BRITISH AMERICAN 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

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. G. M. Jackson, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised 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 for and wide have united in commending this invaluable remedy to dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this genuine, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. 193

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing.—William Frederick Anderson, of Parry Islands, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbutic nature.—In the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favourable change, 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

When Xerxes, the Greek Physician was slain, Zemet said of him, 'a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army.' Then a good medicine like Ayer's Cathartic Pills, is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider, and lasts longer. The time of the best Physician's labor must be given, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having. 193

Dyspepsia.—We call the attention of our readers to the following proof on the Buffalo Christian Advocate, of a late date:—Whoever has suffered from Headache, Giddiness, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Dimness of Vision with Motes, Specks or 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 or in ascending stairs, Palpitation or uneasy feeling about the Heart, irregular or deficient Appetite, Sense of Sinking at the Heart, Sinking at 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. McMunnen's Dyspeptic Elixir is the only really scientific remedy ever introduced to the public for the certain and speedy cure of all the above symptoms, and the entire eradication of Dyspepsia from the system. One bottle has to our knowledge cured a case of long standing and it never fails to give relief."

The Daily British Whig.

"Oyez par Orbem Decor."

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

O. S. W., Montreal; C. C., Chatham; L. C., New York, E. C., do.

WAR ITEMS.

A letter from Vienna, dated August 17th, says:—

"The telegraphic news from the Crimea received to of the 4th from the Allies, and of the 2d from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to the date before Sebastopol. The bombardment of the bastions, 3 to 5, continues, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians, who return it continually, are nevertheless unable to destroy the works of the 4th parallel, and it is even said that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This new bombardment is effected by the old redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked till the day of the general bombardment.

On all the other points of the Crimea considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Arabat and Genitchi on on the land and sea side. These two places are the key for the ulterior operations of the Allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The light squadron from Marseilles will be perfectly suited to the task of taking it. There is no very recent news from Kars. Gen. Mouravieff is at Kony-Keui, a village to the South-east of Kars, and his encampments are in a healthy country, furnished abundantly with water, wood and forage.

"Wafflik Pacha being determined to defend himself at Kars, and not meaning to capitulate, the Russians are preparing to open on the 12th July their first parallel near Kony-Keui.

"The arrival of general Letang at Vienna is considered as being connected with arrangements relative to the opening of lines of march for the allied armies in the Principalities. It is rumored here that one of the exiled French Generals is expected at Frankfort."

The Command of the Army in the Crimea.—We have reason to believe that should General Simpson's failing health oblige him to return home, he is to be succeeded by Major-General Markham, an officer of great merit, who has lately joined the camp from India. General Markham entered the service in 1821 as an ensign in the 32nd Regiment. He obtained his lieutenancy in 1825, and his captaincy in 1826. Whilst serving as captain he accompanied his regiment to Canada, and saw not a little active work there in 1836-37, during the disturbances in that colony. In the latter year he was severely wounded. A couple of years subsequently he was promoted to be major, and in 1842 he got the command of the 32nd Regiment as lieutenant-colonel. In 1856 his corps was ordered to India, and Colonel Markham went with it to that country, where it landed in the autumn of the year, and marched forthwith to the north-west provinces, the frontier of which was in a disturbed state. When the insurrection broke out in the Punjaub, and the fortress of Moultan declared in favour of the enemy, the 32nd Regiment was ordered to the seat of war, and Lieutenant-Colonel Markham received the command of a brigade of infantry. During the whole campaign he distinguished himself by his energy, and by the efficient manner in which all his duties were performed. For the six years he commanded his regiment it was a pattern in camp and quarters to the British army, and as for gallantry his reputation was not behind what it had been when he was a battalion leader. At the close of the campaign he received the well-merited towards of being named an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen and a Companion of the Bath—the former honour giving him the rank of full colonel in the army. After a short period of leave in England, Colonel Markham rejoined his corps in India, determined that no consideration of ease or comfort should induce him to abandon the regiment in which he had risen from the lowest to the highest commissioned rank. He was not, however, destined to do duty again with that corps, for upon the death of Colonel Mountain, the Adjutant-General of Queen's troops in India, Colonel Markham was selected to succeed him. After surviving but a short time in this very responsible post, the Royal Warrant of last October gave the Commander-in-Chief the right of selecting for promotion to the rank of Major-General any Colonel, irrespective of his standing in the service, whose professional character stood high enough to merit such choice. The very first officer thus distinguished was Colonel Markham, who was at the same time nominated to command a division of the Bengal army. When however, the English public and the English press began to canvass every fresh nomination to the staff of the Crimean army, orders were sent out to General Markham to join the head quarters before Sebastopol without delay. This he was only too glad to do, and within thirty days of receiving the order, on the far north-west of India, he reported himself to General Simpson, and received the command of the second Division of the army. Subsequently General Simpson intimated to the Horse-Guards that he feared his health would oblige him shortly to retire, and Lord Hardinge, as we are informed, sent out directions that should he do so, Major-General Markham was to take the command of the army serving in the Crimea.

The Malakoff Tower.—A letter from Kamiesch, of the 20th ult., in the Moniteur de la Flotte, says:—Malakoff commands all the Lower part of Sebastopol and dominates the passage of the Bay of Inkermann, by which the town obtains its supplies from the north side. When this tower falls into our hands we shall be able to sweep the bay, burn the Russian fleet, bombard the Upper town, and almost immediately after instal ourselves in the latter, for it can then be no longer held by the Russians. From the Malakoff Tower, besides, we can silence the Fort Constantine, destroy the stockade and open the port to our vessels. The Russians know that well as we do; and hence the terrible energy which is displayed on both sides in forming approaches, and in the partial combats which are renewed almost every night. Our newly constructed but-erie are really most formidable—especially those of Quarantine Bay, and of of what we call the Bay des Calfats, which are armed with guns of the largest calibre and which are destined to force the Russian fleet to seek a refuge behind Fort Catharine, the safest place where they will be unable to injure us. The Russians mutilate their sorties; sometimes it is the English, but more frequently ourselves, who have the honour of receiving them, and accompanying them on their return. One fact worthy of remark, which proves how much the siege of Sebastopol has already cost Russia in men, is that the prisoners whom we make are always wearing new uniforms. This circumstance causes us to believe that all the army of the Crimea must have been employed in the defence of the place.

Plan of Sebastopol.—A correspondent of the Times makes the following suggestion:—"If Lord Panmure would engage a "veteran aronaut" from Cremorne, and send him out with his balloon (or several, in case of accident,) he might be employed in taking up Engineer officers to make plans of the internal defences of Sebastopol; and, indeed, of all the country up to Simpheropo'. At one of the early battles of the first French revolution (Jemappes, I think) a balloone was of great service to the French. A calm day, a long wire cord attached to a windlass fixed to the ground, and a "spy" glass would be all that General Simpson would need to enable him to count every Russian south of Simpheropol, instead of guessing at their whereabouts; and a view might be had of Sebastopol which might make vertical firing of incalculable advantage to us. The balloon might be let up beyond rifle shot from the town, and free from all possibility of accident."

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter in the Cologne Gazette states, that the re-establishment of the provincial congregations in the Italian States of Austria is soon to be followed by the representative institutions in the other countries of the crown, under the form of private councils attached to the administrative authorities. Trade, schools, public charity, &c., will be under their superintendence. One of the first questions to be laid before them by the imperial government will be the re-organization of the communes. These councils are to be composed of the representatives of the landed interest, townships, the clergy, and the university. They are only to give their opinion upon matters laid before them by the government, but the initiative is to be granted to certain committees to be presided over by the governors of provinces.

Letters from Vienna positively deny the existence of the letter attributed to the Empress Dowager of Russia.

RUSSIA

Odessa, July 29th.—Whilst the Warsadin frontier regiment was returning from Wallachia, where it had been in cantonments for some time, and is just relieved by the Banat regiment, the cholera broke out with sudden virulence on board the steamer conveying them, that within a few hours nearly 300 of the men were attacked, about a hundred of whom died, including many of the officers. In consequence of this the commanding lieutenant-colonel ordered the steamer to draw in close to the shore a little below this place, and disembarked the whole of his men, where they bivouacked the first night and remain for the present, whilst tents, medicines and other comforts, have been sent to their relief from here. The panic amongst the men was very great, as they firmly believed their provisions had been poisoned.

In a recent number of the London Athenæum there is furnished the most conclusive proof that "Moredun" is the base bantling of a rogue and vagabond.

"The tale contains evidence that it could not possibly have been written until some years after Scott died. Here is the proof. Chapter IV. of Vol. I. begins: "In one of the narrow streets which wound up tortuously from the Sandhill to the Castle of Newcastle-upon Tyne—some traces of which still resist the improving hand of time, money, and Grainger—a man, &c." This passage offers us a date. The story must have been written after Mr. Grainger had commenced rebuilding Newcastle, and probably was written after he had finished his task. Now Scott died in 1832. Mr. Grainger made the purchase which ultimately led to the vast alteration in Newcastle in August, 1834. It is therefore absolutely impossible that "Moredun" could have been written until some years after the death of Scott.

THE DISMISSAL OF LORD BURY.

The Commercial Advertiser of Montreal thus loudly calls for the Dismissal of Lord Bury, the discreditable Superintendant of Indian Affairs!

Viscount Bury, whose conduct we adverted to the other day, is a scion of a noble house, sent out to fatten on the proceeds of the toil of its benighted colonists. With no other recommendation than birth, he fills a most important position as Secretary to the Governor General, and Superintendent of the Indians; drawing for the first a salary of £750 a year out of the Provincial Revenue, and for the latter we know not how much. Now this is a tolerable allowance for a young man while tarrying at Jericho for his beard to grow, exceeding the average of the salaries of our most deserving public officers, and nearly approaching that of the Chief Justice. For this sum he attends in the waiting room of His Excellency, receives visitors, writes dinner invitations, rings the bell, snuffs the candles, escorts her Ladyship, and carries the poodle. All highly important occupations which the country duly estimates, and gratefully pays for. But when the Viscount escapes from his laborious occupations, he indulges in other amusements not quite so innocent and commendable, and is Patron of all the Brothels in the District. That his Lordship should be qualified to judge of the company best suited to him, we do not for one moment deny; but we do consider that the Province, which pays him, has a right to ask at least the appearance of morality, even from a nobleman. Nor should we challenge his general habits so long as he refrained to thrust them prominently forward, and avoided that public scandal and outrage upon decency, which characterised his proceedings on board the Sagueney.

That his conduct in that case was premeditated there can be no doubt; he embarked in company with a common street-walker; he did not even endeavor to conceal her character, or their connection, but suffered her to share his state-room; he persisted in forcing her upon the lady passengers—among whom were the wives and daughters of some of our most respectable citizens—we instance the wife of the late chief Minister of the Crown; and their firmness alone prevented the prostitute from being seated with them at the table, after her character had been discovered, and every remonstrance been used to prevent it. On arriving at Kakouna, his Lordship still persisting in his course, endeavored to obtain access for her at the Hotels, and was only prevented from doing so by the indignant protest of the boarders. In the Hiss case at Boston, there was at least the appearance of decency, and yet the Legislature of Massachusetts expelled the offender. In this instance not only was there no concealment, but there was a parade of the act, the Secretary cared not a button for detection, but considering his companion good enough for any colonial wife or daughter, insisted upon their receiving and associating with her. And when expelled, he stared her expulsion, and those who would not eat with a prostitute, were denied the honor of feeding with a Viscount.

The whole proceeding is a most monstrous outrage; it is an insult to the whole Province; one not susceptible of palliation, and that demands an exemplary punishment.

No worse occasion could have been chosen than the present to flaunt aristocratic morality before Colonists; no honorable tradition binds us to the altar of the privileged classes, and the turbulent democracy of this Canada feels for them that scorn which the people of England are beginning to express of their licentiousness and incompetence.

We do not question the right of the Governor General to appoint his own Secretary and to appoint him if he pleases from the ranks of the nobility, but so long as we are the paymaster, we are justified in demanding that the appointment is one which does not offend morality. Having voted a sum of £750 a-year for the payment of that officer, if His Excellency gives the appointment to his bottman, and is satisfied with the manner in which the duty is done, and the public interest does not suffer, it is no business of ours. But when we find that officer abusing the position which he holds, and instead of giving dignity to his office, making it the means of rendering more flagrant his breaches of propriety, and thrusting his evilness upon it forward, to invite attention, to challenge reprobation, and to defy censure, one of two things must follow as of natural consequence, we must either admit that the Provincial standard is so low as to justify it, or that Viscount Bury must at once retire to the companionship of those those he has elected as his compeers.

There is no middle course, and with less than this the country will not be satisfied.—The Governor General has his choice, to either identify himself with a national insult, and justify it by retaining his Secretary; or to remove it with the dignity and severity becoming the representative of a Queen who has preserved around her Court the highest standard of morals, and the most exemplary decorum of any sovereign that ever occupied a throne—and to remove the offender.

The Increased Postage on Newspapers to the Colonies.—We have previously noticed the late increased postage on British newspapers forwarded to the Colonies, and we recur to the subject again in consequence of the numerous complaints which have reached our hands, since the passing of that Act by which the rate of postage on newspapers had been doubled in most cases, and quadrupled in others; while, by the same Post Office minute, British newspapers are now allowed to pass without a postage stamp to France, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Peru, and New Grenada!!!

We expressed our dissatisfaction with the change, and our opinion that it would work a great hardship to the industrious classes, and produce discontent among the colonists, and that numerous class, and comprehending, we believe the greater of the nation, who have ties either of business or relationship connecting them with our colonies. An increased postage upon newspapers sent abroad is a tax upon mercantile correspondence and upon the poor man's cheap and interesting substitute for a letter, and is therefore equally obnoxious to the rich merchant and the humblest 'day-labourer, his father, brother, sister, or sweetheart on the other side of the world. The subject was again mentioned in the House of Commons on Thursday night, by Mr. Thornely; and Mr. Wilson, in answer to his inquiry, said that a new Treasury minute would be immediately issued, by which an unstamped newspaper will pass free to all the British colonies and other possessions abroad, by affixing an adhesive penny stamp upon the envelope, the precise plan suggested by us when the bill was passing through the committee of the House of Commons. We hope, therefore, that our next despatch of newspapers to the United States, Canada, and the Lower Provinces, will be effected with the same regularity as that which has distinguished our establishment for the last thirty years.

DOMESTIC.

We learn from the Branford Chronicle that the wife of Mr. John Currie, farmer, on the 13th Concession of West Gwillimbury, was on Thursday last killed by lightning. She had gone out to milk in a field near the house. Her daughter and servant man were going with her, the latter to hold a wild heifer while being milked. On looking out and seeing it likely to be wet, they stepped back, the daughter to throw something over her, and the man to put on his coat. This was the work of a moment, and the daughter having hastily thrown over her shoulders a man's coat, she was stepping out of the house, when a volume of flame rushed towards her, which was accompanied by a most tremendous peal of thunder—Fearing for her mother's safety, the daughter sprang towards where she had last seen her. Here she met a great body of smoke, and saw her mother prostrate in the midst of it, her clothes on fire, and the body lifeless.—On going out, Mrs. Currie had two milk pales, one tin and the other wood. The rim of the tin pail was cut in two by the electric fluid, and two holes were made in the bottom of the wooden one as if performed by a rifle shot. Her cap was on five same distance from the body, and her shoes a considerable distance apart, and several rods from where she lay. The soles of her shoes were torn from the uppers. The hair on the head, and the trunk of the body were greatly singed and burnt, but no appearance of bruises or broken bones. Within a radius of six feet, the ground where she fell was perforated in six places, all obliquely, as if by grape-shot. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned that the deceased came to her death by being struck with lightning.

Murderous affray at Toronto.—A row occurred last night among some sailors and landsmen at Wheaton's tavern, near the fish market, in which a man named King was severely, if not fatally stabbed. The origin of the row we could not ascertain, but there were over a dozen persons engaged in it—A young man named Barney Carney, according to his own statement, was being severely beaten by four persons, when he drew a knife, and struck several times with it, in order to free himself from his assailants. It appears that he struck King once in the bowels, and in other parts of the body.—Carney got out of the house, and in the course of an hour, was arrested and taken to the Police-station. King was in the mean time taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had received severe injuries, and his recovery was considered doubtful. At a late hour last night he was suffering intensely. The matter will probably be brought up before the Police Magistrate this morning.

Attempted Murder at Toronto.—A man named Philips, the keeper of the Neptune Inn, corner of Richmond and York streets, was brought up at the public court yesterday morning, on the charge of attempting to drown his wife. It appeared that some of the children of the house came to the York street station for a constable, who, upon arriving at the place, found it necessary to burst open the door of the yard, and discovered the accused attempting to shove his wife into the cistern. She was insensible, and lying on the ground without a particle of clothes upon her person, and a large rope tightly tied around her waist.—It appeared to the constable that the poor woman had been already put into the cistern and hauled out by the rope. He, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in arresting the man, and in getting the woman into the house. Dr. Hallowell, who was called in, is of opinion that she is dangerously injured and may not survive. Both husband and wife have been lately drinking very hard, and of course to this fruitful source of misery may be attributed the whole blame. The case was deferred for a few days, until it is ascertained whether the woman will recover or not.

Great Western Railway Company's Stock.—Intelligence arrived by the last steamer from England, that the million of pounds of new stock issued by the Great Western Railroad Company has been taken up in London. This accession of capital will enable the Company to proceed to the construction of their double track, and to make all parts of their machinery efficient.

Submarine Cable.—We are assured that the connection of Ogdensburgh and Prescott by means of the Wire Cable to be laid down in the St. Lawrence River, by Messrs. Dodge & Dickson, of Ottawa City, is to be completed in about one month. This will add a new an important link to our speedy communication with all the leading business points in Canada, the value of which cannot be overlooked or fail to be appreciated by our business men and those who are looking up to the growing importance of Ogdensburg, New York.

United States Items.

The Sound Dues.—Government has protested against the right of Denmark to levy such duties. In 1848 Mr. Buchanan instructed Mr. Flenniken, our *chargé d'affaires* at Copenhagen, that "under the public law of nations, it cannot be pretended that Denmark has any right to levy duties on vessels passing through the Sound from the North Sea to the Baltic." But singularly enough he at the same time authorized Mr. Flenniken to offer the Danish Government $250,000, and the continuance of the commercial convention, for the perpetual renunciation of those duties, that convention placing their navigation in the ports of the United States, all foreign trade, circuitous as well as direct, on an equality with the merchant marine of the country. But in 1853, higher ground was taken. President Pierce, though Mr. Secretary Marcy, gave instructions to the *chargé d'affaires* to press the question of Sound dues to a conclusion, and when that gentleman inquired whether he might offer any equivalent for their abrogation he was told that the President declined to offer any compensation for the removal of that as a favour which he had demanded as a right.

It is the interest of Russia to support Denmark in the exaction of these dues. In 1745 Mr. Wheaton, then at Berlin, in writing to the Secretary of State, ascribed the continuance of those tolls to the influence of the Emperor Nicholas, whom he supposed to be actuated by political and not by commercial considerations. Mr. Wheaton remarked:—"His object seems to have been, though the essential support which he afforded to Denmark to secure a protectorate over that power, which held the same relation to him on the side of the Baltic which Turkey did on that of the Black Sea." The power to levy these dues is made to rest on ancient usage, coming down from the period when Denmark had possession of both shores of the Belt and Sound. American ships pay twenty cents per cwt. on cotton; eleven cents per cwt. on rice; seventeen and half cents per cwt. on raw tobacco, and six and a quarter cents per barrel on whale oil, and the burden of the imposition, which in itself is sufficiently onerous, is increased by other dues the payment of which it necessitates and the loss of time which it involves. In the communication from Mr. Webster above referred to, it is stated that between April and November of 1840, seventy-two American vessels, bound up the Sound to ports in the Baltic, and having no occasion of intention to stop at any Danish port, except compulsorily at Elsinore, were levied upon to an amount exceeding $10,000 in addition to the port pilotage, &c., and other expenses which they would have had no need to incur had they not been required to call at Elsinore to pay Sound dues.

Chess and Wheat.—We find the following paragraph in the Lockport Courier. Some of our readers will remember that a similar curiosity was found on the farm of Mr. Mclatee, in the adjoining township of Louth, six or seven years ago, and is very likely in his possession yet. This stalk had on it two heads of wheat, and one of chess growing from between them

"We have been shown a head of wheat, in which was growing a stem of chess. The stalk was picked on the farm of Mr. H. Miller, in Wilmington, and there was no chess growing near it. It has long been a disputed point whether wheat and chess would grow on the same stalk, but persons who see this evidence can have no doubt on the subject. The wheat head is perfect in itself, and the berries large and plump; and the chess is on an independent stalk, growing out from the head, like a branch from a tree."

The Republic of Liberia.—A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was signed at London on the 29th of May last, between the representatives of the Liberian Republic and the Hanseatic League, Republics of Lubec, Hamburg and Bremen. The treaty is similar to the one made with Great Britain. The independence of Liberia is now acknowledged by the eight governments of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Brazil, Lubec, Hamburg and Bremen, and two more European governments are expected to do the same within a few months. It is much to be regretted that our own authorities should give the cold shoulder to this young and promising nation.

The Riots at Louisville.—The murders, burning, and rioting at the late election at Louisville, Kentucky, are still occupying a prominent place in the newspaper columns of the neighboring States. But it is absolutely impossible to get at the truth of the business. The Know-Nothing papers charge the first violence upon the Irish and Germans, and the Anti-Know-Nothing journal as flatly charges the throwing of the first stone upon the native Americans, and so the case stands. Some of the most brutal and cruel murders that we have read of for many a day have been perpetrated, and all the punishment likely to be awarded to the perpetrators is a small quantity of newspaper indignation—at least we hear of no arrests being made; and if there were any made it is probable no jury could be found to convict the prisoners; this is certainly not a happy nor safe state of society. A great number of the Germans have left the place since the riots.

The report is going the rounds of the press, that England contemplates a transfer of the Islands of Dominica and St. Lucia to France, which will give in exchange the colony Chandenagore, in the East Indies. No regular source is found of the rumor; but in the West Indies it is firmly believed that the change will really take place shortly.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien.—The English papers notice the death of the Marquis of Thomond, an Irish peer, and head of the once royal race of O'Brien. The titles of the Marquis become extinct, with the exception of the barony of Inchiquin which devolves on Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., as heir male of the family. Sir Lucius having no children, the heir presumptive to the barony is Mr. Smith O'Brien, whose friends have latterly been making great exertions to obtain a pardon for him, and it is said with strong hopes of success.

The design attributed to England, of establishing a great fortress in Heligoland, begins to inspire considerable alarm in Germany. From this point, it is said, England will be enabled to watch the German Confederation, and to close the Elbe and the Weser at her pleasure.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Great Crop of Potatoes.—Potatoes were sold in Kingston Market on Saturday last at 1s. 6d. per bushel. The fear of the Rot compels Farmers to bring their Potatoes to Market.

Fire.—On Saturday morning last, a Fire broke out, in Ontario Street, at Mr. Spence's Baxter's Store. The fire raged furiously for about an hour and burnt down his shop and dwelling house, and then by the exertion of the Firemen, it was quelled, after doing an infinity of mischief. The property was partially insured.

Breach in the Beauharnois Canal.

The Beauharnois Canal has broke again. In consequence there was no Montreal Steamer up on Friday or Saturday. The Ottawa, which is above the Break, will do the duty until the Breach is repaired, which will be in a day or two.

Miss Marion Macarthy.

This very charming young Lady, who has really won all hearts in Kingston, drew another Bumper House in the City Hall, on Thursday night last. She was rapturously applauded in all her many Songs, and in her Irish Monologue and Recitation, she was more at home than in her First Entertainment. The Band of the Kilbes, and Mr. Harkness' cornet performances, relieved the monotony of the evening by their delightful music. The flute solo by Mr. Townsend was excellent. She left Kingston for New York, this morning, and goes on almost immediately to New Orleans, where at Mr. Dion Boucicault's New Theatre, she has accepted a very profitable Winter Engagement.—We may confidently expect to see her again next Summer.

Miss Kate Saxon.

No sooner does Miss Macarthy, (Le Belle Marion, as Kingston poets call her,) leave as than her place is filled with another lady, Miss Kate Saxon, a very popular Actress on the New York Boards, who formerly belonged to Mr. Stewart's Dramatic Company, but who for the past month, has in conjunction with Mr. Malone Raymond, a talented Irish Comedian and Lecturer, been entertaining her Majesty's liege at Montreal and Quebec. Miss Kate Saxon will create as great an impression in Kingston, as her immediate predecessor Miss Macarthy, as she is a most charming woman and a splendid artiste. Her Readings of Shakspeare and other authors have been very fashionable in the two cities she has visited, and will be equally so in Kingston.

We copy the following article from the Savannah *News*, of her first reading in that city, which was well received by an appreciative audience:—

"We were in no respect disappointed by the entertainment given by Miss Saxon, at St. Andrew's Hall last evening. As we anticipated, there was a large and highly respectable audience in attendance, and the lecture was most admirably rendered, calling forth the frequent applause of the company. The style of Miss Saxon's elocution is very pleasing: with a clear, musical voice, she unites a distinct enunciation, added to which her natural gracefulness and personal charms render her peculiarly adapted for a faithful personation of the youthful Juliet, whose ill-starred love was the theme of her eloquent and impassioned discourse. Her manner of reading the play is a very decided improvement on the original method of Shakspearean readings, which, we believe, were first introduced to the American public by Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler.

The lecture, as a literary composition, is highly creditable to the fair author, and the manner of its delivery, and her reading of the gems of the immortal bard, with which it was adorned, well deserved the cordial applause with which they were received by the audience. It would occupy too much space to particularise those points which pleased us most. We will remark, however, that the scenes between Juliet and the Nurse were most effectively rendered—especially the dialogue in which Juliet is informed of the banishment of her lover. Her indignant reply to the Nurse's reflection on Romeo, for the killing of Tybalt, was given with thrilling effect:

"Blistered be thy tongue
For such a wish! He was not born to shame.
Upon his brow shame is asham'd to sit;
For 't is a throne where honor may be crown'd
Sole monarch of the universal earth!"

"The fearful soliloquy in the chamber scene, in which Juliet takes the sleeping portion, was also admirably rendered. In excellent taste the death scene at the Tomb of the Capulets was briefly sketched, and the lecture closed with a just and appropriate comment on the genius of the Poet who had given to the world so faithful a delineation of the master passion of the human breast."

Miss Saxon is accompanied in her entertainments by Mr. Malone Raymond, a gentleman of rare capacity and intelligence—and the two combined make an entertainment highly interesting and instructive. Of Mr. Raymond, the Brooklyn *Eagle* discourses as follows:—

"An Hour in Ireland, one of the most pleasing entertainments we have witnessed for a long while, Mr. Malone Raymond's "Evenings in Ireland," are after, or more properly speaking, before the style of Samuel Lover's "Evenings." Mr. Raymond, however, whilst he possesses in himself all the qualities which distinguish Lover, has advantages which the latter has not. We cannot get rid of the impression, while listening to his lecture, that we are not in the very heart of upperdom, enjoying the elegancies and refinements of a well-bred gentleman. There is a style about Mr. Raymond—his connection of anecdotes is called with appreciating care from the savings of the most brilliant wits of this and the past age. We hope to have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Raymond in Brooklyn, when he has fulfilled his present engagement."

Non-Paying Dailies.

The Dundas Warder enters into a long and learned disquisition on the non remunerativeness of the Toronto Daily Press. The Dundas Warder would do well if he minded his own business and let that of others alone. Two of the Toronto Dailies, the Globe and the Colonist, must pay and pay well, unless they are very badly managed; for both have very great Advertising Patronage, and both have excellent circulation. Two Kingston Dailies, the British Whig and the News, pay well, tho' neither has the circulation or patronage of either the Globe or the Colonist. In commercial cities the only new paper that pays its expenses is a Daily paper.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

Norfolk, Aug. 23.

The number of deaths from yellow fever in this city during the twenty four hours ending at noon to day was sixteen. There are now 300 cases under treatment here.

In Portsmouth during the 24 hours ending at noon on Wednesday there were 27 deaths, and for the 24 hours ending at noon to day the number has been 22. About four hundred cases are under treatment, and the number is daily increasing.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

August 25th.—W Blake, England; B Seymour, Bath; Thos Rae, Hamilton; T B Wragg, Jr., Port Hope; A S Jerome, New York; Mr Cameron, Beaverlown; A T Wood, Hamilton; M Dunsford, Peterborough; Thos D Shipman, Toronto; J C Dunlap, Troy; Rev John A Mulock and Wife, Fredericksburgh; A G Dunlap, Montreal; C Haight, Picton; G Webster, do; Jas Patton and Lady, Quebec; L B Allen, New York; T Farewell and Lady and Son, do; Mrs Bidwell, do; M L Bidwell, Jr., do; Mr Roblin, Napanee; Miss Roblin, do; John C Johnston, Montreal; A Patterson, Pictyn; E A Eversbed, do; Wm H Sweetman, Adolphustown; J Wallace, Bytown; Mr. H P Quackenbush, Fredericksburg; Mr Whitmarsh, Merrickvill; N B Gotchell, Lockport, Y. N

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

August 25th.—B. Phelps, Williamstown; E. Hart, Greene; Thomas Jones, Kenson; E. A. Sperry, Williamstown; James B. Greggie, Oswego; R. Stone, New York; A. F. Smith, Oswego; William Carradice, Julius Sutton, Frankford; John McCaldy, Frankford; Dr. Bushnell, Cape Vincent; R. Brough, Gananoque; W. Henry, Belleville; A. T. Allison, Mexico; A. H. Wallbridge, Belleville; J. Dunham, New York; S. D. Ferguson, Oswego; A. Wood, Consecon; W. H. Niles, Coburg; W. J. Burton, Toronto; Mr. Sid Mrs. Tomber, Belleville; W. Gould, Ancaster; Mrs. Baker, and family do; J. Blanchard, Montreal; D. R. Murphy, Belleville; T Rees, and Evan J. Rees, Clayton; J. Gilchrist, Peterboro; S. S. Mansfield, Watertown; J. Caven, Picton; T. W. Morse, and Lady Napanee; J. S. Macdonald, Gananoque.

IMPORTS.

August 22d.

Per Steamer Niagara, Lewiston—200 gross of pens, Mr Hart; 3 carriages, 1 horse, Mr Baker; 1 barrel paint, L Hamilton & Co; 5 parlour stoves, E Chown; 30 barrels flour, J Caldwell; 2 boxes, 1 bale, Webster & Co; 2 boxes oysters, John Winters; 16 bales broom corn, W L Wood.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—2 baskets, 1 barrel fruit, S McNeill; 2 trunks, R Cottingham.

August 23rd.

Per Steamer Bay State, Ogdensburgh—1 box, B Bailey & Co.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 package, J H Stephens; 1 package, C Height; 1 package, F Armstrong; 1 box, E Polst; 4 baskets, R Gill; 1 basket, W H Harrington; 1 horse and 1 wagon, owner.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Bird, at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr. Charles H. Hatch, of Kingston, to Miss Aurelia E., eldest daughter of Thomas T. Fralick, Esq., of Sidney.

DIED.

On Friday, Aug. 24th, Mr. John Allen, aged 60 years.

On Sunday, 26th inst., Catherine Jane Brown, infant daughter of Captain Brown, aged 4 1-2 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her father's residence, Johnson street, this evening, at 4 o'clock.

CITY HALL!

PANORAMA!

Positively Three Nights Only!!

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

THIS Great Canadian Production of the Russian War Panorama, which has excited the curiosity of thousands throughout Canada West for the last eight months, *the first which was ever Exhibited on this side of the Atlantic*, and is not a mere series of Detached Pictures, but a Geographical Representation of the Eastern Lands. The subjects are described by the Artist, W. J. Burton.

☞ The Royal Canadian Rifle Band will accompany the Entertainment, and Beat the Drum to Arms, and the Trumpet Sound the Glorious Charge of the Scotts Grays and Inniskillen Dragoons at Balaklava. The whole of the Battles from the first down to Inkermann.

Admission 1s 3d. Reserved Seats 2s 6d.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8½ o'clock.

God Save the Queen! Vive l'Empereur! Success to their Army and glory to their name!

Kingston, August 27th, 1855. 201

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY.

Growing Crop of Oats & Pasture,
AGRICULTURAL SHOW 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.

THOMAS GLASSUP,
Secretary A. S. C. F.
R. JACKSON,
Auctioneer.

Agricultural Office, Kingston, 18th August, 1855. 199

BAILIFF'S SALE.

Frontenac, Lennox and Addington To Wit: } ON Wednesday the Twelfth Day of September next, I will expose for Sale, in the Market Square, in the City of Kingston, various Notes, Bonds and Mortgages, seized by me, by virtue of Two Executions issued out of Her Majesty's First Division Court of the aforesaid Counties, against the Goods and Chattles of C. R. Miles.

The same may be examined on the day of Sale, or any day previous, at the Office of the Division Court, No. 1.

Sale to take place at Eleven o'clock, A. M., positively.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
High Bailiff,
of the United Counties of Frontenac Lennox & Addington.

Dated at Kingston, this 24th Day of August, 1855. 201

FINE ARTS.

SCOTT & WRIGHT,
Print Sellers and Frame Makers,
WELLINGTON STREET,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they will exhibit in a few days, at their Gallery, a series of Sporting Pictures illustrative of

DOGS AND THEIR GAME!

by Ansdell, the celebrated English Painter. Also, Etchings of Hill's great picture of

EDINBURG—OLD AND NEW,

And of Faed's equisite work,

EVANGELINE!

Due notice will be given of their arrival.

Kingston, August 24th, 1855. 201

STEAM FERRY.
WOLFE ISLAND.

THE Gentlemen and Ladies of Kingston and vicinity, are informed that the Steamer "Experiment," now plying between Kingston, Garden Island and Wolfe Island, will make Four Trips per day for the remainder of the season. Leaving Kingston at the hours of 8 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M.

Every exertion will be used to give satisfaction to all parties favoring the Experiment with their patronage.

THOMAS DAVIS,
Master.

Kingston, August 24th, 1855. 201

EDWIN CHOWN'S
City Stove, Plough, Tin, Sheet Iron, & COPPER WARE ROOMS,
BAGOT STREET.