

Our markets are consequently not over-crowded, and prices generally run high. The following is from "Heward's Circular," of the 23rd inst., and may be relied on:—

FLOUR since my last Circular has undergone considerable change. The reports of bad weather and prospects of war per "Arabia" and "Franklin" caused much excitement. Prices advanced here from 15s. 6d. a 22s. 6d. Several sales took place at prices ranging between these figures; and this day a speculative purchase was made of 3,000 barrels of reliable treach-ground at 22s. 6d. f.o.b., the market for old ground now stands at 21s. 9d. f.o.b. with limited enquiry, the news per "Europa" being somewhat unfavourable in tone. The stock of flour is light and must continue so, with the present marketable value for wheat for shipment in bulk, as mills cannot manufacture to save them-selves.

WHEAT.—The high price, notwithstanding harvest having commenced, encourages fair deliveries. say 2,000 bushels daily, at prices from 4s. 9d. a 5s. 2d.; fine merchantable wheat by cargo would sell at 6s. f.o.b.; all accounts agree that the new crop coming in is in excellent condition and good yield. Markets thinly supplied with other descriptions of grain.

STOCKS.—Bank of Upper Canada—sold during the week from 10½ premium.

Bank of Montreal inactive at 21 prem.
City Bank of Montreal has been sold at 53 prem.
Commercial Bank—sales 14 prem.; now asking 15.
In other stocks little doing.

Bank Exchange on London, England, 11; New York, 2; Montreal, 4.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 9, 1853.

Breadstuffs, during the early part of the week, were extremely excited, but more favorable accounts of the weather in France checked speculation. There is less firmness in prices. Wheat having declined 1d. to 2d., Flour 6d. to 9d., from the extreme point of prices two days since. White American Wheat its quoted 7s. 6d. to 8s.; red and mixed, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. Western Canal Flour, 26s. 6d. a 27s.; Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Ohio, 27s. a 27s. 6d., Sour, 22s. a 23s. Indian Corn in better request at an advancement of 6d. a 1s. White, Yellow, and Mixed, range from 31s. a 32s. Denton-town & Co. and others quote White a 32s. a 32s. 6d. Mixed and Yellow, 31s.

Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils by supplying most, if not all, the inorganic substances.

The Oswego Times says that the progress of Upper Canada, especially in Railway enterprises, is almost without a precedent, and in a few years that section of the country will be one of the finest and most productive in the world.

MOWING MACHINES.—Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, of Oshawa, is having his grass cut this season with one of Ketchum's Mowing Machines. The Freeman says it costs him no more than the board of laborers would be by the job, in the ordinary way of mowing with scythes. One man with a span of horses cuts from 10 to 15 acres per day.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE.—In the course of an inquest, in London, lately, Mr. Wakley, the Coroner, observed that it would be well to acquaint the public with the fact, that if persons in a house on fire had the presence of mind to apply a damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke; but the surest mode would be to envelope the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF AMERICAN NEEDLE WORK.—We were shown on Saturday evening, at the Hudson River Railroad station, at Thirty-first street, a specimen of needle-work, that for delicacy of shading in colors of flowers, and beauty as well as artistic skill of workmanship, we have never seen excelled, and doubt whether it will be so in the great show.—The article is a large sized table cover, crimson woolen, with centre-piece and border. It was worked by Miss Helen Hageboom, of Castleton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., who devoted her leisure hours during two years, to produce this finished specimen of an American lady's taste and skill: a much more creditable disposition of idle time than devoting it to the perusal of "yellow-covered literature."—New York Tribune.

The chopping and grinding of grain to be fed to stock operates as a saving of at least 25 per cent.

RESTITUTION.—The Washington County Post says a chap in a certain village, with whom he is acquainted, having had sanded sugar sold to him, inserted in the weekly paper the following notice:—"I purchased of a grocer, in this village, a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained one pound of sand. If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, (Scripture measure of restitution) I will be satisfied; if not, I will expose him." On the following day, nine seven-pound packages of sugar were left at his residence from as many different dealers, each supposing himself the person intended.

A SINGULAR EDITORIAL ACHIEVEMENT.—We yesterday witnessed the accomplishment of a feat at once daring and dangerous, which has created no little wonder among the fashionable residents at the hotels of our village. We allude to the Leander-like achievement of swimming the Niagara and recrossing, at a short distance below the cataract, which was performed by J. V. Thomas, Esq., the highly talented editor of the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser, a gentleman well known by his contributions to several of our most popular magazines. Having swam from the American to the Canadian side of the river, after a rest of a few minutes, he again entered the water, and succeeded in reaching the American shore. As might be supposed, the performance of such an undertaking was attended with no inconsiderable danger, and had we not really witnessed the occurrence, we should not have believed the feat could have been accomplished.—Niagara Iris.

ICE A CURE FOR CHOLERA.—J. E. Snodgrass, M.D. of New York, writing under date the 24th ult., to the Tribune makes the following remarks in reference to the use of ice in Cholera:—

Sir: Guided more by my personal experience, as an annual victim of that very common though very worrying and prostrating malady, Cholera Morbus, the season for which is now upon us, rather than any observation of it, of late years, during which I have had but little to do with general practice, I have come to the conclusion that the remedy for it is ice. Not "ice water," nor even ice taken into the mouth to melt and find its way into the stomach as water, but crushed ice swallowed, or Ice Pills, if you please.

The primary seat of this disease is the stomach. There the intense thirst and disagreeable bitterness, characteristic of Cholera Morbus, originate, although experienced in the mouth. There the ice should be applied, with the view to absorbing the morbid excess of caloric, or heat. Iced water, by its greater bulk, distresses the stomach, while the ice itself, applied directly to the part affected—swallowed in small lumps, not suffered to trickle down—relieves it, almost certainly.

Persons taking these Ice Pills, as I have called them, to indicate that the secret of the remedy proposed lies in the form and mode of its administration rather than in the remedy itself, which is really nothing new, are sometimes alarmed by the "shock" experienced in the stomach. This is produced by the rapid loss of morbid heat, and is therefore nothing to be alarmed at, but is favorable, to the contrary. There need be no fear. Let the ice be taken freely, and it will scarcely ever fail to give relief, without the aid of any other medicine whatever.

I am aware that advice unasked is too usually, advice unthanked; but I feel that the above fact should be generally known, and therefore I make no apology for taking up the brief space required for its statement.