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

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. 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 far and wide have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, 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,—for 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 Machaon, 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 Ayer's Cathartic Pills, is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, 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 notice from 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. McOintock's Dyspeptic 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 to our knowledge cured a case of ten years standing, and it never fails to give relief."

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1855.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

J. B., Consecon; D. K. & Co., Montreal, with remittance.

[Reported for the British Whig by the Grand Trunk Telegraph Line.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, Sept. 6th.

The "Atlantic" arrived to-day with dates to the 26th ult. No further events of any importance have occurred in the province of the war, but there are copious details of the Bombardment of Sweaborg and the Bombardment on the Tchernaya. The Russian loss at Sweaborg is reported only 40 killed and 160 wounded. The fortifications were all destroyed.

Riga.—Two British ships had fired on Riga without effect; and in the White Sea continue to destroy stores.

The British in the Sea of Azoff have blown up the sunken Russian ships of war.

Affairs before Sebastopol quite unchanged, as well as at Kars.

General Markham.

Public opinion in England is, to the great disgust of the old fogies, settling the question of "who is to be the new commander of the forces?" by fixing upon a comparatively young man who has not yet seen forty-seven summers, for that high position, in opposition to the claims of those of his venerable superiors whose heads are whitened by the frost of twice that number of winters. It is said that Major General Markham will succeed General Simpson as the commander in the Crimea. This is the account the Daily gives of him:—

General Markham entered the service in 1824, as an ensign in the 32d regiment. He obtained his lieutenancy in 1825, and his captaincy in 1829. Whilst serving as captain, he accompanied his regiment to Canada, and saw not a little active work there in 1836-37, during the disturbance 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 32d regiment as lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 his corps was ordered to India. When the insurrection broke out in the Punjaub, and the fortress of Moultan declared in favor of the enemy, the 32d regiment was ordered to the seat of war, and Lieutenant-Colonel Markham declared in favor of the enemy, the 23d regiment was ordered to the seat of war, and Lieutenant-Colonel Markham received the command of a brigade of infantry. At the close of the campaign he received the well-merited rewards of being named an aide-de-camp to the Queen, and a companion of the Bath, the former honor of giving him the rank of full colonel in the army. After a short period of leave in England, Colonel Markham rejoined his his corps in India.

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 a 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 begin 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. There is an old well-known story about General Picton threatening to hang a commissariat officer who did not perform his duties. From all we have heard of General Markham, he is not a man to be trifled with.

Besides this, General Markham, was distinguished (?) in early life for the part he took in a celebrated duel in Ireland, which resulted in the death of an O'Grady, and for which he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Major-General Markham.—In stating that the probable successor of General Simpson in the Crimea—General Markham—was, in early life, engaged in a duel, we should have said that it was only as the second of a brother officer. The facts, though not perhaps now of any great interest to the world, are briefly these. In 1830, the 32d regiment was stationed in Ireland, and the officers mingled much in society. A lieutenant of that regiment had been horsewhipped publicly by an Irishman for speaking disrespectfully of his sisters, beautiful and accomplished ladies, but who were the daughters of an attorney, and therefore, not the "entire cheese," according to the idea of English snobism. The lieutenant winced under the punishment; but put up with it in a style more consonant to the duties of a Christian than to the demands of a wicked and exacting code of chivalry. Soon after, two officers of the same regiment were riding together in a cabriolet, and jostled an Irish gentleman, by the name of O'Grady, who was on horseback, and who, in retaliation, struck, or appeared to strike, the driver of the cabriolet, one Captain Smith, with his riding whip. Captain Smith's companion was General, then Captain, Frederick Markham—who exclaimed to his companion, in reference to the demonstration of O'Grady:—"D—n it Smith, are the 32nd always to be horsewhipped?" Smith immediately turned about his team and followed O'Grady to the hotel known as "Morrison's;" when, as the bold Irishman was taking a drink, he was assaulted by the whip in the hand of the indignant British officer. In those days the law was not so often appealed to as in these, and pistols and twelve paces were considered the proper remedy in all gentlemanly differences. Briefly: Mr. O'Grady challenged Captain Smith, and Captain Markham acted as second to his brother captain—while Lieutenant Macnamarra, the son of the Major of that name who had been second to O'Connell in his fatal duel with Mr. Desterre, was the second of his opponent. The day after Saint Patrick's—that is, the 18th of March, 1830,—the combatants met, and at the first fire O'Grady fell. This duel caused great excitement in Ireland, and the numerous and influential clan of the O'Grady's were furious. The victors were followed up by the hounds of the law, and finally were tried and convicted by an Irish jury for manslaughter. No difference was made between principal and second, and Captain Markham and his friend Smith were punished by one year's confinement in jail. Great efforts were made to turn them out of the army—but as the Duke of Wellington had just before exchanged shots with the Earl of Winchelsea, the government were not so inconsistent as to remove young hot-blooded captains for the same offence that an old cool-headed field marshal had been guilty of. So they remained in the army, and both have since distinguished themselves in more legitimate fields. General Markham is now probably the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Crimea; and Captain Smith—who must by no means be confounded with his namesake, so celebrated in Halifax for an unfortunate liason with a young lady by the name of Baily—is now a distinguished officer of high rank in the army, and can boast of a sister whose beauty and cleverness captivated a prince;—this sister, Miss Penelope Smith, being now the Princess of Capua, and therefore a sister-in-law to "King Bomba," the Merciful and enlightened ruler of the well-governed kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

WAR ITEMS.

One hundred and thirty one French soldiers, lately prisoners, have arrived at Kamiesch from Odessa.

Kiel, August 11.—The French corvette Saone has arrived in this port with 200 Russian prisoners, who will be landed at Libau, in Courland.

Several of the Russian prisoners, exchanged for French officers, have lately had an interview with the Emperor of the French.

A letter from Heligoland of the 6th ult., states that another batch of legionaries had just left for England. D. Munck, of Rosenched, has offered the British Government to furnish a Swedish corps 12,000 men.

The Piedmontese Government have sent an officer of engineers, Captain Martin to Marseilles, to ascertain the best method of constructing the huts which will be required in the winter by its army in the East.

There are at the present time 400 tons of 13 inch shells loading in lighters at the Royal Arsenal at Wolwich, for conveyance to Southampton, where they are to be shipped on board some of the large transports for the Crimea.

A number of workmen in the Arsenal are engaged in plugging up 15,000 10-inch common shells to serve as hollow shot, a piece of hot iron being inserted in the fuze hole, and then hammered tight. They are intended for the use of the navy.

The Russian journals contain long lists of honorary rewards granted to officers of marine who have defended Sebastopol. Vice Admiral Novassilsky and Rear-Admiral Panfiloff have received swords ornamented with diamonds, and bearing the inscription, "For bravery." The widow of Admiral Nachimoff will receive an annuity of 12,000 francs for twelve years.

The "Daily News" publishes the text of an official article, published in the Vienna "Moniteur" declaring, in opposition to Sir George Grey's ascertion, in the debate of the 3d instant, that Austria distinctly told the Western Powers that, if they would accept, and Russia should reject, her proposed ultimatum, she would join her armies with them against Russia.

For the British Whig.

A Letter from Wellington.*

Mr. Editor:—

I hope my last *benedicete* has reached you, and that in you and your readers it has been fulfilled. As for me, I plod on my way with pleasure and profit. A lovely country is that through which I passed to-day, and equally so is the one through which I passed yesterday and the day before. What a beautiful view is that from the hill on the shores of the Lake on the Mountain, and what a glorious font, fit for an angel-baptism, is the Lake itself. Turning your face northward when you reach the top of the hill, and as far as sight can carry the mind, you may drink in the beauties of the landscape; nor yet is it a landscape, for threading its mazy course the bay strides majestically past you to pour the translucent and liquid pearls which it has gathered from river and rivulet innumerable into the avaricious lake of Ontario; you see also the points which run out from the main land partly tree-covered, and partly under the benign dominion of Ceres; and hamlets with grain-teeming barns as handmaids, may be seen with their windows peeping through the trees, like a merry country boyden ogling you with love-glances from between the tresses with which she would fain hide her face. Turn southward, and the pretty little lake meets your eye, while she reflects the beauties and grandeur of the trees around her, who seem to have stationed themselves there for the purpose of keeping the sun's rays from diminishing the stature of their sister, by increasing evaporation, and for preventing the ruthless winds from making ever so gentle furrows in the divine features of her they love so well.

The country throughout Marysburgh is not so rich, nor the land so well tilled for the most part, as it seems to be between Picton and Wellington, but there are, nevertheless, many splendid farms. Milford, in this Township, is a merry little hole, and enterprising withal, but lacks good whiskey and sleeping comfort for travellers; despite, however, the inferior whiskey and paucity of beds, they manage in the inns to accommodate you with a few good fellows to drink with, a fiddler or two, and spare floor-room if you wish to pay your address to Terpsichore, by tripping it on "the light fantastic toe."

But the farms and homesteads between Picton and Wellington "is what takes my eye," as Jonathan hath it. The owners of them generally belong to that whole-souled and economic class of people, known among the Gentiles as Quakers, but among themselves as Friends. Your Quaker is an honest man, hard-working, and equally as en bon point as are his horses; he can drink, but does so temperately; his mode of living, if properly described and with tact, would be something for laughter-lovers. I had a little business to transact with one at about eventide, and entered his house as the family were sitting down to tea. Pointing to the good things on the table, my friend uttered simply, "will thee?" to which I bowed acceptance, with thanks. After a blessing was asked, I was told, "now friend, help thyself," which piece of advice I obeyed. During the whole time of eating, not even so much as "send me the sugar," or "help me" to such a thing, was said by any of the party, each one preparing to help himself at sometimes more than arm's-length—and I "followed suit." Meanwhile, my horse had been fed also, and supper ended, I prepared to depart, when the hospitable friend said, "Hast thou any business to do this evening?" Having answered his question negatively, said he, "If thou likest better the quiet of this house than the confusion of a public one, thou art welcome to stop."—This was a cordial invitation, and I knew it would not be renewed if I declined, so I accepted. Having seen to my horses comfort for the night, I went into the house, anticipating a rational conversation with the friend for the evening, but my anticipations were not realized. Not a word was said to me nor to any member of the family during two hours, though I employed myself in the meantime in studying the rules laid down by Cope in his paper on Bathos, thinking they might yet be useful to me, as I am inclined to that style of writing. But horribili scriptu! just as the clock told the hour of nine, and when I was half way through a keenly satirical chapter, I was almost thunder-struck by the friend's rising, taking the candle, drawling out to me in a loud voice,—well, nothing more than "Will thee?"—Acting more from a psychological sympathy than a knowledge of "what was up?" I arose, when he led me to bed-room. Wishing him "a good night," which was reluctantly returned, I got into bed, and sleep ended, as here it ends my account of "An Evening with a Quaker."

Wishing you and your readers long lives, good friends, and an honest fame, I am content to remain nothing but

NEMO.

*Note.—The above letter was so badly set yesterday, that in simple justice to the writer, it had to be re-published.

For the British Whig.

A Letter from Consecon.

Mr. Editor:—On looking over my note book after I wrote you, I found that I had omitted mentioning one or two things, but as the saw hath it, "It's better late than never," so I give you the balance due. *Imprimis.* I wish to mention for the benefit of "Philip in search of a Wife," if he is in Kingston yet, and provided he is as singularly forlorn as ever, that there are "chances" per score in the vicinity of West Lake, and sown broadcast in the Township of Hillier. Now, Philip, mind ye, these "chances" are of that same brand as used to abound in Italy, Greece, and the land of Lalla Rookh, and of which Abdul Medjid mayhap had a few. How they ever got into Canada it is best known to Allah, for to one brought up in Kingston, and taking the leading belles of that "Home, Sweet Home" as a standard of beauty, the existence of these prime "chances" not a hundred miles distant, and your ignorance of it, is most singular. Well, I'll not spoil the appetite of my friends by letting them taste my soup before dinner, neither will I blunt the enjoyment which many young Kingstonians may yet have when they come to this part of the world, by attempting to convey with your Bourgeois pencils, and dark coloring on a white ground, the attractions, mental and physical, and moral and what else of a thousand and one demoiselles between Picton and Consecon.

Between Bloomfield and the eastern boundary of West Lake there is *some mud* to the extent of many hundreds of acres; a small stream runs thro' it, affording a channel for skiffs; in the shooting season this is taken advantage of by duck-shooters, who frequently kill large quantities of this fine bird, but let one, so they say, attempt to set his foot on terra firma, most likely he will find in a trice the "world-cored land of silence." However, a portion of this mud-land is every year being made arable, and it may yet become altogether a site for farms and farm houses; further, who knows but that with the gradual deposition of sand on the Wellington beach, and the yearly lessening of the outlet between West Lake and Lake Ontario, the former may yet become a stagnant pool, and eventually tilled ground.

The Wellington sand-banks are worth the seeing; so is Weller's beach. The Indian summer is approaching, and with it the fishing season. Now, in order to clear away all falsely-conceived notions of the advantages of union with Cheatdom which young Kingston may have imbibed in frequent Excursions to the Cape during the summer, let there be a Pic-Nic to Wellington beach before the cold weather sets in; a fish-dinner, with whisky for the salt fishes, and water for the fresh ones, and I am sure contact with the sons and daughters of the men of 1812-14 and '36-37 will abate the Yankee fever which seems to trouble so many young Canadians.

Consecon is a thriving village, and bids fair when, if ever, the Carrying Place Canal is contracted, to be a place of some importance. One would be astonished to see the amount of business done by Merchants here. Another evidence of its prosperity is, that in order to accommodate the travelling community a new Hotel had to be constructed last year; and such an hotel! it is three stories, built of brick, with excellent suites of rooms, and stables one would think large enough to hold all the horses in the county; moreover, the host, R. G. Clute, is a gentlemanly fellow, and well worthy of all the patronage the travelling community may bestow on him.

Till death us do sever, yours and your readers' friend,

NEMO.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

FROGS AND THEIR GAME.

Mr. John Thomas, farmer, in the Township of Storrington, having among his flocks a family of geese, with a dozen of young goslings, began to miss some of the latter; he at once denounced the fox and other raccoon rascals for this destruction of game; but, as he was out hoeing potatoes in the field, and when leaning at rest on the hoe beside a little pond, a large bull-frog made its appearance, and started up the tune of rong, rong, rong! He struck it dead with the hoe, and then dragged it to the water, and giving it another poke, out leaped two young goslings, which settled all disputes.

Another case: A gentleman of this city, went down to Catarsqui swamp lately, to hunt; he shot a snipe, which fell into the water, his dog ran to bring it out, but a frog snatched it from his mouth. So much for the dignity of the Canadian bull-frog.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Kingston & Storrington.
Kingston, September 5th, 1855.

Note by the Junior Devil.—Robin tells a somewhat Monchausen story when he pleases; but there seems to be a rivalry among the bill-stickers just now, in regard to "yarns." Old Duncan says that, while residing in Hinchinbrooke — where the frogs are much larger than those of Storrington—two of these modern Frenchmen swallowed a flock of seventeen goslings two geese and a gander, belonging to a near neighbor of his. This extraordinary feat was witnessed and related by a boy of fourteen, who had never told a lie—another rare bird! The frogs at once retreated, seemingly satisfied with their dexterity. Another boy, who was passing at the time with a canoe—who, to do him justice, aspires to the dignity of the Baron himself in regard to lying—witnessed the still further ceremony of the frogs being in turn gulped down by two enormous channel cat, who are reputed to be of immense size in the Hinchinbrooke lakes. In hurriedly escaping towards the deep water, the same boy affirms that the mud pouts ran into the open mouths of two mighty maskenonge — the largest ever seen in these waters—and disappeared. Two days afterwards, the boys, being together, managed to secure the maskénonge by some dexterous process, and had got them safely ashore, when two singular animals, somewhat like griffins, ran down to the beach, seized a fish a piece, and were hurrying off to the woods, when, lo! another feat—two birds, a good deal larger than condors, suddenly pounced upon the beasts, and bore them off in the direction of one of the beautiful islands which dot these charming lakes. At the last accounts, the boys were in pursuit of the birds, and it was expected that the geese would yet be restored to their rightful owners. This story, though covered with the hide of a Rhinoceros, is well vouched for. Queer world, this!

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, Sept. 3rd.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Assistant Judges under the provisions of "The Seignorial Act of 1854," viz:—

Henry Driscoll, Esq., Q. C., George Okill Stuart, Esq., Q. C., Felix Odillon Gauthier, Esq., Jean Thomas Taschereau, Esq., John Buckwort Parkin, Esq.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The Pilot and the British Whig.

The Montreal Pilot condescends, after a silence of many weeks, to notice at extreme length, that rara avis in these columns, a political article of the British Whig, one condemning the Pilot and kindred prints for their slavish adulation of the present Conservative Ministry. The Pilot is quite welcome to its opinions, without any further gainsay for us; and we allude to the matter solely for the purpose of exposing an untruth, that can scarcely be deemed a mistake. The Pilot asserts, or rather insinuates, that the British Whig is an ally of the miserable party in Upper Canada, known as the Clear Grits. The Pilot knows better, for it knows that the British Whig is an independent paper allied to no party, an isolated position, but the only one to which it can justly lay claim. The British Whig has ever detested the principles and conduct of the Clear Grits, and their ally, the Globe; but while it has done so, it did not and could not shut its eyes to the truckling policy of the Pilot and its confreres. Hinc illæ lacrymæ!

We see by the Kingston papers that J. P. Litchfield, Esquire, M. D., has received the appointment of Professor of Midwifery and Forensic Medicine, in the University of Queen's College, Kingston.—[Pilot.

*** No man abominates quackery more than the gentleman above alluded to, and lest the world might imagine that he assumes a title to which he has no pretention, we correct the above paragraph by saying, that Dr. Litchfield has been appointed Lecturer on Midwifery and Forensic Medicine in the Medical and Surgical School, attached to the University of Queen's College, Kingston; and a very excellent Lecturer he will make.

The British Foreign Legion.

Boston, Sept. 3, 1855.

The Journal of this morning publishes a long communication from an intelligent German gentleman, recently from Halifax, giving an expose to the progress of enlistments to the Foreign Legion in the United States. He states that the amount paid by the British government up to about the middle of July was $250,000, and the number of recruits only about 600.

The writer states that the government has not relinquished the recruiting system in the United States, but, on the contrary, has a large number of agents employed for the coming winter, who are expected to induce many poor working men to visit Canada under promise of employment. The recruits, on reaching Halifax, are said to be cheated of half the promised pay, and imprisoned and flogged for grumbling.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.

The deaths at Norfolk from fever for the 24 hours up to yesterday noon were 60, and the new cases were more numerous than on any previous day.

At Portsmouth the death were 9, and the cases 11. The deaths occurred so rapidly that it was impossible to obtain coffins for the bodies. The people were also suffering for want of food, provisions were not to be had, even by those able to pay for them.

Important from Brantford.—We learn by telegraph from Brantford and Goderich Railway Company have accepted the proposition brought by George Brown, Esq., of Huron, to surrender the road to an English company. A slight modification was made and the arrangement adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The United States papers seem to be considerably alarmed at the easy manner in which Sweaburg was demolished by the allies, as showing the insecurity of their own fortifications, which like Sweaburg are all built of stone.

The foreign legion in the British service at Halifax, recruited in the United States and Canada, contains one thousand men, Irish, English, Hungarians and Germans. It will leave immediately for London, where it will be reviewed by the Queen, and then embark for its destination.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York Sept. 5th.

Ashes—Sales at $6,37½ for Pots and Pearls.

Flour, &c—The Flour market is active at a decline. Sales 13,000 bbls at $6.75 a 7,00 for common to straight State—$7,00 a 7,75 for extra State—$7,50 a 8,25 for mixed to Fancy Western—$9,25 a 11,75 for extra Genesee—included are 7,000 bbls good State and low grades of extra Ohio at prices within the range. Canadian Flour dull. Sales 150 bbls new at $,8,50 a 9,37½. Rye Flour dull and drooping. Sales at $5,75 a 7,50. Cornmeal held at $4,75 for Jersey $5,12½ for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat in moderate demand and market 5 a 10 cents lower. Sales 26,000 bush Southern at $1,60 a 1,70 for red—$1,70 a 1,88 for white—3,500 bush prime white new Ohio at $1,90. Rye scarce and firm, Sales 4,500 bush at $1,11. Corn market easier. Sales 65,000 bush western mixed at 84 a 85½c. Oats selling at 45 a 58c. for State and Western.

Whiskey—Sales 250 bbls Ohio and Prison at 42 a 45c.

Provisions—The Pork market continues firm.—Sales 800 bbls. at $19,75 a 19,81½ for prime—19,000 for refuse prime—$21,25 for thin mess—$22,37½ for new mess. Beef market quiet. Sales 200 at $11,75 a 13,00 for country mess—$11,00 for country prime—$15,75 a 16,50 for re-packed Western—$17,00 for extra do. Prime mess Beef inactive and nominal. Cut meats almost out of market. Lard market firm.—Sales 400 bbls at 11½c. for fair to prime Butter selling at 14 a 18c. for Ohio—13, a 21c. for State. Cheese firm at 8 a 10c.

Oswego, Sept 4.

Grain—Market for wheat rather quiet, and without any new feature to note since yesterday. Sales 1720 bus red Kentucky on private terms. Corn dull and we hear of no sales.

Salt—Sales by cargo at $1,40 for fine; $2,13½ for coarse, and 14 lb bags at 10c. Rhceipts by canal for last 24 hours are 3,840 bbls.

Forsyth, Bell & Co's. Prices Current of Timber, Deals, &c.

Quebec, September 1, 1855.

	s. d.		s. d.
White Pine, in the raft, for inferior and ordinary according to average, &c., measured off	0 4	@	0 0
for Superior do do	0 7	@	0 7
in shipping order according to average and quality	0 5	@	0 8
Red Pine, in the raft, measured off	0 6	@	0 9
in Shipping order 40 feet	1 3	@	1 4
Oak, Lake Erie	1 3	@	1 4
Lake St. Clair, measured off	1 4	@	1 6
Elm, by the Raft according to average and quality	0 5	@	1 0
in shipping order 40 feet	1 3	@	0 0
Tamarac Square according to size in the raft	0 8	@	1 0
Flatted do	0 4	@	0 7½

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Thursday, Sept. 6.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	5	0	to	1	7	6
Oats ℔ bushel	0	1		..	0	2	0
Rye	0	3	9	..	0	4	3
Barley	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Peas ℔ bushel	0	0	0	..	0	6	0
Indian Meal	0	11	3	..	0	0	0
Potatoes do	0	1	6		0	2	0
Turnips do	0	1	3	..	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	10	..	0	1	0
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	6	..	0	0	7½
Eggs ℔ doz	0	0	8	..	0	0	10
Turkeys each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	..	0	0	0
Fowls ℔ pair	0	1	6	..	0	2	6
Ducks ℔ do	0	2	0	..	0	2	6
Apples ℔ bushel	0	2	6	..	0	3	0
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	..	0	0	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	0	31	0	..	0	0	0

IMPORTS.

September 3rd.

Per Schooner Isabella, Oswego—100 barrels salt, 2 bales oakum, W Redmond.

Per Steamer Cataract, Lewiston—15 barples, Mr Cheeney; 50 barrels flour, J D Bell; 1 iron machine, G Campbell; 1 pump, Chaffey & Co; 3 boxes D L Fairfield; 1 trunk, J W Ward; 77 sets hubs, Holmes & Abbey.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 horse and wagon, owner.

September 4th.

Per Steamer Ontario, Ogdensburgh—2 trunks Daguerrean stock, W P Graves.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 barrel, 1 box, 2 bundles shovels, F & George; 1 case, C Wittier; 2 boxes, R M Horsey; 7 boxes, 4 bales, E P & A Ross; 1 box, A & D Shaw; 1 box, J Jacques; 50 boxes, J C & Co; 4 packages, by Express.

Per Steamer Bay State, Oswego—5 boxes, J C; 19 cheeses, G Brock.

Per Steamer Europa, Ogdensburgh—1 box, A Chown.

Per Steamer Napier Cape Vincent—1 basket fruit, owner.

Per Steamer Arabian, Cape Vincent—Goods for Toronto and Hamilton.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—4 boxes, 4 sheets copper, O F Cry; 40 boxes mails, E P & A Ross; 3 cases hats, W Kirkland; 6 boxes, B & McM; 1 box, C Heath; 2 threshers and 2 separaters, 1 box, A E B Mann; 1 trunk, 1 bag, R Canfield; 7 packages, Express.

Per Steamer Niagara, Lewiston—3 baskets, A E B Mann; 36 barrels, 7 bundles, 1 box, R & Thorp; 19 barrels, R M; 1 bundle, C & Brothers; 31 barrels, E Manuel; 97 barrels apples, J W.

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

September 6th.—M. C. David, Charleston; W. S. German, Hillier; Reverend Thomas Dollard, Montreal; Reverend H. Brittargh, Montreal; W. J. Beston, Dundas; Mr. Seymour and Son, Bath; R. Kortosh, Toronto; T. J. Uacher, Montreal; Charles Pridham, Toronto; Alexander Stowart, Belleville; W. Kenyan, New Orleans; Colonel Bell and Serv nt, Montreal; Colonel Dalton, Quebec; George Thomas, Toronto.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

September 4th.—Wm Thomson, John F Walton; R G Patton and Lady, Alexandra; Geo Chaffey, Brockville; W P Graves, Burlington; A A Babcock, Watertown; G H Detler, Napanee; O Russell and Geo S Jones, Chittenango; Wm Lynn, Westport; Alexander Folsom, Albany; J A Brewer, Picton; John J Stevenson, Port Byron; D Sheaver and Lady, Montreal; Rev Wm Smart, Belleville; G C Briggs, Hamilton; G Benedict, Albany; Geo F Sheldon, Oswego; Jas E Padfield; Consecon; E Clark, Oswego; C Shaver, New York; B Jacobs, Coburg; A Russell, Kingston.

Sept. 5th.—C B Skinner, Watertown; W W Nelles, J H German, Belleville; J O German, do; W W Dean and Lady, do; R G Sheldon, Tamworth; Mrs Bickford & Lady, do; Mrs Gordon; Belleville; L Hungerford, Watertown; H Thorp, Oswego; Mr Hamilton, do; E E Leach, Belleville; D Bannerman, Hasgero; Allen McDonell, Buffalo; Mrs Fotheringham and child, do; H Doring, Berlin; R H Cotter and son, Ameliasburgh; H H Allison, Adolphustown; O P Starkey, Cape Vincent; John Booth, Brockville.

STORES, ONTARIO ST., KINGSTON.

GRAIN AND PROVISION BUSINESS.

MR. RICHARD SCOBELL, on retiring from the above business, begs to inform his friends and the inhabitants of Kingston and its neighborhood, that on and after the 1st October next, the above stores, Grain and Provision business, will be transferred to and conducted by Mr. E. Chapman, upon the same cash terms as hitherto; and Mr. Scobell solicits for his Successor a continuance of the patronage he has enjoyed for so many years.

Kingston, September 6th, 1855. 211

FRENCH, SPANISH AND ITALIAN.

TO THE LOVERS OF LEARNING.

GENTLEMEN wishing to learn how to speak in a short time, read and write gramatically, French and Spanish, two languages of necessity to all persons, are respectfully informed that an evening class is already opened between 7 and 9 o'clock. Terms four dollars for thirty lessons, paid in advance.

Another class for Young Ladies has already commenced; for any information please to call at Dr. Baker's Apothecary Shop, or at the News Office.

Lessons also given at private residences.

DR. VIVANCO.
Kingston, September 5th, 1855. 211

NOTICE.

ANSDELL'S Seven Paintings now Exhibiting at Scott and Wright's Gallery, 32 Wellington Street, will close To-morrow Evening, Saturday 8th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Also Etchings of Hill's Great Picture, EDINBURG, from Mons Meg Batttery, and of Faed's Exquisite Work EVANGELINE.

☞ Parties desirous of possessing copies of the above, should subscribe without delay, in order to secure good impressions.

Kingston, Sept. 7th, 1855. 211

NOTICE.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, To Wit: } NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, at Noon, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, U. C. F. L. & A.
Sheriff's Office,
City of Kingston, 6th Sept., 1855. 211

CITY HALL!

THE ORIGINAL

IMMENSE MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
Russian War!

LATELY Exhibited in Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec and Montreal to crowded and admiring audiences,

Will Open on Wednesday, Sept. 5th, and continue each Evening during the week at 8 o'clock.

Admission 1s. 3d.; Front Seats 2s. 6d.

And on Saturday, Sept. 8th,

an Afternoon representation at 3 o'clock, being for the express accommodation of Ladies, Children and parties residing out of town.

N. B. On this occasion the general admission will be 1s. 3d. Children half-price.

☞ The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifle Brigade will accompany the various Scenes with appropriate Music.

The different subjects and incidents of importance are carafully described by Mons. L'Ecuyer.

The Proprietors would respectfully state that this is no miniature attempt to delineate the great struggle in the East, but one of the largest and most effective Panoramas ever presented to the public—representing with the utmost fidelity all the most remarkable and spirit stirring events of

THE RUSSIAN WAR,

from its commencement up to the present time.

The whole terminating with *an extraordinary Chemical change*, giving a terrifiely grand representation of

The Bombardment of Sebastopol!!!

Once seen never to be forgotten.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

H. HANINGTON,
Manager.
Kingston, Sept. 3rd, 1855. 207

PRODUCE

CASH payable at the Kingston & Distillery for
Rye per 56 lbs.
Barley per 48 lbs. best quali
JAMES M
Kingston Brewery & Distillery
September, 1855.

Grand Combination of all the Equestrian Talent in the States, in one Magnifi Company.

BALLARD, BAILEY

FRENCH CIR

Which has been performing th through the Eastern States completed a series of unpreceden lar Exhibitions at Montreal and

O. BALLARD, Manag
A. R. Ballard, Treasurer, | W. S. Sm Equestria

Will perform in Gananoque Sept. 7th; Kingston, Saturday, Napanee, Monday, Sept. 10th; Tuesday, Sept. 11th; Trenton, W Sept. 13th.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'cl Commence half an hour afterwar Admission 25 cents. No half-p The Company is composed in p great Tourniaire Troupe, embrac

Madame Louise Tourniaire
M'lle. Josephine, Master FER
Mons. Tourniaire, " THE
" Benoit, " ORT
W. F. Wallett, Esq., THE GRE LISH CLOWN,
SMITH, LYMING, MORGAN, SA RODGERS, HOPKINS, &c., &

The Performances will comme the grand Entree entitled the CAVALRY OF BALACLAVA, W. F. Wallett, M. A.—It is ed by all connoisseurs in the prof decidedly the greatest Clown in th He has distinguished himself both Country and in Europe, by his ch amusing performances. During visit to England he appeared be Majesty, the Queen and the Royal from whom he received substanti of their appreciation of his brilliant refined Sentiment. True wit vulgar.

Madame Louise Tourniaire.—her Performances she will ride Six a feat never before attempted by a in this Country. Also her Manag those Ladies who are fond of H Riding can receive valuable lesso her performance of this brilliant an ful exploit. She will also ride h steed Hercules, without