Important to Advertisers.

In pursuance of the Advertising Tariff, established by the Montreal Daily Press, adopted by the British Whig, and published for several weeks in May last, that rule will be strictly carried out by which the Continuations of Advertisements sent to Daily Papers, and ordered not oftener than once a week, are charged fifty per cent. on the original cost of the First Insertion, and not twenty-five per cent. as heretofore.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All Funeral Notices will be charged One Dollar each—Cash.

The Daily British Whig.

"Offer for Orbem Dicar."

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1854.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

W. C. & J. A. M., Quebec; J. C. Montreal; P. M., Frankford.

The Clergy Reserves Bill.

A gentleman in the House of Assembly writes thus:—

Nov. 11.

"The Clergy Reserves Bill has passed the Committee without trouble, and will soon be law."

State of the Russian War.

The Atlantic arrived here on Sunday, after a very rapid passage for the season, bringing four days later intelligence from the seat of war in Europe. In summing up the news, we only repeat a phrase which a month's use has made familiar, when we say that Sebastopol is not yet captured; we may add that all the calculations which we have made, in common with others, as to its downfall on an early day, have proved erroneous. Indeed, the British Ministerial journals begin to be uneasy about the slow progress of the siege. The allied armies landed on the 15th of September; the battle of the Alma was fought and won on the 22d; and now, a full month after the victory, the hopes of the fall of Sebastopol are far less sanguine than at the beginning of the expedition. The miscalculations of the Generals, and the mismanagement of the Commissariat and the Medical department, have enfeebled the army; while the selection of the south side of the town for the operations of the siege, in preference to the north side, now turns out to have been a serious blunder, since the natural difficulties of the ground are such as to make any regular siege operations almost impossible. On the place where the English are encamped, the ground is a solid rock, and admits no digging of trenches; and the town is, besides, defended by steep ravines, which will make the progress of storming columns very difficult. The position of the French is, therefore, the only one where approaches can be made, but the immensely strong garrison can concentrate all its efforts in that direction, not being invested on the north; and having little to fear from the northeast. On the 17th, the bombardment began, both on land and sea. The English boast that their ships have silenced the quarantine fort; but as no landing was effected, the Russians have had time to repair the damages. A serious loss of life on both sides was the only result of the bombardment, which lasted up to the 20th. On the 22d, according to Russian reports, a sally was made by the besieged garrison against the works of the French, which, according to the English reports, was repulsed; still, it seems that the Russians succeeded in destroying some of the earth works of the besiegers, and in spiking eleven mortars and three cannon. Up to the 23d, the fortifications had not yet been damaged. The Russians had lost Admiral Kornilloff, who was killed by the fragment of a shell; but they had taken prisoner Lord Dunkellin, the son of the Marquis of Clanricarde. They had also received reinforcements by the way of Perekop, and hoped to concentrate their forces in the Crimea before Sebastopol should fall.

The allies are now evidently anxious to avoid a failure and are doing their best to get every available man before Sebastopol. Omar Pasha must send reinforcements continually; his army, therefore, is now reduced to 50,000 men, and he cannot take the offensive and enter Bessarabia—he cannot even occupy the delta of the Danube, which is threatened by the fortress of Ismael.

The Russians are in the best spirits, and the German powers are wavering. There is no longer any doubt that the attitude of Austria depends altogether on success or failure at Sebastopol, and that Francis Joseph is most uneasy about the concentration of Russian troops in Gallicia. In case Sebastopol should be taken, and the allies should feel themselves strong enough to remain in the Crimea, where, except the little town of Balaklava, they have no foothold, Eupatoria having been evacuated, then Austria may be induced to declare war against Russia, if she is backed by some of the German powers. As to Prussia, there is no hope whatever that King Frederick William will ever go to war against his brother-in-law, and therefore the Austrian intrigues have been directed to another quarter, namely, to Munich, and it is hoped at Vienna that Bavaria, and perhaps Baden, may be induced to send their armies to Italy, in order to enable the Austrians to withdraw their troops from Lombardy and to march against Russia. It seems probable that Bavaria at least will accede to the arrangement.

The want of success with the Allies begets recrimination and fretting. The Emperor Napoleon in his letter of condolence to the widow of Marshal St. Arnaud, alluded to "timid advice" concerning the expedition and the English ministerial papers have taken hold of the expression in order to find out the scapegoat, to be sacrificed to the indignation of the public. It is likely that Admiral Dundas, of the peace party, the friend of Lord Aberdeen, who understood the instructions of the noble lord better than anybody else, will be disgraced. Sir Charles Napier on his return from the Baltic, will also find that his star is on the wane. He was over cautious, and, therefore lost precious opportunities of success. But those Englishmen who decline to judge him, Dundas, Lord Raglan and Sir George Brown rather harshly, forget that these heroes are without exception septuagenarians, and that daring feats and great military achievements cannot be expected from them. Unless they are all replaced by more capable and especially by younger commanders, there is little hope of great triumphs. Still, we must say that the Russian commanders labour under the same disadvantage, and that the veteran Paskiewitch, Gortschakoff, and Menschikoff have made themselves immortal for their blunders; indeed, it is not too much to say that there is scarcely any campaign recorded in history which shows such a want of military talent on both sides.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

One Hundred & Fifty People Drowned or Smothered Between Decks.

New York, Nov. 10th.

Early yesterday afternoon information reached this city that a large ship, name then unknown, was aground about four miles south of Long Branch, on the Jersey shore, near to Sandy Hook, and that she lay in a very dangerous position.

Towards one o'clock we learned that this vessel was the New Era, lately built in Bath, Me., which had sailed from Bremen, with three hundred and eighty passengers, for New York.

At the moment that this information was forwarded to us, all the passengers were on board. They were crowding the deck, apparently in great terror and alarm; but it did not then appear from the shore that there would be any loss of life, much less a total shipwreck, although the sea was at this time very high, and no boat from shore—not even a steamer—could communicate with the ship.

We immediately despatched reporters to the office of the consignees of the New Era, as well as every other source of information in New York, and at six o'clock in the evening (Monday) they had learned the following particulars:—

The ship New Era was built by Messrs. Hitchcock & Company of Bath, (Me.) during the present year. She was of thirteen hundred and twenty-eight tons burthen, and was valued at seventy-one thousand dollars.

About the 22nd of September last, she sailed from the port of Bremen, under the command of Capt. Henry, on her first voyage, for the port of New York, having a very heavy insurance effected in Bath (Me) and Boston, with charges amounting to nearly six thousand dollars, secured in Wall street, in this city.

She was consigned to Messrs. Charles C. Duncan & Co.; of 52 South street.

The emigrants were all Germans.

After a somewhat tedious passage, the New Era came fully in sight of land about midday of sunday, the 12th inst, and, continued her course in a dense fog, she ran ashore between Deal and Long Branch, during the same night.

At an early hour yesterday morning she was perceived lying with broadside to shore, with a very heavy sea on, which was breaking over her and washing her decks.

At 12 o'clock, noon, there were perceptible signs of her breaking up.

From the moment she was seen every effort was made by the people on shore to save the passengers. Early in the afternoon they had succeeded in passing lines to the ship, and in a short time after, Capt. Henry, with twenty of the passengers was landed in safety.

From them it was learned that before they left the vessel, over one hundred and fifty of the remaining passengers were dead, having been either smothered between decks, drowned by the flow of water, (which was continually surging upon them) or been swept overboard.

Renewed exertions were made from the beach to save the balance of the people on board, but up to the moment of our last accounts, they were attended with very little success.

The New Era was consigned, as before stated to Messrs. C. C. Duncan & Co., New York; and inquiries at their office, made at 5 o'clock last evening, confirmed the correctness of our forenoon's intelligence of this melancholy and fatal disaster. A short time previous to the last named hour, Messrs. Duncan had received a despatch from Long Branch, to the effect that only the Captain (Henry) and twenty of the passengers on the New Era were saved, that the ship was rapidly breaking up; that one hundred and fifty people were already dead, and that there were very slight hopes of saving the remainder.

Messrs Duncan & Company believed then that the New Era was without any cargo, and they had not received any list of the names of the passengers who sailed from Bremen in her. We are, therefore, unable to relieve the anxiety of hundreds of our people who had expected relatives or friends to arrive in this ill fated ship, as we suppose that the same lax course of rule was pursued in her which is observed, very strangely, in most of the emigrant ships coming here, viz.: not to make out the nominal roll of people on board until the captain completes it on the capstan head, when off Staten Island.

By still later inquiry, we are assured that the insurances on the New Era were $50,000 with Boston companies, $25,000 in Bath, Maine and about 6,000 in New York.

As the emigrants on board were all Germans, it is most likely that we shall never be able to find out the list of the names of the people who have been suddenly lost; and this fatal shipwreck still, in all probability, have to be classed amongst the sorrowful reminiscences attending the loss of the Powhatan, on the same shore, when not even one human being was left to tell the sad tale of the calamity.

The ship was going to pieces.

New York, Nov. 11.

Nearly Three Hundred Souls Lost.

Captain Fountain, of the steamtug Hector, has just arrived at the city, having left the wreck 9:30 this morning. Up to which time the ship lay as before, of water, the masts standing and the sea making a steady break over her.

The captain officers and crew (with the exception of the steward) are saved, and of the 400 souls on board only one hundred and two are saved. They were taken off and landed on the beach by the surf boats from the beach.

Captain F. says there are a great number of dead bodies lashed in the rigging, the lighter-schooner is at anchor near by.

Bureau of Agriculture.

Quebec, 10th Nov. 1854.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Letters Patent of Invention for a period of fourteen years, from the date thereof, to the following persons, viz:

Robert Romaine, of Peterborough, in the County of Peterborough, for "Certain improvements in Machinery or Apparatus for Agricultural Operations."—(Dated 19th October, 1854.)

Charles Haratio Waterous, of Brantford, County of Brant, for "A new and useful Machine for making Nuts and Washers from a heated bar of metal."

We have seen a one dollar bill issued by the Zimmerman bank which has been established at Elgin (Suspension Bridge). The note is a very neat one, having a railway train for its frontispiece, as might have been expected from the connections of the gentleman who supplies the cash, and whose name the institution bears. It is established, of course, under the new banking law.

Agricultural Society of the County of Frontenac.

The following Circular has been despatched to most of the Farmers in the County of Frontenac, but owing to the badness of the roads and other causes, a great many may fail to receive them. All Farmers who see this, are therefore to consider themselves specially invited to attend this Ploughing Bee; and for all such as do attend, a Dinner with etceteras will be provided at three o'clock in the afternoon. If the weather be propitious, a glorious Turn Out is expected:—

(A CIRCULAR.)

Office of the County Agricultural Society,
KINGSTON, NOV. 16TH, 1854.

Mr.

SIR—The Agricultural Society of the County of Frontenac having obtained a Lease of the rear twenty acres of the Penitentiary Lot, opposite the Race Course, for the purpose of holding their Annual Shows thereon, and with the intention of being prepared for holding the Provincial Show, when the time shall arrive for the City of Kingston to have its turn, which it is expected will be in two years from the present, the Directors of the County Society of Frontenac deem it advisable to make the necessary preparation for the event, by having the ground properly ploughed and worked, so as that when seeded with grass and clover next spring, it may present a handsome, even, and uniform turf for the occasion.

In order to accomplish the work, it is necessary to make an appeal to the Farmers generally throughout the County, for their assistance in Team Work to carry on the undertaking, as the object aimed at is the indirect benefit of the Farmers themselves, by again bringing into their immediate neighborhood the Provincial Agricultural Show, by which a large amount of valuable and improved breeds of stock, and agricultural and other implements will be introduced among us, which will have the effect of creating a spirit of improvement and enterprize with our Farmers and Mechanics, and eventually promote their interests.

It is therefore expected that you will furnish for the occasion a Horse Team or Oxen, with either plough or stone sled, and be on the grounds on Thursday, the 23rd November, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., and work till 2 o'clock.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obt. servant.
WILLIAM FERGUSON,
President Ag. Society, Frontenac.

N. B.—A few public spirited gentlemen of the City have agreed to furnish Refreshments on the ground for one hundred persons.

☞ Should Thursday prove very frosty, or very rainy, you must postpone coming until Next Day.

☞ Please answer, in order to complete the arrangements.

Kingston Permanent Building Society.

Attention is requested to the opening of New Books for the Kingston Permanent Building Society. No investment can be safer or better for the small capitalist than this same Society—in none can the borrower find a readier and easier way of repaying loans than in taking as many shares as he thinks he can safely redeem. Wednesday was the day the New Books were opened, but entries can be made at any time before all the shares are taken up.

The Weather.

For some days past the weather has been very bad and changeable, and the Mail Steamers have been running irregularly. The Passport is now on her last trip up, and the Lord Elgin, having damaged her machinery, is laid up. But for some time to come there will be still two Lake Boats and three River Boats on service, making four trips a week from Montreal to the Head of the Lake. The Bay of Quinte Steamers, the Rideau Canal Steamers, and the American Lake Boats are yet in motion.

Board of School Trustees

The Board met on Tuesday evening: the following members being present; the Chairman, Messrs. Rogers, Dollard, Wilson, O'Reilly, Del'Armitage, Kane, Foster, O'Loughlin and Agnew.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. O'Reilly presented a numerously signed petition from James Brown, Esq., and other Catholic citizens, praying the Board to grant them seven separate schools—one for each Ward in the City. After some discussion, upon motion of Mr. O'Reilly, the prayer of the petition was granted by a unanimous vote.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The Kathairon neutralizes the effects of disease, climate and old age, in Preserving and Restoring the human Hair even after a Baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from Dandruff and its natural impurities; will cure the Nervous Head-ache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, and is the most desirable article for Curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exhales the Perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it.—Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.—Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.
R. W. PALMER,
Wholesale Agent, Kingston.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling imitations of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips, the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of the country.—[Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Among all the idle medicaments of the day, the name of which fill the common ear to nausea, we would not include Holloway's Pills, celebrated both here and in Europe, for their wondreful curative properties. A sound discrimination has taught us that their reputation is not ephemeral, but a solid substantial one, based upon a long and useful existence among the intelligent, the refined, and the discerning.—They are to be met with in every portion of the civilized Globe, and in every spot their virtues are alluded to with grateful enthusiasm, that well endorses their capacity and virtues. They are no merely designed for a special complaint, but are deuratives and cure, by removing from the system elements of disease thus operating in an extraordinary manner in most all disorders to which human nature is subject.—*New York True National Democrat.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

NEW YORK, November 16th.

The Asia arrived this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th.

Sebastopol is not taken.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 28th.—It appears that the Russians attacked the forces in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th. Their number was about 30,000. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scots. The Turks gave way and even left their guns, which were seized by the Russians. The Turks returned again. The Scotch regiments held their ground until other forces arrived. The Russians were forced to yield, remaining nevertheless masters of two forts, from which they fired upon the allies. Three regiments of English cavalry exposed to the cross-fire of the English suffered. The French took part in the conflict with admirable bravery. Next day the position was attacked by a body of 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from Balaklava. They repulsed them immediately with great slaughter. The loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire from the town had been much slackened. According to the reports of wounded officers, the battle continued that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the allies."

Up to Oct. 25th the seige and bombardment of Sebastopol was going on with success. The loss of life in the town of Sebastopol was said to be so great that the air was tainted with the unburied dead. Admiral Nachimoff was said to have been killed by a shell. The loss of the allies was comparatively small. Lord Raglan is understood to favor a long bombardment in preference to an immediate assault.

"Machinoff, Bessarabia, Oct. 29.—On the 24th General Lafrandi attacked the detached camp on the English and Turkish redoubts, which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry movement was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded escaped with difficulty. Greek accounts from Odessa confirm this and say the cavalry lost 500 men.

It is certain that the Russians have received reinforcements, and a still stronger force was expected. In the recent attack on the forts at the mouth of Sebastopol harbor the, vessels of the allies were damaged. The British were said to be within 300 yards of the Russian works.

The French divisions from the Piræus had passed the Bosphorus as a reinforcement to the besieging army.

Official despatches make no mention of Lafrendoi's alleged victory. The affair is said to have taken place near Eupatoria, where the allies were on the lookout for the Russian reinforcements.

Two Russian men-of-war that had been carrached over in the harbor to serve as batteries, it is said, have been sunk by the allies.

Water had began to fail in Sebastopol.

Menschikoff reports officially the loss of the Russians at Alma as 4,500, and that Fort Constantine had been much damaged. Bastian No. 3 had 30 guns dismantled.

Gortschakoff was apparently strengthening his position on the Danube.

There are contradictory rumors as to the negotiations. Austria will certainly not, unless compelled, come to open rupture with Russia until she is confident of the Prussian Government.

MARKETS.—Trade depends on future supplies. Market dull in every point, but closed with improved demand, with a decline of 6s on flour, 2d. to 3d. on wheat, and 1s. on corn.

United States News.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah W. Karns, who is reported to have been over 117 years old, took place in the Jane street M. E. church, on sunday, when the pastor, Rev. Mr. Walkey, formerly of this city, delivered an appropriate address. She was born in 1737, when Gen. washington was only five years old, her father being Scotch and her mother Irish. She was the mother of 22 children, two of whom survive her.—*Tribune.*

The money panic is extending. Bad reports are in circulation at Buffalo, about the Farmers Joint Stock Bank of Toronto. But the Buffalo papers say, the concern is safe. It is owned in Buffalo.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 13.

A heavy and almost uninterrupted rain storm has continued here for the last fifty-six hours, and without showing any signs of holding up to-day.

The polls opened at 7 o'clock in the morning and closed at 4 in the afternoon. Before the hour of opening the Know-nothings rallied in full force at all the Ward-rooms, and when ever there was a vacancy in the list of Ward officers they promptly voted in their previously selected substitutes. During the morning there was a large preponderance of Know-Nothing ballots cast, but toward noon the parties particularly rallied, though not in sufficient force to prevent a decided defeat.

So far there is but one complexion to the result of the election. Messrs. Damrell, Banks, Comins, and Burlingame. "Know-nothings," are, undoubtedly, elected to Congress.

Boston elects 44 Know-Nothing Representatives to the State Legislature, and 6 Senators—the full ticket.

Lowell elects 10 Know-Nothing Representatives.

From present appearances, Gardner is chosen Governor by the people.

enthusiastic Know Nothings are now rejoicing in their success. While the rain was falling in torents, they formed in procession, in large numbers, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Gardner, to pay him a visit, where they made the air ring again, in exulting cheers of victory.

Springfield, Nov. 13.

The Know-Nothings have swept the State high and dry. In some places they have swallowed up all parties, carrying mosts of the Free Soil and many of the Whig strongholders. The majority of their Representatives elected seem to be Whigs, and all are Whigs or Republican. The Administration is now here, and the old parties are licked up root and branch.

The New Era is aground on the Jersey shore, between Deal and Long Branch, about fifteen miles below Sandy Hook and nearly thirty-five miles from New York. The beach is sandy; bleak, and at this season of the year very dangerous. Shrewsbury Inlet is on one side of the vessle, and shark Inlet and the rugged beach of Squan on the other.

Accounts received at our office at seven o'clock last evening stated that several steam tugs were lying by the vessel, but that they could not approach near enough to render her any help, owing to the rough state of the weather.

WHAT OR WHICH IS THE BEST

Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer?

Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer,

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

NEW YORK, Sept. 25th, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth Street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place.

P. S.—DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, also his LIVER PILLS, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this City.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

271 E. W. PALMER,
Agent, Kingston, C. W.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

November 16th.—Miss Thompson, Rome; D. B. Kellogg and Lady, Cape Vincent; Mrs. Adams, Rome; William Hendrie, Montreal; Mrs. McKonkey and two children, Toronto; J. Shaw, G. B. Shaw, Smith's Falls; E. Smith, Bytown; Mr. Switzer, Toronto; A. McFaul, Wellington; James Blacklock, Belleville, James Burleigh, Port Hope; J. Cameron, Coburg; J. Holbrook, Ogdensburgh; William Crawford, Oswego; Mr. Snooks, Toronto.

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

November 12th, 1854.

Str. Ottawa, Montreal—18 hhds. and barrels sugar, Hugh Fraser.

Schr. D. Williams, Oswego—160 barrels water lime, E. M. Kinghorn; 3 barrels salt, McPherson & Crane.

November 13th.

Str. Niagara, Lewiston—13 pieces castings, 12 fire brick. Commercial Bank; 16 barrels apples, T. Jackson; 8 barrels apples, J. Hamlin; 1 box, W. Wilson.

Str. Star, Cape Vincent—7 boxes, 3 barrels, 2 bundles shovels, S. Morley; 1 keg, 1 can, 1 bundle paper, W. Philps; 100 chests tea, A. Foster; 2 stoves, 1 furnace, 1 bundle, S. Morley; 1 barrel varnish, John Maynard, 1 case, 1 trunk, J. Hickey; 5 boxes books, J. B. & Co.; 4 boxes shoes, J. Hope; 8 boxes shoes, S. McMillan; 3 boxes, J. L'Hoist; 1 box hardware, James Fraser; 1 box, Workman & Griffin; 1 box goods, C. B. & Co.; 5 barrels pitch, S. Louter; 2 cases gloves and mittens, S. Thrall; 1 case machinery, Berry & Co.; 1 box, Lieney & Co.; 1 package, Express; 1 package, C. Haight; 1 package, J. Harrison; 2 boxes oysters, Kellogg & Miller.

Str. Bay State, Ogdensburgh—1 coil rope, C. Wells; 2 bags flour, 1ot butter; 1 barrel, D. Mason.

Str. May Flower, Ogdensburgh—1 roll zinc, 1 package, E. Chown; 9 boxes, E. Briggs; 1 case A. A. Campbell; 83 pieces marble, E. Batty; 2 boxes, G. S. ——; 1 box, E. W. Palmer; 1 bale, Browne & Harty.

EXPORTS.

November 14th.

Str. Star, Cape Vincent—1 box A. O'Leary; 1 box, J. Hope; 1 package, J. H. Stephens; 1 box, W. Lenham; 1 box daguerreotype stock, A. A. Coombs; 1 box, E. W. Palmer; 1 box oysters, Kellogg and Winters; 1 box M. Rickley; 1 valise of jewellery, J. Ramage.

Str. Ontario, Oswego—1 sack feathers, G. Brock; 1 box, J. Duff; 5 bundles hoops, J. Lewis; 2 barrels loop stone, C. Hale; 2 barrels, 5 kegs, 3 cans, D. Hogg; 2 barrels, 2 cases, 12 kegs, J. Burt; 85 barrels apples, E. Huntington.

November 15th.

Str. Star, Cape Vincent—18 bales, 10 cases, 25 chests tea, J. Hickey; 1 shaft, 1 piece machinery, J. H. Fraser; 7 cases, 2 boxes, J. Ramage; 10 cases, 2 boxes, 3 bales, buffalo robes, H. Sigman; 1 barrel castings, Austin & Co.; 2 cylinders, 1 bundle, E. Perry; 1 box, P. & Houce; 3 barrels, Fraser & George; 12 cases, G. Hay; 1 package, H. Stevenson; 1 package, A. Caton; 1 box, L. P. Lake; 1 box, Jones & Co.; 1 package, E. W. Palmer; 1 box and 40 kegs oysters, J. Winters; 1 box oysters, T. O. Butler; 1 box oysters, Kellog & Miller; 2 boxes lemons, 1 bag dried apples, Kellogg and Miller; 1 package, Miss McGill.

Montreal Market.

Nov 14th.

FLOUR.—During the two first days of the week, there was but little animation in the Flour market; sales effected at 42s@42s 6d. On Wednesday the demand somewhat improved, and 43s were paid. The following day however, the market was rather depressed, 42s being the full price. The "America's" news has had the effect of adding greater buoyancy to the market, and sales were made yesterday at 42s 6d@43s ⅌ bbl for No. 1 Superfine, large purchases being contracted for a 42s 9d, at which rate nearly the whole dispossable Flour on market was taken. The quotation of today is 42s 6d@43s according to brand. Coburg Diamond Brand is taken at 47s@48s for family consumption. 17,380 barrels arrived through the course of the week.

ASHES.—The receipts for the week amount to 880 bbls, being a slight excess over last year. The high rates of Insurance now charged, and somewhat discouraging accounts from Europe, tend to keep prices down. 33s ⅌ cwt for Pots, and 24s for Pearls have been paid to-day.

WHEAT.—The week's arrivals cover 36,000 bushels; considerable sales of good samples Upper Canada mixed have been made for Delivery 3d ⅌ 60 lb.

PEASE.—Supply small; sales easily effected at 5s 3d ⅌ minot.

CORN.—Of this grain 20,000 bushels arrived during the week, and it is readily taken for local consumption at 4s 6d@4s 9d ⅌ 56 lb.

PROVISIONS.—There is no new feature in the provision market since last circular. Beef is accordingly dull, there being little or no demand. In Pork there is a fair local business doing at quotations. No Prime Pork on hand.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—The transactions of the week have been unimportant, at a decline of 1 per cent, 23 per cent premium being the quotation of to-day. City Bank has been sold at 10 per cent premium, at which it is in fair request. Bank of B. N. America offered at 23 per cent premium. Commercial Bank—No sales to report; obtainable at 15½ per cent premium. Banque du peuple—None of the Stock in market. Bank of Upper Canada—Sales at 7 per cent premium. Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad—No sales during the week, neither is there any Stock offering at present. Grand Trunk Railroad is held at 12¼ per cent discount. Montreal Mining Consols have slightly declined, and are to-day obtainable at 25s per Share. In other Mining Stocks, no transactions to note. Montreal Harbour Debentures, bearing 7½ per cent interest, sold for 1 per cent premium. Montreal Merchants' Exchange sold at par, ex dividend. Grand Trunk Telegraph Stock—Sales to-day at 60 per cent discount. Government Municipal Loan Fund Debentures advanced to par.

EXCHANGE.—In limited demand.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

DAILY.....$6. SEMI-WEEKLY.....$3. WEEKLY.....$2.

Always in Advance.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commences its XIVth annual volume with the month of September—commences it with a circulation (115,000) larger than was ever before accorded to any general newspaper whatever. This circulation has been gradually and laboriously attained by concentrating upon THE TRIBUNE the best efforts of many editors and correspondents, and by a greater liberality of outlay in each department than was probably ever before risked on any journal. It has been attained, not by sailing smoothly in the current of Opinion before the wind and basking in the smiles of majorities, but by an earnest, fearless devotion to Truth and Progress as above all partisan exigencies, all temporary interests, all momentary illusions of popularity and success. Its thorough advocacy of Temperance and Liquor Prohibition, of Justice to the despised and down trodden, and of the equal and inalienable Rights of the Human Race, irrespective of Sex or Creed or Colour, have from time to time repelled many sunshine friends, whose prejudices or seeming interests were thereby contravened, but have combined to form a character which it will endeavor to maintain, and assign it a position among journals which we feel that it will be henceforth a success not to impair.

The leading ideas to which THE TRIBUNE is devoted may be briefly set forth as follows: 1. FREEDOM, to do whatever is essentially right—not alone for white Americans, or Anglo-Saxons, or Caucasians even—not for one Race to determine whether they will or will not hold another Race in abject bondage—but for every Race and Nation, and every adult rational human being. This Freedom is rightfully absolute in the broad domain of Opinion, and involves the equal and imperative right to Political Franchises: 2. ORDER, or the necessary right of the legally indicated majority to interdict in the sphere of Action all practices which it deems demoralizing, therefore prejudicial to the common weal: 3. BENEFICENCE, or the wisdom and policy of employing the resources and credit of the community to accomplish works of general and unquestioned utility, to which individual means are inadequate or which, though eminently conducive to the public good, do not promise to reimburse by their direct income the outlay required for their construction: 4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, as the cornerstone of a true and benignant National Policy, counting the naturalization of a new and valuable art or product of the soil as more important than the acquisition of a fresh province or island and equally within the legitimate sphere of National concern and National effort: 5. PEACE, as a vital condition of true Progress, to be cherished by the most anxious, assiduous study to proffer as readily as we are prone to require redress for every wrong, and never to be surrender'd except at the call of endangered Liberty. Such are the chief landmarks by which THE TRIBUNE directs its course.

But a small portion of THE TRIBUNE is allotted to what is currently distinguished as light reading; but Reviews of New Books of decided interest, with choice extracts illustrating their quality, are freely given, while the great body of our paper is devoted to a lucid and careful digest of the News of the Day, with Editorial comments thereon. We have reliable Correspondents in each quarter of the globe, and in nearly all the principal cities of Europe and America, and their letters will aid our readers to a clearer understanding of the causes which are now gradually converting the Old World into one gigantic arena for the death-struggle of rival interests, passions and ambitions.

THE TRIBUNE contains reliable reports of the Markets. Our Cattle Market reports alone are worth more than the price of the paper to those who are engaged in raising and selling Cattle.

No paper involving so great expenses as our Weekly and Semi-Weekly could be afforded at the price of these sheets except in connection with a Daily, nor could our Daily be sustained at its price without the aid of our Country editions. Large as our circulation is, it would involve us in ruinous loss but for the receipts for Advertising. We believe that in THE TRIBUNE is realized the largest variety and extent of solid information concerning the events of the day which has been or can be combined with extreme cheapness; and in that faith we command it to the favorable regard of the reading public. We offer no premiums for subscribers, tempt none to take it by gambling prospects of winning farms or mansions in a lottery in which tickets are furnished to its patrons, employ no traveling agents to importune people into taking it, and waste none of our rooms in dunning our subscribers for pay.

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Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is furnished to Clergymen at $1 per annum.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents and keep a description of the bills.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Persons residing at points where mails arrive oftener than once a week are requested to examine the Semi-Weekly. We regard it as the cheapest paper, all things considered, published in the United States.

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The Postage on the Semi-Weekly for one year is.....52

GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Office, New York.
November, 1854. 271

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

A. W. MURDOCH (Sign of the Golden Lyre) begs to inform his Customers that he has this day received a large supply of the Newest Songs, Polkas, Schottisches, Marches and Opera Pieces, which are now ready for sale.

A. W. M. also begs to call attention to his splendid stock of Pianos, manufactured by Emerson of Boston, and others; and likewise to his Melodians, (Piano and Portable style, made by Prince, of Buffalo) which are all offered for sale at New York and Boston Prices.

Kingston, 14th Nov., 1854. 269

Looking Glass and Picture Frame MANUFACTURER.

M. P. WHITLOCK,

101 Canal Street, New York. Gilding in all its branches.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR

Hogle's Celebrated Hyperion

For the Growth and Preservation of the well known to be without a rival on this C Hundreds of imitations have started into existence since the introduction of this unri Restorative, and their doom been sealed, whi Hyperion Fluid, with a popularity never a any other article, goes on conquering and to There is no malady that can effect the hair is invaluable, and on children's heads it lays tion of a good head of hair. It is now pate Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain mands an extensive sale throughout Europe. BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HA Converts RED, or GREY Hair into a beautif or Brown, the moment it is applied, literally the hair without staining the skin, and leaves soft and glossy, without injuring its texture in —a decided superiority over all other Hair D

Bogle's Amole Shaving Compo

Renders that usually unpleasant operation (sh decided luxury

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Removes Freckles and Tan from the face in the possible time, and is acknowledged to be the article for Beautifying the Complexion.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of

W. BOGLE
277 Washington Street, Boston, U
And by all the Druggists and Perfumers throu Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

Aug. 1854.

Auction Sales THIS DAY.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT THE STORES OF DEYKES & CO., Corner of King and Princess Streets Kingston,

On Wednesday, 15th November, and following days,

CONSISTING of Broche, Cashmere Silk and Woollens Long and Square Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Mousselines-de-Laine, Cobourgs, Ottomans, Lustres, Printed Calicoes, Ladies' French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Fronts, Laces, Blonds and Nets, Collars, Neck Ties, Fringes, French Flowers, Bonnet and Gap Ribbons; Silks and Silk Vesting Muslins, Table Linens, Towelings, Sheetings and Shirtings, Bed Ticken, Quilts and Counterpanes; Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery; Woollen, Silk, Kid and Cashmere Gloves; Men's London Silk Hats and Caps, White and Fancy Shirts, Silk Cravats, Mufflers and Pocket Handkerchiefs. A general assortment of Haberdashery, Room Paper and Window Blinds; Morreens and Furniture Calicoes, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Tweeds; also of superior Comlets for Cloaks, &c., &c.

Mr. Deykes having determined to relinquish business, the whole of the large Stock of DEYKES & CO., will be Sold without Reserve so that those who attend this Sale will not be disappointed in finding Bargains.

N. B.—The interest in the Lease of those spacious Stores in which Deykes & Co have conducted their business for the last fifteen years, to be disposed of. Apply to

THOMAS DEYKES.

Sale to commence each day at ten o'clock a. m.

Kingston, November 9, 1854. 265

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS,

COMMENCING on Thursday, Nov 16th, and following evenings, at half past 5 o'clock, when the Subscribers will sell without reserve, one of the largest and best collections of

Standard and Miscellaneous Works ever offered in this city, numbering upwards of 3000 volumes, together with

FINE FAMILY BIBLES and eleg