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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,	0	10	0
Marriage Notice,	0	5	0
Notice of Birth,	0	2	6
Notice of Funeral,	0	2	6

Cattle Shows---1853.

State of New York—Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23.
County Frontenac—Kingston, Sept. 20.
Township Pittsburgh—Barriefield, 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.

(Copied per Orient Boat.)

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1853.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

J. H., London; J. P. R., Picton, with remit; S. M. P., and V. B. P., New York; J. O. R., Toronto.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Aug. 26, 1853.

Neither in political affairs nor in the money market has there been any alteration since the departure of the last packet. The progress of the harvest is the chief subject of attention and an unfavorable change of the weather has caused a feeling of dullness, but no actual injury has thus far been sustained from it, and the only point for anxiety is the possibility of its continuance. In the Southern and Midland counties of England, a considerable portion of the wheat crop has already been secured, but it is in the North that the change has promised best with regard to quantity, and hence a supply of sunshine during the next three weeks will be of more consequence than it would have been at any time up to the present. Meanwhile, the purchases of wheat and flour in our markets on continental account continue active, and the recent recovery in quotations is maintained with firmness.

In the absence of graver questions, the political world has found a subject of disquisition in two matrimonial alliances among the royal houses of Europe. The eldest son of King Leopold of Belgium has just been united to an Austrian Princess, the Archduchess Henrietta Maria, and at the same time the Emperor of Austria has been betrothed to his first cousin, the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria. The first of these events is looked upon as having a political significance, since it is held to indicate the desire of the King of Belgium to gain the support of Germany against any attempt at annexation on the part of France; the second appears to be a match of inclination, the Bavarian Princess being a younger daughter of the royal house being far removed from any prospect of the throne; so that, apart from the old evil of perpetuating the system of inter-marriages peculiar to crowned heads, there is nothing in it to call for comment. Inasmuch, however, as the affair has been arranged by the Emperor's mother, the Archduchess Sophie, who is reputed to have been the leading spirit of every reactionary measure since the revolution of 1848, it may be inferred that the future Empress has not been brought up in a school that will cause her to introduce any liberal influences on public affairs, in so far as she may hereafter act upon them. Looking at the peculiar position of Austria, the youth of both the parties, and the crimes of which the Emperor is the perpetrator, if not the inheritor, a trying future seems to lie before them. A royal marriage in Vienna, with the memory of the murder of Robert Blum still fresh in the memory of its inhabitants, must give rise to weighty thoughts in the minds of all who recognize that, even to the third and fourth generation, the consequences of unrepented cruelties are inevitable.

One of the most important acts passed during the last session of the British Parliament, is to come into force this day week, namely, that for substituting in cert in cases other punishments in lieu of transportation. Henceforth, all that class of offenders who would have been liable, under the old system, to any less sentence than transportation for 14 years, will be kept in penal servitude at home, and the Government are to have power to mitigate the infliction by granting them tickets of leave after a certain period of good behavior, which will enable them to be at large within certain defined limits, and may be revoked upon their misconduct. This alteration in the law was rendered necessary by the refusal of all the principal English colonies to receive convicts from the mother country. Western Australia (or Swan River) being the only important settlement, the inhabitants in which are desirous of obtaining them. By being thus deprived of the power of shipping away the crop of evil resulting from its neglect of proper reformatory treatment, society will be driven by the impulse of self-preservation to test the true principles of criminal discipline, and in this way great benefit may spring from the change; although the majority of those who have most carefully investigated the subject are satisfied that transportation, when properly managed, affords the most efficient method, both of prevention and reformation. Its chief advocates, however, consider that to test its advantages fairly, the modification of the plan established by Captain Maconochie, and known as the "mark system," must be resorted to, and this has never yet been attempted.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham attracts great attention. From almost every point of view for ten miles round London it forms a striking object in the landscape. The interior of the building and the surrounding grounds already show that the highest anticipations with regard to them will be more than realised. The capital at present contemplated to suffice for its completion is about £750,000, but the general estimate is that at least £1,000,000 will be the amount ultimately expended. Nevertheless the shares bear a premium of about 40 per cent, and it is understood that the applications from manufacturers & artists for renting exhibition space are already sufficient to warrant a belief that even at that price a good interest will be realised.

Consols at the last date were quoted 98¾, at which they remained steady, although without animation, until yesterday afternoon. They were then affected by bad weather, and the closing price to-day is 98½.

In the Wheat market there has been a further advance of 2s. per quarter.

General Montholon, famous for his intimacy with Napoleon I., has died since my last, at the age of 73. He commenced his military career when a child of ten years old. He went through the campaigns of Italy, Germany, Poland, and Spain; he was at Austerlitz, Wagram, Jena, and Friedland, and was five times wounded. In 1800 he entered the household of the Emperor as Grand Chamberlain. During the Hundred Days, he was his aide de camp—he was present at Waterloo, and followed Napoleon to St. Helena. He was made the first executor of his will, and his papers and writings were placed in his hands. On the eve of Louis Napoleon's expedition to Boulogne, he promised to follow him, without knowing where he was going. He was a member of the late National Assembly. His funeral will be impressing in view of his Napoleonic associations.

The Bear and the Beehive.

When Rome comprised the known world, she civilized it. When the Goths overran Rome they produced barbarism in the dark ages. These Goths appear to be lost among the friends of the Muscovite Sclaves. They hold Russia to be cheap. Mr Carlyle relates himself and us, when he tacks of complimentary upbiks a sheet of letter paper. We are told there is no coherence in her parts; that seventy distinct languages are spoken over her territory; that she consists of an aggregation of distinct tribes, if not independent nationalities; and that she is stricken with internal weakness, which would only become more apparent the more she expanded her territory. Those who whip the negroes up in faith in the security of their cows, dwell in a fool's paradise. Athens, with her thirty thousand free citizens, was a great military and naval power. The mistress of the world was not a state, but a city. There she enough of Schwys, of Russia proper, speaking the same language, cherishing the same sympathies, and enthusiastic patriots of the same common country, to produce physical power and military momentum capable of subjugating the whole earth, if necessary. Neither in numbers nationality, nor civilization, were the Huns and Vandals at all to be compared to the Russians proper. Yet they produced a human chaos. After them Europe was "without form, and void." We see the potatoes yearly degenerating. Every plan is tried with them. New soil, new manures, new seed; raising seed from the apple in place of the eye. All in vain. The seminal power is worn out. The whole constitution and stamina of the plant are gone. Cultivation—over cultivation—like too much civilization and breeding too much "in and in"—have exhausted the plant, and it must and will go out. So it is with Hindoos, Turks, Greeks. Such is, perhaps, the tendency of all civilized nations, probably the truest way of accounting for their decadence and ultimate obsolescence from the family of states. Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, Neapolitans, Sicilians—people of French and English—are all liable to this blight. Some have long passed the grand climacteric; the rest are hastening to it—showing some of the symptoms of it. The Russians are just in the dawn, the bud of their vegetation. Not yet fully developed, they are at present the raw material of humanity and civilization. They must grow as certainly as a stripling must become a man. Never before were so many regions and separate tribes so perfectly cemented into one state and bathed in so strong unity of human beings, with so strong government is felt and obeyed at its very extremities. No people submitted and petrified so rapidly and ultimately to become great. Nor can we sympathise in the contempt and ridicule in which they appear to be held indeed by the advocates of peace and war. Nothing can be more absurd. They inhabit and rule a seventh part of the entire dry land of the whole earth. They constitute the thirteenth part of the whole human race.—They are as much under the care, and as much entitled to the favor of Providence, as any other portion of mankind. To the philanthropist they present an object of the deepest interest, and claim from him the devotion of his most earnest sympathies. We watch the development of their civilization, and the consolidation of their social power, with the anxiety and satisfaction which are eminently the right of so vast and varied a portion of our brethren of mankind. They are as well entitled to develope their resources, and to foster and enlarge their social and political progress, as any other people which, like our own, for example, emerged out of rude strength and energetic barbarism into the consummate greatness which saw Rome rise out of a horde of robbers to be mistress of the world, and now sees England, from Serbonian bogs and Scandinavian forests, buccaneering her way to the stealing, cozening, or open robbing of an empire on which the sun never sets. Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, the Cape, a footing in China, we have acquired by violence and chicane. Every year we dethrone a native sovereign and "annex" an Indian state.—The United States follow our example with Texas, California—Cuba, if they could; and these are they who talk, forsooth, of Russian aggression and the insolence of the Czar.—Russia has no harbors. Seventy millions of enterprising and progressive barbarians are arrested in all their attempts to enlarge their means of wealth and civilization by this great element of production and solid riches. For half the year she is mantled in snows and ice-bound through her coasts.—No people that respects itself and understands the conditions of greatness will rest under that disadvantage, when, by traveling east and south, its hordes can come upon the loveliest territory, the finest climate, the noblest harbors in the world. We might just as well expect the Scotchman to confine himself to St. Kilda or Kirkwall, after having seen Lombard-street or Calcutta. They would be the barbarians we are so fond to call them did they seek no development, and aspire to no extension of their resources or improvement in their territorial position. Turkey is the natural entrepot of such a region. It is the Tadmor of the northern portion of Europe. Civilization, expansion, anything but mere brute force, is not possible to the Russians and their fellow-subjects without an open outlet into the earthly paradise of the east, for exchange, for consumption, and manufacture of their various raw materials for shipping, trade and commerce. The Turks are not worthy of Turkey. They diminish in numbers from their vices—they retrograde in civilization from their ignorance, stolid conceit, perverse, lazy, incurable prejudices. They occupy the fairest portion of the globe—they possess that region which is most necessary and essential to the progress of northern civilization; they "neither go in themselves, nor let others enter." They make and keep it barren and unfruitful, refusing to avail themselves of its infinite advantages—resolved that nobody else shall—determined to turn the fairest portion of the earth into a wilderness—to "make a solitude and call it peace." And these very Turks, too, are but conquerors. Scarce 400 years of occupation can they clearly show for a prescriptive title. The European part of their territory contains only 700,000. Turks out of a population of 4,000,000 of inhabitants. They garrison it only. One eighteenth part of the population, invaders, overrunners, introduced at the beginning, claim an absolute right to rule and determine the destinies of all the rest; and that, too, no longer by the right of the sword and the strong arm, but on the score of justice, of the company of nations, of law, and order, and diplomacy, and treaties. It is as if the Norman Barons, enfeebled by luxury, debauchery, and peace, should disdain call out to France and Spain to help them to hold England against the Saxons. No, it is eternal decree of Providence that those who take by the sword must keep by the sword, and that while the conqueror and spoiler [illegible] by the victim [illegible] some bold and less energetic adventurer shall swallow him up in his turn. Conquest is a dream and a delusion if it be not used rightly to the Virtue, happiness, and civilization of the conquered. It is a great law of nature that it should never be idle, but shall be seized by those who can make a better use of it. Burke drew a picture of the Duke of which all must recognize the accuracy of delineation:—"A barbarous, attrocious despotism, where the finest countries, in the most genial climates in the world, and wasted by peace more than any others have been wasted by war; where arts are unknown, where manufactures languish, where science is extinguished, where agriculture decays, where the human race itself wastes away and perishes under the eye of the observer." We want to interfere with that order of providence which seeks to put an end to this.—We desire to interpose our blood and treasure to continue this accursed dispensation. We say to Russia, to the Christian inhabitants of European Turkey, we cannot allow you to seek the development of your resources, or to relieve yourselves of the burden of this anarchic despotism. To civilize you, to liberate you, to give scope to your energies, and to allow you freedom to avail yourselves of your advantages, would embarrass our diplomacy, therefore the garden of the earth shall remain a wilderness to save our nightcap, and give no trouble to our Foreign Secretary.—"This wretches are hanged that jurymen may dine." Now this plainly will do. Protocols and explanations would be to a statesman a free display. Troops will march from Moldavia and the Pruth. Russian Bay settle nothing—simply nothing. The one may march, the other sail back again at any moment. The Turkish question will remain with all preexisting elements just as far off—that is, just in that state which gives to provide war or foment insurrection, the "high contracting parties" have to each other a profusion of polite lies as which they will be the least and less sincere. We just be following in the manger. We must either undertake to operate in a [illegible] of Turkey, or, what is worse, let Russia will have her own way. Neither the interest nor the nature of the case admit of a dispute. Let the Sultan be King, and she will not only oppress the people, but raise an enormous navy. Press on, Sir Hugh, she said to our overbearing minister. Letting loose her Cossacks and other savages upon the helpless shall may intensify their misery by the superior oppression of northern energy; she may gather strength to cope with free nations, and roll back the tide of light and progress as the Vandals did of old. She is not fit to rule as well as conquer. Rome made her vassals happier and freer by her sway.—England blesses the land she vanquishes. America gives free institutions and equal rights to the invaded. But Russia introduces the subjugated only to a community of suffering, and an equality of tyranny and oppression. There is a difference between the progress of a people and the mere aggrandisement of a tyrant. It is not to make Turkey better, but himself greater, that Nicholas covets Constantinople. As the greatest nation in the world—as bound to assume the responsibilities of the destiny to which Providence has called us—as not only entitled, but under an obligation to the human race, to act our part as the police of nations, and not to live for ourselves alone, but for mankind, to whom, as the greatest of trading communities, we owe so much—we cannot allow an eastern despotism to be supplanted by a northern—we cannot allow a Sclavonic tyrant to embrute still further Asiatic barbarism. But we must do something. We must be the counsellors of Turkey. We must stipulate for power to promote her liberty and civilization as the condition of our protection. We must demand that her government shall be altogether reformed and Europeanized, so to speak. Pashas must no longer be suffered to rob, oppress, and murder the subjects of their pashaliks. Trade must be opened. The highway to India must be secured. We must have power to develope the resources of the country. In fact, France and England must be permitted to give to Europe the full advantages of the utmost development of the finest portion of the globe. The Sultan must be emancipated from the tyranny of the mere porcine prejudices of his Mahommedan "Old Men of the Sea," and Turkey must be raised into a position of improvement and civilization which will give her strength to defend herself. We do not think this impossible—we cannot, in the face of what we have done for India, and are doing for China, be called unpractical when we foresee how the project. By such a scheme Russian enterprise and northern energy would enjoy the advantages of access to the fertile regions of the East without entering as conquerors, or rather as the mere instruments of a tyrant barbarian. Turkey would thus become the Tadmor, the neutral ground of the merchants of the world—the centre of trade, to which productions from East, West, North, and South, would come for outlet. The Servians, that sole Sclavic race, would thus have removed from them the pressure on their powers. The Circassian and Balkan mountaineers would descend to the plains, as our Highlanders do now, to impart to the seats of peace the spirit of adventure. We cannot let Russia take Turkey—we cannot let Turkey remain as she is—we must make conditions in return for our protection—and these must be the power and privilege of showing the natives how to live."

Items of News.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—We learn from Captain Wilder, of the Canada Express, that a boy about twelve years old, living at Youngstown, took a freak that he would see Canada, and started in a skiff on Sunday morning across the river, and was carried out into the Lake by the current and drifted across to Winthrop. He was on the Lake thirty-six hours, with nothing to eat. He had nothing but a piece of board to paddle with; and his preservation is attributable to a favorable wind, which carried him into port in time to prevent starvation.

The Lockport Journal learns that a young lady jumped from Table Rock, on the Canada side of the Falls, on the 1st instant. As she passed the brink, a young man caught her dress, and she fell on a sheltering projection, about fifteen feet below. The young man leaped after her, when they were both rescued from the most imminent peril.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS.—On Tuesday last the following persons were arrested, and brought before Wm. Ermatinger, Esquire, charged with the murder of Walsh and Donelly, on the evening of Thursday, the 8th of August, viz:

Augustus Howard, Broker,
George McIver, Hatter,
Mandell Morison, Advocate.

The parties were released on bail, themselves in £100 each, and two sureties of £50 each, to appear on the 14th of October next.

NEW YORK, September 9th.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Azro Bliss of Leonardsville, was instantly killed this morning at the Richmond depot. Our informant says that as the cars were leaving the depot Mr. Bliss incautiously thrust his head through the window of the car when it was instantly caught by the door post, and crushed in such a manner as to cause almost instant death.

NEW YORK, September 8th.

As the steamer Bay State was upon her passage yesterday morning from Fall River to this city, she met with a very unfortunate and most unforeseen accident off Black Rock, near Bridgeport, by which ten of her passengers were very severely scalded.—About half past three o'clock her crank pin broke suddenly, and the walking beam falling upon the engine knocked the cap off the cylinder, and thus caused a tremendous rush of steam. The passengers jumped out of bed, and some incautiously opened their state room doors, and thus received extensive injuries; others kept their rooms, and escaped unhurt. Capt. Browne, of the Bay State had signal rockets of distress burned, which brought Captain Williams of the steamboat Connecticut, from Norwich, to his aid. The passengers reached this city in the latter boat, when it was found that the above number were more or less scalded. Four young ladies, named DeWolfe, two of whom expired in the afternoon, were taken to the City Hospital.—Mail robbed at three o'clock, and here sister, Charlotte, about half past five. They were from Chicago, Illinois. The passengers, by resolution, acquitted the officers of the Bay State of all blame.

A Hippopotamus has arrived at Paris from Egypt after a journey of 20 miles, and has taken up its residence at the Jardin des Plantes. He immediately took a bath in the basin constructed for the elephant, in which he seemed to find great enjoyment. Thirty goats which supply him with milk arrived with him. He does not, however, live exclusively on milk, but eats carrots and other vegetable productions.—He is exceedingly tame, much attached to his keeper, and allows himself to be handled by strangers. He is quite young, not having yet finished cutting his teeth, but has already attained the size of an ordinary cow.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 9th.

Shortly before eight o'clock this morning, what was left of Table Rock fell with a tremendous crash. The projecting rock is now all gone. Fortunately no one was on it at the time.

Mr. Sheriff Sewill's residence on the Esplanade was burned down last night. There was no one living in it. The house was newly painted throughout, and the Sheriff and his family were staying in the country. The stable in rear of the dwelling house first caught and that communicating with the wooden out houses, there was an extensive blaze in a very short time. The alarm was given and the fire companies were speedily on the ground, but the residence had caught fire and a strong easterly wind prevailing, there were doubts expressed rather freely concerning the safety of the whole block. The firemen, the engines being well supplied with water from the wells on the Esplanade and from carts supplied at the Water Works distributing pipe, worked well and had there been no wind they assuredly would have succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The Esplanade and the glacis were covered with some thousands of spectators. Detachments of troops were on the ground, some rendering assistance and others being stationed round the powder magazine. We learn that there were two servants living in the Sheriff's house, and that a soldier fell from the roof of an adjoining house which he was doing his utmost to save from destruction. He was picked up insensible, and immediately taken off to the hospital. The poor fellow belonged to the 71st Regiment, and, we regret to learn, died this morning.

The fire was, doubtless, accidental.—Quebec Chronicle.

The *Quebec Mercury* says, "The admission of Mr. Lafontaine to the Chief Justiceship of Lower Canada is to be followed, it is whispered, by the bestowal of an English title."

A DARING FEAT.—On Thursday the 1st instant, Mrs. N. L. Piper of Toronto, while at the Falls of Niagara, on her way to Buffalo, along with some friends, leaped from the brink on the Canadian side, into the fearful abyss beneath. Providentially her fall was broken by a ledge of rock which jutted out several feet, at a depth of about twenty feet.—Mr. E. V. Wilson, of this city, who was standing beside her at the time she took the awful leap, with great presence of mind, followed her and alighted on a spot about four feet in breadth. Holding her until assistance was given from above, both were drawn up, but slightly injured, to the great joy and gratitude of their friends. We have seldom had to record a more praiseworthy action, than that of which Mr. Wilson is the hero, in this instance.

We understand that Captain Miller, at present of the Chief Justice, is to command the splendid new steamer, now building at the Niagara Dock, for the Toronto and Niagara route. She is to run in connection with the Erie and Ontario railway, and will be larger than the Peerless, it is said. Two other steamers are being built at the Niagara Dock, to form a line between Hamilton and Oswego.

Our contemporary, Le Pays, says that last Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, the Ladies of the congregation of the Sœurs Grises (Grey Nuns) were returning from a short walk with the scholars attached to their Convent,—and while passing up St. Peter Street, which is a narrow thoroughfare, they were impeded in their progress by a very bad looking individual. One of the Nuns, sister St. Joseph, represented to this cowardly fellow the impropriety of his conduct; and was immediately seized by him, and a silver cross, which she wore, violently detached from her neck and carried away by the ruffian. On the appearance of a gentleman, who came to the assistance of the ladies, this accomplished scoundrel took to his heels, carrying with him the trophy of his ungallant conduct, and escaped into one of the back streets. As usual no policeman could be discovered, although search was made for the important functionary. We must not omit to state, that several gentlemen in the vicinity, so soon as the cause of the detention was communicated to them, escorted the party to the convent.—[Montreal Herald.

In the Police Court yesterday, the investigation of the charge against John Crawford, of setting fire to Mr. Carr's house in Spadina Avenue on the evening of Sunday week, was concluded, and resulted in the commitment of the accused for trial at the next Assizes. When the case was previously before the Court, it was proved that Crawford, on the afternoon of the day when the house was burned, and being under the influence of liquor at the time, had threatened that it would be burned down before morning. The evidence yesterday was in regard to Crawford's whereabouts on the evening of the fire. It appeared that up till nearly nine o'clock he had been in the house of a Mr. Greig, and that he then went home and fell asleep. The fire was first seen about half past nine. Mr. Carr had examined the premises at 5 minutes before nine, and believed they must have been set fire to after that hour. The Magistrate remarked that, with the exception of the coincidence between the threat and the fire, there was not much to criminate Crawford, and the probabilities of a conviction were not strong. He considered, however, that the ends of justice demanded that the case should go before a jury, and he accordingly ordered Crawford to find bail in two securities for £50 to appear at the next Assizes. Mr. Skelton appeared for the prisoner and Mr. Morrison for the prosecution.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—It is not often that we have to record an outrage in our town of so gross a character as that which took place upon Wednesday night last. About midnight several men armed with clubs broke into the house of a man named Nunn, in Hucaqua-st., Lower Bytown, and nearly murdered him and his wife and a child who was in bed with them, escaped without any serious injury. A girl who was sleeping in the next room was the only other person in the house, but was in such a state of fright that she gave no alarm. We understand that some clue has been got towards the direction of the low-minded and cowardly ruffians who has perpetrated this inhuman act; but as yet they have not been arrested.

On Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Jennings, book auctioneer, of Toronto, on rising up after playing a game of bagatelle, at the market hall, to return to his office, fell down a dead. He was previously in apparently good health.

A DISPUTED WILL CASE.—We learn that a Will case will soon be brought before the Court of Common Pleas, in which is involved the title to most of the lots for which the Village of Wilson is built. A United Empire loyalist, named Davis, owned 500 four hundred acres in that neighborhood, on Dying, he left 200 acres to his widow, and 200 acres to John Porter,—then a young man, who had been brought up by him. The widow is dead, but during her lifetime she sold the 200 acres, and Mr. Porter, who is still living has also disposed of a considerable proportion of his share. It is now asserted that Davis' will was not drawn by a professional person, and the land was not given to the "heirs, administrators, and assignees" of the legatees, but so as to give only a life interest to the widow and Mr Porter. James Honan, of Brockville, said to be sister's son of Davis, makes claim to the property as the next heir. The individuals who bought from the legatees have united their interests and raised a fund to defend their title. The case will no doubt excite a great deal of interest at its trial.—[Globe.

The Ten Thousand.

The great Ten Thousand race came before their honours the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors on Monday at 12 noon. Mr. Bowes and Mr. Ridout of the Bank of Upper Canada were examined, and great revelations expected.

WHITBY MARKET.—Wheat is now at 5s. 3d. Large quantities are coming in, for the last few days averaging from four to five thousand bushels daily. No Oats have yet made their appearance, but it is understood the figure will be good.

September 6.

Interments to-day—deaths from fever 65.—At Mobile yesterday, the deaths were 93—of fever 33.

Patents in Canada.

Good wits will jump. 'McKenzie's Message' received on Thursday morning contains the same remarks, in substance, on Patents as those made by the 'British Whig' the day before. The 'Message says:—"Why does not the 'Scientific American' begin by recommending to Congress to reduce the fee charged at Washington on a patent to any foreigner in the United States? The fee payable by an American is $30—by any other old countryman than a British subject $300—by a Canadian $500. We drew up a very full review of the patent laws in 1851, in the shape of a bill, but abandoned it on perceiving the personal feelings of the ministry." It is full time that the Canadian Press took up the cudgels in behalf of Canadian Mechanics, who are at length beginning to see the necessity of patenting their inventions; and it is also full time that the legislature assisted our mechanics in their praiseworthy endeavors to improve the mechanism of the country, which is becoming more and more apparent every year. Let Mr. McKenzie persevere in his attempt to amend the Patent Laws, and not be bluffed off by the "personal feelings" of any ministry.

Criticism.

The Editor of the Montreal Commercial Advertiser is the verriest ass in Canada. In his issue of the 9th inst. he is imploring Madame Bishop to sing "Home sweet Home," and "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls," when the poor woman can't sing either, as they should be sung, and she knows it.

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, September 10th, 1853.

Flour.—The news by the last mail gave quite an impulse to the market, and the advices by the 'Asia' yesterday not only confirmed the high prices, but caused a further advance. Extra Superfine, no operations since the arrival of the mail; the last transactions were at 31s 3d. Superfine No. 1, small sales at 30s. Fine, none in the market.

Wheat, before the news, Upper Canada White, 6s. 3d. per 60 lbs. No sales since. Lower Canada Red, 5s. 6d., nominal.

Pease, 3s. 9d. per minot.

Oats, 2s. per minot.

Barley, 2s. 8d. a 2s. 9d. per minot.

Oatmeal, 24s. 6d. a 25s. 6d. per barrel of 224 lbs.

Beef, Mess, 60s. Prime, 45s. Cargo, 30s. Pork, Mess, 95s. a 97s. 6d. Prime Mess, 70s. Prime, 60s. Cargo, 50s.

Lard, 6d.

Tallow, 6d. a 6½d.

Teas, Twankay, 1s. 4d. a 1s. 10d. Hyson Twankay, 1s. 4d. a 2s. Old Hyson, 2s. 3d. a 3s. Young Hyson, 2s. a 3s.

Sugars, Muscovados, 34s. 6d. a 37s. per cwt. White Bastard, 5½d. a 6d per lb. Refined Loaf, 6½d. a 7d. per pound.

Molasses, 1s. 4d. a 1s. 5d. per gallon.

Fruit, Raisins, per box 15s; ½ b., 7s. 9d. Currants, 1s. a 1s. 3d., and even held by some parties at 1s. 6d. pound.

Coffee, Mocha, 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d. Java 11d. Rio, 7½d. a 8c. Laguayra, 8d.

Soap, Liverpool, 7½d. Montreal, 2d. per pound.

Candles, London Sperm, 2s. 9d. a 3s. Am. Sperm, 2s. 3d. a 2s. 5d. Belmont Sperm, 1s. 4d. a 1s. 6d. Montreal, 8d. Wax Wicks, 9d.

Tobacco, Honey Dew, ½ lb., in 4th boxes, 31 a 35s 7d. Do. Fives, boxes, 11d. do 8s. 3s 0½d. Do. 16's 7½d. Do. 32's, 9d a 7½d.

Oils.—Olive, 7s. 3d; S. Sperm, 3s 10d a 4s; Pale Seal, 3s 6d; Cod, 2s. 0½ a 3s.

Fish.—Dry Table Cod, 16s. 3d a 17s 6d; Herrings, No. 1, 20s a 22s 6d. Mackerel—none.

Brandy, 12s a 12s 6d.

Gin, 6s.

High Wines, 3s.

Ale.—E. I. Pale, quarts, 10s 6d a 11s. Porter.—London, quarts, 10s a 10s 6d.

Vinegar.—Bordeaux, 4s 8d.

Ashes.—Pots, 29s a 24s 3d; Pearls, 27s 6d.

Freights.—London, Bank 60 days, 10 per cent.; Do., Private 90 days, 8½ a 9 per cent. Bank, New York ¼ prem.; Private, New York par.

Stocks.—Bank Stocks continue much the same, tending upwards as time passes, and profits are accumulating. Railways still dull and difficult to sell. Mining Consols again over 60s; holders ask 6s 3d. Quebec Mining Company's shares, 7s a 11s 6d.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. B.

Imports.

Sept. 12.—Brig Halifax, Chatham,—200,000 pipe staves, Calvin & Cook. Schr. Bruce, South Bay,—400 cedar pickets, R. T. Weyms. Str. Lady C. Vincent,—1 basket fruit, Baron De Longueuil; 1 trunk, 2 pckgs, J. Counell; 1 pckg Delany & Brown; 1 pckg, J. Dale; 1 box, W. Douglass; 6 bbls rosin, S. Morley; 1 box, Brown & Hardy; 1 box tobacco, J. S. Smith & Co.; 22 bundles rods, A. & D. Shaw; 6 cases goods, F. J. George; 1 case sundries, J. Counell; 2 horses, D. D. Calvin. Str. Ontario, Oswego,—26 baskets fruit, W. Coates; 10 baskets fruit, P. Hardy; 2 baskets fruit, W. Sawyer; 7 baskets fruit, 2 boxes oysters, S. C. Edwards.

Exports.

Sept. 12.—Lady, C. Vincent,—23 boxes window glass. Schr. J. B. Collins, Oswego,—37,636 feet lumber, 278 bdls lath.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

September 11th.—Gordon H. Chrisler, Port Hope; H. O. Bennett, Merrickville; Mr. R. E. Dun, New York; M. Bales, St. Catharines; Mr. Cash, Prescott; G. McDonald, and lady, Grimsby; D. M. Thompson, London; Mr. J. Scott, London, C. W.; Mr. Dumble, Peterboro', C. W.; Geo. C. Tremain, Kingston; Henry A. Jones Brockville; L. Kent, G. T. R. R., Toronto; T. Scott, London; R. N. McDonald, Hamilton; C. Dickson, Oswego; Joseph Goulding, Oswego; G. Scofield, Toronto; J. T. Bardwell, and lady, Sandusky; Mr. D. Lowel, Virginia; Miss F. C. Lowel, do.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

September 11th.—B. L. Osburn, Watertown, N. Y.; W. A. Reid, do.; E. Stockwell, do.; E. Hamlin, do.; G. M. Burdick, do.; F. Walker, Amherst Island; A. E. Proctor, Belleville; J. Coons, Ernestown; R. B. Gates, Pamilca, N. Y.; W. H. Swetman, Marysburgh; G. Casey Fredericksburgh; W. H. Griffin, Amherst Island; Mr. Gale, do.; C. E. Babcock, Port Maitland; Mr. Fuarsqua, Montreal.

12th.—J. N. Lapum, and lady, Centreville; H. Johnson, Adolphustown; J. Pringle, Napanee; S. Keller, do.; D. W. Alison, Adolphustown; Mr. Webster, and lady, Gananoque; N. H. Waters, Sydenham; S. Cromer, Colebrook; J. O. Grady, Belleville; S. Andrews, Toronto; N. Bire, Ostego, Ohio.

BIRTH.

On Saturday last, the 10th instant, Mrs. M. FLANIGAN, of a daughter.

DIED.

In Montreal, on the 9th inst, Charles Morton, eldest son of Mr. Charles Campbell, late of Glasgow.

On the 14th instant, Janet, daughter of Mr. Daniel McLaren, Bathurst, aged 15 years.

At Matilda, on 26th ult., Richard H. Ellison, Innkeeper, after a protracted illness, aged 44 years.

On the 5th instant, near York, Grand River, Margaret S. Nelles, the beloved wife of Col. Wm. Nelles, of the Township of Seneca, aged 73 years.

In Hamilton, on the morning of the 9th inst., Charles H. Terry, aged 14 years of Mr. Thomas Terry, and Mr. Thomas M. Robertson, of Lancaster, Lancashire, England.

On the 5th instant, after a long illness, Mr. Ezra Cole, of the Township of Niagara.

The second infant of Mr. John Gordon, after a short illness, aged 8½ years.

At the residence, on the Indian Reservation, Charlottenburgh, near Cornwall, on the 4th past, Mr. Hugh Matheson, an old and much respected inhabitant of this quarter of the country, in his 8 at year.

Montreal to New York and Boston.

MAIL ROUTE.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad via Rouse's Point.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after SEPT. 7th, the Steamer **Iron Duke**, in connection with the Trains for BOSTON, NEW YORK and OGDENSBURGH, will, until further notice, leave Montreal at 6 30 and 9 30 A. M., and at 5 30 P. M.

Passengers by the 6 30 A. M. Boat reach Burlington to connect with the Trains, arriving at Boston and New York the same evening. Those by the 8 30 A. M. Boat connect at Rouse's Point with the elegant steamer United States and reach Burlington and connect with the Train of the Rutland & Burlington Road arriving at Troy in time for the Hudson River Railroad Train to New York that evening, also for the Train to Boston same evening. Time to Boston and New York—from 12 to 13 hours.

Passengers for Ogdensburgh and Canada West leaving by the 6 30 Boat reach Ogdensburgh at 1 P. M., and those leaving at 5 30 P. M. arrive at 11 P. M. connecting with Lake Ontario Steamers for Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Lewiston &c. Time to Ogdensburgh five and a half hours.

Every information and tickets may be procured at the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company's Office, CENTRE DOOR of Mullins' Buildings, opposite the Quebec Steamboat Basin.

W. A. MERRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, Sept. 5, 1853. 207

TO ARRIVE.

Per ship "Ballengeeck" from London,
50 barrels London Crushed Sugar,
1 cask Saltpetre,
20 boxes Belmont Candles,
10 casks "Hibberts" Porter Pints.
4 " do. do. Quarts.
2 " Pale Ale "Dias" Pints.
7 cases Castor Oil.
1 cask, Mustard, "Coleman's."
6 kegs Soda.
Per ship "Horn," from Glasgow,
100 kegs "Loclfine" Herrings.
10 puncheons "Java" Whiskey.
1 " "Campbelton" do.

J. CARRUTHERS.

Kingston, 30th September, 1853. 207

NEW BOOKS.

E. W. PALMER has received

London exhibited in 1852; elucidating its Natural and Physical characteristics; Antiquity and Architecture; Arts Manufactures, Trade, and Organization; Social, Literary, and Scientific Institutions, and numerous Galleries of Fine Art.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Chamber's Pocket Miscellany Repository.

Our Iron Roads. By Frederick S. Williams.

Kingston, September 12, 1853. 207

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

E. H. Parker & Co., Beg to announce to the Public, that they have opened a Store for the Sale of the above mentioned articles in the building on King Street, formerly occupied by Mr. James Glass, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of superior English Drugs and Medicines; the Stock is entirely new and of the purest quality, no pains or expense having been spared in the selection of it.

They also trust that the length of time they have been known to the inhabitants of Kingston, will insure them the confidence and support of the community, and no care shall be wanting on their part to merit the patronage they may be favoured with.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to the compounding of Physicians' prescriptions and Family receipts.

Kingston, September 12th, 1853. 206

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber, per steamer 'Novelty,'
8 Barrels Whitefish,
24 Barrels Superfine Flour "Consecon Mills,"
Per steamer 'Bay of Quinte,'
39 Barrels Superfine Flour "Athol Mills."
Per steamer 'Dawn,'
25 Barrels Superfine Flour "Kingston Mills,"
50 Barrels do. do. "Clarksville Mills."

J. CARRUTHERS.

Kingston, September 9th, 1853. 206

STEAM COMMUNICATION
*BETWEEN NEW YORK & GL