

changes, it was this day rumored that before the next court day a limit, it is anticipated, of 30 days would be set upon all paper presented for negotiation.

"Although the result of our operations in India occupies but a secondary position in connection with commercial matters, the financial position of the Indian treasury becomes, in a great monetary crisis like the present, of primary importance; and the East India company have this week shown themselves desirous of avoiding as much pressure as possible by advancing the rate of interest, equal to 4 per cent. upon which they will receive cash for their bills on India. This announcement will stimulate further exports of silver, which at present has reached 5s 1/2d., another circumstance tending to increase the difficulties now existing in the money market.

"The present Bank rate of interest, the highest known in modern times, has not occurred since October, 1847, and then it lasted for four weeks. At that time the stock of bullion in the Bank was down to 8,312,000l., and Consols had receded to 80. Now our bullion at the last return is nearly two millions above that, whilst Consols stand above 88 with an advancing tendency.

"Some fluctuations have occurred during the week, but a steady disposition upon the part of the public to invest, aided by the release of the dividends, has neutralised the disparaging effect which the present high prices of money would have produced.

"With the exception of home railway stock, which is firm, and some of the leading lines better, but little variation has occurred in any class of securities. East Indian railway stock is lower. In American securities the depression in their value has led to a good many transactions; and it is said that some of our speculators have transmitted cash to the States to purchase during the present panic. The policy of such a course seems very doubtful, and when it is taken into consideration that at present we hold in general securities from America, that which represents nearly 100,000,000l.

"The continental banks have each adopted our policy, and severally advanced their rates. In France it is 7, the highest rate known there, and at Hamburg it is 9 1/2. This step has, of course, produced much depression on the foreign bourses, and a Paris official is reported to be absent, a defaulter to a large extent.

"In the matters of trade, the greatest uncertainty and gloom prevail, but as yet no serious change has taken place, and nothing like a panic exists. Some further failures, both at home and on the continent, have taken place, but not involving any serious amounts. The general determination which seems to be coming to in commercial circles, is the following very politic one, namely, to quietly await the result of affairs in the States, and then, amicably settling by private arrangement with those firms who are unable to meet their engagements, prevent anything approaching a commercial crisis. The American press, in alluding to the existing difficulties, attribute it to their having abandoned their industrial interests to speculate in the skilled produce of other countries, instead of improving their own labour until it would defy competition, and call for a re-imposition of the tariff of 1842 to protect home labour. They state that the exports of the united kingdom have steadily advanced during the last six or seven years from 31,000,000l. to 120,000,000l.

"In the produce markets there has been a very restricted business doing, and where large purchases have been effected, it has been at lower rates."

From the same paper we copy an account of the London Markets.

"The Grain trade throughout the country is almost paralyzed; nor do we see that much improvement is likely to take place at present to buoy up the hopes of those who calculated upon a higher range of prices than were compatible with a bountiful harvest here, and in the face of declining continental markets more particularly those of France; and the important fall that has recently been experienced in America is certainly calculated to facilitate the downward movement.

"Although farmers are busy with autumnal sowing, they have not been idle in thrashing; for the provincial markets are well supplied with wheat, and the deliveries keep up, the returns this week comprising 122,132 qrs. at an average of 5s 10d per qr.

"The total supply of English wheat at Market this week has been less than last; that fresh up this morning being very short. Trade was quite as depressed as early in the week and it is impossible to say what further concession would have been necessary to induce buyers to extend their operations; but prices were at least 1s to 2s lower on the little that changed hands. Foreign arrivals are not large, and that branch of the trade was quite nominal. The inquiry for both barley and malt was equally slow, and all but fine samples were easier to purchase. The import of oats have been pretty fair. The demand was sluggish, at barely Monday's prices. Pulse without change.—Country flour could not be placed so well as before."

"Sugar.—The quantity landed during the past week was only 3,850 tons, and 1,480 in same time in previous year; home trade and export deliveries 4,790, against 5,240; stock is now 62,970, against 53,600 in 1856, and 42,460 tons in 1855. The continental markets are all drooping. Further shipments have been made in America for this country. Notwithstanding

that the market has been less freely supplied than last week, the money pressure continues to circumscribe the operations in sugar for all purposes; in the business actually done, importers have been compelled to submit to another reduction of 6d to 1s per cwt. under the rates of Friday last. In refined goods a fair amount of business has been done, and prices are about the same as they were at the close of last week.

"Coffee.—The stock continues to increase, and is now 8,990 tons, against 7,586 last season. The market has exhibited increased dullness and we note a further reduction of 3s per cwt. on plantation Ceylon; and the article generally has a downward tendency.

"Tea.—This article has been exceedingly depressed during the week. Sales of common sound congou have been made at 1s 3/4d cash, which is a further decline of 3d to 1d per pound on this quality. The higher grades of new season's congou, however, are about the same as last advised, though less than at the first arrival, the highest quotations now being 2s 8d per pound. Green has suffered a corresponding decline."

Similar accounts to the above are received from Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Hull, Lynn, Salisbury, Ipswich, Boston, Stockton on Tees, and other places.

LIVERPOOL-TIMBER TRADE.

The circulars by the last mail, are to the 23rd inst. The intelligence they furnish of the present state of our staple article of trade, is anything but encouraging, although somewhat better than we have been accustomed to hear for some time. The only remedy we know of to cure this evil, is to curtail our supplies, for it is apparent, that the British market has been overstocked with our wood, and rates, as a matter of course, have fallen below remunerating prices. But will our Colonial merchants engaged in the trade learn wisdom from what they have recently witnessed? We question it.

"In the past fortnight there has been a considerable diminution in the importation of Wood from the British colonies. With the exception of Quebec goods, the supply of the leading articles is now reduced below that of last year to the same period—this will be evident from a glance at the table below. The stringency in the money market, and the increase of the Bank of England rate to 8 per cent., have paralysed our trade, and some sales have been effected at rather a lower rate.

"Pine Timber.—The supply of Quebec being considerably in excess of the previous year and the consumption of the article only moderate. The stock at this period is large, and the value rather below the current rate in the early part of the month. Sales are difficult.

"Spruce and Pine Deals.—The importation of Deals is now about equal to last year, and 50 per cent. less than 1855 to same period.—Consumption has been in excess of any previous year, but may now be checked by the dearth of money. St John Deals in cargo are worth £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. per standard; St. Stephen's &c., £8 to £8 2s. 6d.; and Nova Scotia £7 10s to £7 15s. per standard. The increased value of money had the effect of checking for a few days the tendency for improvement existing in the Deal market, and the advance in the value of the article was partially lost; now, however, they are firm at the highest point, and should the supply continue moderate, it is reasonable to look for a further advance."—From Farnworth and Jardine's Timber Circular.

"Since our Annual Circular, dated 1st Feb. 280 vessels, 203,583 tons register, wood laden, have arrived from British North America, viz., 106 from Quebec, 97 from St. John, N. B., and 77 from other ports; at the same date last year, 243 vessels, 189,899 tons had arrived.

"Yellow Pine Timber.—Quebec, per cubic foot is 1d to 1s 5d; St. John, 18 inches average 1s 8d to 1s 9d; Miramichi, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Bay Chaleur, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; Richibucto, 1s.

"Deals, Spruce, per standard hundred; St. John, &c., N. B., £3 to £8 5s; Nova Scotia, £7 5s to £7 15s

"To come more nearly to that in which we are immediately concerned, it is gratifying to note that the trade in wood has not changed its aspect for the worse. This may in some degree be accounted for by a comparatively small amount of arrivals during the last fortnight, which has had the effect of bringing the import more nearly to an equality with the same period of previous years than it was during the earlier portion of the season. Should the import continue on a diminished scale, notwithstanding the disadvantageous condition of the money market, we do not see any reason to change the opinion which we expressed in our last, that the conclusion of the year will prove more satisfactory than at its commencement there seemed sufficient ground for anticipating."

—A. F. & D. McKay's Timber Circular.

A CHANCE FOR THE GIRLS.

If there be any of our "fair readers" who have any inclination or desire to change their maiden names—and who will have the hardihood to doubt that some such there are, for it is natural and right—we would recommend to their attention the accompanying poetic announcement from a Bachelor, copied from a

late exchange paper. Should there be any Lady so inclined, and will drop us a hint, we shall use our best endeavours to ferret out the advertiser, and ascertain all particulars respecting looks, age, means, &c., and communicate the same.

A HEART TO LET.

To be let—  
To be let at a very desirable rate,  
A snug little house and a family estate,  
Tis a Bachelor's heart, and the agent is  
Chance;  
Affection the rent to be pay in advance.  
The owner, as yet, have lived in it alone,  
So the fixtures are not of much value; but  
soon  
'Twill be furnished by Cupid himself, if a wife  
Takes a lease for the term of her natural life.  
Then Ladies, dear Ladies, pray do not forget,  
An excellent Bachelor's heart to be let.

The tenant will have a few taxes to pay,  
Love, Honor, and (heaviest item) OBEY  
As for the good will, the subscriber's inclined  
To have that, if agreeable, settled in kind;  
Indeed, if he could such a matter arrange,  
He'd be highly delighted to take in exchange,  
Provided true title, by prudence be shown  
Any heart unincumbered and free as his own.  
So Ladies, dear Ladies, pray do not forget,  
An excellent Bachelor's hearts 's to be let.

SOMETHING CHEERING.

The St. John Courier furnishes its readers with the following gratifying piece of news.—  
The Sovereigns are truly welcome, and are much needed:

"Our domestic monetary condition is highly satisfactory, and this morning we have an arrival of ten thousand sovereigns brought from England per Canada to Halifax, and hence over land to this city. This will prevent any further apprehension of bank difficulties and shows the advantage of having an Executive capable of taking a statesman-like view of what is doing outside the Province as well as in it, and with energy and decision to do what their convictions tell them is right."

DETENTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

WE call the attention of the Postmasters to the annexed paragraph:

"The Postmaster General has decided, says the Hamilton Banner, that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office, without being taken out by subscribers, within five weeks, they are liable for the pay."

No person has any idea of the loss we sustain from the negligence or unaccommodating disposition of the Postmasters, who think it but a trifling matter to retain for months and years papers uncalled for at their offices. They should return them to the publisher, marked "uncalled for," as some of them kindly do, and this would remove the evil. We hope the Postmaster General of New Brunswick will follow the example set him by the Canadian P. M. G.

THE MORMON COUNTRY.

It appears from what we have seen of late in the American Journals, that there is every prospect to apprehend that the United States' Government is destined at no very distant period, to have much trouble with the Mormons at Salt Lake. The following article showing the state of affairs in that country, is furnished to a late Washington paper.

"It is reported that Brigham Young and his people have determined to resist the entrance of the United States troops into the Mormon Territory, and threaten to burn the grass on the prairies, and if necessary, to destroy their own city in order to deprive the troops of shelter during the winter. The report accords with threats from Young which were thrown out in Mormon newspapers. He even effected to doubt whether the Government would send out troops at such a season, as they might be easily deprived by the Mormons of all supplies. Not one of them, said Brigham, will ever reach us without our consent. But, at the same time, he qualifies his threats by declaring his willingness to receive the United States laws, reserving to the people of the Territory all the rights which he desired for them. What the demands of the United States Government are which he now proposes to resist, it does not appear. He has had his own way so long, that he will probably consider the exercise of any United States authority as an encroachment upon the rights of the Mormons. That some trouble is to be made by the Mormons, is very probable, and in that case, the military force employed by the United States on this service will be found inadequate. Should the Mormons resist the United States laws and authority, constitutionally exercised, they will be expelled, ere long, from the Territory; for the presence of a hostile community in the central part of the continent, and on the great line of communication across it, cannot be endured.

Congress will, in this event, not fail to legislate upon the subject, and may, according to Judge Douglas' suggestion, repeal the act establishing a Territorial Government, and partition the Territory between the adjacent States and Territories.

EULOGIUM ON WOMAN.

AN exchange paper gives the following as the expressed opinion of a "Darkie," on Women. We have read far more untruthful sentiments expressed in better English.—  
Sambo's heart is evidently in the right place.

"I hab always in my life found de gals to be fust in lub, fust in quarrel, fust in de dance, fust in de ice cream saloon, and de fust best and de last in de sick room! What would we poor debils do widout dem? Let us be born as young, as ugly, and as helpless as we please, and a woman's arms am open to receive us; she it am who put cloze 'pon our helpless naked limbs, and cubbers up our footses and toses in long flannel petticoats, and it am she who, as we grow up, fills our dinner-basket wid doenuts and apples as we start to school, and licks us when we tear our trowsers."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BAZAAR AT NEWCASTLE.—It is with much pleasure we publish the following account, furnished us by a Correspondent at Newcastle, of a Bazaar got up by the Scholars belonging to the Newcastle Grammar School, towards the fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the French Fishermen lost in the storm of July last:

"The exertions of youth in the cause of philanthropy should ever commend themselves to notice and encouragement. This induces me to pen a few remarks, in the way of encouragement, concerning the children's Bazaar, in aid of the French Orphan Fund, which was held here last week. The affair originated with a few of the scholars attending the Grammar School; and after a short and busy season of preparation, came off quite successfully. Though the weather proved very unfavourable, thereby preventing many from countenancing the affair, who otherwise would, yet the attendance was respectable. Quite a nice assortment of useful and fancy articles were offered for sale, and altogether the Bazaar was highly creditable to the children, who had projected and carried it out with much energy.—The proceeds I understand amounted to about £16, which of course, will be handed over to the committee, to be expended for the purpose intended. OBSERVER."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters from Bathurst and St. Stephen's received, all right.

In our issue of last week, upon the authority of a rumour that was current at the time, we stated that the American Schooner, Dr. Kane had been seized for a breach of the Revenue Law. Since then we have learned that the report was without foundation.

We understand that the Harriet Wylde has again put back to Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Burnt Church, Mr PETER LOGGIE, in the 38th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss.

At Newcastle, on the 9th inst., JOHN FRASER, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHATHAM—MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED—Nov. 9—schr. Belle, Gilliat, Boston, general cargo, Burke & Noonan and others.

11—Ensign, McGougan, P. E. Island, cattle, master; Anne Maria, Joyce, Boston, general cargo, George E. Letson and others.

CLEARED—Nov. 7—schr. Charles Welden, McLeod, Richibucto, general cargo, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

11—Matilda, LeBlanc, St. Pierre, lumber, W. F. McLaughlin.

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

ENTERED—Nov. 6—schr. Charles Welden, McLean, Richibucto, wrecked flour, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; Temperance, Sire, do., do., brig Julia Deagh, Dunn, Newfoundland, do.

7—brig Intended, Kelly, P. E. Island, R. Crocker; schr. Elizabeth Ann, McLeod, do., oats.

9—schr.—Superb, Swain, Montreal, flour, &c., Gilmour Rankin & Co.; Goldfinder, Collins, Quebec, do., R. Crocker and others; Convoy, Thomson, P. E. Island, oats and oysters, Gilmour-Rankin & Co.

CLEARED—Oct 30—brigs Helen, Davis Penzance, timber &c., Gilmour Rankin & Co.; ship Royal Sovereign, Belfast, deals, do.; brks. Nazarene, Smith, Gaspé; White Star, Mearam, London, timber & deals, R. Crocker.

4—brig Hunter, Dellaney, Newfoundland, lumber, Gilmour Rankin & Co.

7—schr. Highland Jane, Aschab, Gaspé; Elizabeth Ann, McLeod, P. E. Island, lumber.

12—brig Intended, Kelly, Biddeford, lumber &c., R. Crocker; ship Westward Ho, Wilkinson, do., do., do.

13—brig Julia Deagh, Dunn, Nfld., lumber, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; schr. Superb, Swain, P. E. Island, do., do.