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

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

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 held 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 lasting stain effects 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 pains 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 $1, $1.50 and $2 each 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 has carefully 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 Rubefacia, or Balm of Cythera removes Freckles or Tan from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledge to be 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, Finsbury Square, and King Street, Regent Street, London; J. WOOLEY, 63 Market Street, Manchester; and of Agents throughout the world. 151

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 disease. These invaluable Pills are put up with full directions for use, at 25 cents per box. Five boxes $1.

New York, Dec. 1, 1851.

Dr. James McClintock—Dear Sir—Your Anti-Bilious Pills have done more for me than any medicine I have ever taken. They act like a charm, and give no pain or inconvenience. I can heartily recommend them to all who like myself suffer from an occasional bilious attack.

J. E. Kean,
613 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 nostrum. 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 Algs, 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 Power of Patent—Doses have always been associated in our minds with wry faces, and medicine has seemed from the days of childhood another word for nausea and disgust. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting potions we were compelled to swallow for its relief. Dr. Ayer's preparations herald another era. His Cherry Pectoral is like honey on the tongue, and healing balm in the stomach. His Pills! Try them—they are sweet morsels to the taste, and glide sugar-shod over the palate, but their energy although wrapped up in them, and strikes with telling force to the very foundation of disease.—[Cincinnati 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 Vermifuge 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 vegetable and mineral 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 perseverance 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

To the Patrons of the British Whig.

Those who favor this office with Job Work are requested not to be offended, if the account be sent in with the work done, for the only way for the Newspaper Press to compete in price with the Job Press, is to charge low and be paid in Cash.

British Whig office, Aug. 7th 1855.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, 1855.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

J. C., Montreal; G. G, Port Hope; J. H., Toronto; M. A., Peterborough.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

The Very Latest.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

FORMATION OF AN ITALIAN LEGION.

London, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

The United Service Gazette to-day announces the intention of the government to form an Italian legion. It is to be raised at Navaro, where the headquarters will be stationed, under the superintendence of the British Minister at the court of Sardinia; the command is to be held by Colonel the Hon. H. Manners Percy, of the Grenadier Guards, and the officers are to be Italian or English gentlemen, who understand Italian.

The papers announce the death of Lieut. the Hon. E. Fitzclarence, 7th regiment, who died on the 25th, of wounds received in the attack on the 18th. The deceased had undergone amputation of the left leg and right hand, and was understood to be progressing favorable, so that the intelligence of his death was more distressing. He was the fourth and youngest son of the late Earl of Munster, and had just completed his 18th year. He entered the 7th regiment as ensign in November, 1854, and obtained his lieutenantcy in January last.

Paris, Friday, July 27, 1855.

It is rumored in Paris that the preparations of the Black Sea squadron are not for an attack on Odessa, but to make a bold dash at the harbor of Sebastopol, with 100 ships and 40,000 men, while a simultaneous attack is made from the land.

Frankfort, Thursday, July 26, 1855.

To-day the Diet accepted the Austrian proposition as submitted on the 19th inst., with the additional three points proposed by Prussia.

Heligoland, Friday, July 28, 1855.

The immediate construction of a citadel is resolved on. The plans and estimates have been sent to London.

THE BALTIC.

Dantzic, Friday, July 27, 1855.

The Lightning has arrived from the fleet. The latter has been reinforced. There is nothing of importance. The order to attack Revel was still looked for.

THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.

From the Moniteur.

Erzeroum, July 3, 1855.

Yemkeni, a village distant about 18 leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division, composed of four battalions of infantry, and 3,500 Cossacks, six regiments of cavalry, 48 pieces of artillery—in all about 12,000 men.

The Turkish army is in a manner blockaded at Karas, occupy the entire plain of Karas, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yemikoni to march on Erzeroum.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky writes from Genitchi, that on the 27th ult. nine steamers came in sight of that place, and the next day a screw-steamer and a gunboat approached and opened fire on a convoy of salt wagons, several of which were burnt.

From the 28th of June to 2d of July, he says the squadron kept up a constant bombardment of Genitchi, and the boats detached from it set on fire the farms to a distance of eight versts. On the 5th of July the squadron left.

The Prince says the Genitchi detachment has since been protected by new fortifications. He further mentions a visit of an enemy's steamer to Porowsky, near Berdianski. A cannonade was kept up for four hours and a half. The Russians had one officer and six men wounded. Seventeen houses and a church were injured.

The frigate had been joined by four other steamers on the 25th ult., when the report left.

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

VIENNA, July 26th, 1855.

Simultaneous accounts from Brode and Warsaw, state the prohibition to export corn has been taken off by the Russian Government.

The Russo Austrian frontier is again free.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, July 27th, 1855.

Since the date of our last respects, the fluctuations of our grain market have been unimportant, (saving a market decline in Indian corn, owing to large expectancies and the flourishing appearance of the Irish potato crop,) and the trade has been conducted continuously upon the "hand to mouth" principle. Nothing has occurred to shake the confidence of holders, and they have, therefore, made the best use of their position. On the other hand, buyers have not seen their way clear to go deeply into stocks at present high prices, fearing the possibility of the balance being turned against them, by some unforeseen event. But now every week will probably develope some fresh topic of interest in connection with the trade. The harvest has already begun on the continent, and in another fortnight or three weeks time, the wheat may be ready for the sickle, and in some districts at home. The result of the ingathering generally, and chiefly our own, will of course be watched with anxious attention, and as they prove to be favourable or the reverse, the course of prices will rule up and down; though we are of opinion that, except under except under extraordinary circumstances, the fluctuations either way are not likely to be violent. During the last days of June, and in the early part of this month, we were favoured with very fine weather; under the influence of which our crops made rapid progress, but within the last few days heavy rains have fallen, accompanied by severe winds, and they have beaten down the wheat. Unless sunshine soon returns, the mischief may prove of considerable consequence. Meanwhile our arrivals from abroad are increasing, both of wheat and flour, (the former from the Baltic and Mediterranean, and the latter chiefly from Spain) contrary to expectations, as the quotations at the shipping ports do not afford any margin for profit; and in addition to these supplies, our farmers' stocks seem to be inexhaustible; for they still continue to keep pace with the demand, apparently determined not to hold a bushel more than they can help, by harvest time. It seems, therefore, that we need not be apprehensive of running quite out of stock before our new wheat becomes available, which is better fortune than seemed at one time in store for us. Nevertheless our position must still be regarded as critical, for stocks in this country are worked down to a low ebb, and we shall be almost entirely at the mercy of foreign resources, in case of the calamity of a bad harvest falling upon us.

THE 20TH REGIMENT IN THE CRIMEA.—A letter from an officer in this corps, received by last mail, states that Colonel Horn has ordered £10 to be placed to the credit of Reverend Mr. Rogers, in England, for the relief of the wives and children in Canada of the soldiers of his regiment. It also states that out of 931 officers and men who went out to the Crime, nearly or quite two-thirds are away from their colors. They only muster now 297 duty men, and in that number 100 recruits. Adjutant Padfield had just left for England, having been wounded on the 7th in the trenches. Colonel Horn, Lieutenant Colonel Eveleigh, Captains Stevens and Butler, of the old hands, have held out through the campaign, but several of the others are ailing. The Sergeant-Major has gone home invalided. Colonel Horn has been doing duty as Brigadier. The writer describes the Russian fire on the 18th June as most fearful. Fortunately for the XXth, they had the protection of a small breastwork. It was thought an assault would be attempted again shortly, and terrible fighting was expected, "as the enemy have powerful works in every portion of the town, and the Russians fight like devils behind walls; but we all feel we would walk over double our numbers in the open field."—[Montreal Gazette.

The Hudson's Bay Territory.

[From the Montreal Herald, 2nd Aug.]

Sir Geo. Simpson, the Governor arrived at Lachine on Sunday evening last, from his usual summer tour through the Hudson's Bay Company's vast territories.—We have much pleasure in learning that he found and left the great interests entrusted to his supervision and authority in a highly satisfactory condition, and that, as elsewhere on the continent, the agriculturists at the Red River Settlement have, this year, the promise of an abundant return for their labors. We are also gratified to learn that a large and increasing market for cattle and other products is now opening to them, in the neighboring United States' Territory of Minnesota, the settlement of which is progressing with surprising rapidity.

We regret to hear that the United States settlers near the Boundary Line have recently experienced a good deal of loss and trouble from attacks by the Sioux tribe of Indians; but as energetic measures have been adopted by the U. S. Government to coerce the offending bands, and as a sufficient military force has been sent to the scene of these disturbances, there is no room left for doubting that they will speedily be suppressed, and peace be restored to the hardy pioneers of civilization, who have pitched their tents in those distant but fertile plains. We may mention that the Hudson's Bay Company and their employees and settlers are in no way implicated in these disturbances, which are exclusively limited to the United States' side of the frontier line.

With regard to the Expedition to the Arctic Coast, we learn that all the arrangements for it, in accordance with Sir George Simpson's instructions, forwarded from Lachine in November last, have been strictly carried out. The object of this expedition, it will be remembered, is to visit the locality where, according to Dr. Rae's information from the Esquimaux, Sir John Franklin and his brave companions so miserably perished, and to obtain every information procurable respecting their sad fate. It is also to be hoped that they may succeed in relieving, or ascertaining the fate of the American Expedition, under Dr. Kane, which was despatched in search of Sir John Franklin, and concerning with so much anxiety is now felt, throughout the whole civilized world. The departure of the Expedition from Great Slave Lake, the point of their rendezvous, had not yet been heard of; but as the requisite supplies and servants had been forwarded from the various posts, whence they were ordered, in ample time to reach their destination before the opening of the navigation, there is every reason to believe that the party, whose leaders are Messrs. Anderson and Stewart, of the Hudson Bay Company's service—the latter gentleman being a son of the Hon. John Stewart, of Quebec would be prepared to start for the Arctic coast, via Back's Great Fish River, with the first open water.

In conclusion, we are glad to learn that the past winter has afforded no exceptions to the regularity and successes with which the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company, throughout their widely extended territories, have been for many years past conducted; that the Indians and settlers are contented and prosperous, and that the past season has been peculiarly healthy—no cases of cholera havi occurred in the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, nearer than the Sault Ste Marie on their eastern, and St. Paul's [Minnesota] on their southern frontiers.

Canada at the French Exhibition.

Horace Greely has returned from Italy and Switzerland to Paris, and he greatly admires the display made by Canada at at the unequalled Exhibition. From his letter to the Times, dated 12th July, we copy:—

And truly it, (the Industrial Palace,) is dazzling beyond the dream of any who saw it four weeks ago. The great "Annexe," then a wilderness of opened crates and battened boxes is now the more instructive half of the Exhibition—filled throughout with all manner of engines and manufacturing machinery, from all parts of the world; cabinets and larger collections of Minerals, specimens of the Grains and other natural products of many lands are here arranged side by side. And the question is often asked, "What good is effected by such Exhibitions?" I can find in this department a pertinent answer.—Canada it is known has taken $40,000 from her treasury to secure a creditable display here of her products, and of course has a very fine one. Her Wheat, Oats, Peas, and Beans, &c, neatly arranged in open casks, (her very best products having been purchased outright for this purpose) are hard to beat; her show of Indian Corn is respectable and unexcelled, since there is none from the States, and so with her Axes, Scythes, and other Edge-Tools, which Europe has not yet learned how to make. There is a very creditable carriage, here of Canadian manufacture. The intelligent agent of the Canadian Government visited all the notable manufacturies in the Colony, selected what he considered the best to be found among them, paid the maker's price for it, and brought it here to be shown at the public expense.

But I proposed showing how it pays Canada is known to be remarkably rich in timber while France is relatively poorer in that important staple than any other country I ever saw. We justly praise the architecture of Paris for the security it affords againts fires, but how could it be otherwise, when there is scarcely any inflamable material for housebuilding to be had at any price? Well, the Canadians have sent here a wise display of their various kinds of timber, and with them specimens of manufactured doors, windows, &c., with the price marked on each. I understand, and can readily believe, that these have already induced not merely inquiry but large orders for doors, &c., from Canada, and this is likely to become the foundation of considerable trade.

Diabolical Murder at Toronto.

We heard it rumored on Monday, that some person had been murdered in the vicinity of Simcoe street, at an early hour on Sunday morning, but after making every enquiry at the Police Stations and elsewhere, we were unable to procure any authentic information of the circumstance. However, from the result of further enquiry instituted yesterday, we are enabled this morning to lay the particulars of the shameful transaction before our readers. It appears that about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, a party of disorderly characters, consisting of ten men and four women were observed on a vacant lot between Adelaid and Richmond Streets, a little west of Simcoe Street, and adjoining the property of Mr. A McDonald, where they were drinking, smoking and acting in a disorderly manner. This continued until about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when two of the party—a man and a woman, separated themselves from the rest. At this time a young man of about 20 or 25 years of age, was observed by a man named Hudson, a watchman employed by Mr. Netting, proprietor of an extensive carpenter's shop in the immediate vicinity, to cross the lot from Adelaide Street and approach towards Richmond Street; but when about half-way across the lot, he was called by the separated parties whom he joined. Immediately after, the party in company with the woman whom he joined, proceeded towards Queen Street, having a bottle in each hand. On his return a quarrel ensued between the two men, when the stranger was knocked down by the blow of a stick. He was immediately set upon by three others of the group, (all armed with sticks) and beaten until life was extinct,—his head having been cleaved open. The women screamed out murder, but no one came to the rescue. The murderers then went away for a short time, and Hudson took advantage of the occasion to view the body. Shortly after however, the parties returned with a broad board on which they placed the murdered man; and the watchman was chased for his life. He managed to get inside the fence, and draw out his pistol, when he threatened to shoot the first man that approached him. He was so closely watched, however, (according to his own account,) that he did not dare to leave the premises, where he had neither bullet nor shot in his pistol, he was not disposed to be very bold. The body was then carried away up Simcoe Street, towards Queen Street. Hudson further states that, on shifting the corpse on their shoulders close to Queen Streets, it fell down from the board on to the side walk, where a blood mark was left. After this the watchman saw no more; but he states, that of the parties who carried away the body, one wore a check shirt, and another a red one. The murdered man he describes as being well dressed, and of respectable appearance. He was about 20 or 25 years of age, wore a black coat and trowsers, a light colored vest and polished boots.

The strangest circumstance connected with this most foul transaction is, that no steps have yet been taken by the proper authorities to discover the perpetrators of the deed. All the policemen to whom we spoke about the matter, knew nothing whatever about it. We enquired of the watchman, Hudson, if any steps had been taken to make the matter known, when he said that he had gone with Mr. Netting on Monday morning and gave a statement of the transaction to the Chief of Police. This neglect is extremely disgraceful, whoever may be to blame for it. We hope, however, that no steps will now remain untaken to ferret out the guilty parties.

It has not yet been ascertained who the person is that met with so foul a fate, or how his body has been disposed of.—[Globe.

Extraordinary Marriage.

[From the Clarksville Tobacco Plant.]

Our readers will remember that some time since we stated that it was very usual for ladies to institute suits for breach of marriage promise, but that no instance of such a suit, in which the gentleman was the plaintiff, had fallen within the range of our observation or reading. The following facts may lead to such a denouement:—

Squire John Bradsher, of Person County, N. C., had been a widower for only a few months. After the loss of his partner, he felt sadly oppressed with the unwonted loneliness of his situation, and naturally fell into the habit of visiting a Miss Franky Lea, of the neighborhood, by way of dispelling his gloom. It is not in human nature for two persons of opposite sexes, with warm impulses and throbbing hearts, to associate constantly and intimately, without becoming strongly attached, one to the other. The thought at first, perhaps, entered the brain of neither. Twelve thousand was her dowry. This, with her other attractions, (for, mind you, she was only 57,) operated like magic upon the ardent nature of the Squire, who, though in his seventieth year, was rejuvenized by the inspiration of Miss Franky's smile. He therefore, found no difficulty in making up his mind to marry her if he could. He proposed—she accepted. The morning of Saturday, the 14th of July, just passed at 8 o'clock, was fixed upon for the marriage. The Squir procured his license, paid an extra price for it, in view of the expected accession to his wealth, employed a parson, rigged himself off in a suit of black, and made every other imaginable preliminary arrangement for the ceremony which was to consummate his bliss.

The daughters of Mr. Samuel Johnston, another widower of the neighborhood, were invited to the wedding—Johnson was only 57—Miss Franky's age exactly. They had been children together; and while they were both quite young they had loved. He was not satisfied that she and the Squire should marry. On Friday, evening, the day before the expected wedding, seeing a neighbor passing his house, he hailed him. The neighbor found Johnson very much excited and disturbed. Johnson stated to him that he could not bear the thought of Miss Franky's marrying Squire Bradsher, and that he wanted him to go to Miss Franky at once and say to her for him that if she preferred marrying him to Squire Bradsher, she could do so. The neighbor insisted on his writing to her a letter to this effect, offering to deliver it. "No," says he, "I am entirely too nervous to hold a pen. You must go and deliver the message." Finally he consented and repaired to Miss Franky's residence, charged with this message of love. Miss Franky, in reply, authorized him to say to Mr. Johnson, that if he would get ready to marry her at sunrise the next morning, she would marry him.

It was then late in the afternoon. Having no time to spare, he put off under whip and spur to Roxborough, the county seat, for his license, and at the same moment started off a servant to Leasburg for a parson.—The servant took care not to inform the minister what it was his master wanted with him, but only said that his services were imperatively required at sunrise the next morning.

Mr. Johnson, the minister who had been engaged to officiate, and the friend who had borne the messages of love between Miss Franky and the bridegroom, were at their post at the appointed hour. The marriage rites were performed and Miss Franky Lea became Mrs. Franky Johnson.

An hour afterward Squire Bradsher and his retinue were to come. Accordingly the bride hastily addressed a note to the Squire, informing him that she was no longer Miss Franky Lea but Mrs. Franky Johnson, and that he need not trouble himself any further about her.

The astonished yet incredulous Squire could not believe the note authentic, but regarded it as a hoax attempted to be practised upon him by some of the wild young men of the neighborhood. To settle the matter he hastened over to see his inamorata.—Arrived in her presence he presented the note to her and inquired if she wrote it.—She replied in the affirmative. Incensed at her faithlessness, he indulged [who that is mortal would not?] in bitter complaints of her ill treatment. Johnson meantime in the next room, reclining on a sofa, easily smoking his pipe, and listening with more of merriment than resentment at the imprecations heaped upon his bride. Indeed, having foiled his competitor while in the very act of plucking the fruit for which he so much yearned, he could well afford to endure the pain of a few bitter reproaches.

After a free ebulition of his indignation, the Squire retired, resolved as our informant tells us, upon a resort to the law to stanch his heart wounds, and heal, as far as possible, his bruised and lacerated affections.

Having derived these facts from undoubted authority, they may be regarded as true to the letter.

The Globe is again about to be enlarged, in consequence of its immense advertising patronage. It is already the largest and best newspaper published in America.

NEW WHEAT FOR OSWEGO.—The Chicago Press, of the 2nd, says the first cargo of new winter wheat for Oswego, 10,000 bushels, was shipped by R. S. King, per propeller 'Ogdensburgh' yesterday. It came from Bloomington and Jonesboro' per Illinois Central Railroad, and is a choice lot as the consignees will see when it arrives. Freight 10c.

The Honorable Inspector General was to sail from Liverpool on Saturday last. His mission, in regard to matters of finance, we believe, has been entirely successful.

MATILDA MILLS.—The public will be glad to learn that Mr. Elliot has re-built the flouring mills which were burnt some time ago at Matilda. Two run of stones are now in full operation, and the whole is nearly finished.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

California Speculators.

A letter received in this City a few days since, dated at San Francisco, has the following in relation to one of the latest dodges to induce immigration: "We are cursed by a set of heartless and unprincipled speculators, and corrupt legislators, who play into each others' hands, regardless of the interests of the country, or the rights of its people; their sole object being to make money or attain position, they sacrifice everything to their selfish ambition. It is a fact, that two thirds of the original settlers of California, or their descendants, who have been born here, have been swindled out of their property; and many, finding themselves unable to cope with their shrewd opponents, or to obtain justice from the laws, have left the country. Within a day or two, there has been a project started, to encourage immigration. A number of disinterested men are to subscribe $1000 each, to form a permanent fund, the interest of which, at 2 per cent a month, is to be applied to the establishment of agencies in Europe and the United States, the printing and circulation of pamphlets containing every information concerning California, the price of labor, the certainty of employment, &c. Pah! Another precious scheme of land monopolists and city speculators, to revive their drooping fortunes. They want settlers and tenants, no doubt; the owner of ten leaves wants cheap labor to work his ranch, the landlord wants a tenant. How disinterested they are! Now, the facts are these: We have more merchants, farmers and mechanics than the wants of the country demand; the only class of immigrants who are possibly justified in coming here, is the very poorest; men, who have been accustomed to hard work, cheap living, and such association as that state of society usually affords. These can perhaps get along contentedly. But heaven help the enthusiastic youth, or mature dreamer, who comes here now, with a belief in Richilieu's assurance, that there is no such word as fail!—he will, indeed, be lucky, if he is not disappointed."

THE "CITY OF TORONTO" AND "REINDEER."—The latter of these two fine vessels, built by Hayes Brothers, at Collwater, and commanded by Captain McWha, took advantage of a favorable wind, spread her sails, and cleared from Toronto yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, bound for London, stopping at Quebec on her way to complete her cargo. She is manned by 14 men before the mast and sits beautifully in the water. She has on board about half a cargo, consisting of black walnut lumber from Goatham. The "City of Toronto" will sail to day or to morrow for the same destination, unless Captain De Belveze should take a liking to her and engage her for the French transport service, for which she is well adapted. The "City of Toronto" is manned by a crew of 24 men all told.

New York Markets.

New York, August 10th.

ASHES—Market easier for Pots. Pearls unchanged. Sales 100 bbls at $6,12½ for Pots—$6,25 a 6,31½ for Pea ls.

FLOUR, &c.—Less demand for flour—prices without important change. Receipts moderate. Sales 7,200 bbls at $8,00 a 8,25 for common to straight and extra State—$8.37½ a 9,00 for inferior to fancy Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana—10,50 a 12,50 for extra Genesee. Canadian flour less plenty. Sales 1,200 bbls at $8,37½ a 10,12½. Corn meal steady at 4,62½ for Jersey—4,87½ for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat firm with a good demand. Sales 22,000 bush. Southern at $1,84 a 1,90 for red—$1,95 for red mixed—$2,05 a 2,12 for white. Corn in fair demand and market firmer. Sales 25,000 bush. Western mixed at 86 a 87½.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and market without important change. Sales 1,800 bbls at $19.62½ a 19,75 for new mess $19.25 for old mess—$16,62½ a 16,75 for prime—$17,50 a 17,75 for prime mess. Beef in moderate request. Butter selling at 15 a 17 for Ohio—16 a 20c for State. Cheese dull 6 a 9½c.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Friday, August 10th.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	5	0	to	1	7	6
Oats ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Rye	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0	6	0	..	0	6	0
Indian Meal	0	11	3	..	0	12	6
Potatoes do	0	2	0	..	0	2	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	4	..	0	0	6
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	3	..	0	0	4
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	2	6	..	0	3	9
Strawberries ℔ quart	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
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	0	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 ℔ cwt	3	0	0	..	0	0	0

IMPORTS.

August 8th.

Per Steamer Niagara, Oswego—1 box oysters, T J Angel; 16 barrels apples, G Brock; 26 barrels apples, J Miller.

Per Schooner Omar Pasha, Rond Eau—18,000 pipe staves, Walker & Perry.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—10 bushels peaches, 1 basket fine apples, L. Stearns, 1 crate fowls, 1 basket, J J Whitehead.

Per Steamer Britannia, Cape Vincent—2 barges in tow.

August 9th.

Per Steamer Bay State, Ogdensburgh—Passengers and baggage.

Per Steamer Cleveland, Cleveland—1 lot furniture and effects in use. J Nickelson.

Per Schooner Kosciusco,—Cleveland—532 grindstones, Fraser A George; 140 grindstones, W Rudston; 66 grindstones, James Shaw & Son, Perth; 28 grindstones, S Warner; 29 grindstones, J W Brough; 28 barrels flour, 1351 bushels Indian corn, and 1013 grindstones, Owners, Montreal.

Per Steamer Ontario, Rochester—27 barrels apples, G Brock; 10 barrels apples, Thomas Johnson; 10 cases matches G S Smith & Co; 200 bags corn meal, J Caldwell; 1 box books, S P Lewis.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—5 barrels and 3 baskets fruit, S McNeill; 1 basket and 1 box, W Harrington; 1 package books, J H Stephens; 1 package books, Lynch & Co; 1 box goods, J Hamilton; 1 valise goods, A Gifford.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

August 9th.—James Glass, Belleville; C Hotchkess, New York; A Davidson, Cotcau Landing; John Johnston, Montreal; Alfred Wilson, Toronto; John Harvey, Port Hope; P Gunbe, do; J W Howes, Montreal; Mr and Mrs T W Wood, New York; Mr L Constantine, Buffalo; W L Fish, New York; W Robertson, Ottawa; Mr Smith, do.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

August 10th.—Mr Reynolds, Brockville; C H White, Rome; T V Maxon, Adams; H Salisbury, Adams; H Gilbert, Fulton; D O Ketchson and Lady, Rockford; A S Kennedy and J T Allen, Coburg; A A Babcock, Watertown; Geo Nielson, Belleville; Jas Coleman, Lynn; Rev S S Nelles, Coburg, Mrs Nelles and Miss Wood, do; A Cameron, Brockville; J W Cook, Williamsburgh; P Carman, Matilda; Mr and Mrs J A Bell and Miss E M Brady, Prescott; Miss E Tolger, Miss F M Lee and Mr C B Skinner, Cape Vincent.

WANTED,

TWO or three intelligent lads as Carriers for the BRITISH WHIG. Apply immediately.

Kingston, August 10th, 1855.

SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, &c.,
170 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

INVITE the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., &c.

In addition to their regular importations of Staple Drugs, they are also receiving, direct from the sources of production and manufacture, supplies of Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, Bronzes, Corks, Mortars, Sponges, French and English Perfumery, Lubin's Extracts, and many other articles usually embraced in Druggists' stocks, which they are also enabled to offer on the most advantageous terms.

Orders, either in person or by mail, will receive prompt attention. 189-1y

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Grand Scheme for September.

CLASS U.

To be drawn September 11th, 1855, in the City of Montgomery, when Prizes amounting to

$30,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! And remember every Prize is drawn at each drawing, and paid when due without deduction!

1 Prize of			$7,500
1 "			5,000
1 "			2,000
2 Prizes of	1,000	are	2,000
5 "	500	are	2,500
10 "	200	are	2,000
15 "	100	are	1,500
78 "	50	are	3,900
120 "	25	are	3,000
251 Prizes in all amounting			$30,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS!

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

SAMUEL SWAN,
Agent and Manager,
189 Montgomery, Ala.

NOTICE.

To All whom it may Concern.

I WILL not recognize any receipt for any amount due me, except signed by myself or my attorney after this day, and will sue all persons indebted to me who will not arrange or settle their accounts within one week from date.

HENRY ARMSTRONG.
Kingston, August 8th, 1855. 189

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. 174

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READY AUGUST 15TH.

MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM,
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FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THAT Valuable Property at the entrance of Picton Harbor, on the Bay of Prince Edward, the

PICTON STEAM MILL,

With the Wharf and Store House attached, capable of Grinding and Packing Hundred and Fifty Barrels of Flour per day, with Storage for Fifteen to Twenty Thousand Bushels of Grain.

The owner will sell the Whole or a part of the Premises to an active Business man who is capable of taking charge of the concern. Or he will sell the Whole or take one-half the PURCHASE MONEY in Grinding.

The Property is situated in one of the best Grain Counties in Canada.

For Further particulars apply to
ARCHD. McFARLANE,
Wellington Street,
Or MR. THOS. McKEEVER,
Kingston.
Picton, 22nd July, 1855.

NOTICE.

THA