THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
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THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
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Advertisements are inserted at the usual terms, viz: Ten lines and under, Six Shillings for the first insertion, and Nine Pence for each subsequent insertion. All accounts for advertisements and job work are payable on the first insertion of the advertisement or job. When advertisements are ordered without further instructions to be inserted till forbidden, all discontinuances to be in writing.
*** Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their Advertisements early in the forenoon, to ensure publication on the same day.
The British Whig (Daily and Weekly) has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West.

Special Rates.

Special Business Notice,	2 6
Marriage Notice,	2 6
Notice of Birth,	2 6
Notice of Funeral,	2 6

To Subscribers.

The large class of Subscribers, who forget or neglect their obligations to pay the small sums due for their Newspapers, are respectfully reminded that remittances can be safely and without any inconvenience sent by Post.

Cattle Shows—1853.

Adams—Three United Townships—Belleville, N.Y. ..... Sept. 8, 9, 10th.
State of New York—Saratoga, N.Y. ..... Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23
County Frontenac—Kingston, Sept. 29.
Township Pittsburgh—Battlefield, Sept. 22
Lower Canada—Montreal, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
Upper Canada—Hamilton, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Township Kingston—Waterloo, Oct. 12.

The Daily British Whig.

KINGSTON, C. W.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1853.

The Races Postponed.

Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, the Races were postponed until to-day and to-morrow, on which occasion Colonel Morris, 54th, has kindly consented to allow the Band of his Regiment to attend. Notwithstanding the Races were officially postponed, still a number of persons attended at the course, and some small affairs came off, among which the only incident worth noticing was the great race between a night mare and a clothes-horse. The man who entered the mare wasn't wide awake; so the horse took the prize.

Common Schools.

To the Editor of the 'British Whig'

Are you aware, Mr. Editor, that this is the day for the regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of these Schools, to take place at the Council-Chamber, City Hall, in the evening at 7 o'clock? Such is the fact, but whether there shall be a full meeting or a bare quorum, or no meeting at all—the most usual result—for lack of either, time only can determine. Now, sir, a short time ago, as the readers of the 'Whig' must remember, you and another city journal took up what you seemed to consider a culpable feature in the conduct of the Board, and, to speak the truth, you treated the subject with amazing enthusiasm; but having, like all enthusiasts, fixed your attention on a single point, derived chiefly from vague report, and disdaining to extend your field of knowledge by actual observation, the community soon became disgusted, and, to use a homely expression, you were forced to drop it like a hot potato. Do come this evening, though it be the last time, and I am convinced you will return satisfied that more virtuous public servants than our much calumniated Board do not hold office from Dan to Beersheba.

Your obedient servant,
RICHMOND.

September 8, 1853.

Tribute to Mr. Hincks' merit at the Toronto Rail Road Dinner.

"The most remarkable part of the proceedings, is the eulogium passed by the Chief Justice (Robinson) on Mr. Hincks as a public man. Some of our contemporaries have attempted to draw from it an inference of new combinations, but that is absurd. Mr. Hincks and his Ministry are pledged to carry out the wishes of the people, and they will do it. If Chief Justice Robinson believes Mr. Hincks to be the principal cause of the present unparalleled prosperity of the country, he only acts like an honest man to proclaim it. The high character of the Chief Justice prevents all cavil on the subject, that he believed what he said. It would be well if some of those who pretended to believe in the Chief, would follow his example and candidly and honestly acknowledge the truth, namely, that to a reform government is due the credit of working up the country from a state of beggary to a height of prosperity that astonishes the world. To Mr. Hincks, as the polar star of that administration, is the credit due, and which is accorded to him by all honest politicians and sensible men."

MADAME SONTAG AND THE PRESS.—The following note from Madame Sontag, we presume, may be taken as a full refutation of the paragraph in which a weekly print assailed the daily journals of this city.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:—

Gentlemen—In spite of my great reluctance to appear before the public in any other capacity than a professional one, I feel compelled to address you these few lines, with a view of giving the absurd statement of having been presented with bills to the amount of $15,000 given to the press for complimentary notices, a full and unqualified denial. After examining the accounts of expenses incurred during my stay in this country, I find only one item that has reference to the different newspapers; this is a sum of $6,701 32 for advertising my concerts and operas in all parts of the Union that I have visited.

I am at a loss to conceive the motive that may have guided the editor of the paper in which this article originally appeared, in making me falsely utter words equally repugnant to my feelings and the amour propre an artist should possess; and I can only come to the conclusion that if it was not his object to bring the gentlemen who have the direction of my affairs into discredit, it must have been intended as an insult to the press and to me, in making me adopt a practice that I must pronounce unworthy, and is, I hope unnecessary for both.

I remain your obedient servant,
HENRIETTE ROSSI SONTAG.

Staten Island, Aug. 30, 1853.

The Crystal Palace.

"By the bye could not arrangements even now be made to improve our position in the New York Exhibition, by selecting the best articles from the Montreal and Hamilton Shows? We throw out this hint for the consideration of the Managing Committee."—[North American.

*** We are sorry to see any member of the Canada Press interest himself in behalf of an Association like that of New York which has acted so ignominiously shabby to the Provincial Press, in sending thither an Agent to get his advertising done in the shabbiest of all possible manners. At the time of the occurrence, the 'British Whig' said what the result would be, and lo! so it has turned out. The 'North American' may hang up his Hyle, so far as his endeavours will go to procure sympathy for a fair and fair dealing.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

London, August 22nd, 1853.

The session of Parliament is ended and the general season of relaxation, both from public and political business, which commences at this time will probably be longer in duration than usual, owing to the protracted work that has been accomplished. For the next six weeks, or two months, therefore, the intelligence from this side is not likely to possess any great amount of interest, unless some new and unlooked for question should arise.

The last intelligence from Constantinople intimates that the Turkish Cabinet have adopted the pacific proposals of the four Powers already accepted by Russia, and they were about to be submitted to the Sultan for confirmation. According to everything that has been understood of the progress of the dispute, this would be the last act of its settlement, since the evacuation of the Danubian principalities by the Russian army would then immediately commence as a regular consequence. That such will be the case few persons now doubt, and it seems as if the affair is paying out so much better than at the time, however, such has been the utter loss of character sustained by the Emperor Nicholas that no one will regard the fulfilment of his obligations, even under the arrangement just concluded, as arising from any simple intention of keeping faith. The belief that it is fear alone that will make him adhere to any promise whatever, has become general, but inasmuch as the eyes of the European public have at length become open to the fact that no monarch in the world has so much reason for fear in case of war being provoked, it is seen that the guarantee afforded by this circumstance is quite sufficient. The feeling now is, not that the Emperor of Russia will keep his word for the sake of keeping it, but merely because he dare not break it. Henceforth he will appear in his true light, and the friends of order and progress cannot sufficiently congratulate themselves upon the disastrous exposure he has sustained.

At the same time, while the arrangements for peace are thus at length coming to their desired conclusion, some of the collateral perils which have all along been more dreaded than any warlike intentions of Russia, by those who rightly estimated the clumsy weakness of that power, are manifesting themselves in a manner which at an earlier stage of the business might have led to serious results. It appears that the Russian party in Moldavia are urging Hospodar of that province to resist the order for his removal, which was decreed by the Sultan in consequence of the countenance given by him to the Russian invaders, and that in Servia a rebellion has absolutely broken out without its specific causes being assigned, although they may be inferred to have existed in the intrigues of Russian and Austrian agents. Both of these movements were probably planned originally to furnish a pretext of foreign occupation. Russia was to obtain a legal right for remaining in Moldavia under the treaty which allows her a joint occupation with Turkey in case of internal disturbances in the province, and Austria on similar grounds was to send troops into Servia, the whole affair ending in a mutual division of prey satisfactory to both parties. But as things have turned out, the scheme, it may be assumed, has been recognized as rather too dangerous, and hence the overt acts by which it was to have been commenced, and which appear to have broken out before they could be altogether countermanded, will now have to be suppressed by the very parties by whom they were instigated. The outward development which has thus taken place, however, will prove extremely valuable in demonstrating to the world the complicity of Austria in the original designs of Russia, although in the absence of direct proof the former power will of course protest against the brigand-like intentions thus imputed to her.

Great Britain.

Parliament was prorogued on the 20th of August, when the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express Her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessaries of life.

The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the wisdom of the commercial policy now firmly established, while the prosperity which pervades the great trading and producing classes, happily without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlargened comforts of the people.

The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by Her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of Her Majesty's Eastern dominions.

Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provision you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purpose of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which Her Majesty is persuaded that in your wisdom you have now applied an efficient remedy.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

We are commanded by Her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

It is with deep interest and concern that Her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

The Emperor of the French has united with Her Majesty in earnest endeavors to reconcile differences the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, Her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honorable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defence.

We are also commanded to congratulate you, that by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of Her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honorable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese government, peace has been proclaimed.

Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God, the tranquility which prevails throughout her dominions, together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of Her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people.

The Lord Chancellor declared it to be Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that the Parliament should be prorogued until Thursday, the 27th of October next, and the Parliament was prorogued until that day accordingly.

Before closing up, in the Commons, Mr. Monkton Milnes took occasion to ask Lord Palmerston if he was able to give any assurance to the House as to the moral confidence which the Government entertained with respect to the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, so as to enable Parliament to be prorogued without anxiety. To this one point the attention of the country was mainly directed. Lord Palmerston replied:

'The answer as to the confidence of Her Majesty's Government may be given in the shortest possible space—namely: their belief that Parliament may be safely prorogued under present circumstances. With regard to the evacuation of the Principalities, I can only say that I am confident that the Emperor of Russia, having had due regard for his honor and character which every sovereign of a great country must always be inspired by, will take the earliest opportunity after the settlement with Turkey, and of his own accord will make a merit of evacuating the Principalities, without the slightest delay. This is my confident expectation and belief.'

There had been another great yacht race at Cowes, in which the American clipper 'Sylvie' had taken part and was beaten. The course was from the club house of the yacht squadron to the Nab Light. After describing the race minutely, the London 'Advertiser' of August 22nd, says:

The following statements of the time of the arrival of the respective vessels given below, are those taken by the sailing committee on board the Nab Light ship, and by persons who remained on the steamer, the difference mainly arising from the variation of watches.

	Committee's Time			Steamboat Time.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
Julia	7	7	3½	7	5	12
Sylvie	7	23	42	7	11	40
Arrow	7	14	29½	7	12	24
Osprey	7	18	36	7	17	45
Aurora Borealis	7	19	6	7	17	32

The Julia was declared the winner, after one of the finest races ever seen. The winning vessel was built by Mr. Retsey, of West Cowes, and was only launched about three months ago. No restriction whatever was placed upon the 'Sylvie,' either in the use of her dropping keel, her number of men, or in any other respect, and she sailed here perfectly on her own terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13.

The council has deliberated on the note of the powers. It is disposed to propose the acceptance of it to the Sultan.

The *Constitutionnel* says it has been accepted conditionally on the Russians evacuating the principalities soon.

A despatch from Bucharest, 10th, states that the greatest excitement prevailed among the Boyards, in consequence of a firman from the Sultan dismissing the Hospodar for having received the Russians with too much favour. This firman having been read to the Assembly of Boyards, they petitioned the Hospodar to retain his office, to which the Hospodar assented. Upon this the consuls of France and Britain immediately suspended their relations with his government. The French Consul has placed his countrymen under the protection of the Greek Consul, while the British Consul has declared to the British residents in the principality, that he could no longer officially protect them, since the Hospodar opposed his sovereign's commands.

An important project is mooted in the London Times—a ship canal from the bend of the Danube to the Black sea. This would render navigation independent of the obstacles at the mouth of the Danube and would avoid nearly two hundred miles of dangerous sailing against the strong current of the river. The execution of such a work would obviously lower the freights on the produce of the Danubian provinces, and would shorten the route to Constantinople, by water conveyance entirely through Turkish territory. It is said that the ground is peculiarly favourable for the construction of a canal, and the present is certainly the right moment for putting it in execution, when Russia, the only power that would oppose it, has excluded herself from diplomatic intercourse with Turkey. In connection with this subject, it is suggested to leave the Sulina (or rather the Kilia) mouth of the Danube to its fate, and attempt to render navigable the St. George's, or some other channel independent of Russia. At present there are but 6½ feet of water on the Sulina bar, and the Austrian Postal Department announces that its mails to Constantinople must be forwarded by the way of Trieste.

At Vienna also, we notice that the cutting out of Trajan's canal, from Cladova to Kostendsche, was considered both desirable and practicable.

Patents.

It appears by the English Patent Law, lately enacted, that no provision has been made for Americans obtaining Patents in the Colonies. The 'Scientific American' recommends that steps be taken by the Colonial Government for fixing the fees on Patents taken out by Americans at $30, the same as paid by a British subject. Pray, Mr. Scientific American, how much less a subject of Great Britain or a Canadian to pay before he can procure a Patent for an invention, the right of making and vending which he intends to secure for the United States? It is not a long while since the charge was no less a sum than $500! while the American born or naturalized subject paid about $30. Has this sum been reduced by any new Patent Law?—if not, it should be ere Americans are permitted to flood these Provinces with their inventions, at the same fixed fees as paid by our own mechanics. Let Canadian, Nova Scotian, and New Brunswick mechanics be admitted as patentees by the United States Government at a reasonable figure, and then we will talk about fixing a fee on a corresponding ratio for the admission of Americans wishing to become patentees in Canada.—What is pumpkins to Americans must be *some* pumpkins to Canadians. Perhaps the 'Scientific American,' however, with its usual willingness to do what is right, will enlighten us on the subject.

BOOK NOTICES.

'Putnam' for September.

'Putnam' has been so petted and spoiled even by the 'British Whig' owing to its general excellence and originality, that fault-finding, when there are glaring errors to correct, will be the more unpalatable on that account. The leading article in this No., "New York Church Architecture," is all that reader of Magazine could wish for; the illustrations are excellent, and the letter press instructive. A continuation of the "Curiosities of Puritan History," is highly interesting, from its quaintness, and the shewing up of the absurdities of that somewhat infatuated religious sect of which it treats; but "The Tree of Life" is perfect wishy-washy trash, even less readable than "Wensley," to which a large space of the Magazine is devoted. Passing by the more healthy articles which follow, the reader will come to a letter from Henry C. Carey, in which much knowledge of literary matters is unfortunately mixed up with a great deal of unpardonable ignorance. It is not the mere fact of Mr. Carey's ignorance that is unpardonable, it is laying that ignorance before the public in the pompous manner that he has done. With the question of International Copyright, of which he is speaking, we have nothing to do, but when Mr. Carey tells us that "the whole consumption of printing paper amongst two millions of people (in the British Provinces) is less than that of a single printing office in New York, and less, probably, than the average of half a dozen of them," it is high time for the 'British Whig' to speak out. It is true there are not in Canada establishments like Harper's, Putnam's, Appleton's and others—this can't be expected; but there are in it at least fifteen daily papers, ten semi-weeklies, and upwards of eighty weeklies and monthlies, all of good average circulation, the mere fact of which crushes Mr. Carey's assertion into a hash of nonsense. But it is not in this that Mr. Carey is most at fault; it is what follows that caps the climax of this ungrateful letter. Mr. Henry Carey says of the Canadas: "They produce no writers, nor do they print books (!) and in all their discussions they exhibit intellectual slavery to a remarkable extent!" One would suppose that this Mr. Carey had been immured in a granite mountain for a quarter of a century, like a second Rip Van Winkle, so remarkably innocent is he of the slightest shadow of information bearing on the subject on which he writes. The Colonies do print books—Canada prints books; and many of her writers, so far from exhibiting "intellectual slavery," would take high rank among those of States and Colonies much older than herself. Any moderate reader could have set him right, and many a lubberly schoolboy will laugh at him for so unnecessary a display of ignorance. If Mr. Carey inquires he will find that Mr. Christie wrote and published a History of Canada in four volumes, and a most excellent history it is, too; that Mr. F. X. Garneau also wrote and published a History of Canada; that Mr. Louis Joseph Papineau wrote and published a work on Law, which is considered good authority, and looked up to by the followers of Coke and Blackstone; that Sir James Alexander, and Sir Richard Bonnycastle both wrote and published works on Canada, which have been almost universally read—the "Backwoodsman" of the latter is in four volumes;—"Hochelaga" is a strictly Canadian book, written by a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, a brother-in-law to Mr. Elliot Warburton, who edited the work. What would Mr. Carey call Smith's "Canada"? a work requiring very much labor and energy, and which would reflect great credit on any country. What of Mrs. Moodie and Mrs. Traill, sisters of one of the best English writers of the day, Agnes Strickland?—they have both written and published works in Canada, and which have been re-published, too, in the United States. Major Richardson wrote several works of fiction, which have obtained for him a wide celebrity—the "Canadian Brothers," "Wacousta" and "Ecarte." Captain Cumming, now of Ruxton, Eastern Townships, is the author of a much better work than either of Major Richardson's; "Altham" has been read and admired by everybody who prefers to have read anything [illegible] Charnock very [illegible] it was wonderful [illegible] a strictly Canadian work [illegible] published [illegible] which British [illegible] American Magazine, published by [illegible] M. Leary, of Toronto, [illegible] as any published in the United States, and yet the British Provinces [illegible] and according to [illegible] Mr. Hincks [illegible] C. Carey (who [illegible] better stick to [illegible]ology) [illegible] a fund of [illegible] the Colonies [illegible] own country [illegible] extent! If Mr. Carey [illegible] he will profit [illegible] very little [illegible] good-humored [illegible] judgment, as earlier, such statements [illegible] advanced by Mr. Carey [illegible] all calculated to enhance the reputation of Putnam.'

Ellen De Vere; or, the Way of the Will.

New York: Garrett & Co. King-st.: Toronto: W. Dalziel and John Duff.

It is scarcely possible that this book, which randers to the very worst passions of our nature, could have been written by the author of "Amy Lawrence." This latter is a very charming romance, calculated to purify the heart and elevate the affections; but any one who reads "The first four pages of "Ellen De Vere" will at once perceive the pernicious tendency of the book, and attribute it to Mr. Reynolds rather than to Mr. Smith. In the very first page there is an elopement of a lady of quality to Italy with, and the consequent betrayal of her husband's heart; a scoundrel and wealthy East Indian, son of an English peer, and an East Indian Princess, conspirators in the Indian Mutiny, who meditates murder, and accomplishes it through an unscrupulous agent; two other murders, a robbery, and a forced marriage; gambling with loaded dice; all without turning over a single leaf! It is not books of this description we need. They sow the seeds of so much evil in the hearts of the naturally good, reconcile the heart already prone to wickedness and crime, corrupt the morals of the young, and create a false thirst for mistaken heroism and soaring excellence; nothing is so much lost upon the young mind, that is so likely to be misled and swayed by the influence of such dark characters as Mr. Smith's Spider as it brought into a real contact with them in their intercourse with the world. Nay, it is in some instances perverted by a writer of some power is an infinitely worse associate than—by having a real existence. In the former case the imagination is chiefly appealed to, and the scoundrel is glossed over (result the purpose of the writer—in the latter, the reason is not shackled, nor the judgment warped or set aside. If the author of "Amy Lawrence" and "Stanfield Hall"—two romances of great merit—be also the author of "Ellen De Vere," no one that has read the two former books but will feel deeply for and very shame on the man who could stray so widely from the path he trod in his earlier works, as to merge into that of Reynolds, whose atrocious libels on the aristocracy of England have earned for him a reputation which no scavenger, need envy, though it were accompanied by the well earned gold that results from his ungrateful task. Both Reynolds and Smith are writers of much strength, and if with that strength they laboured manfully for good, instead of prostituting their talents to gratify the unnatural appetites of a certain class of readers, the world would hereafter have cause to thank them for it; as it is, their efforts are in vain, and their great talents utterly unappreciated or neglected, save by a few.—It is not always sufficient that the guilty are punished, and it cannot be regretted if we check bad men enough in life, in this merely will not ones, let us meet with good men to be kept at least apt to turn aside, as we all are, let them not be the very antipodes of good. "Ellen de Vere" is crammed with objectionable incidents, and still more objectionable characters: the Arab who assists the Indian Prince in his diabolical schemes against the happiness of Ellen—Clarence Neville, the Indian Lord who looks himself to these schemes, that the affair of the loaded dice may be concealed and Ellen's honor saved; the villain Morington, the Prince—Publication—[illegible] on the virtue of Henry Aylmer, murders, robberies and assaults, [illegible] at both. And yet this novel will be perused, aye, and probably relished by a large class of readers. So money, we cannot recommend the book.

FALL OF A WAREHOUSE.—We deeply regret to state that on Friday night last, about half past eleven o'clock, the large storehouse erected last Spring on the wharf behind the Market by O. M. Jarvis, Esq., gave way, and the building was precipitated forward into the water. At the time of the accident it contained about ten thousand bushels of wheat, the property of Mr. J. Wilmot, four hundred bushels of Indian corn, the property of Mr. Wray, and a considerable quantity of hay. The hay being in the upper part of the building was comparatively uninjured, but the whole of the wheat was submerged in the water, and rendered useless, we believe, for any but distillery purposes. About two thousand bushels of it were recovered on Saturday, and gangs of men were again at work yesterday endeavoring to save as much of the property as possible. The corn has not suffered as much as the wheat. We understand that the accident was occasioned partly from the piles having been driven in where there was not sufficient depth of earth, and these not having been braced or stayed, as they ought to have been, as some parties, we understand, suggested at the time, and partly from the building having been overloaded on one side to an extent greater than the foundation could support. In its fall it dragged along with it a considerable portion of the wharf, which now presents a strangely twisted and mutilated appearance. The schooner Elizabeth, of Oakville, was lying near the storehouse at the time, and had a narrow escape. Had it been a few yards farther down it would inevitably have been sunk. The value of the property destroyed cannot yet be estimated with accuracy, but we understand the cost of erecting the storehouse with the new portion of the wharf was not far from £1,000.—*Toronto Globe.*

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Thursday, Sept. 8th, 1853.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ⅌ cwt	0	12	6	to	0	13	9
Oats ⅌ bush	0	2	4	...	0	2	6
Barley	0	2	8	...	0	2	8
Rye	0	3	0	...	0	3	3
Peas do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potatoes do	0	2	6	...	0	4	0
Turnips do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Carrots ⅌ Beets do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Onions do	0	10	0	...	0	0	0
Butter ⅌ lb	0	0	8	...	0	0	10
Beef ⅌ cwt	1	2	6	...	1	5	0
Pork ⅌ do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Ham & Bacon ⅌ lb	0	0	6	...	0	0	7½
Mutton ⅌ lb	0	0	3	...	0	0	5
Veal ⅌ do	0	0	3	...	0	0	4
Cheese per lb	0	0	5	...	0	0	6
Eggs ⅌ doz	0	0	7½	...	0	0	8
Turkeys each	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Fowls ⅌ pair	0	1	0	...	0	2	0
Ducks ⅌ do	0	1	6	...	0	0	0
Apples ⅌ bush	0	2	0	...	0	0	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Codfish ⅌ lb	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Hay ⅌ ton	3	0	0	...	3	10	0
Timothy Seed ⅌ bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Clover Seed ⅌ bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potashes ⅌ bbl	5	2	0	...	0	0	0
Wood ⅌ cord	0	10	0	...	0	0	0

*** When an article is not quoted, none is coming to market.

HOUSE TO LET,
IN BARRIEFIELD!

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately, the new comfortable and commodious STONE HOUSE in Barriefield, the property of the undersigned, with Garden and good Stabling attached. It is well fitted in every respect for a gentleman's residence, being agreeably situated and in perfect repair. Apply on the Premises to

JOHN URQUHART.

Barriefield, 7th Sept. 1853. 293 1w

KINGSTON RACES.
1853.

TO come off on the Kingston Course, on

Thursday the 8th, and Friday the 9th September,

Under the management of the following Stewards:—

STEWARDS.

Squire Cossitt, Chairman.
Lt. Col. Savage, R. A.
Captain Grain, R. E.
—— Harkness, Esq., 34th Regt.
J. Boyes, Esq.
S. P. Christen, Esq., R. A.
—— Hammond, Esq., 34th Regt.
W. A. Gunn, Esq., Treasurer.

ENTRIES FOR FIRST DAY.
Thursday, Sept. 8th,
TO STAND AT ONE O'CLOCK, PUNCTUALLY.

The Proprietor's Purse of $80.

—ONE MILE HEATS.—

Mr. Nevill's b. m. *Lady Hamilton*—6 years old: 8st. 7lb.
Mr. Gates' b. m. *Little Mischief*—5 years old, 8st. 11lb.
Mr. Simpson's b. f. *Newcastle Maid*—3 years old, 8st. 4lb.

The Disbelief Purse of $80.

ONE MILE HEATS.

Mr. Carson's b. g. *Odd Fellow*—6 years old, 8st. 7lb.
Mr. Howard's ch. h. *Rosbo*—5 years old, 8st. 4lb.
Mr. Covert's ch. h. *Mary Pindar*, aged, 8st. 11lb.

The Garrison Handicap Sweepstakes.

—DASH TWO MILES.—

Mr. Gilman's (34th) ch. m. *La Belle Canadienne*, aged 7st.
Mr. Nevill's (71st) ch. h. *Iden*—6 years old, 10st. 4lbs.
Mr. Barnett's (34th) b. g. *Sir Robert Arthur*—aged 9st. 10lbs.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

No money given for a walk over. No Horse can be entered for any of the above Races unless his owner be a Subscriber to the Fund of $10. No charge for Training Horses on the Track for the Races. Entries to be made on the evening previous to each day's Races, with Capt. Grain, R. E., before nine o'clock, at the City Hotel. The Purses to be made up in the Judge's Stand previous to starting, and paid over immediately on the winning horse being declared from the Stewards' Stand. The decision of the Stewards in all cases to be final. The Stewards have the power to postpone the Races in case of unfavorable weather. The English laws of Racing will be enforced. To start punctually at one o'clock each day.

On Saturday, the 10th, the Proprietor will give a Purse, open to all horses beaten, during the meeting (Handicap); also a Purse for Trotting Horses.

T. D. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

Kingston, Sept. 7, 1853.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICE,

Pittsburgh, 3rd September, 1853.

THE COUNCIL met at 10 o'clock, A. M., and had under their consideration the Petitions of the Inhabitants presented last Session by Wm. Germain, for dividing the Township into Wards.

The said Petitions having been read, the following remarks were made upon them.

1st—A great number of the names on said Petitions appear to have been inserted in one man's handwriting, therefore the Council have doubts whether the whole of the names have been placed thereon with the consent of the parties; moreover, a number of persons on said Petitions do not appear on the Assessment Roll.

2d.—There appear names on said Petitions who are known to be averse to have the Township divided into Wards.

3d.—The Council have reason to believe that if the matter was laid before the Inhabitants of the Township, a large majority would be against dividing the Township into Wards, because such proceedings would incur a large expense on the Inhabitants, and increase the Rates and Taxes of the Township.

Therefore it is resolved, "That in the opinion of this Council, for the reasons above stated, it is not necessary at present to pass a By-Law for dividing the Township into Wards, and that the further consideration of the subject be deferred until after the next Annual Township Meeting."

It was resolved, "That the foregoing Resolutions be printed in the Daily British Whig newspaper for one week, for the information of the Public."

J. MARKS,
Reeve.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WILL be Sold by AUCTION, at the Residence of S. W. SCOBELL, Brock Street,

On Thursday, September 8th,

All his Household Furniture, and other effects, consisting of HAIR CLOTH COUCHES, Hair Cloth Arm Chair and Chairs, Centre Table, Sofa, Carpets, Bedsteads, and Bedding, CHEST DRAWERS, Mahogany Sideboard, Chairs, Tables, Mantle Ornaments, &c., &c., together with *KITCHEN FURNITURE*, Cooking Stove and Utensils, Chairs, Tables, Flat Irons, &c., &c.

☞ Sale at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES LYNTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1853. 292

OFFICE OF CATARAQUI CEMETERY COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS beg leave to call the attention of the Stockholders to the forward state of the Cemetery, and would request them, at their earliest convenience, to visit the grounds, with a view of fixing the localities in which they would desire to have Lots. The Sale of Lots is expected to take place toward the end of this month.

GRANVILLE MOYLE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1853.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

MR. BROWN will remain at the British American Hotel for a few days.

Kingston, Aug. 22, 1853. 189

54 CASKS High Wines, Prescott Manufacture, received and for sale by

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

Kingston, 9th August, 1853.

COMPLETION of HARRY ASHTON of the Will and the WAY.

JOHN DUFF has received—
ELLEN DE VERE; or the Way of the Will, by the author of "Gos Howard," "Minnie Grey," "Amy Lawrence," "Stanfield Hall," etc. Complete—Price 1s 3d.
Sept. 5, 1853.