HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The onward march of truth—Why is it?—The great doctrine announced some fifty years back by Dr. Holloway, that the stomach, the liver and the blood are the founts of disease, is now universally admitted, his greatest opponents having become his staunchest supporters. The reason is obvious. Millions who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, Debility and Physical prostration, have been radically cured by a thorough course of his famous Pills, while others have been healed of Scurvy, Old Sores, Bad Legs, Scrofulous humors, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., by his Ointment and Pills, when all other means had failed. Such is the progress of truth and the triumph of reason. 268.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

CAPITULATION OF CAPUA.

SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN CHINA.

THE TAKU FORT TAKEN—1,000 TARTARS KILLED.

Halifax, Nov. 13.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada from Liverpool at 10 a.m., on the 3rd, via Queenstown, p.m. of the 4th, arrived at 1 p.m. to-day, and sailed at 3 p.m. for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday night.

The steamship Vanderbilt from New York reached Southampton on the afternoon of the 1st. The steamship City of Baltimore from New York arrived at Queenstown the same evening.

The North Briton sustained no damage through getting ashore at Bally Castle.

It was stated that the Etna had been bought from the Cunard Company for Inman's New York and Philadelphia line.—The Australian, screw, takes her place in the Cunard mail line in December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Wm. Dennison is gazetted Governor of Madras.

The Daily News publishes the text of the despatch from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin, dated October 22th. Lord John says the great questions which appear to the British Government to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to release them from the government with which they were discontented, and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his army? His Lordship says, Her Majesty's Government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance, and cannot therefore blame the King of Sardinia. The despatch closes as follow: 'Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of the people building up the edifice of their liberties and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe.

FRANCE.

It was believed in Paris that the object of France in preventing the blockade of Gaeta by sea is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and to prevent complications were he captured. The French journals offer no explanation.

Ten additional iron-cased frigates had been ordered by the French government.

The Paris bourse was firm and animated; rentes 79f. 35c.

ITALY.

According to Neapolitan accounts Ciaklini was beaten by the Neapolitans with great loss at the Garigliano, some dispatches placing his loss as high as 2,000 killed and wounded and 5 guns taken.

Official dispatches from Turin say those assertions are completely false. The Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated on the following day. The Naples correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs as follows:

NAPLES, Friday.

Capua capitulated to-day and the troops leave with the honors of war: but lay down their arms at the Pata di Napoli of Capua; to-morrow they come to Naples. Naples is all illuminated and there are great rejoicings.

An attack on Gaeta is shortly expected. It is learned via Turin that Admiral Persani had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists near Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel had crossed the Garigliano.

WARSAW CONFERENCE.

A Berlin despatch says the three Powers agreed to decline any proposition for assembling a Congress on the Italian question.

TURKEY.

It was reported that the Government was about negotiating a loan of 16,000,000——sterling at Paris at 5½ per centum. A national force loan is also spoken of.

Great financial fluctations were occurring at Constantinople.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails reached London in time to be forwarded by the Canada via Queenstown. The details had not reached Liverpool when the Canada sailed, but there were a few additional particulars of the capture of the Taku forts.

The French despatch agrees with the English. It says that on the 21st the allies, after some resistance, carried by assault the most important of the Taku forts, but 200 French and 200 English were put hors de combat.

One thousand Tartars were found killed in the fort. Among whom was the General-in-chief. The other forts surrendered successively the same evening.

The capitulation gave the allies the whole country as far as Tien-Sin and 600 brass guns of large calibre.

The embassadors proceeded to Tien-Sin where the Chinese Commissioners attended them to open negotiations.

It was reported that the embassadors would soon proceed to Pekin with cavalry and other corps.

The China Tea market was dull.

Calcutta telegrams report symptoms of disaffection in the 6th European Regiment at Dinapore.

The Calcutta import market was dull.

The latest full details of the capture of the Taku forts are received and confirm the telegrams; but add nothing important.

The Chinese have learned considerable military skill.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet but steady.

The China news exercised no influence on Consols.

The money market was unchanged but the continued withdrawal of gold from the Bank led to an expectation that the Bank must soon be raised, probably next week.

Liverpool breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn buoyant at extreme prices. Provisions quiet.

Consols closed at 93 for money and account.

Washington, Nov. 13.

Many letters have been received here from leading politicians of all parties in the border slave states, expressing decisive opinions against the legality of secession under the constitution, and stating the mercantile and moneyed interests were also making their voices heard for the administration and almost to unanimity they are for standing for the union. Virginia is by no means favorable to the precipitate action of South Carolina. Mr. Hunter is understood to be against the secession movement.

CAPUA TAKEN.

The Canada brings the important intelligence that Capua having been attacked by Garibaldi's forces, on the 1st instant, capitulated on the following day. We shall soon hear if the Neapolitan troops venture on a pitched battle with the combined Sardinian and Garibaldian armies in the plain of the Garigliano. It is more probable that, Capua having fallen, Francis II. will, with all convenient speed, make good his escape from Gaeta, leaving his late subjects, without further let or hindrance, to pass under the constitutional rule of Victor Emmanuel, whom by an almost unanimous vote they have chosen to be their King. Napoleon's intervention at Gaeta, in sending four ships of war to prevent the blockade of that fortress is accounted for on the supposition that he desires to cover Bombalino's escape from Italy. It is true that difficult complications may thus be avoided. If the Sardinians captured the late King, they would scarcely know what to do with him, and it may perhaps be as well that he should be allowed to find refuge in Spain or Bavaria, if a refuge is open to him in either of those countries. For the barbarities of which he has been guilty no punishment that could be inflicted on him would be too severe.—Still the penalty he has suffered in the loss of his crown and the broad territories of which he was the hereditary Monarch, is no light one, and he will better serve the cause of freedom by his dishonoured exile than in any other way. So long as he lives, he will be a standing example of what a bold stroke for liberty on behalf of an oppressed people can accomplish, in despoiling their oppressor of all the strength in which he trusted, and leaving him an object for scorn and contempt.

THE SOUTH IN MOTION—THE PROSPECTS OF DISUNION.

We are not surprised,—nor in the least alarmed,—at the symptoms of resentment and the movements towards secession which greet the news of Lincoln's election in the Southern States. We have never supposed the South would sit down quietly and submit at once to Republican ascendency in the Federal Government. The stake for which they have been playing is too high. They are too deeply committed to permit any such retreat. They would incur the scorn and contempt of their own people if they were thus to quail before the spectre they have invoked, they are compelled to go ahead,—if only to prove that they were not hypocrites and knaves in their threats.

We look, therefore, for a great deal of violent talk in the Southern States. Their Governors and Legislatures and journals will denounce the Union and proclaim their determination to withdraw from its obligations and to repudiate its protection. They will call Conventions, and organize their militia and make all the preparation in their power for secession and for war,—for in spite of all their talk about a peaceful separation, they know well enough that peace could not last sixty days after a dissolution of the Union. All their movements will be angry, violent and menacing. They will very seriously damage all the business and financial interests of the South, and perhaps affect the Northern States. It is not at all impossible that South Carolina may adopt resolutions of secession, and vote herself out of the Union. For all these things, and many more like them, we are fully prepared.—They are to be deprecated, but we do not see how they are to avoided. They are the results of what we believe to be a causeless panic, and find no just provocation in the event to which they are ascribed—the election of a Republican President.

But we have entire faith in the final subsidence of these waves of popular frenzy in the Southern States. We are well assured that the ablest, wisest and most influential men of the South look upon Disunion as the most fatal step which they could possibly take, and that they only await the propitious moment for throwing their weight into the scale of justice and of safety. They may not at once breast the storm and denounce the secession movement;—but they will prevent all sudden determinations and action, and insist upon the most careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings before any final steps are taken. This will be the best service they can render to the Union cause,—for with every day of discussion the Union will grow stronger in the confidence and attachment of the South.

There is one delusion which Southern Disunionists may as well dismiss from their minds at once. They evidently cherish the belief that the Federal Government will never attempt to coerce a seceding State to return to the Union. Much of their confidence is based upon this expectation. Now, this is mere nonsense. Its truth or falsehood depends wholly upon what they mean by secession. South Carolina may undoubtedly withdraw her Senators and Representatives from Congress if she chooses; she cannot be 'coerced' into sending them to Washington. If she decides to stop the mails, and forbid the establishment of Federal Post offices within her limits, there is no reason why the Federal Government should force them upon her. If her juries acquit men charged with offences against the Federal laws;—if her citizens refuse to serve as Federal Marshals, or Judges,—the Government need not specially interfere, for it has no direct interest at stake.

But if a vessel entering Charleston refuses to pay the Federal duties, the Government has no choice but to compel payment. If a vessel proposes to leave Charleston without a proper clearance under Federal authority, the Government vessels will compel her to return or seize and confiscate her as a lawful prize. And if South Carolina troops take possession of Fort Moultrie, the Federal Government has no choice but to send a man-of war thither and drive them out. These are acts of positive aggression—acts of war, and must be met as such. If South Carolina chooses simply to stand still, she may consider herself in or out of the Union as she may prefer. But if in any way, she makes war upon the Federal Government, she must not look for peace.

In our judgment the less we of the North have to do with this matter the better. The Union will be safe in the the hands of the South alone. The moment the issue is made we shall find a powerful Union Party in every Southern State. It will comprise the great bulk of the property of the South, and will rally to its support all who have anything at stake in the welfare of the country or of their own State. The discussion of this subject will no longer be all on one side. The whole subject will be fully canvassed in all its bearings,—and unless the Yanceys and kindred Catalines of the South light the flames of civil war by some act of desperate infamy the whole South will eventually become perfectly satisfied that every evil they suffer from the present Union would be infinitely aggravated by its dissolution.—[New York Times.

GREAT FIRE IN BUFFALO.

BURNING OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL.

FOUR LIVES LOST.—$80,000 DAMAGE.

A very large fire took place in Buffalo, on Friday night, by which damage to an immense amount was done. We take from the Courier the following particulars. It says:—

From all we can learn, the fire was first noticed about a quarter past twelve, by a gentleman passing up Main-street, who gave the alarm to Mr. Rockwell, the clerk of the hotel forthwith. It had evidently started in one of the female servants' rooms, on the fifth story of the north wing of the building. The block had two wings; one extending on the South Division street, the other parallel with the first, extending back towards Washington street, thus enclosing a small ally, which is completely shut in by the block of Washington, occupied by Dr. Kenyon,

THE RESCUE.

There were eleven girls employed in the hotel, eight of whom escaped through the smoke down stairs, although with great difficulty. A little later it was noised that a girl named Alice White still remained. Eight firemen, among whom were Wm. B. Sage, Robert Gardner and Fire Marshall Love, immediately by a herculean effort, raised a ladder big enough for eight giants to handle. Mr. Gardner penetrated into the building and brought out the girl, almost suffocated. She was handed down the ladder by her gallant deliverer, and received by George Love in safety. Two other girls, Bridget Mulcahey, cook, and Ann McAuley, chambermaid, must have perished in the attempt to struggle down through the smoke. They were sought for, but unavailingly.

TWO LIVES LOST.

On the same floor, on the side next Main street, several gentlemen boarders at the Clarendon had their rooms. Mr. Henry L. Chamberlain, of the firm of Rowe & Chamberlain, occupied the room in the north-west corner, Mr. Wm. Carland, Mr. C. H. Cowan and Mr. B. Franklin, of New York, had rooms adjoining. These apartments were quickly barricaded with smoke. Mr. Franklin escaped by a suffocating ordeal. Mr. Cowan states that hearing the alarm he got out of bed, and opened the door into the hall, when his room was instantly filled with smoke. He then opened his window and called to Mr. Carland in the next room. He heard that gentleman, as he supposed, let down his window from the top. Mr. Cowan then made his way down stairs, almost choking in the hall. He was the last who came by that route. Mr. Carland, it seems, had a window in his room open to the hall, so that his must have been enveloped in smoke. He probably never left his room, and so perished in the ruins.

Mr. Chamberlain, a short while later, failing to make his escape by the stairs, was seen at his window, frantic with alarm. He was told by the firemen to hold on till they could raise their ladder, but all appeals to his reason were vain. He threw himself to the ground, and striking the iron balustrade in his descent, fell mortally injured on the pavement. Both his legs and arms were broken, and his face was horribly mutilated. He was taken first into Peabody's drug store, and afterwards to Matthews', but expired in a short time.

THE ALARM IN THE HOTEL.

The excitement in the hotel was intense. Gongs were sounded and every conceivable alarm given. Guests and boarders rushed from their rooms and hurried, some with scanty wardrobes, down into the ladies parlours. Happily all were suffered to escape, and nearly all the baggage of the inmates was saved, together with a large part of the boarders furniture, &c. All were speedily got out and properly cared for.

THE LOST.

The night was one of uninterrupted rain, but as the fire gained strength it rose through the roof and burst out at the windows in higher and wilder forms of flame, and at last, in spite of all efforts, raged demoniacally in all parts of the main building. The utmost that could be done was to save the wing on Division-street. Roof and ceiling fell in with thundrous crashes, and the whole of the stately, substantial structure, that so long has been a pleasant home for the traveller and an ornament to the city, sunk to a shapeless mass of ruins. Before daylight, only the strong brick walls stood up, out of whose glassless and sashless windows looked forth the ghastly desolation of the interior. All Saturday painful rumors were rife that still other lives than those whose loss we have mentioned had been sacrificed in the general destruction. It is pretty certain however, that only four persons perished. On Saturday afternoon excavations were commenced with a view to discover the remains of Mr. Carland, but up to night these efforts were fruitless. The bodies of the girls, Ann McAuley and Bridget Mulcahey were also yet unrecognized amid the ruins. It was thought altogether likely that all the three would be resolved into unrecognizable ashes.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—TWO BODIES FOUND.

Sunday.—The excavations with a view to finding the dead bodies were recommenced at an early hour and continued with vigour. During the forenoon a part of the remains of Mr. Carland was found. He lay under a large pile of debris, almost immediately under his room, which fronted on Main street. His heart was discovered almost untouched by the fire, but only small portions of the remainder of the corpse were extricated from the dreadful funeral pile.

Workmen, together with the friends of the girls deceased, were untiring in their efforts, at the same time, in the back part of the block near Washington street. In the morning a portion of the corpse of one of the women was reached. It was terribly burned, but from fragments of dress attached, it has been identified as the body of Bridget Mulcahey. This poor girl, it seems, made her escape once down into the kitchen, but returned to save $150 in money, which she had in her room. The smoke overpowered her somewhere about the top of the stairs which extended from the kitchen to the servants' bed room on the fifth floor. She was found immediately below where the top of the flight of stairs was. Bridget had a sister and brother living in this city on Folsom street.

No explanation of the origin of the fire is given. A Mr. Gardkin and wife, Canadians, were in the hotel, but fortunately escaped with their lives.

DOMESTIC.

The Government have at last obtained some authentic information as to the fate of Mr. Hogan, M. P. P., and this information leaves little reason to hope that this unfortunate gentleman is yet alive, or that he left Canada at all. It is expected that in a short time the clue obtained will prove him to have been murdered in the neighborhood of Niagara, for the money ($200) in his possession. So says the Montreal Advertiser.

FREE MARKETS AND FREE ROADS.—The citizens of London, for the purpose of drawing trade from the surrounding villages into the city, propose to abolish their market fees, and the tolls upon their leading county roads. The proposition is one, says the St. Mary's Argus, 'which does credit to the commercial enterprise and spirit of our neighbors, and if carried out, will benefit the city very much no doubt. We can afford to hope they will be successful, believing as we do that the benefit to the city and to the farmers of the country, will greatly overbalance the trifling detriment the inauguration of this liberal measure, which the Free Press advocates so zealously and well, will prove to the 'Stone Village.'' Hear, hear!

PRESS FREEDOM.—A short time since a difficulty arose between the Reeve of Ingersoll, Mr. Oliver, and the editor of the Ingersoll Chronicle, touching some remarks which appeared in that journal, concerning the public acts of the Reeve. Hereupon a criminal information was filed against Mr. Gurnett for libel, but the Grand Jury at once ignored the Bill. We observe that a congratulatory dinner has been given to Mr. Gurnett by his friends in Ingersoll, congratulating him at the result we have alluded to, and complimenting him upon the success with which the Chronicle has been conducted. A series of resolutions were also passed, of which the following is one:—

'That this meeting heartily congratulates Mr. Gurnett on the failure of the recent attempt to involve him in a criminal prosecution, and to assure him that he will always command the support and sympathy of the general public, while he continues to uphold the freedom and dignity of the Press.'

HURRAH FOR THE 100TH.—The following is an extract from a letter from a non-commission officer of the 100th, to a friend in Quebec:—'We had a regatta in the harbor here last week, at which the boat belonging to our sergeants, and manned by non-commissioned officers and men of the 100th Regiment, won the first prize each day for rowing. This has placed beyond a doubt, if there be any, the superiority of the Canadians over all others in boating. We have come off conquerers, successively, in shooting, foot racing, fighting, drilling, and cricketing, as stage actors, and in rowing.

A SERIOUS ERROR.—We see that a number of the Canadian newspapers are republishing an account of the trial—McKnight vs. Williams—which appeared in the Picton Gazette Assize report. The Gazette says 'she (Miss McKnight) swore that the defendant agreed to marry her in one year after his wife's death. (his wife was not dead at the time of this promise.)' Now, from the matter in the parenthesis, one would infer that perhaps everything was not right in the death of Mrs. Williams.—But the statement is wrong and should be corrected—though it has now gone over the Province. Miss McKnight distinctly swore that Williams' wife was dead three months before he visited their house as a suitor.—The Kingston British Whig and the Toronto Leader will, of course, correct the wrong they have innocently done Mr. Williams by copying the report of the Picton Gazette.—Picton Times.

ITEMS OF LATE NEWS.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND.—I am enabled, upon high authority, to make an announcement, which I am sure you will be as pleased to hear as I am gratified to communicate. It is, that it is the intention of her Majesty to visit Ireland in the ensuing autumn, and that the Royal sojourn will be longer than upon any previous occasion. Her Majesty will, I believe, visit the northern and southern portion of the Kingdom; and I am in a position to state that arrangements have already been made with reference to the personnel of the Court that is to accompany her Majesty.—[Correspondent of Belfast News-Letter.

REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.—Accounts received from Rome state that King Francis II. has opened a loan of 5,000,000 of ducats for the expenses of the war. A despatch received from Naples by way of Rome states that General Cialdini in attempting to cross Garigliano, on the 29th was repulsed, first by the artillery and afterwards at the point of the bayonet, and that a number of Piedmontese were taken prisoners. Accounts from Naples, received at Marseilles, state that violent reactionary scenes had occurred in the provinces. At Naples the Lazzaroni had insulted the Dictator's police. The minister of police narrowly escaped being stabbed. The appearance of Garibaldi at the head quarters of Victor Emmanuel had excited the greatest enthusiasm at the Royal camp. All the troops presented arms.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—Great activity is observable at the hotel of the Minister of Marine. Admiral Hamelin is occupied with the creation of companies of naval artillerymen for the defence of the coast. They are to be chosen among the trained seamen who have not yet completed their period of service. Several of the towns on the coast have been placed in a respectable state of defence. It is moreover reported that a corps of observation is to be formed on the frontiers of Alsace and of Lorraine. The Globe's Paris correspondent remarks that the recent council of war at St. Cloud, attended by the French marshals, palpably indicated an eventual campaign. Never were the military and naval resources of France in such a formidable state of developement. With the Italian contingent, the Emperor can bring 800,000 men into the field.

FURTHER FROM ITALY.—The Emperor has written from Marseilles to the King of Sardinia, that if the Piedmontese troops penetrate into the Pontifical territory he shall be forced to oppose it; orders are already given to embark troops at Toulon, and those reinforcements will arrive without delay. The Government of the Emperor will not tolerate the culpable aggression of the Sardinian Government. As Vice-Consul of France you are to regulate your conduct in consequence.

CHINA.—The China telegrams received in the city yesterday, via Trieste, were few and meagre. They state that an early submission on the part of the Imperial Court was expected. The rate of exchange, both at Hong Kong and Shanghai, had been rather more favourable for this country, and a decline of ¼ having taken place in each case. The demand for shirting was very dull at Shanghai and brisk at Canton, and the settlement of silk amounted to 8,000 bales. The public sales of tea yesterday went off, in most cases, at previous rates, notwithstanding the China news.

THE CHINESE WAR.—The Times treats the telegram he brought false news, and that Lord Elgin is not going to Pekin without his army, as that is exactly the opposite of what he should do to obtain a permanent peace with China. Nothing more is necessary than that Pekin should know that England has an arm long enough to reach her, and to chastise any breach of faith. So long as the Emperor believes his capital to be out of reach, so long will he care little what treaties he may sign, to remove any immediate pressure. Now what is going to happen. News that the Tartar army has marched forthwith in triumph from the Southern parts, is already spread far and wide through the streets of Pekin. It is doubtless, added the barbarians have made their submission, and that these are all coming on to bring tribute to the Emperor. This, or certainly nothing better than this, is the impression that Lord Elgin, with his escort of cavalry, will produce at Pekin. The Emperor cannot make important concessions to a people whom he pretends to have overcome in arms, and whose ambassadors he has exhibited to his people as bearing tribute and submission. The Times hopes, therefore, that the ambassadors, with the magnificent army which they have at their command, will make their appearance at Pekin, accompanied by a force sufficient to make such an impression on the Imperial mind as to render any Chinese expeditions unnecessary for many years to come.

ILLNESS OF MR. ROSS.—The following appears in an English paper:—Mr. Ross, Engineer of the 'Victoria Bridge.'—We regret to learn that this eminent engineer is suffering from severe illness. His relative, Mr. W. Munro, Halstead, writes—'Always subject to violent attacks in his head—the undivided labour and anxiety consequent upon a close personal supervision, in all its details, of that stupendous structure was too much for any one man—was, alas, too much for Mr. Ross's already over-taxed brain. He is prostrated by paralysis of the brain, brought on by over exertion, but is the inmate of an asylum; and there are strong hopes, by the most eminent physicians in London, of his eventual recovery.

Mr. Ross might have retired long since on an ample competency, but that ambition, without which we should have neither railways nor other monuments of science, impelled him to design a bridge for the the Grand Trunk Railway across the St. Lawrence river, and his indomitable perseverance, aided by his skill and vast experience—though far from England's advantage and amid the rigours of a Canadian climate—succeeded in a marvellously short space of time, and in a manner as much subject of romance, as of history.'

THE GALWAY COMPANY: LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—At the meeting of the Galway Harbour Commissioners, on the 24th ult., Mr. Morris, sheriff, made the following remarks:—'He (Mr. Morris) wanted a man, when he commenced, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He (Mr. Morris) would say that while he (Mr. Daly) held up Harvey Lewis to the world, he should not screen Mr. Lever, who got £209,954 of the shareholders' money. Mr. Lever first pocketed £27,000 for the good will of the company, for his experimental trips, for his freedom of port dues at Galway, and for the privilege of allowing passengers at half-fare on the railway. He got that in £10,000 cash, and £1,770 fully alloted paid up shares. He got £127,000 for his ships; and the next item he (Mr. Morris) found was £5,000 for an over-due bill of the Anglo-Luso Company, (Mr. Lever's) which Mr. Lever passed to the Atlantic Company in exchange for cash, and which was not yet paid. The next was £11,245 which the company paid Mr. Lever, and for the charter of the Antelope to the Baltic. He stated these as facts, and the items were to be found in the books of the Atlantic Company in London. He also found that Mr. Lever owed for calls £30,000. He found that Mr. Lever got £2,500, brokerage and commission on shares. He (Mr. Morris) took shares, but got no commission. (Hear!) He found an item of £349 for Mr. Lever's attendance as a director. He found an item of £995 for some bills for £26,000, which Mr. Lever took up for eighty-eight days, being at a rate of 15 per cent. He found an item, 'loss on steamers purchased from Mr. Lever.' They purchased the Propeller, and sold her again to him at a loss of £2,072. He wanted to know why Mr. Daly did not bring them before the public, and he wanted to know why gentlemen, with whom he had the honour of acting—the Dublin Committee—should not be defended, not alone at that board, but at the Town Commissioners' Board, and at the public meeting at the court house—meetings not for the purpose of telling the truth, he supposed, but to malign people who were hundreds of miles away. Where were Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Green, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Grattan, Mr. M'Evoy, and others, when they were traduced at the courthouse, and at dinners got up for the purpose.—(Hear!) Where were they? Were they present? Were they not charged with injuring the Company, with doing everything that could possibly be done?—(Hear, hear!) And beyond that, this gentleman (Mr. Daly) held up to public scorn Mr. Carroll, the Lord Mayor, because he looked for his expenses. He, [Mr. Morris] defied any one to put their finger on any expenses of his; to use Mr. Daly's own word, 'I defy them.' But he [Mr. Morris] would point out Mr. Daly's expenses, and he would read for them what he got during the first six months:—'Cheques issued to Mr. Daly, '59 Nov. 2, £23. 0s. 7d.; '60 Jan 14, & 18s. 11d.; May 9, £13. 10s. 11d.; July 23, £45. 19s. 7d.; or altogether £89. 10s.' Now it appeared that Mr. Carroll got £30 or £40, and Mr. Daly £89. 10s.'—Hear!' and laughter.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DROWNED.—We have a telegraph dispatch from Port Dalhousie, stating that Charles Meeter, who has friends in this city, was drowned on board of Captain Allen's vessel, last night. He was lost in reefing.

The body of Capt. Nelligan, of the propeller Gore, who was lost overboard some weeks since on the passage of that vessel from this port to Hamilton, has been washed ashore near the Genesee river.

[From the Nevada (Iowa) Advocate.]

HORRIBLE CASUALTY.—FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—It becomes our painful duty to record the most heartrending calamity that has ever befallen any party within the limits of our county. Daniel Swearingen, recently from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on his way to his farm in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge, passed through our town on Monday last, with his wife and four children, all in fine spirits at the prospect of an early termination of their five week's journey. They had experienced the most pleasant weather imaginable, and had no thought of anything but the cheerful prospect before them.

In this frame of mind, and without other warning than a moment's sensation of heat as felt through the cover of the waggon in which they were all travelling in fancied security, they were overtaken by fire on the prairie. Before any measure for protection could be taken, the wagon cover was in flames. In a moment the bedding and other inflammable material was on fire, and before Mr. S. could make his way out of the wagon, through the flames, his clothing was on fire. Unfortunately as he fell out of the wagon, he was kicked by one of his horses, and for a time stunned beyond ability to help the others. He revived in time to see his wife fall from the wagon, burned to death, and to drag from the flames one of his children, already dead. His own clothing was burned entirely from his body, and he is severely burned, especially in the head face and hands. He is at present sightless, but hopes are entertained of his recovery, and that his eyesight is not destroyed. Two of the children were literally burned up in the wagon. Of one, Nothing could be found but the skull; the other a charred mass, in which was no trace of humanity left.

One of the horses was burned to death in the harness; the other succeeded in freeing himself, but is badly burned.

The dead are Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Swearingen, aged 30 years; Sarah Jane, Rebecca, Ellen, George Dalton, and Sabrina, his children, aged respectively, eleven, nine, seven, and two years.

The calamity occurred about seven miles northwest of this place, on the Fort Dodge road in a small basin, or commencement of a water channel.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—Nov. 12.

Schr Capricieuse, Mercier, 5 days, Buctouche, order, oysters.

—— Marie Vigilante, Boldue, 1st Nov, do, do, fish and oysters.

—— Marie Elmire, Langlade, 7 days, Pictou, for Montreal, coal.

THE NORTH BRITON.—We are happy to learn that the steamer North Briton arrived safely at Liverpool, on Thursday the 1st instant.

Niagara, Nov. 12.

The schooner Paragon is still ashore in two feet of water, and leaking badly.

Wellington Square, Nov. 12.

There is no immediate prospect of getting off the schooner Berlin, which was driven ashore here on Friday night.

Oakville, Nov. 12.

The schooner Great Western was got off today. The Antelope, Brainerd and Gem are still aground, although not much injured yet. The steam tug Paige from Oswego, arrived here to-day to render assistance.

STEAM TOWS ON THE CANALS.—'On Saturday, says the Syracuse Journal, the canal steamer City of Buffalo passed through this city on her way eastward, carrying 3,500 bushels of wheat as her own cargo, and towing the Shawnee with 6,000 bushels, the Garibaldi with 5,958 bushels, and the Wide-Awake with 6,043 bushels. The whole amount of wheat is 21,497 bushels.

'The tug Gov. King passed on Saturday evening, with four boats in tow. The Fair America had 5,800 bushels of wheat, the James Nugent 5,800 bushels, the Milo Barnum 5,900 bushels, and the F. N. Hunt 5,800 bushels—total, 23,800 bushels. N. Nugent is the master and owner of the boats in tow, and he expects to make a profit of $2 500 clear of all expenses on this trip. He made the trip from Buffalo to this city in four days, including ten hours detention.'

It will be seen that the forwarders on the other side are pushing the matter of steam towage to success. When large quantities of wheat can be hauled along the canals in barges strung together, like in the cars of a railway train, it will be seen that the competition between railways and canal craft is likely to be very severe. It is for this reason that Montreal forwarders would do well to secure the services of steam tugs, so as to counteract the towage movement on the New York canals. If some such step is not taken, the St. Lawrence trade will be greatly injured.

The schooner Industry in trying to make the piers this morning, knocked a hole in her bottom and sunk.—Cleveland Herald.

EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER GLOBE.

(From the Chicago Journal of Thursday.)

The citizens and tradesmen in the vicinity of Clark and Wells street bridges were startled at a terrific report this morning about nine o'clock, upon the north side of the river. The same instant, the air was choked with beams, timbers, splinters, cordwood and coal, which descended in a perfect shower. The report was found to have been caused by the explosion of the boiler of the propeller Globe, Captain Amos Pratt, lying at Hale's dock, between Clark and Well street bridges.

The Globe left Buffalo one week ago this morning, with eight or nine passengers and a cargo of 3,000 barrels of apples and a large quantity of stoves and other hardware. She arrived at this port this morning at half-past four. At the time of the accident, all of the passengers had left the boat. The engineers and firemen were in the engine room taking off a cylinder head. The steam had been blown off from one of the boilers and the fire put out. The other boiler had but little steam on, as they had just commenced getting it up to hoist freight. The second mate informs us that there were not more than two pounds on at the time.

While thus engaged, the boiler exploded with terrific force, tearing the propeller into atoms, and strewing the housetops, streets, and the river with the splintered debris. As soon as possible, a large gang of firemen under the supervision of Chief Engineer Harris, aided by citizens, commenced clearing the wreck. The steamer Atlantic took her station to be in readiness in case of fire breaking out in the hulk, but her services were not required.

The following were taken out dead from the ruins: Mary Ann Golden, a girl about fifteen years of age, who was on the dock picking up apples; James Hobble, twenty-one years of age, and formerly a conductor on the State street horse railway. He was on board at the time looking for some apples which had been consigned to him. Another body was taken out, but so terribly disfigured, that up to the time of going to press, it had not been identified.

Patrick Donohoe who was walking along the West side of Wells street, near the bridge struck by a portion of the arch, and instantly killed, his head being dashed to pieces. He lived on West Harrison street, and leaves a large family.

Another body was found upon the top of Hale's warehouse, but we have not ascertained the name. He was one of the deck hands.

The crew of the Globe numbered twenty-five in all, and it is supposed that the most of them were on board. Benjamin Wilson, Fst Engineer, Richard Forsyth, Second Engineer, and the four firemen are known to have been killed. How many of the balance of the crew are buried in the ruins it is impossible at present to estimate.

Peter Barnhard, of Erie, Pa., was taken out of the ruins alive and removed to the Marine Hospital, but, we are informed, died this noon.

David Dunn, a drayman, was very badly injured, by a falling beam. John Haydon, of Rochester, N. Y., was injured about the head, but will probably recover. Julien Hatch, living on Wells street, had his leg terribly cut below the knee. Michael Cusick was severely injured about the head, and lies in a precarious condition. O. H. Salisbury was blown into the river, but escaped with slight injuries. N. Luddington, lumber merchant, who was driving along Wells street in a buggy, was knocked out of it by a falling beam. He was badly injured upon the head and side, but will recover. C. H. Burns, the clerk of the boat, was blown into the air some distance, fell upon the hurricane deck and escaped with some slight injuries upon the head and hip. Robert Stoddard, first mate, was badly injured, but will recover. Charles Vedder had his head severely cut and is in a dangerous condition. A German, name unknown, is lying at the Marine Hospital in a comatose condition. John Roll, of Buffalo, was cut about the head and face but will recover. Several others escaped with injuries too slight to need particularizing.

The force of the shock was terrible. The long block of buildings adjoining on the North side of the river was shaken as if by an earthquake. The windows were all broken and ceilings destroyed. Several buildings on the west side of Wells street were cracked and otherwise damaged. The windows on the river side of the Board of Trade building were all broken, and many also in Gilbert, Hubbard & Co., building on South Water street. The telegraph wires on Water street were snapped in several places, and roofs of buildings at a considerable distance from the wreck were broken by falling beams. The long shed, or warehouse, on the North side of the river, reaching from Wells to Clark street bridge, was broken through in many places.

One of the fenders of the boat, weighing about two hundred pounds, was blown through the air, and hurled into the rear of Larrabee & North's dry goods store, over a block from the dock, in its course taking out a circular piece, a foot in diameter, from the centre of an iron shutter.

The Globe was an old boat, owned by Dr. Helmer, of Lockport, N. Y. She was valued at $15,000 and insured for $10,000.

LATER.

There are many conflicting rumors upon the street relative to the cause of this terrible disaster; but the true one, as near as we can ascertain, from conversations with the captain and mate, is this: The engineer had received orders to get up steam on the donkey engine, to hoist out freight. The boiler was exceedingly hot, and but a trifling amount of steam on. The pumps were set at work, and the cold water pumped in at once caused the explosion.

The total number of the victims to this new calamity will probably reach fifteen. The captain informs us that the two engineers, four firemen and three deck hands are missing, and undoubtedly lost. This would give a total loss of fifteen.

One of the bodies stated in our first account as unknown, has been identified as that of David Gibbons, who lived on Division street. The Coroner's inquest commenced at two o'clock this afternoon, and a thorough investigation will be made.

New York, Nov. 14.

The Times of to-day says we see no reason to change our opinion, expressed yesterday, that the disunion movement in the south is unpopular with the great mass of the people in those states in which it has been inaugurated, excepting perhaps in South Carolina. Our despatches and the numerous newspaper extracts which we give elsewhere almost all tend to this conclusion.

Capt. George McLane, of the Mounted Rifles, was killed by the Navie Indians on the 13th Oct. He was out on a scout with his Company, and when within about 25 miles of Fort Defiance, 40 Indians were overtaken. In the charge upon them Capt. McLane killed four Indians with his pistols. When the charge was made, and the words of rally given, the Captain became separated from his men, and was seen to fall from his horse. His foot became entangled in the stirrup, and his horse being frightened, ran off, dragging him some distance, and causing fatal injuries.

WOOD'S RESTORATIVE.—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's pre-eminently claims the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time. It also has produced astonishing effects in bringing out a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald. Wood does not pretend that it will do this in all cases; and we think his candor is a good recommendation of the virtues which his restorative really possesses. If the roots of the hair are destroyed, no human power can make them grow again; but where there is any vitality left in the root, the restorative will soon renew the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly when all other remedies had failed. It is therefore worth while in all cases to make the experiment. For clearing the head of drandruff, and thickening and strengthening the hair it has no rival.—[Western Patriot.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. 268

TORONTO MARKETS.

Nov. 13, 1860.

There was only a small amount of business transacted yesterday. The wheat market opened dull, and $1 25 was the price realized for light samples of white winter railroad wheat. Later in the day, after the receipts of the mails by the North American, the market was still lower, and the feeling quite inanimate. Spring Wheat was placed at $1 per bushel. Flour is very dull and as low as $4 65 is offered for superfine, while $4 85 would be accepted for 1,000 barrels. The markets generally unsettled.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Nov. 14 th.

Flour—receipts 19,160 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; state and western heavy and in favor of buyer; superfine state 5,20 a 25; extra state 5,40 a 45; superfine western 5,20 a 25. Southern dull: sales 600 bbls. Canadian steady: sales 350 bbls; 5.55 a 7,50 for extra. Wheat a shade better, with rather more export enquiry: sales 60,000 bus Milwaukee club; winter red western 1,33 a 34 afloat; white western