MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal.....R. Chalmers & Co., Booksellers
Belleville,.....Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Coburg, ...Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ...Mr Thos. McLear, Bookseller
Hamilton, ...John Brown, Esq.
New York.....V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jenning's.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District

*** Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, will be ratified.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties are requested to send in their advertisements by 7 o'clock, P. M. to insure their insertion the following morning. The early hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule rigidly.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

The Daily British Whig.

"Office per Order of Dicey."

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1850.

☞ CRYING "STINKING FISH."—A few months ago, the honest gentlemen who compose the City Council, raised a row and called the *British Whig* all manner of pretty names, because it pointed out the rotten state of the City Building. One and all, these honest gentlemen swore that the Building was as sound as a roach, or their own honesty, and all were liars who said one word to the contrary. Time proves everything. The Bank of British N. America leased the west corner of the Building for an office; but not wishing to trust the Bank's money bags in an alleged insecure edifice, the manager insisted upon an examination and repair ere entering upon possession. This being acceded to, the apartments were properly inspected, and the consequence was, the removal of the whole of the joists, the ends of which were found eaten away with the dry-rot. Having thus publicly satisfied themselves of the rottenness of the Building, one would think the City authorities would have carted away immediately the evidence of their erroneous opinion and assertion; but no, they preferred to cry "Stinking Fish," by allowing the rotten joists to remain for three weeks in the public street, that every passer-by might satisfy himself of the truth.

KINGSTON AS A WAREHOUSING DEPOT.—Now that the navigation season is drawing to a close, we would hint to produce dealers that by storing their flour, &c., here, during the winter, they would be prepared to take advantage, early in spring, of both the Lower Canada markets, by shipping via the St. Lawrence or the American, by shipping to Ogdensburg or Oswego. There are fire-proof warehouses in Kingston to accommodate parties to a very large extent, whereby insurance against fire would be unnecessary, or at all events could be effected at a trifling expense.

To the British Whig

Your last paper contains a letter vindicating the conduct of the Mayor of this City in the William Street affair;—that letter is nothing more than a piece of Bunkum, written, no doubt, by one of the "Tait." He says Mr. Counter has assured the Corporation that it will cost the City only £400! Now, as some of the electors may be led astray by such "clap-trap"—if they will take the trouble to look over your report of the debate on this question, they would see *how* it would cost the City *only* £400. Perhaps eventually, or perhaps after the lapse of twenty years, the rent of the brick houses may *reduce* it to that sum—where will Johnny be then?

TAXES.

Nov. 25, 1850.

ENGLAND.—The general news since the sailing of the Atlantic, posses but little interest. The Church of England, through the Bishops and Clergy, seconded by several of the leading journals of the country, are calling for penal enactments to extinguish the new titles assumed by the Romish hierarchy. A deputation of the clergy waited upon the Bishop of London on Friday, to present an address previously determined upon at Sion College. The deputation was cordially received by the Bishop, who expressed his entire satisfaction with the nature of the address, and strongly urged that every parish should prepare and forward an address to the Throne at this critical period. The Standard states on high authority, that her majesty was most anxious to receive the addresses of her loyal people, and ready to back their uncompromising determination to resist this impudent interference with her authority.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM.—The Rev. John Murray and Thomas Preston, formerly the rector and assistant at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, New York, received orders in the Catholic Church on Thursday last.

THE CONTRAST.—A short time since, Dr. Strachan, the Protestant Bishop of Toronto, dismissed the Rev. Mr. Murphy, one of the clergymen of his diocese. The rev. gentleman and his family were charged with occasionally attending Methodist meetings.

About the same time Dr. M'Ilvaine, the Protestant Bishop of Ohio, attended a public meeting of Colporteurs, a body of Agents connected with various religious denominations, and gave them an encouraging address. The meeting was held at Cincinnati, in a Baptist church.

It is stated in Wilmer & Smith's *Times* that it is believed in Colonial circles that the vacant Governorship of Prince Edward's Island, is to be filled by the appointment of Mr. Daly formerly Secretary of the Canadas.

RAPE & MURDER—EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF THE ACCUSED.

Translated from the German.

On the 29th of July, 1849, a young priest named Conrad Specht, 18 years of age, was arrested at a village of Hegelsheim, district of Upper Danube, in Bavaria, on a charge of having ravished and murdered Louise Piralt, the daughter of Franz Piralt, who lived near the same village. The body of the unfortunate girl, who at the time of her death had not reached her seventeenth year, was found shockingly mutilated in the grounds of her father. The back of her head was nearly blown off by gunshot, which must have been fired within a few feet of her.

For several days the perpetrator of the diabolical deed managed to direct the suspicions of the authorities upon a man who had on the very day of the murder, left Hegelsheim for a distant part of the country. The suspected man was therefore pursued and brought back, but gave so strong proof of having been distant from the place of the murder, that he was instantly discharged.—The suspicions now recoiled upon Specht. At last the mother of the murdered girl deposed that Louise had on the fatal day, left home to take a bouquet of flowers to Specht, and when asked whether she had been in his room, he denied it, although several witnesses positively swore that they had seen the young girl go up to his house. His denial induced the authorities to order his arrest.

The officers found Specht at his rooms, and on their entrance he at once surrendered himself, frankly confessing that he committed both the offences. He said, that instigated by the devil, he had ravished the child, and under the influence of the same evil spirit, he had killed her.—The devil, he said, had loaded his gun, had put it into his hand, and had levelled it towards the head of the unfortunate victim, so that he, Specht, had nothing to do but to pull the trigger.

On the day after his arrest, Specht was conveyed to Augsburg for trial. During the night, however, a most extraordinary change had taken place in him. He, who had heretofore displayed an uncommon vivacity and a rare intelligence, seemed to have altogether lost his mental and physical faculties. He could hardly move, and after a great effort he raised himself, his knees trembled violently, and the turnkey had to support him. He spoke only in broken incoherent sentences, he had lost his memory, and did not know anybody. In consequence of this change, the authorities ordered two eminent physicians to enquire into the state of his mind. Their examination lasted for several months, and resulted in their decided opinion that the mental state of the prisoner was only feigned for the purpose of escaping punishment. Their opinion was based upon experience only, and they allowed that the conduct of Specht, during the examination, had not changed in the least particular; but they held than an intelligent person of the most robust health as Specht had been before his arrest, could not so suddenly lose both mental and physical faculties.

Yet the authorities decided upon placing Specht under other observation. He was therefore conveyed to a different part of the prison, where the strictest watch was kept upon him. But from morning till night did he lay still and deathlike upon his bed, an occasional moan only breaking the silence. This trial lasted for two months, but even then the authorities were not satisfied. A cannon was placed against the wall of Specht's cell, and discharged during the stillness of the night. The murderer gave vent to some inarticulate sounds, but did not move in his bed. Strong jests of water were next thrown upon him, without even attracting his attention, and after having submitted him to several kinds of torture, without calling forth the least show of pain or fear, the last attempt to rouse his faculties were agreed upon. This was as no less than to place him in a wooden shed, the roof of which was fired during the night, the guards of Specht standing round ready to extricate him when he gave signs of returning energy. During this awful trial the murderer laid on the ground apparently unconscious of the horrible danger. The fire was gradually burning down the sides of the shanty, whilst burning fragments of the roof were constantly falling around and even on the tortured man. Yet he stirred not, and had it not been for the assistance of his guards, he would certainly have been burned to death.

This trial satisfied the authorities, but the physicians were by no means convinced; on the contrary, the last attempt confirmed their opinion, as a lunatic or an idiot half never been known to be calm at the sight of fire. Public feeling was much against the discharge of the prisoner. It was therefore deemed advisable to submit the case to a Jury, and on the 10th of September his trial was called on in the Supreme Court.

The turnkeys were obliged to carry Specht to the court house. When placed in the dock he ran his eyes with a vacant stare over the audience, and then fell once more into the lethargy, put his arm over the balustrade, bent his head down on it and fell fast asleep. The crimes which were imputed to him he had confessed to, and numerous witnesses placed his guilt beyond all peradventure. In summing-up the public prosecutor submitted that the jury had not to determine whether the accused was in an unsound state of mind at the present time, but whether he had been sane at the time when the crime was committed. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, adding that they recommended him to the utmost leniency of the Court, in view of his deplorable state of mind. Specht was sentenced to three years close confinement.

It were well if the tragedy closed here. But the worst remains to be told. Scarcely had Specht been removed to his cell, when he displayed the same energy and vivacity which distinguished him before his arrest. He declared that his conduct had been all feigned, and had only followed up by him on the advice of a fellow-prisoner.

Loaded with crime as he is, Specht has, during his long trial, displayed a perseverance, courage and indomitable will, which would have brought him to high honors, had it been used in the following up of a commendable pursuit.

The London Circular to Bankers contains some interesting statistics in regard to the Agricultural Products of the country. It estimates the amount of land annually appropriated to the production of wheat 6,000,000 of acres. If we allow 27 bushels to the acre, an average crop, the annual production will be 20,250,000 qrs. It is, however, estimated that the crop for 1850 will not exceed 17,000,000 qrs., and the question now arises where the deficiency is to come from. It is well known that in Germany and Russia the crops are more nearly exhausted than usual; Russia has never been able to replenish her military stores of Corn, so unprecedently broken into in 1817, and the Rye and Potatoe crops in Germany are decidedly bad. In Prussia, Belgium and Holland, the crops are very inferior to those of 1849. It is anticipated that large supplies will be sent from Spain to the Mediterranean, but nothing equal to the falling off in Germany, Belgium, &c. In France more land than usual has been devoted to the raising of wheat, the high prices which prevailed in 1847 having greatly stimulated the agricultural industry of the country.

France was formerly an importer of wheat, but now she is an exporter, and it is estimated that she will be able to furnish England this year from 50,000 to 750,000 qrs. of Wheat and Flour. Thus far it will be seen that Europe will not be able to furnish the deficiency in England, and it is evident that considerable supplies must be drawn from Canada and the United States. At the rates now current at Liverpool no large supplies can be expected from this country. The Flour and Grain now going forward is quite small and the most of it sent out on ship's account. The stores of foreign Grain now available for the British market are much less in the aggregate than they were at the same date in 1849, but so long as the market there continues in its present depressed state, and so long as the British farmers and holders of foreign Wheat continue to force their grain upon the market at present low rates, no very heavy shipments will be made from this country.—*New York Herald.*

SAILING OF THE BALTIC.—The Baltic steamship, the fourth of E. K. Collin's line of steamers, sailed yesterday, punctually at 12 o'clock. The wharf, the shipping, and the quays, at either side, were covered with human beings. Twenty-four carriages, containing nearly all the Roman Catholic clergymen of New York and Brooklyn, with other friends of Archbishop Hughes, accompanied him to the ship. There was a large number of ladies present, some of whom took a tare-well of the prelate on board. It is stated that the Archbishop visits Paris, as well as Rome, and that he will go to Jerusalem before his return. There was loud cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs as the Baltic left the docks on her first trip to Europe. She went off in beautiful style, firing two guns as she rounded the pier, and several as she steamed down the river.—*Ib., Nov. 18.*

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ., M. P.—Some of the Bostonians disgraced themselves last Friday by getting up a row in opposition to this gentleman. A meeting was advertised to be held in Faneuil Hall for the reception of Mr. Thompson, who has recently arrived from England. The Hall was filled on the occasion. Wm. Lloyd Garrison opened the meeting by reading the address of reception. He was frequently interrupted by hisses and clamour. The following is from the *N. Y. Herald*:—

Wendall Phillips next ascended the platform but was greeted with groans, hisses and exclamations which completely drowned his voice.

Loud cheers were again given for "the Union and Daniel Webster, and for Governor Briggs, and Jenny Lind."

Mr. Phillips appealed to them to hear Mr. Thompson, and wipe off the stain of 1835, when Boston drove him off a fugitive.

Mr. P. then retired, and Mr. Thompson took the stand, but instantly the Hall became a perfect Bedlam of noise and confusion—he tried to speak, but in vain. Cheers were reiterated for "the Union and Webster," intermingled with groans, cat calls and hisses.

After remaining upon the stand for some time, Mr. Thompson left the audience and was about to retire, but his friends would not permit him—a chair was handed him, and he sat down fronting the audience.

From this time the anti-abolitionists had it all their own way. Groans were given for John Bull, a ring was formed on the floor, and one or two commenced dancing.

Mr. Thompson's visit may not be well timed, but such treatment as this must be condemned by all right-thinking men.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Jas. P. Stickney, a convict in the State Prison, made his escape therefrom, on Saturday. He worked in the blacksmith shop, where he made a hook of a long iron rod, and just before the time for the prisoners to go to their cells for the night, he took his hook, deliberately walked out of the shop and across the yard to the north wall, and in plain sight and within 20 yards of the guard upon the wall, carefully hooked his rod on to the picket on the wall, drew himself up to the top, climbed over and let himself carefully down on the outside into the street. While he was on the wall the guard fired at him twice—once with a rifle and once with a gun loaded with buckshot—which did not seem to disturb or even hurry him in the least. Having got out, he walked across the street, passed between two houses back into the open field, and walked across it and up the hill beyond, as deliberately as a man going to his day's work. In the meantime the guards rushed out in pursuit of him at full speed; and while he was carefully husbanding his breath and strength, they came within a few rods of him, out of the breath with running. But having got to the top of the hill, he showed them "a clean pair of heels," and soon put himself beyond immediate danger, and has not since been heard of.

The whole operation occupied but a minute or two, and was witnessed by a number of persons, members of the Convention and others, who were waiting in the guard-room to see the prisoners go into their cells. It was certainly one of the coolest and boldest feats of the kind that we ever heard of; and its very boldness ensured its success—though if the guard had been as cool and collected as the prisoner, it might have resulted fatally to the latter.

Stickney had been in the prison but about a month, having been convicted of horse stealing and sentenced for 5 years. He was arrested at Utica, where he is supposed to belong to a band of horse-thieves having their headquarters there. He has before been in this prison for theft; was sentenced for 5 years, and pardoned out when about half of his term had expired. He has also been in the Vermont Prison, from which he escaped.—*Concord N. H. Patriot, 12th.*

We are happy to learn that J. U. Beaudry, Esq., Advocate, has been appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals in the place of Mr. Barthe. He will also be Law Reporter to the Court—an office created by one of the Acts of last Session. Mr. Beaudry is in all respects well qualified for these offices, and his appointment, we have every reason to believe is entirely acceptable to his brethren of the Bar.—*Pilot.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.—England is now variously divided. First, there is the established church, with its dioceses and parishes, holding possession of the whole country, and quartering its clergy on the people. Then the Methodists map out the same country into circuits, and appoint their ministers and local preachers everywhere. The Congregationalists and Baptists divide it into associations, comprising churches and their pastors, interlacing one another through all the counties. And lastly comes the Pope, with a new division, which slips an archbishop and twelve bishops, with appropriate districts, though not assuming the names of the Protestant dioceses. The Established Church claims the whole population; the other parties provide, each for its own. England ought to be a very religious country.—*Pilot.*

We mentioned a few days since that a bill allowing the Ogdensburgh Co. to construct a bridge across Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point had been reported to the Vermont Legislature. Amendments since have been offered to the bill, the main provisions of which are, that the Rutland and Burlington Co. may extend their road from Burlington northwardly and connect with the Vermont and Canada in Swanton, and thence run their engines and cars over the latter road across the bridge; that a double track shall be laid from this point of connection westward; and that other roads that may be chartered to connect with the Vermont and Canada, shall have similar and equal rights and privileges.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE BROTHER OF JENNY LIND.—The *Journal du Havre* says—Mr Emmaus Lind, a distinguished physician of Copenhagen, and Brother of the Swedish Nightingale, has arrived at Paris. He is expected soon to arrive at Havre, where he will take passage on board the Franklin, in order to join his sister in the United States.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LONGEVITY.—Died on the 28th of August last, at the Muncey Town Settlement, Peter Sumner, at the very advanced age of one hundred and fourteen years, one of the oldest men, probably, on this Continent. He had served throughout the revolutionary war, and captured three prisoners whom he delivered up to the British. He was also in the last American war. Up to his death, he retained his mental as well as bodily faculties.—*Times.* (C. W.)

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. Gibson, of the firm of Lovell & Gibson, Printers of Toronto and of Montreal, expired here on Tuesday. Mr. Gibson was the projector, and for nearly twelve years the conductor, of the *Literary Garland.*

THE LONDON TIMES says, "We, (the English nation) are actually at this moment supporting out of the public funds, the descendants of Arnold, the American traitor."

DR. THELLER who took so prominent a part in the Canadian Revolution of '36 and 37 is now in prison at Panama, on a charge of having been engaged in the late attempt to revolutionize the Government of New Granada.—Dr. Theller is a man of considerable ability, and we trust, the present charge against him is without foundation.

We understand that the report of the committee of the Law Society, on the article of impeachment against Charles Durand, Esq., will come up for consideration of the Benchers before a special meeting of convocation to-day at one o'clock.—*Patriot.*

We also hear it stated on good authority, that a batch of new silk gowns is being prepared by the government for presentation to some of our eminent city lawyers. Among those who are to have the title of Q. C. conferred on them are both Tories and Radicals.—*Ib.*

Sheriff Rattan, of Coburg, has been lecturing at Rochester on the 13th and 14th inst., on the importance of heating and ventilating dwellings and public buildings. On the last evening, a resolution was passed unanimously thanking him for the lecture.

Pickings from Punch.

From the London Punch.

REFORM YOUR LAWYERS' BILLS.—Notwithstanding the movement in favor of cheap law, and the conversion of the Palace Court into a Police station—in which form it discharges the expiatory function of helping to check roguery, instead of to encourge it—notwithstanding the appearance of the Turk's head of enlightenment among the webs and cobwebs of Chancery, there are still many dark recesses of legal chicanery—the word chancery is evidently a corruption of chicanery—into which Reform has yet to penetrate. The administration of the effects of deceased persons is one of those barbarisms that are still permitted to exist under the name of law, whose sanction enables certain persons called Registrars and Surrogates to take very large slices off very small properties. The very name of Surrogate seems to imply superfetation, and the items of the charges connected with him are quite characteristic; for he is, according to a bill recently published in the *Times*, paid twice over for the same thing; inasmuch as 'attending before the surrogate' and the 'surrogate's fee" are two distinct and separate charges.

We wonder how long it would be tolerated in other professions and trades, if the system of few costs were to be adopted. Suppose a dentist were to send you in a bill for 'drawing your tooth;' 'attending drawing;' 'filing decayed part of tooth;' 'attending filing;' 'drawing your attention;' 'engrossing same;' 'making extract;' 'attending extracting;' with a variety of other particulars that could easily be set forth, if any other bill were to made out, on the principle of a lawyer's.—An omnibus cad might as well charge 6s. 8d. for 'a summons to stay,' if you hailed him to stop, and, if you got into a cab, the driver might as well insist on 10s. 6d. as 'fee to horse for drawing same," in addition to the fare properly payable. We trust the time is coming to an end for the existence of these legal extortions, which are facts quite as oppressive as any of the legal fictions that have been exterminated within the last few years by an improved spirit of law-making.

FOREIGNERS MAKING FREE WITH ENGLAND.—Pio Nono having divided this country into Catholic bishoprics, it becomes absolutely necessary, that, if Britannia is really to continue to rule the waves, she must rule the Seas also. We shall have to say No—no very peremptorily to Pio, with reference to the arrangement he has made for planting the crosier, or crook—which he will be allowed to do with a hook—in the soil of England. If the sort of thing contemplated by the Pope of Rome is to be tolerated here, we must expect other alien potentates to amuse themselves by cutting up the United Kingdom into little bits, after their own hearts, sending the dignitaries of all sorts of creeds to supersede the ministers of our own religion. Unless a quietus is rapidly put to the arrogant pretensions of Rome, and unless we rap the Pope's knuckles, as the only alternative left to prevent our being obliged to kiss his toe, we may expect a few such paragraphs as the following to figure very speedily in our foreign intelligence:—

The Hindoo Government has sent over Hoki Poki, to commence his functions as Brahmin of Battersea. Messrs. Laurie, of Oxford Street, have received directions to build without delay a car, with Collinge's patent axles, for the accommodation of Juggernaut.

The Mirzam or Moolah has sent over Bow Wow to commence his sittings at Marylebone as Mufti of Middlesex, and Rusti Khan goes to Westminster Hall, to take his place in the Court of Chancery as Cadi of Chelsea. We had forgotten to state that the Bow-string is to be introduced at Bow Street, and Kooley Fooley will preside at the burning of a widow, on a pile of weeds collected from all the widows in the Metropolis.

STARVATION OF MIND AND BODY IN IRELAND.—The Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, we are told, are going to establish a University of their own. If they can command funds sufficient for the purpose, where was the money during the Irish famine? If they cannot, it is highly probable that their flocks will be much better taught than fed.

THE GREATEST BULL EVER KNOWN.—The Bull by which the Pope has appointed Dr. Wiseman Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. Perhaps the individual thus singled out for Papal favor will furnish an example of the greatest Misnomer ever known, if he should proceed to act upon the instructions the See of Rome may have given him.

The Emperor of China has written to the officer in charge of the Junk at the Temple Stairs, desiring him to take possession of the Temple, and devote it to Budd; but we are happy to say that the scheme has been frustrated by the firmness of the Jack-in-the-water, who declared emphatically that Budd should go and be blowed before he—the Jack—would allow any trespassers on the ground committed to his charge. There have been further directions forwarded to the Junk, desiring that Poo Loo should cement the power of China in this country by assuming the title and powers of Mandarin of Mile End, with the privilege of issuing chops to any extent, and Slater, the eminent butcher is to be called upon to provide gratis, the whole of the materials.

Such are a few of the arrangements that may be looked for, as the suite of the recent measures taken by the Pope of Rome for establishing his authority in England—provided always that the measures in question are found to be effectual for the purposes desired.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—There is this difference between the two countries—and it requires a long experience to decide which is the worse of the two to live in—that whereas the people in France are always breaking out, the people in England seem to be always breaking in.

CAUTION!—Two cart-loads of puns, on the names of "Newman" and "Wiseman," having been shot on *Mr. Punch's* premises, *Mr. Punch* hereby gives notice that he has taken measures to ascertain the perpetrators of the same, and that, if the offence be persisted in he will publish a selection, with the names of the offending parties.

ARRIVALS AT KENT'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Nov. 22.—D. W. Allison, Adolphustown—John Ruttan, do.—A. Cowan, Montreal—J. Hunter, do.—F. W. Andrews, Sacketts—Wm. Kirkland, Consecon—J. G. Kennedy, Montreal—M. A. Hooker, Prescott—J. A. Culloch, Bytown—J. H. Jackson England—Mrs. J. A. Mulloch, children and servant, Carleton Place—Samuel Christie, Kempville—J. Ingersoll, Fredericksburgh—Rev. J. R. Loake, Marysburgh—Dunbar Ross, Quebec—S. Annot, Toronto—Mr. Sutherland, Coburg—Rev. J. Bonsfield, Picton—Capt. Ford, Bytown—Mr. Monsell, do—Donald Bethune, Toronto—Mr Sewell, Quebec—A. Hunt, Montreal—J. H. Daly, do.—J. Ruston, Toronto; J. A. Labadie, Montreal; C. E. Smith, Kingston; J. Rhynas, Brockville; W. H. Wilson

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday last, John Alexander, son of Mr. Angus McLeod, aged 5 years and 3 months.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, Lot 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. this afternoon, instead of at 4 o'clock, as advertised in the *News.*

Announcements of Births and Marriages are not inserted unless duly authenticated and paid for.

United States Mail Line of Steamers.

For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Chicago and Intermediate Ports—12 Hours in advance of any other line.

THE New and Splendid Upper Cabin Steamer BAY STATE, Capt. J. Van Cleve, will leave Browne's Wharf for the above ports, To-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock.

Kingston, Nov. 25, 1850. 277

For Ogdensburgh & Montreal.

Passengers by this Line will get to Montreal To-morrow at noon.

THE New and Splendid Upper Cabin Steamer NORTHERNER, Capt. R. F. Child, will leave Browne's Wharf This Day at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Nov. 25, 1850. 277

For Toronto and Hamilton This Afternoon.

THE Fast Sailing and excellent Sea Going Mail Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt. Twohy, will leave for Toronto and Hamilton, this Afternoon, immediately after the arrival of the Mail River Steamer.

Kingston, Nov. 25, 1850. 277

STRAYED HEIFER CALF.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, in the 3rd Concession of Kingston, a WHITE HEIFER CALF. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SAMUEL REES, SENR.

Kingston, Nov. 23, 1850. 276

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Saturday Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 7, P. M.

ASHES.—Market steady with good demand for pots at 6,12. Pearls 5,81.

FLOUR.—Market without change; demand less active. For the East there is less pressing on the market and holders firm. Canadian without change. Sales 700 barrels 4,62½ a 4,68¾.

CORN MEAL.—Lower sales; 200 barrels Jersey 3,6¾ a 3,12.

GRAIN.—Fair demand for domestic wheat, but at prices below the views of holders.—Genesee held at 11,6 a 12,3 at 10,6.

OATS active and better. Sales Northern 36 a 47.

CORN.—Heavy and quiet. Sales 6000 bushels 61 a 63½ for new Northern.

PROVISIONS are dull, and lower market for Pork. Sales 300 barrels 11,37 a 11,50 for Mess; 8,37 a 8,50 for Prime.

BEEF steady. Sales 200 barrels.

LARD quiet. Sales 250 barrels 7¾ a 7¾.

BUTTER and CHEESE firm and in fair demand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 7 P. M.

The intelligence from Venzuella to the 13th Oct., leaves every doubt of the election, as President F. Monegus, the brother of the present President, General Paeze, did not vote.

The steamer Ohio arrived this morning from Chagress with a full complement of passengers and $1.275,000 in gold dust on freight, and considerable in the hands of passengers; amounting to $150,000. She also brings the California mails. Up to the 2nd inst., 2000 persons had crossed the Nicaragua route—There were no persons scarcely at Panama, and but few scattered on the road. The rainy season is still at its height, and the roads are almost impassable. The Georgia hence arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. Among many other favors granted by the new Capt. General of Cuba, is allowing the U. States mail steamers to moor at their docks, which prevents much unnecessary delay that heretofore took place.

The propeller Resolute, tow-boat, blew up this morning on the east River, killing two men and wounding and scalding five others. Another man has since died from the effects of the explosion of the propellor, and it is thought that three others cannot survive.

Jenny Lind's last concert took place last night; Tripler Hall was crowded to excess. Her triumph is without a parallel.

FOR BYTOWN.

THE Steamer BEAVER, Capt. Fenwick, will leave Browne's Wharf for Bytown, this Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Kingston, Nov 21, 1850. 277

NOTICE.

I JAMES KENNY, of Pittsburg, do hereby give Notice to all persons concerned, that my wife, Jane Kenny has lately left my bed and board, without any just or reasonable cause for so doing, and has now in her possession the undermentioned Notes, belonging to me, viz:—

Hugh Kenny's note,	due 1st March,	1851,	for.....	£17 10s.
do	do	do	1852	17 10s.
do	do	do	1853	17 10s.
do	do	do	1854	17 10s.
J. R. Taylor's,	do	1st Feb. 1851		5 0s.
J. Sturgess' do		do 22th Aug. 1850		1 10.

I therefore hereby caution all persons not to purchase any of the said Notes, or give credit to my said wife, as I will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting.

JAMES KENNY.

Dated this 23d Nov., 1850. 277

JUST PUBLISHED,

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