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Special Business Notice,	6 10 0
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Notice of Birth,	0 2 6
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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.

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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.

Cattle Shows---1853.
Township Kingston—Waterloo, Oct. 12.
County of Hastings—Belleville, Oct. 13.
County of Durham—Port Hope, Oct. 14.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1853.

What Emigrants to Canada should do on their Arrival.

From the Toronto Leader.

We can imagine the feeling of loneliness, bordering on horror, with which the poor and uninstructed emigrant contemplates his first plunge into a new country. It is the unknown first step, embracing the period between his landing a stranger in a strange land and finding employment, that has more terror for the intending emigrant than any other difficulty which the enterprise presents. What is he to do, how is he to act, where is he to go to, how to obtain employment, on his first arrival? In these questions consists the source of his anxiety, his uneasiness, his half-hesitation; and there is no doubt that the terrors which they present deter hundreds from encountering the unknown difficulties. If we now attempt to answer the question "what should an emigrant of the poorer class do on his first arrival in Canada," we must be understood as addressing ourselves more particularly to the parties who may benefit by the information. The difficulties of an emigrant's situation on his first landing in Canada are not of that discouraging character which the suggestions of an uninformed imagination would be apt to paint them. Canada is no longer a new Province with little means of absorbing labor; she is far advanced, and her power of absorption far exceeds the quantity of labor that is likely to be thrown upon her shores in any particular year. An English, Irish, or Scotch emigrant, of the laboring class, is safe enough, if on landing at Quebec he has sufficient means to carry him to the old settlements of Upper Canada or the neighborhood of those railroad enterprises which are everywhere going on. For this purpose a few dollars will suffice for each individual; and every able-bodied man is certain of obtaining immediate employment at 4s sterling per day, or more on the railways. As the ultimate object of every emigrant accustomed to agricultural labor should be to become the farmer of his own land, he cannot too soon begin to acquire that knowledge which he will find essential in his vocation. There is necessarily a wide difference in the mode of farming here from that pursued in an old country, and the poorer the settler the greater will he find that difference. It must be the fate of all agricultural emigrants, without other resources than their labor, to clear the land of its forests. This is to all emigrants a new occupation; and it is better that every emigrant should learn something of this and similar new occupations by working for another before he settles down to clear a farm on his own account. Whether he work as a railroad or an agricultural laborer, the emigrant can hardly remain any length of time in the country without acquiring some knowledge that will be useful to him as a settler on his own land hereafter.—As a farm laborer the knowledge he will acquire will be of the most useful kind; but many would at first obtain better remuneration as railroad laborers. There is one thing which all emigrants of the laboring class who have a desire to better their condition—and that we take is the main object of all voluntary emigration—should be careful to do; they should shun cities and towns as places of settlement. If they remain there, ten chances to one they will be mere laborers for life; but if they go to the country there is no reason in the world why they should not become independent farmers, owning 100 or 200 acres of excellent land, and enjoying as much real independence as can well fall to the lot of man. The agricultural emigrant should always keep in view as his great object the obtaining of land for settlement, and whatever he does should be always made subservient to that end.

When the emigrant has spent a year or two in the country, and earned sufficient to pay an instalment on land, he will then have obtained some valuable knowledge to assist his future operations. The worth of this preliminary knowledge can hardly be over estimated. It is more valuable than a considerable amount of ready cash. The emigrant who brings a small capital will him and goes to work, as a farmer, on his old country plans, instead of waiting to learn the methods which experience has proved to be profitable here, is almost sure to miscarry; while he who brings not capital, but his labor, and is therefore necessitated to accustom himself to the prevalent modes of farming, almost invariably succeeds. In such cases failure is almost unknown. The terms on which the government disposes of the public lands are most advantageous to the poor emigrant. The price varies from 6s to 8s sterling an acre for the best lands in the country, or indeed in the world. Of the purchase money only one-tenth is required down, the remainder being payable in nine annual instalments. These conditions give the emigrant a great advantage, which would be denied him in the United States, where the public lands are sold exclusively for cash. The capabilities of our soil are being demonstrated in a remarkable way by the rapid increase of our exports, particularly of wheat, in which article we shall, as exporters, soon outdo the United States.

If it is important for the class of emigrants who are bred to agriculture to avoid a residence in the town, as the grave of their prospects, it is not less needful to warn professional men and all who follow any description of skilled labor against the seductions of a farming life. There is no greater mistake than for persons of these classes to become amateur farmers in Canada. No economy could possibly be worse. It is to render valueless what it has taken years to learn, and to embark in a pursuit where they cannot hope to rival the laborer who has no pretensions to skill. It is a mistaken idea that because Canada is a colony mechanical labor is not in demand, and that if mechanics emigrate to this country they must necessarily turn their attention to agriculture. Mechanical labor is equally in demand with agricultural, and the competition among employers has, during the last year, been severely felt in some branches of industry. Strikes have been as common here as in England and the United States, and in some cases the progress of improvement has been much retarded by the want of hands. It is computed that the strike among the bricklayers and joiners had the effect of preventing the investment of £250,000 in building in Toronto this year.—There is a great demand for bricklayers; masons, carpenters, joiners, and several other classes of mechanics.

Emigrants of some means, especially if farming be their pursuit, should not be precipitate in making purchases of land or anything else. Their success depends upon precaution. Let them first acquaint themselves with the country, its various resources and capabilities, and the modes of cultivation which prevail; let every class of emigrants be sober, industrious, and economical, and success will in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred crown their efforts.

The Assizes.

The Assizes for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham opened on Monday, the 3rd instant. The Hon. Mr. Justice Burns presiding. Associates—Geo. Morris Ludwich, Esq., Judge of the County Court, Ebenezer Perry, Andrew Jeffrey, Asa A. Burnham, Wm. Weller, Henry Munro, and David Campbell, Esqs.

The business before the Court is comparatively light. There are seven or eight criminal cases, none of which are of a very heinous or aggravated nature, and indeed some of them ought to have been disposed of by the magistrates, under the Summary Punishment Act. The following prisoners have been already tried, viz:—

William Strickland, Larceny, guilty.
John Hurd, do. do.
Samuel Bennett, Perjury, not guilty.
Thomas Orke, Aggravated Assault—guilty.
James Manson, Assault, with intent, &c., not guilty.

There were twenty-seven civil suits entered on the docket, none of which were of very great importance.

The Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for the County of Carleton, were opened at Bytown on Monday the 3rd inst. The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper, presiding.—His Worship Judge Armstrong, John Porter, Charles Sparrow, D. O'Connor, and Alexander Workman, Esquires, Associate Judges.

Kenneth McKenzie, Esq., of Kingston, conducted the business for the Crown, H. J. Friel, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the County of Carleton, Clerk of Assize.

His Lordship, in his charge to the Grand Jury, referred to their duties and responsibilities as the grand inquest of the country, in his usual forcible and eloquent style, and gave them such instructions as he considered requisite to assist them faithfully to discharge the onerous duties imposed upon them.

The civil docket was not so heavy as usual, nevertheless there were twenty-one cases entered for trial, several of which were of considerable importance, and involved a very large amount of property in their decision.

The criminal docket, on the reverse, was much heavier than ordinary, and of a much more serious nature than is usual for our peaceful community.

Grand Trunk Telegraph Line.

The wires of this Company have reached Montreal, and the Line is finished to Knapp's new Block in St. François Xavier Street, where the office is to be located.—Portions of the Line West of us have been worked several months. The business offices now open on the Line and its Branches, are thirty-eight, viz:—

Toronto,	Kingston,	Coburg,
Dundas,	Bath,	Port Hope,
Galt,	Newburg,	Newcastle,
Preston,	Napanee,	Bowmanville,
Berlin,	Demorestville,	Whitby,
Guelph,	Picton,	Belleville,
Georgetown,	Wellington,	Port Credit,
Norval,	Consecon,	Brantford,
Brampton,	Port Trent,	London,
Streetsville,	Brighton	Simcoe,
Lambton,	Colborne,	Port Dover,
Barrie,	Holland Landing,	Newmarket,
Richmond Hill,		Thorn Hill.

Four more are to commence business this week, viz:

Montreal,	Prescott,
Cornwall,	Brockville,

Six additional offices on the Western Division commence business on the 1st of next month viz:—

St. Catherines,	Niagara Falls,
Niagara,	Chippewa,
Lewiston,	Buffalo.

During the month of November additional offices will be opened in the Ottawa District, viz:—

Bytown,	Smith's Falls,	Perth,
Kemptville,	Merricksville,	Barrett's Rapids.

The work is going on rapidly between Montreal and Quebec, there being not less than 150 laborers employed upon it. Its completion is expected in a short time.—The whole length of the Line now completed, including Branches, is over 800 miles. Over 1000 miles more are in progress, and laborers now engaged upon them. Not less than one hundred and thirty-five offices in Canada can be reached by the Lines of the Grand Trunk Co., when all is finished. It will be the largest Line in the world, under the direction of one Company. To Messrs. Snow and Dwight the Canadian public are indebted for originating and carrying out this magnificent enterprize. The Lines so far as finished, are doing an excellent business, and the stock bids fair to become a leading one.

The Montreal Herald points out, among the mechanical objects in the late Exhibition there, a machine for sawing curved timber for ship building and other purposes. The saw itself, which is a single gang saw is fixed, but the timber is laid upon a carriage, the end of which is slewed round as it advances, so as to make the desired curvature. "There are means," says the Herald, of adjustment by which the exact sweep that is required may be secured." The inventor of the instrument is a M. Richard, a French Canadian of Quebec. The perfection and value of the instrument will, of course, depend upon the accuracy with which the carriage with its contents can be presented to the saw, for the principle is too old and obvious to be treated as an invention. Its utility is not only in the saving of time, but also of wood, in that quarter, where it seems all blocks for curved pieces had hitherto been hacked down with an adze or an axe. Though not sanguine as to the newness of the plan, we congratulate our French friends upon their application of study to the mechanical arts, and doubt not that by perseverance they will produce contrivances well worthy the attention and the praise of their united countrymen.

The following is the latest Monetary and Commercial intelligence;—

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The Eastern question has once more assumed a threatening aspect, and is injuriously influencing the trade and commerce, not only of this, but other countries. On its becoming known that Austria had withdrawn from the united policy of the Western powers on the Russo-Turkish quarrel, and that the manifesto of the Porte, and the official despatch from Count Nesselrode asserted, in terms, the impossibility of either party giving way, and that they were determined to maintain their present armed and hostile attitude, a feeling of grave anxiety pervaded the Monetary and Commercial circles of the metropolis and elsewhere. The first fruits of this unfavourable view of the state of politics, with reference to the East, was a fall in the British funds of one-half per cent, and a general depression of the Money and Stock Markets. The point touched by Consols to-day, is lower than any since February, 1850. In that month they were quoted for a short time at 91¾, just after the announcement of the blockade of the Greek ports, on account of the claims of Mr. Finlay, M. Pacifico, and others, the market having been previously weakened by the introduction of a Russian loan for £5,600,000, and the occurrence of an *emeute* in Paris. The bullion in the bank at that period was £17,000,000 while it is now £16,200,000, and discount was 2½ per cent. Our reports from the manufacturing districts referred the diminished export business now carrying on there to the same cause; nor is this all, for injury will be done to those that stand in want of foreign Corn, as well as those that have reaped in abundance, and would be richly benefitted by exporting their surplus. For the general purpose of Trade, Money continues in good supply, and considerable sums have been placed for employment in the hands of the discount houses at the higher rates now allowed "on call." The demand for accommodation has been good, but there is no disposition to discount below the Bank of England minimum. Parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank, but not to any great extent, while the drain upon that establishment continues; but until the re-opening of the transfer books, loans upon stock will be made at the rate of 4 per cent. This announcement exercised a slight effect upon the British Funds, although by telegraph we learn that a report of a decrease of bullion in the bank caused Consols to decline to 94.—Bank Stock this week has felt the influence, to some extent, of the prevalent indisposition to invest during the present political and monetary uncertainty. Business has ruled quiet and prices unchanged. There has been a decided improvement in the weather generally, during the past week; and, and except in the colder districts of England, the harvest may virtually be said to be over.—Nothing yet has appeared beyond guess as to the actual deficiency in the Wheat crop. About one-fourth below an average return seems to be the general impression. Barley and Oats are not so favourably spoken of as at an earlier period of the season. In Scotland the character of the crops remains the same; and in Ireland they are spoken very favourably of, in reports from all districts of the island. Not so with the potatoe, however, which seems to be affected in all quarters, and to a large extent, causing a deal of anxiety to the farmer. The supplies of foreign Grain to our Corn markets have been but moderate during the week; business generally has been good, and higher prices obtained. At Mark-lane, a quiet but firm business has been done at fully the prices of this day week. Galatz Wheat, on passage and arrived, has been sold at 50s 6d to 51s. The Liverpool market shows a decided advance in all descriptions of Grain, with large transactions; and this is the character of nearly all the country markets. The markets of France have also advanced in price considerably.—The Liverpool Corn trade have approved of the principle of levying the duty on grain by weight, instead of, as at present, by measure, which was mooted recently in Ireland, and agreed to by the Corn trade in Belfast and Dublin.

FRIDAY, September 23rd.—The Gazette returns of sales of British Wheat this week are 93,539 qurs., at 56s. 7d. per qr.; corresponding week last year 93,857 qrs, at 40s 5d per qr. Fine weather still continues for the harvest. The business in Brunswick-street the last two days has been active, and extreme prices have been obtained for Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, and Oatmeal. The Corn Exchange this morning was well attended by millers and dealers. Prices and demand ruled very irregularly. Wheat was quoted 2d per bushel, Flour 6d to a 1s per sack and barrel, Oats 1d per bushel, Oatmeal 6d to 1s per load, Beans and Peas each 1s per qr, and Indian Corn 2s to 3s per qr higher than on Tuesday.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVE.—The Manchester (N. H.) Mirror understands from good authority, that the Merrimac and Connecticut River Railroad have come under a contract with the Vermont Central and Ogdensburgh Roads to bring all their travel and freight for the next twenty-five years.—The considerations that bring about such a result we have not sufficiently at command to publish. This will insure the speedy building of the first named road, and give the Vermont Central a chance to run what naturally comes over the Northern thirteen miles on its own road. The completion of this road will make the distance eighteen miles shorter from Ogdensburgh to Boston. It is understood that efforts will be made forthwith to build the road.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.—The Receipts of the Hudson River Road for September were probably $140,000, and the Erie $475,000. The Central it is thought will go over $700,000. The Michigan Southern $170,000, &c. The Hudson River Railroad and Harlem Railroad, have put the fare from and to Albany to $2, and to Troy $2,10, which will materially increase their receipts. The Erie will also increase its local fare to 3c. per mile, and we think its through fare 50c. The rates of freights will also be increased with ample business for its equipage.

FIRE.—On Friday last, about 1 o'clock P. M., the blacksmiths' shop of Mr. Walter Hunter, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. Being built of wood, the flames spread with great rapidity. The adjoining buildings were on the eve of being wrapped up in the embrace of the devouring element; but fortunately a small garden engine, the property of J. P. Grant, Esquire, which was manned by some of the inhabitants of the town, held the flames in check until the arrival of the Fountain Fire Company, under the command of Captain Murray. All parties worked with a will; and a sufficient supply of water having been procured, the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. Had a breeze been blowing at the time, or had the exertions of the Fire Company and the crowd generally not been so commendable as they were, a large portion of the town might have been consumed.—[Perth Standard.

Fairs.

CARLETON AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Show of the Agricultural Society of the County of Carleton, was held on Thursday last, at the usual place on the grounds surrounding the West Ward Market in this Town. The day was fortunately without rain, but cold. On visiting the locality, and comparing the quantity and quality of the stock exhibited this year with that of the last and preceding years, we must give it as our opinion that the progress made is far from being as great as it ought to have been. The cattle were in general almost the same in quality as those shown last year at the Exhibition. A good many yokes of working oxen were on the ground, but they were not of the best quality. They were not in good condition, as are most of the cattle this year, owing to the long continued drouth of the past summer. There were some good bulls, but very few cows, and those of an inferior kind. Our farmers should exert themselves more in order to improve their stock. It is much easier to keep a healthy vigorous breed of cattle alive during our long winters than a weakly ill-conditional race. The sooner the present breeds are supplanted by others the better. These remarks do not, of course, apply to all; but to those who keep bad cattle, and who make no exertions to get better. Upon this point, however, it is gratifying to observe that in the opinion of competent Judges, a marked improvement can be observed in the young stock. Among the Horses, there were several beautiful animals well worthy of the prizes they obtained. Those belonging to William Byers, Esq., were particularly admired. There were a number of sheep which appeared to be pretty good, and some hogs of large size, but rather long in the legs. In the market hall were numerous bags of the most beautiful wheat. This is not to be wondered at as Canada is peculiarly a wheat country. Our wheat, in all foreign exhibitions where it has been shown, stands high, and Carleton is not inferior to any in the Province. Of the other grains there was not much to be seen, but what there was appeared to be good. In one place were several tubs of excellent butter, and some cheese. In textile fabrics we saw some excellent flannels and other cloths, but do not know who they belonged to. Some very beautiful mittens and quilts attracted our attention. Of farming implements there were only about a dozen articles; these however appeared to be of a superior kind. When we consider the superior advantages which this part of the country possesses over others in the way of markets and other facilities, it seems of the greatest importance that every exertion should be made to make the pursuit of agriculture as possible. Everything that is new and superior to the old, should be adopted without further delay. By the improved system of farming, double the amount can be raised from the same land, and it is folly to expend time and labour for poor returns, instead of the large, which might be obtained.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—The annual exhibition of the County of Lincoln Agricultural Society was held in this Town on Friday last. The display was not so large as was expected. This was owing to several reasons, among which is that some dissentions exist between some parts of the Countries, which we much regret and sincerely hope will soon be done away with. Some fine looking cattle among which was Mr. Markle's large ox, were on the ground. A number of farming implements of various kinds seemed to attract a good share of attention. The Horticultural display was very creditable—the boys around looking on the luscious fruit with the most longing eyes. We saw some fine melons which we feel certain must have belonged to Mr James Hiscott, who is noted for his productions in the garden line. In the fine arts department a number of beautiful drawings of various kinds were exhibited which spoke well both for the talents and skill of the artists. After the exhibition, a goodly number of the members and friends of the Society sat down to a dinner at Mr Cornish's Hotel, where everything was got up in right style. A number of toasts were drank and some excellent speeches made, after which the company broke up about 8 P. M.

THE FALL FAIR.—The Perth Fall Fair was held on Tuesday last. There was not as good a show of stock as there has been on some former occasions; owing, doubtless, partly to the bad state of the roads, caused by the late wet weather, and partly to the fact that dealers in cattle have been purchasing extensively throughout the country for some time past. Those who had cattle, however, met with a good demand. Prices ranged about as follows:—Fat cattle, from £1 to £1 2s. 6d. per cwt: Heifers, from £3 to £4. Pigs were scarce. Sheep from 15s. to £1. Horses were in great demand, and commanded high prices, varying, for good beasts, from £15 to £25 each.

MAN DROWNED.—A sailor named Patrick Burns, belonging to the propellor Granite State, fell into the canal near one of the locks between St. Catherine's and Thorold on Wednesday night, and before assistance could be rendered him life was extinct.

FATAL CATASTROPHE.—It is our most painful duty to record an accident of a fatal and most distressing character that occurred at the steam-mills of Messrs. Vansittart and Cottle, at Eastwood, near Woodstock, on Friday last, the 8th inst. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the flue of the boiler collapsed, occasioning an instantaneous escape of steam, by which four persons were dreadfully scalded. They died in the course of a few hours in great agony. The names of the sufferers were George Robinson, Patrick Flannigan, Thos. Fairburn, and Thos. Kelly. George Robinson, a highly respectable and worthy man, and employed as a salesman in the establishment, and Kelly, a farmer in the neighborhood, who had come in with a load of grist, had proceeded but a few moments before to warm themselves at the furnace in the engine-room, when the explosion took place. The other two men were hands employed in the mill. An inquest was held on view of the bodies before Dr. Paterson, Coroner, on Saturday, the 1st instant. The jury, after a lengthened and patient investigation, returned the following verdict:—

"That the said George Robinson, Thomas Kelly, Patrick Flannigan, and Thomas Fairburn came to their death by the ejection of boiling water and steam into the fireroom of the steam-mill at Eastwood, from the bursting or collapsing of a flue in the engine boiler of said mill, and that the bursting of said flue was owing to said flue being in a defective state at the place where it burst or collapsed, and that no blame, as far as we can see, attaches to any individual having charge about said engine."

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

BY TELEGRAPH AND OTHERWISE.

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

New Orleans, October 8.

The steamer El Dorado, from Aspinwall on the 1st inst., arrived at this port to day. She brings California dates to Sept. 16 inclusive, brought down by the steamer John L. Stephens, which arrived at Panama on the 25th ult., having $1,300,000 in gold dust on freight.

The Isthmus was quite healthy.

STILL LATER.

New York, October 9.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at this port at 3 o'clock, having made the passage from San Juan in less than 8 days.—She brings upwards of 500 passengers and $381,070 on freight, and about $500,000 in the hands of passengers.

The Rogue River Indian War has been brought to a close.

Governor Lane, of Oregon, and Captain Alden, of the U. S. army, were both wounded in an action with the Indians—the former slightly, the latter severely.

The people of San Francisco have adopted the revised charter and also an ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $600,000 for building schoolhouses, engine houses, &c.

Our latest dates from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, are to the 18th of August. The small-pox was raging fearfully.

The anniversary of the annexation of California was celebrated on the 9th of September by military demonstrations.

Fresh discoveries of gold were almost daily occurring, and miners were doing well.

Business was exceedingly dull, and prices of leading articles had undergone two-fold changes.

Cleveland, October 8.

The Woman's Rights Convention assembled yesterday very quietly; scarcely any traces of the storm the day previous. The harmony of the assembly was soon again threatened by the introduction of a letter from T. J. Hagginson, of Rochester, asking the Convention to take up a collection for the purpose of raising a fund to print cheap tracts of Woman's Rights.

Mrs. Barker and Abbey Kelley objected, and denounced the rev. gentleman as a heretic.

To this charge Lucy Stone replied in indignant terms, after which a collection was taken up. While the plate was going round some young men in the gallery told the person who was passing the plate that if "Miss Lucy would come herself they would shell out." That lady on hearing the remark instantly went to the young gentlemen, who handed out $40,000 for the cause.

Mr. Garrison introduced a resolution censuring the Temperance Convention for its action against Antoinette Brown. After some remarks by Messrs. Geddings and Burley it was carried.

Mr. Barker made an address quite blasphemous in its tone. He railed at the church and bible, and abused the clergy generally. Much confusion and excitement prevailed while he was speaking.

Antoinette Brown in indignant terms signified her desire to reply to Mr. Barker to-day. The meeting then adjourned.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8.

Flour is depressed and selling for $5,25 per bbl. Money market extremely stringent. Freight on flour to New York by railroad, $1,40. River low and still falling.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct.

The steamer *Fairy Queen* was lost last night, between the Picton Islands and the Main. Two passengers, eight of the crew and all the officers saved themselves, but left 11 passengers to their fate. Eight of the passengers afterwards floated ashore on the wreck Mr. E. Cameron, one of the passengers who was saved, saw three ladies sink. The captain and crew have been arrested, to await the result of an investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.

The screw steamship *City of Glasgow*, sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 300 passengers, and $130,000 in specie.

The steamer *George Law* arrived this morning from Havanna, which point she left at noon on the 28rd ult. She reports trade at Havana brisk.—Freights plenty and vessels of all kinds in demand.

Baltimore, Oct. 8.

New Orleans papers of Sunday are received.—Many vessels long due at New Orleans from northern ports, had not arrived in consequence of unfavorable weather. Business was commencing briskly.

The number of interments for 19 weeks was 10,960, of which 8,143 were from fever.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor General of Canada, with the Countess and family, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th ult., in the America, from Halifax, and reached Edinburgh on the following day.

DROWNED.—A stranger was drowned in Rochester on Wednesday evening by falling into the canal. The Coroner has given the following description of the appearance of the body when taken from the water, with the hope that it may lead to identification: The body is that of a man about 40 or 50 years of age, 6 feet high, sandy hair, three front teeth gone, and thought by some to have been an Irishman. The dress consisted of a black sack coat, black vest, gray pants, blue cotton overalls, coarse boots, striped shirt, and black and red-striped comforter. For further information see Coroner Pullis.

THE POTATO CROP.—The very wet and broken weather which has prevailed for the past three weeks has had a most injurious effect upon the potato crop in this quarter. In low situations and heavy clay or loam soils they have been very generally spoiled, and some farmers in the neighborhood are merely clearing them out of the ground and leaving them in heaps on the headlands for the hogs to use. Past experience clearly shows that low-lying grounds are more subject to the potato rot than high friable loams, and that when potatoes are dug out in a season of rot the best way to preserve them is on upper floors, where the circulation of the air is as free as possible above and below them. If secure from the frost they will keep far better this way than in pits and root-houses. The great object is to keep the potato dry, and thus check the disease, which is decidedly contagious, and stimulated by wet and even damp. This fact should teach farmers that in wet seasons they should always use the potatoes planted in their low grounds first.—*Leeds Free Press.*

Early Snow.

HEAVY SNOW FOR THE SEASON.—We We learn by a letter from Phillips, Franklin Co., that "on Wednesday before last snow fell in the town of Quangeley to the depth of one foot between that place and Phillips, travel was interrupted for several days in consequence. The trees bordering the road were so loaded with snow that they bent down and obstructed the way.—[Portland Advertiser.

The Sherbrooke Gazette says, there was a "pretty smart" snow storm at Island Pond, Vt., and at Gorham, N. H., on Wednesday last. At the latter place the snow was four inches deep. We understand that snow also fell the same day at Belvidere.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October 10th, 1853.

ASHES.—Market firm for both kinds, demand fair; sales 60 bbls. pots at $5,50; and pearls $5,87½.

FLOUR, &c.—Market for Western and State flour opened easier, but with less stringency in freights, and good local and fair eastern demand, closed firmer, with nothing to be had at our inside figures. Inquiry for forward delivery is now active. Demand brisk for State. Canadian firm and in good request; sales 2,300 bbls. at $7,00 for good brands; $7,25 for extra. Sales of Western canal 14,000 bbls. at $6,75 a $6,87½ for common to straight State; the inside price for this week's delivery. $4,81½ a $4,94 mixed Western, fancy Michigan, and Indiana and common to good Ohio; included in the sales are 7,000 bbls. at $7,00 for delivery in November. Rye Flour firm but quiet, at $4,50 for fine. Corn Meal inactive, but firm, $4,25 for Jersey.

GRAIN.—There is a good demand for prime wheat, the market is firm for this description, other kinds heavy and rather easier, at the close there was a good demand for export.—Sales 20,000 bushels good to prime white Michigan at $1,54 a $1,55½—11,000 bushels inferior to good Ohio at $1,47 a $1,50—11,500 bushels inferior to fine white Canadian at $1,45 a $1,51½. Rye dull at 92 a 93.—Barley very quiet, at 75 a 78 for 2-rowed; 84 a 85 for 4-rowed. Oats better and in good demand; 48 a 50 for State and Western; 44 a 46 for Jersey. Corn better and in lively demand for export and the home trade. Sales 31,000; 84½ a 85½ for unsound; 86 a 87 for Western mixed; 87 a 88 for Southern yellow; 88 a 89 for white.

PROVISIONS.—Market for pork very firm, with active demand in part for shipping.—Sales 1,200 bbls. at $17,12½ a $17,25 for mess; $13,50 a $14,75 for prime. Beef in good request and firm at the advance; sales 150 bbls. at $7.50 a $10 for country mess $12 a $13 for city mess $4,75 a $6,25 prime; prime mess hold firmly at $18 a $20. Beef hams steady but inactive, $12 a $13 for old; $15.50 for new to arrive. Cut meats firm but quiet, sales 60 bbls. Pickled hams 9c. Butter very steady with good demand, for Ohio 13 a 17—18 a 20 for State. Lard a shade better with good request, sales 300 bbls and tierces at 11½ a 12. Cheese in firm demand 9¾ a 10½.

Arrived at the British American Hotel.

October 10th.—E. Ermatinger, Lady and Daughter, St. Johns; Madame Anna Bishop and Maid, Mr. Bochsa, David Shaw, A. DeSalaberry, Quebec; H. B. Holland, Kingston; Edward Berry, Mrs. D. Hall, Miss Glass, Quebec; W. H. Walker, Leicester; Henry Calwell, Birmingham; A. K. Snodgrass, Philadelphia; J. W. Led, Toronto; A. W. Gay, Paris; Rev. D. Strong, Bytown; John M. Claul, North Carolina; S. Camp, do.; John McDonald, Belleville; D. Smith, Wife and Daughter, do; Wm. Kelso and Wife, Stirling; Miss Davy, Bath; Miss C. Davy, do; Miss Perry, Oswego; B. Davy, Bath; Capt. Moor, J. B. Wragg, Montreal; H. W. Bigelow, Boston.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

October 10th.—John Boyes, Amherst Island; E. C. Bower, Sydenham; W. Mace, Sydenham; J. Cull, Sydenham; Mrs. Fowler and Daughter, Amherst Island; W. Reed, Watertown, N. Y.; Roach Way, Toronto; H. Finkle, Newburgh; W. Whelan, Centreville; E. Howard, Fredericksburgh; J. Ault, Sydenham; Charles Lowry, Napanee; W. V. Schriver, Napanee; J. Crawford, Hamilton, J. A. Shibley, Simcoe Falls; Miss E. Shibley, Portland; M. Inglesac, Fredericksburgh; W. Close, Watertown, N. Y.; J. Hitcheus, Amherst Island; J. Walker, Toronto, Canada West.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. B.

Imports.

Oct. 10.—Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh, 1 horse, W. Willard, 3 boxes shoes, Chas. McMillan, Str. Saguany, Montreal, 10 hhds. brandy, C. Hales, 3 cases, 1 bale goods, Deykes & Co. Schr. Birmingham, Toledo, 299 bbls. tallow, 248 bbls. pork, E. Hooker. Str. St. Lawrence, Montreal, 6 bales, 4 cases British goods, W. Wilson, Schr. Mary, Oswego, 500 bbls salt, Robt. McCormick, 515 bbls. cement, W. Bowen. Schr. Le Gola, Oswego, Oswego, 2 boxes goods, Chaffey & Brothers, J. Taylor, Port Stanley, 4400 bushels wheat, E. Hooker. Schr. Europe, Oakville, 22,000 staves, Calvin & Cook. Steamer Lady of the Lake, Cape Vincent, 8 trunks, 1 box goods, W. Norman, 1 trunk combs & jewellery, J. McCurdy. Str. New York, Oswego, 12 barrels quinces and peaches, Mr. Miller, 30 boxes starch, H. Fraser, 17 boxes glass, E. Chandler. Str. New Era, Montreal, 12 cases, 1 bale British goods, W. Wilson. Schr. Minerva Cook, St. Clair, 37 pcs. oak timber, 1,900 West India staves, Calvin & Cook.

Exports.

October 10.—Steamer St. Andrews, Ogdensburgh, 3,428 barrels flour. Schooner L. Golet, Oswego, 63,000 feet lumber. Schooner Algomah, Toledo, 1,360 bars railroad iron. Schr. Triton, Oswego, 26,000 feet pine lumber.

To Farmers, Butchers, and Others.

SALE OF HAY, WOOL, HORSES, COLTS, COWS, HOGS, PIGS, WAGGONS, CARTS, and SLEIGHS.—Will be sold by Auction, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, 1853 at the Farm of Sheriff Corbett, Bath road, about two miles from the City of Kingston, the following property;

About 70 or 80 Tons of Hay, new and old, salted.
4 Working Horses.
2 four-year old Colts.
2 brood Mares, with Colts.
2 yearling Colts.
5 milch Cows.
4 Fat Cattle.
4 yearling Bulls, thoroughbred.
50 Sheep.
1 thoroughbred Ram.
6 large Hogs, pure grass breed.
30 small ditto, do.
Waggons, Carts, Trucks, and Sleighs.
A large quantity of Oats, Peas in the Straw, and washed Wool.

Sale at 11 o'clock punctually.
JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, Oct. 10, 1853. 232
TERMS.—Over £12 10s: 3 months; over £25, 6 months; over £37 10s. 9 months; over £50, 12 months' Credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

GRAND MUSICAL
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Distinguished American Vocalist, Pianist and Melophine Player,
ADELE HOSMER,
ASSISTED BY
JACOB E. HOSMER,
Author of the Yankee Maid, Farewell My Sweet Mother, Deaf and Dumb Girl's Dream, &c.; formerly known as the
ORPHEANS,
Have the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place that they will give ONE CONCERT of
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH OCTOBER, 1853,
AT THE COURT HOUSE,
When they will present a choice selection of the
MOST POPULAR PIECES,
Which have been received with every mark of favor by large audiences in all the principal Cities of the United States.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 Cents, to be had at the door.
No postponement on account of weather.
Kingston, October 8, 1853. 231

LECTURES.

THE following are the subjects of the Lectures to which admission fees will be charged:—
4th.—History of Phrenology, Physiognomy, Hair, Eyes, &c., as indices of character. The portion of this lecture devoted to Physiognomy usually excites great interest.
5th.—Phrenological method of Educating Children. Self Education for the young of both sexes. A good lecture for parents and young people.
6th.—Marriage. Means of selecting a companion according to Phrenology, &c. &c. This lecture always draws a crowded house, so that those who wish good seats should come early.
A subject examined and a description of character given at the close of each lecture: Admission only 7½d. Tickets to the Course, 2s. 6d.
A. O'LEARY,
N. B.—Particular attention is called to the 2nd 3rd and 6th of the Course.
Kingston, October 7, 1853.

Noveltics for Ladies'
DRESSES.

GOLD Printed Ottomans and Australian Crapes, (*expressly designed for the London Trade*)—*Lustres, Alpacas, Printed Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Merinos, Orleans, and Mousselines-de-Laine in great variety—Arrived this day at*
DEYKES & CO'S,
Importers and General Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
KINGSTON.
☞ *A Salesman wanted.*
7th October, 1853.

Commissariat Notice.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive, at his Office in Montreal, Sealed Tenders (to be marked on the Envelope, "Tender for Bills") until noon on Wednesday, the 12th October, 1853, for Bills at thirty days' sight on Her Majesty's Treasury to the extent of £21,000 sterling, the proceeds to be deposited in the Commissariat Chest at the undermentioned Stations, in American Eagles, Sovereigns, or British Silver Coins, the same to be specified in the Tender, viz:

Quebec,	£6,000
Montreal,	6,000
Kingston,	3,000
Toronto,	6,000

Tenders of American Gold Eagles to specify the rate sterling per Eagle at which the parties tendering are willing to pay the same into the Commissariat Chest, and Tenders of Sovereigns or British Silver the rate per cent on the Bills of Exchange.
If more than one Bill is required the sets to be specified.
Commissariat Canada,
Montreal, 5th Oct, 1853. 230

LOTS
In the