BETTER NEWS FROM KANSAS.

New York, September 17.

A brief telegraph despatch from St. Louis, published in yesterday's Commercial, mentioned the release, on bail, of the prisoners in Kansas territory, imprisoned on a charge of treason, for having assumed to exercise the functions of members [executive, administrative or legislative,] of a state government, when Congress had not authorised the erection of the territory into a state. A fuller dispatch published in the morning papers reports that the prisoners were admitted to bail, after two days argument by Judge Lecompte; that Governor Geary had arrived at Leavenworth, and that the free state men are much gratified at his appointment. A special despatch to the New York Tribune, which appears also, word for word, in the Times and Herald, says:—

"Governor Geary is in Leavenworth, and will be here to-morrow. We are cheered by his arrival. He promises to drive every marauder from Kansas who is not an actual resident, and says he will call to his aid one thousand United States troops, and fifty thousand volunteers from the North, if necessary.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TURNED MERCHANTS.—The Kent Advertizer informs us that some forty or fifty enterprising Farmers and Mechanics, in and around Chatham, have entered into a combination to purchase goods among themselves, to the value of $20,000. They have appointed one of their number to conduct and manage the business, and who leaves shortly for New York and other Eastern Markets, to make purchases. The goods will be sold at prices which will only pay costs, expenses, freight and duties. The parties forming the combination expect to gain as much per annum, by the difference in price, as will supply their own families. The Store will be open on the same terms to the public, which leads the Advertiser to fear the arrangement will damage the other merchants of the place.

A SOMEWHAT LATE DISCOVERY.—The "Toronto Colonist," on Saturday last, commenced a somewhat hazy article upon "The mission and Duty of the Canadian Press," with the following aphorism:—"In the present state of parties there is really but one safe course left for a journalist to pursue: and that is, to tell the truth and stand by the people." It appears, necessarily, to follow from this didactic effort of our contemporary, that, in a different "state of parties," it *may* be "safe" for a journalist to tell that which is *not* the truth, and to betray the people. The "Colonist," if we remember rightly, was a firm supporter of the late unprincipled "coalition" cabinet, and if we are not mistaken, is as firm an opponent of the existing non-descript medley, self-entitled "The Government of Canada." We trust our contemporary will be candid enough to tell his readers when he considers the "state of parties" will render it *unsafe* for the journalist "to tell the truth, and stand by the People."—[Mont. Herald.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—The Rochester *Union* says:—"An extraordinary story is afloat in Liverpool, with respect to [illegible] It was stated was most cruelly ill-used on board a vessel which left New York on the 14th of July, and arrived in Liverpool on Monday 1st. The Consul, Mr Hawthorn, is at present making inquiries into the affair. According to the young man's story [he is a patient in one of the Liverpool hospitals,] he was kidnapped whilst in a state of intoxication, brought with other young men on board the vessel and placed before the mast. One of the other victims, an Englishman, he states was so brutally treated by the officers that he died, and was thrown overboard like a dog. Another who manifested some awkwardness—as was natural—in the discharge of his duties, was forced overboard and was never seen again, while the banker's son narrowly escaped a similar fate, and, as it was, was so maltreated that he is now in a dangerous condition.

FIRST UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The following conversation is supposed to have taken place between a slave and his master:—

'Hallo there, Sambo, where are you going this evening?'

'Why, why,' says Sambo, scratching his head, 'I'se jest going down to de depot.'

'To what depot?'

'To the U. G. depot, massa.'

'Wher did you learn anything about U. G. R. R.'s, and depots, you black rascal?

'In de Bible, massa; de blessed Bible tells us all about it massa.'

Feeling anxious to know what new theology Sambo had found in the Bible, he goes on to interrogate him.

'The Bible don't tell anything about R. R.'s, neither above or below ground, you poor nigger.'

'Yes massa, de Bible tell us where de fust track of the U. G. R. R. was laid.'

'Where was it?'

'In de Red Sea, massa.'

'Who laid it?'

'De Lord Almighty He Self.'

'Well sambo, (mellowing down a little) who were the conductors on that road?'

'Moses and Aaron.'

'Who were the fugitives that ran away?'

'De children of Israel, massa.'

'Who were the slaveholders?'

'De Egyptian.'

'Were they white or black?'

'Black, massa; dat time de slave, de white man, de slaveholder de black man, ha! ha! ha! massa.'

'Did they pursue the slaves?'

'Yes massa.'

'Did they take them back to slavery?'

'No massa, dey could'nt cotch them?'

'Why not?'

'Because dey took de track up, ha! ha! good massa, wan't it.'

'Sambo, you may go to your quarters.'

Sailing of the Ocean Steamships.

FROM EUROPE.

Ships	Leaves	For	Date.
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 22

FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sep. 24
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sep. 27
Kangaroo	Philadelph.	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 25
N. American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22

☞ Single copies of the *Chronicle and News* containing the news of the week may be had, in wrappers for mailing. Price 4d each. Issued every Friday morning.

☞ Single copies of the *Daily News* may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20.

INTER-OCEANIC POSTAGE.—The Montreal Transcript finds fault with the Imperial Post Office department for its alleged unjust preference of the Cunard line of steamers as the medium for the transmission of letters, &c., to the United States and Canada. It understands that "strict orders have been issued that letters for the United States, even when specially marked 'via the Canadian Line' shall only be despatched by the Cunarders, while letters for Canada, if not specially designated as for our own line, are also to be forwarded by the favored boats." If this be true, we concur with our cotemporary in pronouncing it an unfair stretch of power, and an interference with the rights of her Majesty's subjects in this country. But, in making this admission, we nevertheless cannot concur in the propriety of admitting the principle of severance of the "ties" which unite us to the mother country, either on account of this "interference" or any other accidental contingency that may arise. The consequences of such a step are too important, too pregnant with dangers and difficulties, to be contemplated without serious apprehension;—and we think it injudicious to even hint at its occurrence. The alleged injustice complained of can be easily and satisfactorily accounted for, and perhaps speedily remedied. Our cotemporary must be aware that a contract exists between the Government and Mr Cunard for the transmission of the Atlantic mails to and from America, which contract is as binding on the Imperial Government as on the other party. The conditions involve a very considerable sum of money, which cannot be violated on either side without detriment to public and private interests. The establishment of the Quebec Line of Steamers was a spontaneous act of certain spirited Canadian capitalists, who reasonably calculated upon receiving a share of Imperial encouragement. That encouragement has been afforded as far as pre-existing arrangements would legally permit. And, until the contract with the Cunard line expire, it is unreasonable to expect any preference can be manifested for the Canadian enterprise.

The advantages of the St. Lawrence route are now established beyond dispute; and as a channel of communication with the cherished homes of thousands of the inhabitants of Canada, it will take the precedence of any other, whether encouraged by imperial contributions or not. The time will speedily arrive when enterprises of the character under notice will be self-sustaining, and when Governments, Imperial and Colonial, will have little to do or say in the [illegible]

The City council has wisely endeavoured to protect the public from imposition during the Show week by offering to grant special licences for cabbing to any persons who may choose to avail themselves of the privilege.

Among the arrivals by the steamer at New York, on Wednesday, we observe the names of the Rev. Professor Weir and lady. The New York sailed from Glasgow on the 2nd instant.

On Monday evening a meeting was held at Portland for the purpose of taking measures to participate in the celebration of the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad to Toronto, Canada West.

The writ for the Burlington Divison is now in the hands of Sheriff Thomas, who has named the 29th inst. for nomination day, at Hamilton; the 7th and 8th of Oct. being appointed for polling. The respective candidates are pressing their canvass actively, and a spirit of enquiry has been aroused.

AN HONORABLE KINGSTONIAN.—We find in the Plymouth Gazettee of the 28th ultimo, a deserved tribute paid to a gentleman long a resident of this city, but whose real worth was perhaps not generally known or appreciated, as we understand he is a man of retired modest demeanor. We have much pleasure in recording the novel incident:

A NOBLE INSTANCE OF HONESTY AND INDUSTRY.—Fifteen years since, Mr. William Routley, of Tiverton, left England for Kingston, Upper Canada, in embarrassed circumstance, owing to the late Mr. S. Lemington, of Barnstaple, £180. He returned to his early home a few weeks since, for the purpose of discharging the whole of this debt, which by indefatigable industry he had obtained the means of doing. As a tribute of respect for such higly honorable conduct the widow of the late creditor has sent Mr Routley a handsome testimonial with an appropriate engraving. It ought to be noticed that no application had been made for the debt, nor was there any legal claim.

GALE ON THE LAKE.—The Sun retired to rest on Thursday in a bed of thick, angry-looking clouds, and the whole sky exhibited unusual prognastics of elemental agitation. It rained very heavily during the evening, and in the course of the night a violent gale from the West set in which continued all day yesterday without abatement. We heard of only one casualty that of the Corra Linn, being driven ashore somewhere between this city and Bath; but we fear other mishaps to vessels on the lakes will be heard of in a day or two.

We are informed that the yacht *Rivet* came down the lake in the midst of the gale, and reached this harbor at midnight.

LOSS OF LIFE.—A man by the name of Williams, formerly cook of the steamer *J. C. Morrison*, fell between the platform and the train this morning, at Bell Ewart station, and was killed; he died immediately after the accident. Williams is the first passenger who has been killed on the road, which has been opened upwards of three years, if not first who has received any serious accident.

Grand Provincial Regatta.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Committee, held on Wednesday evening last, viz:—

"That Wednesday, the 24th September, instead of Tuesday, the 23rd, be the day for holding the Provincial Regatta, to suit the convenience of His Excellency the Governor General."

The reason of this alteration in the day for holding the Regatta is because His Excellency cannot arrive in Kingston until Wednesday; and as he is the Patron of the sport, and has sent a very handsome donation, the Committee felt that it would be a very poor compliment to him if the Regatta came off on a day when it was known His Excellency could not be present.

Steamers will be in attendance for the convenience of subscribers and the public. The start will take place in front of the City Hall punctually at eleven o'clock. The course is as follows:—Starting from moorings opposite the Queen's Wharf, thence round a buoy off George's Barn on Long Island, keeping the buoy on the starboard hand; thence round a buoy off nine mile point, keeping the buoy on the starboard hand; thence to Milton's Island, in the river, round the Island, between the Island and the North shore, keeping the Island on the starboard hand; thence back to the starting point. We understand the course must be run within six hours, or else the race must be run over on the following day, or on such other day as the Committee may appoint. The course for rowing boats is not yet decided that we know of, but will be, we think, from the starting buoys up to Morton's distillery and back, for four and six-oared boats, and a shorter distance for two-oared boats and the championship.

Great sport is anticipated, as many boats are expected from Toronto and elsewhere; among the number two New York Yachts, the iron yacht Rivet, a wicked-looking craft to contend against, and the Canada, the winner of the Toronto Regatta. Kingston will enter the St. Lawrence and the new but untried cutter, "The Belle," modelled by Mr Osborne, of Newburg. This last looks a regular clipper, and is a great favorite here at least.

We had nearly forgotten to mention that entries may be made on Tuesday, instead of Monday, evening, at L'Hoist's Restaurant. Captain Taylor, R.N, has kindly consented to act as Commodore on the occasion.

Lectures of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that a course of Lectures of great interest may be expected during the approaching winter, under the auspices of this Association. Among others who have consented to lecture, we may mention Principal Dawson, of McGill College, in Montreal, a gentleman of great scientific and literary attainments, and whose papers, delivered before the late meeting of the "Association for the advancement of Science," at Albany, reflected the highest honor upon Canada. Principal Dawson is to open the course on the 18th December, with a lecture on the "References to Nature in the Bible."

The next lecture is to be delivered by the Rev. Canon Bancroft, of St. John's C.E., who will take for his subject the duties of Canadian Young Men.

The many friends in this city of the Rev. R. F. Burns will be greatly pleased to learn that he is to succeed Canon Bancroft in the course, his lecture being fixed for the 15th January. Several other names have been mentioned for subject. Enough, however, has been said to show that the course will be an interesting one.

The Jews in Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

In the Montreal Herald of Wednesday we observe an account of a most interesting lecture delivered on this subject by the Rev. Dr Aiton, of the Parish of Dolphinston, in Scotland.

It appears that Dr Aiton, a few years since, paid a visit to the Holy Land. Whilst there he became deeply impressed with the belief that the Jews in Palestine were sadly neglected by the various christian churches and missionary societies; and so strongly did he feel this, that he determined to devote himself, as far as his other duties would allow, to the work of stirring up christians of all denominations to greater efforts on behalf of this most interesting of all nations. Dr Aiton is now in Canada, with this object in view, and is expected to preach in the Rev. Dr Machar's Church on Sunday forenoon at eleven, and to lecture upon the Jews that evening at seven in the same place.

A work of Dr Aiton, "The Lands of the Messiah, Mahomet and the Pope, as lately visited," has been much read, and may be familiar to some of our readers, who will thank us for introducing to them the author.

The article given below is from the Three Rivers Enquirer, and has been already republished in several Upper Canada papers. Its length prevented our following the example sooner, and we now present it with the assurance that it will be read with interest, affording as it goes a true exposure of the miserable morality practiced among us Canadians.

"WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?"

This is a question asked by an English journal in reference to that country; and "where are we steaming?" is a question may be asked of Canada. This young country of ours is a trim and rakish craft, fearless alike of storms and quicksands, and the crew that man her, "are sly, sir, develish sly." Thinking men are of opinion, that we are too well known by half. Those who have read "Ten Thousand a Year" by Mr Warren, will remember a certain Oily Gammon, and the workings of his subtle intellect on an occasion when his crafty nature grew doubly cautious beneath a coholic influence and how, in a refined discussion with himself, the wily lawyer succeeded in taking himself in. Though we cannot boast the cool intellect of Gammon, we have gained, according to some very competent judges, a similar advantage. A portion of the Canadian press has labored assiduously and with some success in effecting this result. The doctrine that every man is a rogue is growing rather popular. For a few years back the cry, in reference to ministers of the Crown, has been "bribery and corruption." The epithet "chiseler" has been dropped for the more classic terms "jobber" and "thimble rigger;" and so true did it prove, "if you throw dirt some of it will stick," that every penny squirt throughout the country did not fail to bespatter some member of the Government with its filth. Well, what is the result? Faith in the purity of our rulers has, in a great measure, been destroyed among the thoughtless and unquestioning portion of the community; and so unceasingly has the changes been rung on "bribery and corruption," that even many of the better informed begin to doubt it possible to find in the country an upright politician: More than one or two of the journals opposed to the present ministry, unblushingly inform the public that if the Opposition were in power, their hands would be busy in the public purse; and what is worse, the country firmly believes the assertion. Trust, in the integrity of the public men, is almost gone. "Just as well retain in office" say the public, "those who have provided for themselves, as appoint others more needy and likelier to dip deeper into the public chest." They illustrate the argument by telling the story of a merchant who, when about engaging a clerk, enquired if he possessed a gold watch and chain, as his predecessor had thought fit to provide one at his master's expense. It is not to be expected that the people will surpass their rulers in morality, and having lost faith in them, they begin to lose it in one another. Newspaper writers may not have seen the tendency of their degrading and scurrilous invectives, and in the heat of political discussion and party strife may have forgotten, or never dreamed of the result; but the results, lamentable as it is in its consequences, has not been the less certain. As a people, we have become infidel of political honesty. "The tree of knowledge has been tasted, all's known." We are naked, but not ashamed. Without a latter of reputation, we parade our profligacy before the world, and glory in the knowledge which only serves to sink us deeper in infamy. This dying out of trust, the loss of confidence in the uprightness of our neighbor, has contributed largely to the growth of falsehood and deceit. We think it is no longer expedient to tell the truth; our candor would only expose us to imposition. Our rulers, according to their detractors, lie, and cheat, and prosper, and why should we not follow their example? We have grown too knowing to speak the truth, or we lack the moral courage to speak it. We deceive others, and in turn we are deceived ourselves.

Swift tells us that mankind love deception; and we verify Swift's observation. In business as in politics, we pursue the same vicious course. The buyer and the seller mutually endeavor to circumvent one another. The retail merchant does not believe his customer that he can purchase the same goods at a cheaper rate elsewhere; nor does the customer put credence in one word of the plausible fictions tried to be palmed upon him by the merchant. The learned professions have not escaped the virus of a disease so malignant. The physician for a remedy, prescribes a nostrum; and the advocate, as of old, adduces sophistry for argument. Are we nothing but make-believers, and is society but one great sham? It would really appear so. It may be pleaded in extenuation that we are no worse than the generality of mankind, perhaps so, but the mischief lies in our thinking we are much better. We have some good qualities, and can boast of many negative virtues. We are not indolent, or illiberal, or very dissipated, but it is to be feared, we are a little frivolous. Not, however, as regards the accumulation of wealth; in this pursuit we are in earnest, so much in earnest, that literature and science are pushed into the back ground. We practice but few ennobling studies, and are seldom moved by any great or generous motive. If we apply our minds to the study of Government, it is but too often with ulterior views to emolument and place; and it is so easy, in Canada, to enter the learned professions, that previous training in many cases, raises the aspirant but little above the common herd. We are too little republican to hold descent in honor, and too great mammon worshippers to bow before either learning or genius. Let us consider, however, that society, with us, is only in an infant state, and time will establish and strengthen what is now tottering and sickly. We will yet learn the great truth contained in the words "man doth not live on bread alone," and Canada will see the day when wealth and wisdom will be rightly estimated. Some think, and not without a show of reason, that our position as colonists is anomalous, and does not tend to develope a spirit of patriotism and self-reliance; a spirit always found capable of ennobling the character of those imbued with it. The want of union, we might almost say the antagonism, that reigns between those inhabiting the Eastern and Western sections of the Province, weakens us as a people; and produces an enervating effect. We are steadily advancing nevertheless in wealth and civilization.

There is one grand purpose far the attainment of which we can all unite, the independence of our common country. Let us not imitate the from parental restraint and guidance before he has attained solidity of muscle or stability of character; rather let us follow that of the cautious youth who shelters himself beneath the parental roof, and profits by the lessons of experience, until such time as he feels confident his knowledge and his acquisitions ensure him success in life.

THE FISHERIES.—The fisheries this season, says the Newburyport Herald, promise to be very successful, both the cod and mackerel. The early arrivals from Labrador have been so, and they report an abundance of fish. The same is true from the Banks. Vessels at Marblehead and other points, engaged in the Banks fishing, have found fish of the largest size, and are arriving with full fares. Two vessels arrived at Marblehead this week, from a voyage of about three months, one with 15,000 and the other with 10,000, of such size as to consume the first 130 hhds., and the latter 120 hhds. of salt. The 15,000 fish make 900 quintals; and the voyage is profitable enough to divide $300 to a man. The Bank fishing is the best and the surest of all the fisheries, and but for the difficulty of obtaining competent crews, would be much more extensively prosecuted. Of the mackerel catch the report is favorable. On our shores they have done well, and the latest returns from the Bay of St. Lawrence declare them plenty and fat. It is to be hoped that the mackerel men may have a good season; generally it is a poor business, and of late years has declined in this section, except in Gloucester, that takes the lead, and which is more abundantly supplied with men from the Provinces. The increase of the shoe business has crowded hard upon all kinds of fisheries, as that is more profitable, and it will in Gloucester if the attempts to introduce the shoe manufacture should succeed there.

AN INTERESTING OPERATION.—A child of Mr Charles Kidner, printer, of this city, aged only three years, was subjected to intense suffering for several months, in consequence of being inflicted with that dreadful malady "*Stone in the Bladder.*" A few weeks ago he was placed under the care of Drs. Billings & Roseburgh, who determined to endeavor to release their little patient by "*Allerton's new operation*," a method of operating done much easier, and with greater rapidity and safety, than the old operation. The requisite instruments having been procured, on Friday, September 5th, Dr Billings, in the presence of Drs Park and Roseburgh, having first placed the child under the influence of chloroform, and again ascertained the situation of the stone, proceeded to operate, and succeeded in removing the calculus or stone in rather less than two minutes; the little patient was removed to bed still unconscious of what had taken place. The calculus removed was about the size and shape of a small bird's egg. The child, upon becoming sensible, only recollected that the Doctor gave him something nice to smell upon his handkerchief. A week after the operation the child was playing, and is now quite recovered.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

FIRE.—A fire occurred about 7 o'clock yesterday evening in the carriage factory of Mr. Joseph Tees, Craig Street, which, with the entire contents, were, we regret to state, totally consumed. Owing to the early arrival and spirited exertions of the Firemen, the flames which threatened with destruction the adjoining buildings, were presented from extending their devastating course. We could not ascertain their origin. Mr Tees, intending to compete at the Three-Rivers Exhibition, left Montreal yesterday in order to be present, and his insurance is, we are sorry to learn, but trifling.—*Argus 17th.*

THE MOON.—The Earl of Rosse, who has recently completed another telescope, the largest ever made, alluded at a meeting in London to its effects. He said that, with respect to the moon, every object on its surface of 100 feet in height was now distinctly to be seen; and he had no doubt that, under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects ten feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt that, if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of inhabitations such as ours—no vestiges of architecture remain to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like green fields and the lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory—all seemed desolate.

UNPARALLELED FEAT.—Main Street was jammed full on Friday, between Eagle and Clinton streets, with thousands of ladies and gentlemen, to witness the feat of walking on a wire from the balcony of the American Hotel to the top of the pole of Jim Myer's great Circus by Madame Louise. The daring feat was performed easily and gracefully, to the astonishment and fear of every one that witnessed it.—*Buffalo Republican.*

PORT AU PRINCE.—Advices to the 24th August, report that yellow fever and black vomit were raging with great violence.

TO CLERKS OF MUNICIPALITIES.—There is a notice in the Toronto *Leader* of the 1st inst., over the signature of the Inspector General, requiring the Clerks of the various Municipalities in Upper Canada to forward to him a certified Return of the number of Ratepayers on the Assessment Rolls of the respective Municipalities, on or before the 20th September instant, in order to enable the Department to apportion equally the balance of moneys transferred from the former Clergy Reserve Fund, to the Upper Canada Municipalities Fund, in proportion to the respective number of ratepayers. Municipalities not complying with these conditions will be excluded. Let Clerks attend to this at once, if they have not already done so.

We should like to know now the Clerks aforesaid would come to learn the duty required of them if only the Gazette and Leader advertise the notice. It will be seen that the time limited expired yesterday. It is not our business to publish government notices gratuitously, nor will we do it. Such important information should have been advertised in at least two papers in each county.

Our contemporary the Toronto British Colonist gives the result of the proceedings of the Cabinet Council held on Saturday last, thus:—

THE CABINET COUNCIL.—It is no longer a secret, that the Cabinet Council of Saturday last was to consider the propriety, or otherwise, of a dissolution of the House. The Ministry, we have reason to believe, decided *not to dissolve*.—Mr John A. Macdonald, it has always been understood, was in favor of a dissolution; *but Mr Spence is against it.* Meantime, Mr Vankoughnet—who notoriously agrees with Mr John A. McDonald—goes to Ottawa to lead the forlorn hope of carrying an election upon an advertisement to exterminate the weevil, and to get the windward of the Hessian fly."

Oh! friend Colonist, yot a cruel insinuation!

Kingston Markets.

Sept. 20th 1856.

The weather for some days past has been as favorable as could be wished—occasional showers, and mild, genial temperature, just what is requisite for the renewal of bare pastures, and the fructification of early sown grain. It will also have a general effect in perfecting the growth and maturity of potatoes and other root crops: which for a long space in August and the early part of this month languished for want of moisture.

The approaching Agricultural Exhibition has stimulated the demand for provisions of all kinds, with which the market is daily plentifully supplied. Prices cannot fail being most satisfactory to the conscientious vendors, albeit economical housewives, and crusty, prudential male caterers give them little credit for the possession of the smallest quota of that essential attribute of honest dealers. Be that as it may, the farmers in this neighborhood are ringing the change from our citizens at a rate which tells plainly that the balance of trade is entirely in their favor.

Flour is in good supply at wholesale or retail. Best quality commands $7 a $7,50 per bbl. Common farmers' in bags, 17s. 6d. a 18s. 9d. per cwt. A good deal of inferior is offered and taken by the inexperienced at lower rates.

Wheat is not in sufficient request to attract notice, but will command 5s. a 6s. 3d.

Barley is in request and keeps up to 5s.

Rye is taken at 3s.; little offering.

Oats.—No change, 2s. 6d. being the highest paid.

Potatoes—Notwithstanding apparent abundance, move off quickly at 3s. a 4s.

Onions, at the waggons, bring 5s. Hucksters ask 7s. 6d.

Other articles are submitted in table below.

Peaches, best kind, 12s. 6d. per basket. Best quality Apples, 10s. a 12s. 6d. per bbl.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour per bbl., No. 1 sup.	35	0	to 37	6
Do. in bags per 100 lbs	16	3	18	9
Oatmeal do	18	9	0	0
Indian do do	10	0	0	0
Barley,	5	0	0	0
Wheat,	6	3	0	0
Rye,	3	0	0	0
Peas, per bush.	3	0	3	6
Oats, do.	2	4	2	9
Potashes,	31	0	32	6
Pearlashes,	3	0	0	0
Potatoes per bushel,	5	0	0	0
Onions,	3	0	6	3
Apples,	5	0	7	6
Beef, per lb. in stalls	0	5	0	7½
Hams, per lb.	0	9	0	10
Pork, do.	0	7½	0	0
Mutton do.	0	3½	0	4
Butter, do.	0	10	1	0
Do. do. (packed,)	0	0	0	0
Cheese, do. (new)	0	5½	0	7½
Lard, do.	0	7½	0	9
Eggs per doz.	0	10	1	0
Fowls per couple,	2	0	3	0
Hay per ton,	50	0	70	0
Straw per ton,	25	0	30	0
Salt, per bbl.	6	3	00	0

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, Sept. 19.

Flour market heavy and drooping; sales 5000 bbls at $5,75 to 6,25 for common to choice superfine state; $6,50 a 7 for extra do; sales 200 bbls Canadian at $6,20 a 7,50. Rye Flour and Corn Meal quiet.

Grain.—Wheat heavy 1,58 a 1,62 for white Michigan Indiana and Illinois. Corn lower sales 20,000 bush mixed western 65 a 66.

Pork firmer, sales 500 bbls at $20,37 for mess, $17,62 a 18 for prime. Lard better, sales 200 bbls at $14 a 14½.

Ashes—Small sales. Prices unchanged.

Stocks easier and closed flat. Money rather more in demand and firm.

Sterling Exchange little doing at 109½ a ¾.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of one Thomas Heycock, who left Antioch, Lake county, Illinois, in the year 1850, and is supposed to be in Canada. He is an Englishman, about 45 or 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, dark hair, and good looking; is a tailor by trade.

Any person who may know him, will address Isaac Heycock, or E. S. Ingalls, Attorney at Law, at Antioch, Lake county, Illinois, they will confer a great favor upon his family, and upon himself, by informing them where a letter will reach him.

Imports.

Sept. 17th.

Str Kingston, Ogdensburgh—2 bxs, S Muckleston, 2 bxs, B Nutter.

Sept. 18th.

Str St Lawrence, Montreal—1 case British goods W Wilson; 1 bale British goods, James Hickey; 2 cases British goods, Sellars & Hickey; 2 cases British goods, McNee & Weddell.

Str New York, Oswego—9 bbls apples, owners, 10 bags pegs, A Sutherland; 44 baskets peaches, G Dillenback; 1 bx gilt frames, J S Burton; 1 bx clocks, S J Southworth, 4 baskets peaches, Hickey; 4 baskets peaches, Welbanks.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—7 bales and 5 cases, J Hickey; 3 chests tea, 2 bxs tobacco, McKay & Bro; 1 bx hardware Fraser & George; 2 beams warp, O L Potter; 10 bbls dye wood, J Mullett; 2 pianos, A W Murdoch; 2 bxs clocks, M M Peabody; 1 keg, 2 bbls, E W Palmer; 1 case hats, D Martin; 1 case hats, F Mulligan; 1 case goods, J R Halsey; 21 sacks flour, T McKeever; 1 pkg, J Stephenson; 1 bx, T Briggs; 1 bx, F Holloway; 1 pkg, C Haight; 1 bx, O H Stevens; 1 bx, T Rodison; 1 pkg, W Carey; 1 bx, W R Elmer; 2 jars, Blondheim; 1 bx, J L'Hoist.

Str Boston, Montreal—1 case and 3 bales British goods, W Wilson.

Str Passport, Ogdensburgh—1 bx, John Duff; 2 trunks, 3 chests and 6 bxs, D Flanders; 9 bdls paper, T J Angel.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—3 bxs oysters, J Winters; 1 trunk, 1 pkg, Cridiford.

Sept. 19th.

Sloop Messenger, Oswego—20 cases steel, 1 lot bar iron, JP Millener; 300 bags salt, T Henderson; 20 cases matches, J Carruthers & Co; 100 bags meal, G M Kinghorn; 1 hlf bbl & 1 case, R W Beale; 1 hlf bbl turpentine, W Muir.

Schr Leander, Chicago—10325 bush spring wheat, Walker & Berry.

Schr Allies, Chicago—13125 bush wheat, Walker & Berry.

Barge Superior, Chicago—15890 bush corn, Hooker Pridham & Co.

Schr Schikeluna, Toledo—13073 bush wheat, Hooker Pridham & Co.

Schr B F Davy, Chicago—17361 bush corn, Holcomb & Henderson.

Str Northerner, Lewiston—6 tubs peaches, McNamara, 11 baskets peaches, G D; 1 bx, A Cantin; 10 baskets & 2 tubs peaches, P Campbell; 11 baskets peaches, owners; 8 bbls apples, owner.

Sept. 19.

Str New Era, Montreal—6 bales & 2 cases British goods.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 17th.

Str Napier, Cape Vincent—2 bales skins, 67 bags wheat, 7 bbls ale and 3 sheep.

Special Notices.

The Rev. Dr Willis, Principal of Knox's College, Toronto, will preach (D.V.) in the Brock Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Harrington's Diorama of the Russian War and the other attractions of his Exhibition will be shown this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Children and parties residing at a distance. All who have already seen the artistic productions are enthusiastic in their praise, and we reccommend everybody to go and see for themselves.

INSURANCE.—Mr Ambrose W. Thompson, No 10 Wall Street, has been appointed agent in this city of the Farmers and Mechanics' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The Company is one of the most respectable in Philadelphia, and as the Hon. Thomas B. Florence for its President. It has complied with the law of this State in regard to companies belonging to other States, and has provided an accruing trust Fund of $100,000 with Messrs Duncan, Sherman & Co. Messrs. Bushing & Co. publish a card of thanks in the Philadelphia North American for the prompt manner in which this Company settled its losses on their establishment, thus enabling them to resume business without delay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

S. ROWLANDS is again for the above-named Company in Kingston. Office No. 4, Wilson's Buildings, Wellington Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The British Commercial Life Insurance Company of London, established in 1820, capital and assets over one million sterling, affords the highest security to persons desirous of insuring their lives. Bankers, Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co. Proposals for Assurance in the above-named Company received and all information given by S. Rowlands, No. 4 Wilson's Buildings.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.—This is most disagreeable to every person of common sense. Many persons do not know their breath is offensive, and it is a delicate subject to mention. You can always avoid this affection (for it is that) by using Blodgetts "Persian Balm," for a Dentifrice, it neutralizes all acids of the mouth, and renders it pure as the breath of summer. Try it.

For sale at E. M. Parker's & E. W. Palmer's Druggists.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mr James Allerton, of Three Rivers, was for 18 years afflicted with a disordered liver, nausea, and a foul stomach, in addition to these distressing complaints, he was visited by frequent bilious attacks, rendering him entirely unfit for business; he was told nothing in the world would thoroughly cure him although he had spent a complete fortune in medicine and advice. At last, he was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, which he commenced using,—gradually the worst symptoms of his disorder disappeared, and after eight weeks steady adherence to the directions of Professor Holloway, he was entirely cured, and admits that he never before throughout his life enjoyed such good health as he does at present.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We refer the reader to the advertisement of this popular remedy. It is highly recommended by all who have used it, and has effected wonderful results by its magic influence. We know of gentlemen in this county who have been bald for years, had their hair restored to its former luxuriance and beauty, by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative.—[Lagrange Bulletin.

MARRIED.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. A. Wilson, at the Brock street Church, Kingston, Sergeant E. Firman, of H. M. 9th Regiment, to Sarah Ann Packer, Granddaughter to G. W. Robbs, of the War Department, Kingston, C.W.

[The gallant bridegroom was one of the recipients of the French Emperor's medals.]

Provincial Exhibition.

THE Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Association will be in Kingston on Saturday, 20th inst., and will open the Books to receive entries, under the regulations stated in the Prize List, at 8 A. M., at the office on the Exhibition Ground.

G. BUCKLAND, Sec.

Kingston, Sept. 19th, 1856.