Continued from the 1st page

mob, and they broke the blinds and panes of glass some of them striking the wall on the other side of the room. This continued for a few seconds and then shots were returned from the house. I cannot tell how many shots were fired from the house. I saw the flash of two or three fire arms from the mob. I am short-sighted, it was dark and I could not distinguish the numbers of the mob, except from the yells and cries, but I should say they must have been a numerous body. I consider the lives of the family and my own life were in danger from the mob. After the discharge from the house, the mob left immediately.

By Mr. Jobin—I am morally certain that no one could have made himself heard in order to prevent the mob from approaching the house.

By other Jurors—When the mob left, I did not know that any person was hurt. I remained there, the greatest part of the night, and there was no farther disturbance. I took an active part in defending Mr. Lafontaine's house, so far as my presence could go. Bullets and buck shot were used to load the fire-arms used that night in the house. The fire-arms were common pistols and fowling-pieces—private property. Some time after the firing, perhaps an hour or an hour and a-half after, I heard a person was shot, and I think I might have heard the name. Dr. Nelson came about 8 o'clock, having been sent for to attend a person who had wounded himself, and he remained perhaps half an hour. Made no effort to make myself heard above the yells of the mob; because I was convinced it was no use. No one commanded at Mr. Lafontaine's; but probably my advice was taken in consequence of my age and position. Did not know where the buck shot came from, I had balls in my pistols. Did not know if any buck shot remained. There were windows on the basement: two were barricaded; the rest guarded. No one could fire except from the open window; but under the stairs there were two little square holes, where I believe men were placed, who would if placed there have had an opportunity of firing. I am not aware whether persons were placed there or not. As to myself, I have not hesitated to state, that I was in the house, for I feel my conscience quite free on account of what I have done; but in consequence of the threats held out against those who were there, I feel that I am not bound in honour nor in duty to name the other parties. I did not see any one whom I knew in the crowd; nor did I fire myself, for I had intended to keep my shot till an attempt was actually made to enter the house, when I would have fired *a bout portant*. There were boys' voices in the crowd, but there were also men' voices, which appeared to be stronger than those of the boys. It was a very short time after the breaking of the gates, before the firing and the stone throwing from the crowd began. Having heard, in the course of the preceding day, that Mr. Lafontaine's house would be that night attacked, and that he would be in danger, I went of my own accord to assist him to protect his property and life, or share his fate. I heard that the arrests that day had been made the cause or the pretext of the excitement which led to the belief that Mr. Lafontaine's house would be attacked. The windows on each side of the front door were broken, by the stones, &c. There may have been others, but I did not observe. All I know of the shots is, that a few were fired from the flat on which I was. I believe there were no blank cartridge fired to intimidate the mob. I could name some of the parties who had fire-arms if I did not believe that to do so would endanger their lives. Do not know any who actually fired. Dr. Nelson was in the house attending the man, who had wounded himself when the rioters came. I am aware that Mr. Lafontaine wrote to the magistrates in command; but did not see the reply; we were all anxious in the house to see the arrival of the troops. I went to protect the house in case the military should not arrive in proper time. As Wednesday they did cannot account for their non-attendance at an earlier hour; nor am I aware, if any police force were sent for. The lights were not purposely concealed, so as to prevent the mob from seeing. In the upper story there were lights; but in the lower story they were removed in such a manner as to prevent the persons within from being made a conspicuous mark for the persons outside. I am not aware that any friends of Mr. Lafontaine's, were in the garden, nor any one who was protecting the house.

The inquest was then adjourned.

☞ Accident.—A young man named West, was accidentally shot a few days ago, as many sportsmen have been, while dragging his gun out of the boat at the Island. He was brought home and died after lingering two hours in great sufferings. He was shot in the bowels.—*Examiner.*

In consequence of the death of Lieut. Col. Fenwick of the Royal Engineers, Capt. Frith, of that corps, formerly stationed at Toronto, has taken command of the Royal Engineer Department in Upper Canada, he being the next senior officer.

We see by the Canadian Independent that upon the 2nd instant, an Indian living near the bridge of Metis, in a small cabin, with his daughter and her husband, in a fit of intoxication, murdered his son-in-law, by stabbing him with a knife, the unfortunate man was 40 years of age, and his name J. B. Cajdan. The murderer fled to the woods, but was apprehend on the Saturday following, his name is Pierre Quartre Pattes.

Montreal Herald

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

Liverpool, August 4.

Our despatches which left Dublin at a late hour last night, have come to hand.—The proclamation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for a general illumination in that city on the arrival of the Queen, is much canvassed.

The Freeman's Journal says. "Dublin throws herself not upon her knees to Majesty, but on her face. She spreads not her cloak on the mire for her Majesty to walk over, but goes *herself* to be the gangway. Broad be the step of her Majesty as she tramples on her, and haughty her tread as she spurns her. So will be best fulfil the wishes of her subjects in Dublin, so far as those wishes are represented by the Lord Mayor and the corporation, who have neither dared to intimate that they had any memory of the past, any sense of the present, or any hope for the future, and are only willing that royalty might shine and shed blessings on them."—The "Irishman" of this day on the same subject is very caustic, and cuts up the affair in a most unmercyful manner. The Cork Corporation have refused to issue a proclamation for illuminating that city.

A county meeting was held at Kilkenny, for the purpose of presenting a dutiful address to the Queen. The meeting was convened by the High Sheriff, who presided. An amendment on the proposed address was brought forward, calling for the liberation of the state prisoners, and the dismissal of the present Ministers which was carried. The High Sheriff then left the meeting, accompanied by his friends, when the amended address was put, and carried unanimously. The meeting separated, giving three cheers for Smith O'Brien, and his companions in prison.

Our Cork correspondent, in a letter which he has forwarded to us by express, announces that the Queen arrived at Cove on Thursday night at 10 o'clock, and anchored beside the Rear-Admiral's ship, the Ganges, 74 guns; all the shipping in the harbor, both mechant and naval, being brilliantly illuminated. When the Royal yacht hove in sight, several bonfires were lighted in Tabokran, the residence of Mr. E. B. Roche, M. P. The citizens of Cork will, in all likelihood have Her Majesty a day sooner than they were told, as it was believed she would make her entry into the city yesterday (Friday.)

A large meeting of the citizens of Hamilton took place on Thursday last, in accordance with a requisition to the Mayor, and recommended to the Mayor, and Common Council of the city, the propriety of subscribing for £50,000 of the Capital Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company upon the understanding that the Company will receive the instalments as they are called in, in City Bonds, redeemable at 20 years; and that the instalments shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable by the Company, until the road or part of the road is open for traffic.

Sanguinary Engagement with a Slaver.—The Blazer, 3, steam vessel, with Lieut. Commander Smith, arrived at Lisbon, from the coast of Africa, has brought reports of an affair on the 1st May last, between the boats of the Alert, 8, Commander Dunlop, and a felucca slaver, in which the boats were beaten off, and Lieut. Shaw, and Mr. H. D. Sanders, mate and five others, were killed, and seven men were wounded. Mr. Sanders, who commanded the first gig, was 20 years of age, and is the sixth son of G. W. Sanders, Esq., of the Rolls, and of Barnes, Surrey.

Incendiarism.—Several respectable and peaceable residents of this city have received anonymous letters, stating that it was intended to fire their premises. This intimation put the parties receiving such notices on the alert, and a general watch was kept on Tuesday evening in different places in the St. Lawrence Suburbs. The night, we are happy to say, passed without a fire occurring.

We learn that, on Wednesday evening, the stables used by Captains Ermatinger and Sweeney's Dragoons were attempted to be set on fire, by the dropping of fire into some straw which lay in some of the stables, and which would, if once on fire, certainly communicate to the building where the troops and horses were kept.

Death of Col. E. Kirby, U. S. A.—We are pained in being obliged to announce the death of this meritorious officer. He passed through our village on Friday last, on his way to Avon Springs, for the purpose of benefiting his health, which had been bad for some time past. On Tuesday the 21st inst., all that remained of the once gallant soldier, was again conveyed through our place to their last resting place in Brownville, his late residence. He was buried with military honors the troops from Madison Barracks attending the burial.—*Sackett's Harbor Observer.*

PRINTING A NEWSPAPER.

The mass of newspaper readers appear to entertain a notion that the publication of a newspaper is a matter involving but a trifling expense; and as to the editor's berth, why, they think it must be 'fun alive' to sit and cut out pieces, and scribble editorial all day long; but save us from such fun. To these misapprehensions is doubtless owing in a great measure to the laxity of many well intentioned persons in settling their printer's bill.

But to print a paper is in fact an expensive piece of business, and involves much hard labor and close application both of body and mind. There are probably few occupations which yield a smaller return in proportion to the amount of capital and labor invested, than that of printing.

Newspaper type costs from thirty cts. to a dollar and a half a pound. From eight hundred to one thousand pounds of it, per annum are necessary to print an ordinary sized paper. A large Washing on Press, such as the Journal is printed on, costs, with its fixtures, at least three hundred dollars. In publishing an office, these are by no means all. Cases, stands, composing sticks, galleys, and a hundred other articles, from an imposing stone to a bodkin, must all be procured and paid for.

The furnishing of an office is, however, a small matter when compared to the expense of conducting it. Journeymen and apprentices must be hired, at wages ranging from one hundred to three or four hundred dollars per year. Paper and ink must be purchased, the latter at from ten to twelve cents per pound or about four dollars per ream; the latter at the rate of thirty or thirty-five cents per pound. Then there is office rent, fuel, &c., for all of which the printer must pay, as, contrary to the belief of many, he is not furnished with every thing 'free gratis.'

The mechanical labor on a newspaper is very hard and fatiguing, requiring as it does constant mental as well as physical application. Many attempts have been made to invent machines to set type, but they have all failed from the inability of men to infuse mind into the matter. A type-setting machine Must be a thinking machine. An ordinary day's work for a compositor is about six thousand ems (the square of the body of the latter;) in letting this amount and replacing an equal amount in his case the compositor handles not far from forty thousand separate letters, points, &c. is picked up and put in its proper place by a distinct action of the mind.

The work on a large hand press is full as laborious as ploughing or cradling, and we have seen more than one brawny fellow who could cut a broad swath, and guide his plough with a steady hand thro' a newly cleared fallow, put to his mettle to pull the bar of a large printing press; we have seen many too, who imagined it an easy matter, give up the attempt in despair, with the wondering exclamation 'who'd a thought it!'

The sedentary nature of the business, the confinement in heated rooms, the unwholesome but imperceptible fumes arising from the type, (a strong metallic poison entering into their composition,) the stooping position of the workman, the little opportunity for active bodily exercise, the injurious influence of night work, &c. have all a pernicious effect on the health of the printer, and it has been estimated that as a class, the average duration of their lives does not exceed 35 years.

As to the editor, his situation is not a bed of roses, at least if it is the thorns have not been removed, and a smart sprinkling of bees remain, in the shape of the many little perplexities and cares which beset him. An English writer of some celebrity—the late Capt. Marryatt—in speaking of the labors of an editor remarks: 'Newspaper literature is a link of the great chain of miracles, which distinguish the present from the past, and every support should be given to newspapers. The Editors of the papers must have an enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labor is not manifest, nor is it the labor, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes as it were, the publication. One work is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is easy, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.

Our readers may believe us when we assure them that so far from being a species of *cheap amusement*, printing a newspaper is not only a very expensive, but an extremely laborious, and oftentimes a thankless and profitless occupation.—*People's Journal.*

An almost certain event on the final triumph of the Hungarians, and possibly before, will be the uprise of the Poles to reclaim their nationality, and declare their freedom. The fear of such a result was unquestionably the main cause of the intervention of Russia, but that intervention will be the means of hastening, rather than retarding Polish revolt. Two of the most distinguished leaders of the Hungarian armies, Bem and Dembinsky, are Poles, and they no doubt foresaw on the opening of the war, that Russia would be forced to come to the aid of Austria, as a matter of self defence for these gallant generals have not disguised that they intend upon securing Hungarian freedom to extend the campaign into Galicia and Poland. The independence of Hungary will secure that of Poland, and Russia will be for ever cut off from her scheme of European conquest. Then, the Caucassain, the Turk, the Pole, and the Hungarian will alike defy the imperial Czar. Dembinsky has been praying for years, it is said, to be at the head of 50,000 soldiers, and opposed in battle to Russia. His prayer is granted, and he has met the Prince Conqueror of Poland, Paskiewitch, and routed him. The rout will be continued too, until the last Russian is driven into Russia, or has his bones stacked as a warning memorial on the banks of the Waag, Theiss, or Danube. Russian greatness has been worse buffetted in this conflict, than it was by Napoleon. The Hungarians have not had to battle nature, but have had Nature, God, and the well wishes of the generous portion of mankind to aid them.

The Popes Benediction to the Neapolitan Army on their flight from the Roman territory,—

I bless'd you marching to the fray,
I bless you now you're run away;
If other honors you have not,
You'll always be a blessed lot

BRITISH WHIG.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1849.

THE PROVINCIAL SHOW.

We can assure our distant readers that every thing is progressing at Kingston towards the completion of the very extensive preparations for holding the Annual Show of the Provincial Agricultural Association. The Executive Committee meets every Wednesday morning at the Court House, and although its working members are but few, yet they attend regularly and get through a vast amount of real business. The Show will be held on the Artillery Parade Ground, at the end of King Street; the octagon enclosure is already erected, comprising ten acres, and some of the temporary buildings are also put up. The Annual Dinner will take place in the large stone warehouse on Brown's Wharf, the lessees, Messrs. Macpherson & Crane, having kindly granted the free use of it. The Dinner will be entirely under the management of Mr Alderman Smith. The Annual Meeting for the delivering of the Lecture and the choice of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held in the City Hall. All the British Steamers on the St. Lawrence, Rideau Canal and Lake Ontario, have agreed to convey passengers to and from the Show, all the week, at half the usual passage rates. And we daily expect the part of the American Line of Steamers. As adjuncts to the Show, there will be a Grand Provincial Regatta, on one day in the week, and the whole affair will wind up with Horse Races on Saturday 22nd of September. Whether his Excellency, the Governor General, will fulfil his promise to be present at the Show, we cannot say, but we think it very probable that he will; feeling satisfied that if he visit Upper Canada at all this year, he cannot possibly do it with more satisfaction to himself, than at a time like this, when all political considerations will be merged in one of greater moment, viz:—the advancement of Agriculture. We speak decidedly when we say, that the Executive Committee is particularly anxious that his Excellency shou'd redeem this year the pledge he made at Hamilton, and that every thing will be done on its part, to make his short sojourn in Kingston pleasant and agreeable. The city will be crowded with strangers from all parts of the Province, and the danger of any political disturbance must be greatly lessened.

A GREAT FACT.

None of the Conservative papers appear to take the slightest notice of this great fact—that D. Æ. M'Donell, Esq., the Sheriff of the Eastern District, is holding and enjoying the receipts of the Wardenship of the Penitentiary worth with allowances fully £600 per annum. Why don't the Reform Ministry make him disgorge one of these two fat posts. If he were a Conservative, how quickly would they do it! The *Pilot* who justifies all the acts of its patrons will perhaps condescend to explain. As the editor of the *Globe* gets his two pounds per diem and his travelling expenses out of the funds of the same Institution, it would be worse than folly to expect any explanation from him of this act of gross inconsistency.

☞ Arrival of the Mayor.—F. Merrick, Esq., Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Counter, the Deputation from the city to the Colonial Office, arrived here last evening, by the American steamer.

☞ Literary Thieves.—Two loafers were apprehended at Toronto last week, charged with having attempted to break open the Mail Bags on board the *Princess Royal*.—They must have been very fond of reading newspapers, that's about all the Mail Bags are filled with now-a-days—they surely did not expect to find any money in them.

☞ The health of the Garrison in Kingston, consisting of 1,100 men of all ranks, never was better than at present. Of the 20th Regt. 550 strong, 19 men are in hospital, mostly casualties; and of the Royal Artillery, Canadian Rifles, and Rifle Brigade, there are only 14 in Hospital, making in all 34 sick.—Not one single death occurred among the troops last week.

☞ Defalcation.—We learn from the Amherstburg *Courier*, that W. R. Wood, Deputy Treasurer of the Western District, absconded, having loaned £1700 of the District funds which he was unable to get back when required. Of course the District will not suffer, as the Treasurer, J. B. Baby, Esq., is held responsible for the amount. He or his sureties will be the sufferers.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Official Report made to the Board of Health of the Interments in the several Burial Grounds of Kingston, from the 25th to 26th August, both days inclusive:—

From Cholera	10
Other diseases	4
Total	14

MR. ANTHONY O'CONNOR.

It gives us most especial delight to hear that Mr. Anthony O'Connor, the Prince of Steam Boat Agents, one of Kingston's own peculiar b'hoys, is winning golden opinions in a far distant city. We give his Kingston acquaintance, and that is the whole town, the benefit of the entire article; may his shadow never grow less!

From the Quebec Mercury.

Until the present season immigrants intending to proceed westward, and ignorant of the customs of the country, and relying upon the integrity of parties with whom in their onward course they were necessarily brought into contact, were not only greatly delayed but in too many instances made the dupes of designing men; we do not, of course refer to respectable agents or commanders of steamboats, in making this observation. In changing their money they were moreover great losers, and suffered considerably in the charges for the transport of baggage, and other expenses incidental to a lengthy voyage in a new country—thanks to the enterprize of certain individuals this lengthened journey of extortion and discomfort is now at an end, and the immigrant perfected and expedited upon his journey.

The Royal Mail Line, as it is styled, was the first to establish an agency in Quebec, and is now the only company of the kind in question represented here. Mr. A. O'Connor, their indefatigable agent, whose tried services of ten years have rendered his name familiar to the public and his exertions valuable to his employers, is their representative. On application to him, in migrants can prepay their passage from Quebec to any port on Lake Ontario or Lake Erie; the ticket given to them here forwarding the holder to his destination on the borders of either of these lakes without delay, and free of charge for the transport of baggage! Extortion or loss, is of course, consequently, saved to the new comer—and the price of passage is extraordinarily low.

In proof of the success of Mr. O'Connors efforts, we may mention that on Tuesday evening last he forwarded on 600 emigrants to the Western Country, direct from this.

Yesterday 150 Germans were forwarded direct to Cleveland!

These facts are surely sufficient to attract the attention of strangers. In addition to them, we may, however, mention that when the 600 passengers arrived at Montreal, the Carters there assembled and demanded the right of carrying their luggage from one boat to the other, and of charging a trade sous for their trouble. This was manfully resisted by Mr. O'Connor, who ordered his men to perform the duty (gratis) which was done. We regret to learn, that Mr. Cody, who aided him, was severely beaten for his interference with these extortionists.

SCOTLAND.

Disturbances apparently of a serious character, have taken place in North Uist, one of the Islands of the Hebrides in the County of Inverness. North Uist is the property of Lord Macdonald and contains about 5,000 inhabitants a large portion whom are cotters and cottiers, who, since the failure of the potato crop, have been in a state of extreme destitution. At the worst period of the scarcity, in 1846-7, meal was supplied by Lord Macdonald, and work found under the drainage act, and the Relief Committee have since extended assistance to the most necessitous. Emigration, however, was judged to be the only certain means of benefitting their condition. Lord Macdonald, therefore, in order to induce them to emigrate, offered to pay their expences, and to send a respectable person of their own choosing with them to Canada to see them favorably settled there, but they resolutely refused to go which caused Lord Macdonald to take steps to eject them from their holdings, for which purpose the sheriff and his officers proceeded to the place, and immediately when they came in view, the inhabitants hoisted a black flag, and threatened instant death to any officer who should attempt to eject them. The Sheriff, therefore, from motives of humanity, and to allow time for further deliberation, withdrew the officers, and intimated to the people that he would return on the following day. Some of the officers remained in the neighbourhood of the spot, but during the night the house in which they slept was surrounded, large stones were thrown, and the officers were obliged to fly. Nothing could be done on the following day. A spirit of determination possessed the people, and their numbers had swelled to several hundreds. The most prominent of the leaders declared that they would neither go away nor pay rent; they would not allow sequestration of their effects, but keep their cattle for sale at the markets. "Their conduct altogether," says a correspondent, "was very unlike what Highlanders might be expected to exhibit, and some mischievous demagogue must have been amongst them. One man said that before they would be to and out, they would do as the Hungarians did with the Austrians!" The authorities had no force to carry out the law, and they withdrew from the infuriated populace. Information was conveyed to the Sheriff of the County, and Mr. Colquhoun, Sheriff-Substitute, Mr Mackay, Procurator-Fiscal, with the Superintendent of Police and party of constables, are about to proceed to North Uist. We have confident hopes that the matter will be peaceably adjusted. Ten years since a similar disturbance took place in Harris, but the authorities of the county on repairing to the spot, speedily removed the misunderstanding and restored order.

The Mosquito Kingdom.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* who resided some 18 years since, in the region inhabited by the Mosquitoes, describes those Indians as helpless and shiftless creatures, inhabiting a country nearly under the line, and subsisting entirely upon the productions of the soil. They procure their Indian luxuries, rum, fish oils and gunpowder, by the sale of tortoise-shell, rare birds, sarsaparilla and cochineal. His Mosquito Majesty was called George, after the King of England, and measured six feet four inches in height, barefoot, and he probably never knew the luxury of a shoe or stocking, and was dressed as follows:—"An enormous cocked hat with a soiled plume, a beggimmed red coat that was quite too small to be buttoned, two immense tarnished epaulets, an old sabre by his side, and a pair of frightfully long spurs on his naked heels, with neither shoes, stockings, shirt, nor pantaloons. A long while since, the English from Belize and Jamaica passed down the coast beyond Ona and Truxillo, then belonging to Spain and made a compact or treaty with the ancestor of the present King, by which they now claim to be the owners of this delectable country.

Extract from the Montreal Correspondence of the *Toronto Patriot*, 20th August.

Concerning the origin of the fire to-day in Cyrus' Hotel, various rumours are afloat, the most popular one of which is, that agents of the Government were employed to set the house on fire the moment the examination of Mr Lafontaine before the Coroner's Inquest commenced. Another, that the mob set fire to it; and a third, that the occupier himself is the man "wot did it."

I heard to-day that a man offered to make an affidavit that he saw the fire at Donegana's Hotel at its first commencement, and that it broke out in three different places at one and the same time, which places were not within forty feet of each other, and consequently suspicions are now beginning to be entertained that this fire also owes its origin to an incendiary.

It is also rumored that the great Boot and Shoe store, with the adjoining dwelling House, in Notre Dame Street, which was burnt the night after the fire at Donegana's, was set on fire by an incendiary.

I do not pretend to say whether or not those rumours have any real foundation, nor does it matter much as far as the object I have in view in mentioning them is concerned. This is simply to show, along with other circumstances, what a state of general agitation and alarm we are in. "What next?" is a query in everybody's mouth.

☞ Sea Serpent Again.—A man named Marston, a fisherman, has made an affidavit before the Justice of the Peace at Swampscot, Mass., that he distinctly saw the sea serpent on the 3rd inst., when walking on Nahant beach. It was in sight for twenty minutes, within two or three hundred yards of the beach. His head was out of the water all the time, and his body appeared to be from 80 to 100 yards in length! As the man has sworn to the fact, of course we can no longer doubt.

We regret to learn that Col. Dynely, of the Royal Artillery, is suffering from a severe attack of illness, whether cholera or not we have not heard—at Buffalo. Mrs. Dynely has been sent for and went up the river in the steamer yesterday.—*Niagara Mail, Aug. 23d.*

Cricket.—The return match, between the Toronto and Hamilton clubs, terminated yesterday (Friday) about noon, in favor of the Toronto club, which won by 59 runs. The following is the aggregate score, viz:—

Toronto Club—1st Innings	90	Runs.
2nd do	88	178 Total.
Hamilton Club—1st Innings	69	
2nd "	53	119 Total.
In favor of Toronto club,		59 Runs.

Witches in Daylight.—A countryman passing up Broadway had his curiosity excited at seeing a crowd gathered around the conductors of an electro-magnetic machine. 'Mynheer,' said a wag, "just take hold of these brass balls, and show the fools that you know a thing or two. Such butter-fingered chaps are afraid to touch anything that's hotter than a buckwheat cake." "Ish it because it ish hot what for they jump?" asked Hans. "Vell den, I vat has worked at making bricks and no fraid of hot things. I say pys stand away; I see what ish can do!" And Hans held on to the balls with astonishing tenacity. There was but a very gentle stream of the fluid on, and the Dutchman declared that it "felt good potter good, as nuts!" The wag while complimenting the Dutchman's endurance, gave a wink to the man in the store, who put on an extreme supply of the magnetic fluid. "Dunder and blixum!" bellowed the poor fellow, as the shock laid him flat upon his back, amidst the roaring laughter of the by-standers. "Oh! tunder mit lightning, my arms ish broke. Vell I never could think that vicher was in daylight.—Next time I come to New York, vill be mit a horse shoe in my pocket"—*American Sun.*

A Yankee Woman's Notion of a Great Man.—A man who is keerful of his clothes, don't drink spirits, kin read the Bible without spelling the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash day to save the womenin folks from cookin.

Robbery of Fire-arms.—Forty-five stands of arms, have been stolen from a granary in the old City Hall within the last eight or ten days. They were rusty old fellows, having lain in a state of "masterly inactivity" since the days of Bond Head, and are not likely to do much damage, except to those who are impudent enough to fire them. The theft was executed with wonderful adroitness. The door remained locked in the morning precisely as it was the evening previous—the windows stood undisturbed in their sashes—and the vigilant watch of the night, whose stationary post is not many feet removed, slumbered after fashion of his order, in the peacefullest repose. But still the rusty old muskets and the bagnets are gone. A formal inquiry into the affair was made the other day, but strange enough, no clue to the thieves was obtained; to keep up the wonderment, His Worship the Mayor has no difficulty about money in this matter with the Tory Corporation, actually appropriated a reward of $25 for the useless old trumpery.—*Globe*

Attempted Mail Robbery.—A daring attempt was made to rob the mail bags on board the steamer Princess Royal on her trip up from Kingston yesterday. The leather of one of the bags was found to have been cut through in the form of a cross with some sharp instrument, but the thieves would appear to have been disturbed before they had succeeded in abstracting any of the contents. Suspicion fell upon two men named Andrew Stapleton and Collin Mc Fadden, the latter we believe, one of the steamer's hands, and they were accordingly arrested and conveyed before the Magistrates immediately on the arrival of the steamer into this port. Nothing definite resulted from this inquiry, but the prisoners were remanded for further further examination till Monday next.—*Globe.*

We regret to learn that a young woman, who was a servant in Donegana's Hotel, and escaped the perils of the fire at the destruction of that building, perished in the conflagration of Friday night, in the house of Mr. Molloy. We are told that her screams were heard, and that some persons brought ladders, but when they arrived with them under the windows, a cry was raised that she had come out safely, and consequently no attempt was made for rescue. The smoke was so dense, that the poor creature must have perished long before the flames could have reached her.—*Courier.*

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Friday Night's Report.

Montreal, August 24th, 7½ P. M.

The Board of Health report 7 interments for the 24 hours ending noon to-day of which 4 are children. None from cholera.

The inquest on Masson was brought to a close this afternoon, when the Jurors delivered the following verdict;—

"That the deceased William Masson came to his death by a gunshot wound fired on the night of the 15th inst., from the house of the Hon. L. H. Lafontaine after the said house had been first assailed by a mob. The said shot having been fired by some one of the persons to us unknown assembled for the purpose of protecting Mr. Lafontaine's life and property, and we are further of opinion that the existing City Authorities are highly culpable in not having taken due precautionary measures by which this heavy calamity might have been arrested."

A vessel is said to have arrived at Grosse Isle from Dublin with ship fever on board, upwards of 38 deaths on the passage and about the same number of sick landed on the Island.

The Shipping Master's office was attacked by a mob on Wednesday night. They smashed the doors and windows of the building and destroyed most of the furniture.

Arrival of the Canada.

New York, 11 A. M.

Every department of trade is in a healthy condition. More doing in produce. Cotton active at an advance of ¼d to ½d on American. The crops promise an abundant yield throughout the kingdom.

Grain depressed during the week, tendency downwards. More doing in Indian Corn owing in part to the low prices and rumors of potato rot the last few days.

Flour.—The demand is of a more retail character, at 24s. to 24s. 6d. for small parcels. In the London Market it is quite neglected; inferior parcels are nearly unsaleable, and may be quoted at 18s. to 21s.

Corn.—Yesterday there were sales of good yellow at 24s. to 24s. 6d. per quarter. White is scarce, and se ls in small parcels at 25s. to 26s. Corn meal 15s. to 15s 6d.

Cured Provisions. The importations for the last week had been very limited. For Bacon there is a steady demand at former prices. Lard not so much inquired for, but prices are firmly maintained. Beef selling at full prices.

In New York, 52 cases and 17 deaths by cholera during the last 24 hours. Money very abundant from 4 to 7 per cent. Exchange firm at 8 to 10.

New York, 6 P. M.

Ashes.—We noticed a good demand for Pots, sales 75 bls. at $6, 18 bls. at $6 25. Pearls firm, sales 25 lbs. at $6 12.

Flour.—Market for wester and state is buoyant and more active with good demand, supply of Ohio not equal to demand, and prices are a shade better; inferior grades of State are dull, and prices somewhat nominal, 5000 at $4 to $4 50 for Sour, $5 44 to $5 50 for Common State, and mixed Michigan $5 50 to $5 55 for Straight State; $5 62 to $5 75 for pure Genesee and favorite western; $5 75 to $5 82 for common to good Ohio; at close there was a good feeling in market, prices rather firm.

Grain.—Wheat rather easier. New Southern, of which the supply was considerable, sales 3200 bushels. Prime White, Maryland, at $1 20; old is held above the views of buyers.

Corn, fine, market buoyant, but inactive, sales 18,000 bushels at 59c to 60c for white mixed; 51c for western yellow, afloat; 61c to 62c for round northern yellow delivered. Town market is unaffected by the steamer's news.

Provision.—There is but little change to notice in mess Pork, demand fair, with sales 600 lbs. mess at $10 75. Prime is rather easier.

Freights quiet, as the produce market is too high for shippers, the nominal rates are 3s. for flour, 4d. for corn, 1s. 8d. for cotton, 17s. 6d. to 20s. for dead weight. The money market continues to be very abundantly supplied with capital.

There was a severe gale last night. A brick building was blown down at the head of Grey's wharf.

The Venerable Dr. Peirce of Brackland, is not expected to live through the night.

Boston Telegraph line has worked badly all day.

The political news has not yet been received.

The *Canada* will arrive here to-morrow morning.

Saturday Night's Report.

Montreal, Aug. 25.

The City Council met yesterday and appointed Malo chief of Police *pro tem.*

His Worship the Mayor has contributed the following donations: To the widow of the the fireman who lost his life at the fire at Donegana's, £50; to Soeurs de la Providence, £50; to the Catholic Orphan Society, $25.

Last evening an altercation took place between two cabmen, named Weir and Cawthorn, on the stand in Dalhousie Square.—Cawthorn aimed a blow at Weir with the butt end of a whip, striking him behind the ear. Weir expired immediately. Verdict on the inquest as follows:—

The deceased, David Weir, came to his death by apoplexy, while in the act of fighting with John Cawthorn; the blow from the said John Cawthorn not having been sufficient to cause the death of the deceased.

The *Quebec Chronicle* says the Hon. J. B. Tache, member of the Legislative Council died at Kamouraska, on Wednesday last, of Cholera.

The Board of Health report 3 interments for the 24 hours ending noon, to-day, including one child from Cholera.

New York, 2½ P. M.

Report of Cholera—19 deaths. The disease is disappearing from the lower part of the city, entirely. Board of Health, hereafter, will only publish deaths and not the cases.

Hungary.—As far as it is possible to trace the operations and positions of the contending armies from the confused and conflicting accounts, it seems that the Hungarians were at last advices occupying the line of the Theiss and that they still maintained their position at Lyezden. Georgy is supposed to be somewhere about Tokay, but there is no authentic accounts of his precise position; the same uncertainty prevails respecting Bem in Transylvania, of whose operations there are a great variety of reports. The London *Daily News* gives currency to the following, on the strength of a correspondent who says that the courier from Salatz brought the news:—

"The Austrian and Russian army 60,000 strong after occupying Hermanstadt, Cronstadt and other small places, advanced upon Sestean. Bem collected 40,000 men and advanced against them. A battle ensued which terminated in the complete defeat of the Imperialists; they fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, nearly all their artillery, and 8,000 prisoners, among whom is Gen. Halenbard. Bem took possession of Hermanstadt and Cronstadt.

Italy.—The latest intelligence from Rome is to the 30th ult., at which time nothing finally had been decided upon, and things were in the same state, as far as the Papal Government is concerned, as when Gen. Oudinot entered Rome. The Commissioners named by the Pope had arrived at Rome, and commenced proceedings by disbanding the whole of the Roman army, even the troops which had remained faithful to the Pope.

There is a report in France that Garibaldi had defeated a large Austrian Corps, which attempted to arrest his progress. He had, it is said laid down his arms in the little republic of Sanmarino, and claimed the protection of that republic.

The Austrian commander at Vologna refused to surrender, and sent forces to put him down. Garibaldi, however, had been joined by a great many Hungarians and Bimini.

Venice.—The *Sicile* gives the following announcement, which it looks upon as important:—"Venice still holds out bravely. We understand that money and provisions have been introduced to the besieged."

In England the Cholera continues steadily to increase. The deaths in the London District, which, by last week's advices, was 761, reached 979. There were 578 cases on Wednesday, and 253 deaths on Thursday. In Manchester and the neighborhood, there are additional cases are reported.

New York, 6 P. M.

Ashes firm, sales at $6 12½ Pearls; and 18 to $6 25 for Pots.

Flour—Moderate business doing in Western and State, full prices are paid. The common grades from inferior Western wheat are dull and market very heavy; sales 5000 at $4 to $4 75 for fine and uninspected; $5 44 to $5 58 for common State and mixed Michigan, $5 62 to $5 75 for pure Genesee.

Wheat quiet, receipts of new considerable—prices slightly easier—no sales. Corn lower; sales 12000 at 67½c to 59c for Western mixed; 59c to 60c for for Northern Jersey yellow; 60c to 61c for flat yellow. Market closing heavy.

Ohio Pork continues in moderate demand, sales only in small lots at $10 75 for Mess, $9 84c for Prime. Lard at 6 ¾c to 7c for good to Prime. Stocks rather better for Fancies. Exchange not quoted.

Monday Night's Report.

Montreal, Aug. 27th, 7½ P. M.

Markets.—Ashes some movement, and on Saturday of Pots at 31s 6. Pearls have advanced 3d on Friday's circular. The market to-day is unsettled pending the receipt of the steamer's letters. Flour scarce and in demand for shipment to the lower ports, shipping parcels saleable at 22s.

In provisions nothing doing except by retail. The Leander with a general cargo from Liverpool arrived in port yesterday.

MORE FIRES.

Yesterday about 11 A. M. the premises of M. Derouche, Smith street and Catherine st. were discovered to be on fire. The fire was purely accidental, some slight damage to the floor of the building. This morning about 1 o'clock a fire broke out in a house of ill-fame in Dominique two houses destroyed together with the furniture of Messrs. Hodgkinson, proprietors partially insured.

The Hon. Mr. Lafontaine and Merritt have left town for Halifax, for the purpose, it is understood, of conferring with the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in regard to the proposed Customs Union of the British North American Provinces.

The Board of Health report 80 interments for the 48 hours ending noon to-day, of which 3 were from cholera. Weather very sultry.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening.

Harvest operations had commenced under favorable auspices. The produce markets were dull, prices, however, were well supported. Much activity prevailed in the manufacturing districts; the demand for cotton and woollen goods was good. The weekly returns of the Board of Trade are highly satisfactory. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England amounted to 14½ millions sterling. Consols for money and account closed on Friday, at 93, Exchange bills, 46 to 48 premium.

The Danish Minister of Main, has issued an official notice that the blockade of the Elbe would be raised on the 11th August.

No New York report.—Troy Line down between Montreal and St. Albans.

English Mail not arrived.

Arrivals in the City.

ARRIVALS AT ALEXANDER'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Aug 24—M Miller, Montreal; F Miller, do. W. Dalbon, Hamilton; H. Stunes, Montreal; G Donaldson, do.; J. C. Mayer, do.

Aug. 25—Mr. Greenshields, Montreal; D. Paton, do; J. Kay, do; H. Casey, Quebec; J. B. Berthy, Oswego.

August 26th.—Mr. Philps, Sacket's; J. Cotters, St. Catharine's; D. Buchannan, Hamilton; P. F. Rosh, Hamilton; Rev Mr. Landers, Toronto, from Ireland; E. P Landers, do.; J. Landers, do; Miss Landers, do.

27th—George Boynton, Canton; A. H. Hall, Ogdensburgh; Mr J. D. Robillard, Hamilton; T. M'Alnam, New York.

Port of Kingston.

August 23rd.

Schr. Rambler, French Creek—no cargo.
Str Bay State, Sackett's Harbor—general cargo.
.....Niagara, Ogdensburgh—passengers and baggage.

24th.

Str. Ontario, Lewiston—general cargo.
.....Cataract, Ogdensburgh—passengers & baggage.

August 25th.

Schr.