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

rovincial 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. McLintock'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.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1855.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

London, Aug. 24, 1855.

There has been no fresh news of great importance, but the week has been a satisfactory one from the discovery that the Russian defeat on the Tchernaya was much more serious than had been supposed, and that the result of the bombardment of Sweaborg accomplished everything that was intended and demonstrated that the fleet at Cronstadt is no longer secure. With regard to the harvest also, another week of splendid weather has done everything that could be desired, while in connection with the visit of the Queen to Paris, the daily accounts of the enthusiasm with which she has been received by all classes of the people have contributed to stimulate a general feeling of confidence and satisfaction. The trade of the country has likewise continued to exhibit a tendency to improvement, and the new Turkish loan of £5,000,000, although contracted for at a high price, has reached a good premium and shows much firmness.

It appears that in the recent defeat of the Russians the actual number of their dead left upon the field was 4,000, while the loss of the allies was only three or four hundred killed and about 1,400 wounded. The disparity is accounted for by the nature of the passage through which the Russian army had to advance—a narrow ravine where they were helplessly mowed down both in their approach and retreat.—The force employed is stated to have amounted to between fifty and sixty thousand men including 6,000 or 7,000 cavalry, and was commanded not by Gen. Liprandi but by Prince Gortschakoff in person. The Russians are rumoured to have lost three Generals including General Read, the son of a Scotchman, settled many years ago at St. Petersburg in the service of the Government. The army were provided with ladders, planks, fascines, tools &c., prepared for scaling the allied positions, and the whole of this material was abandoned in their flight. On the following day an armistice was granted to Prince Gorschakoff to bury his dead, and so great was the number that the time allotted for the purpose had to be extended. The number of prisoners taken by the allies was 600, instead of 400, as at first reported.

The main part of the battle was sustained by the French, but they were assisted by the Sardinians, to whom they ascribe great heroism. An English battery on the Sardinian position is likewise stated by General Pelissier to have contributed much to the success.

The extremely desperate nature of the attack on the part of the Russians has led to some interesting and sanguine conjectures as to its cause, which, in addition to their reasonableness, derive support from the testimony of deserters whose statements would otherwise be worth little. The current impression is that the Russian army are straitened for supplies and threatened with ultimate starvation if they remain where they are, and that Prince Gortschakoff, under orders from St. Petersburg, consequently resolved upon a sort of forlorn hope, with the knowledge that even if he was repulsed such loss as he might sustain would at all events lessen the number remaining to be fed. This supposition seems an exaggerated one, but it is affirmed that the way in which the men were driven to inevitable slaughter was such as to render it not preposterous.

With regard to the period for the re-opening of the bombardment against Sebastopol, everything still remains in uncertainty.—The approaches have for some time been pushed to a point which has brought the struggle almost hand to hand, but nothing transpires to satisfy the impatience of the army for the assault. It is known that the besieged have made great preparations to evacuate the South side of the town, that the wounds of General Todleben have rendered it necessary to appoint a new chief of engineers, and that disease and privation are daily diminishing the garrison. Under those circumstances, coupled with the inferences to be drawn from the position of Prince Gortschakoff, the conjecture is that the allied generals are too well satisfied with the work that is being done, for them to seek to give the enemy an opportunity of selling their lives more dearly. A few days back a report prevailed, founded on a despatch of General Simpson, that the bombardment had been recommenced, but it turned out that the fire was merely an increase of that which has all along been carried on for the protection of the troops in the trenches.

The full despatches regarding the destruction of Sweaborg have been received, and show that the annihilation of all the public works and immense stores accumulated there, was a complete as had been announced. The mistake in the first instance regarding it seems to have been in a misconception of the operation intended. The plan of the Admirals was simply to shell the place, and not to engage the batteries, which could have led to no additional result, since they had no troops to effect a landing. These batteries are for the most part cut in the solid rock, and any injury done to them would have been merely a question of repair. The success attained is described by professional people to be without a parallel, and that which has caused it to excite the greatest satisfaction, consists in the circumstance which at first occasioned disappointment, namely, that it was not a question of ships against batteries and that it has resulted in demonstrating that fortified places may be rendered untenable without loss of life by the attacking party, and that the prestige of the bristling parapets of Cronstadt is now terminated although the advance period of the season ensures their safety till next summer. The forbearence shown to it, however, is said to have provoked severe treatment, some boats having been fired into from points which were at the mercy of the Allies.

The destruction of Sweaborg has appeared the impatience of the fleets created by the Hango massacre, the atrocity of which has now been established by the testimony of Lieutenant Geneste. Two ships have lately opened an occasional bombardment of a few hours against some of the forts of Riga, but for what purpose is not yet known Most probably it was intended as a diversion.

War Items.

Sweaborg is a strongly fortified maritime town of Russian Finland, situated in the Gulf of Finland, on seven islands connected by pontoons, mounting 800 cannon, and garisoned by fifteen thousand men. This fortress has frequently been called the Northern Gibralter, on account of its extraordinary strength, vast docks, military works and batteries. It is immediately southeast of Helingsfors, an important commercial city and capital of Finland. Helsingsfors has a strongly fortified and commodious harbor, extensive linen and canvas manufactories, and its commerce is considerable. The fortress of Sweaborg commands the bay of Helingsfors, and if the former is taken, the fall of the latter will doubtless follow. Other Russian fortresses along the Baltic, of nearly equal strength, have been taken by the Allies, and it is not improbable that this may follow The Allies soon determined, if they cannot take Cronstadt, to sweep at least the road to it, and by blocking up the Baltic, cripple if not entirely annihilate the commerce of Russia.

According to the recent accounts, Denmark has been thrown into great alarm with reference to the Elsinore Sound dues. Since the action of the United States government relative to this matter, we have on more than one occasion, alluded to the refusal of American ship masters to pay the tribute levied by the Danish authorities and we now learn that Vice-Admiral Mourier, accompanied by his Adjutant M. Falbe, has been sent from Copenhagen to Paris on a special mission regarding this matter. He is, at the same time, bearer to the Emperor of the French of the insignia of the Order of the elephant of Denmark. The treaty between the United States and Denmark expires in April next, and our government having declared it will no longer pay the dues, a species of crisis had occurred, and rumors of war, between the two countries were, current in political circles. Fears were entertained that we should sieze on the Danish possessions of St. Thomas and St. Croix. The Danish government hopes the Emperor of the French will interfere to prevent a rupture. No less than 2,200 merchant vessels paid the South dues in the month of July last. These tolls are claimed as necessary to pay the expences of keeping up lights, landmarks, &c., along the coast, though $30 or $40 on every foreign vessels is a pretty heavy charge for work that the Danish government ought to do for the benefit and at the expense of its own citizens. Swedish and Danish vessels, however, are expected. The average amount of tolls is between $700,000 and $800,000, as there are on an average 18,000 vessels, annually passing through the strait. They are graduated according to the cargo, and are levied at the fortress of Elsinore.

News from the Crimea.—The Press Silenced.—When the allies first occupied the Crimea, the able reporters of the London press were attached to the army and and gave what appeared to be the most faithful, as they certainly were most interesting reports of what transpired. Latterly, however, we have little or nothing from the seat of war, except official dispatches. These are of course written for effect, and cannot be relied upon; hence the war news has lost much of the interest attached to it at the outset. The communication of the newspaper correspondents with the camps in the Crimea is entirely cut off. Even the intelligence which reaches the London Times is mere conjecture, and very much of which is conveyed to them of proposed attacks and movements is purposely falsified, that their reports may mislead the Russians. The exclusions of newspaper correspondents was supposed to be necessary from the fact that matters published in London reached Sebastopol within 20 hours, through Prussian telegraphs to St. Petersburgh, and thence by telegraph to Sebastopol.

Two schooners drafted into the transport service by special order, and freighted with 13 inch shells, sailed on Tuesday form Woolwich for Southampton. Having passed Erith, one of them (the Elizabeth, of Hartlepool) sprung a leak, and was fast filling, when she was run ashore. The accident is supposed to have proceeded from the shells having been shot on board by means of a spout, that being a more ready method than the use of the crane.

The Potato Crop Blighted.—A Bowmanville paper mentions that the potatoes in the vicinity of that place have been seriously visited by the blight, and so suddenly and rapidly has been in progress that anything like an average crop is despaired of. Various rumors are in circulation throughout the Province concerning this crop; but the general opinion is, that the yield will on the whole be better than it has been for many years past.

Accident to the Submarine Telegraph.—Halifax, Aug. 31.—A despatch just received in this city from Sydney states that owing to some mismanagement in the laying of the submarine cable between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, when 50 miles out from the coast of Newfoundland, the cable was lost. The vessel had been engaged two days in laying the cable when the accident happened. The despatch does not inform us in what manner the loss was occasioned; and it is also silent as to the probability of recovering the cable. The company are understood to have an insurance on the cable to the extent of $70,000.

Grand Trunk.—A correspondent of Herapath's London Railway Journal suggests the question,—"Whether the Government of Canada should not follow the precedent of the East India Company, and be called upon to guarantee the interest of the cost of the Victoria Bridge at six per cent." This is no doubt to be the next move of the Grand Trunkites, but we think there is enough honesty in the Legislature to make it useless.

Opening of the New Hall and Court House, Mill Creek.

The good people of Mill Creek and Ernestown have lately erected a very creditable Hall, wherein, amongst other purposes, to hold the sittings of the Division Court, the first of which was held on Friday last by his honor Judge McKenzie. After the Court business had been disposed of, the Demonstration advertised for some time past came off, the money received for admittance being intended to assist in liquidating the remaining portion of the debt due on the building, and for painting, finishing, &c. Several addresses were delivered during the afternoon, and between the speeches, the Mill Creek Brass Band, (attached to the Orange Lodge there) under the direction of Mr. McCrae, entertained the audience with some very excellent music — excellent, considering the short time the Band has been in existence. Robert Aylesworth, Esquire, opened the Ceremonies with some very pertinent remarks on the subject of Agriculture. Mr. Aylesworth has long been known in Ernestown as a practical and enterprising Farmer, and his speech, plain and to the point, told very much in his favor, and proved him to possess a good deal of information on the subject, which he enforced with earnestness and ease.—Indeed, the half hour to which he was limited was made use of most advantageously, and certainly much to the edification of those present, particularly the farming portion of the community. Dr. Yeomans then followed, with a Lecture on Science, which was listened to with marked attention throughout, and evinced a thorough knowledge of the leading principles of the subject. The Doctor strongly enforced the study of Science, and of Nature, as well as did Mr. Aylesworth that of Agriculture, on his hearers, who expressed their decided approbation several times during the course of the Lecture, by loud and frequent rounds of applause. The lecturer had forced into a small compass a vast amount of solid scientific information, conveyed in a very pleasing style, and spiced occasionally with very many seasonable remarks and inferences, happily introduced, and heartily received and relished by all present. His honor Judge McKenzie was called on at the conclusion of Dr. Yeomans' Lecture, and delivered one of those off-hand addresses for which the learned Judge is not only famous, but always prepared, and in which his vast fund of general information is continually being displayed, in the shape of statistical facts and figures interspersed with pleasant anecdotes and good sound common sense remarks, which make his speeches not simply pleasant and refreshing, but exceedingly instructive and interesting.—His remarks were chiefly on this subject of "Internal Improvements." Mr. McKenzie complimented very highly the gentlemen under whose auspices and long-continued exertions the Hall was erected, particularly as it was the duty of the Municipality to undertake, and accomplish, what had been attained by a few energetic individuals at their own private expense. And the learned gentleman was correct. Too much cannot be said in favor of those who took the matter in hand and carried it through so successfully as they have done; the very tasty and capacious edifice they have erected being not only an ornament to the place, but entitling them to the honor and advantage of having the Court held at Mill Creek in preference to Bath and Wilton, where it was previously held. The Municipal Council will also make use of this Hall for their Monthly Sittings; and it will be rented for Lectures and occasional performances, which by and by will render it a source of profit to the Shareholders, as well as being of decided use and advantage to the place, in a thousand various ways. P. D. Booth, Esquire, acted as Chairman, to whom, as well as to the gentlemen composing the Committee of Management, Messrs. Wycott, James and D. B. Booth, too much praise cannot be awarded for their unremitting exertions in planning, and properly conducting to their close, the proceedings of the day. It would be unfair, even in a hastily-written article like the present, not to mention that the Beauty of Mill Creek was notably conspicuous on this occasion, the Ladies having attended in goodly and attractive numbers, their radiant faces doing honor to the day, and infusing that pleasantry and fervency into the addresses and the auditory which is the invariable result wherever the light of their presence is revealed. Indeed, so commendable was the lady-like display, that a noted and gallant Mill Creek wag, on being questioned by a stranger as to the nature of the proceedings, replied: "Why! don't you see, sir? It's a regular FAIR day!" And a really fair day it was, in more respects than one; a very pleasant day, too; for the Clerk of the Weather was unusually polite and accommodating, and as noted for his gallantry as the wag.

(Circular No 1, from the Committee of the Central Society.)

Toronto, August, 1855.

Sir,—There are but few persons whom this epistle will reach in Western Canada who require new arguments to convince them that political Union now existing between Upper and Lower Canada is, ever has been, and will continue to be deeply injurious to the best interests of the Colony. Our estates are been morgaged for many millions in Europe, for money expended in making Lower Canada railways, and eight million railway bridges, to obstruct the St. Lawrence navigation; and for turning Lower Canada leasehold estates into freeholds; paying their sheriffs and petty jurors; making their turnpike roads, wharves, harbors, and landing piers; rebuilding their mansions after fires; upholding their sectarian schools or convents; maintaining their lunatics and other hospitals by special grants; building their jails and court houses, and improving their country roads; the greater part of the common revenue is collected from us, and spent in Lower Canada; six hundred thousand dollars have been expended in double printing and translation of public documents, and six hundred thousand more upon palaces beyond Upper Canada, the Government having been stationed in Montreal and Quebec for eleven years out of fourteen. To obey Lower Canada orders, as if we were a conquered dependency, is with all Executive Councillors sent from this section a first duty; gross mismanagement and trebling of taxation are the results.

Our whole public press has been unceasingly active in spreading facts to show that since the Political Union, forced alike upon us and the French, and which the Duke of Wellington declared at the outset to be an act of injustice and oppression to war s us who had the pledge of the British statute of 1791, against all attempts to swamp Protestantism and civil freedom, our ample means are wasted or seized to enrich our poorer neighbors, our opinions set at naught, our wishes and desires thwarted and contemned, and our industrious population involved in a heavy foreign debt, to the payment of which, principal and interest, Lower Canada is likely to contribute a very small share.

Shocking Brutality on the Duke of Sutherland's Estates.

The Northern Ensign (Scotch paper) has the following:

In a small house in Tubeg Skerray, in the parish of Tongue, lived a Highlander and his wife, within less than a quarter of a mile of the house in which they were both born and brought up, and which their fathers still occupied as tenants under the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Robert Horsborough being factor. Shortly before the occurrence which our contemporary relates, William M'Kay's wife was confined of her fourth child, and was still in bed, and unfit to be removed from it. But on the 26th of June, a neighbor informed M'Kay that a party of law officers were coming to turn himself and family out. The husband hastened to the house to inform his his wife, and, of course, console her. In an instant the messenger-at-arms, with his party, were at the door; their speaking was heard by the poor woman, she began to tremble; cold perspiration covered her body all over; the officers came in, and soon cleared the house of every article of furniture; and, lastly, the wife, and her newly-born babe, must be turned out too. The midwife remonstrated, in vain. The law officers said they would be required to execute their commission. The poor woman was, in spite of every remonstrance, doomed to be removed. These executioners of justice had, they said, their instructions—but, may it not be said, wanted the tenderness which would suggest to them the delicacy and danger of interfering with a woman in such a state? They surrounded her in the corner in which she lay, laid hold of the sheet or covering which was under he, carried her out of the house, and placed her on the ground at a distance, and sped back to the work of demolition; divots and cabers were thrown in all directions; the hatchet cut down the couple-tree, and in a very short time the roof of the hut disappeared, and so did its destoyers. They had more work of a kindred nature to perform that day. In an agony of felling, the husband ran off a distance of five miles to procure medical aid, while his wife, with her new born infant, lay on a little straw upon the ground; and it was not till night that by the kindness of her poor neighbors, she and her children were deposited in an empty barn. We cannot, except in some of our English poor law enormities, recal such a circumstance which has occasioned us deeper indignation than the incidents of this painful narrative, nor one which demands stricter investigation. In the former, we have, indeed, had cruelty in its worst possible form as far as the acts themselves are concerned. We can understand the workhouse official, sneakered perhaps from starvation by the salary he receives, and eager to recommend himself to his employers by an economizing use of his functions, committing acts of inhumanity at which one feels horrified. But that such things can take place under the eyes of the Duke of Sutherland, fills us with as much astonishment as pain. It is not many months since the ladies of England appealed to their sisters in America on behalf of the poor blacks, imploring them to exert their influence to put an end to the deplorable and shocking system of slavery; and the first was that name of the Duchess of Sutherland. Will that woman look at home and think of poor William McKay's wife, carried in a sheet out of her hut, and laid trembling on the ground, with her new born infant in her arms? Will she speak one eloquent word of remonstrance in favor of the poor Whites who have the misfortune, at this moment, to have their holdings on her husband's estate?

Agricultural Show at Kingston 1856.

The following proceedings took place at the last Meeting of the City Council;—

A Letter was read From J. B. Marks, Esq., President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, regarding the Exhibition of 1856, and recommending that the city should subscribe £500 towards it.

Mr. Davidson moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that £250 be subscribed.

Dr. Yates would rather leave it over for a short time, that they might weigh the matter in their minds. He thought £250 too small a sum—he thought about £500 more like what the city should give. (Hear hear)

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Counter, Mr. Rudston and others, also took part in the debate, when the matter was referred to the Finance Committee to confer with County Council and to report.

Milwaukee Harbor.—We learn from the Milwaukee Sentinel that about $600,000 are being expended in constructing a harbor at that port. Piers are being built out one thousand feet with a space of two hundred and sixty feet between them. When the work is completed; Milwaukee will have the best harbor on Lake Michigan.

Removal of the Seat of Government, &c. &c. &c.

The public offices are to leave for Toronto on the first of October. Among other rumours at Quebec, it is said that Mr. John Cochrane, long connected with Crown Lands affairs, and intimately acquainted with the whole land granting system of Upper Canada, is to be made an Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Bouthillier formerly held an office of this kind; but since he has been removed to the Customs department, it has remained vacant. The great accumulation of business from Upper Canada, and the necessity for a man who thoroughly understands it, and can follow out one regular system, no matter how often Ministers are changed, has probably given rise to Mr. Cochrane's name being coupled with the revival of this office.

Oswego Sept. 17.

Flour—Market quite and sales are confined to the retail trade at $8,00 a 8,50 a 9,00 for common to extra brands.

Wheat—Very little demand for wheat, and the market continues irregular with the declining prices. Sales 2000 bus. mixed Indian, for country milling on private terms.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The Approaching Agricultural Fairs and Cattle Shows.

Provincial Agricultural Show, Canada East, at Sherbrook, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th.

Provincial Agricultural Show, Canada West, at Coburg, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.

State of New York Fair at Elmira, Oct 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Township of Pittsburgh, Oct. 2nd.

" " Fredericksburgh, Oct. 18th.

*** The other Domestic Cattle Shows will be announced as soon as determined on.

Two-Penny Half-Penny Editors.

Several of the "Two-Penny Half-Penny Editors," to whom we alluded, in the matter of the projected Convention of the Press, have come down heavily on the "British Whig," and the coarseness of their invective shows how deservedly they earned the appellation. These chaps, who use fifteen "we's," "us" and "ours" in penning twenty lines, are those whose pertinacity and ignorance of business would nullify the contemplated good of such a meeting. Were the Printers and Publishers of Country Papers, the men who have their all at stake, to attend, the probabilities of good being effected would be largely encreased. But, these would stay at home, and send instead their Editor, some idle doctor, lawyer or lawyer's clerk, who without being pecuniarily interested to the extent of twopence half-penny, could and probably would vote down every salutary regulation proposed by the Trade. Until this class of persons can be kept away, no possible good can arise from a Convention of the Press.

Professors.—The 'News' insists that the several Lecturers attached to the Medical and Surgical School of the Queen's University are Professors, according to Royal Charter. Well, be it so, titles on the American Continent are of such little consequence, as not to be worth a dispute. It is singular, that while Doctors Machar, Williamson and others severally occupy "Chairs" in the proper sense of the term, in Queen's College, that every Tom, Dick and Harry, who may be engaged to deliver a Course of Lectures, on some branch of Medical Science, should be equally entitled to the same dignity. In the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, one Chair to Medicine is deemed sufficient. All other teachers are styled Lecturers. The only way to discourage Quackery, is for Medical men, really such, to be modest and unassuming—to remember the old adage, "Physician cure thy self."

The New Village of Inverary.—About a fortnight ago, Mr. James Campbell, of Storrington, advertised and sold about Thirty Lots, on the new Perth Road, the site of a new Village, to be called Inverary, about ten miles from Kingston. So well adapted is the chosen site, that all the Lots then put up were sold off at great prices, and in consequence, Mr. C. has wisely determined to offer Fifty other Lots, which he does in to-day's British Whig.

Her Excellency Lady Head, will be absent from Quebec, on Thursday next, the 6th instant, and will be unable to receive visitors on that day.—*Official Advertisement.*

*** Query. Is Her Ladyship entitled to be termed "Her Excellency?" We think not. The title of "Excellency" is given to all Governors and Lieutenant Governors, but it is one to which their wives cannot lay any just claim. There is too much toadying in Canada.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Friday, Sept. 7.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ℔ cwt	1	5	0	to	1	7	6
Oats ℔ bushel	0	1	9	..	0	2	0
Rye	0	3	9	..	0	4	3
Barley	0	3	9	..	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 6th.

Per Steamer Boston, Ogdensburgh—1 cask zinc; S Muckleston.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—Passengers and baggage.

September 7th.

Per Steamer Niagara, Ogdensburgh—Passengerr and baggage.

Per Steamer Corra Linn, Belleville—Goods for Belleville.

Per Schooner Jessie, Cleveland—8,000 baskets corn, 6,725 bushels oats, W Molson & Co, Montreal; 200 barrels flour, Y James & Co., Montreal; 225 barrels flour, Gibbs & Ross, Quebec; 160 grindstones, H L Thorp, Picton; 113 grindstones, Workman & Griffin, Bytown; 16 boxes wine, R Strain & Co., Quebec, in care of Holcomb & Henderson, Kingston.

Per Barge Cornwall, Montreal—60 coils rope, 1 bundle twine, J D Bryce & Co.

Per Barge Resolute, Quebec—299 tons bar iron, Walker & Berry.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 tool chest, J McKay; 1 box E P & A Ross; 4 boxes, Baker & McMillan; 2 boxes, G Baker & Co; 3 boxes, G Hay; 6 packages, by Express.

Per Steamer Cataract, Lewiston—1 box, T J Angel; 12 pumps, John Frasier; 20 barrels apples, 2 baskets peaches, M Moran;

ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Sept. 7th.—John Notter, Clifton House, Niagara Falls; W Crawford, Oswego; James McMahon, St. Johns, N. B.; Wm B Sillis, New York; John Beverly, Little Falls; James Glass, Chas Spencer, G J La Serra, Belleville; Mrs Walton, Boston; Mr and Mrs Wallett, Frankford; J B Hawell, Coburg; Mr Voyt, Kingston; Mr Perry and Son, Couburg; Mons Fourniear and Family, and M K Dickinson, Montreal.

DIED.

On Saturday the 8th September inst., Mr. Frederick Pense, of Collinsby, Father of the late M. Lorenzo Pense, aged 65 years and eight months.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral THIS MORNING at 12 o'clock, to the Cemetery, Waterloo, without further notice.

WAGGON FOR SALE.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, a large Spring Waggon. Strongly built.
EDWIN CHOWN.
Kingston, 8th Sept., 1855 113

County Agricultural Society.

THE Half-Yearly Meeting of the Agricultural Society of the County of Frontenac, will be held at the Court House, Kingston, on Saturday, the 15th September, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of preparing a Premium List, and fixing the time for holding the County Exhibition about to take place this Autumn.
THOMAS GLASSUP,
Secretary, A. S. C. F.

ADJOURNED SALE BY AUCTION,
OF FIFTY BUILDING LOTS
IN THE NEW VILLAGE OF
INVERARY,
On Wednesday, the 19th of September.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on Wednesday, the 19th of September, Fifty Building Lots of a Quarter of an Acre each, situated in the New Village of Inverary. This Village is situated ten miles from Kingston, on the new Macadamized Perth and Kingston Road, and within a mile of Loborough Lake, in the midst of a rising and prosperous Agricultural Neighborhood and will, no doubt, from its natural advantages, soon become a place of business. Speculators and intending Purchasers will do well to attend.
For particulars and plans apply to
HENRY BARTLIFF,
Auctioneer, Kingston.
Sale at 12 o'clock, Noon.
Refreshments will be provided on the Ground, with the usual Storrington liberality.
Storrington, Sept. 3rd, 1855. 213

FOR SALE.

TWO BUILDING LOTS, numbers one and four, beautifully situated north of Princess Street, in the City of Kingston. Terms made known on application to the undersigned, at the office of W. A. Geddes, Esq., King Street, Kingston.
D. ALEXANDER.
Kingston, Sept. 7th, 1855. 213

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. C. 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

WANTED by a respectable Young Man, just arrived from Liverpool, a Situation in a Lumber Merchant's Office. Apply at the Office of this paper.
Kingston, Sept. 8th, 1855. 212 3i

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

By Authority of the State of Alabama.
SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY
LOTTERY.
Grand Scheme for September.
CLASS U.
To be drawn September 13th, 1855, in the City of Montgomery, when Prizes amounting to
$30,000
Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! And remember every Prize is drawn at each drawing, and paid when due without deduction!

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

251 Prizes in all amounting $30,000
ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS.
Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.
SAMUEL SWAN,
Agent and Manager,
189 Montgomery, Ala.

TO TANNERS. A second hand Bark Mill for Sale by
ARTHUR CHOWN.

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. 1[illegible]
and continue each Evening during the w[illegible]
at 8 o'clock.
Admission 1s. 3d.; Front Seats 2s. 6[illegible]
And on Saturday, Sept. 8th,
an Afternoon representation at 3 o'cl[illegible]
being for the express accommodation [illegible]
Ladies, Children and parties residing ou[illegible]
town.
N. B. On this occasion the general [illegible]
mission will be 1s. 3d. Children half-pr[illegible]
The Band of the Royal Canad[illegible]
Rifle Brigade will accompany the vari[illegible]
Scenes with appropriate Music.
The different subjects and incidents [illegible]
importance are carefully described by Mo[illegible]
L'Ecuyer.
The Proprietors would respectfully s[illegible]
that this is no miniature attempt to deline[illegible]
the great struggle in the East, but one [illegible]
the largest and most effective Panoram[illegible]
ever presented to the public—represent[illegible]
with the utmost fidelity all the most [illegible]
markable and spirit stirring events of
THE RUSSIAN WAR,
from its commencement up to the pres[illegible]
time.
The whole terminating with an ex[illegible]
ordinary Chemical change, giving a [illegible]
rifiely grand representation of
The Bombardment of Sebastopol!
Once seen never to be forgotten.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain ris[illegible]
at 8 o'clock.
H. HANINGTON,
Manager.
Kingston, Sept. 3rd, 1855. 2[illegible]

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,
BY JOHN MILLOY,
Foot of Princess Street, & immediately above the Atlantic Wharf.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaint his Friends and the Travelling Community, that he has recently Leased and furnished in modern style the above Hotel, formerly the residence of the la[illegible] Hon. John Kirby, where he has mad[illegible] every preparation for the reception an[illegible] comfortable entertainment of Traveller[illegible] and Boarders, at reasonable rates.
The Bar supplied with the very best o[illegible]
Wines & Liquors.
***Good Stabling and Sheds.
JOHN MILLOY.
Kingston, July, 1855. 18[illegible]

Photographic and Daguerreotype
CHEMICALS,
The only exclusive Establishment in the Country.

F. H. SIMPSON, Successor to Heath & Brother, 324 Broadway, New York, next door below the Broadway Theatre. This is the only establishment in this country where the Chemicals are manufactured and put up in their pure state. Buyers can rely on having everything necessary to the successful practice of Photography, of the very best quality. Our Practical Work on Photography, is now ready for delivery, price $1.00
September, 1855. 208-3m

HOUSE TO LET.

THE Stone Cottage on the Corner of Barrie and Princess Streets. Possession given on the 1st November next.—Apply at Mr. Arthur Eosters, Brock Street, or to MRS. CHAMBERS.
Kingston, 29th August, 1855. 203

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins, AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie, EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison, NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, 29th Aug
CANADA, Stone, " Boston, Wednesday, 12th Sept
AFRICA, Harrison, " Boston, Wednesday, 26th Sept
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, 10th Oct
CANADA, Stone, " Boston, Wednesday, 24th Oct
AFRICA, Harrison, " Boston, Wednesday, 7th Nov
ASIA, L