THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,
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*** 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.

### 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.

# The Daily British Whig.

"Unfettered by Political Fetters."

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1853.

Our Subscribers will confer a favor by giving immediate notice at this office of every omission on the part of the Carriers to deliver their papers.

## The Montreal Trials.

The letter of our Montreal correspondent, published on Monday last, contained a complete exposition of the situation in which the Protestants of Montreal are now placed, and the feelings to which the late trials have given rise in their breasts. It cannot be concealed that at this moment Protestants in Lower Canada are entirely subject to the tender mercies of the Romish hierarchy; that the protection of law is a thing to be spoken of but not to be felt, that public opinion, instead of acting as a safeguard, aids in the subjection of the Protestant, because it, too, is controlled by the priest.—There are no lengths to which the Church in Lower Canada may not go, when the acts of the 9th of June have passed unpunished.

Protestants were attacked in their own Church by Roman Catholics in the most deliberate and determined manner, individuals were met in the streets, struck down and stabbed like beasts in the shambles. With the natural impulse of self defence, the Protestants resisted, and a Roman Catholic Mayor caused the soldiery to fire upon those who were first assailed. Nine Protestant lives were lost, many families cast into mourning, the bonds of society were unloosed, and darkness and gloom spread over the community. When deeds of violence and wrong take place in a civilized country, we look to public opinion, in great measure, to rebuke them and to prevent their recurrence. After the events of June we looked in vain for that rebuke. The Roman Catholics, as a class, instead of mourning the loss of life and its cause, exulted over the list of dead and rejoiced that the Protestant lecturer was driven with ignominy from the city. They held a meeting, not to express sorrow, but to deny that there had been any guilt, save on the part of the Protestants; their presses rejoiced in the deadly work which had been done; the man most guilty was feted by his fellow Romanists, placed at the head of their processions, the priests thronged to his house, the Attorney General linked arms with him in passing through the streets, to show that he thought no less of him because he had caused the death of nine Protestants. Even Protestants were found base enough to sell the blood of their fellow-religionists and their fellow countrymen. Protestant journalists palliated the acts of the mob, winked at the deeds of the mayor, and private individuals—bought with Popish money, were busy in recommending Protestants to give up their rights, and submit to the tyranny of Rome. When public opinion fails to reprehend deeds of violence and blood, our only dependence is on the arm of the law, and never was it looked to with more anxiety, and never did it fail more entirely, from weakness and corruption, than in the case of the riots of the 9th of June. A Grand Jury was summoned, and nine Protestants were found upon it, with twelve Romanists. Evidence more clear could not be desired than that against the assailants of Zion Church, but not one man who made that blood-thirsty attack was placed upon his trial. Evidence more clear than that the mayor ordered the soldiery to fire upon the peaceable crowd could not be desired, yet the Grand Jury found no bill against him, and even the soldiers who were seen to raise their muskets, to draw their triggers, and the unfortunates to fall, were not brought before the Court. Not one man, directly or indirectly involved in the attack upon Gavazzi and those who attended his lecture, was put upon his trial; they were engaged in a holy work and were to be absolved at all hazards. One man was charged with an assassin-like attack upon a Protestant at a distance from the Church, and the evidence was so strong against him, the unfortunate victim swore so positively to his identity, that it was impossible to discharge him without trial. There was every reason to believe, also, as the event proved that he could not be convicted and Garret Barry was placed upon his trial. It doubtless appeared to the infamous conspirators that it would be too much that not one should be placed before the Court. But what we have related was not all. It was not sufficient for Rome that her faithful children should escape punishment for what they had done for her love. Protestants, who were the injured parties—they must be arraigned and placed in the wrong. Upon evidence the most trifling and weak, this Grand Jury, which could overlook all the direct testimony against the Popish Mayor, found Messrs. Heward and Morrison guilty of murder. They were ignominiously brought into Court, thrown into gaol, their friends all over the country grieved and alarmed by the insults poured upon them. What was the result? The witnesses for the Crown, the chosen *employees* of the Government Police, perjured themselves so grossly, that the case was thrown out of Court, before it was half concluded. Yes, Mr. Drummond could not find witnesses to testify against his popish ally, the Mayor, or against his quondam friends who attacked Zion Church, but he could put up men to swear away the lives of Protestants. There was no difficulty in finding them, nor in getting the Grand Jury to believe them, nor in placing them before the Court with all the aid which legal experience could supply. To tell Protestants that the Government and the Crown Officers, have not been guilty of the grossest direliction of duty, of a deliberate design to absolve the wrong-doer, is to insult their understandings. The contrary is as plainly to be deduced from the facts we have mentioned as we conclude that there are clouds over the face of the heavens when the rain falls. It is said that the Grand Jury have ignored the bills, but there are none who do not know the influence which the Crown prosecutor has over a Grand Jury, particularly one composed of French Canadians. With them Mr. Drummond's *dictum* would be law, and it is plain that his decision was in favour of the wrong, and contrary to the right. The Government influence pervades all who approach these jurymen, the Sheriff who calls them, the Clerk who swears them, the Officers who wait upon them; all no doubt, what would be best for the Hierarchy, and did their work.

It appears to us that Upper Canada Protestants as well as those of Lower Canada, have a duty to do in this matter. We have said that public opinion aided the rioters, and it should be the work of Protestants to alter public opinion, by printing, by lectering, by preaching, and reading. But in order that we should have liberty to teach, it is necessary that the law should protect Protestants in this, their lawful duty and occupation. The law is enforced by the Executive authorities of the province; there are minor local officers but they all look to the Executive as a centre, and are guided by it. If we find that justice cannot be obtained, it is to the head we must look, not alone for a change of minor officials, but for an alteration of the spirit which guides them. There are few who will assert that the Gavazzi riots would have taken place, had the Cabinet been Protestant instead of Papist; and not one who will say that the late trials would have ended as they did, had a Protestant Attorney-General occupied the place of Mr. Drummond. If Protestants wish to see a change in the policy of the Church of Rome towards them—if they desire their homes to be free from the mob, their persons to be safe while they go about the streets—it is a change in the executive which they must seek, a change in their Parliamentary representatives.—[Globe.

### First Report on the Census of the Canadas for 1851-2. By Mr. Hutton, Secretary to the Board of Registration and Statistics. John Lovell, Quebec.

We yesterday received a copy of this pamphlet, which, we need scarcely add, is replete with much interesting and curious statistical information. In the Toronto *Leader*, received by the same mail, we find the following summary of our population, and remarks upon its growth and character, of which we avail ourselves:—

The census tables furnish some valuable information on the comparative increase of the different nationalities in Lower Canada. The comparison embraces the period between the census of 1844 and that of 1851. The greatest increase has taken place in Canadians of British origin, being 46·63 per cent. against 27·69 in the French Canadians. The next highest on the list, English and Welsh, 5·59; Scotch, 8·81; Irish, 17·12; and United States 4·59. The means of carrying on the comparison does not exist. In addition to the origins named, there is a sprinkling of Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers, Newfoundlanders, Germans and Dutch, French and others, of which the enumerators obtained no particulars.

In Upper Canada there is even a greater variety of nationalities. But in this respect neither Canada nor the United States is singular. Emigration brings its varieties of nationalities; but after all they are not greater than to be found in many countries in Europe. There is, however, this difference between Canada and Europe, that in the latter the distinct people often settle down by themselves in clans, whereas here everything, especially in Upper Canada, tends to assimilation. The Russian population comprises Scythians, Huns, Massagates, Selavians, Cimbrians, Getes, and Sarmatians. These different people have united at different times under the same government, but amalgamation under such circumstances is much more difficult than where the process of fusion is carried on with the emigration. That people which we now designate by the general term French comprises Goths, Danes or Normans, Burgundians from Northern Germany, Allemans, Franks, and some Romans, mixed with the ancient Celtæ. In Rome and Italy are to be found people from the North, but it is doubtful if there be any ancient Romans. But such is the mixture of the people that the Pope is sometimes the descendant of a Lombard, sometimes of a Goth, a Teuton, or a Cimbrian. The sources of the Spanish race are Arabs, Carthaginians, Jews, Syrians, Visigoths, and Vandals. The time will doubtless come when the entire population of Canada, Upper and Lower, will be a more homogeneous people than any of those European countries are to-day. The French race in Lower Canada will struggle against the extinction to which all races in this situation are inevitably doomed, but the struggle will be a bootless one. The example of Louisiana, a French colony purchased from Napoleon in 1802, shows how rapid may be the absorption of a race under certain circumstances. Half a century ago Louisiana was a French colony with a French population. That people has now lost many of the distinct characteristics of its nationality, and in half a century more will be completely merged in the general mass of the population. In Lower Canada the process is slower, but the result must eventually be the same. When Lower Canada ceased to be a French colony, is lost at once and forever that emigration which had founded the colony. The remnant of a French colony, deprived of all accessions from extraneous sources, and dependent only on the natural means of increase, cannot hold its own against a rival race, who, to the natural means of increase, add the advantage of constant accretions from emigration.

The comparative increase of the religious denominations is given. In the period of 1842 to 1851 the Church of England, in Upper Canada, increased 73·13 per cent., and the Church of Scotland decreased 38·92, the Church of Rome increased 114·61, the Presbyterians of all kinds the enormous amount of 572·38, the Wesleyan Methodists 45·, the Episcopal Methodists 82·, other Methodists not specified 600·, the Baptists 131·, the Lutherans 123·54, the Congregationalists 53·, and the Menonists and Tunkers 73·68. Such has been the respective increase of the various denominations in Upper Canada during a period of nine years. In Lower Canada the period of comparison is from 1844 to 1851.—The Roman Catholics increased 30·49, the Church of England 4·31, the Church of Scotland 85·, the Wesleyan Methodists 58·, other Methodists not particularized 816·, and Presbyterians 165·55. Among the minor denominations the comparison is not carried out.

During the last ten years covered by the census, the population of Upper Canada increased 104½ per cent. At this rate it more than doubles every ten years. This far outstrips the progress of the United States, which from 1840 to 1850 increased only 66·66 per cent., and is over ten times as great as that of England and Scotland. England doubled in the first half of this century, Scotland did not quite double. At the commencement of the century the population of Scotland was 1,608,420, and in 1851 it was only 2,888,742. It was to be expected that the progress in population of Upper Canada would outstrip that of old densely-populated countries like England and Scotland, but that for a period of ten years the increase should stand for Canada 104½ and for the United States but 66·66, is what few would be prepared for. If Upper Canada had 950,000 inhabitants at the commencement of 1851, she will at the rate of increase made in the previous ten years have a population of over 2,050,000 in 1861, and at the conclusion of the next ten years—that is, in 1871—the population would be 4,225,000.

## Items of News.

£5,000 FORGERY ON THE MONTREAL BANK.—An examination has been held before the New York authorities touching an alleged forgery to the amount of £5,000 committed upon the Branch Bank of Montreal in that city. The parties charged with this are a Mr. Van Aerman as principal, and Mr. Sawin, merchant at Buffalo, as accessory. The latter gentleman is stated to stand very high among his townsmen, quite a host of them mustering to witness, as they presumed, his discharge, or to stand his bail if necessary. A Mr. Titus, of Canada West, was a witness in the case. He testified to his strong belief in the identity of Mr. Sawin's handwriting with a note shown him, which purported to be a recommendation of the prisoner Van Aerman to the professional favors of the Bank. The witness, however, had never seen Mr. Sawin write, though he had received letters presumed to come from him, and from the nature of their business had every reason to suppose they came from him. There was a great deal of circumstantial evidence to fix the writing of this note upon Mr. Sawin. The examination, which is exciting a great deal of interest, was proceeding, and was to be resumed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE JESUITS IN MEXICO.—Mexican papers bring us the intelligence that Santa Anna has formally issued a decree establishing the order of the Jesuits in that republic, and restoring to them all estates, rents, rights, &c., which were possessed by them formerly. The decree is said to be most unpopular among all classes, and the most obnoxious act of Santa Anna's dictatorship—even the Roman Catholic Priests detest them there. One who has portrayed their character justly in times past, says of them:—

"Inflexible in nothing but in their fidelity to the church, they were equally ready to appeal in her cause to the spirit of loyalty and to the spirit of freedom. Extreme doctrines of obedience and extreme doctrines of liberty, the right of rulers to misgovern the people, the right of every one of the people to plunge his knife in the heart of a bad ruler, were inculcated by the same man, according as he addressed himself to the subject of Philip or the subject of Elizabeth. Some described these men as the most rigid, others as the most indulgent, of spiritual directors. And both descriptions were correct. The truly devout listened with awe to the high and saintly morality of the Jesuit. The gay cavalier who had run his rival through the body, the frail beauty who had forgotten her marriage vow, found in the Jesuit an easy, well-bred man of the world, tolerant of the little irregularities of people of fashion. The confession was strict or lax, according to the temper of the penitent. His first object was to drive no person out of the pale of the church. Since there were bad people, it was better that they should be bad Catholics than bad Protestants. 'If a person was so unfortunate as to be a brave, a libertine, or a gambler, that was no reason for making him a heretic too.'"

LOLA MONTEZ.—A Californian correspondent gives an account of the recent doings of Mrs. Patrick, P. Hull, Marie Heald, Countess de Landsfeldt, alias Lola Montez. She was recently arrested for assault and battery and heavily fined. Becoming enraged at her Chinese servant she seized him by his long tail of hair, tied it to the door-knob, and slapped his rice masticating jaws most unmercifully. She had the poor fellow "tight," as he could not jerk loose unless he scalped himself. After the perpetration of this feat, the quondam countess still further "astonished the natives" by mining a whole day, in a corduroy Bloomer costume. To cap the climax of her eccentricities, Lola has sued for a separation from her present husband, after a union of but a few months, and sought the protection of a handsome caballero.

THE QUEBEC NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.—We observe that the Directors of this Company have recently passed the following resolution:—

"That this Company has no intention of making the North Shore Railroad pass through the interior; but will as much as possible make it to follow the line recently traced by the Engineers of the Company."

Of course: What objection could the Directors have in going to Terrebonne and stopping there? The people of Quebec, and the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, can, during the summer months of the year, go to Europe or any part of the old world from their own port; but to any part of the new world they must, if they come by the North Shore, first arrive at Montreal. In the winter time they must follow the same route to reach the Ocean. It is true the Maine Trunk is open for them from Quebec to Richmond at all seasons of the year; but this fact will not afford much consolation to the Advocates of the North Shore track. Those who advocate the route must make Montreal the point at which they aim.

THE TARTARS SUMMONED TO THE DEFENCE OF CHINA.—Among other matters mentioned in the late China news, is the fact that the Emperor has for the first time summoned the Princes of Mongolia to his assistance. There is a large number of Tartar troops in the Imperial Chinese armies, but they have been a long time in the country and have become enervated. A dispatch from Washington says that the official accounts received there indicate the fall of Pekin.

RED HAIR.—"A tuppenny, only a tinpenny, your honor," exclaimed a sturdy beggar at a stage-coach door in Ireland, to a Scotchman with fiery ringlets, but who was quite insensible to the appeal—"A fippenny, your honor; a fippenny, or a penny, or half penny, plase ye." Finding the Scot inexorable, the beggar altered his tone, and said, "Will your honor lend me a lock of your hair to light my pipe with?"

THE ARMY.—The 9th Regiment proceeds to Malta; the 14th and 17th Regiments proceed to Gibraltar; the 39th and 92nd Regiments proceed to Malta; the 89th Regiment proceeds to Gibraltar; the 30th Regiment proceeds from Gibraltar to the West Indies; the 74th Regiment proceeds from Malta to the West Indies; the 71st Regiment proceeds from Malta to Jamaica; the 34th Regiment proceeds from Malta to the West Indies; the 44th Regiment proceeds from Gibraltar to Bermuda; the 69th Regiment proceeds from the West Indies to New Brunswick; the 67th Regiment proceeds from the West Indies to Canada; the 16th, 36th, 56th, 71st and 72nd return to the United Kingdom from their respective stations.

AN ENGLISH LANDLORD IN IRELAND.—Mr. J. C. Harter, of Broughton-hall, near Manchester, is infusing new life into an estate which he has purchased near Bannagher. He has bought up the old arrears due by tenants, lest they should be harrassed by the previous landlord, and has cancelled these obligations entirely. Since August, 1852, he has extensively drained his estate, erected new fences, cleaned and repaired old cottages, and paid liberal wages. A few days ago he visited the estate, dined with his tenants, and was received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for the month of October were $153,258—the largest monthly income since the work was opened. The October receipts of last year were $104,300.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.—It is said that there are twenty-four Catholic churches, in the city of New York and its vicinity, and nine convents. At eighteen of these churches the English language is preached, five the German, and one the French.

The Juries to award premiums to the exhibitors at the Crystal Palace, are about being organized. There are to be three classes of prizes—silver medals, bronze medals, and "honorable mention."

The Great Western Railway, in jumping to a conclusion, on Tuesday week, entirely overleaped the bounds of prudence. The opening of the Eastern section of the Line for traffic is temporarily deferred, to admit of repairs, occasioned by the trial trip.

The Ottoman Navy consists of two three-deckers of 130 and 120 guns; four two-deckers of 74 to 90 guns; ten sailing frigates of 40 to 60 guns; six corvettes of 22 to 26 guns; fourteen brigs of 12 to 20 guns; sixteen cutter schooners from 4 to 12 guns; six steam frigates of 400 to 800 horse power; and 12 steam corvettes and schooners, making a total of seventy armed vessels, manned by 32,000 sailors and gunners.—There is also a regiment of marines (Bahrie Ali) under the command of a general of brigade.

The staff of the navy consists of the Kapoudan Pasha, First Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary at War; five Admirals, of whom three are in active service; the commander of the fleet, the Kapoudan or commander of a squadron, the Port-Admiral (Liman Keissi) three Vice Admirals, (Bahri Livaci,) the Vice Admiral of the Fleet, (Patrona,) the Director of the Dockyard, (Iplikane) Mudivi,) the Director of the Naval Academy, seven Rear Admirals, (Bahrie mir-Alia,) three of whom command on the stations of the Danube and the Black Sea, the Archipelago and the Persian Gulf, while four belong to the Council of the Admiralty. Among the latter is the Mimar-bachi, or chief architect. These commanders have the same rank and pay as the generals of the army; the admirals are on a footing with the Feriks; the vice admirals rank with the Livas, and the rear admirals with the Mir-Alais or colonels. The commander or flag captain of an admiral's ship, too, has the rank of a colonel.

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.

MAIL ROBBERIES—DETECTION OF THE ROBBERS.—In the latter part of August last we published a rumor of the loss of a number of valuable packages and letters coming in the mails to and through the New York Post Office, but it was partially smoothed over by some of the city presses, with the explanation that the alarm grew out of the unusual absence of one of the night clerks, who afterwards made his appearance, having, as was said, been detained at home by sickness in his family. Although this explanation had the effect to quiet public curiosity, and thus afford a better opportunity for official investigation, it now appears that Mr. Holbrook, one of the special agents of the Post Office Department, has been quietly at work ever since to detect, if possible, the author of the robberies referred to. As the investigation progressed, his suspicions grew stronger and stronger against a night clerk or Porter in the Post Office, by the name of Patrick Ryan, until he became fully satisfied of his guilt. The matter was finally brought to a head the day before yesterday, by the arrest of Ryan, and the finding upon his person between one and two hundred dollars of the identical bank notes which were contained in a package of $2,000, mailed at Middletown, Conn., for Philadelphia, and which had certain private marks upon them. A quantity of bills answering the description of another lost package from the West, were also found upon him. He subsequently made a full confession of his guilt, and yielding to the demands for restitution, he yesterday morning proceeded, in company with Postmaster Fowler and the special agent, to a certain place in South Brooklyn where he at once produced the proceeds of his depredations. The sum recovered, we understand, amounts to $4,300.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK STATE.—The fears of a coming crash among our neighbours, which have been entertained for some time, appear about to be realized. The Bank of Owego failed a few days ago, and now we learn that the Patchin Bank of Buffalo closed its doors on Monday morning. Both of these are Safety Fund institutions, and the bill-holders cannot suffer; but the depositors in the Patchin Bank will be losers, if Mr. Patchin's private fortune is not called into requisition to pay the liabilities of the institution in which he was the chief partner. It is rumored that the Chatauque County Bank has also gone by the board.

MONEY MATTERS.—The circulation of Bank Notes in Canada, was erroneously printed in my last Circular. 20,000,000 of dollars is as near the amount as can be arrived at, which must be nearly all held by farmers. There is no country that holds out such inducements as this for investments where the farmer is wealthy; railroads building from one end of the Province to the other, cities springing up as if by magic: it becomes safe for the capitalist to lend money to corporations, improvement of roads, vessels to carry away the produce of the country, &c., &c., with good returns to all.—Prosperity appears to reign throughout Canada West. The banks never made as much money as at present, the amount of money on deposite in most of the banks is large—vaults filled with coin, and the importations of goods thought to be too large, will be a short supply.—*Colonist.*

THE GUELPH AND SARNIA ROAD.—We understand that the quarrel between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western roads has borne fruit in the determination of the former to carry on a more active competition with the latter, than has hitherto been contemplated. The stoppage in the Grand Trunk works near Sarnia, mentioned by our contemporary of the *Shield*, whose paragraph we quoted yesterday, is preparatory, we understand, to a survey of a new route from St. Mary's, Blanshard, to London, and from thence to Port Sarnia. We believe that a charter will be applied for to carry the Grand Trunk, or a road in connection with it, through the southern townships to Amherstburgh, in order to connect by steamer from thenge with the Southern Michigan Railway people. The Grand Trunk may be compelled to stop, but they will, at all events, die with their faces to their foes of the Great Western.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday last, as Mr. Frederick Keller, of Ernestown, and his wife, were proceeding in a buggy past Cannifl's Mills, their horse took freight by a team attempting to pass, and, after running several rods, pitched them out on some logs lying near the road; when picked up it was found that Mr. Keller was quite dead, and his wife insensible; she, however, rallied soon, to find that her partner in life had been thus suddenly taken from her. The greatest sympathy is felt by the numerous friends of the deceased at this sudden calamity, as he was much and deservedly respected. He was rising of 50 years of age. His remains were conveyed home on the following day.

THE YELLOW FEVER—Is fast disappearing from Bermuda, although a few days of warmer weather than usual appear to have rather retarded its departure. The destruction caused by it has been very great. Out of 800 soldiers and convicts attacked, 400 have died. The mortality has been proportionately great among the wealthier and more respectable classes, quite a number of official persons have been taken off. In the band of the 56th only five remain out of thirty, the band master being among the victims.

MR. HINCKS AND THE GRAND TRUNK.—For the purpose of injuring Mr. Hincks it is asserted that the Grand Trunk won't go on, that money can't be had, and, in fact, that the whole thing has exploded. Is it no such thing. The Contractor for that portion of the line from Toronto to Kingston has arrived, and is getting everything in order to go on with his work without delay, and the preparations for the commencement of the work along the whole line are in as forward a state as any reasonable man could wish. We oppose Mr. Hincks in politics as warmly as any one, but we don't feel inclined to injure the Province by trumping up charges against him which cannot be substantiated.

It has been decided by Judge Meredith of Quebec, that telegraph operators are not bound to answer questions in a court of law, involving a breach of secrecy.

In every city in Canada, save Kingston, there is a Theatre, or some building of like kind. To the disgrace of Kingston be it said, that no intellectual amusement ever is encouraged by its inhabitants. Nothing prospers but Missionary Tea Meetings and travelling Circuses. Why should not Mr. Nickinson build a Theatre in Kingston as well as in Hamilton?—

ROYAL METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This fashionable place of amusement closed on Saturday last to a crowded and delighted audience. During the seven weeks that Mr. Nickinson has been amongst us he has had a regular succession of bumper houses, and on his own part, his company's, and those of his talented family, no exertions were spared to render it worthy of public patronage and support. The music, scenery, costumes, and appointments were, we learn, always correct and gorgeous, particularly his "Kate Kearney," Uncle Tom, London Assurance, Ladies' Battle, &c. During his short stay amongst us he has, at great expense, introduced to a Hamilton audience two very distinguished tragedians, Mr. Couldock and Mr. Dickinson, with whose aid were produced Shakspeare's great tragedies of "Hamlet" and "Othello," Bulwer's Richelieu, Stranger Douglass, Lady of Lyons, and a number of other equally good pieces, with a succession of the best English Farces of the times. We are authorized to state that in consequence of the success attending his advent in Hamilton, Mr. Nickinson is prepared to commence the erection of a Theatre, which, as a public building and a place of public amusement, will be equal to anything on this side of the water. The funds, plans, site, &c., have long been ready, and only wait a seasonable opportunity to commence building. The present Metropolitan Theatre, as all our readers must be aware, has been of a temporary nature, and Mr. Nickinson is apparently satisfied that Hamilton is deserving of a better Theatre, and has assured his friends that it will not be his fault if it does not soon obtain it. Mr. N. has tonight returned to Toronto, to the Royal Lyceum, of which he is the lessee and manager. He intends, however, to re-visit Hamilton at no distant date, when he will treat our citizens to Rob Roy, Brian Borrhue, and a host of other novelties, and we have no doubt, he has paved the way for a hearty reception from a respectable portion of the community.—*Canadian.*

### Arrivals at the City Hotel.

Nov. 11.—J. Benson, T. Johnson, A. Stevenson, Napanee; John Cromer, Colebrook; John King, Napanee; Joseph Campbell, Centreville; R. Cutter, Toronto; Mrs. A. Hooper, Newburgh; James Beith, New York; J. Percy, Napanee; T. Brooks, Toronto; John Rees, Storrington; W. Mace, Sydenham; J. P. Cook, Hamilton; W. Halm, Oswego; A. S. Sandford, Rouse's Point; T. Rogers, Philadelphia.

### Letters and Telegraphs Received.

E. C., New York; J. W. R., Picton; C. and G., New York.

### Acrostic to P. E. T.

BY HER COUSIN MARY.

P rincess of my soul! thou fairest of fair!
E nshrined next my heart is a braid of thy hair.
T hough torn apart by a cruel decree,
O h! believe that I ever think fondly of thee.
W hen thy soft cheek I press'd, and our kiss met [a tear,
N o pearl of the ocean to me seemed so dear.
S adly linger the hours since weeping on deck,
E mbraced and embracing, you clung round [my neck.
N ear my heart lies that tress, but engraven [on its core,
D earest Phœbe, thy image will dwell ever- [more.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

### *ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP* AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 11.

The America arrived at Halifax to-day between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

Dates from the seat of war in Turkey are not so late as the 25th ult., the day fixed by the Sultan for the commencement of active hostilities, but the news appears to be decisive that a collision had actually taken place on the Danube between the Russians and Turks, and also the latest reports speak of a strong desire on the part of Count Nesselrode to negotiate further on the subject in dispute, yet all indications are decidedly in favor of war.

The unfavorable character of the Eastern news has had but little effect on the Liverpool Cotton Market.

Markets for breadstuffs continue active at constantly increasing prices. The top price for prime wheat at Liverpool is 11s. Western Canal flour 37s. 6d. to 38s—Ohio 38s. 6d. Corn also continues to advance, and fine qualities of white have brought as much in some cases as 46s.

Provisions have undergone no material change. Manchester market dull, but tendency to maintain prices. The London Money Market continues as stringent as ever, and it is thought the bank will increase rates.

The *Niagara* left for Liverpool at 4 o'clock this morning.

### *POSTSCRIPT!*

### TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION!

We stop the press to announce one of the most terrible conflagrations that have visited Kingston for many years. About three o'clock this morning the store on Scobell's Wharf, occupied jointly by the owner and Messrs. John Miller & Co., was discovered to be on fire,—it having caught from the sparks escaping from the smokepipes of the Free Trader. This store was soon burned, with the stables of Mr. Henry Bartlif at the old Military Hospital. The fire then spread along the wharves, burning down the storehouses of the Hon. J. Hamilton and Messrs. Macpherson & Crane, extending thence to the stores both back and front of Mr. Hendry's and Mr. Watt's, all of which were completely destroyed; these two latter were well known as the McLeod and Smith properties. The stone house of the Hon. John Macaulay's, occupied by the Quartermaster General's and Assistant Adjutant General's departments, and that on the opposite corner, the old Kirby property, were saved.—The books of Mr. Hamilton's office were all burned; several steamers and other craft were in immediate danger, but were fortunately got out of the way. A large quantity of undelivered goods, belonging to various merchants in the city, was burned.—The wind blew fresh, and it was supposed at one time that the fire would have spread to the end of the street. The Fire Brigade turned out in full force, and rendered that service which they are ever ready to give during such terrible scenes of danger and desolation as were witnessed last night.—The Military, also, were turned out, and rendered efficient assistance in guarding such property as was saved or removed. We have barely time to give a mere outline of the disaster,—full particulars must be gleaned at leisure.

Dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to September 23rd. Affairs were getting unsatisfactory beyond the borders, since the withdrawal of the troops. The overland mail had arrived at Trieste, with dates from Hong Kong to 9th September, Calcutta, 20th, and Bombay 29th. Hostilities had again broken out in Burmah, instigated by the King of Ava.

The Revolution in China was progressing. The Imperialists have had some success at Amaz. The whole country was in a state of anarchy, and trade was suspended. The Constitution was at Cape Coast Castle, and the Marion at Monrovia. A French squadron was collecting at Grand Bassa to redress some grievances.

The Minerve is informed that the individual who recently murdered Madame Gauthier, at Yamachiche, has been apprehended and is now in Three Rivers Gaol. His name is McGinnis.—He appears to be a Gaol-bird. The amount stolen is £100, with a watch. The appearance of the house when the murdered corpse of the unfortunate woman was discovered, shows that a fearful struggle had taken place; the furniture was all knocked about and broken, the windows were broken, and the plastering pulled down in many places. The prisoner left behind him in the struggle a shirt front, which the unfortunate woman, in her dying efforts, dragged from the ruffian.

### Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Nov. 8.—J. McDonald, Belleville; G. O'Bridges, Syracuse; W. H. Meyers, Belleville; J. V. Ham, Whitby; J. Rosamond, Carleton Place; J. Lant, Tweed; Mr. G. Tate, Toronto; J. Hammond, Boston; Capt. Fellowes, Toronto; Mr. and Miss Shears, Niagara Falls; J. D. Gibb, Montreal; E. S. Mills, Montreal; J. Holman, J. Parr, J. Ryder, New York; R. G. McPherson, Newcastle, T. Kerr, Montreal; Capt. Parke, and Capt. Stark, Montreal; J. Ross, do.; Capt. Weatherly, do.; Alex. Stewart, Belleville; E. H. Holton, do.

Nov. 9.—D. Bethune, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Austen, C. E.; J. S. Vosburgh, Chatham; J. C. Ryan, Hamilton; W. Weller, R. Pomroy, T. Harvey, A. Patterson, Coburg; J. Hawkens, N. Hammond, Prescott; D. A. Nickles, Detroit; O. Davis, Rochester; Miss Richardson, Albion; H. S. Hubbell, Trenton; M. Beatle, Ogdensburgh; R. Jones, Coburg; Mr. Hogan, Toronto; S. Thompson, Toronto; E. C. Osborne, Kingston, T. Greer, Camden; J. H. Greer, Hamilton; J. B. Allen, Hamilton; T. J. Blackeston; R. D. McPherson, Toronto; J. B. Allen, Hamilton; B. Hamburger, Toronto; P. F. McCuig, Kingston; Mr. Kirkland, Consecon; J. J. Fralick, Picton; Mr. Andrews, Brownville; Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Belleville.

## CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. E.

### IMPORTS.

Nov. 9th.

Str. New York, Oswego: 1 bbl trees, J. Huffman; 2 cases sash, A. Campbell, 6 boxes, H. Bull, 1 bundle whips, H. Armstrong, 2 bbls 43 boxes, A. W. Craig, 2 scales, 6 trunks, W. Rudston, 9 bundles hinges, 1 capstan, R. Gaskin; 3 boxes blocks, J. D. Bryce & Co., 6 packages goods, D. Gogg, 4 bales Robes, M. Rourke, 4 boxes J. Blakely, 2 do., J. Crook. Steamer Lady of the Lake, Cape Vincent, 2 bdl hows, L. Hart, 6 bbls., 8 hhds. sugar, 5 boxes tobacco, four barrels molasses, H. J. Martin, 15 chests tea, C. Hales, 1 box, S. Morley, 5 rolls leather, Browne & Harty, 1 bundle hardware, Stevenson and Holmes, 2 bundles boxes, S. Muckleston, 20 boxes, 9 do. tobacco, E. J. M., 1 do., owner, 1 do., owner, 1 do., H. Caton, 1 bale, S. Chilling, 1 box, C. Wright, 1 box, oysters, W. S. Wian, 1 box, Owner, 1 package, 1 box oysters, S. C. Edwards, 1 truss, Mr. Day.

10th.—Steamer Lady of the Lake, 1 box oysters, H. Dumble, 2 boxes oysters, S. C. Edwards. Steamer Ontario, Oswego, 1 box cheese, 1 barrel vinegar, 1 do. crockery, 4 boxes cigars, E. W. Wheeler, 9 boxes medicine, C. Haight, 1 do. do., — McDonald, 1 box books, E. Stacey, 2 bdles. trees, J. Low, 1 bundle trees, Baron De Longueuil.

11th.—Steamer Maple Leaf, Ogdensburgh, one cask hardware, Capt. Gaskin.

### EXPORTS.

Nov. 11th.—Steamer Ontario, Oswego, 15 bales pelts, 1 box fish.

### KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Friday Nov. 11, 1853.

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour ₱ cwt | 0 | 17 | 6 | to | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Oats ₱ bush | 0 | 2 | 4 | ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Barley | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rye | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peas do | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Potatoes do | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turnips do | 0 | 2 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carrots & Beets do | 0 | 1 | 6 | ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Onions do | 0 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Butter ₱ lb | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beef ₱ cwt | 0 | 0 | 10 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pork ₱ do | 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Ham & Bacon ₱ lb | 0 | 0 | 25 | ... | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Mutton ₱ lb | 0 | 0 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| Veal ₱ do | 0 | 0 | 3 | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Cheese per lb | 0 | 0 | 3 | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Eggs ₱ doz | 0 | 0 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Turkeys each | 0 | 0 | 7½ | ... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Geese each | 0 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Fowls ₱ pair | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Ducks ₱ do | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Apples ₱ bush | 0 | 1 | 6 | ... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fresh Salmon each | 0 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Codfish ₱ lb | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hay ₱ ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Timothy Seed bush | 3 | 15 | 0 | ... | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Clover Seed ₱ bush | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Potashes ₱ bbl | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood ₱ cord | 5 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | 0 | 15 | 0 |

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

FOR LIVERPOOL.