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, prepared by Dr. 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 recommending this invaluable remedy "for dyspepsia, debility, &c.", and such are the healing effects of this preparation, that we hope it may be introduced in every family, where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. 103

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 disagreement, 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. 103

When Madame, 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. McClintock'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."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS! Pills that are Pills! Prof. Hayes, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all Pills, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. Hayes knows, viz:—
Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass. Lemuel Washburn, Governor of Mass. W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor of Mass. Edward Everett, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S., Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker House Reps., U. S. A., Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain, † John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston. Men that are Men! ☞ Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention—Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Ms, and sold by every respectable Druggist in Canada and the United States.
Sold by E. W. Palmer, E. H. Parker, and all Druggists in Kingston and vicinity. 218-15sep

The Approaching Agricultural Fairs and Cattle Shows.

Frankford Fall Fair, Tuesday the 2nd of October.
Frontenac County Show at Kingston; Oct. 16th.
Township of Kingston, Oct. 3rd.
State of New York Fair at Elmira, Oct. 3rd, 4th and 5th.
Township of Pittsburgh, Oct. 2nd.
Provincial Agricultural Show, Canada West, at Coburg, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Township of Loborough, Saturday, October 13th.
Addington County Show at Bath, Oct. 17th.
Township of Fredericksburgh, Oct. 18th.
The United States Agricultural Society Show, at Boston, October 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th.

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

The Daily British Whig.
"Opifex per Orbem Dicor."
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1855.

The Queen's Visit to the Paris Exposition.

Paris, August 30.

I had only time last week to state that Her Majesty had visited our Department, and expressed her great pleasure at our display. Before the arrival of the Queen in Paris, the Royal Commissioners, through the British Commission, expressed a desire that our department should be put in order for the Queen and Emperor's inspection. To this we very willingly assented. The stair up the trophy was completed and lined with scarlet velvet. The landing at the top was furnished with chairs and settees. The outside was embellished with beautiful white and scarlet roses, and many other kinds of flowers. When completed, the effect was very grand. The trophy was surmounted by the banners of Old England and France lovingly intertwined. This little token of the union of races in Canada gave great pleasure and satisfaction to everybody. No other country could have soap propriately symbolized the alliance between the two great nations, whose sovereigns were exchanging cordial greetings. The Emperor expressed his pleasure at the union of of the banners here; but I could not catch his precise words. Around our department, and up its alleys, were also arranged fine flowers in full bloom. All being in order, the Commission sent the British Engineer to examine the trophy, to ascertain its safety for the ascent of the Royal party. This was tested by sending up 16 men at a time to the top. It was found perfectly safe. The Commissioners expressed their pleasure and their gratitude to us for the creditable nature and completeness of our arrangements. Next day, Mr. Logan and myself were at hand when the Royal party arrived; but Her Majesty only reached us after a fatiguing tour through the rest of the Exhibition, and had but a short time to see what we had to show her, and felt unequal to the task of ascending the trophy. Of course, this was matter of regret to us but she was pleased to express her regrets in so gracious and kind a manner, and with such evident sincerity, that we felt we had no cause for complaint—that it was not through any lack of interest in our products that she was led to hurry through them. Her commendation of our arrangements was very hearty. Some Americans here tried to tease us by the assertion that Her Most Gracious Majesty had slighted us by spending more time in their department than in ours; but this she certainly did not intend. It would no doubt have given the Queen much pleasure to have inspected the handiwork or possessions of all the 100,000 exhibitors, but the task was quite too great for the limited time at Her Majesty's disposal. It was only matter of surprise that she got through so much, notwithstanding the rush of the crowd and excitement and bustle of the place. Not 5 ladies out of 5000 could be got to endure so much fatigue. Next day the building was closed to the public, to prevent the crowd and the noisy cheering of this occasion. This had the desired effect. So on Friday last Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the British Commissioners and a large staff of nobility and military officers, made a minute inspection of that portion of the Exhibition in the Annexe. Canada certainly had full justice done her then by His Royal Highness. Our woods and trophy seemed to give him great satisfaction, as indeed did all our department. The model of the Victoria Bridge attracted his attention, and he seemed quite conversant with its proportions and its utility. The Prince of Wales asked permission to mount the trophy, a request readily granted by his father provided a competent guide could be procured to go with him. Of course there was no difficulty on this score, and in a few moment he reached the top. The view from this point pleased him much. He put a few leading questions about matters of interest, such as at once to show that he was of an intelligent and observing turn of mind. The young heir apparent is tall for his years, but appears to be in delicate health. On descending the trophy, we found Prince Albert inspecting our grains. These he commended for their great excellence. Mr. Cole next called his attention to our edge tools, which the Prince examined closely. The chopping axes by Date of Galt, and Scott and Higgins of Metreal, were especially noticed. It immediately occurred to His Royal Highness that these would be serviceable to the army in the Crimea, and he gave directions to his Secretary to communicate with Lord Panmure on the subject. Mr. Logan was next requested to point out any other articles in our department which he deemed of peculiar interest, and having done so, the Princess next proceeded to the machine departments. There the Prince Consort examined with attention and evident interest the machine sent from Canada. He took occasion before leaving to express his great satisfaction with the Canadian contributions. A short account of his visit will be found in the correspondence of the Times.

(Correspondence of the Sun.)

On their return, soon after mid-day, to the Tuileries, the Emperor and Prince found the Queen already arrived there from St. Cloud, and after luncheon they all proceeded to visit the Exhibition. They arrived at the grand entrance to the Palais d'Industrie at half-past 2 o'clock, and, as on Wednesday, though with even more pomp and ceremony, were received on alighting from their carriages by Prince Napoleon, the members and officers of the Imperial Commission, the foreign commissioners, and the jurors. The illustrious party were first conducted to the sheds between the main building and the Annexe appropriated to carriages and French agricultural machinery, which were rapidly surveyed. There a separation took place, the Emperor, the Queen, and the Princess Royal returning to the Palace, while Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales remained behind to complete their examination of this department, and also to visit the interesting collection in the Annexe. Their Majesties described the circuit of the galleries, examining with great interest the varied collections of industry which that portion of the Exhibition contains. The English department, including the Indian Courts, the Australian display and the stalls of our principal silversmiths and jewellers, was first visited, then Belgium, Austria, Prussia, the minor German States, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal. The Queen paid particular attention, in the course of her tour, to M. Foucault's apparents for showing the rotation of the Earth, which was explained to her and the Princess Royal by the inventor. Her Majesty also went carefully over the Lyons Gallery, and made some purchases therein. After admiring the beautiful saloon and boudoir of the Empress, the exquisite products of the St. Etienne looms, and the contributions from Sardinia, Tuscany, the Pontifical States, Tunis, Egypt and Turkey, the illustrious party descended the staircase immediately reached the gallery, and surveyed for a time the French exhibition on the ground floor. Here the bahl furniture, work-boxes, and toys attracted their attention, and with the latter especially Her Majesty appeared much amused. Before quitting the Palace, the Queen visited the United States department, but the display of goods there is not worthy of the American people, and decidedly inferior, both in the interest and utility, to that from our own Canadian provinces. Let us return now to the Prince, whom we left in the agricultural impliment shed, overhauling the ponderous and clumsy-looking machinery with which the French farmer conducts his business. His Royal highness minutely examined many of these machines, and, though roughly made, compared with the same class of productions in England, there can be no doubt that in the materials valuable suggestions are to be found among them. Our neighbors appear to bestow great pains in the manufacture of their millstones, a fact which may in some degree account for the superior fineness of their flour. They show on this occasion a large number of portable steam-engines for agricultural purposes—one of several striking facts which prove how closely they are treading on the heels of even our most improved practice, and how necessary it is for us never to think ourselves secure from competition, or able to rest for a moment on our oars. In the Annexe His Royal Highness took a rapid survey of some points which posses extreme interest, and among them the Canadian collection, through which he was conducted by Mr. Logan and Mr. Perry. His Royal Highness had pointed out to him the extraordinary specimens of cheapness combined with excellence in the manufacture of wood which that collection contains, the valuable nature of the woods for most useful purposes, the splendid display of seeds and minerals, the production of new substances, such as isinglass and porpoise leather, to which the Exhibition of 1851 had first directed attention, and many other points of interest, to which it is for the moment impossible to refer. The time at his disposal for visiting the Annexe did not permit the Prince to do much beyond passing rapidly through it from end to end. Had he been able to remain a little longer there, he could not have failed to appreciate the extreme importance of that wonderful collection, which really presents us with the materials for judging how far the principal nations of the continent are appealing to those mechanical agencies in relief of labour from which we have profited so largely as a people.

Carrying the War into Africa.

ALLIED EXPLOITS ON THE RIVER GAMBIA.

(From the London Times, August 29.)

Contemptible in every point of view, as such a paltry incident must appear, it is still our duty to announce to our readers, this day, that the British empire is not only at war with the Russian Czar, but that we have actually taken upon ourselves a quarrel with Fodey Ausumana and his fellow-citizens of Sabagee, a town within the British settlements of the River Gambia. Europe and Asia will not suffer for our warlike ambition. The area of the struggle must be extended, and Africa, too, be included within the ensanguined arena—that is to say, so much of Africa as is comprised within the limits of Sebagee. The affray, we are informed, arose in this way:—In the town of Sebagee lives, or lately lived, an aspiring negro, Fodey Ausumana by name. Now, in the neighbouring village of Jewsong there resided another gentleman of colour, with whom Mr. Fooey Ausumana, for some cause or other, best known to the disputants, had certain differences of opinion. The blood of an African runs hot, and Fodey Ausumana does not appear to have been the most placable of a race among whom vindictiveness is virtue. He took to himself some seven or eight other negroes, and with them set off to the village in which his antagonist dwelt. Success crowned his endeavours, and, by a mixture of force and stratagem, he contrived to carry off his enemy's wife, and to conduct them in safety in his own township of Sabagee. Arrived there, he clapped them in irons, and tranquilly awaited the proceedings of the English Government—if that functionary should endeavor to interfere between him and his prey.—The husband escaped from durance, and made his way to the residence of some of the magistrates, who, upon his application, issued a warrant for the arrest of Fodey Ausumana. They seem, however, to have been aware that they were dealing with a lawless character, for they applied to the Governor for military assistance, as the constable, if unsupported, might not be able to discharge his duty. A small military force was despatched under the command of Lieutenant Armstrong and the guidance of a police magistrate. Fodey Ausumana, when summoned, refused to obey, and the consequence was a fight, in which a small party of British soldiers were attacked by a number of negroes, and driven back. Emboldened by this success, and before aid could be procured, the Marabous attacked and burnt the so-called English villages of Jeswong, Cotto, and Baoconconco. From this point the strugle began to assume a more serious form.

Although attacked by overpowering numbers, the British held their ground for two hours, and were finally forced to retreat with a loss of 30 killed and 43 wounded. In this perplexed state of affairs, the Governor resolved to apply to the authorities at the French settlement of Goree for assistance, and the assistance was promptly given as asked. A detachment of 150 French troops was instantly conveyed to the scene of action in a ship of war—the Entrepenant—and, they leading the van, the stockaded town of Sabagee was taken at the bayonet's point. It is with the deepest regret we add that the gallant Frenchmen lost two men—a non-commissioned officer and a soldier—in this affair, and five men were wounded. On the side of the British 35 men were wounded.

Such is the state of our affairs at the Gambia, which surely might have been less complicated had the explosion been deferred until our hands were more free. The cordial good feeling which exists between the agents of France and English in all quarters of the globe is the only point we can see for congratulation in this pitable affair.

The Late Allied Attack on Sweaborg What England lost and what Russia Gained.

[From the London Times, Aug. 29.

We must say that the actual results are an immense deduction from the boasted victory. Just consider how the matter really stood at the close of the bombardment between us and the Russians. We had not silenced their batteries, but we had silenced our own. We were silenced not only for the present, but for the whole season, for anything that now appears. The two immense fleets were helpless, except to keep the Russians in harbor. We had left our sting in the wound. "It is a source of universal regret," says our correspondent, "that there was not a reserve of spare mortars sent out, not so much to replace the spoilt ones as they became injured, and so continue the bombardment longer, but because we might have followed this blow with another as severe in a different quarter." Why, the big ships might have carried any number of mortars, carriages and all, as ballast; in fact, one ship is now taking out mortars enough for the whole flotilla. In forty-eight hours a perfectly new mortar might have been substituted for every spoilt one, and the gunboats might have presented themselves as the heralds of their own victory at Revel, or Riga, or even Cronstadt, before the enemy had time to adopt his defences to the very important fact estimated at Sweaborg. He had evidently made a miscalculation there, and was not prepared for the means at our command; he has probably made the same miscalculation elsewhere and is equally unprepared, if we are only prepared to repeat the blow. This unfortunately, we are not. So we are forced to leave him time to improve the occasion, and our victory at Sweaborg is only a lesson in self-defence which we give Russia, at no great cost to her, but at immense cost to ourselves. Our people indeed, are attempting to calculate the damage we have done in pounds sterling. But, if this is to be the single achievement of the season in the Baltic, we fear the balance is sadly against us, for the fleets in that sea have not cost the allies a farthing under ten millions apiece, and the utmost damage we can boast to have done at Sweaborg is a million and a half, or thereabouts. The mere pecuniary results of the season, then, are immensely against us. That, however, is a small affair. The worst is, that we have thrown away the opportunities of this year just for want of looking forward and being prepared for the contingency of success. Next year doubtless, we shall have mortars enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of gunboats just within range, with the same success. The truth is, the Russians learn faster than we do, and will always be just so much ahead of us as to set at defiance our immense superiority of wealth and mechanical skill; at least, they will do so till there is rather more of the vivida vis animi which is ever foreseeing and providing for the future in our conduct of the war.

THE 20th REGT. BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The following letter from a soldier of this Regiment, to a friend in this city giving news of a great number of his corps will, we doubt not, be read with interest by many persons in Montreal:—

Camp Heights above Sebastopol, July 24th, 1855.

Dear ——, I take great pleasure in answering your kind letter of the 23rd May, which I received the other day. I was glad to hear that you and the old hands of the 20th were quite well. I never enjoyed better health in my life than I do at present and have done through all the campaign—thank God for it! There has been a great change in the Regiment since you left us, and I can assure you that the old Mindens are not the worst off on the ground. We had some hard trials to go through we have a cholera case now and then. We have had four drafts join us since we have been here, and nearly all the old officers have gone. Captains Radcliffe, Butler and Chapman are Brevet Majors; Capt. Stevens is our senior captain. About 10 young officers joined us the other day from England. Out of 991 men brought out here as forming the Regiment and the drafts, we manage now to muster 350 men. We find about 280 men for the trenches when our turn of duty there comes. Fred Halpin got made Sergent for his bravery in the trenches, and was given a medal and £10 annuity, Gee, of the Grenadiers, was made Corporal and got the medal and annuity also for bravery in the trenches. Color Sergeant Farr got the medal and £15 annuity for services the other day. Corp. Pettyfor also got £10 for services. He still keeps his old situation as Quarter-Master's Clerk. Tom Webster is orderly room Clerk. Color-Sergeant Chapman, Sergeants Wright and McLoughlin, have been reduced, I regret to say, for drunkness. We have lost Tom Ford and nearly all the old hands; the list of them would make a long roll. Perkins is still at the hospital. Grant is Color and Pay-Sergent of the Light Company; and Sewell of No. 3 Company. We are about as close to the Russians as we can get, and are losing a great many in the trenches every day. We had a terible slaughter on Waterloo day. Give our kind regards to all the enquiring friends of the old "Mindens" and accept the same from your old friend.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURTESY OF THE HERALD.

The Kingston Herald talks of "courtesy" towards the British Whig. We want none of its courtesy, and would much rather have its ill word than its good word at any time. Any decent newspaper must feel itself degraded by any favorable notice of the Kingston Herald or of its editor. Even the Government which is its sole support is disgraced by its advocacy. The sentiments which Pope makes Achilles utter, though a little more bombastical than in the rugged original Greek, are those which should animate and actuate every honest Canadian newspaper towards the vile Herald.

"Talk not of oaths (the dreadful chief replies,
While anger flash'd from his disdainful eyes;)
Detested as thou art, and ought to be,
Nor each nor pact Achilles plights with thee.
Such pacts as lambs and rabid wolves combine,
Such leagues as men and furious lions join,
To such I call the gods! one constant state
Of lasting rancour and eternal hate;
No thought but rage and never-ceasing strife,
Till death extinguish rage, and thought, and life."

Very Gross Impertinence. — Some person in Toronto, of the name of Slatten, who calls himself a Parliamentary Agent, has been addressing a vast number of letters, with the postage unpaid, to official gentlemen throughout the Province, offering his services. Did he wish to gain a connexion the could not have adopted a more unpopular mode than to address unpaid letters to strangers. It is a very gross piece of impertinence. Several of these letters have been shown to us, and we have advised the parties, and do now advise all others who have had to disburse, quietly to re-envelope these impertinent letters, and send them back to the sender—to teach him a lesson not readily forgotten.

THE NEW YORK MAIL.

By far the most important Mail that reaches Kingston is the New York Mail, and it so happens, that by most abominable carelessness on the part of the U. S. Mail conductors, in not throwing out the Kingston Mail at Rome, the New York Mail is detained upwards of two days.—The 'British Whig' made a few pertinent remarks on this evil a few days ago, which have elicited from the Postmaster General at Quebec, the following satisfactory letter:—

Post Office Department,
Quebec, 13th Sept., 1855.

Dear Sir,—The Postmaster General desires me to return you his thanks for the notice taken in a late number of your paper, of irregularities in the reception of the New York Mail in Kingston. The attention of the authorities at Washington will be called to the point, and he regrets that this subject of complaint had not sooner come to his knowledge.

I am, Sir,
Your very obt. servant,
W. H. GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

E. J. Barker, Esq.,
British Whig Office,
Kingston,

Notices of New Books, Magazines, &c.

The Works of De Foe. Vols. 1, 2 3, & 4. London, Henry G. Bohn; Kingston, J. Duff. 12mo. pp. 500. 2s. 6d. Sterling.

The attempt to introduce into Canada British instead of American publications is one that the Canadian public should encourage. Mr. Bohn, the London publisher, is celebrated far and wide for his edition of the British Classics, his Standard Library, his Illustrated Library, his Scientific Library, and his several publications, comprising almost every uncopyrighted work in the English language from Chaucer downwards. Among other things, he is at present engaged in issuing a complete edition of the works of De Foe, the writer of "Robinson Crusoe," of which the four first volumes are on our table. Any one desirous of tasting water from "the well of English undefiled," should read and study De Foe, for his English is the purest and plainest Saxon on record, though a trifle too plain for this refined fastidious age. This edition will make an important and useful addition to a good library, for it contains many works that are now otherwise out of print, such for instance, as "the Political History of the Devil," "Adventures of Moll Flanders," &c., all exceedingly curious as showing the manners and opinions of the age in which De Foe lived and wrote, now nearly a century and a half ago. This edition has one great merit—it is not abridged or curtailed, or emasculated, as Sir Walter Scott would say, to suit the taste of the times. The several novels, lives, adventures, &c., &c., are as De Foe wrote them. When completed, the edition will consist of nine or ten large duodecimo volumes of 500 pages each, at something less than a dollar apiece.

The North British Review for August 1855. L. Scott & Co., New York; E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $3 a year.

The contents of this Number are:—1. Sir David Brewster's Life of Newton, 2. Sir E. B. Lytton's Novels, 3. Alexandrian Christianity, 4. Political Reformation in Holland, 5. Mohometanism in the East and West, 6. Dr. Peacock's Life of Dr. Thomas Young, 7. Purchase in the Army, 8. The Non-Exertion of Women, 9. Ferrier's Theory of Knowing and Being.

Graham's Magazine for September. A. H. See, Philadelphia. $3 a year.

This present Number of "Graham's" though it came very late to us, and consequently, our notice is of little service to the kind sender, is nevertheless one of the very best issues under the present or late management. It is beautifully adorned with handsome engravings, and is in every respect, a magazine fit for lady and gentleman.

DOMESTIC.

Quebec, 15th Sept.

Public Notice is given that the Government Departments will be closed, so far as relates to the transacting of general business, on the 1st proximo.

Departmental Communications connected with the following Offices, viz. those of—
The Receiver General,
" Inspector General,
" Commissioner of Public Works,
" Commissioner of Crown Lands,
" Adjutant General of Militia, and
" Minister of Agriculture & Statistics,
must be directed to Toronto from and after the 1st proximo; those of the Postmaster General and the Attorney's General East and West, from and after the 10th proximo, and that of the Provincial Secretary from and after the 15th proximo.

Communications on Public Business addressed to His Excellency the Governor General—to the Civil Secretary—or to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs—may be directed to Quebec till the 10th proximo, after which period they must be addressed to Toronto.

Liability of Post Masters.—A case has been decided during the present Term, by the Court of Queen's Bench, settling apparently, the question whether local Post Masters are or not liable to pay for the loss of the contents of money letters passing through their offices.

An action was brought against a local Post Master to recover the amount of the contents of a letter which was said to have been lost in his office, or in being transmitted by him.

The question of the Postmasters liability was raised by a demurrer, which was argued last term, and the judgment was given by Draper J. (Sir J. C. Robinson, C. J. having been absent at the argument) against the demurrer, thereby deciding that in such cases the local Postmaster is liable. His Lordship says—"In Whitfield vs. Lord Le Despencer, Cowper's Reports 765, Lord Mansfield says—'as to an action on the case lying against the party really offending, there can be no doubt of it, for whoever does an act by which another person receives an injury, is liable in an action for injury sustained. If the man who receives a penny to carry the letters to the Post Office loses any of them, he is answerable. So is the sorter in the business of his department. So is the Postmaster for any fault of his own.'"

If this be law, and I never heard it doubted, it seems difficult to sustain the causes of the demurrer.—[London (C. W.) Herald.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, Sept. 15th.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

John Twigg, of Picton, Esquire, to be Clerk of the County Court of Prince Edward.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

To be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Major in the Militia:
Lieutenant William Dewit Griffin, Third Battalion, Addington.
To be Assistant Quarter Master General with the rank of Major in the Militia:
John Innes, Esq., Civil Engineer.

SECOND BATTALION, FRONTENAC.

To be Ensigns:
Alfred Ayerst, Gentleman, vice MacMillan, deceased, Charles MacMillan, Gentleman, vice Corbett, resigned.
To be Quarter-Marter:
Joseph Northmore, Gentleman, vice Ovens, deceased.

RACHEL.

New York, Sept. 7, 1855

The appearance of Rachel, the eminent tragic actress, upon our boards, is supposed to be creating great excitement in this city; but such is not the fact. The first night there was a large house—a manager who would fail to secure this in this city, would scarcely deserve the name. The second night, tickets enough not being given away the attendance was much smaller. On the third night—last night—this fault was not perceptible, for means were taken to prevent it. It left to itself the audience would have been much thinner, for the play of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" is hackneyed in English on our own boards, and moreover has no part fitted to the peculiar abilities of Rachel.

Rachel does not like to play to "complementary tickets" and so she is so ill as not to be able to appear till Monday evening next. She doubtless is sick of her American speculation. The charactres of her house tell the tale. They are composed of Jews and foreigners, and but few females comparatively. The Jews are the free tickets. So many of the artists are of this nation that few Jews ever pay to go to places of amusement.—unless it be for the benefit of one of them, or some denominational charity. The foreigners purses are limited, and our native population have not taken up the matter. Even those who can speak a little French find it a labor rather than a pleasure to follow her through a long piece, and to those who do not understand the language at all, it is a bore, and they go to sleep. If she could but sing or dance! I will not attempt to criticise her performances; she is unsurpassable; but it is talking to the winds when not understood. The absence of ladies looks peculiar. Can they be affected by the immoralities of her life? Is she to open in her sensuality, too evidently a lover of money, too surely but a cunning player of parts whose emotions her character and cold heartedness could never allow her to feel? Be that as it may her American tour bids fair to be a perfect failure.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Sept. 16th.—Wm H Sweetman, Adolphustown; Thos Ellis, Kingston; T Patterson, M C Casley, Sackett's; P O'Beirne, Grimsby; F Pagensticker, F Lawford, Mr Gregory, C C Abbot, Montreal; Mr and Mrs. Howard, St. John's, N. B.; Mr Ford, do; Mr Strayner, do; E Barrett, Rouse's Point; G Hargreaves and Child, John Bough, Quebec; R Crawford, Gananoque; Mr and Mrs Hudges, Montreal; E Roblin, M. P., Napanee; Mr and Mrs Whitney and two Children Montreal; Mr Stuart, H Brown, H C Boyd, New York.

ARRIVALS AT IRONS' HOTEL.

Sept. 16th.—Mr H Fox, Fredonia; J Pormiter, Gananoque; Thos Earle, Belleville; R J Storey, Albany; Wm Appleson, Albany; Wm McDonald, Greenbush; Jas Houlehan, Toronto; E M Houghton, Ohio; W A Young, Dundas, John A Bell; Prescott; Jno Cameron, Belleville; H A Berryman, Chatham; Joseph Eden and Daughter, Gaspe; Jas Kerchand, do; N D Oaks, Belleville; C S Clerk, Napanee; J Avery, Napanee; A Eselstyne, Clayton; Alex M Ross, Belleville; P O'Bierne, Ohio; A Orris, Ogdensburgh; J M Willard, Orriskanny Falls.

IMPORTS.

September 14th.

Per Steamer Moffatt, Chicago—235 barrels flour, 266 bushels wheat, Holcomb & Henderson.
Per Steamer ———, Oswego—4 baskets, G Brock; 20 boxes starch, H Fraser 4 boxes, 3 barrels hardware; E Chown.
Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 box, owner.

September 15th.

Per Steamer Bay State, Ogdensburgh—1 box, A B Elmer; 8 barrels apples, A Goodsel.
Per Propeller Colonist, Ohicago—621 barrels flour, Montreal.
Per Steamer Ontario, Oswego—1 box, S Lake; 1 box, T J Angel; 23 barrels fruit, E M Cheney; 6 barrels apples, W Goodsell; 8 barrels pears, Haldwell; 4 boxes oysters, John Winter; 15 barrels apples, 1 barrel pears, J Jackson; 2 wheels, 1 piece casting, A E B Mann; 1 coil wire, A McGuin.
Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—10 barrels pork, J Caldwell; 1 bale bags, S Wherdon; 1 case, 2 bales dry goods, J D Bryce & Co; 3 boxes, 1 case and 1 package castings, H Gates; 10 tuns pig iron, Ontario Foundry Company; 1 box, 5 packages, American Express Company; 1 travelling equipage, Samuel Litch.

DIED,

In Montreal, on the 12th instant, Lucy Parker, wife of Mr. Andrew Thomson.

In Montreal, on the 12th inst., Mr. Thomas McGowan, aged 63 years.

In Tecumseth, on the 29th August, Wm. Walker, Esq. Mr. W. was 70 years of age, and one of the first settlers in Tecumseth.

In the township of Whitby, on Saturday the 1st Sept., Elizabeth Paxton, the wife of Wm. Paxton, Esq., at the advanced age of 70 years.

On the 8th inst., W. H. Wrighton, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.

On the 10th inst., at Drummondville, in the 51st year of his age, the Rev. J. M Ross, for nearly thirty years Rector of that Parish.

Notice to Farmers.

THE highest price paid by the undersigned for all descriptions of Grain at the Stores lately occupied by Mr. Richard Scobell.
C. CHAPMAN.
Kingston, 15th Sept., 1835. 220-1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT PANORAMA.

This Exhibition was so crowded on Saturday Afternoon, that dozens of ladies and children had to be sent away from the door, owing to the crowd. In consequence the Manager has determined to keep open the Exhibition THREE DAYS longer!

KINGSTON, PITTSBURGH & GANANOQUE
Joint Stock Road Company.

SIXTH INSTALMENT.

A FURTHER Instalment of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, is hereby required to be paid by the Stockholders of the Company to me, on the 1st of November next.
WILLIAM FERGUSON,
Treasurer, K. P. & G. J. S. R. C.
Dated Kingston, 15th Sept., 1855. 219

SALE OF REAL ESTATE
BY LOTTERY.

Rare Chances of Securing Valuable Real Estate in Kemptville.

JONES' Lottery of Real Estate, consisting of 104 Prizes, averaging from $60 to $1600, and amounting by fair valuation to $8,390, to be drawn on the 22nd inst.
TICKETS ONLY $3 EACH.
See particulars in Hand Bills.
Tickets may be had until Thursday Evening next by application to
JAMES BURLEIGH,
Agent.
September 15th, 1855. 219

BANDS! BANDS!! BANDS!!!

THE Provincial Agricultural Association will give the following Prizes for the three best Bands that shall attend the Exhibition, at Coburg, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of October next, and play under the directions of the committee:

1st Prize	$100
2d Prize	80
3d Prize	60

Coburg, August 31st, 1855. 220

A FEW hundred Dirt Picks for sale at our Office, at a bargain, corner of Ontario and William Streets.
J. P. MILLENER & CO.
Kingston, August 31st, 1855. 206

HATS! HATS!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber begs to state that he has now on hand, and is Manufacturing a large assortment of the
Spring Style of Hats for 1855,
Comprising Drab, Beaver, Fine Moleskin, and Silk; also, fine Angola, and the Cassimere Hat; and likewise the Felt Hats, and Cloth Caps in all their variety, all of which he guarantees will not be surpassed in workmanship, or durability in the market. An inspection is invited.
CLARK WRIGHT.
Kingston, June 19 1855. 76

AUCTION SALES BY JAS. LINTON.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

LOT No. 5, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Sheffield, containing 137½ Acres of Land—80 Acres improved—Frame House. Will be Sold on Thursday, the 20th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.
GEORGE BAXTER,
Treasurer, K. B.
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, 13th August, 1855. 21

Commissariat Sale
OF INDIAN PRESENTS.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the Tete Du Pont Barracks, Kingston, on Tuesday, 25th September, 1855, at the following days, if not all sold on the day, the undermentioned INDIAN PRESENTS:—
4731 yds. Printed Calico, 36 inches, to 7,096½ yds., 24 inches wide,
1687 yds. Domestic Cotton,
271 " Irish Linen,
95 " Molton,
718 19-72 yds. Caddies, 221 yds. Ratteen, 1 yd. Cloth,
155 Blankets, 2 point,
85 do. 2½ do.,
65 do. 3 do.,
9 Cotton Shawls,
82½ oz. Sewing Thread,
34 Combs, 10 Awls,
58 Butchers' Knives, 311 Needles,
97½ lbs. Tobacco,
138 do. Ball,
471 lbs. Shot, 279 Flints,
80,000 Percussion Caps, with 20 Cases,
205 Chief's Common Guns,
2 do. damaged do.,
36 do. Percussion do.,
259 Rifles, common,
5 do. damaged,
276 do. Percussion Guns,
29 Brass Kettles,
516 Tin do.,
3 pairs Snow Shoes,
99 Flags, 4 do. torn,
56 Medals, Silver,
14 prs. Armbands, do.
48 Gorgets, do.
147 prs. Earbobs, do.
31 bale Covers, 67½ Cases, &c.
Terms Cash as the sale proceeds.
Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAMES LINTON,
A. B. & C. M.
Kingston, 10th Sept., 1855.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Frontenac, Lennox and Addington To Wit. } ON Monday the 24th day of September, instant, will be sold at the Court House, City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, one of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, the undermentioned property belonging to John McDonald.
Seized under and by virtue of two writs of execut on issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed; at the suit of John F. Tamblyn, and Alexander McDonald, viz:
35,000 feet of Square Pine Timber, and 15,000 feet Square Timber, strongly raftered ready for Market, now lying at Garden Island.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, Noon.
THOMAS A. CORBETT,
High Sheriff,
of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.
WILLIAM LOWE,
Deputy Sheriff.
High Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, 15th day of Sept., 1855. 219

FRESH LEECHES.

A SUPPLY of Fine, Healthy, Imported Leeches, just Received and for Sale by
E. H. PARKER,
Chemist, &c.,
King Street.
Kingston, Sept. 15th, 1855. 218

CITY HALL!

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 17th, 18th and 19th.
STILL CROWDED HOUSES!!!
THE ORIGINAL
IMMENSE MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
Russian War!

LATELY Exhibited in Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec and Montreal to crowded and admiring audiences, open
Every Evening at Eight o'clock.
Admission 1s. 3d.; Front Seats 2s. 6d.
And on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three 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.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—Will positively close on Wednesday Sept. 19th.
H. HANINGTON,
Manager.
Kingston, Sept. 15th, 1855. 219

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