

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANGLO SAXON."

(Per Montreal Telegraph Line.)
QUEBEC, August 22.
The Anglo Saxon from Liverpool on the 11th passed Kiver du Loup at 12 o'clock last night, and reached Point Levi at half past nine, and reached this morning.

The Emperor had definitely decided on the construction of a commercial port at Brest; also, on the improvement of the port of L'Orient.
Paris Corn Market dull and drooping.

Spain. Reports are current of Ministerial changes.
ITALY. Naples and Salerno prisoners had been conveyed to places of punishment publicly in iron, and the proceedings caused considerable indignation among the people.

Holland. Letters contradict in positive terms the alleged intention of the King to abdicate.
TURKEY. The English and French Governments have decided that the prosecution of the Jeddah assassins shall be conducted by Commissioners to be sent out by the respective Governments.

Africa. Late advices from the western coast report that the British steamer Trident had brought into port the American ship Eliza Gibbs, fitted with slave decks and stores.

Australia. Mails to June 16th had reached England. Nothing of importance added to Liverpool accounts.
LIVERPOOL MARKETS, AUG. 11. The weather is still favourable for harvest operations, and another week will secure the bulk of grain stored.

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partly who has been thrown off at a gallop; and when these arts fall, some real or imaginary evil is agitated; and they are assured that if they (the people) will only return him at the head of the poll, paradise will commence to reign immediately, and hence, by large and hollow promises, the rival candidates strive to outbid each other, and the election is frequently won, not by the honest, but by the scrupulous and worthless; and after all is over, the people are left to the rather uncomfortable reflection that they have been sold like other merchandise, to the highest bidder.

But that is not the worst feature.—Our election contests are oftentimes the occasion of much bloodshed and violence. The vicious and the vile who at other times hide themselves from the constable's baton, now stalk the streets maddened by liquor given to them by these would-be law-makers, and hinder all order or decency being observed; for at the nod of their hirers, they molest all who think or act for themselves, and even deter them from exercising their prerogative, and we are left at the mercy of rowdies.

The above is no overdrawn picture, as these scenes are even now occurring in our midst. For proof, read the account of the late election for North Wellington, and the present campaign in Toronto, between Mr. Cameron and Brown. Do we wonder at despotism reigning supreme in many countries. We need not, when such acts of rowdism are suffered to go unpunished at our very doors. The evil is a serious one, and can be only remedied by our candidates themselves setting an example of moderation in the language and course they pursue in order to secure votes, instead of clap-traps, let them use argument, and instead of abusing each other, and raking up old religious and political animosities to inflame the passions of their audience, let them eschew the use of such unmeaning diatribes. But the grand remedy after all, is the enlightenment of the people; or in other words, if we want to avoid these disgraceful scenes, educate the masses, teach them their duties and responsibilities; teach them to think intelligently and well, then, and not till then, will election contests be contests of principle—then, and not till then, shall we get men of principle at the helm of state; and above all, then, and not till then, shall we become a wise and a prosperous people.

THE LATEST.
LONDON, August 11.
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British Empire

RICHMOND HILL, AUG. 27, 1858.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

Slavery is admitted by every well regulated mind to be an unmitigated curse and a hell-spot on every constitution that encourages it.—The right of man—as man has been eloquently expatiated upon; yet we all know that there are countries where slavery exists, and despotism reigns supreme.—The exploded doctrine of the "divine right of Kings," and the vassalage of the common herd, is still argued with great tenacity by many, and the common argument used is, that they are unfit for the exercise of the elective franchise and for liberty; hence they are styled "the mob," and are kept in ignorance in order to keep them in vassalage and bondage. We, of course, are outraged at the base idea of the many living only for the few,—and in this country the people themselves have all the power in their own hands. They choose their own representatives, and therefore all power is virtually in them. But we are sorry to say that our election contests often give to the foes of liberty a weapon wherewith to lash us. The arts of the Demagogue often enflame the worst passions of the people, and render the contest, not one of principle, but passion and prejudice, causing honest men to keep aloof from the struggle lest they should become contaminated with the filth so liberally scattered on the right and left around them. The moment two candidates appear in the field, the struggle commences, and heaven send a struggle; each begins to heap abuse and slander on the other, bitter invectives being constantly and unparaphrasably used by the rival candidates. This with mock humility, and a plentiful use of soft-sawder, constitutes the main stock-in-trade of the electioneering campaign.—Turn we for a moment from the candidate to the people, and what a spectacle presents itself to our view. There they are running and shouting at the top of their voices! "At the utterance of some lofty principle, or at the suggestion of some real sovereign remedy for our social disorder. Nothing of the kind. They are shouting because their hero has produced some judicious and silly punn at his opponent's expense; or some trite

party who has been thrown off at a gallop; and when these arts fall, some real or imaginary evil is agitated; and they are assured that if they (the people) will only return him at the head of the poll, paradise will commence to reign immediately, and hence, by large and hollow promises, the rival candidates strive to outbid each other, and the election is frequently won, not by the honest, but by the scrupulous and worthless; and after all is over, the people are left to the rather uncomfortable reflection that they have been sold like other merchandise, to the highest bidder.

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lic; there were Sons, License Inspectors; a direction of duty rested with them; the taverns were open on the Sabbath; the Inspectors paid no attention whether the Sabbath was desecrated or not; we have three Sons in the Township of Whitechurch; It was just the same with them; if they got into office, it was all they cared about; they got thirty pounds of money out of the Whitechurch side of Stouffville; he called it blood money; it was a kin to murder; they were selling poison to the public under the protection of a license law; and how many thousands, eye millions, have been sent to an untimely grave through the agency of king alcohol. There were several others to speak, but time would not permit.

Canada Plows and Root Slicers. We beg to direct the attention of Farmers and others to an advertisement in our columns, from the firm of Patterson, Brother. Their Root Slicers are certainly unrivalled. We have been assured by many of our most eminent Farmers that they work full a third easier than any other Plow going. We have also seen their new Root Slicer, and have no doubt but that it will give entire satisfaction. The present season has tested their Reaping Machines, and has established the fact of their superiority over all competition; Mr. Robert B. Vardon, of Pickering, cut with one of these Reapers twelve acres of heavy fall wheat in six successive hours, driving and rolling off the grain himself.—This fact speaks for itself, and requires no comment.

Temperance Lecture. On Monday evening, the 23rd inst., a lecture was delivered in the Wesleyan Church, Richmond Hill, on Temperance, by the Rev. H. Wilkinson.—Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P., in the chair.—The lecturer began by stating that the triumph of the temperance cause was not so great as it ought to have been, owing to the lethargy and lukewarmness of many of its friends. He then very ably showed that drunkenness would never be banished from the land till they got a Prohibitory Liquor Law. He showed the dire necessity there was for a united effort in order to gain the desired end. The gentleman was listened to with great interest by a large and attentive audience. R. Burr, Esq., and the Chairman, also briefly addressed the meeting.

Toronto Election. We beg to inform our subscribers that we shall issue an extra at 8 p.m. this evening and Saturday evening at the same hour. We shall give the state of the Polls up to the latest hour previous to going to press. We shall issue the extras gratis to subscribers, who can have them by applying at the Tribune office.

Correspondents. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from W. A. N., which came too late for insertion in this issue, but shall appear without fail in our next.—Communications intended to be inserted the same week as sent should arrive not later than Wednesday morning.

Markham Council. The Markham Municipal Council meets at Sizé's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday next, the 28th inst., at ten o'clock, a.m.

Sons of Temperance at Stouffville. To the Editor of the British Tribune. Sir,—Agreeably to the suggestion of the Grand Division to subordinate divisions to hold once a month open meetings accessible to the public, the Stouffville Lodge held their first meeting on Monday, the 16th inst. A respectable audience was present.—Brother James Bugg, Esq., W. P. and D. G. W. P. in the chair.

George Flint, Chap., was the first to address the meeting.—He said, there were three questions to be propounded; the first was the use of tobacco in the Anti-room and Lodge. For his part he did not know what use it was. It is an unmeaning, disgusting, and absurd practice for Sons of Temperance to make use of it in the sanctum sanctorum; it was a noxious weed, and ought to be dispensed with. The next question was the license law. The Sons ought to see the law carried out, and urge the Legislative Assembly to pass a Main Law for this province. We have 70,000 Sons in good standing; that number ought to command respect in the House. He dwelt at considerable length in his usual eloquent style on the responsibility of the Sons to maintain their integrity and they ought to trench their souls behind their pedigree.

John White, A. R. S., was the next to address the meeting.—He said, it was in the year 1836 the first temperance meeting was held in New town Stewart, Ireland, the town I came from. There were temperance tracts distributed; a number of them were given to boys present; I got one; I thought I was a member; I did not deviate from its principles. When I came to Canada I was told the Teetotalers were rebels; I did not join until after I was at a demonstration of the order at Victoria Square. The Stouffville Division had been examined; I, with others, resuscitated it, and its prosperity is before the public.

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INDIA AND CHINA. The Bombay Overland Mail has arrived, with dates from Bombay to July 31.—The following is the summary of the Bombay Times of that date:—
RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR. The recapture of this important city by Sir Hugh Rose's force was announced to us by the telegraph on the 19th inst, dated 12th of Gwalior, and forms a brilliant termination to the campaign opened on the side of India, and carried with untiring success through Baluchistan and Central India to the scene of Sir Col. Campbell's victories in the provinces of the Ganges. The march from Calcutta to Gwalior seems to have been almost without incident, and was accomplished with a little more than a day's march of that city. On the morning of the 15th the troops were closing up on the place, advancing upon it in the direction of the outer cantonments, which were found to be occupied by the enemy in considerable force, although the previous reconnaissance had reported them in no strength.

A SON OF TEMPERANCE. Stouffville, Aug. 16, 1858. To the Editor of the British Tribune. Sir,—Permit me to occupy a portion of your Tribune, for the purpose of inquiring further into a subject that I addressed you upon a short time ago, and which appeared in the columns of your paper on the 21st of May, relative to the charges made by H. C. Young, of Thornhill, against Col. Crookshank, of Richmond Hill. In my letter of the 17th of May I stated that Mr. Young had never given the public any satisfactory proof that the charges made by him against Col. Crookshank were correct, and asked the reason why Mr. Young did not give the public more information upon the subject. In Mr. Young's reply on the 4th of June he admitted that he had, to a considerable extent, laid himself open to my censure, and gave as an excuse, the circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from advertising to the subject sooner, and desired not to be considered either "splendid or rash." Now, sir, I do candidly think that Mr. Young has not yet given satisfactory proof that his charges against Col. Crookshank relative to Brock's Monument are correct, or that the Colonel has in any way been guilty of retaining the money that was subscribed by so many individuals, (myself among the rest) for the purpose of erecting a lofty column on Queenston Heights, to the memory of General Brock.—a general who was "revered and lauded by the people whom he governed, and deplored by the sovereign to whose service his life had been devoted." Had Mr. Young proved those charges I would have been satisfied, but he rushes immediately to a charge of a different nature, which charge if true, is, if possible, more disgraceful and double distasteful. I have been looking for a communication "more comprehensive," than the one addressed to you on the 4th of June—but he promises by Mr. Young—but up to the present it is either yet unborn or escaped my notice. But let us see how far he can be believed with regard to the charge against the Colonel in reference to the will of the late William Slack. Mr. Young asserts that Slack died in 1839 while in the employment of Col. Crookshank, and at the time of his death he had saved, by industry and care, about \$2,400 or \$2,800, and appointed Col. Crookshank his executor, and that nothing more has been heard of the will from that day to this, and thinks probably that he may be named in that will as a legatee. Now, Mr. Editor, I am informed that Slack's will is now in possession of Col. Crookshank, and no longer than twelve days ago I was informed that the Colonel had exhibited the will to several of his friends, all of whom can testify that Mr. Young's name is there only as a witness. Now, sir, if Slack's will is not on record, then of course there are some grounds for suspicion, and an investigation would seem to be desirable. However, I have no doubt but that if Mr. Young would carefully examine the Registry Office he will find the will proved and registered. He then can see for himself, and act accordingly.

THE NEW YORK CITY HALL ON FIRE. UNPLEASANT FINALE TO THE ILLUMINATION.—THE CITY HALL A CAUSE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE PICTURE IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM. (From the New York Herald of Wednesday.) Just as we are going to press, a fire has broken out in the City Hall, which threatens to destroy that fine building and all the property it contains. The cupola is one mass of flame, and the conflagration is spreading rapidly to the floor beneath. There is at present no hope of being able to save the property of the building, though it is likely that the shell will remain, being composed of marble. The origin of the fire, at the time we write, is unknown but it is supposed to have resulted from the sparks of a lamp striking some of the wooden work of the cupola, and after smouldering for several hours at length burst into a flame, with such fury as to extinguish the bell rings, and to put an end to the ringing of the bell, when the fire became so hot, that he was compelled to leave. The fact that the bell did not ring, deceived many of the firemen, and they did not arrive as they otherwise would, when, in consequence of the great height of the cupola, the streams did very little good after the engines got into working order. The fire commenced in the woodwork at the base of the cupola, and soon the whole dome was a mass of lurid flame. The scene was most magnificent and far outshone the illumination of a few hours before. The flame was as brilliant as the sun at midday, and rolled up the sides of the building in huge waves of fire, and streams of water from the engines seemed to be of no sort of use in stopping the progress of the conflagration. The majority of the streams could barely reach the roof, and had as much effect as a child's squirt would have in putting out a volcano. The necessity of a steam fire engine was never so manifest as in the fire last night, as all the firemen could pretend to do was to keep the roof saturated, to prevent the progress of the flames downward. So intense became the fire in a few moments that the clock work began to melt and the molten metal ran to the floor below. There is scarcely a doubt but that all the pictures in the Governor's Room and the property in other parts of the building will be very much damaged, if not entirely destroyed. From accounts there most have been the most culpable carelessness on the part of certain persons in the building. The fire was seen smouldering from the street a full hour before it broke into a blaze. It is incredible but that had proper precaution been used there would have been no danger of the edifice being destroyed. It is the general opinion that the City Hall is fire-proof. This is true of the main building, but the cupola has been filled with inflammable wood work, and has long been exceedingly dangerous.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the base of the City Hall cupola. The bell-ringer stationed therein struck the bell, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that he was unable to continue to toll, and had but little time allowed him to make his escape. In less than ten minutes after the fire broke out, pretty much the whole of the cupola was enveloped in flames, thus affording the citizens an exhibition not set forth in the programme, and looked upon with general feelings of regret. At a quarter after one o'clock the cupola was one body of fire and expected to fall every moment. The roof and the gable story of the centre building was also burning furiously. A large body of firemen were working with all their energies, but the streams tended but little to subdue the violence of the fire. The flames spread rapidly downwards, burning to the ceiling of the Governor's room, and the dome over the cupola fell, and the firemen, by a copious supply of water, succeeded in checking the flames from spreading much beyond the parts of the building already alluded to.

THE FERUGSON SHOOTING AFFAIR. AN INQUISITIVE DECISION! (Abridged from the Globe.) ELORA, August 23, 1858. As already announced in the Globe, it was arranged that the shooting affair in which the representative of South America was so disgracefully mixed up, should be investigated to-day at 10 a.m. At the appointed hour it was found that the bell-copier M. P. had not arrived, and the consideration of the charge against him was put off until the hour of 1 p.m. At that time, Mr. Thomas Ferguson turned up, accompanied by his legal adviser, Geo. A. Drew, Esq., his spiritual councillor, the Rev. Nassau Clouston Goran, and a large party of friends. J. Kingsmill, Esq., County Attorney, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and G. Barron, J. Smith, and D. Foote, Esqs., were the acting magistrates.

James Martin sworn.—Was sitting in the front room at Bains; saw the buggy standing still with no person at the horse's head; thought Ferguson and Alexander could have gone through the crowd if they wished; saw Ferguson sitting with the gun in his right hand; he took hold of the reins and stopped the buggy, though the driver Alexander wished to go on, but that Ferguson stopped him and took hold of the reins; Ferguson caught the reins in his left hand and held the gun in his right; he was on the side next the driver; saw Ferguson then that way; some one seized the gun, and there was a fusillat ion.

George Duncan sworn.—Was on Bains verandah when the buggy came up; people began to groan; saw a man hold a gun out of the back of the buggy; he said something; he then stood up in the buggy and cocked his gun; heard Ferguson's cock and heard it snap; when he cocked the gun he looked at the nipple; went away directly, being afraid.

Mr. Kingsmill has rested his case. Mr. Drew was then asked to call evidence for the defence, when Mr. Kingsmill submitted that under the Act of Summary Convictions two courses only were open to the magistrates—one to regard Mr. Ferguson as being subject to a charge of assault, as he would be if he merely presented the gun without drawing the trigger,—or as being liable to be committed for felony, as he would be if they were satisfied that he not only presented the gun, but attempted to discharge it. The court was then cleared.

After order had been restored, the Chairman, George Barron, Esq., rose and said, that a decision not a judgement, had been arrived at by a majority of the Justices present, on a vote of 10 to 3, and as their mouthpiece he was bound to declare it; but in doing so, he must enter his most solemn protest against it. It had been moved by Mr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Cross, that the case be dismissed. It had been moved in amendment by Mr. John Smith seconded by Mr. Foote, "that Mr. Ferguson be committed for trial." On a division the years were Messrs. Foote and Smith, and the nays Messrs. Thomas Jackson, George Little, John Johnson, James Cross, John Wilson, Samuel Broadfoot, John Beattie, Sam. Wiswell, William Robertson, and Thomas Whately. He would remark that during nearly ten years of magisterial experience, he never saw a clearer case than this, nor

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