is Gamble, where Middlesex, where, Ontario, where New York and Peel, where Wentworth? Asleep!—[Examiner.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Cholera in Havana.—From New York we learn, that the steamer Isabella from Havana via Key West and Charleston arrived there last night, and brings Havana dates to the 25th. The cholera had made its appearance there; numerous deaths from it had taken place among the military and two among private citizens.

Honorable Henry Sherwood, of Toronto, who left home last Fall for the benefit of his health, and who has since that time travelled through a great portion of France, Italy and Germany, died at Kissingen, Bavaria, on the 7th July, ult., in the 46th year of his age.

Reprieve of a Murderess.—Mrs. Robinson, sentenced to death at Troy for murder, has just had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. On hearing the intelligence, the prisoner became nearly frantic with rage, saying she would much rather prefer death; and when alone piled her bed, trunk, clothes, &c., into a heap, and was about setting fire to them, when fortunately detected. It is thought she intended to burn down the gaol, and perish in the flames.

A Gentleman, well known as an amateur gardener and joker, sent to a seedsman in town, the other day, for some seeds of the "pie plant," which he had advertised.—Requesting precisely six parcels of custard pie seeds and two of mince pie. The seedsman promptly sent him half-a-dozen goose eggs and two blind puppies. The humorous gentleman admitted that the joke was rather against him.

From the New Haven Palladium, July 27.

Liquor Law in Connecticut—Increase of Drunkenness.—Probably there is more intoxicating liquor retailed in Hartford at this time than ever before, and evidently there is more drunkenness. A stringent law will not make men moral or temperate. The liquor generally used at this time is said to be a deleterious article and is doing much harm. A laborer remarked the present week to one of our merchants, that he knew of twenty-three places on one short street where liquors were sold. The town rum agency is also in full blast, dealing out in large quantities. Club-rooms have multiplied to a fearful extent, and hundreds of families in which liquor was unknown before August last, now keep a variety, and ask their friends to drink. This one feature alone is doing incalculable mischief. The fashion of keeping liquors upon the family side board is fast coming into use, and its evils are as great as those of the rum shop. The liquor law is the parent of that evil.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

THEATRE.

We are glad to announce the complete success of the New York Dramatic Company. They opened last night to an excellent house, and from the unmistakeable talent evinced we anticipate a bumper for them tonight. The scenery, tho' small, is (as announced,) first class; and the transparent scenes are most beautifully and artistically painted. The Plot of the "Corsican Brothers" is meagre, and the piece entirely depends on the acting and mechanical effects. Both in this instance were excellent. Mr. Stewart, the personator of the Twin Brothers, rather disappointed us in the first and second acts, but, like an old stager, he had evidently reserved himself for the last, where his quick intense acting had the most telling effect upon the audience. Mr. Hield (Chateau Renaud,) made a great deal of a small part, and is evidently one of the "good old school." The remaining characters were (an unusual thing for small parts,) well acted by other members of the Company, of whom we shall speak further when we see them in something of more importance.—Miss Macarthy's singing delighted every one—she has one of the finest voices we ever heard. Mrs. Stewart played Emilie in a quiet ladylike manner, and made all that could be made of so small a part. We must not omit to mention the after piece, "Poor Pillicoddy,"—'tis one of the happiest little sketches ever written, and is from the pen of that most prolific of Farce authors, Maddison Morton. The fun of the piece entirely rests on three persons, namely, Pillicoddy, (Mr. Stewart,) Sarah Blunt, (Mr. Setchell,) and O'Suttle, (Mr. Stoddart,) and most gloriously do they carry it through. It was a decided hit, and should be repeated tonight. We see "The Lady of Lyons" is announced, together with the "Spectre Bridegroom."

Billy the Goat.—Dogs go mad and Cats go mad, but do Billy Goats get mad? Yes, under great excitement. The Whig's particular friend Billy is a living instance. So angry is he at the little poke in the ribs he gets daily, that he is acting more like a mad goat than a sober-sided animal, kept as much for amusement as a butt. Billy threatens all modes of butting and re-butting. He is to demolish the Whig, exploitificate its editor, and commit all kinds of mischievous wickedness. Now, if Billy will only bleat forth one morsel of wit, one iota of humor, or say a smart thing any way or any how, the Whig will forgive all his beastliness and all his blackguardism, and that is promising a great deal under the circumstances.

Appointment.—The official Gazette contains the appointment of Mr. Francis W. Smith, brother of the Solicitor-General, as Collector of Customs. We understand that Mr. Smith will be stationed at the port of Milton, Prince Edward County. It is also rumored that he will get the post-mastership of that place. Mr. S. has for some weeks been Mail Conductor on the Bytown and Prescott Railway, in which capacity, we believe, he has given satisfaction. We are glad to learn that Philemon Pennock, Esq. will take Mr. Smith's place as Conductor on the Railroad.—[Prescott Telegraph.

*** Among small things nothing has pleased us so much as this appointment. Mr. Frank Smith was one of George Brown's victims. Out of spite to his elder brother he ran a muck upon Mr. Frank until he ruined him. His faults were exaggerated, his errors magnified, and his indiscretions turned into crimes. In fact he was victimized. The Government have done a just act in repairing some of the mischief inflicted. Poor Frank was more sinned against than sinning.

THE MAYOR AND THE DOGS.

As His Worship of Kingston has issued his Proclamation against the Dogs, (which by the way not one inhabitant in a hundred has yet seen, not being advertised as it should have been, but pasted against the wall one day and covered over by handbills the next,) it may be as well for him to peruse the following humane mode of putting the poor animals to death:—

There has been a wholesale slaughter of the canine race in New York since the new dog law took effect. The manner of destroying these animals at the dog pound is original, and seems less barbarous than the old method. The doomed animal is thrust into a box partially filled with water, when a sort of barred covering is shut down and a water hydrant opened upon him.

A Church not a Concert Room.—The Bishop of London has interdicted a sacred concert in one of the churches of the metropolis, in aid of the school and organ funds, on the ground of the "indecency of making any charge to an edifice devoted to Divine Worship, according to the form of the Established Church."

*** What will the White Chokered Chaps, and getters up of Tea Shines in Churches, say to this? Turn their pious noses up at it, of course.

A Medical Student Committed for Manslaughter.—In Toronto very recently an Inquest was held on the body of a man named Job Broom, who died from the effects of an over dose of Morphine given to him by a Medical Student of Drs. Rolph and Aikins. Dr. King was the Coroner, and in the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, much professional ill feeling was exhibited. After two sittings, the Jury returned the following Verdict:—

"That Job Broom came to his death by an overdose of morphia, administered to him by Mr. Dixon, a student of Drs. Rolph and Aikins, as well as the treatment afterwards received by the patient; and that Drs. Rolph and Aikins are censurable for allowing (as Dr. Rolph stated they are in the habit of doing) the indiscriminate use of their medicines to inexperienced students; and that the said Dixon was practicing an unlawful act in administering medicine and receiving a fee; and consequently find him guilty of manslaughter."

After the verdict had been rendered, the Coroner stated that he could no longer accept bail for the accused, that being alone granted by the judges, and he would therefore be compelled to commit him to jail, until the consent of a judge could be procured. He was accordingly placed in the custody of a constable and sent to jail.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Thursday, August 2nd.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	3	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	11	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	0
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	9	..	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	3	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.

August 2nd.—Mr. Tozer, M. P., England; Mr. and Mrs. Pirie, Wisconsin; T. J. Powers, Henry Jones, New York; E. C. Rennie, New York; R. Morris, Junr., do.; E. H. Vergil, Troy, N. Y.; B. P. Cheney, Boston; Mr. E. J. Wilkins, Quebec.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

August 2d.—J. Gibson, Auburn—Jas Hart, Demorestville—J D Gentrew and J A Wyman, Newcastle—P McGregor, Toronto—Mr. Clair, Norfolk—John Tobey, Marysburgh—Mr and Mrs Vickers, Toronto—S C Edwards, Belleville—Rev S D Rice, Coburg—W H Deane, Kingston Mills—Hiram Miller, Ogdensburgh—Dr S W Smythe—G S Clapp and W V Detlor, Napanee—A Murphy, Jr., and A H Murphy, Trenton—Miss L Hendreland, Trenton—Henry Lashley and Lady, Elgin—A Brown and Lady Elgin.

THEATRE!!

CITY HALL!

Manager.....MR. STEWART,
Stage Manager,.....MR. HIELD,
Ass't. Stage Manager, MR. TOZER.
Scenic Artist,.....MR. ISHERWOOD.
[Wallack's Theatre, N. Y.

THIS EVENING, AUGUST 3rd.
[Being the *Last Night* but one of the New York Dramatic Company,]
WILL be performed Bulwer's Celebrated 5 Act Play of
'Lady of Lyons.'
After which
A Favorite Ballad by Miss Marian Macarthy.
To conclude with the Screaming Farce entitled
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at half-past 8 precisely.
☞ Reserved Seats can be secured at the British American Hotel.
Kingston, August 3rd, 1855. 182

A FOOT RACE
BETWEEN Hose Companies No. 1 and No. 2, will come off on this (Friday) Evening, at seven o'clock, the ground to be between Murney Tower and the Market Square.
Kingston, August 3rd, 1855. 182

Dr. Fowler, L. R. C. S., Edinburgh,
Nearly opposite Hon. J. Macaulay's,
KING STREET, 253

NOTICE.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
THE Contractors hereby give notice to all parties with whom they have engaged for the delivery of CROSS TIES at Kingston Mills, that the Ties will not be received after the 31st instant.
F. J. ROWAN,
Agent for
Jackson, Peto, Brassey & Betts.
Kingston, 2nd August, 1855. 182

NEW MUSIC
JUST received at the GOLDEN LYRE, King Street:—
Partant Pour La Syrie.—French National Air.
Konigsburg Polka.
Rouse, Brothers Rouse, by H. Russell.
Cheer Boys, Cheer, do. do.
And a variety of the latest Waltzes, Polkas, Songs, &c. Instruction Books, by different Masters, for the Piano Forte and other Instruments.
A. W. MURDOCH
Kingston, August 2d, 1855. 182

"Hear me for my Cause!"
READY AUGUST 15TH.
MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM,
BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
One Vol. 12mo. 464 pp., Illustrated, Price $1 25.
JUST PUBLISHED!
ARCHY MOORE, the WHITE SLAVE,
BY RICHARD HILDRETH.
430 pp. $1 25.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN,
Publishers,
25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesee Street, Auburn. 182

GALLERY OF ARTS,
WELLINGTON STREET, KINGSTON,
SCOTT & WRIGHT,
CARVERS AND GILDERS,
PRINT SELLERS, &c., &c.,
BEG to announce to lovers of the Fine Arts, and the public generally, that they have just received a valuable and choice selection of English, French and American Engravings, amongst which will be