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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms—viz: Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d for the first insertion, and ten pence for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding ten lines four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. Then advertisements are inserted *until forbid*, which the instruction must be in writing.

*** Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their Advertisements early in the Afternoon, to ensure publication early next 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,	0 10	0
Marriage Notice,	0 5	0
Notice of Birth,	0 2	6
Notice of Funeral,	0 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.

State of New York—Saratoga, N. Y. ..... Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23.
County Frontenac—Kingston, Sept. 29.
Township Pittsburgh—Barriefield, Sept. 22
Lower Canada—Montreal, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
Upper Canada—Hamilton, Oct. 5, 6, 7.
Township Kingston—Waterloo, Oct. 12.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Decor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1853.

The Provincial Penitentiary.

The 'Pilot' of the 5th instant devotes four columns and upwards to the Provincial Penitentiary, and, after all, fails to clear himself of what the Montreal 'Herald' calls "apparent jobbing," which to us seems too mild a term.

The facts are thus plainly stated in the Report of Messrs. Dickson and Nelson:

"In the month of July, 1854, the Contract for Shoemakers expires, but for some reason the late Inspectors at their last meeting in April, 1851, renewed the Contract to the former Contractor for five years, to commence at the expiration of the first Contract, which at that time had upwards of three years to run, and without giving any public notice for competition.

It is true that three pence of advance is to be given per day for one hundred and fifty Convicts, when the new Contract comes into operation, but it is equally true that one shilling and nine pence is too low a price when the contract price paid by the same Contractor for the same description of tradesmen in the Auburn State Prison is and was three shillings and three pence halfpenny per day. Hence it will be many years before the Institution is relieved from that ill advised Contract."—*Inspectors' Penitentiary Report.*

The 'Pilot' writhes under this simple, but "crushing eloquence" of the Inspectors, and turns in all directions to extricate himself in vain. No wonder the 'Pilot' writes column after column against Mr. Dickson, to whom the public are indebted for this exposure of his jobbing.

Mr. E. P. Ross had the contract at first for 1s 6d a day per man; but Mr. Bristow renewed the contract three years before it expired, getting 1s 9d per day. His successors were thus bound for eight years. Mr. Ross gives for the same kind of men in Auburn *three shillings and three pence halfpenny per day* for each man, say 65 cents. He thus gets his men for 1s 4½d cheaper in Canada than in Auburn.

Now, let us see what this last contract actually loses to the country. Had the contract been left till now, or till the near expiration of its time, Mr Ross could certainly have given here as much as there. There is, therefore, a loss on each of 150 convicts of 1s 4d per day. This amounts for 150 convicts to £10 per day! to £60 per week! to £240 per month! to £3,120 per year! and to £15,600 for five years!! This is one of the 'Pilot's' contracts, and every one may now judge of the jobbing for themselves. Had the first term of contract nearly expired, Inspector Bristow could not have been so much to blame; but as it had yet to run on for three years, it was altogether gratuitous, and we doubt its legality.

It can now be seen why the 'Pilot,' edited by Mr. Bristow, has so much to say about education; the true cause of his exertions to promote contention between the Inspectors is apparent. His cuttle-fish policy, however, will not do—the medium surrounding him is too transparent. Here is a fine print to be prating about the over-education of the convicts. But let him dodge and squirm as he pleases, he has brought the lash upon his own back, and he must feel it.

Such conduct was totally inexcusable, but the manner in which he defends it is still more unjustifiable. He has the temerity to state that the average price in Auburn is "two shillings per day," whereas the low-est price is 51 cents, or upwards of 2s 6d per day. See the Fifth Annual Report of Inspectors in New York, page 138.

We leave the subject now for our readers to judge of Mr. Inspector Bristow according to his works. £3,120 a year are no trifle for a public institution to lose by one rash contract, and the author of it should at least have held his tongue in regard to other functionaries; the silent system would have most become him. We apprehend by the time he has fully explained this contract affair, he will find temporal matters require all of his attention, without his meddling with the exertions of Mr. Mulkins to improve the educational and moral condition of the convicts.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Mr. R. D. Collis was arrested yesterday, charged with the murder of Walsh and Donelly, on the evening of the 9th June last. Bail was accepted, as in the case of the other parties arrested on the same charge.

DECREASE OF METHODISM.—The Wesleyan Conference has for some years had to report an annual decrease in the ranks of Methodism. It is officially reported to the Conference now in session that the numbers have fallen, off to the extent of more than 1,000 members during the past year.

The Liability of Coroners.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Gloucester, Saturday, Aug. 6.

CIVIL COURT.—(Before Mr. Justice Coleridge and Special Juries.)

VOXALL VS. BARNETT.

Mr. Huddleston and Mr. H. James appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Keating, Q. C., and Mr. Whitmore for the defendant.

The plaintiff in this action was the manager of the Cinderford Colliery, who sued Mr. Barnett, one of the Coroners for the County of Gloucester, to recover damages for a false imprisonment. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and a justification as Coroner.

It appeared that in September last, a man named Bouton met his death by falling out of his cart on the high road at Cinderford, in this county. An inquest was on the 15th of September held by the defendant, which resulted, on the 28th of the same month, in the Jury finding a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the plaintiff. The plaintiff was then taken into custody under the Coroner's warrant, and conveyed first to the station house at Littledean, and afterwards to the Gaol at Gloucester. An application was then made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *certiorari* to remove the inquisition. This was done, and after some days it was quashed upon several grounds. The plaintiff was then, on the 9th of October, set at liberty, after having been in prison eleven days, during which time his health became affected. The inquisition was quashed upon several grounds; first, because the Bush Inn, at which the inquest was held, was beyond the county, being in the borough of Monmouth; secondly, because the jurors were not qualified to act; and thirdly, because the Coroner did not view the body. The plaintiff now sought to recover damages for the injury he had sustained, and also for the expense which he had incurred by getting the inquisition quashed and getting in bail.

Mr. Keating objected to the admission of evidence as to the expense to which the plaintiff had been put in getting the inquisition quashed &c.

Mr. Justice Coleridge admitted the evidence subject to the objection.

It was then proved that the plaintiff had incurred an expense of £71 in procuring his liberation.

Mr. Keating, in addressing the Jury, admitted the plaintiff must have a verdict, as the defendant had unfortunately committed an irregularity, but he submitted that the damages ought to be only for a small amount. The defendant was not responsible for the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which must be assumed to be a just one.—That jury had been summoned by the proper officer, and the Bush Inn had been fixed upon by the Constable without the defendant's knowing whether it was in Gloucestershire or Monmouthshire.

Mr. Justice Coleridge having summed up the evidence, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £25 damages for the imprisonment, and £71 for the law expenses to which the plaintiff had been put.

Items of News.

MR. BRANSBY COOPER, F. R. S.—This eminent surgeon and kind hearted man expired suddenly yesterday (19th ult.) afternoon at the Athenæum Club. Mr. Bransby Cooper has been suffering for some time past from a disease in the throat; but had been much better for the last two days, and was seen walking in Lincoln's-inn-fields about an hour previous to his death. The lamented deceased passed the College of Surgeons in the year 1823, was made a fellow of that college on the grant of the charter in 1843, and was elected one of the council in 1848. Mr. Bransby Cooper is the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, and nephew of the illustrious Sir Astley Cooper. He was born at Great Yarmouth on September 2, 1792. Mr. Cooper was formerly assistant surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the siege of St. Sebastian, and Toulouse. His death will cause vacancies at Guy's Hospital, at which place he was senior surgeon, and the Council Board of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CANADIAN LOAN COMPANY.—At the first general meeting of the shareholders of this Company, held at Montreal on Thursday, the following gentlemen were elected directors:—The Hon. Wm. Walker, and Wm Badgley, Benjamin Holmes, Thos. R. Anderson, George E. Cartier, Henry J. Wood, Wm. Rhodes, and Thos. Ryan, Esqrs.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT HEMMINGFORD.—A correspondent from Russeltown informs us that on Saturday, the 3rd inst., Mr. Samuel McDonald of that neighborhood lost his life by the following sad accident: He was passing through a small piece of woodland near Coney Hill with his brother George, who had just preceded him over an old fence. While following him, some part of the dress of Samuel caught the dog head of a gun which he carried, loaded with two balls, raised it, and fearful to relate, discharged the contents into his body, close to the heart—killing him instantly. An inquest having been held upon the body, Captain Humphrey Nesbitt acting as coroner, the jury, in accordance with the above facts, returned a verdict of accidental death. —*Montreal Herald.*

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Star of the West brings important intelligence from the Sandwich Islands. The U. S. ships St. Lawrence and Portsmouth had arrived at Honolulu with intelligence that a French fleet of eleven vessels of war is on the coast, probably destined for the Islands. Should the French make any aggressions it is said the American flag will be run up all over the Islands, and France will have to take them from the United States by force if she has them at all. The situation of the natives is deplorable. The small pox was making fearful ravages among them; 785 cases had occurred at Honolulu up to July 1st, and was rapidly spreading over the Island.

EAST INDIA FLEET.—The National Intelligencer has the following letter from China:—

Hong Kong, June 26, 1853.

The American squadron when last heard from (June 1st) was at Napa, Loo Choo Islands. On the 28th of May the Regent made a formal visit to the flag-ship Susquehanna, and was received with due honors. Arrangements were being made duly to acknowledge this civility by a visit to the palace on Monday, June 6th.

The people of Loo Choo are perhaps the most gentle and polite in the whole world. The only obstacle to very free intercourse seems to be that they are not willing to buy or sell anything.

PORTLAND, September 9th.

SMASH-UP ON THE AT. & ST. L. R. R.—The down train on the A. & St. L. R. R., of last evening, due here at 7 o'clock, was passing through Lennoxville, Ca., about 12 o'clock M., yesterday, at the rate of 40 miles an hour, when an axle of the tender broke. After dragging about 100 yards, the broken end stuck into the ground, the wheel end up, which checked the baggage car, and threw it off the track, down an embankment about 20 or 30 feet high, and was turned completely on its side. The rear end of this car checked the oncmost passenger car, and drew it down the left bank. The car would have turned over and over had not the shackle held it securely to the second passenger car, and thus prevented the accident from being more serious. Providentially, and most miraculously, no lives were lost, and no one was seriously hurt. The damage to the company will not be less than $1,200. The train arrived here about 2 o'clock this morning.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held, on Tuesday, by Mr. Panet, at the Military Hospital, in St. Lewis-street, on the body of Daniel McLean, the soldier of the 71st Regiment, who was killed by falling from the roof of a house, at the fire, on the Esplanade, on Monday evening. In the course of the enquiry, a minute investigation was made regarding the origin of the fire, but nothing satisfactory was elicted. We learn that the deceased was climbing from the attic window to the top of the roof, and, trusted to the leather hose-pipe for support, without being aware of the greasy condition of the hose. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

THE COST OF CONVERTING A JEW.—After some twenty years of labour—after the erection of a church on Mount Zion, at an enormous cost—after the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of pounds, the "London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews" [a mission presided over by a Bishop and endowed by the joint efforts of the kingdoms of Prussia and England] produces as its fruits, according to its own statistics, a congregation of just 37 Jewish converts. During the whole of last year the result of its labours was the conversion of one Jew. The cost of this one convert was the annual outlay, at Jerusalem alone, besides the Bishop's stipend, of £1,328 expended on the mission, £445 on the hospital, and £100 [we beg pardon, £399 19s 11d, see Report, p. 11] on the House of Industry. The Jerusalem Mission, then—if we add to its cost the £1,210 per annum paid to Bishop Gobat, arising from the endowment—has actually, in the last year, baptized converts at the moderate rate of only £4,443 7s 2d per head.—*London Inquirer.*

At the Fourth of July celebration in Marion county, Illinois, a young lady offered the following toast: "The Young Men of America—Their arms our support; Our arms their reward. Fall in, men,—fall in.

SHIPWRECK.—Under the head of "Intelligence via the overland mail" from India 6th May last, we briefly announced the loss of the ship *Vessere* on the coast of Hindostan, within 40 miles of Bombay, with upwards of 500 lives. The particulars regarding the melancholy catastrophe, collected from papers that have since come to hand, are as follows:—The *Vessere* was an English vessel, 500 tons burden, partly manned by a European crew, and for some years has been trading between Bombay and the various ports on the coast of Arabia. Early in April she was chartered to convey a number of pilgrims (who were returning, after a lengthened pilgrimage through Arabia, to various parts of India) on a voyage to Bombay. She was fitted up accordingly, and on taking her departure, had, besides the crew, no fewer than 400 people on board; also a valuable cargo. The catastrophe happened on the night of the 7th of June. The evening previous the captain sighted Bombay, but soon afterwards the weather set in thick, with rain, and heavy squalls blowing on the land, amid which the ship got her rudder unshipped, and, in consequence, being unmanageable. The passengers a certaining the perilous position of the vessel, and that she was driving ashore, became frantic, and attempted to escape by the boats. The attempt, as may be imagined, proved fatal. A tremendous rush instantly capsized them, and at least 60 perished. The destruction of the ill-fated vessel soon followed. Shortly after midnight she struck, and the next moment her masts, with at least 100 of the unhappy creatures clinging to the rigging, gave way and fell overboard. The occupants were either crushed to death or perished by drowning. In the course of a few hours the vessel entirely broke up, and the whole of the remaining passengers and crew were plunged in among the breakers. Great sacrifice of life followed. Out of the 450 souls who were alive the night previous, all, with the exception of 94, perished. The 94 survivors were washed ashore on fragments of the wreck. What renders the catastrophe worse is, that no list or record exists from which could be gathered the names of the sufferers, or to what place in India they belonged. The spot where the vessel was wrecked was near Hubshee Junjeera, 35 miles south of Bombay.

WELLAND CANAL.—Number of vessels passed thro' the Welland Canal during the week ending September 6th, and their destination:

To Oswego	37	To Hamilton	1
To Cape Vincent	4	To Toronto	2
To Clayton	5	To Kingston	8
To Ogdensburgh	2	To Montreal	2
		To Quebec	1
Total to U.S. ports	48	Total to British ports	14

The total number of vessels passed down the Canal, it will be seen, is 62. Of the Canadian, one was laden with flour for Montreal, and one with wheat for Quebec. The vessels for Cape Vincent were freighted with flour—those to Clayton with staves and timber.

The Northern railway works near the Queen's wharf are going forward actively.—The freight house is above the ground already. It lies immediately under the bank, opposite the residence of Mr. Widder. It will be of white brick on the exterior, dressed with stone, and will be of very large size.—The cribs for a railway wharf are being sunk on a line with the end of the Queen's wharf, and railway navvies with their barrows and carts are making a road out to it from the shore. A new cut is being made from the main line down to the freight house, and as it breaks the communication between the bank and the Queen's wharf, a plain wooden bridge has been erected over the track. At the eastern end of the city, the Grand Trunk has commenced the erection of its car houses and works.—[Globe.

An English farmer in Western Canada, thus writes to the Times—"At the great Exhibition in 1851, the prize wheat of 'the whole world' came from Canada. This determined me to visit the district where it was grown—Prince Edward. That visit induced me to settle there, and I have now about 500 acres of freehold land there, at an average cost of 25s. per acre, all cleared and capable of cultivation. The entire District is more dense y populated than any agricultural district I know in England, and our market town has five churches, five hotels, two banks, four steamboats daily, two newspapers, and every description of requisite warehouse and shop. The soil, climate, language, are so exactly similar, that I cannot imagine myself out of England. Wheat is 5s, rye 3s, barley, peas and corn (maize,) 2s. 6d., and oats 2s. per bushel.—The wages of an active young agricultural laborer, 4s to 5s per day without board! And such board! Imagine an English ploughboy asking for sugar to his custard puddding daily, after beef, pork, or mutton, and butter. Yet this have I seen here, and not seldom; and a labourer's wife, if not working, is boarded for 2s. 6d. per week. The cost of emigration is £4 10s. per head." The writer gives his name to the Times and adds,—"I will in this district alone, which is a mere speck in Canada, insure employment to one hundred young, able, willing, honest, agricultural and house servants, male and female, emigrating in early spring, and I will receive ten at a time on my own estates, and employ them until they can suit themselves."

NEW RAILROAD TO MONTREAL.—Committees of the different roads interested in the extension of the Passumpsic road to Montreal, via St. Johnsbury and Stanstead, met in this city, yesterday, but the result of their deliberations had not transpired in the afternoon. It is understood that the Passumpsic, Northern, and the Canada and Montreal corporations have agreed to raise $300,000, and $300,000 has already been subscribed in Vermont, on the line. The balance required estimated at $700,000, is to be provided for by a six per cent. preferred stock, to be guaranteed by the Passumpsic, Northern, Concord, and Montreal, Concord, Lowell and Nashua Railroads,—all of which will be bedefitted by the extension. The Passumpsic road has never issued a bond nor share of stock below par. It has paid 18 per cent. in dividends, and is now doing a very good business. It is thought that the completion of the new road, having many advantages will make it a par stock.—[Boston Courier.

OSWEGO, September 10th.

If the grain market we have no new feature to note. Wheat is generally held above the views of buyers. A few sales are made on private terms and at good prices. White Michigan was on the market to-day at 126 cents, from store and 125 cents, offered. There was a sale of 2300 bushels red Ohio on private terms. Sales last evening of 12,000 bushels Toledo on private terms, cargo of Belle Sheridan.

DEPTH OF NIAGARA FALLS.—An English gentleman who has been endeavouring to ascertain the depth of Niagara river, at the Suspension Bridge, has at length succeeded. At one point he finds the depth to be 125 feet.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—American Edition—Leonard, Scott & Co., New York.

We have to thank Mr. Palmer for the August number of this ably conducted Quarterly. The contents are:—Theories of Poetry and a New Poet.—Dallas's Poetics and Smith's Poems; Our Colonial-Empire and our Colonial Policy; Dr. Henry Marshall and Military Hygiene; The Text of Scripture; Free and Slave Labor; The Early Christian Life and Literature of Syria; The Grenville Papers and Junius;—Germany in its Relations to France and Russia; The Government of India.—The New India Bill.

We have received from the publisher, Thomas McLear, 45 Yonge Street, Toronto, a small work entitled "The Rise and Fall of Papacy, by the Rev. Robt. Fleming, Jr.," printed without abridgement from the edition of 1701. A memoir of the author is appended, and the work is edited by the Rev. Thomas Thompson.

Assessment of Kingston.

The Assessors have just made up the Assessment for 1853. The gross amount for Kingston is £72,623. The Census taken by the Assessors makes the population amount to 11,317 souls, exclusive of the Military, their wives and children, the sojourners at hotels, and the crews of the numerous vessels always in port. The gross population is upwards of fourteen thousand, all told.

Facts and Facetiæ.

REMOVING A RING FROM A YOUNG LADY'S FINGER.—Dr. Castle communicates to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal the following ingenious method, devised by him, of extricating a young lady's finger from a ring which was too small for her.—We give his story in his own language:—

"An interesting young lady about seventeen years of age, had presented to her a gold ring, which she forced over the joints of her middle finger. After a few minutes the finger commenced swelling, and the ring could not be removed. The family Physician, Dr. ——, was sent for, but could do nothing. The family, and the young lady especially, were now in the greatest consternation. A Jeweller was sent for.—After many futile attempts to cut the ring with cutting nippers, and to saw it apart with a fine saw, and after bruising and lacerating the flesh, warm fomentations and leeches were applied, but without affording the slightest benefit.

"Dr. —— requested my presence, with the compliment 'that perhaps my mechanical ingenuity might suggest something.' I at once proceeded to the house of the patient, and found the young lady in a most deplorable state of mental agony, the doctor embarrassed, and the family in a high state of excitement. I procured some prepared chalk, and applied it between the ridges of swollen flesh, and all around the finger, and succeeded in drying the oozing and abraded flesh; then with a narrow piece of soft linen I succeeded in polishing the ring, by drawing it gently round the ring between the swollen parts. I then applied quick silver to the whole surface of the ring. In less than three minutes the ring was broken (by pressing it together) in four pieces, to the great relief all parties.

"In a similar manner, without the chalk, I some time since extracted a small brass ring from the ear of a child, who, child-like, had inserted into the cavity of its ear. The operation was more painful and tedious, but was equally successful.

"The modus operandi. The quicksilver at once permeates the metals, if clean, with the exception of iron, steel, platina and one or two others, and amalgamates with them. It immediately crystalizes and renders the metals as hard and as brittle as glass.—Hence the ease with which metals amalgamated with quicksilver can be broken."

Dérothea Jordan, or the Prince and the Player.

Mrs. Dorothea Jordan, a dramatic performer, and mother of ten children to King William IV., was the daughter of Captain Bland, of a most reputable Irish family. Her mother eloped with her sire, and both took to the stage. Mrs. Jordan commenced her career in Dublin as Miss Francis, played afterwards in London, and died in France in 1816, aged 55, without sufficient means to provide for her decent interment. Such are the effects of a royal connexion, and that inequality of rank whereby the poor and the rich may not marry, the latter looking on the former with a feeling of contempt. She realized on the stage from $12,000 to $35,000 a year, but was very generous to those who required aid. She sang "Sweet Bird" and "Dead of the Night" most exquisitely. King William IV. was a shabby fellow. He left the beautiful Arabian Horses presented to the Crown by the Imaum of Muscat, to his own children, and pledged the gold snuff-boxes presented to his predecessors at Randall and Bridge's jewellery shop. His conduct to Mrs. Jordan was as unmanly as can well be conceived. His connexion with her commenced in 1791 and lasted twenty years. She died abandoned abroad, in poverty. The Earl of Munster was her eldest son. Her eight remaining children married into the most respectable families in England.

Courting in Right Style.

"Get out you nasty puppy; let me alone or I'll tell your ma!" exclaimed Sally to her lover Jake, who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt out of the jam.

"I ain't techin' you, Sal," responded Jake.

"Well, perhaps you don't mean to do nuther, do yer?"

"No, I don't."

"Cause why, you're so starned scarcy, you long-legged, lantern-jawed, slab sided, rugcoated, gander-legged owl, you haint got a tarnel bit o' sense; get along home with you."

"Now, Sal, I love you, and you can't help it, and if you don't let me stay and court you, my daddy will sue yourn for that cow he sold him t'other day. By jingo, he said he'd do it."

"Well, look here, Jake, if you want to court me, you'd better do it as a white man does that thing, not set off there as if you thought I was pizen."

"How on earth is that, Sal?"

"Why, sidle up here and hug and kiss me as if you really had some of the bone and sinnet of a man about yo'. Do you 'spose a woman's only made to look at, you fool you. No, they're made for 'practical results,' as Kossuth says, to hug and kiss, and stick like,—if I must! I must, for I do love you Sal!" and so Jake commenced sidling up to her like a maple poker going to battle. Laying his arm gently on Sal's shoulders, we thought we heard Sal say,

"Now you begin to please me, old hoss; that's acting like a white man orter."

"Oh, Jerusalem and pancakes!" exclaimed Jake, "if this ain't better than apple sass ever marm made, a darn sight. Brackee! buckwheat cakes, slap-jacks and lasses ain't nowhere 'long side of you, Sal. Oh, how I love you!"

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By Telegraph and Otherwise.

Philadelphia, September 10.

The jury who investigated the cause of the late accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad have attributed it to design on the part of some person recently discharged from the service of the company. The company have offered $10,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the author of the outrage. Officers have gone to Moorestown to arrest certain parties supposed to be implicated in the affair.

Philadelphia, September 12.

James Owen, formerly bridge tender on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having placed obstructions on the track on Friday night, by which the train was thrown from the track.

During an alarm of fire last night, the Franklin Hose Company, while passing the Hibernia Hose-house, were fired upon by persons inside. None of the Franklin members were hurt; but a member of the Hibernia, who resides opposite, and was looking out of the window at the time, was shot dead. Persons were arrested in the Hibernia Hose-house, on whom were found two revolvers and other firearms.

Terrible Riot in Perry County, Ohio.

Zanesville, Sept. 7.

Advices from Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, give us intelligence of a terrible riot in that place. The origin we cannot learn precisely. The Irish laborers on the railroad have the fire arms belonging to the County in their possession. Two persons were killed, and several badly wounded.

The Sheriff of Perry County has sent here for one hundred armed men, and of our military companies the City Guards, under Capt. Gray, have just started for the scene of disturbance. More trouble is anticipated. The life of the telegraph operator has been threatened should he transmit any requests for assistance.

We learn that the row commenced in Welch's Circus, last night, but cannot give particulars.

COMMERCIAL.

BREADSTUFFS.—The N. Y. Express says that private letters from England do not manifest the same degree of alarm, respecting the state of the crops, as we should judge would be the case from the estimates of deficiency which the circulars and newspapers have showed forth. It is, however, conceded that there is a deficiency, and that the whole surplus of the wheat product of the United States will be wanted. The amount set down as deficient is, perhaps, exaggerated, as the surplus production of all the grain countries that have hitherto supplied England would be severely taxed, and probably be unable to meet the deficiency. This subject engrosses the attention of the monetary public to a high degree, and on its solution will depend the success or want of success of many enterprises now undertaken or about to be entered upon. There are various estimates of what are to be the deficiencies in the crop. The following authorities are quoted as showing the amount:—Mark Lane Express, estimate for France and England, 13,500,000 quarters, Richardson & Co., for England, 15,000,000 quarters, and other authorities go as high as 18,000,000 quarters for Great Britain, and 1,500,000 for France. The latest news from the other side caused a further additional advance of 6¼ cents per barrel on flour over the advanced prices of last Tuesday. We are inclined to believe that speculation has carried flour beyond the price it can at present be sustained; prices may eventually be higher than they have yet reached, but in the meantime a reaction may be expected.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13

ASHES.—Better for Pearls, sales 50 bbls 5,31 a 5,37. Pots 5,25

FLOUR, &c.—Western and State opened heavy, and closed easier. Demand for export less animated. The advance in freights restricts the demand. Local and Eastern inquiry fair. Canadian not plenty and firm, sales 600 bbls 6,87½ for the Provinces; sales Western Canal 13,000 bbls, 6,44 a 6,5 common &c., 6,50 a 6,82½ mixed and common to good Ohio. Rye flour 3,75 a 3¾.—Corn meal firm, Jersey 3 65 a 3,77½.

GRAIN.—Wheat freely offered, sales 38,100 bush, good to choice White Canadian 1,40 a 1,43; 17,000 good White Ohio 1,40 a 1,41; 5,000 good choice Michigan 1,45; 800 prime white Genesee 1,50; one hundred Upper Lake 1,25.—Rye scarce 1,50; one hundred Upper Lake 1,25.—Rye firmer, sales 3,50 bush 93c. Oats scarce, 48 a 50 State and Western. Corn, supply moderate, sales 38,000 bush, 81½ unsound, 82 a 82½ Western Mixed 83 Southern White and Jersey Yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Buoyant market for Pork, few sellers at inside figures at the close, sales 400 bbls 15,62½ a 15,62½, mess 12,75 a 13, prime clear very scarce. Beef in limited demand. Sales 16 bbls, 6,75 a 9,25 country mess, 12 a 12½ 50 city mess, &c., 4,50 a 6 country and city prime mess firm 18 a 19. Beef hams in request, prime mess firm 18 a 19. Cut Meats better and in good demand, sales 240 hhds and tcs., 6½ a 7 for Shoulders, 8½ a 9½ for Hams. Lard better, sales 190 bbls 11 a 11½. Butter firm 15 a 17 Ohio, 15 a seventeen Ohio, eighteen a 22s State. Cheese better, 8¾ a 9¼.

COTTON.—Market heavy, sales 2,100 bales at previous prices.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Sept. 12th.—Thomas Rae, Hamilton; W. B. Smith, Ohio; A. M. Bickerton and wife, Brockville; P. Clapp, Belleville; G. McNaine, Montreal; John McNaine, Toronto; Robert Perry, Oswego; D. McLeod, Port Hope; R. O'Kielle, do; M. Collin, Oswego; E. W. Gavine, Hamilton; T. W. Griffith, Toronto; W. M. Forbes, Cincinnati; Wm. Kirkland, Consecon; James Simson, New York; T. M. Slater, London.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

Sept. 13.—F. Walkery Amherst Island; J. West, Sheffield; J. Murphy, do.; Mr McArthur, Belleville; J. Weston, Iowa; J. Blewit, W. Blewit, J. Benson, Napanee; J. Carson, London, C. W.; J. King, lady and 3 children, London; Mr. McGuin, Laporte, U. A.; J. B. Hawley, J. Jackson, Watertown; Johnson Bauer, Farmersville, C. W.; A. Hooper and lady, J. Ham and lady, J. Hooper and lady, Newburgh; W. Jackson, J. Aub, Sydenham; C. Pierce, Bytown; J. Chatterson, Napanee; Mrs. P. Applings, Mr. Wingot, Mr Brooks, Mr. Davies, all of Moores County, N. Y.; Miss Campbell, Kingston; Joseph Campbell Centreville.

NEW BOOKS.—E. W. Palmer has just received—

Annie Gray—a Life in Washington. By Mrs. N. P. Laselle.

The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V. By William Sterling.

Fernandez: a Story of Life in Paris. By Alexr. Dumas, author of "Monte Christo."

The Story of Monte Blanc. By A. Smith.

A Commentary on the Song of Solomon. By the Rev. George Burrowes.

Description of One Hundred Cities and large Towns of America, with Railroad distances, through the U. States, and 24 Maps. September 13th, 1853.

BEACON
Life and Fire Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 7 AND 8 VICT. CAP. 110.

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One Hundred & Fifty Thousand Pounds
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Manager for Canada.

Kingston, Sept., 1853. 208

DR. JONATHAN C. JOHNSON,
Two Doors Below the British American Hotel, Clarence Street, Kingston,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the Public of Kingston and its vicinity, for the Cure of

COLDS, SORES, SPRAINS,

and all other Diseases incident to humanity. Having had many years experience—having studied for years under an English Physician, he can confidently undertake the management of many cases which have been given up by other Practitioners.

Dr. J. also prepares and keeps on hand Herbs and Vegetable Medicines for Females who may have taken Cold, or are in a delicate state of Health, also Tooth Ache, Bone Felons, Chill Fever, &c., &c.

The afflicted are requested to give him a call, when they will soon be convinced of his ability to assist them. He has Herbs and Vegetable Medicines suitable for Liver and Lung Complaints.

Dr. J. having served several years with a Farrier, and also a length of time solely in the Preparation of Medicines, he feels a confidence in asking the support of the public, and pledges perfect satisfaction to all who may avail themselves of his services.

*** Ringbones, Spavins, Heaves, and all other Diseases of Horses, treated in the most skillful manner.

Office in Clarence Street—Residence in Johnson Street, between Bagot and Wellington Streets.

Kingston, Sept, 13th, 1853. 208

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS.

WILL be sold by Auction, at Linton's Auction Rooms in the City of Kingston, if not previously disposed of, on Monday the 26th September, the following property, viz:—

Lots No. 2, 3, 7 and 8, in the village of Bath, with buildings thereon.

—ALSO—

A lot on Block G, in the city of Kingston, containing three acres.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Sept. 8, 1853. 205

HEALTH FOR CANADA!

Holloway's Pills.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erwwen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimmings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended Our Pills. I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper.

I am, Sir, you obedient Servant,
June 6th, 1852. (Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of Indian Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR,—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of 6 weeks.

[Signed] EDWARD ROWLEY,

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by a