MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ... R. Chalmers & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Cobourg, ... Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ... Mr. Thos. McLear, Bookseller.
Hamilton, ... John Brown, Esq.
New York ..... E. B. Patton, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jewett.
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.

An Advertisement in the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitter par Graham Direct."

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 11, '51.

ALARMING FIRE—DESTRUCTION OF THE THEATRE ROYAL.—About eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, a large volume of flame suddenly burst forth from the windows of the Theatre Royal, facing Montreal Street, displaying the whole interior in one mass of fire, and rendering it entirely hopeless to save anything within the building. From the fury with which the combustible nature of the materials and uptittings within caused the fire to burn, great alarm was felt for the surrounding buildings; luckily, however, the wind had calmed down (it was blowing strong at 7 o'clock) and the fire was confined to the Theatre and two other frame buildings adjoining, belonging to Mr. T. O. Butler, (who is also proprietor of the Theatre) and a small frame house belonging to Mr. Bertrand. Mr. Butler's furniture, which was much destroyed in the removal, was covered by insurance, but it is with regret we are given to understand that there was no insurance on the buildings,—the nature of the risk being considered so great that none of our offices or agencies would insure them—Mr. Butler's loss consequently must be very great. The Fire Companies as usual were promptly on the ground, but from the want of water they could for sometime only assist in removing property, at which every man of them worked with a will. Till water having arrived they set to work—and really it has seldom been our lot to witness such fearless and energetic endeavours, as were made by the gallant fellows, to get the flames under, and protect the surrounding property. Their endeavors were ably seconded by the Military and citizens generally. The thanks of the citizens are specially due to the officers and soldiers of the Rifle Brigade and also the Royal Artillery, who were promptly on the spot with detachments, and rendered great and efficient assistance, both in working and protecting the property saved. It was most providential that the wind had fallen,—had the fire broken out an hour or two earlier, no one can say where it would have been quelled—it would have at least swept the whole block.

Since writing the above we are happy to hear that Mr. Butler had effected an insurance on a portion of his property; and that Mrs. Bertrand's house was also insured for its full value.

The Montreal and Toronto Mail Line of Winter Stages offers to travellers every accommodation and comfort which can be enjoyed in travelling at this season of the year on the snow road. Mr. Weller's resources of all kinds are well known, and those who travel by his conveyance are sure of good treatment and as rapid journeying as the roads allow. See Advertisement.

☞ THE CITY COUNCIL.—The new Council contains fifteen new members, viz: Messrs. Kirkpatrick, McKenzie, Ford, Jackson, McMahon, Palmer, Allan, Crawford, Chestnut, Hope, Gardiner, Callaghan, Brownlee, Allen, and Hill. A very fair criterion of the people's opinion on words and things.

☞ RECORDER'S COURT.—The City Council has made no appropriation for holding the January Recorder's Court. The consequence is that the city criminals now in jail cannot be tried, or otherwise released. The County Judge cannot try them, and thus they must remain in prison until the question of a Recorder's Court or no Recorder's Court is settled. Unless indeed, the new Council when organized, should step into their relief.

☞ DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY.—Mr. Becker's Rooms at the Lambton House are becoming quite a fashionable morning lounge for the ladies. The portraits which he exhibits are so beautiful, and those which he takes in Kingston are so true to nature, and so well got up, that it is quite a little treat to see them.

☞ THE LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY.—Specimen numbers of this excellent lady's magazine have been thus early sent round to the Press, for the purpose of eliciting that notice which it really deserves; for it is a first-rate number. The circulation of the "Book" now amounts to 70,000! With such a demand, the Publisher need not envy the success of "Harper's," or the "International."

☞ GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.—This charming periodical has come to hand, and with it the following:—

"WHY DOES GRAHAM COME SO SOONER SO EARLY?"

We will tell you, good reader!

First. To atone for the fault of the French Artist, who was to have sent our Frontispiece in time for the January number; and thereby carry out our original design of giving it to our Lady readers as a Holiday Present.

Second. Because we have in press, and will want all the time between this and February 1st to finish, our March number—the most rare and superb specimen of a real American Magazine, that has ever been issued from the press of the country.

Third. To tell the real secret—as in the postscript of a love letter—we are proud of the number, and like a young lady with a new bonnet and gay trappings, we take the first fine day for a promenade.

Besides, We want a new subscriber added to our list, by every lady who loves us properly, who has been friend enough to appreciate "Graham" and the January, and this number, will do it.

No Editor is allowed to notice this number—he must hand it to the woman he loves best, and ask her to write Graham a "first rate notice." He may occupy his time in following the suggestions laid down by Graham, as law, at page 136, and if he does not use that effectively, he is not the man we write for.

The March number will be in all respects "A SURPRISE NUMBER."

GALLANT ACT OF A MILITIA OFFICER

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Dear Sir,—Being absent from Town since 24th December last, prevented me from communicating to you this matter sooner. It is well known to every person far and near, that on account of the snow storm which commenced on the Sunday previous, that it was utterly impossible to travel; even Her Majesty's Mails were detained 48 hours. Having occasion to go westward on that day, I entered the stage at the B. American Hotel in company with others; we proceeded as far as the first toll gate where to our regret, we found the whole of the road completely filled up level with the fences. We were then under the necessity of breaking through the fences into the fields; the stage proceeded in that direction until we got to Captain —— premises, when the gallant Captain made a sudden exit from his bed, with an old rusty two-barrell gun—a trophy no doubt, he took from the field of 'Gallows Hill' or some other field of fame, and swore by all that was good that he would blow the brain out of any person who would cross his fields. I stepped up to the old veteran and endeavored to impress on his mind the necessity of permitting Her Majesty's Mails to pass through his fences, when there was no other way practicable, and unless the stage was allowed to pass his Farm, would be under the necessity of returning to Kingston, awaiting a more favorable time. All of no avail.

The gallant Captain swore he would shoot the stage driver, "Joe," to which "Joe," answered and begged he would try his hand at the horses first, as he was anxious of spending the Christmas and New Year's previous to a change of that description.

About this period the gallant Capt. cooled down, finally through the intensity of the surrounding elements, also through the effects of the remonstrances of the passengers; at last he consented to permit us through a certain point of his Farm, were there was a snow bank of more difficulty to make a pass thro' than the pass through Splaggen in the Alpine Regions. We effected through the Captain's field by two hours work with spades, and took us four hours from the first Toll Gate to Waterloo, pretty fair going. I am indisposed from over exertion, that shovelling snow prevails me from giving you a more graphic discription of the scene.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Kingston, January 8th, 1851.

For the British Whig.

TOWNSHIP CLERK'S OFFICE,
Town-hall, Adolphustown, Jan. 7, 1851.

SIR,—Will you be pleased, for the information of the public, to insert in the newspaper of which you are editor and proprietor, the state of the poll for the election of Councillors, for this Township, on its close, on the 7th instant.

Archibald Campbell	69
Joseph B. Allison	63
Robert Leavitt	58
John P. Dorland	56
David McWhinney	47

Your very obedient servant,
RICHARD DAVERNE,
Returning Officer.

EDWARD J. BARRER, M.D.
Kingston.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH STEAMERS.

(From the London Times, Dec. 9.)

The United States' mail steamer Franklin (of the New York and Havre line) is expected to arrive off Cowes about the 17th inst. She was to leave New York on the 5th. The American steamer Washington, Capt. Floyd, will reach Southampton on the 17th, from Bremen, in order to depart hence from New York on the 20th inst. Our private advices from Havre inform us that the competition between the British and American mail steamers for the carrying of French merchandise to the United States is just beginning to develope itself in earnest. Till the repeal of the English navigation laws, and the reciprocal relief afforded to British ships by the government of the United States, it will be recollected that the American steamers from Southampton had a complete monopoly of conveying foreign goods to New York; and that, in consequence, vast quantities of goods of the most valuable character were sent to Southampton, for transshipment, by the Paris, Lyons, and other continental merchants. In January last, the privilege of landing such merchandise in the United States was thrown open to British vessels, and the North American Royal Mail Company immediately prepared to avail itself of this important trade by putting on a line of steamships between Liverpool and Havre, in conjunction with their Transatlantic packets. The effect of this was not to decrease the quantity of goods sent to Southampton for transit to America by the United States steamers, but rather to increase and extend the trade itself, as one merchant taking advantage of the rapidity and certainty afforded by steam conveyance forced many others to resort to the same method of getting goods to market, in order to compete with their more enterprising neighbors. Such was the position of the matter till very recently, when another and formidable competitor appeared in the field, in the shape of a direct line of American steamers between Havre and New York. Hitherto immense rates of freight have been paid by the French shippers, and $40 per ton of 40 cubic feet, with 5 per cent primage, equal to nearly £8 10s per ton, were cheerfully given for the conveyance of goods sent from Havre, via Southampton, to New York. The Cunard Company also charged the same rates for goods sent from Havre via Liverpool. Now, however, that the British Steam Company has to enter the lists with two American lines of steamers, viz., the Southampton and New York line, and the Havre and New York line, the ships of the latter having great capacity for storage, and being almost, if not quite, equal in speed to the best of the British steamers, the Cunard Company are apparently determined to monopolize the French trade from Havre, or, at all events, to render it unprofitable to the Americans. This company accordingly lowered its rate of freight, first from $40 to $20, and recently to $10 per ton, with 5 per cent primage, equal to £2 4s. sterling; this charge to include freight by steam from Havre for Liverpool, transshipment at that port, and delivery in New York. A steamer runs every week between Liverpool and Havre, for the special conveyance of this merchandise, and, as the expense of goods transferred by steam from Havre to the Mersey can hardly be estimated at less than £2 a ton, the reduction virtually amounts to the free conveyance of French merchandise from Liverpool to New York. While this neck-and-neck competition is going on, there is a strange anomaly, that the freight upon British goods from Liverpool is charged at $23, or say £7 per ton, and a Manchester shipper sending British goods by the Cunard steamers pays £3 a ton more freight than is charged from Havre to Liverpool and thence to New York. Supposing £2 to be the cost of freight by steam from Liverpool to Havre, and if two or three days were no object, British goods could be sent from Liverpool to France, thence returned to Liverpool, and transshipped for New York, the merchant saving £3 a ton upon the freight charged if he were to ship direct from his own door. Notwithstanding this competition of the Cunard Company, the American packets, will not lower their freights below $20, as they affirm that if British steamers chose to convey goods for nothing, they do not intend to follow in such a course, and that eventually the Liverpool Company will be driven to make some equitable arrangement with their Yankee competitioners, in order that the trade may be established upon such a footing as to afford a fair remuneration to both.

THE MONTREAL AND PRESCOTT RAILROAD.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russel, was held at the Court House, in the town of L'Original, on the 27th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the contemplated railroad from Montreal, or rather Lachine, to Prescott, and the route through which it should pass. Every Reeve in both counties was present as well as many of the Councillors, together with a large number of the gentlemen of the Ottawa.

The Chair having been taken by Chauncey Johnson, Esq., Warden, who addressed the Council at great length, explaining to that body the object for which they were convened—pointing out the advantages secured to the people of the Counties of Prescott and Russell, should this road pass by the route proposed and advocated by Messrs. Sheriffs Collin and Treadwell. This latter gentleman then addressed that honorable body and the vast crowd in attendance, in a speech replete with much statistical information—convincing we feel satisfied almost every person present that the route by St. Eustache, St. Andrews, Hawkesbury, L'Original, Caledonian Springs, and the valley of the Nation, would prove exceedingly remunerative to the stockholders, whilst on the other hand he showed that there was much doubt as to any other route being a paying one. He stated that the interests of Montreal and the Ottawa were identical, and that the prosperity of the one depended in a great measure on the other. He urged the people of Prescott and Russell to exert themselves in this truly splendid undertaking; and concluded by stating his belief that a junction with the Bytown and Prescott railroad (shortly intended to be opened) was by no means improbable—in this event the advantages would be still greater, but whether this would take place or not, he was certain the capitalist was safe in investing his money in the road then under the consideration of the Council.

Mr. Cassellman made an excellent speech, describing the enthusiasm felt by the Upper Townships of Russell, on the subject of this road—each was vying with the other in his exertions to secure the proposed route. He assured the Council as well as the public, that land for the site of the road would be cheerfully surrended, either gratuitously or stock thereon taken by the proprietors to the value of the same, as well as materials furnished and work performed thereon, on the latter terms. He concluded by stating that the leading men of the Townships of Winchester, Williamsburgh and Mountain, in the County of Dundas, were equally anxious to secure this route, and, as an instance of his sincerity, stated that he would take stock therein to the amount of £1500—a sum equal to what he considered his own carrying trade alone would yearly yield to the Company.

William R. McKenzie, Esq., Barrister at Law, and Solicitor for the Council, was then requested by the Council to address them.—The learned gentleman did so accordingly—throwing much light on the subject—pointing out in general the advantages to be derived from railroads by every section of the country through which they pass. He particularly alluded to the Ottawa trade, and showed at figures the importance of securing it to the company, strongly urging on the people of Prescott and Russell, and particularly on the stockholders, not to lose sight of such a prize.

The several members of the Council then addressed the Warden on the same subject.—All advocating the proposed route by St. Eustache and the valley of the Nation. A committee was then appointed to report thereon, when the Council adjourned until next day, when it was received and unanimously adopted. The tenor of the report was the advantages to be derived by these counties, from the construction of the road, the facilities for making it, the importance of the Ottawa trade, the certainty of its being remunerative, and a recommendation that the Council do take stock therein to the amount of £40,000; and that of that sum, that £4000 be invested in the stock of the proposed railroad from Bytown to Prescott, should the same intersect the Montreal and Prescott road at Cambridge or Finch. The report also recommended that the Warden publish an address to the people of Prescott and Russel, embracing the proceedings of the Council, and urging on the public the necessity of exerting themselves to secure this route. We learn that the report will be published in a few days.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE WAR IN COSTA RICA.

We announced on Wednesday that Nicaragua had declared war against the adjoining States of Costa Rica. This naked statement would lead to misapprehensions in the minds of those not acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The fact is simply this, that Nicaragua has re-asserted her rights over the territory lying between Lake Nicaragua, the Gulf of Nicoya, and the Pacific Ocean, and which bears the name of the Department of Nicoya, or Guanacaste, which has always pertained to Nicaragua, whose rights would not be disputed except under British instigation. If by reposing upon the positive assurances of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Chatfield, that Great Britain would protect her protegees, Costa Rica has set up a claim to sovereignty, not only over this department, but to the entire south bank of the River San Juan and of Lake Nicaragua—territories which, by her own constitution, are recognised as belonging to Nicaragua.

It does not seem probable that Costa Rica would have attempted to hold possession of this department, in palpable violation of the clear rights of Nicaragua, had it not been for the intrigues of Chatfield and other English agents. The motives which encouraged British pretensions on the Mosquito shore, were equally influential in inducing British interference in Costa Rica.

England was not long in perceiving that, as quasi protector of Costa Rica, she would be likely to get a better hold on the important isthmus of Nicaragua than she could well secure as protector of his Sable Majesty of Mosquito. It would be going rather too even for England, to pretend that this fictitious sovereign had a title to the continent, from sea to sea; and British designs would be but imperfectly subserved unless she could control only one of the termini, but the whole line of the only practicable canal across the continent. The sturdy republicanism of Nicaragua was in the way; to have seized openly upon her territories was a step too nakedly to attract the attention of the world, and provoke the inquiry of nations. Costa Rica was, therefore, induced to make pretension to enough of her territory to cover the proposed line canal, under the assurance of direct British protection.

And whenever Nicaragua evinced a disposition to assert her rights, she was at once met by the British government, and threatened with "severe castigation" if she should dare to make the attempt. It even went so far as to say that Costa Rica was under protection. Then, Chatfield, on the 1st of Dec., 1849, wrote to the government of Nicaragua, saying "he was authorized to say that, in virtue of the relations which had been established between Great Britain and Costa Rica, the former could not permit of any alteration in the actual condition of that State;" and, also, that any manifestation of hostility, on the part of Nicaragua, on account of the Department of Nicoya, or Guanacaste, "could not be viewed with indifference by Great Britain." Previously, the same thing had been declared to the Nicaraguan Minister in London, Mr. Castellon, by Mr. Addington, Under Secretary of State, by order of Lord Palmerston himself.

Costa Rica also proceeded, under the auspices, to grant charters to English companies, for colonization, etc., upon the territories of Nicaragua, and also for a canal, by way of the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific.

Upon receipt of information concerning these proceedings, at Washington, Mr. Clayton addressed a confidential letter to Sir Henry Bulwer, as to the nature of this new protectorate; to which Mr. Bulwer replied, under date of April 28, 1850, saying "that the British government had not made, and had no intention of making, any treaty of arrangement with Costa Rica, for taking the State under British protection." An authentic copy of that letter was communicated to the government of Nicaragua, which, having exhausted all amicable means for the recovery of its rights, immediately resolved to occupy the territory in question—and has now done so. There is no war beyond that, and there will be none, unless Costa Rica should attempt to resist the restoration. This she will not do, unless she has the assurance of British support, which cannot be extended, except in complete defiance of Mr. Bulwer's official assurances.

It is but proper to say that nine-tenths of the people of Costa Rica are favorably inclined to Nicaragua, and anxious for incorporation in the latter State. Its government has, however, hitherto been a tool in English hands, and completely under the direction of Gen. Flores, the absconding President of Ecuador, who is notoriously a stipendiary of Palmerston, and his agent. The probable result of this movement in Nicaragua, will be a complete revolution in the policy of Costa Rica, and its incorporation with Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras, in the newly organized, or rather re-organized, republic of Central America—a result most devoutly to be wished. Nicaragua is, incontestably, right in the dispute, and being much superior in strength to Costa Rica, will, no doubt, maintain her position, unless interfered with by the English.

COSTA.—News about the rebellion in the South conflicts somewhat with former accounts. The Government troops have again been defeated. The Portuguese frigate *Donna Maria* blew up off Macao, on the anniversary of the Consort of the Queen of Portugal. All the officers, men, and others on board, including some of the officers of the United States ship Marion, excepting one officer and fifteen p rished.

THE LAWYERS' STRIKE.

The Quebec Lawyers are still "off work"—very indignant. A practical question has arisen out of the affair, which deserves serious attention, namely—whether it is safe to entrust the exclusive right of pleading in the Law Courts, to a privileged class, who may then at any moment stop the wheels of justice. People begin to ask if it is right that the public should be tied up from procuring successors to the rebel advocates in a shorter space than five years, and then only with the consent of the rebels. We are much mistaken if this strike does not hasten the throwing open of the bar to all competent persons, on undergoing a strong-at examination. The Lower Canada papers are filled with discussions, on the subject of the emeute. The Herald then sums up the position taken by the Barristers:—

"The Bar of Lower Canada, Quebec Section, in pursuance of their opposition to the new Tariff of fees, appointed a Committee to consider the subject, who reported on the 24th inst. The Committee after stating both these portions of the Act 12 Vic. chap. 38, which by reconstituting the Courts of Law made it necessary to provide a new set of rules of practice and tables of fees and imposed the duty of making this provision on the Judges of the Superior Court, go on to state that this was done on the 21st of December, by the delivery of the said rules and tables, by the Court to the Prothonotary. The following is a list of these documents—

1. General Rules of Practice for the Superior Court.
2. Additional Rules of Practice for the Superior Court when sitting at Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspe.
3. Tariff of fees for the Superior Court.
4. General Rules of Practice for the Circuit Court.
5. Table of Fees for the Circuit Court.

At the same time the said Superior Court sitting at Quebec handed down to the Prothonotary, to be countersigned by him, along with the above mentioned Rules of Practice and Table of Fees, another document conceived in the following terms—

'Lower Canada.' 'Superior Court.'

'It is considered that the several Tariffs of Fees for the Prothonotaries of this Court, now in force and acted upon in the several districts of Lower Canada, shall continue in force and be acted upon until legally commanded or altered.'

The Committee then state that they have examined the law, the rules and tariffs, and the several circumstances relating to them, and are of opinion that the continuance in force of the old Tariff of Fees for the Prothonotaries in each district in Canada, will and ought, in so much as it purports to continue in force in the several Sections of the Superior Court of Lower Canada the several Tariffs of Fees of the Prothonotaries of the said Court in force at the date of said order, or any of them; and in so much also as by law the Superior Court for Lower Canada, or any six Justices thereof, had no power to continue in force any Tariff of Fees existing at the time when the 12th Victoria, chap. 38, came fully into effect, in the whole or in part.

2. That the Justices of the Superior Court have omitted to establish in a legal form the Tariff of Fees promulgated on the twenty first instant, any Fees; consequently in one of the most important officers of the Court, namely, the Prothonotary and that the effect that such omission is to nullify and render void the said Tariffs fees.

3. That in consequence thereof the old Tariffs in each District still subsist in full force.

F. W. Primrose, Ed. Coom. G. O. Stuart, J. Charles A. Stuart, Dunbar Ross, F. Real Angers—Clerks.

The number of disasters on the Lakes during the past year, have been one hundred and seventy, as follows:—Thirty-one steamers, nine propellers, two barks, thirty-four brigs, eighty-eight schooners and six scows. The loss of property was, on steamboats, $263,700; propellers, $30,441; and vessels, $362,782, making a total of $538,982. Ten steamboats, twenty-one sailing vessels and one propeller, were entirely lost. The remainder were only partially damaged. The loss of life was 359 of which 275 were on board steamers, and twenty on sailing vessels. The steamers on which lives were lost, were the G. P. Griffith, burned, 250; A. Wayne, exploded and sunk, 65; Commerce, sunk by collision, 38; America, explosion, 11; Troy, do., 9; Calumet, do., 1; Canada, gale, 1.—N. Y. Sun.

NEW COUNTIES.—An Extra of the official Gazette, issued on Tuesday last, contains proclamations setting apart the United Counties of Kent and Lambton, and also the county of Haldimand, on and after the 31st December, 1850, being the date of the proclamation in question. The officers for these respective Counties were published in the Gazette of the 30th ult.

DIED.

In Guelph, on the 29th ult., Edward, eldest son of G. J. Grasett, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Waterloo, aged 12 years.

Town Reeves & Deputy Town Reeves

WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the 33rd Clause of the 12th Vic., Chap. 81, has been amended by the 7th amendment in Schedule A, to the 13th and 14th Vic., Chap. 64.

The form of oath of qualification, is contained in the 12th Clause of the former Act, and the property qualification required, is defined in the 20th amendment in the aforesaid Schedule. This qualification will be required by the last enacting clause of the latter Act, (Chap. 64) for the Office of Councillor, until the 1st day of the present year 1851.

Under the impression that the County Clerk will be held responsible for any irregularity in the admission of Members to the County Board; and having been (indirectly) informed that the opinion obtains that "no property qualification will be required," I have thought it prudent to publish this notice.

G. H. DETLOR,
County Clerk.

County Council Office,
Kingston, Jan. 8, 1851. } 7

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

New York 10th, 7 P.M.

ASHES steady—demand fair—sales at 5,36 a 5,62½ for pots; 5,62½ for pearls.

FLOUR—Moderate demand for western and state, and market prices for low grades in favor of buyers. Some enquiry for good Ohio for export, but the firmness of holders checks sales. Canadian firm, and a limited demand,—sales 300 bbls 4,37½ a 5,00; sales domestic 3000 bbls at 4,44 a 4,62½ for No. 2 superfine; 4,81½ a 4,87½ for common to strait state; 5,00 for Michigan and Indiana, good Ohio and favorite state; 5,00½ a 5,12½ for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Demand for wheat fair, and holders firm; sales 2200 bush. mixt Long Island, 1,05; Canadian is in more request at 1,07 a 1,12. Rye quiet and nominal at 78c. Corn scarce; sales 400 bush. Jersey, to arrive, at 70c. Market bare of old and prices nominal. Oats steady, and saleable at 53c a 55.

PROVISIONS.—Demand for pork more active. Market rather better; sales 1100 bbls. 12,25 a 12,31 for old; 14,00 for new. Beef in fair demand. Lard scarce and wanted. Butter and Cheese dull and heavy.

SEEDS.—Clover steady; sales 70 tierces—prices not transpired.

TEAS.—Public sale of black teas was held to-day, and with the exception of a few hundred half chests withdrawn, were sold at an advance of 1 a 2 cents per lb.

The packet ship Nicholas from Havre arrived to-day. She reports most severe gales from the westward. She was completely stripped of her canvas three times, and lost several spars; the cabins were converted into sail lofts for the last 14 days.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.

Collector Greely has seized the British steamer Niagara for violation of the Revenue Laws. On Monday night a boat was seen coming from the steamer, which was boarded by one officer, and found to contain silk and lace, and other fine goods were found upon the wharf where they had been landing, in all to the amount of from 5 to 10,000 dollars. It is supposed that the crew and officers of the ship are implicated in the transaction, and that the ship will be released by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the meantime the U. States officers have been placed on board of her.

BALTIMORE, Jan 9.

Harry Long, the fugitive slave, passed through this city in a morning and reached Richmond this evening. He will proceed to Georgia unless ransomed by his northern friends.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10, 7 p. m.

Snow falling fast—wind blowing a gale—mercury falling.

Opening Sale for 1851.

BY AUCTION
AT THE STORES OF
THE UP AND THE UP AND THE UP AND THE UP AND THE UP,
ONTARIO STREET,
OF
Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Oils, Wines, Liquors, Fruits, & Tobaccos

ON THURSDAY, 23rd January, 1851, the trade will be afforded an opportunity of refreshing their Stocks, (on very liberal terms) from an extensive assortment of Groceries, carefully selected for this market,

CONSISTING IN PART:

40 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico,	Sugars.
30 Hhds. do. do.	
8 Hhds. "Macfies" double refined Loaf,	
30 Hhds. do.	
5 Puncheons Muscovado Molasses,	
300 Packages fresh Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Orange Pekoe, and Fine Oolong.	Teas.
60 Bags fine Laguira and Jamaica Coffee,	
120 Boxes primes Honey Dew Tobacco, 5s. & 8s.	
100 Boxes fresh Layer & MR. Raisins, (crop 1850.)	
10 Hhds. fresh Zante Currants,	
40 Drums fresh Figs,	
10 Kegs fresh Grapes,	
5 Boxes Fresh Lemons,	
10 Tierces Fresh Carolina Rice,	
76 Boxes and half boxes "Vanderbeck Hill" Saleratus,	
30 Bags double sifted Black Pepper,	
5 Bags Allspice,	
100 Jars superior Durham Mustard—4, 6, 7 and 8 lb.,	
100 Boxes and half boxes Tobacco Pipes,	
60 Jars superior Marcelay Snuff,	
30 Boxes Oswego Starch, white and blue,	
70 do Waterford Fig Blue,	
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,	
100 do Pott and Post Paper,	
100 do Window Glass,	

—ALSO,—

5 Hhds. Cognac Brandy—Henessy's Pale and Dark,	
5 Hhds. Holland's Gin—"DeKuyper,"	
3 Puncheons New England Rum—30 O.P.	
15 Hhds. and 2 qr. casks Croft's superior Port Wines,	
10 Hhds. and 2 qr. casks Hunt's 1st quality do.,	
10 Qr. casks Red Wine,	
20 Qr. casks and octaves superior Sherry Wines—Duff, Gordon & Co's,	
25 Baskets superior Champagne,	
30 Bbls. Bordeaux Vinegar,	

TOGETHER WITH

Cloves, Caraway Seeds, Ground Ginger, Soda Saleratus, Alum, Washing Soda, Carbon Soda, Cayenne, Logwood, Indigo, Black Lead, Liquorice, Nutmegs, Salad Oil, Blacking, Table Salt, Corn Brooms, Pails, Door Mats, Matches, Bath Bricks, Pearl Barley, Cassia, Citron Peel, White and Brown Windsor, Almond, Toilet, and Cosmetic Soaps, Montreal Soap, Belmont & Sperm Candles, Clothes Pins, Playing Cards, Cigars, Table Cutlery, Dried Herrings, Lemon Syrup, &c.

Sale at one o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM WARE,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 10, 1851. 9

FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

A HORSE, Cutter, Harness and Robes; and also, a Saddle, Bridles, &c. Terms liberal. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, Jan. 11, 1851. 9