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EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. P.,
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The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1853.

The Irish Brigade.

From the Times, September 19.

It is often said of fire and of water, and is still truer of their offspring in the form of steam, that they are good servants, but bad masters. As the proverb usually runs, we begin with their obedience, and end with their revolt; we suppose a regular order of things, and wind up with a revolution. But there are things which are violent and destructive in their instincts and ordinary course, but which nevertheless may be subdued or managed, as hawks and ounces may be taught to assist man in the capture of game. Of these it would be more natural to say that they are bad masters, but good servants. Politicians have many receipts for the use to be made of dangerous elements, which enter into statecraft, as poisons into the pharmacopœia. They tell you how to use a bad neighbor, a mob, a heretic, a priest, a country party, a smuggler, and even a banditti. Everything has a handle, and every man has his price, and the only question is how to get at them. We presume we must put down in this category of dangerous yet manageable commodities that very truculent, yet most convenient body, the representatives of Ireland in the British House of Commons. With what fury and threats are they elected! What a furnace of vengeance, what a forge of hot thunderbolts Ireland is at a general election! They come hissing hot over the Channel. They are vomited out like a torrent of lava to overwhelm Queen, Lords, and Commons. Every individual member is a congreve rocket with a magazine of fire in his tail. Such is the raw material, which it might be supposed nobody would take up without burnt fingers. But, strange to say, there is not a greater difference between the sheet-anchor of a man-of-war glowing hot in the furnace coming from anvil and of his reverend proposer and seconder and when, after a session or two, he is fairly in harness strengthening the Executive. Paddy of the streets is a very different animal when flourishing a shillala and when carrying bricks up a ladder; but that difference only feebly expresses the improvement of which Irish gentlemen are capable. For the first few months they recite over again their hustings' addresses, and cast about wildly for somebody to fight with. Finding themselves but scantily reported, and discovering also that duels are not much in fashion, they begin to reflect, and dawning reason is happily assisted by some other circumstances of a sobering character. After a few months their bills came in faster than their receipts, and every post brings a heap of letters from their constituents asking for this or that place, or rather why this or that place has not been already obtained. The member's scruples, if he has any, are met with the rejoinder that his predecessors were not so unsuccessful or so nice; and the result is that before long the whole Brigade is on very good terms, if not with the Government as a whole, at least with some very influential functionaries therein.—How can it be helped, when the P. P. himself, not to mention his Lordship the Bishop, is the first to expect a share in the distribution of the loaves and fishes, and when the member really cannot show his face at home without a few peace-offerings in his hand?

The fact, of course, admits of denial, but it is not the less notorious, and admits of undeniable proof. We presume that the Irish patronage is very generally given to Irishmen, but nobody can live a year in this metropolis without being struck with the great number of Irishmen in place here also. Your postman is an Irishman; so also is the policeman whose beat is past your door; you have the pleasure of paying your income-tax under a colossal bust of the "Liberator," who never paid any himself, but certainly contributed to the calamities which entail it. Wherever you go, and in whatever service or class, you are confronted, and even beaten out of the field, by gentlemen whose qualifications we will not dispute, but who certainly would never have been where they are but for the friendly offices of an Irish patriot. In this country there is a very large class who have never asked a favor from a Government, and would think it degradation to ask one—that is, for themselves. There is no such class in Ireland.—*There* everybody counts the chance of a place, of some sort, for himself or his children, as part of his prospects in life. He is positively ill-used if he does not get something. It is this enormous mass of expectation that constitutes the pressure on the Irish Brigade, and is really irresistible. What can an M.P. do but represent his constituents, and state their grievances in the proper quarter? But if their first and only real grievance is that they have not got places, it follows that the proper field for an Irish patriot's exertions is, not the House of Commons, but the Treasury. This, of course, involves relations more or less amicable with the authorities of that place. Hence the good understanding that is sure to spring up eventually between any Government whatever and the whole tribe of Irish firebrands. They learn to roar at last like sucking doves—to reserve their opposition for points of little importance, or for questions where it will be utterly in vain. In a word, they are brought at last as much under the Ministerial *menagé* as steam in the hands of the engineer; so that their heatings and their coolings, their explosions and their collapses, are turned to equal account in moving the great machine of the State. This is the real function of the Irish Brigade, and the not unimportant assistance rendered by Ireland to the conduct of this great empire. We will not depreciate it. The Irish member is a very serviceable animal—all the more serviceable for not being very nice in his habits. It is not too much to say that hardly a single measure would have passed for the last twenty years but for this facile and well-paid Swiss *corps*. The stupidity and malice of this island are ungovernable. The purse-proud English gentleman snaps his fingers in the face of the Minister, and rushes into the first conspiracy that offers for clogging the progress of the nation and bringing the Government to dead fix. Give his son a commission, and make his brother a bishop, and you find him prouder and more spiteful than ever. For a good household servant, who will take his wages and do his work, commend us to the penniless nominee of a rampant ultramontane priesthood. In point of fact, the value of the article is perfectly known. We suspect that the evident reluctance felt to unseat a member, in spite of the clearest proof of intimidation, must be traced to this source. It almost amounts to a feeling that one Irish member is as good as another. They must all be paid, and they will all vote for their pay.

But it is asked whether this is a proper state of things. That is a curious question, and may be asked of a good many other customs and institutions. We have asked it ourselves. Of course, as Englishmen, and more concerned for the honor and well-being of the country than for the permanence of this or that Administration, we think it a vicious and scandalous state of things, and we appeal to the Irish to send us a few Dargans—something really useful, honest, and independent. Perhaps this is visionary, for the history of the Union, and of every other crisis in Irish affairs, seems to prove a custom of profitable faction too old and too universal to be easily broken. A very clever letter in our Friday's columns describes the unpalatable truth as we have stated it above. The writer, however, is hopeful, not of the Irish and their innate good sense or honesty, but of the British Government, which he seems to think has the remedy in its own hands. As the Irish Brigade have generally got elected upon speculation, with no capital whatever but their seats and the virtues we have attempted to describe, they have to fight rather an uphill game with the world. It is the nature of the business to require quick returns, otherwise the constituents, P. P.'s, and representatives all become discontented. Our correspondent, therefore, proposes that the Minister shall starve them out by shutting the doors of the Treasury against them. It seems to be thought possible, indeed, that they might be literally starved, and that the Irish Brigade might be induced to surrender at discretion, as a garrison is after it has eaten its horses and boots. For our part we don't quite see how the plan is to work. Unfortunately, there is always a demand for tools, and so long as there is a demand there will be a supply. A Minister hard set, and threatened with a factious defeat, will seldom reject the proffer of votes, or non-voting, if it will keep him on the right side of the hedge. In fact, he cannot refuse; and when the vote is tendered, used, enjoyed, and appreciated, it is about as difficult to refuse the pay as it is to eat a good dinner and throw the bill in the waiter's face. The sentiment of the transaction is not high, but we question whether Aristides the Just would have refused to avail himself of a mercenary vote, or to give the voter a small place for his friend, if he thought the safety of his country depended on it; and we fear it will be long before there is such a general agreement of parties in this country that the Minister of the day will be able to set at defiance the importunate representatives of the sister island.

The Case of Hon. Mrs. Norton.

The Honourable Charles Norton lately recently for him, the name of John Bailey, his counsel in the original case, in connection with Mr. Bailey's change of opinion—he now siding with the lady. Mr. Bailey has published a letter in the London Times, in which the Honourable Charles Norton is skinned alive. Mr. Bailey's first opinion was founded, he says, upon Mr. Norton's exparte statements, in the firm belief that every assertion he made was true. But subsequently, from an understanding of the facts, his opinion was changed. Mr. Norton appointed Mr. Bailey as arbiter between him and his wife. He accepted the appointment with the belief that Mrs. N. would reject him because of his position as counsel for her persecutor, but she at once acceded to the proposition. Mr Bailey then learnt for the first time her side of the question. He says:

"I found by documentary proofs in her possession, that I had been advising Mr. Norton, not on his real case, but on a series of invented fables which he had strung together and consulted me upon. Nearly every statement he had made to me turned out to be untrue. I found Mrs. Norton anxious only on one point, and nearly broken-hearted about it; namely, the restoration of her children. She treated her pecuniary affairs as a matter of perfect indifference, and left me to arrange them with Mr. Norton as I thought fit. I found her husband, on the contrary, anxious only about the pecuniary part of the arrangement, and so obviously making the love of the mother for her offspring a means of barter and bargain, that I wrote to him I could be 'no party to any arrangement which made money the price of Mrs. Norton's fair and honorable access to her children.' I found his history of her expenses and extravagance to be untrue; and that even while he made that complaint, he had detained all her wardrobe, jewelry, and books; in short, every article of her personal property—under threat of selling them."

He found, besides, that Mrs. Norton had offered to pay her own bills, but that Mr. Norton's solicitor had replied that even if she did there was no undertaking that her property should be returned. He found under Mr. Norton's own handwriting, confessions of the grossest personal violence towards his wife, and that on one occasion he had kicked the drawing-room door from its hinges, and dragged her out of the room by force, she being then in a condition requiring the greatest care and tenderness. He found the real cause of the trouble between the parties to be the taking the children away from their mother; that the greatest offence she had committed against her husband, by his own confession, was in saying she would never live with him; that the original trial inculpating his wife (his own confession likewise) was brought "against his judgment," and that he had a full "belief in his wife's innocence of the charge he had brought against her and Lord Melbourne," which belief Mr. Bailey likewise found expressed in a series of letters addressed by Norton to his wife under the signature of "Greenac."—Upon this evidence Mr. Bailey changed his mind, and expressed his belief that Mr. Norton had done his wife the most cruel injury that man could inflict, and advised him to make every reparation in his power, which he refused to do, notwithstanding he bound himself by writing, conjointly with his wife, to abide by Mr. Bailey's arbitration.

Mr. Bailey concludes his letter to the Times by saying that he considers there never was a more deeply injured woman than Mrs. Norton, and that her husband's conduct to her has been marked by the grossest cruelty, injustice and inconsistency that ever any man displayed.

We are glad to see this letter. It goes far to remove the stigma which has too far rested upon the fair fame of a woman whose writings have placed her among the immortals, in comparison with whom her husband appears a coarse and unmitigated boor.—Throughout the recent trial and the previous one, and throughout the recent public correspondence, the most miserable selfishness and meanness has been apparent in the conduct of the Honourable Mr. Norton. The most contemptible spite has appeared to be the prevailing characteristic of his mind and Mr. Bailey's manly letter may set him right, as well as the public.—[Boston Post.

A Frenchman on British Ships & Men.

A distinguished writer in the *Journal des Debats* who paid a visit to the squadron at Spithead, thus concludes a very clever and impartial article on the subject of British ships and British men:—

"The English are proud of their steam fleet, and they have a right to be so. As for myself, though unqualified to speak professionally, I am quite disposed to accept the opinion of the profession that so formidable an armament has never been seen, and that it would carry into an action every condition of success. I will add, however, by way of conclusion, that this brilliant display of mechanical forces is not what I most admired in my brief visit to Portsmouth, nor is it that which gives the highest idea of the grandeur and the resources of the British navy. Noble as they are, these ships are but the result of something greater and far more noble than themselves, of something which has given them life, and which will give them successors when the perishable materials of which they are composed shall have disappeared. This something—it is England herself, it is the moral life that animates her, it is the spirit at once conservative and progressive which permits her to renew constantly without destroying and which applied to her navy, permits her to modify, to correct, to perfectionate without risk, save a little money expended. It is the administrative and political institutions which have made England the freest and best governed people in the world—the people which has better than all other nations the sentiment of her material and have confidence in English ships, but I should moral prosperity. If I were English, I should have more confidence still in those hearts of oak than in these wooden walls—in the men and in th principles than in the material."

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILROAD.—The treasurers of the town of Brockville and the Township of Elizabeth have been notified by the government that the By-Laws relating to the guarantee of £100,000 by the town, and £50,000 by the township in aid of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, have been confirmed. Provincial bonds or money, whichever the municipal councils decide to take, may be drawn immediately, so soon as a Quebec attorney has been appointed by the municipalities to transact the business with the Government. At the meeting of the Stockholders of the road, held on the 28th ult., the following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Road:—Hon. James Morris, George Crawford, George Sherwood, D. B. O. Ford, R. P. Colton, W. Matthie, A. N. Richards, James Shaw, Robt. Bell, R. M. Watson, Andrew Dickson, and Wm. Evans.

THE POTATO—The last accounts of the potato crop, although not as satisfactory as could be desired, do not upon the whole furnish substantial grounds for the gloomy predictions indulged in by the alarmists during the earlier part of the week. From Kilkenny, Carlow, and Derry the reports speak of the rapid progress of the fatal distemper; while from Sligo, where a few days since it went was put forward as a "mere supposition, not and from any practical examination of the grounds for such a conclusion." Altogether, the belief continues to prevail that, owing to the great abundance of the produce, some loss can be safely sustained, and still nearly an average crop preserved for consumption.

Why are mosquitoes the most religious of all insects? Because they first *sing* over you and then *prey* on you.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Montreal, October 15, 1853.

The flour and grain market is pretty well supplied, and has suffered little or no variation in prices during the week. The transactions however are not very extensive, buyers being indisposed to venture upon large operations at present rates, especially as freights go on rising, and now on wheat particularly, amount almost to prohibition.

FLOUR.—Extra superfine, 35s 6d; superfine 33s to 34s; sour, 30s 6d to 31s.

WHEAT.—Upper Canada, mixed, 6s 6d to 6s 9d per 60 lbs.

OATS,—2s 3d to 2s 4d per minot.

OATMEAL,—30s per bbl. of 224 lbs.

INDIAN MEAL,—17s 6d per bbl.

BARLEY,—3s 2d to 3s 3d per minot.

PEAS,—4s to 4s 3d per minot, and in moderate demand for export.

BUTTER,—9½d to 10d per lb., the supply and demand being fairly balanced. A good fall supply is expected.

LARD,—6½d to 7d per lb.

PORK.—Mess, 100s to 102s 6d; prime mess 80s; prime, 65s; cargo, 50s per bbl.

BEEF.—Prime mess, 50s; prime, 40s; cargo, 27s 6d to 30s per bbl.

FISH.—Split herrings, 20s to 22s 6d; round 15s to 17s 6d; mackerel, 40s; salmon, 72s 6d per bbl.; dry cod, large, 17s 6d; small, 15s per cwt.

OIL.—Olive, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; solar sperm, 4s; pale seal, 3s 3d; cod, 2s 6d to 3s per gal.

HAMS,—6d to 6½d per lb.

SUGAR.—Muscovado, 36s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt.; white bastard, 6½d; Dutch crushed, 6½d; refined loaf, 7d per lb.

MOLASSES,—1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon.

TEA.—Twankay, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; hyson, 2s to 2s 3d; young hyson, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; gunpowder, 2s to 2s 3d; Souchong, inferior, 1s 6d; best, 2s; fancy, 2s 6d. Prices have advanced, and holders look for further improvement.

COFFEE.—Mocha, 1s 1d; Java, 10½d; Rio and Laguayra, 8d to 8½d per lb.

SOAP.—Liverpool, 3½d; Montreal, 2½d to 2½d per lb.

CANDLES.—Sperm, English, 2s 9d to 3s; American, 2s 5d; Belmont, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; wax wicks, 10d; tallow, 8½d per lb.

FRUIT.—Raisins, whole boxes, 18s; half boxes, 9s 6d; currants, 1s 3d per lb.

INDIGO.—1s to 4s 3d per lb.

BRANDY.—Dark, 14s; pale, 15s per gallon.

GIN.—DeKuyper's, 6s per gallon.

RUM.—5s 6d per gallon.

HIGH WINES,—3s 5d to 3s 6d per gallon.

ASHES.—Pots, 28s 6d to 29s; pearls, 27s 6d. Neither kind very active.

FREIGHTS.—Flour, 4s 6d; wheat, 12s 6d to 13s; peas, 13s 6d to 14s; ashes, pots, 37s 6d.

EXCHANGE.—London, bank, 10 per cent.; do., private, 8½ to 9; New York and Boston, bank, ½; do., private, par.

STOCKS.—Not much doing in any kind of stocks. Bank shares have felt the demand for money, having suffered a decline varying from ½ to 1½ per cent. Montreal Bank is offered at 25 a 25½. Bank of British North America, last quotation 19, but the amount of this stock held in the city is small, and therefore it is not often in the market. City Bank holds up at about 8½. People's Bank ½, and Commercial Bank 16, all premium. Railway shares are very much as last reported, and for some time have been heavy. Montreal Mining Consols not at all buoyant, 78s to 78s 6d is spoken of, but any large amount pressed to sale would bring down the price.—*Sun.*

We lately mentioned that a body of two hundred of the Military pensioners at Toronto had been ordered here, to act as a local force during the approaching Criminal term. We learn, from yesterday's Pilot, that Colonel Gugy will be placed in charge of this temporary force in aid of the Civil authorities. The necessity of such precautions is much to be lamented, but no one can dispute the propriety of their adoption.

SHOEING HORSES.—The following are the regulations of the British Army upon this subject. They were prepared by a mixed commission of officers and eminent experienced professional men, and have recently been issued:

1. The shoe is to be bevelled off so as to leave a space and prevent pressure to the sole.

2. It is not to be grooved or fettered, but simply punched, and the nails counter sunk.

3. Calking is to be applied to the hind shoe only, and is to be confined to the outside heel. The inside heel is to be thickened in proportion.

4. The weight of the shoe is to be from twelve to fifteen ounces, according to the size of the horse.

5. Horses are to be shod with not less than six nails in the fore, and seven in the hind shoe; nor is the shoe to be attached with less than three nails in each side.

6. In preparing the foot for the Shoe, as little as possible should be pared out; and the operation should be confined to the exfoliating parts of the foot only.

7. Both the fore and the hind shoes are to be made with a single clip at the toes.

THE PRINTING LINE.—The contractor, Mr. P. C. Dodge, for erecting the Montreal and New York Printing Line, under Messrs. Thompson & Co., is driving ahead to have the poles planted before frost sets in. Several large gangs of labourers are now employed. It is only some four weeks since the work was commenced at this end to Plattsburgh, and we learn it will be ready for the wire in the course of a fortnight. Mr. Dodge, can truly be denominated "a go-ahead."

Bodies Found.

The bodies of the men, D. Orr, H. Macaroo and F. McConnell have been found.

Common Schools.

FOR THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

Last Thursday being the regular Monthly Meeting day of the Board of Trustees, a few of the members assembled at the usual hour of seven o'clock, but unanimously adjourned till to-morrow evening at the same hour, for the special purpose of paying a well merited compliment to Mr. O'Leary, by giving way to his interesting lecture on School Accommodation, and the Education of Children. As we may have occasion to notice this excellent lecture another time, it is needless to dwell upon the subject just now, our present business being with pounds, shillings and pence. The School Estimate for our accounts it will be much less. This large amount may have been periodically expended, or most of it may have been squandered for useless purposes. On these points a large majority of the Board are comparatively ignorant, and as the question will probably come up to morrow, each individual member must perceive the necessity of being punctually in his place. In a case like this, it is not sufficient to have a working quorum, every member should be there, else how can he say that he has discharged his duty? How can that man face his constituents for re-election or resign his trust, who on some frivolous pretence remains absent from a most important meeting of the Board, and scarcely visits a school during his years of service?—Yet we have such men in the present Board, but the Tax Payers of Kingston have a right to expect from them a better spirit to-morrow evening. Time will tell.

A TRUSTEE.

19th Oct., 1853.

Lloyd's Agent for Canada West.

At a meeting in London, on the 28th September, 1853, of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, Thomas Baring, Esq., in the Chair, it was decided on establishing an Agency in Kingston, Canada West, and for that purpose Thomas Briggs, Jr., has received the important and responsible appointment as their representative in this City. The same gentleman, we are informed, has received the appointment as Agent of the British American Friendly Society, and is prepared to receive application for membership. Any one becoming a member of this Society entitles him or her to a certain amount per week when sick, also a sum for funeral expenses—as for instance: a person after once accepted and paying a yearly sum of £1 14s. 0d., entitles that member to £1 per week during sickness, also £10 for funeral expenses, or the allowances can be increased or decreased according to the amount paid.

The War Question.

The *British Whig* of yesterday contained the announcement of a declaration of war by Turkey against Russia. This intelligence, although generally credited, seems to be received in some quarters with doubts of its correctness. The New York papers contain the following upon the subject:—

The above dispatch, telegraphed to an extra of the *Chronicle*, was known in Liverpool on Tuesday, but not fully credited. The mails to hand on Wednesday morning partly confirmed it. The London *Standard* publishes the dispatch without guaranty. The *Globe* says: "In publishing the foregoing important intelligence we could merely state that, altho' our own information does not authorise us to corroborate the main fact of a declaration of war, it is of a nature to warrant us in placing every credit in the statement. That the Sultan had, on the 27th, convoked a Grand Council, consisting of 120 of the principal Ministers, Councillors, Pachas and others—that the question of peace and war was submitted to them by him, and that they had decided in favor of the latter alternative. All this is beyond a doubt.—Such being the case, our readers will see that all the probabilities are in favor of the correctness of the main feature of the intelligence."

Other accounts inform us that the Grand Council dispatches from Omer Pacha were read, urgently counselling war before the winter should set in.

It was further stated that Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops as if he intended to cross the Danube, for the purpose of attacking the Turkish position at Roustchouk.

FREE MASONS, BEWARE.—The Pittsburgh *Catholic*, a Romanist journal, has the following warnings for all gentlemen who, for prudential or benevolent reasons, have joined or may hereafter join the society of Free Masons, or other secret association. The passages are extracts from an editorial in that paper, which, if our memory serves us well, is avowedly approved by the Bishop of the Romish Church in that diocese:—

"The Church has condemned *every secret society*, no matter *what may be its object*."

"A Catholic who joins the Odd Fellows, or any other secret society, has lost the grace of God, and is no longer within the pale of the Church."

"When a Catholic joins one of these secret societies the grace of God forsakes him, and he can no longer be considered a member of the Church."

"It is to be feared that the majority of Catholics who join these secret societies in a short time become infidels."

There remains one comfort for the excommunicated—viz., that so many people who have been thus denounced by Romanist preachers and teachers have survived the denunciation, and been far happier and more prosperous after their excommunication than before, that it is rather an advantage than otherwise to be read out of that denomination.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

BY TELEGRAPH AND OTHERWISE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The *Evening Post* of this morning in its money columns, says:

"We learn, moreover, from private letters received here by the *Atlantic*, that the submarine telegraphic communications in some London papers, to the effect that the Sultan has signed the declaration of war, is not true, and that it is considered to be a jobbing hoax, which had its effect on English funds.

The consecration of the several Doctors and Bishops of South Carolina, and Rev. Dr. Atchinson as Bishop of North Carolina, took place in this city, to-day.

The receipts of the Crystal Palace last week, were about $26,000.

The St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church on the Bloomingdale road was burned yesterday morning.

A letter in the *Times* states that John Mitchell escaped from Australia, on board an American ship. His wife has sailed from Hobart Town for New York. Arrangements are being made to give Mr. Mitchell a Military reception in this city.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.

A malignant fever is prevailing at Fallsport, its character is an excited bilious fever, and has thus far proved very fatal. Fifteen deaths having occurred very recently.

The stores in the infected district are being closed, and the inhabitants are leaving the place.

New York Markets

NEW YORK, Oct. 18th, 1853.

Ashes.—There is little change in either kind; sales 50 bbls $8,7½ for Pots; $5,50 for Pearls.

Flour.—Our market opened quiet for State and Western, with a good local demand, but closed dull, owing to the demand for future as well as active; sales have been made today for November delivery, at $7 a 7,12½ for all this month. Private advices by the Canada are more favorable than the published accounts.—Canadian $7 a 7 12. Sales Western Canal 5,000 bushels at $6,88 a 7 for common to straight State; $6,87 a 7 for mixed to fancy Michigan and common and good Ohio. Rye flour very firm at $4 5½ a 6,62 for fine. Corn meal firm; sales 200 bbls. Jersey $4,25.

Grain.—Fair demand for wheat; supply of prime moderate; sales 39,600 bushels fair to prime white Michigan $1,54 a 1,58; 22,000 bushels Canadian $1,58 a 1,57; 6,2000 good Ohio $1,54. Oats less active and easier; sales of State and Western at 49 a 51; Jersey 45 a 47. Corn dull and rather easier; sales 11,000 83 a 84 unsound, 83½ a 84½ Western afloat and delivered.

PROVISIONS.—Holders of Pork firm in view of the small stock. Eastern demand fair; sales 600 bbls at $17 a 17,12½ for mess; $13,50 a 13,75 prime. Beef in good request, with prices tending upwards; sales 200 bbls at with demand quite active for the East, prices remaining nominal. Sales 7 00 bbls at $17 for mess; $13,50 a 13,75 prime. Beef is held more firmly; demand active for good; sales sales 150 bbls at $12 a $13 for city mess; $7,50 a $10 country mess; $4,50 a 6,25 prime; prime mess in better demand and market firm; sales 750 tcs Ohio on private terms. Beef hams dull, at $14 a $12 for old. Lard firm and in small supply; sales 160 bbls and tcs at 11½ a 12. Butter in request; prime scarce; sales Ohio at 13 a 17; State 18 a 21. Cheese sells freely at 9½ a 10½.

Arrived at the British American Hotel.

Oct. 17.—E. Ryerson, Stratford; B. Cluen and Lady, Percy Mills; Mr. Motz and Daughter, Quebec; A. Bruce, Rochester; J. Kerr, Montreal; J. Nickoll, St. Catharines; R. B. McGinnis, St. Johns; J. Franklin, London, C. W. F. Moore, Thomas Heathfield, Wife and Family, London; Mrs. Black and Son, Quebec; C. Wilson, do; J. Ross, Belleville; W. Wallbridge, do; C. Wilking, do; R. Thomas, Toronto;—Capt. Patterson, do; H. H. Palmer, Manneville, N. Y; H. Greenshields and Lady, Belleville; J. B. Langloise, Quebec; A. Heron, Niagara; Robert Cunliff, England; Rev. J. A. Mullock and Lady, Fredericksburgh; S. J. Pearce, Toronto; D. C. Gunn, Hamilton; Mrs. Plees, Toronto; C. Brent, Port Hope; Robert Gibbs, Smith's Falls; P. J. Taylor, Perth; J. H. Cox, Philadelphia, J. Young, Carrying Place; J. M. Haymes, Belleville.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

October 18:—J. Walker, Lambton, R. W. Caswell, Clark's Mills; D. E. Burdett, Newburgh; H. Finkle, do; Dr. D. Noteman, Bomanville; D. Crysler, Montreal; J. N. Haymes, Belleville; J. Young, Trenton; J. Moore, England; F. Fell, Toronto; J. Close, Camden; W. Jackson, Sydenham; E. Ulmain, do.; D. Miller, Napanee; C. Weese, Belleville; W. Mace, Sydenham.

Duck Shooting, Fishing, &c.

PARTIES fond of the above Sports cannot enjoy them better anywhere than on the Gananoque River and its neighborhood. In the Gananoque Hotel, the sportsman can be comfortably accommodated, and obtain every requisite information, guide, boats, &c. Now's the time. The Mail Steamers leave Kingston for Gananoque every evening at 9 P. M.

W. CROSS.

Gananoque, October 17, 1853. 339

Exchange on England Ireland and Scotland.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Bills of Exchange for either small or large sums, on Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., Bankers, of London; Messrs. Glyno, Mills, & Co., Bankers, of London; National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its Branches.

WANTED.—English, Irish and Scotch Bank Bills.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Jr.
Princess Street, Kingston.
October, 1853. 239

EXTENSIVE FALL SALE OF
Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Liquors, Wines
Fresh Oils, Crockery,

AND an extensive assortment of General Groceries, on Thursday, the 20th October, at the Stores of J. S. SMITH & CO., *Ontario street.*

☞ For Particulars see Hand bills.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A.M.

R. JACKSON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, October 10th, 1853. 233

CREDIT SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS.

FOR SALE.—Forty valuable Building Lots, situate on Centre Street, between Union Street and Princess Street, in the City of Kingston.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, FORTY LOTS of Land, varying from one fifth of an acre to an acre each, situated in a healthy and commanding position in Centre Street, in this city, and within twenty minutes walk of the Market Square. Centre Street has been macadamised throughout, and a Plank Walk from end to end is in course of construction.

The lots will be sold on a credit of five years, one sixth only payable in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage on the property itself.

A plan of the property may be seen and every information obtained on application at the office of Alexander Campbell, Esq., Princess Street, or to the undersigned.

JAMES LINTON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Oct. 17, 1853. 230

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.
CHEAP EDITIONS.

JOHN DUFF has received from London Murray's Railway Reading.

Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington, by Lord Ellesmere, 9d.

Deeds of Naval Daring, or anecdotes of the British Navy, by Edward Gifford, 3s. 6d.

"The Forty-five," by Lord Mahon, 3s. 9d.

The Emigrant, by Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., 3s. 6d.

Essays from "The Times," new edition, 5s. 6d.

A Journey to Nepaul, with the Camp of Jung Bahadoor, by Laurence Oliphant, 3s. 6d.

The Fall of Jerusalem, by the Reverend H. Wilman, D. D., 1s. 6d.

Joan of Arc, by Lord Mahon, 1s. 6d.

The Life of Lord Bacon, by Lord Campbell, 3s. 6d.

Theodore Hook, a sketch, 1s 6d.

Music and the Art of Dress, 1s 6d.

A Month in Norway, by John George Holloway, 1s 9d.

Literary Essays and Characters. By Hermione. 1s 6d.

The Flower Garden, 1s 6d.

The Honey Bee, 1s 6d.

The Turf. By Nimrod, with Wood cuts, 2s 3d.

The Road. By do. with do., 1s. 6d.

Æsop's Fables. A new version, chiefly from original sources. By Thomas James, M. A., with one hundred original Wood-cuts, 3s 9d.

Lockhart's Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic, 3s 6d.

A popular account of Discoveries at Nineveh. By Austin Henry Layard. With numerous Wood-cuts, new edition, 7s.

October 13. 240

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Kingston, 16th October, 1853.

Allen Henrietta		Hosmer J. E.	2
Anthony John		Huffman James Co.	
Armstrong C.		Irwin William	
Ashton John		Johnson Robert	2
Aylsworth Mrs. Sarah C.		Keating Robert	
Bartels J. P. William		Kennory Ellen	
Barnett Archibald		Loomis Vinson	
Barrow John		Long Widow	
Baker Francis B.		Little Thomas	
Bends John		McCarthy William	
Beare James		McCand Robert	
Blakely Calvin		McDonell Hugh	
Burns John	2	McFaddin John	
Burn John		McFaddin Hugh	
Bristow Charles		McKenzie Alexander	
Brennan John		McDonnell J.	
Bremnor William		McLean John	
Cheney Mary		McGawenry Ann	
Connolly Susan		McNulty John	
Cornell William		McVeney Bernard	
Coalman Samuel		O'Donnell Charles	
Coyle Henry		O'Hagan Anne	
Cochrone John		Orser Gilbert	
Cronin John		Ramsey James	
Crawford W.		Ratchford Mary	
Creagh Paul		Ransford E. V.	
Delancy Margaret		Rockwell Lawson	
Dougharty John		Robertson Charles	
Docharty Daniel		Rook George	
Doraen Catharine		Ruttan Peter	
Egan Bridget		Shann Robert	
English Sarah J.		Sharkey John	
Flanagan James		Shannon J.	
Franses Mary		Sills Reverend John	
Gelligan Daniel		Sherman Elisha	
Gilpin Robert		Smith James	
Goodrich C. F.		Stark James	
Goodhue David P.		Stewart Robert	
Grahams Peter		Stalker William	
Guxern James		Sullivan Ann	
Haven Captin C. D.		Thomson George	
Hagerty Mr.		Tours Mrs. Sarah	
Hanison Richard		Ward George	
Harris Abraham		Webb William	
Harrison Mrs.		White Andrew	
Harper James S.		Williams Benjamin	
Hall Charlotte		Yale Enos	
Hough Asa H.		Yakly L.	

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

KINGSTON FALL RACES

TO come off on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd of October, under the management of Stewards appointed by the Subscribers.

FIRST DAY.

Hurdle Race Purse $50—open to all horses carrying 10 stone 7 lbs. each; Dash of Two miles, over 8 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high; entrance $10 half added

Purse of $60—Open to all horses, one mile heats; Turf Club Weights; entrance $10—one third added.

SECOND DAY.

Purse of $90—Open to all horses Two Mile Heats; Turf Club Weights; entrance $15—one third added.

GARRISON RACE—Conditions hereafter.

No money given for a walk over; if but two Horses start, the winner to pay the third entry; no Horse can be entered for any of the above purses unless his owner be a subscriber to the fund of $5. The Stewards decision to be final. Entries for the whole of the above Purses to be made to S. P. Childers, Esquire, R. A., at the City Hotel, before nine o'clock on Thursday evening, the 20th of October.

T. D. SHIPMAN

Kingston, October 18th, 1853. 238

GOLD IN CANADA!!

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he intends opening about the first week of October next, a new general

GROCERY STORE,

In one of Mr. THOMPSON'S New Buildings, PRINCESS STREET, Next to Phillips' Tavern Stand. A new stock of Goods just received and now opening out, will be immediately transferred to the above building, where he intends to keep always on hand an extensive and well selected assortment of

Groceries and Provisions.

He will also continue the Wholesale and Retail *FLOUR & GRAIN TRADE*, both at the above Store and at his PRESENT RESIDENCE, corner of Colborne and Clergy Streets. Parties favoring him with their patronage may always rely on having all the above articles at the lowest market prices and of the best quality.

The Subscriber would also call particular attention to his stock of TEAS, SUGARS and TOBACCOS, which, having been purchased in a foreign market on his own account, he feels confident that no house in the trade will be able to under sell him, or give a better article.

TO FARMERS!

The highest Market Price, in Cash, paid for all kinds of Produce.

Farmers will please take notice that in Rainy weather, they can deliver Grain, &c., for this House, in Phillips' new and commodious Driving Sheds, in connection with the Subscriber's back premises.

D. McVICAR.

N. B.—Goods purchased at this Establishment, delivered free of charge if within the limits of the city. D. McV.

Kingston, Sept. 24, 1853. 223

WANTED.

A COOK—to assist also in House-work. Apply at this office.

Kingston, 18th Oct., 1853. 230

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber, per steamer 'Canadian,'
21 Barrels Whitefish,
Per steamer 'New Era,'
10 Casks Seal Oil,
35 Casks Syrup of Molasses,
Per steamer 'Novelty,'
15 Barrels Whitefish,
Per steamer 'Bay of Quinte,'
3 Barrels Superfine Flour, "Sidney Mills,"
Per steamer 'Canadian,'
97 Barrels Superfine Flour, "Sidney Mills,"
Per steamer 'New Era,'
37 Bags Coffee,
5 Bags Pepper,
1 Keg Nutmegs,
5 Cases Schiedam Gin,
1 Box Macaroni,
1 Box Capers,
2 Barrels Bathbrick,
2 Quarter Casks Port Wine,
1 Case Sago,
Per steamer 'Novelty,'
50 Barrels Superfine Flour, "Sophiasburgh