

The *Montreal Witness* complains of injustice done him by a paragraph in an article copied by us from a contemporary; and requests us to copy his explanation and defence. At the time we received the *Witness* we were on the point of going to press, but we shall in our next, make the amende honorable.

#### News Department.

### Arrival of the Caledonia.

*Decline in Breadstuffs.—Continuance of the Money Pressure, &c. &c. &c.*

The steamer *Caledonia*, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool August 19, arrived at Boston on Thursday morning.

She arrived at Halifax on the 31st at 7 1/2 o'clock, and she left again at 11 A. M.

#### FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The money market, owing to a variety of causes, has become seriously depressed since our last advices per Cambria. The pressure continues to affect all branches of trade with unrelaxed severity forcing prices downwards, and necessarily limiting operations to the smallest possible scale; the primary causes of this state of things, are the advanced rates of discount required by the Banks of the Empire, and a succession of disastrous failures in the West India and American trade. Up to last night the actual bankruptcies and stoppages were little short of £2,000,000, and it is apprehended that in many of these will fall heavily on American houses. Yesterday, in London, the public securities had somewhat recovered from the depression of the preceding day, and fluctuated merely from the turn of the market.

Consols for account were 87 1/2 to 87, and for money 87 1/2 to 87 1/2. Three per Cents reduced 87 1/2 to 87 1/2; three and a quarter per Cents 88 1/2 to 88 1/2. Exchequer Bills, 2s discount to 1s premium. Speculation in favorite stocks is passive. Mexican bonds are quoted at 1 1/2. Among manufacturers business wears a most gloomy aspect, nor will there be any hope of improvement until the monetary restriction shall have been eased. This is a natural result of a state of things which renders all bills of longer date than three months unavailable, and which not only paralyzes our colonial trade, but seriously affects our commercial transactions with America.

Wheeler & Smith's Times says that a large house in the grain trade at Sligo, and a number of minor houses have stopped payment.

The same paper says that a considerable amount of bills have been returned to the United States, the drawers having refused acceptance on various grounds; and it is understood that Messrs. Barling, Brothers & Co. have interfered for the honor and account of Messrs. Prime, Ward & Co. of New York, in a large amount of bills bearing their endorsement.

The following is a list of the principal firms whose stoppage has thus taken place:—

Chas. Douglas & Son.....	£200,000
Lesley Alexander & Co.....	100,000
Coventry and Sheppard.....	200,000
King, Mead & Co.....	200,000
Giles, Son & Co.....	250,000

The above parties were all corn factors, and in addition there are others who have made compositions with their creditors and whose solvency has therefore not been made public.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—Her Majesty and Royal Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, and suite, left Osborne Creek, Isle of Wight, on the 11th inst., for their tour through Scotland, which is expected to occupy about five weeks. The Royal squadron consisted of the Victoria and Albert, Black Eagle, Udine, Garland, Fairy, and Scourge.

The following Table exhibits the comparative prices of Breadstuffs at Liverpool by the last three steamers:

	Aug. 19.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 4.
<i>Per Caledonia, Guadalquivir, Cambria.</i>			
U. S. Wheat, 70 lb. 31 1/2 to 2 1/2	2 1/2 to 2 1/2	1 1/2 to 2 1/2	1 1/2 to 2 1/2
U. S. Flour, per bbl. 5 1/4 to 6 3/4	6 1/4 to 6 3/4	6 1/4 to 6 3/4	6 1/4 to 6 3/4
Indian Corn per qr. 6 1/2 to 7 1/2	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Indian Meal per bbl. 2 1/2 to 3 1/4	3 1/4 to 3 1/4	3 1/4 to 3 1/4	3 1/4 to 3 1/4

[The calculations are at 480 cents to the pound sterling, or 24 cents to the British shilling. The quarter is 500 lbs.]

Liverpool, Aug. 19, 1847.

#### FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Best Western Canal Flour, 26s. a 26s. 6d. per bbl.; Richmond and Alexandra 25s. to 25s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 24s. to 25s.; New Orleans and Ohio 22s. to 23s.; Sour 20s. to 21s. U. S. Wheat, white and mixed, per 70 lbs. 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; Red 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; Indian Corn 25s. to 30s. per quarter. Corn Meal per barrel 12s. to 13s. 6d. Oats per 45 lbs. 3s. to 3s. 4d. Barley 30s. to 32s. Rye per 480 lbs. 30s. to 34s.

A serious downward tendency has taken place in the grain market since the departure of the steamer of the 4th—only occasionally arrested by broken weather. This, however, has failed to give a firm tone to the market—though at our market, yesterday, the above quotations were freely realized, and greater confidence was manifested among buyers. The certainty of a bountiful harvest at home, coupled with the continued large imports of foreign breadstuffs forced upon our markets by the necessities of holders, must ever exercise a stronger depressing influence upon the trade; and it may be fairly inferred that the markets have not as yet retrograded to anything like the point to which they appear destined to fall.

In the London market also a similar languor has taken place, accelerated by the alarming failures that have taken place, almost precluding the possibility of reaction. Up to the closing of the Corn market in London yesterday, a very limited quantity of English Wheat had come to hand, and though there were scarcely any samples to offer, the demand was tolerably steady at average prices. There was rather more enquiry for foreign Wheat of the best quality; but middling and inferior kinds were quite neglected. Foreign Oats were dull at a reduction of 6d. a quarter.

#### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The wonderful alteration which two months of highly suspicious weather has made have in a great measure removed alarm on the all important subject whether Great Britain will produce a sufficient quantity of food to avoid scarcity; hence the rapid fall in prices of grain and the consequent ruin of many importing houses.

That the disease has again attacked the potato is certain; but as a much smaller breadth of land than usual has been planted this season, a partial failure may not prove of any great importance.

At the principal markets in the agricultural districts quite sufficient wheat has been brought forward to satisfy the demand; and though no material decline had occurred, the turn has in most cases been in favour of the buyer.

Our letters from Scotland and Ireland speak of the reappearance of the potato disease; but owing to the generally promising aspect of the grain crops, and the continued decline in prices in the English markets, less importance appears to be attached to the probable failure of the potato than might otherwise have been the case.

By the most recent advices from the north and north eastern parts of Europe we learn that the potato disease had again manifested itself; but to what extent it would effect the yield was, of course, a matter of doubt. Letters from Danzig, of the 7th of August, state that the potatoes were extensively effected in that neighbourhood, and that the weather had for some days been unfavorable for the growing crops. Notwithstanding these circumstances business had been exceedingly dull, owing to the discouraging tone of the British advices, and the tendency of prices had been decidedly downward.

From Koenigsberg the accounts are of a similar character: harvest operations had, we are informed, been a good deal interrupted by frequent heavy showers, which had also, it was supposed, had done more or less damage to the quality of the corn. Wheat had been almost wholly neglected; and so unimportant had been the operations, that quotations were regarded as nominal.

Letters from Rostock, of the 9th inst., state that harvest was, on the whole, progressing favourably, though occasionally interrupted by rain. With hardly any stocks of the old corn remaining, and but little disposition to buy, the value of Wheat had remained nominally unaltered.

From Hamburg we learn that a small parcel of new red wheat was exhibited at that market on Tuesday, the quality of which was fine, and the weight 62 lbs per bush. The price obtained for this lot was equal to 61s. per qr. free on board. The transactions in wheat had since the previous post day been on the most restricted scale, and confined entirely to small purchases made for local consumption. New Sable barley had appeared, weighing 52 lbs. per bushel, for which 34s. per qr. had been realized.

From Holland and Belgium the reports relative to the potato crop are decidedly unfavourable; but in the present position of the corn trade the importance of a failure of this article of universal consumption at home and abroad is disregarded.

The letters from Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports do not say much respecting the harvest, from which we conclude there exists little ground for complaint. Farther large arrivals of wheat had taken place, principally from the Sea of Azoff. The continued supplies and the cessation of the export demand had had a very depressing effect on prices. At Marseilles, Marianopolis, wheat had been offered at 43s. 6d., and hard Taganrog at 38s. per qr. free on board, without.

At Trieste, on 4th August, the stock of wheat consisted of 300 qrs.; and there were then about 27,000 qrs. of Indian corn on hand. Both articles had for some weeks been quite neglected. Prices were much higher there than at Marseilles, soft Black Sea wheat being quoted at 52s., and Indian corn 34s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per qr.

**GREAT FIRE IN RUSSIA.**—The Paris Commerce says—A commercial courier sent from Archangel on July 23, by Messrs. Brandt and Co., has announced to their house at St. Petersburg that a violent conflagration had burst out that day, in the harbour of that place, and had destroyed upward of 400 houses. Only one establishment belonging to the government had suffered. The fire was still raging when the courier left, but with less intensity, the inhabitants having succeeded in making themselves in some measures masters of it.

#### Toronto General Hospital.

**WEEKLY RETURNS.**—from 30th August to Morning of 6th September.

**Emigrant Hospital.**—Admitted, 207; sent to Convalescent Establishment, 65; Died, 54; remaining, 532.

**Convalescent Establishment.**—Number at last return, 234; Admitted since, 65; Total, 343. Discharged, 20; Relieved and sent back to Hospital, 27; number remaining, 301.

**Number of Emigrants arrived at the port of Toronto, ending 2nd September, 1847.**  
Total number arrived..... 29,613  
To same period last year..... 13,623

Increase in favour of 1847..... 15,985

E. McLEUERRY,  
Government Emigrant Agent, Toronto.  
Emigrant Office, Toronto, 2nd Sept., 1847.

**GROSS ISLE.**—The hospital yesterday, was as follows:—  
Men..... 646  
Women..... 593  
Children..... 412

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Dr. Stewart, Eastaff, Newton, and Danour have taken fever.—[Quebec Mercury.]

Quebec has been visited by another fire, which broke out in the backshop of Mr. Hardie, painter, John street, on the morning of the 3rd inst. Six houses and a number of outbuildings were destroyed. The Canadian estimates the value of the property destroyed at £20,000.

Mr. Justice Draper arrived in Toronto on Tuesday the 31st ult., having come a passenger in the new English steamship *Guadalquivir*.

The *Montreal Gazette* states that the emigrants, in spite of repeated warnings, that they will not be taken to the United States, continue to go to St. Johns for that purpose. The steamers refuse to carry them, and the result is that fever and distress are becoming prevalent, and the infection is spreading.

The ordinance canals were to be re-opened on the 1st inst.

The *Bytown Packet* states that considerable inconvenience has resulted to travellers, from the want of continuity in the line of steamers between Bytown and Grenville. It is expected this defect will be remedied when the new steamer *Speed* is placed on the line.

**MURDER.**—We learn that a private in the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, stationed at Chippewa, was kicked so severely in the abdomen, by a man named Murphy, on the 26th ult., that he died almost immediately. Murphy has been arrested, and will stand his trial at the next Assizes.—[Hamilton Gazette.]

**DRINKING AND MURDER.**—The *Bytown Packet* contains a letter giving details of a brutal affair, that took place on the 17th ult., at the shanty of Mr. Wm. Morrison, on the Ottawa river, Midland District. The men, who were lumberers, were drinking, in which one of them, named Anbechon, refused to join. This led to a quarrel; and Anbechon went out of the shanty, and offered to fight the best man amongst them. As he was in the act of re-entering the shanty he was met by two men, one of whom, named Blanchette, stabbed him with a knife, and he fell into the arms of one of the bystanders, and expired in about fifteen minutes. The murderer remained in the shanty till about four o'clock, and then left, taking his gun with him. He has since been captured. This horrid deed was committed under the influence of liquor.

**A CURIOUS VERDICT.**—John Demout Wilkinson was indicted for murder, at Quebec, on the 27th inst. The jury returned a verdict "not guilty of murder, but guilty of an assault." The prisoner was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment in the common gaol.

**ENLARGING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.**—By a new act on imprisonment for debt, the gaol limits are extended to the whole District in which the gaol is situated.

Tenders for constructing a bridge over the Thames, at Chatham, have been advertised for.

The office of Adjutant General, thrown up some time ago by Pioneer Young, on account of the reduction of the salary, has not yet been filled up.

The number of emigrants to Canada, who have died in three months, on ship board, and after they had landed, is seven thousand one hundred and forty! Awful.

The Cobourg Star states that the "Marmora iron works" are about changing hands, and will be put into operation in the course of next season.

The Cobourg Star speaks of a corn stalk, grown by Mr. Culver, of the township of Hamilton, N. D., that measured ten feet.

Lord Elgin has declined the invitation to attend the Fair of the State of New York, about to be held at Saratoga.

**WOOL.**—The whole amount of wool shipped from Chicago this season is 1,570 bales, and 20,120 pounds.

The Hon. Mr. Lascelles, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Elgin, died, lately, at Newport, N. J.

**THE WAR MEDALS.**—A medal is about to be struck to be conferred upon the Canadian Militia and Indian warriors who served in the wars of 1793 and 1812. Application by claimants is to be made through the Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia.

We learn, says the *New York Herald*, of Saturday last, that a message was received here yesterday, over the telegraphic wires, from Montreal, delivered, answered, and the receipt of the answer acknowledged by the operator in Montreal, in the short space of thirty minutes. It came by the way of Toronto and Buffalo, and had to be re-written at the latter point. This is travelling at the rate of a little less than 2,000 miles per hour, "including stops."

**THE WROTE MAN HUNG.**—A young printer named Boyington, who served his time in the office of the *New Haven Palladium*, was hung a few years since in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last; but without avail.—Recently the landlord in whose house the murder was committed, confessed the crime on his death bed.—Boyington was a young man of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, whose guilt was deemed conclusive only from the fact that he was the last person seen with the murdered man.—[Albany Ev. Jour.]

Silas Wright, ex-Governor of the State of New York died at his residence in St. Lawrence County, on the 27th ult.

**ANOTHER FIRE IN KINGSTON.**—Another destructive fire has occurred in Kingston. It broke out in some frame building on the corner of Wellington and Princess street, Mr. Wilkinson, saddler, and Mr. George, shoemaker, are the principal sufferers. The buildings are small, and not of much value.

A murder was nearly perpetrated the other day in this township (York) by one Coomer, a blacksmith, upon his wife. The unhappy man shot her in the side with a musket, and she lies dangerously ill. He was arrested, and is now in jail, but attempted twice to shoot the constable before he was taken.

The steamers now run from Kingston to Iachine in 14 hours, and thus, by leaving early, can run all the rapid of the St. Lawrence in daylight.

**MARINE DISASTERS.**—The *New York papers* of Saturday last contain a list of vessels which left the United States for Europe between the 1st of October, 1846, and 23 July, 1847, and which were either lost abandoned at sea, or compelled to return or put into some port for relief—not including those slightly injured. They amount to one hundred and thirty-three in number. Ninety-three were American vessels; thirty-two British; five Swedish; one French; one Bremen; and one Prussian. The barque *Henrietta*, Capt. Eaton, of St. John, is among the missing vessels. She sailed from New York for Glasgow on the 22nd December last. Her crew have doubtless perished, as no tidings have yet been heard of them.

A new bridge is about to be erected across the Grand River at Brantford.

A child fell into the Grand River at Brantford last week, and a little boy, ten years of age being on the spot, plunged in and saved her life.

The superiority of large propellers over sailing craft is proved by the *Earl Cathcart* and the *Irland*. The *Earl Cathcart* lately made a trip from Amherstburgh to Kingston in four days.

A "Victoria Magazine," to be edited by Mr. and Mrs. Moody, and to be published monthly at five shillings a year, will be started on the first of September next. The literary abilities of Mrs. Moody are well and favorably known.

The Port Hope Advertiser states that Mr. Hall the Engineer of the Peterboro & Port Hope Railway, has completed the necessary maps sections and estimates, and is about to meet the Directors at Peterboro.

**POTATO ROT.**—It is intimated by the Jamaica L. I. papers that this disease has again made its appearance in that vicinity. Several fields it is said have been examined, and found to be considerably injured. Potatoes dug and left in the baskets were found in a few days to be about one third rotten. The potato rot, the Greenport Watchman understands, has made its appearance in other parts of the island.

**THE LARGEST FARM** in Vermont is said to be that of Judge Meech's, at Selburne, eight miles south of Burlington. A correspondent of the *New Bedford Mercury*, who has just been over it, says this year, he will mow 500 acres and cut 1000 tons of hay. He keeps 300 sheep, and has 400 head of neat cattle. A few days ago he sold fat oxen enough to amount to the sum of \$2460. He has also sold this season 1000 bushels of rye. And the Judge himself is almost as large as his farm. He was the bearer of the electoral vote of Vermont to Washington in 1840, and was remarked at the inauguration of General Harrison as the bulkiest man in the city, always excepting Senator Lewis, who weighs much more than any two year old on Judge Meech's farm. If the assertion in Dr. Johnson's parody, that

"He who sells fat oxen

Should himself be fat,"

be correct, the Judge has conformed to the requirement.

#### BUFFALO MARKET.

Thursday Evening.

September 9, 1847.

We have seldom known our market for so many days in succession, reduced almost to inaction, by the difference in views, between buyers and sellers. In Flour we have but one sale to note and that rather a retail one in quantity at \$4 75c. This is a general asking price, while offers are \$4 50c. a \$4 62 1/2c. Wheat, sales of 3000 bush. a good article at \$1. Corn—holders ask for mixed 52cts. Highwines dull at 24cts. Freights without charge. Tolls yesterday, \$3454. [Colonist.]

#### Toronto Market Prices.

Sept. 11.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs.....	20	0	a	22 6
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs.....	25	0	a	27 6
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	3	9	a	4 0
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.....	3	0	a	3 4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs.....	2	0	a	2 6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.....	1	0	a	1 6
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	2	0	a	2 6
Potatoes, per bushel.....	2	0	a	2 6
Onions, per bushel.....	3	9	a	4 0
Tub Butter, per lb.....	0	5	a	0 6
Fresh Butter, per lb.....	0	7 1/2	a	0 11
Eggs, per dozen.....	0	5	a	0 7 1/2
Beef, per cwt.....	12	6	a	20 0
Beef, per lb.....	0	3	a	0 4
Pork, per 100 lbs.....	20	0	a	22 6
Hay, per ton.....	40	0	a	45 0
Straw, per ton.....	25	0	a	30 0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs.....	4	0	a	6 0
Mutton, per lb., by the qr.....	0	2 1/2	a	0 33
Veal, per lb., by the qr.....	0	2 1/2	a	0 33
Turkeys, each.....	2	6	a	4 0
Geese, each.....	0	0	a	0 0
Ducks, per couple.....	1	6	a	2 6
Fowls, per couple.....	1	6	a	2 0
Chickens, per couple.....	0	10	a	1 3
Bacon, per lb.....	0	5	a	0 6
Hams, per cwt.....	40	0	a	45 0
Lard, per lb.....	0	5	a	0 6