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.

[illegible] the great benefits derived from the use of [illegible] 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. Any thing else has failed. There is something, which effects the Hair but this effects it, in your hair this cause, wiry, turning red or grey. 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 head-aches and colds in the head. On children's heads it has the appearance of a good head of Hair, and at all ages, it is indispensable. Price 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle.

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE is another [illegible] 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 whole[illegible] of exhibitions and whenever it has come into competition with other preparations for Dyeing it invariably superseded the latter, having obtained 15 Awards of Silver Medals and Diplomas. It is a liquid very of application, and turns Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black without staining the skin. [illegible] 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 MOLLIENT SHAVING COMPOUND renders that usually unpleasant operation (Shaving) a delightful luxury. [illegible]

[illegible] Rotopsis, or Balm of Gythesia removes Tan, Freckles, and Pimples from the face in the shortest possible time, and is acknowledged to be the very best article for beautifying the complexion.

To be [illegible] Wholesale and Retail of W. BOGLE, 277 Washington Street, Boston; and may be had in this City of Dalgety & Co. and Barker & Co., Druggists; in Kingston of E. HOWENDEN, Crown Street, Flour [illegible] and King Street, Regent Street, Lodge's Hotel; in Toronto, 63 Market Street, Manchester House and Agents throughout the world. 131

IN WHAT ESTIMATION IT IS HELD BY PERSONS MANY.—Hon. Nathan F. Williams, formerly Collector of the Port of Baltimore, Md., writes, "I have never, since [illegible] (nineteen years,) been without the WISTAR'S 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. 103

WHEN HIPPOCRATES, the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like Hagyard's Cathartic Pills, is worth a great deal more, because it saves not only works wider, and taxes long [illegible] the services of the best Physicians, hence must be [illegible] while such a remedy is available to all—cost [illegible] every body, and is worth having. 193

HAGYARD'S OINTMENT AND PILLS will cure any disease of the longest standing.—William [illegible] Andrews of Perry Street, suffered for a long time with ulcerations on his shin bones, [illegible] were covered with little pustules and sores of a scrofulous nature—for the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Hagyard's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced favorable changes, and by a few weeks perseverance with these remedies, he was completely cured. This famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing. 193

WOULD YOU PROCURE a hard, the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia, [illegible] of it in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the most meritorious articles offered for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this medicine, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a home.—See advertisement. 193

DYSPEPSIA.—We call the attention of our readers to the following notice from the Buffalo Christian Advocate, of a late date: "Whoever has suffered from Headache, Giddiness, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Dimness of Vision, Slight Moles, Specks of Webs before the Eyes, Itching of the Nostrils, Dullness of Hearing and Ringing or Drumming in the Ears, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Tightness or Weight about the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Sense of Suffocation in lying down, Fluttering Sensations, Palpitation or uneasy feeling about the Heart, irregular or deficient Appetite, Sense of Sinking at the Heart, Sinking as the Stomach, Acidity, Heartburn, pain or fullness in the Abdomen, or Costiveness, has experienced some of the symptoms of that dreadful disease so common in this country—Dyspepsia. We would call attention to the fact that Dr. McGregor's Dyspepsia Elixir is the only really scientific remedy ever introduced to the public for the certain and rapid cure of all the above symptoms and the entire eradication of Dyspepsia from the system. One bottle has in our knowledge effected a cure of ten years standing, and it never fails to give relief.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

J. S. V., Hamilton; J. & G. G., Syracuse; Sol., Ottawa.

More News by the Steamer.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

A French despatch dated July 20th, says:—"Our approaches on the side of the Malakoff advance considerably. We now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in about fifteen days."

July 21.—General Simpson telegraphs: "Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkasta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Aluska. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of the Baidar, resting the Sardinians upon the left bank of the Souhal river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya whilst the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

The correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold. A few days since, the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French saps."

Between the 23rd and 27th nothing of importance occurred.

July 28th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor.

THE LATEST.—Advices from the Crimea to the 29th announce continued preparations for a grand expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was reported in Paris on the 3rd instant, that the French Government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed preparatory to another assault.

July 30th.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

Kamiesch and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition.

SEA OF AZOFF.

Letters are to the 16th. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed, as found, and small steamers were engaged in surveying. The Allies' fortifications were progressing.

THE BALTIC.

No alterations had taken place in the position of the squadrons.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Family influence and intrigue are active at work.

The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by a letter from the Dowager Empress of Russia, had been exerting her influence upon the Emperor of Austria in favour of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph to Napoleon, who sends Gen. Letang with an autograph reply to Vienna. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of Tyrol.

The King of Hanover has dissolved the second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has sent the following message to the House of Commons:—"Her Majesty deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expense that may arise in consequence of the war, in which her Majesty is now engaged with the Emperor of Russia, relying on her experience of the zeal of her faithful Commons, trusts they will make provisions accordingly."

The result of this appeal is a proposal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to issue £7,000,000 sterling additional Exchequer bills.

The Limited Liabilities bill had been read a third time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major Reed's motion that no peace treaty should be concluded without the approval of Parliament, was ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish Loan Bill had been read the third time.

The London Times has an editorial on Consul Rowcroft's arrest, and in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

Milner Gibson, in Parliament, referred to this editorial and asked the Government to furnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States.

Lord Palmerston replied that an arrangement had existed at Halifax, by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated, the British Government being desirous that no such question should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

The inquiry into the Hyde Park riot has terminated, and the Commissioners have requested time to consider their report.

Strachan, one of the bankrupt bankers, has been released on bail.

FRANCE.

Preparations have been commenced at Paris, St. Cloud, and Versailles, for the fêtes to be given in honor of the Queen of England. At the Hotel de Ville measures are being taken for extensive illuminations in gas, and the courtyard of Louis XIV. is receiving new decorations. The apartments of the Tuileries are filled with workmen, who are engaged in fitting them up most splendidly. The Palace of St. Cloud is already prepared for the reception of its illustrious guest. In the Palace of Versailles, the theatre, which is decorated in the Style of Louis XIV., is being provided with chandeliers, carpets, &c. In the champ de Mars a grand review is to take place.

In consequence of representations made by Count Persigny, the French Government and the boards of French railways, have given orders that all British sailors and officers passing through France shall in future be allowed to travel at the very reduced fares for which the French Military are conveyed. In order to avail themselves of this great advantage, English officers or soldiers will have to produce their route as a means of verification. These facilities will also be afforded to any bodies of troops which the English Government may wish either to send or bring through France.

The Moniteur contains the returns of the gross receipts of the French railways during the first six months of 1855.—They amounted to 112,767,037f., exceeding by 26,915,000f. those of the corresponding period of 1854. The average length of road worked in 1855 was 4,761 kilometres, and 4,131 in 1854.

The Moniteur publishes a report made to the Minister of War by M. Duranton, special inspector of the culture of tobacco in Algeria, giving an account of the progress made in the production of that plant during the last season. The quantity purchased by the Government amounts to 4,130,000 kilogrammes, at an outlay of 3,023,000f. This quantity has been shipped in about equal quantities to Havre and Marseilles. The extent of ground under cultivation for tobacco during the last season was 3,748 hectares (about 9,270 acres) and the total production about 4,594,000 kilogrammes.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Cracow says the Austrian troops have been collected in two masses, one of which is stationed in Bohemia and Moravia, and the other in Syria. The assembling of an Austrian army in Bohemia and Moravia proves that relations between Austria and Russia are not yet perfectly clear; and on the other hand, it is true that the troops in the Principalities have been reduced. As to the army in Styria it is evidently only a reserve for the army in Italy which has lately been reinforced.

A diplomatic paper has been confidentially circulated at Vienna, which throws a strange and new light on recent negotiations. It is stated that a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Western Powers, was proposed by Austria on conditions, which, though rejected by France and England, were declined solely on grounds relating to the particular circumstances of each country. It is said that the details, when known, will not prove flattering to the self-estimate of the resources of England and France.

PRUSSIA.

The Russian organ at Berlin goes into a calculation to show that Prussia need not be afraid of France, which has only 120,000 men disposable.

RUSSIA.

A Warsaw, July 26.—An imperial ukase removes the prohibition to export all sorts of grain from Poland to Cracow and Austria.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor Alexander, is about to marry the Princess of Oldenburg.

Considerable damage has been done in St. Petersburg by violent storms of thunder and lightning; in addition to a number of persons killed or injured many houses have been damaged; outside of the Schlusselburger-gate six hay and straw magazines, containing 150,000 poods, and two magazines, with 14,000 kuli of flour, have been burned down. On the 16th inst., the warehouses of the merchant Palkin, in third quarter of the Moscow division of the town, took fire, which soon spread to his lofty sugar-baking house; the building, as well as many others near it, was standing idle for want of raw sugar to work.

THE VERY LATEST.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

London, Saturday, August 4—Noon.—The "Weekly Newspaper," just issued, says: "We learn that the seige of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers, which may lead to startling results."

Miscellaneous War Items.

A despatch from Constantinople, conveying intelligence to the 19th ultimo, says: "Omar Pasha would have accepted the command of the army in Asia, but the Porte wishes him to return to the Crimea. Omar has received the highest honors. There never was a question of his retirement.

"The Journals of Constantinople are prohibited from speaking of the plans of the campaign."

The *Corriere Mercantile* of the 25th states that a reinforcement of 3,000 Piedmontese will leave Genoa for the Crimea at out the middle of August.

Rumors that General Pelissier is about to resign, which have already been circulated without foundation, are again current. It is said that he was received by some regiments with cries of "Vive Canrobert," uttered so distinctly that he was obliged to notice them, and that he told the troops the only cry permissible under arms was "Vive l'Empereur."

Generals Pelissier and Simpson are said to be on the "very best terms" with each other.

We understand that Lieutenant General Simpson, Commander-in-Chief of the troops stationed in the Crimea, telegraphed to the General Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, to the effect that he declined the services of Major General Knollys to succeed him as Chief of the Staff, and would prefer an officer of experience in the duties, to be selected from the Staff already stationed in that country. Major General Barnard has been appointed.—[United Service Gazette.

We have reason to believe that the rumours which have been current during the past week of General Simpson's resignation of the command of the British forces in the East are premature, although not without some foundation. Our advices from the Seat of War lead us to fear that the health of the gallant general is giving way under the arduous duties imposed upon him. A consciousness of failing strength has prompted General Simpson to express a desire to be relieved of his command; and therefore, although he has been formally confirmed in the appointment, it is probable that he may return home.—[Press.

We are assured that there is no truth in the paragraph which was promulgated by a contemporary, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to take the command of the Foreign Legion. His Royal Highness is not aware that he is to fill the command. It is, however, now decided that the Royal Duke does not return to the Crimea, orders having been sent out to Scutari for the duke's grooms and horses to return to England; also the valuable charger presented to his royal highness by the Sultan. His royal highness' stood of horses and grooms have been stationed there ever since the duke left for England, in expectation that when his health was thoroughly re-established he would return to the seat of war.—[Morning Chronicle.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the endeavors to form the German and Swiss Legion, the Government has resolved on the formation of an Italian legion. It is to be based at Novara, where the headquarters will be stationed, under the superintendence of Sir James Hudson, the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia, and a committee. The command is to be held by Colonel the Hon. H. Manners Percy, of the Grenadier Guards, and the officers are to be Italians, or British gentlemen who understand Italian. The appointment of inspector in London is to be held by Major Hudson, of the North York Militia, late Grenadier Guards.—[United Service Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The select committee have recommended that Captain Maclure, R. N., should receive £5,000, and the officers and crews under his command £5,000, as rewards for the discovery of the North-west passage. The government have concurred in the recommendation, and an estimate for the sum will be submitted to Parliament.

The number of emigrants who left Cork for the United States and the colonies, via Liverpool, during the past seven weeks, was 4,486; while, in the corresponding period last year, the number was 4,388; showing an increase of 98 for the present year.

An estimate of the cost of army and navy medals has been published. The total sum required this year is £52,500, of which £400 is for ordinary service medals; 8,000 medals for the Caffre war, at 8s.; 72,000 Crimean medals, at 10s.; and 1,000 for distinguished conduct in the field, at 8s. For the navy and marines 25,000 Crimean medals are set apart.

A French letter from Kamiersch Bay, dated July 14th, says:—

We are in the profoundest calm, but there prevades the whole fleet, as well as the camp, a strong sensation, which is the forerunner of great events. What is about to happen? What is the object of these vast armaments, of these formidable reinforcements which continually arrive? No one knows, for the Admirals and Generals maintain the most impenetrable secrecy on the plan of their future operations. Kamiesch continues to be fortified, and will soon be capable of presenting a serious resistance in case of attack.—We have been disembarrassed of all who had no serious means of existence, for it was justly considered that at a given moment they would become spies of a very dangerous kind. I have little to tell you of the siege.

The works follow on their course, in spite of the incessant fire of the Russians, who throw grape among the workmen. The sap advances, in spite of the efforts to the contrary, and the Malakoff, as well as the Great Redan, cannot fail to fall into our hands, in spite of the new batteries of the Russians and of the fire of the vessels anchored in the Artillery Bay, and which still inflict on us a good deal of injury. But patience yet awhile; our soldiers will be all the more terible the day of attack that they are accumulating a stock of concentrated rage, the explosion of which will be more terrible than that of the most infernal machine of war.—The Russians attempt almost every night sorties, which, though vigorously conducted, are always unsuccessful. They are repulsed at the bayonets point, but not without leaving behind them a certain number of killed, with wounded and prisoners.

It cannot be denied that their works of defence are admirably executed and defended.

In proportion as we gain ground the difficulties increase. If a battery be taken with irresistible impetuosity, another rises up at a short distance. For instance, we are just informed that, despairing of keeping the Malakoff, the enemy have established in its rear a second line, of defensive works.—The affair will be a warm one, you may depend upon it; but our soldiers do not doubt for a moment of success, and they are confident of carrying at a blow the whole piece.

I cannot give you any particulars about the works of the English attack; I only know that they are pushed on their vigor.—Our allies have received large reinforcements, particularly of cavalry. They have now a brigade of heavy, and two of light cavalry—in all about 8000 horses. The heavy cavalry, which is composed of six regiments of Dragoons, commanded by General Lawrence, is perfectly organized. It consists of picked men, of robust stature, and of a martial appearance which presages nothing good to the enemy, you may rely upon it. The light cavalry, composed of eight regiments of Hussars and two of Lancers, under the orders of Lord George Paget and Col. Parlby, is perfectly equipped and mounted, and the general opinion is that these gallant fellows will render most important service. I am at this moment informed that they leave in order to join the division of General d'Allonville, in the plains of Badier. I do not however, guarantee the fact.

The health of the army improves daily.—The cholera has almost entirely disappeared. The Piedmontese army, which had cruelly suffered from it, has at last got rid of this terrible enemy. It is grown strong and vigorous again. The Piedmontese are excellent troops. They are picked men, and their gallantry is well known and highly appreciated by the allied armies. Adieu! I hope the next mail will bring more particulars. If you are impatiently awaiting them there, we are not less so; and we are longing for the moment to strike a good and decisive blow.

A letter from an English officer at Balaklava, also dated the 14th, says:

We are now sapping up to the enemy's works—the French being already within 180 yards of the Malakoff. I think it very problematical whether we shall Winter within Sebastopol. The cutting off the supplies from the seas of Azoff must distress the enemy much, but his supplies by way of Perekop are still open. I do not believe that a large army can be supplied by that long route in the Winter.

Review of the Recent Operations in the Crimea.

From the London Times of July 30th.

The last Russian reports of the naval hostilities in the Sea of Azoff are rather more complete than the accounts which have been published officially in this country. Despatches had, indeed, reached the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyons and Lt. Hewett, commanding her Majesty's ship Beagle, from which it appears that on the 3d of July the large flats and hawsers of the flying brigade connecting the Arabat Spit with the mainland across to the Strait of Genitchi were destroyed. This operation was performed with great spirit, for the Russians had lined the beach with riflemen, and our boats were riddled with balls at a distance of from 60 to 80 yards.

The principal part in the achievement was performed by Stephen Trewavas, an able-bodied seaman of the Arethusa, and, by his mate, a stout Cornishman, who cut the hawsers and set the floating bridge adrift. The road across the ferry from Genitchi to Arabat is therefore interrupted, and we are not without hopes that the launches of the ships may still be able to force the Strait and enter the Putrid Sea.—The Russians themselves appear to contemplate this contingency, for Prince Labanoff, who commands on that part of the coast, reports that the Tchongar-bridge has been protected by new fortifications—a precaution the enemy would hardly have taken if they had not been aware that the bridge can be approached by water. This Tchongar bridge and the military road passing over it, to which we first called public attention some months ago, are accurately laid down in the map annexed to Mr. Dauby Seymour's book on the Crimea and the Sea of Azoff; and the point at which the road is carried for about 400 yards on piles across the league does not appear to be more than 20 miles West of the Strait of Genitchi. From their first invasion into the Crimea the Russians have used these lines of communication. In 1738 General Lasci halted his army at Genitchi, threw a bridge over the Strait and marched along the Tongue or Spit of Arabat. In this critical position he learned that the Tartars were prepared to dispute his passage at the Southern extremity, where a small body of men might successfully oppose an army.

With great presence of mind he cut through the tongue of land on the one hand to cover himself from attack, and on the other he caused a sort of raft or floating bridge to be constructed between this tongue of Arabat and the mainland, across which the troops passed, while the horses of the army swam or forded the lagune. The Khan of Crim Tartar continued to await the approach of the Russian army at the lines of Or-Bapi or Perekop; but Lasci again deceived his antagonist, for, having entered the peninsula in this singular manner, from the Spit of Arabat, he evacuated the country again by the promontory of Tehorgoun, showing that even 120 years ago military operations in the Crimea could be conducted by two lines of march independent of the Isthmus of Perekop. The history of these early campaigns is by no means uninstructive, for it is certain that with means of transport far inferior to those now possessed by the allied armies the Russian generals succeeded in entering the Crimea on several different points, and confounded the enemy by the rapidity of their unforeseen attacks.

We now revert, however, to the recent operations, which have been imperfectly described in the published despatches of the British Government. It is stated in the Russian accounts that on the 27th of June nine steamers of war appeared before Genitchi, and opened fire partly on the roads along the coast, where a convoy of salt was stopped and destroyed. The fire was continued for some days, but it is stated, oddly enough, that on the 29th of June vessels detached from the squadron set fire to all the farms within 20 versts. We are at a loss to conceive how these vessels could interfere with the agricultural pursuits of the inhabitant except in the immediate vicinity of the shore, and the report appears to be a loose and unmeaning one. On the 3d of July it is correctly stated that two boats came within about 60 yards of the shore; but the Russian commander has omitted to add that they succeeded in performing the daring exploit of cutting the floating bridge adrift under fire, and that, instead of losing three rowers and the man at the helm; this feat fortunately cost our brave fellows only two slight contusions.

The immediate effect of these operations seems to have been to draw the attention of the Russians to the point on the coast, and we are informed that, "from arrangements made by Prince Gortschakoff, the detachment of Genitchi was reinforced by fresh troops, and the number of Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff placed with their boats at the disposal of Prince Labanoff was increased." We remark this passage, because it is the first time, as far as we know, that any allusion has been made in the Russian despatches to these Cossacks of the Sea of Azoff. These Cossacks are a branch of one of the clans of Zaporogue Cossacks, who maintained their independence against the Czars of Russia until the last century, and were eventually destroyed by Catharine II., who transported a portion of them to the frontiers of Circassia and the Sea of Azoff.

They are organized under their Hetman, not as irregular cavalry, but as a portion of the naval forces of Southern Russia. They pass for the best mariners of those seas, and they furnish about 30 well armed gun boats to the Imperial fleet, which were employed until last year in maintaining the blockade of the Circassian coast. When the allied squadrons forced the Straits of Yenikale and swept across the Sea of Azoff we heard nothing of the maritime Cossacks to whom the navigation and defence of those waters is especially intrusted. It seems, however, that this double was in some place where it escaped the observation of our cruisers, and where its services still remain at the disposal of Prince Labanoff at Genitchi.

We therefore are led to conclude, that if these facts are at all correct, these gunboats of the Cossacks of the sea of Azoff must have retreated to the Siwash or Putrid Sea, where it was known that a considerable quantity of shipping took refuge when pursued by Captain Lyons. If this be the fact, it serves to show that there must at least be water within the Strait of Genitchi to float some of our launches and gun-boats, and the preparations for the defence of the Tchongar-bridge prove that the enemy anticipated an attack in that quarter. This hostile demonstration was, however, not persevered in at the time it was made, which is now full four weeks ago, and more recent accounts from the fleet lead us to believe that the Admirals had collected the whole body of vessels of light draught in Kamiesch Bay, where it was thought that a coup de main would speedily be attempted in another direction.

DOMESTIC.

ARREST FOR MURDER AT TORONTO.—A person who gave his name as Simon Peter Kelly, was arrested on Wednesday last for murder, by a Mr. Bean Burrough. The cause which led to Kelly's arrest, as far as we can learn, is as follows:—On a late occasion, when he was rather tipsy, he boasted to Mr. Burrough, that he was the Michael Hawkins who shot Patrick Clarke, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Tipperary, in the September of 1847. On yesterday morning, Mr. Burrough saw Kelly at the Northern Railway Station, and some peculiarities in his appearance, combined with his previous voluntary declaration, aroused his suspicions, and he accordingly arrested Kelly, in order to have the matter brought under the notice of the proper authorities. Kelly has been committed to jail.

MARMORA LINE.—Mr. Smith, the Superintendent on the Coburg and Peterboro Railroad, has explored several lines from the Trent to Marmora and found an excellent one terminating near Belmont Landing. If the Townships subscribe sufficient stock the work will soon be begun. We understand that the Marmora Company will subscribe £15,000.

COBURG & PETERBORO' RAILWAY.—THE ARBITRATION.—The award of the Arbitrators, Messrs. Stanley, Keefer, and Cumberland, has not yet been given, but we believe the claims of the contractors will be lessened by about £3000. This is, of course, a great disappointment. We expected a verdict in favor of the Company of at least £10,000, and would no doubt have received it, had it not been for the evidence of the late Chief Engineer of our road, Mr. Spaulding, who we are told, swore that every thing done by the contractors was done by his order.

We understand that Judge Boswell has sold his fine property (about 50 acres) to the Grand Trunk, for the sum of £5,000 in Cash. It is situate along side the Grand Trunk Depot in this Town. We consider the property remarkably cheap at that price.—[Coburg Star.

SPLENDID OATS.—Mr. Richard Montgomery of Yonge street, exhibited on Monday in Toronto, several stalks of oats of a quality rarely witnessed. Upon a stalk, which was one of twelve, from single root we counted upwards of a thousand grains. The oats were of the grim-visaged, bearded kind; but they were wonderfully plump—and far advanced to maturity. The oat crop generally will this year far exceed anything, probably, ever known in the country.

DELAYS IN OUR MAILS.—The business men of Picton complain that they have to wait twelve hours longer than necessary for the mails from Kingston. If the mails were carried by the steamboats, they could have them from the East at six o'clock in the evening, when they now have to wait till eight the next morning. This should interest some of the daily contemporaries in Kingston, as their papers might reach Picton on the day of publication, if the mails were carried by the boats. Many of these little inconveniences could be remedied, if the Post-Master-General would appoint efficient Inspectors, or more of them, as, perhaps, there, at present, have more than they can well attend to.—We hope something will be done, if not, the business men of this County will have to get their letters directed to Kingston, and send some person down to Kingston for them daily.—[Picton Times.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner King held an inquest at Toronto, on a shanty opposite the Parliament Buildings, on the body of a man named Felix McLaren. The deceased was an emigrant, fifty years old, and had only arrived on the day previous. Yesterday morning, while taking his breakfast in his house, a piece of cold beef of which he was eating, stuck in his throat, and he could not get it up or down. His wife put her fingers into his mouth, but his teeth closed on them, and she could not succeed in getting it up in that way. She slapped him vigorously on the back, and the meat came up, but unfortunately, too late. The poor man never breathed after. The deceased had been ailing with disease of the heart, and it is supposed that his death was owing to that cause. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

The Union Bank of London recently declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent per annum. The stock of this Bank is selling at 200 per cent premium.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

The Boston Traveller learns that the Company who are about to connect Newfoundland with Halifax, by submarine telegraph, propose to furnish the foreign news to the American press in anticipation of the arrival of the steamers, for the sum of about $200,000 per annum, or $2000 per steamer, calculating that they shall anticipate the arrival of about one hundred steamers a year. The news by the steamer bound to New York could be anticipated several days, and by that stopping at Halifax ten or eleven hours. The cost of the Halifax despatch of foreign news, received once a fortnight, is not probably much under $30,000 per annum.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ogdensburgh Railroad was held at Malone on the 25th July. The gross earnings during the past year were $548,227 62, of which was derived from passengers, $118 397 78 from freight $108,532 58, and the balance from mail, express, &c. The passenger trains yielded only $1 03 per mile run by trains, which including the expenditure for renewals of iron, cross ties, equipments, &c., hardly paid cost. The population of the towns through which the road (118 miles) is located, is less than 40,000, and furnishes only small resources. The freight traffic from the West pays only 11 cent per ton per mile. The total traffic resources of the road from passengers and freight, amounts to $1 20 86 per mile in length of road. There is about two-fifths of the average resources of roads in Massachusetts and New York, the productiveness of which is not equal to 6 per cent per annum. The net income was $145,733 97. Of this the first class bonds required $105,000, leaving $40,733 79 for application to other interests or necessities.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Miss Marion Macarthy's Irish Entertainment.

This young lady, who is really a great favorite with the Kingston Public, drew an immense House on Thursday night last. It was the most crowded of any within modern recollection. Her singing was delightful, and gave universal satisfaction, while her telling the Irish Stories of her father was received with most unbounded applause and some indulgence, for it scarcely could be expected that so young a girl could tell an Irish witticism with as much breadth as a man. Miss Marion Macarthy leaves Kingston to resume her professional avocations at Wallack's Theatre in New York, where her many admirers will have many opportunities of seeing and hearing her. She has won golden opinions in Canada, where next summer we hope to see her handsome face again.

Breach in the Beauharnois Canal.

There was no Montreal Steamer up yesterday, occasioned by a slight breach in the Beauharnois Canal that will be repaired immediately. This shoves the Boats out of their turns. The St. Lawrence which went down the River yesterday, will exchange mails above the break, to up to-night and go down to-morrow.

At a special sitting of the City Council, the Mayor brought before the Council a Communication from the Attorney General West, requesting the City to furnish accommodation for the holding of the several Courts while the building of the new Court House and jail was being carried on, the site of the old Court House being needed at once for the Post Office and Customs House.

On Motion of Mr. Davidson, the same was ordered to be granted, the County Council paying all expenses of Lighting and all alterations to be defrayed by the same body, and done under the inspection of the City Surveyor.

CRICKET MATCH.—A Match at Cricket between the Kingston and Prescott Clubs was played on the Barriefield Parade Ground on Thursday last. The Kingston Club was again beaten, the Prescott men having several wickets to go down at the termination of the Game. Kingston must wake up, get bigger and better men in the field, and not allow "every whipper snapper to get its sword."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held by Dr. Barker on Friday morning last, in Barriefield, on the body of a man found floating in one of the little bays below Fort Henry. The body was in a sad state of decomposition, and could not be recognized. It was apparently that of a French Canadian raftsman probably, for it was clothed in a full suit of homespun, in one of the pockets of which was a French Prayer Book. The Jury returned a verdict of Found Drowned, and the body was decently interred in Barriefield Parade Ground.

The Weather during the past week has been wet, with constant showers of heavy rain. All the hay in this neighborhood is housed, but oats and everything else have to be cut. The crops, particularly Oats and Potatoes, are immense. Such a year as 1855 has not occurred in this part of Canada for twenty years.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

August 17th.—M S Bedwell, Jr., New York; C Burnam, New York; G Kempt, Lindsay; J B Forsyth, England; G M Barton, Dundas; J H McGroy, Detroit; F J Frondet, Cape Vincent; E C Fitz, Boston; Hon J McDonald, Gananoque.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

August 17th.—R Brough, Gananoque; R G Savery, Rome; A Bracking, do; W E Mandeville and Mother, Ithica; E Brady, Conseccon; J Campbell, Oswego; J Tufelt, Parish; J Booth, Brockville; Wm Truesdell, Belleville; Mrs H Walton and Mrs H Tozer, Alexandria; H Harrington, New York; Miss Bulkley, St Catharines; Miss J Brady, Prescott; K Kennedy, Bath; C D Middlebrook, Brewer Mills; Mr and Mrs J Deacon; Mr and Mrs F G Hall, Child, Servant and Miss Thom, Perth; Austin Abbey and E C Abbey, Toronto; Thos Earle and Son, Belleville; James Troxon, Bloomfield; Dr Cook, Aultsville; Capt. Anderson and family, Coburg; D S Vandewort, and J L Felger, Cape Vincent.

IMPORTS.

August 15th.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—24 baskets peaches, 1 barrel pears, R G Savery.

August 16th.

Per Schooner J Walton, Sodus—95 bushels apples, E Doviel.

Per Steamer Protection, Montreal—10 hogsheads gin, J Carruthers.

Per Steamer Napier, cape Vincent—1 case, J Morton; 2 chests, R Doyle; 2 boxes, 2 mill stones, T Ganatt; 1 box, A Murdoch; 2 bales, McNee & Waddell; 1 bale matting, S Martin; 6 boxes, 1 barrel, R Ockley, 1 box, W Rudston; 2 barrels, 20 bales oakum, Fraser & George; 1 box, E M Chase; 2 horses and wagon, O C Smith; 1 horse, J P Davis.

Per Steamer Bay State, Lewiston—1 barrel sundries, J Ryan; 50 barrels flour, 56 bags bran; 5 barrels apples, Thos Jackson; 3 barrels apples, and 1 barrel pine apples, J Caldwell; 2 barrels apples, E Manuel; 1 piece casting, A F D Mann 246 chains, G & S; 2 horses, H Flanders.

Per Steamer Prescott, Montreal—2 cases British dry goods, J D Bryce & Co; 100 barrels herrings, J Carruthers & Co; 3 casks, 39 bundles steel, G M Kinghorn

DIED

On the 9th instant, at Streetsville, the beloved and affectionate mother of Mrs. Crumbie, aged 61 years.

At Adolphustown, August 6th, in her eightieth year, Mrs. Nancy Anne Dougall, widow of the late Jonathan Allen, Esq.

In Madoc, July 22nd, Miss Margaret Wilson, aged 20 years.

Brewer Wanted.

A GOOD BREWER, one that can come well recommended, will hear of a good Situation, with a good Salary, by applying to

J. & G. GREENWAY,
Syracuse, N. Y.

*** Brewery capable of Brewing 100 Barrels per day.

POSTPONED TILL 27th INST.

Growing Crop of Oats & Pasture,
AGRICULTURAL GROW GROUND,
(*Near the Race Course.*)

TO be Sold at Auction, on the Premises, at five o'clock in the Afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, all the Crop of Oats and Pasture now growing thereon, covering about 20 acres. The Ground to be occupied by the Purchaser until the 15th day of October next, and no longer.

TERMS:—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, JAMES SPIKE, Esqrs., } Managing Committee.
TAOMAS GLASSUP,
Secretary A. S. C. P.
R. JACKSON,
Auctioneer.

Agricultural Office.
Kingston, 18th August, 1855. 193

Important Auction Sale,

TO close balances of several Consignments and make room for large Fall supplies to arrive at the Stores of

HUGH FRASER,
ONTARIO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, 1855, the Trade will have an opportunity of replenishing from a large Stock of fresh Teas, Tobaccos, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Spices, Fish, Wines, Oils, Liquors, Fruits, and General Groceries of this Spring and Summer's Importations.

Terms—Liberal.

Sale at ONE o'clock, punctually.

BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.

Kingston, August 15th, 1855. 193

Portsmouth Marine Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED having rebuilt and put the above Establishment in Good Working Order, is now prepared to haul out and repair Vessels and Steamers of the largest class on the Rivers and Lakes, and will keep constantly on hand a sufficient quantity of material of all kinds for the above Business.

The best workmen are employed.

G. N. AULT.

Portsmouth, 11th August, 1855. 193

Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Joint Stock Road Company.

A FURTHER Instalment of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, is hereby required to be paid by the Stockholders of the Company to me, on the 20th day of August next.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
Treasurer, K.P.&G.J.S.R.C.

Dated Kingston, 16th July, 1855. 167

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE

OF Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Rice, Rosin, Sole Leather, &c., &c., on Thursday, 23rd inst., at the Wholesale Store of MATTHEW ROURK, Princess Street.

Terms made known at the time of Sale.

Sale at 1 o'clock.

BAKER & McMILLAN,
Auctioneers.

Kingston, August 15th, 1855. 192

City of Kingston Gas Light Company

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of five per cent for the half year on the paid up Capital Stock of the above Company, is declared, and will be payable at the Company's Office, Queen Street, on and after the 23rd instant.

JOHN KER,
Manager.

Kingston, August 11th, 1855. 190

THE next Sittings of the Division Courts for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington:—

Bath, Saturday, Sept. 8th.
Fredericksburgh, Tuesday, Sept. 4th.
Napanee, Wednesday, Sept. 5th.
Ernestown, Friday, Sept. 7th,
Water