THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
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.

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.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Baltic	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 2
Arabia,	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
City of Glasgow,	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Nov. 9
Canada,	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 12
Atlantic,	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Andes,	Liverpool	Boston&N.Y	Nov. 16
Sarah Sands,	Liverpool	Portland,	Nov. 17

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Arctic,	New York,	Liverpool,	Nov. 12
Empire City,	New York,	Havana&N.O	" 12
San Francisco,	New York,	San Francis	Nov. 15
Africa,	New York,	Liverpool,	Nov. 16
Franklin,	New York,	Havre,	Nov. 19
Europa,	Boston,	Liverpool,	Nov. 23
Pacific,	New York,	Liverpool,	Nov. 26
Arabia,	New York,	Liverpool,	Nov. 30
City of Glasgow,	Philadelphia,	Liverpool.	Dec. 8
Sarah Sands,	Portland,	Liverpool.	Dec. 17

The Daily British Whig.

"Crede per Omnia, Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1853.

It looks so idle for a Canadian newspaper to give its opinion of the probability of peace or war in Europe, that the 'British Whig' has hitherto refrained from saying one word on the subject, knowing that every one of its readers is fully as capable of forming an opinion as the editor himself.—But some complaints have been made against this taciturnity, and idle as it is, the opinion is now given.

No general war will take place, for it is the interest of all parties to keep the peace. Russia will retain the Principalities she has seized upon, for the Turks can't drive them out, even with the assistance of the English and French. The only effect of this disturbance will be, that the Fall of Constantinople is retarded for another quarter of a century. But fall that city must, and soon—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Four hundred years ago the Turks took Constantinople, putting to the sword one hundred thousand of its inhabitants, and making slaves of the rest. A like fate awaits the Turks.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kingston.

Kingston is ever the last to do a right action. The flourishing Villages of St. Catharine's and Belleville are about to establish two Banks, under the General Banking Act, the capital of which is to be limited to £25,000 each. And this for the purpose of doing Exchange Business, and discounting Fifty Dollar paper of Farmers and Mechanics, who often require that sum and no more. That such a Bank must be prosperous not a shadow of a doubt exists; and and that it will be prosperous, the Stockholders in St. Catharine's and Belleville will soon exhibit tangible proofs. The principle of profit is unfailing, for the public and the stockholders are equally secured. Government and other guaranteed Debentures, to the amount of the requisite Capital, have to be deposited in the hands of the Receiver General, who issues the Bank notes stamped in his Office. These form the Issues. Now, as these deposited Government Securities already bear an interest of six per cent, should the Bank, by its business only, make another six per cent., the Stockholders would receive twelve per cent. for their money. This is the bright side of the question, but though bright, is not too much so to be real. Per contra, the disadvantages are, firstly, that with so limited a capital as £25,000, six per cent. profit could not be made; and secondly, that the Old Banks would rise in their might, and crush the Infant Institution, by forcing upon it its issues, and so compel the retention of specie within its vaults of a sum coeval with its capital.

These objections appear weighty, but are not really tangible. Were the New Bank, in addition to the discounting of small and safe paper, to do a general Exchange business, buy and sell drafts of small amount, and charge a proper sum for such services, which from their pettiness, none of the Old Banks will meddle with, so moderate a profit as six per cent. would certainly be achieved. And were the management of the New Bank placed in proper hands, we see no reason to fear the ill-natured hostility of the Old Banks, since the value of the paper issued would unquestionably be covered by the securities deposited with the Government. On the contrary, the Old Banks might find the New Bank useful in exchanging American Paper, and in doing many things now beneath their condescension. The Old Banks have not meddled with Molson's Bank.

But, as we said at the commencement of this article, "Kingston is ever the last to do a right action." Why should there be sufficient energy in St. Catharine's and Belleville to establish this kind of New Bank, and not be any in Kingston? Why should the good folks of Napanee be thinking of this kind of enterprize, and no thought of it be had in Kingston! And yet in Kingston £8000 of Debentures will be issued this week by the County Treasurer, which alone would form one-third of the requisite Capital, and which the receivers in all human probability will either sell at par, or deposit in their strong boxes at home, foolishly satisfied with the simple interest of six per cent., when by a little energy and enterprize they could as safely get twelve!

But there is no want of Debentures in the market, nor will there be any for some years to come. Although the greatest portion of the Grand Trunk Railway Debentures will go to the London Market, yet sufficient will remain in Canada for all legitimate Banking purposes; and we have thrown the above hasty hints together, (for they are scarcely anything more) with the intention of inciting the proper men to take a proper hold of the subject.

For the British Whig.

Penitentiary Convicts.

I believe the majority of the people of Kingston will agree with me that the location of the Provincial Penitentiary in this place, has been anything, but a benefit to the City; in the first place by the introduction of convict labour into the market, it forced many of our worthiest citizens to leave the place in search of more auspicious scenes for the exercise of their industry; this however is now beyond remedy; but there is another evil connected with the institution which it is perfectly possible to remove or at least to modify. It is well known that the principal part of the thefts and robberies in this City and neighbourhood are committed by newly discharged convicts; their arrest, imprisonment, and trial, entail a heavy tax upon the time and purses of the inhabitants of the city and united counties, and the so frequent recurrences of crimes of this description give people a bad opinion of the City which may evidently have the effect of preventing strangers from settling among us. The convicts when discharged have a certain sum of money given them, in order to pay their expenses to wherever they may wish to go, and in proportion to the distance they may have to travel, but in a great majority of instances they loiter about the City till they have spent their money and disposed of their new clothing for rags; when penniless, they are of course driven from the low haunts where they have drank and gambled away their little all, and as no one will employ them, (for a citizen knows a convict at the first glance,) starvation comes of course, opportunity offer, old habits and associations, come with redoubled force upon the starving wretch, and he who a few days before left the scene of his punishment with perhaps every intention of amendment and reform, stripped of his last farthing by designing sharpers, worse than himself in all but name, shut out from earning and honest living by the mark of Cain which he bears, and with nothing but misery staring him in the face, yields to the temptation, and another is added to the catalogue of crimes which make up the Calendar at our Courts. I do not in the above refer to the case of such industrious gentry as Holland who was convicted at the last Assizes, of a robbery committed in Belleville, fifty miles distant, some twenty-four hours after his liberation. For such men there is no security except constant confinement; but to those weaker minded and more vaccilating men, who, if removed from temptation, might in all probability have returned to an honest life, but who have not strength of mind sufficient to withstand the allurements set before them in a city.

The remedy, partial it may be, that I would propose is, that the authorities should see that the convict on his liberation was sent to his destination, or at least started on his way, making it a part of his sentence that he should not be found in the City for a certain period after his liberation. This or some similar system is the only method that can prevent the City and vicinity from having to labour under the disadvantage of an undue proportion of such a dangerous class of the population. Should any of your readers have a better plan to propose, it would but be an act of justice to bring it before the public, in order that it might be fully discussed before the next session of Parliament, and if necessary steps taken to have the law amended relative to this subject.

Yours, &c.,
X.

The New York Crystal Palace.

The New York Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations opened their Crystal Palace on the 14th of July.—The par value of each share in the association is $100; the stock has been sold at $175 per share; but subsequent to the opening of the exhibition it fell to $50; it was last quoted at $58; but for some weeks there has been none in the market, for the very excellent reason that there was no demand.

During the past two months the Crystal Palace has been open during the evening, and about five weeks since the directors passed a vote admitting all persons on Saturdays at 25 cents each. The utility of this project was soon demonstrated, for on one of these Saturdays 17,000 persons were admitted. The highest number ever admitted at 50 cents was about 6,500. There has been, since the exhibition opened, a prejudice against it in the minds of New York residents, and there have been several faults in the management, which we have from time to time noticed in our columns. For these reasons, and the fact that many persons have declared the exhibition to be a mere real estate speculation, it is undoubtedly true that many New Yorkers have never seen, or at least never entered, the beautiful building in Reservoir-square, and never would, if it were kept open till the time when Sheridan said he would pay his debts—"the day after doomsday." But our country friends have come up to the work nobly. They have magnanimously slept in attics, or roposed upon "cots," twenty-five in a room, giving our hotel parlors the air of a hospital ward. They have been bullied by hack-drivers, and risked their lives at crossings. They have poured out their money like water. The Crystal Palace directors, the hotel-keepers, and the theatrical managers, have grown fat upon their liberal contributions. The rush continues, and for the past three weeks the Crystal Palace receipts have averaged about $25,000 per week.

The directors have resolved to keep it open during the winter, instead of closing at Christmas, as was intended. Yesterday the judges of the various classes held a meeting at the Crystal Palace, and it is stated that the awards of the various premiums will be soon announced. All this goes to show that the exhibition has reached its culminating point; and whether it is to go down rapidly or remain stationary, must depend upon the citizens of New York themselves. They have allowed their country cousins to have a fair chance—they have all been benefited by the rush of strangers which the exhibition has attracted to New York, and it will remain now to be seen whether or not they will return to the source from which these dollars flow any of the profit. We fear they will not; but to make the affair a profitable or even paying speculation, the city must do something for it. Virtue is its own reward; but stock-jobbing virtue deserves something more solid.—*New York Herald.*

Sandwich Islands—Annexation.

The following remonstrance of the consuls of England and France at the Sandwich Islands, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations, leaves no doubt as to the steps taken by the Americans to procure the annexation of these islands to the United States:

"Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1853.

"May it please your Majesty.—We, the representatives of Great Britain and France, beg leave respectfully to intimate to your Majesty that we are fully informed of the extraordinary course adopted by some American merchants, landed proprietors, and other citizens of the United States connected with the Protestant missionaries, residing at Woahoo, with a view to induce your Majesty to alienate your sovereignty and the independence of these islands by immediate negotiation for annexation to the United States; and that we are aware also of the countenance and support that a memorial which those gentlemen have addressed to you, to the aforesaid effect, has received from high functionaries at Honolulu, all of which proceedings have given rise to considerable excitement among British and French residents.

"Under these circumstances, we consider it our duty to remind you that Great Britain and France have entered into solemn treaties with the Sandwich Islands, by which treaties your Majesty, your heirs, and successors are bound to extend, at all times, to British and French subjects the same advantages and privileges as may be granted to subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, and that the joint resolution of England and France of the 8th of November, 1843, was founded upon the clear understanding that your Majesty was to preserve your kingdom as an independent state.

"Therefore, we declare, in the name of our governments, that any attempt to annex the Sandwich Islands to any foreign power whatever would be in contravention of existing treaties, and could not be looked upon with indifference by either the British or French governments.

"We beg further to observe, that, in accordance with the Hawaiian constitution, your Majesty could only alienate your sovereignty and islands under certain circumstances—which circumstances have not occurred,—and that no monarch whatever, according to Vatel and other writers on international law, has a right to alienate his kingdom, or to enter into a negotiation with that view, without the concurrence of his people.

"We, therefore, consider that the time has arrived for us to remonstrate; and we do hereby remonstrate against your Majesty becoming a party to the scheme recently got up, or to any other project which existing treaties and the Hawaiian constitution do not sanction.

"Em. Perrin,
"Wm. Miller."

His Majesty promised "duly to consider" this document. Two Protestant missionaries have thought it right to declare, on the part of their order, that no scheme of annexation has ever been cherished in that quarter. The American commissioner, Mr. Luther Severance, thus treats the matter:—

"And if now, or at any future time, it shall be found to be decidedly for the interest of both countries to unite their sovereignties, I am unable to perceive any treaty or moral obligations on the part of either to forbid the desired union, or any good reason for foreign interference to prevent it."

Editorial Courtesy.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Proprietor and the late Editor of the Quebec 'Morning Chronicle':—

Quebec, 7th Nov., 1853.

Sir—Mr. St-Mitchel tells me that he has engaged you as Editor until the 1st May next, and I have requested him to pay you up, and I shall at once obtain another Editor, as I am not satisfied with the paper as now edited.

Your obedient servt.,
[Signed] J. B. Forsyth.
Mr. Roger.

Quebec, 7th Nov., 1853.

Sir—Mr. St-Mitchel tells me that you are one of the proprietors of the 'Chronicle,' and that you have directed him to pay me off, or up, or down, and that YOU not being satisfied with the manner in which *the* paper is now edited, shall!!"at once" obtain another Editor. Your impudence is to be admired.

Your obedient servt,
[Signed] C. Roger.
Mr. Forsyth,
Merchant,
Coml. Chambers.

The Montreal Massacre.

What the Catholic Grand Jury of Montreal should have done is very plainly shewn forth in the following report from a speech of the Chief Justice in England.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell and Grand Juries.—At the late Admiralty Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, the Lord Chief Justice thus addressed the Grand Jury upon the case of an alleged murder of five Lascars upon the High Seas:—"In this case, gentlemen, the depositions returned to the Court are extremely conflicting, but for your guidance the Court informs you that that circumstance must weigh with you—*particularly as here no Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict.* The Constitution of this country assures to all coming within its protection the safety of life and limb, as the first boons its laws can confer; and where the life of a man has been taken, it is your imperative duty *not to stand in the way of the fullest and fairest investigation that society, for its own protection, can demand.* If I had the functions of a Grand Jury I should find no difficulty in this particular case, but it is not my present position. I hold it to be the essence of the spirit of British criminal law, and the right of society, wherever the British rule affords its protection—that *wherever life has been sacrificed under doubtful circumstances, the test of trial by jury should be applied.* Five lives have been lost in a vessel sailing under the British flag, and the parties whose lives were lost were in a peculiar manner under the protection of the British law. I am satisfied that it is a case that ought to be submitted to a jury—*the public confidence in the law demands it—the safety of society calls for it.* I presume, gentlemen, you know your duties—they are *not to try prisoners, and acquit or condemn them,* for your finding simply says to the world, "this is a matter needing further and fuller investigation." *It conveys no imputation upon the persons charged before you,* nor does it prejudice the Court or Jury against him."—*London Standard.*

Items of News.

Great Loss of Property by Fire.

Information reached this city on Wednesday last, that the Woollen Factory, Stone House, &c., belonging to R. McKinnon, Esquire, Caledonia had been destroyed by fire the previous night. The loss is supposed to be between £10,000 and £15,000. Part insured.

Fire and Loss of Property.—We regret to learn that the extensive and valuable Mills, known as the "Meadowvale Mills," in Toronto Township, on the River Credit, the property of Mr. Silverthorn, and consisting of Flour, Oat and Barley Mills, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire broke out about 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, and is supposed to have originated in friction from the action of the smut machine. The Mills had only been erected a few years, and were of the most substantial description, worth probably not less than about £3000. They contained at the time of the fire 10 or 15,000 bushels of wheat, besides oat and barley, all totally lost. The only insurance, we understand was about £1000 upon the stock, and £800 upon the Mill. The loss therefore cannot be less than from £3000 to £4000.

Silverthorn's Grist Mill Destroyed. 15,000 Bushels of Wheat Burned!—At an early hour on Thursday morning, the large Grist Mill, belonging to Mr. Silverthorn, situate on the Second line, West of Centre road, Chinguacousy, was burned to the ground, with all its valuable machinery, and a large quantity of wheat. The mill was one of the finest in this part of Canada, and its destruction will be a great loss to the surrounding country. One or two of our Brampton Merchants had considerable wheat in the Mill, something over 3,000 bushels we believe. The total loss, as far as at present known, is $27,000. The building was insured.

The Board of Agriculture.—A meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture was held in Toronto on Wednesday, 10th instant; present—E. W. Thompson, Esq., President; Wm. Mathie, Esq., President Agricultural Association; Hon. Adam Fergusson, J. B. Marks, Esq., David Christie, Esq., J. Hartland, Esq., R. L. Dennison, Esq., and Prof. Buckland, Secretary. The chief object of the meeting was to consider what steps should be taken to have Canada properly represented in the Sydenham Crystal Palace now erecting near London. After much discussion it was resolved to communicate with the Provincial Government on the subject, urging that active measures be forthwith taken to send specimens of the field, forest, and marine productions of Canada for exhibition. The Board had also under discussion certain improvements in the management of the annual show, which experience shows to be advisable, and which will be carried out next year. A very obliging letter has been received from the patent-office at Washington, offering to send valuable seeds for the use of the Board, on condition that the favor will be reciprocated. It was resolved by the Board that Mr. Buckland be requested, immediately on the close of his lectures in University College, to make a tour of the western Province, and deliver agricultural lectures in the county towns.—*Globe.*

Hamilton, November 11.

Breach of Promise of Marriage—Clark vs. Glover.—This case was an action brought to recover damages for breach of promise of marriage. The parties lived in Saltfleet, and the plaintiff in this case is not the lady, as is usually the case, but the gentleman. The plaintiff is 25 and the defendant 24 years of age. According to evidence produced by plaintiff, the parties had been coarting for four years. The lady's maiden name is Hannah Waterbury; and a number of letters had passed between her and the plaintiff. Those coming from the defendant were more of a religious than of a loving cast. She admitted the engagement between them, but the plaintiff wished her to "wait a little longer;" but she had stated that, if she was not married at the ensuing Christmas, thus pointing out a definite time, she would not be married at all. This was uttered in conversation on the preceding May to the sister of the plaintiff. The family of the young lady, it seems, were opposed to the union, besides in her declaration defendant states that the promise was obtained by fraud, and that the young man was not in circumstances in life to be married. In reply to a very peremptory letter written by defendant's brother, who said he would do his utmost to break up the marriage, a witty and amusing reply from plaintiff was read to the jury, and the Court was convulsed in laughter at its perusal. It was filled with a lot of Sam Slick nonsense and Yankee braggadocia. It at least manifested no serious thoughts of marriage. About four days after the receipt of this letter, the young lady was married to another suitor of the name of Glover; hence the present action. The jury, after being absent for about an hour and a half, returned a verdict for defendant.

Sale of Clergy Reserves in the County of Simcoe.—The sale of several lots of Clergy Reserves in the county of Simcoe took place at Barrie on the 10th. About 300 persons had been attracted to the spot; some from Toronto, and many farmers resident in the county. The upset price varied from 5s to 10s. The mode of procedure in such cases is to put them up to auction, if there be more than two applicants for the same lots. Except one lot, to which some person had some kind of claim, they were all put up to auction. The bidding was curiously conducted, no single advance ever being more than 3d; however, the lots brought about double the upset price, the average being 13s 10d all round. Prices ranged from 7s 3d to 36s 3d. One crown lot brought 68s 9d. The prices were considered high; but some of the lots re-sold next morning at private sale at a profit of £50 each.

The Government has given notice that the situation of Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum is vacant, and that applications for the same will be received by the Government until the 1st of February next. The salary is £500 per annum, with a residence in the Asylum.

Ran Aground.—On Thursday last the steamer Mohawk, while making the wharf at Port Rowan, on her upward trip, ran aground, the water in that place being very shallow, and the wind off shore at the time. Strenuous exertions were made by the crew to get her off, which happily succeeded without damage. Considerable delay was experienced, she having lain there from half-past 10 A.M. until about 4 P.M. The boat arrived at Port Stanley early on Friday morning, and sailed the same day for Buffalo.

Bank of Owego.—The alleged failure of this Bank is officially denied. It has appointed the Metropolitan Bank in New York to redeem its notes.

The Case of Miss Cunninghame.—The Turin Correspondent of the London *Times* transmits the following intelligence:—My letters from Florence say that when it was notified to Miss Cunninghame, at Lucca, on Monday morning last, that the Grand Duke had given an order for her release, she positively refused to leave the prison on an act of grace, as she said she had been imprisoned a month without being brought to trial, and her advocate had told her that no verdict could be obtained against her, as she had not transgressed the law, and therefore she would not go out until she had seen him. In the evening it was announced to her very civilly that go she must. She still refused, and then she was told that if she did not go freely she would be carried out by force, upon which she replied, "Give me that in writing, and I will go." They did so, and accordingly out she went. Report says that the tracts for the distribution of which she was imprisoned were not of a character to implicate her in any attempt to proselytize, or even bring the Roman Catholic religion into contempt; and moreover, that an ecclesiastical council had examined them at Lucca and could find no evidence in them against her. I hear also that her advocate told her she could make no resistance to the royal will, and must accept her release; but that he was sorry for it, as he felt that he had a good case. It is difficult now to arrive at the whole truth, which will most likely be made public when parliament meets.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steamer Baltic.

TURKS CROSSED THE DANUBE.

BREADSTUFFS UNCHANGED.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 14.

The steamer Baltic arrived at half past 12 o'clock. Breadstuffs essentially unchanged, but lower if anything. The Turks have crossed the Danube unopposed. It is rumored that an armistice had been agreed upon.

The news as usual is most contradictory. The Arabia arrived out on the 29th ult. at 2 P. M.

The *Baltic* brings 174 passengers. Her news is interesting, but may be briefly told. Everything is enveloped in mystification. A Vienna despatch announces that an armistice between the Turks and Russians was agreed to for an indefinite period. This despatch materially advanced the price of English and French funds. Another despatch says that a satisfactory diplomatic note of the Four Powers was on its way to Constantinople; that the supposed armistice was to allow time for its acceptance and strengthen the funds; but it began to be rumored that the so-called armistice was a conditional order to Omer Pasha not to commence hostilities till Nov. 1st, if he had not already begun. This depressed the stock market, and it was further depressed by a telegraphic statement, apparently authentic, that the Turks had crossed the Danube in strength, and occupied Kalafit with the intention to attack the Russians in the open field. The fact is, the public do not know, and have no means of knowing, which of these conflicting statements to believe; consequently, all are most anxious for later news from the East.

There have been desperate riots in Wigan, Lancashire, England, by turned out operative colliers. Much property was destroyed, and the troops were called out.

Mr. Soule had presented his credentials to the Queen of Spain, and was graciously received.

The ship *Aberdeen* arrived at Liverpool on the 31st of October, in 107 days from Canton.

The *Moniteur* contains strong encouragement to the growers of cotton in Algeria.

Liverpool, November 1st.

The general aspect of the cotton market is heavy. Sales have been made at a reduction of 1-16 to 1-8.

Breadstuffs generally well supported, but without excitement, and varying little from those of Friday last.

Wheat and Flour generally runs for the best qualities. The tone of the market follows closely the tenor of advices from the East. Quotations may be called, United States white wheat 10s 9d to 10s 11d; Red mixed 9s 8d to 10s 3d. Western Canal Flour 38s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 37s 6d to 38s 6d; Ohio 38s to 39s.

Corn.—High rates checked business—Prime Yellow 44s, held at 45s; white 46s.

VERY LATEST BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

The Turkish cavalry and infantry corps crossed the Danube on the 27th, and took possession of the Kailifit, and more were passing. The Russians are gathering round that place, and a collision is expected. Next day another despatch says 20,000 crossed the Danube near Widden, and had occupied Kailifit without opposition, the Russians having retired.

The London Times had a despatch from Constantinople, saying that the Austrian Envoy had submitted to the Sultan.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 14.

Ashes.—Little change to notice.

Flour.—Market for Western and State better, under the influence of a reported break in the Erie Canal; but the announcement of the steamer's unfavorable news caused prices to decline 12 to 18 cents, with more buyers than sellers at inside figures. Canadian ruled heavy; sales 800 bbls. at $7 to $7.06c., in store delivered; Western Canal 16,000 bbls. at $7 to $7.12c. for Western and State.

Wheat.—Wheat was in active demand early in the day; but on the receipt of the steamer's news, prices declined 2 to 3 cts.

Pork Market—Easy; $15.25 to $15 37 for mess; $12.60 to $12.94 for prime.

Stocks decidedly better.

Money much easier and demand less active sterling exchange selling at 8 to 8¼.

New York, November 14.

The walls of the old brick church in Vanderwater-street, burned recently, fell to-day, burying a number of women and children who were overhauling the rubbish. One man and a woman were instantly killed, and two or three others fatally injured. Several children are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

New Hampshire, Nov. 14.

The storm throughout this State yesterday was very severe. The railroad track was washed, which detained the Boston train and the America's mails and passengers.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, Nov. 11.

The news by the *Franklin* as to a further advance in prices in the English market, has come too late to affect prices here, and we quote to-day the top price of wheat 6s 3d, the same as previously. As the shipping season is now all but closed, it is not expected that that price can be much longer manifested. We quote hay as high as $17½. The quantity brought to market at present is very limited.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Montreal Nov. 11.

Flour—Exhibits a slight advance, perhaps we should say an attempted advance, but the disposition to operate is not active. The market is fairly supplied with the best kinds, but lower brands are rather scarce. Extra Superfine is held at 35s 6d a 36s; Superfine, 34s a 34s 6d.

Wheat—Has become quite scarce and vessels are detained awaiting its arrival. An unfortunate accident to one of the Canal gates has prevented some large lots from coming into port. Upper Canada White, of good quality, is worth between 7s a 7s 3d. Lower Canada Red, none.

Peas—5s per minot, a small decline, owing probably to the suspended demand for exportation.

Oats—2s 2d a 2s 4d per minot—somewhat scarce.

Barley—3s 3d—not very much wanted.

Oatmeal—30s a 32s 6d per bbl of 224 lb—quiet.

Beef—Prime Mess, 50s; Prime, 40s: Cargo 27s 6d a 30s.

Pork—Mess, 100s a 102s 6d; Prime Mess 77s 6d a 75s; Prime, 57s 6d a 60s; Cargo, 50s showing a trifling reduction. The demand is not active.

Butter—Plentiful at 8½d a 9d per lb

Lard—7d a 7½d per lb.

Tallow—7½d per lb.

Ashes—Pots, 28s 6d a 28s 9d per cwt.; Pearls, 27s 6d a 27s 9d—both quiet.

Sugar.—Muscovado, 34s 6d a 35s 6d; White Bastard, 6¼d a 6½d per lb; Dutch Crushed, 6¾d per lb; Refined Loaf, 7d a 7½d per lb.

Coffee—Laguayra, 8d; Java, 9½d a 10d; Mocha, 10½d a 1s per lb.

Tea.—Twankay, 1s 9d a 1s 10½d; Young Hyson, 2s 3d a 2s 9d; Souchong, 2s a 2s 3d, for inferior qualities; the best kinds are worth 2s 6d a 2s 9d. Both Greens and Blacks are scarce and firmly held at our quotations.

Freights.—Flour, 6s a 6s 6d; Wheat, 13s 6d; Ashes 50s.

Exchange.—Bank on London, 10 per cent; Private do, 9 per cent. Bank on New York ½ per cent; Private do, par.

Stocks.—Bank Stocks have changed hands during the week at improved rates. Montreal now looks up to 25; City Bank to 8; Commercial Bank to 15½; Banque du Peuple has been sold at ¼ all premium. The prices include the proximate dividends. Railways Shares are still dull and very few transactions are occurring. The prices remain very much as they were. Montreal Mining Consols are held by some at 80s but we understand that sales have been made at 83s.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Monday Nov. 14, 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	2	6	...	0	0	0
Turnips do	0	1	6	...	0	2	6
Carrots & Beets do	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Onions do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Butter ⅌ lb	0	0	10	...	0	1	0
Beef ⅌ cwt	0	15	0	...	0	17	6
Pork ⅌ do	0	0	25	...	0	35	0
Ham & Bacon ⅌ lb	0	0	6	...	0	0	7½
Mutton ⅌ lb	0	0	3	...	0	0	5
Veal ⅌ do	0	0	3	...	0	0	4
Cheese per lb	0	0	6	...	0	0	8
Eggs ⅌ doz	0	0	7½	...	0	0	8
Turkeys each	0	2	0	...	0	3	0
Geese each	0	1	3	...	0	1	6
Fowls ⅌ pair	0	1	0	...	0	1	6
Ducks ⅌ do	0	1	6	...	0	2	0
Apples ⅌ bush	0	2	0	...	0	4	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	3	...	0	2	6
Codfish ⅌ lb	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Hay ⅌ ton	3	15	0	...	4	10	0
Timothy Seed bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Clover Seed ⅌ bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potashes ⅌ bbl	5	2	0	...	0	0	0
Wood ⅌ cord	0	10	0	...	0	15	0

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

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. S.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 12.—Steamer Lady, Cape Vincent, one package books, J. Duff, 1 do do, E. W. Palmer, 1 box, A. McN, 1 box oysters, S. C. Edwards. Barge Energy, Quebec, 800 tons pig iron, E. Berry. Steamer Bay State, Oswego, 10 boxes starch, J. Carruthers, 1 bale wick, S. Phippen, 1 box, T. Caffrey, 5 chests tea, 1 box, 1 bbl. oil, C. Booth, 2 packages furniture, J. Morton.

13th.—Steamer, Boston, Ogdensburgh, three boxes goods, Browne and Harty. Schooner Gilmore, St. Clair, 14,000 staves, Calvin & Cook. Schooner Sarah, Ogdensburgh, 45 tons slate, Mr. Arnold. Schooner Annexation, St. Catharines, 240 bbls. flour, G. Kinghorn, 42 bbls potashes, Hooker & Holton. Schooner London, St. Catharines, 132 pieces oak timber, Calvin & Cook. Schooner Wallace, Whitby, 13,000 pipe and other staves, R. Scobell. Steamer Lady, Cape Vincent, 9 hhds. sugar, E. Smith, 3 pkgs. daguerrean stock, C. S. German, 6 bales robes, 2 boxes hats, H. Sgman, 2 boxes lemons, one box oysters, W. S. Winn, 2 bbls tar, Delaney & Bowes, 35 bbls. pitch and tar, S. Muckleston, 10 bbls. molasses, 2 boxes tobacco, 1 box, Charles Heath, 11 packages glassware, H. J. Martin, 2 hhds., J. Counter, 1 box, G. Baker & Co., two packages, J. Stephens, 1 box oysters, H. Dumble.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 14th.—Schooner White Cloud, Detroit, 75 tons pig iron. Schooner Sarah, Cleveland, 120 tons pig iron. Steamer Lady, of the Lake, Cape Vincent, 17 head Cattle, 138 hogs.

MARRIED,

In Kingston, on Monday, 14th November, by the Rev. Dr. Machar, Colonel Angus Cameron, of Garden Island, to Marian Bower, of Kingston.

At St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. Patrick Sheridan, Richard W. Scott, Esq., of Bytown, to Mary Heron, eldest daughter of John Heron, Esq.

DIED.

In Brantford, on the 5th inst., Isabella Ann, wife of Mr. Daniel Costelio, aged 35 years.

In Montreal, on the 4th inst., Ann, the beloved wife of Dennis Moore, aged 31 years.

CARD.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking Capt. Parker and Officers of the Steamer 'New Era,' for their prompt exertions in getting the 'New Era' away from the Honorable John Hamilton's Wharf, on the morning of the late Fire, thereby saving the goods on board, which principally belonged to him.

J. CARRUTHERS.

Kingston, 14th Nov., 1853.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his friends, the Fire Brigade, the Military, and the inhabitants of the city, for their strenuous exertions in saving his property during the late calamitous fire on the morning of Saturday last.

THOMAS HENDRY.

November 15th, 1853. 236

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers, and the public in general, that, having leased a portion of Mr. Charles Hales' premises, at the corner of Princess and Ontario streets, he will continue to carry on the Wholesale Grocery business, and hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage and support so long enjoyed by him.

THOMAS HENDRY.

November 15, 1853. 263

Sale of Buffalo Robes.

TO be Sold by AUCTION, at the Store of the Subscriber, on Thursday, the 17th of November, 800 Buffalo Robes, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

MATTHEW ROURK.

Kingston, Nov. 2nd, 1853. 254

GRAND TRUNK
TELEGRAPH LINE!

THE Montreal Public are informed, that the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company are now prepared to receive Business, at their Office, "Union Block," François Xavier Street. The following Business Stations can now be reached. Other Offices daily added:—

Montreal	Newmarket
Ile aux Noix	Highlands Landing
Cornwall	Barrie
Prescott	Port Credit
Brockville	Streetsville
Bath	Brampton
Newburg	Georgetown
Napanee	Guelph
Belleville	Fergus
Demorestville	Berlin
Picton	Preston
Wellington	Galt
Consecon	Dundas
Trent	Hamilton
Brighton	St. Catherines
Colborne	Lewiston
Coburg	Niagara Falls
Port Hope	Buffalo
Darlington	Brantford
Bowmanville	Ingersoll
Peterboro'	Woodstock
Whitby	London
Toronto	Simcoe
Thorn Hill	Port Dover
Richmond Hill	Waterford

J. R. BOYD,
Superintendent.

Kingston, November 12th. 263

NEW BOOKS.

JOHN DUFF has received—A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines; containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice. By Andrew Ure, M. D. New Edition; Corrected and greatly enlarged.—Illustrated with nearly sixteen hundred Engravings on Wood. 2 Vols 8vo.

Principles of Geology; or, The Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, considered as Illustrative of Geology. By Sir Charles Lyell. New and entirely revised edition; Illustrated with Maps, Plates and Woodcuts.

Merkland; or, Self-Sacrifice. By the Author of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland."

Nov 14, 1853.

To Let.

THE STONE STOREHOUSE on Jones' Wharf, at the foot of Barrack Street, formerly occupied by the Commissariat Department. Apply to

DR. STRANGE.

Kingston, 15th Nov., 1853. 263 tf.

CITY OF KINGSTON.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I will be in attendance at my Office, City Hall, on Monday next, the 14th instant, and following days, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to investigate the causes of the fire which occurred