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The British Whig (Daily and Weekly) has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper in this part of Canada West.

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To Subscribers.

The large class of Subscribers, who forget or neglect their obligations to pay the small sums due for their Newspapers, are respectfully reminded that remittances can be safely and without any inconvenience sent by Post.

Cattle Shows---1853.

State of New York—Saratoga, N. Y. ..... Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23.
County Frontenac—Kingston, Sept. 20.
Township Pittsburgh—Barriefield, Sept. 22
Lower Canada—Montreal, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.
Upper Canada—Hamilton, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7.
Township Kingston—Waterloo, Oct. 12.
County of Hastings—Belleville, Oct. 13.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimo per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1853.

The Eastern Question.

The whole Russo-Turkish difficulty is now considered at an end. On the 16th ult. the Austrian Consul-General received despatches, informing him that peace was regarded as fully established, and that the Russian forces *would evacuate the Danubian Principalities in September*. This result we have always anticipated, although in this view we have differed from some respected contemporaries. The fleets of Great Britain and France would return to their stations at Malta and Toulon.

A correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* professes to give the substance of the reply of the Sublime Porte to the proposition made by the conference of the four powers at Vienna, which reply it will be remembered was said to modify the proposition in some unimportant particulars. He says:—

"In the first place, the Porte demands that the meaning to be given to the phrase which secures to the Greeks the advantages which are enjoyed by other Christian communions shall be more clearly defined; it wishes that it should be well understood that these words only apply to the communions which are composed of Ottoman subjects; and it protests against any idea of assimilating the Greeks to the Christians who are foreign subjects, who, in virtue of existing conventions, enjoy special privileges. In the second place, the Porte wishes it to be stated, that, as far as regards what is in the letter and spirit of the treaties of Kainardji and Adrianople, mentioned in the note, it only understands them in the most general sense, and that they cannot in any way imply a right of protection of Russia over the Greek Church in the East. Lastly, the Porte wishes to rescind the document, and make for the Holy Places a separate convention with Russia."

The *Debats* understands that the delay in the final settlement did not arise from these modifications, but from an additional point urged by the Sultan, who desired that the four great powers engage to give him a declaration guaranteeing the Porte against any interpretation of the note which would lead to give to Russia any right of interference in the internal affairs of the church and of the Greek nation, under the title of Protectorate or any other pretext. This would be important in this sense, that at the very first difficulty with Russia the Divan, which has made so many fruitless efforts during all this crisis to endeavor to convince the great Powers that they ought to interfere in the name of the treaty of 1841, would have immediate recourse to European arbitration. No surprise will be felt that Turkey should earnestly desire such a stipulation, but we deem it doubtful that the four powers would further entangle themselves in the ever-recurring difficulties between Russia and the Porte, by giving such a guarantee. The matter has most probably been settled on the basis of the note from Vienna, and with but slight modifications. The joint note from Vienna was accompanied by an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, expressing the kindest feelings toward the Sultan, and advising him to accept the terms proposed for the settlement of the difficulty.

We translate from an original in the London *Times* of September 1st an "authentic copy" of the note approved by the four powers in conference at Vienna, and proposed simultaneously to Russia and the Sublime Porte:—

"His Majesty the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re-establish between him and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia the relations of good neighborhood and of perfect understanding, which have unhappily been changed by recent and painful complications, has carefully undertaken the task of seeking the means of effacing the traces of this difficulty.

"A Supreme Iradé, dated ——, having made known the Imperial decision, the Sublime Porte felicitates itself on being able to communicate with his Excellency Count Nesselrode. If at all times the Emperors of Russia have testified their active sollicitude for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the Orthodox Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, the Sultans have never refused to consecrate them anew by solemn acts, which have attested their ancient and constant good-will toward their Christian subjects.

"His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, now reigning, animated by the same disposition, wishing to give to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia a proof of his most sincere friendship, and entertaining unlimited confidence in the eminent qualities of his august friend and ally, has deigned to take into serious consideration the representations of which his highness the Prince Mentschikoff was rendered the organ near the Sublime Porte.

"The undersigned has consequently received orders to declare by these presents that the Government of his Majesty the Sultan will remain faithful to the letter and to the spirit of the stipulations of the treaties of Kutchuk-Kainardji and Adrianople for the protection of the Christian religion, and that his Majesty regards it as a matter of honor to cause them to be observed forever, and to preserve from all violation, either at present or in the future, the enjoyment of the religious privileges which were accorded by the august ancestors of his Majesty to the Orthodox Eastern Church, and which are maintained and confirmed by him; and moreover, in the most equitable spirit to allow the Greek Church to participate in the privileges conceded to other denominations of Christians by conventions or special agreements.

"For the rest, as the Imperial firman, which has been granted to the Patriarch and the Greek clergy, and which contains the confirmation of their religious privileges, must be regarded as a new proof of these noble sentiments, and as, moreover, the proclamation of that firman, which gives every security, must dispel for ever all apprehension in regard to the Greek rite, which is the religion of his Majesty the Emperor, I am happy to be charged with the duty of making the present notification.—As to the guarantee that, in future, nothing shall be changed in the places of visitation at Jerusalem, it results from the firman embodied in the *Hatti Houmaiun* of the 15th of February, 1852, explained and corroborated by other firmans, that it is the formal intention of his Majesty the Sultan to cause these sovereign decisions to be executed without any alteration. The Sublime Porte further promises officially that it will make no modification in the condition of affairs without a previous understanding with the Governments of France and Russia, and without any prejudice to the different Christian communities.

"In case the Imperial Court of Russia demands it, a convenient locality in the city of Jerusalem, or in the environs, will be assigned for the construction of a church to be consecrated to the celebration of Divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of a hospital for the indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation.

"The Sublime Porte engages by these presents to subscribe a solemn act which may place these foundations under the special surveillance of the Consul-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

"The undersigned," &c.

A Grand Council was summoned at Constantinople on the 18th ult., at which the Patriarchs were summoned to attend. It will be remembered that the answer to the Vienna note was despatched from Constantinople on the 19th of August.

An Imperial decree had been issued for an immediate levy of 30,000 militia reserve.

The Sultan despatched a special messenger on the 21st with an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, acknowledging and thanking him for his efforts to preserve peace.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

At the moment when all seemed settled and Russia apparently disposed to terminate the crisis, the war party in Turkey unexpectedly obtained sufficient ascendency to complicate the negotiations, causing delay, and giving Russia a new excuse for postponing the settlement.

A hostile feeling against France and England had also sprung up among the Turks, who accuse their allies of cowardice.

The present state of affairs is such that a meeting of the Grand Council was announced for the 26th, but on demand of the Embassadors was held on the 18th. The Patriarch attended—and at that meeting the note drawn up by the four powers was accepted with the modification as advised per Franklin. It was then sent off to the Czar, and would reach him on the 31st August,—so that no answer could be received for some days.

An assertion had been made on the Paris Bourse, that the Sultan had concluded to forego the amendments,—provided, first, that the four powers would guarantee against any new Russian demands,—and second, that an order to evacuate the Principalities be given, before an Embassador leaves Constantinople for St. Petersburgh.

A rumor was gaining ground, that if Russia evacuated the Principalities, she would demand from Turkey the expense of occupation.

Another rumor (more improbable) is that Turkey is willing to have the Principalities formed into independent states, under the protectorate of the four powers.

Turkey continues her armaments. A decree of the 16th calls out 80,000 reserves.

The Russian Consul-General in Egypt is recalled, in consequence of participating with the Viceroy in aiding Turkey.

A change of the Turkish Ministry is looked for, immediately after the settlement of the present crisis.

Friendly autograph letters had passed between the Sultan and the Emperor of Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England had raised the rate of interest on commercial bills to 4 per cent.

There was nothing politically important stirring in England.

The Queen's movements in Dublin occupy the newspaper columns, where it is duly set forth how Ireland is in a feverish state of loyalty, and that the presence of the Sovereign dispels those mists of ignorance and prejudice which had arisen at the bid of professional agitators. The Queen had visited the Exhibition two or three times, witnessed a review of eight regiments of troops, and paid a private visit to Mr. Dargan at his house at Anville.

The sickness at New Orleans had excited intense interest, and extracts from the Crescent, Delta and Picayune were going the rounds of the English papers.

The Governor of the Bahamas is dead.

A railroad collision had happened near London, in which the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Lincoln, and other respectables were considerably shaken up, but not seriously hurt.

An Embassador from Morocco is expected in London to settle the difficulties between Britain and Morocco.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress are still at Dieppe.

Appearances in the French markets indicate a further reaction in Breadstuffs, after the recent extraordinary upward movement. The price of bread was not to be raised during the first fortnight of September. Reports say that the harvest in France has proved better than was expected.

A slight emute occurred at Rennes, Brittany, respecting the high rate of customs and indirect taxes, which show a million-and-a-half of francs over the corresponding month of last year.

Prince Murat had given a dinner to the officers of the Cumberland frigate at Marseilles.

BELGIUM.

A Riot occurred at Liege on the 30th August, owing to the high price of grain, but it was speedily checked. Vain attempts had been made to excite similar disturbances at Ghent and Brussels.

Hong Kong, July 7, 1853.

The want of steam communication with the northward has kept us in comparative darkness respecting the movements of the insurgent and imperial forces in the struggle now going on for the dominion of the vast empire of China. The arrival of the opium coasting clippers Audax and Island Queen has contributed something of importance. The principal news from Shanghai by these vessels is the failure of the attack made by the imperial forces, aided by their fleet of European rigged vessels, on Chin Kiang-Foo, a city distant half a mile from the south bank of the Yang-tse-kiang river, and strongly fortified. This city is the key to the whole Chinese empire, and to effect its capture the Tartar chiefs were resolved to strive their utmost. The Shanghai fleet commenced the attack on Chin-Kiang-Foo on the 28th May. The defenders had fully prepared themselves for the struggle by strengthening the defences, burning down all the suburbs, and mounting heavy cannon. The Shanghai fleet anchored abreast of the city, and opened a very heavy fire, which was returned from the stockades with great spirit. The heights commanding the river were so admirably fortified that they did serious damage to the shipping. The fleet peppered away until all their powder was expended, when they were forced to retreat about a mile and a half below the town. The loss on either side was not great. During the engagement about 6000 imperial troops were encamped within three miles of the city, coolly looking on, instead of attacking the forts on the land side. The fleet had returned to Shanghai, heartily disgusted at their want of success. Here is an extract from the latest letter received from that quarter:—"The Taoutaes fleet has returned from Chin-Kiang-Foo, and as the foreigners who were employed do not seem to approve of the Chinese service, we may expect that the ships will be of no further use against the insurgents."

Dr. Charles Taylor, an American missionary, had made his way into the patriot camp, and was there during the attack of the Taoutaes fleet. He says he could not ascertain that the insurgents suffered the least injury from the cannonade of the imperialists.

The *Friend of China* is of opinion that the fruitless attack on Chin-Kiang-Foo decides the fate of the empire, since the Tartars, with all the foreign aid they are likely to get, have been fairly obliged to give it up. When the British, during the war, captured Chin Kiang-foo, and the news of its fall reached the imperial ears, an overture for peace was once made.

The Tartar Emperor of China has made a most pitiable application to his subjects for contributions, and his proclamation says that he has no other resource to relieve his bitter distress. To make matters worse for the reigning emperor, intelligence had been received that a revolt had broken out in the island of Formosa.

The Overland China *Mail* of July 7, in a postscript, states that it was currently reported that an army, in three divisions, had actually been marching from Nankin for Pekin; but on its becoming known that the imperialists were collecting a large force at the former city, the insurgent force was recalled. The mandarins at Canton have been very busy forwarding reinforcements of men and munitions of war by sea, and the *Mail* says that 600,000 piculs (about 80,000,000 lbs.) of gunpowder, and 2,000 trained soldiers, 30 of whom can cast cannon, have also been sent. The *Mail*, however, suggests that their destination may be Amoy.

Board of Common School Trustees.

Mr. Editor—

Your friend the "Spectator" cannot be a true prophet, since, contrary to his prediction, a meeting of this Board did take place on Thursday evening last,—the 15th of this present month. This was by far the very best and most punctual attendance "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," all save those who by pressing engagements of a private nature were led away into "foreign parts," being there present in "propria personæ" at the early hour of ten minutes past seven. But, though affording a rare instance of punctuality on the part of the Board, the meeting was far from being harmonious, or, as the sequel has shewn, disposed to work amicably for the common good. Something of this sort would seem to have been anticipated, if we may judge from the unusual attendance outside the rails, among whom was seen the Rev. Mr. ——, who looked the exact personification of "Patience on a monument smiling at grief," and after the brilliant display of oratorical close fisting that greeted his ears, must have felt satisfied—unless exceedingly skeptical—that the Common School system of Upper Canada, under the admirable management of our vigilant Board of Trustees, has reached the climax of human perfection, and that our City Schools, at the close of the present year, will "compare favorably" with all that has been done, or can be done, for "teaching the young idea how to shoot," at the least possible expense to the City.

Some routine business having been disposed of, Mr. Callaghan stated that he held in his hand a resolution which he believed would meet with no opposition from any member of the Board. It clashed with no party, exhibited no sectarian feeling, was offensive to none, while its beneficial effects in doing away with an opinion generally entertained outside, which he could not call erroneous, that a large majority of the Board, either through apathy or ignorance, knew nothing of the manner in which the Common School funds were disposed of, must be satisfactory to all—all being equally responsible for their proper application. Hitherto expenses had been incurred and engagements made without any reference to the Board—and the practice has latterly found its way among the Teachers. He did not blame the parties acting so, or cast upon them the slightest imputation, but he blamed himself and the Board for allowing things to be done which gave reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction outside. The object of his resolution was to put an end to this erroneous system, and place the pecuniary transactions of the Board on a sound footing, such as would enable every member to speak positively from his own experience and repel unfounded accusations from whatever quarter they may proceed. He then read the following resolution, which, however, met with powerful opposition, the particulars of which it is not necessary to relate:—

Moved by Mr. Callaghan, seconded by Mr. ——,

1st, That no contract or agreement, relating in any manner to the Common Schools of this City, be entered into; no work or repairs of any description commended or undertaken; no purchase made or order given entailing an expenditure howsoever small, until the particulars, in every case, are laid before the Board, and its sanction obtained in the usual manner by a majority of votes.

2nd. That all contracts and agreements so sanctioned and approved shall be signed by at least three members present at some special or other meeting, and sealed with the Official Seal of the Board.

3rd. That no payment be made or money expended for School purposes, until the account or claim, even though previously sanctioned, shall have been examined and passed by the Board.

4th.—That all accounts and claims so sanctioned and passed, shall be entered in a Book and numbered, which Book, duly authenticated, together with the approved document, shall be the Chamberlain's Warrant for the disbursements therein recorded; and that all payments for School purposes made by that Office, in pursuance of any other authority, from and after the present date, shall be at his own personal responsibility and risk.

In order that each individual member of the Board may have satisfactory information with regard to Trustees' Salaries, so long as the present fluctuating system remains in force, it is further moved and seconded—

5th. That the local Superintendent be required to produce at each monthly meeting, a statement of the attendance in each School, under the control of the Board during the preceding month. The average attendance to be taken weekly from the Registers compared with the Visitors' Books. Should he observe any discrepancy between these records, he is to demand an explanation and notice the same in his monthly report. Such statements when examined and declared correct, to be registered or filed that the Salaries may be computed from them and entered in the Warrant Book for payment at the termination of each quarter.

6th.—That the foregoing resolutions be considered as standing orders of the Board, and be entered in the Warrant Book for the Chamberlain's information and guidance.

The first and second paragraphs were passed with a slight amendment, respecting Stationery, but on reading the 3rd a warm discussion ensued—William Patterson objected to the words "even the previously sanctioned," and introduced an amendment to have them expunged—on the votes being taken the numbers were even, five for, five against, when the chairman in accordance with a provision of the supplementary School Act declared the amendment lost. On this the Reverend Mr. Dollard rose from his seat and left the room insisting that the Chairman who voted for the amendment had a double vote—he was followed by the other members of his Church and so ended this boisterous meeting.

It may be proper to add that the School Expenses of the City this present year are said to amount to £1200 nearly, any person who looks back to what they cost the City three years ago, and sees no grounds for placing all proper restraints upon the annually increasing rate of taxation for their support, must be of opinion that Mr. Callaghan's resolution was useless and unnecessary.—Com.

Ellisburgh, Adams and Henderson Cattle Show and Fair.

Impelled by a desire to witness the exhibition of stocks, products and industry of this trio of towns, located in the most beautiful and productive part of Jefferson County, we took passage on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, and soon found ourselves at Pierrepont Manor, from whence we were in a few moments conveyed to the show ground by the Sacketts Harbor Railroad, Arriving at about 10 o'clock, A. M.

The grounds of the Society, which are furnished free of expense by their enterprising and liberal owner, Wm. J. Searles, Esq., have been enclosed with a permanent fence, and embrace six acres of land, one half of which is smooth open ground, and the remainder timber land, calculated to afford shade and protection to the animals exhibited, and comfort to the people assembled to commemorate this annual tribute to the industry of an intelligent and prosperous community.

We are entirely precluded by a want of time, from entering into a detailed account of the exhibition; but some general remarks are due, both to the persons who added so largely to the pleasures of the occasion, and to those of our readers who had not the pleasure of being present.

The show of Horses was good, including many fine pairs and single horses, which well sustained the reputation of the County of Jefferson in this department.

In the stock department we had anticipated an excellent show, on account of the infusion of blood stock in that vicinity; but our expectations were more than realized. The beautiful Ayrshires of Messrs. Hungerford and Brodie, which last year carried off the first prizes of the State Society, with several additions from their importations of the present year, were on the ground and attracted great attention. We shall speak of them more at length on another occasion. The Short Horns owned by the President of the Society, Mason Salisbury, Esq., and by Messrs. Wood and Converse, Albert Earl and others, were very good specimens; and the beautiful grade short horn steers, owned by Mr. Gillmore; the team of working oxen; oxen and steers, from one to six years old, exhibited by Mr. A. F. Wood, and a large number of pure blooded and grade animals, which we have not time to particularize, attracted much attention.

Among the sheep were the Leicesters of Messrs. Hungerford and Brodie, not excelled, probably, by any in America; the Merinoes recently introduced from abroad by Mr. E. G. Cook, and several other pens, were universally admired.

Of swine there were good specimens—home grown and imported.

Of poultry a large show, from the tiny Bantam to the illustrious Cochin China and Shanghai—all crowing as lustily as do the contending factions of political parties over a real or imaginary victory.

The show of Agricultural Implements was respectable, and in some respects highly creditable to the mechanical talent of the vicinity.

The Ladies' department in the tent was well sustained, and bore evidence of the skill, industry and taste of the fair population of the three towns.

The attendance was large, and every body seemed in good spirits. The weather was delightful—the rain of the preceding day having laid the dust, and the grateful change in the atmosphere inducing cheerfullness and pleasant smiles upon the countenances of all present.

Several gentlemen from a distance were present, among whom we had the pleasure of meeting Colonel Cameron, of Kingston, C. W., the orator for the occasion, who delivered a most able Address, showing that he had made Agriculture the study of years; also Messrs. Ferguson and Agnew, of Kingston, and several Editorial brethren from Watertown and Sacketts Harbor.—The show was to be continued through Friday, and the addresses delivered on that day.

The Sacketts Harbor and Ellisburgh, and Watertown and Rome Railroads carried passengers for half price, and the former road running directly past the show grounds, had a large number of passengers, running two extra trains each way.

There were some outside attractions worthy of notice. The Ladies of the Presbyterian Society, of Belleville, impelled by a laudable desire to procure funds for furnishing their new Church, had a refreshment saloon in a beautiful grove opposite the show grounds, where the substantials and luxuries so grateful on a *hungry occasion* were dispensed with all the cheerfulness, elegance and grace, which generally characterize all similar efforts. We are happy to learn that their success was beyond their anticipations, and that a handsome fund was realized.

In concluding this hasty notice, for the preparation of which but a few moments have been allowed us, we ought to express our obligations to the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Littlefield, to Messrs. Hackley, Hungerford, and several other gentlemen, and to the Ladies of the Society to which we have referred, for kind attentions and care during our stay at Belleville.—[Rome Sentinel.

Collapse of Monstrous £10,000 Job.

Toronto, Sept. 15th, 1853.

The famous £10,000 chancery suit has had a result that causes no little chagrin to its mild and charitable promoters. Their own evidence has disproved their bill. They have themselves been obliged to prick the bag of wind which, for the amusement of the wonder-loving, they had inflated to such portentous dimensions. Out of their own mouths have the stale scandals which they bandied through the Province been disproved. They have proved by their own witnesses the worthlessness of their accusations. And this is the end of the great chancery suit arising out of the terrible "ten thousand pounds job" that was to ruin at least a minister and a mayor; to put cash into the coffers of the City Corporation, and to give fame and glory to the bold and patriotic denouncers of what was represented as a monstrous swindle!

Mr. Ridout, of the Bank of Upper Canada, stated that the first he heard of the transaction was a letter from Mr. Hincks, the purport of which was that Storey & Co. had undertaken to sell £50,000 Toronto city debentures at 20 per cent. discount, and that Glyn and Halifax had offered to assist in the negotiation. There was enclosed a letter from Glyn, Halifax & Co., stating that they would give the necessary credit to effect the negotiation, by an advance of £15,000 or £20,000 sterling. The money was accordingly advanced to the bank on the draft of Mr. Hincks, whom the London firm had authorized to draw for the amount stated; and the debentures were deposited in the bank for the security of Glyn, Halifax & Co. No account was opened by the bank with Mr. Hincks. The contractors obtained a few thousand pounds on the credit of Mr. Bowes before the debentures were issued. Mr. Hincks, in virtue of the letter of credit from Glyn, Halifax & Co. drew all the drafts on account of the debentures. Witness did not believe that the city could have obtained par for its debentures either here or in London.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Chancellor intimated to the Counsel for the plaintiffs that their witnesses had disproved their bill; and thus the case was disposed of.

The smoke of the great "ten thousand pounds job" has left behind it a bill of costs to the tune of some £240, which Messrs. Patterson & Co., the prime movers in the affair, will have the pleasure of paying! If nothing can be made of the "£10,000 job," it is something to taper off with the luxury of paying £240 for your country's good!

Sam Slick on Courting.

Another wise saw from Mr. Slick's last book.

'Courtin' a gal, I guess, is like catchin' a young horse in the pasture. You put the oats in a pan, hide the halter, and soft sawder the critter, and it comes softly and shily at first, and put its nose to the grain, and gets a taste, stands off and munches a little, looks round to see that the coast is clear, and advances cautious again, ready for a go if you are rough. Well you soft sawder it all the time so so, pet! that's a pretty doll! and gets to kind a like it, and comes closer, and you think you have it, makes a grab at its mane, and up head and tail, snorts, wheels short round, lets go both hind-feet at you, and off like a shot. That comes of being in a hurry. Now, if you had put your hand up slowly towards its shoulder, and felt along the neck for the mane, it might perhaps drawed away, as much as to say, hands off if you please; I like your oats, but I don't want you; the chance is, you would have caught it. Well, what's your play, now you have missed it? Why, you don't give chase, for that only scares the critter; but you stand still, shake the oats in the pan, and say cope, cope, cope, and it stops, looks at you, and comes up again, but awful skittish, stretches its neck out ever so far, steals a few grains, and then keeps a respectful distance. Now, what do you do then? Why, shake the pan, and move slowly as if you were going to leave the pastur and make for hum; when it repents of being so distrustful, comes up, and you slip the halter on.

Flogged.—A scene transpired in this city this forenoon that is all the talk. A married lady of respectable character had been insulted by a person who wears pants. The knowledge of this insult coming to the ears of the husband and another near relative, it was agreed to take summary vengeance on the delinquent. The lady was armed with a raw hide, and the party went to the place where the guilty one was doing business. The husband and the relative then seized and held him, and the lady administered a severe cowhiding. The affair was witnessed by a large company. It is the latest application of woman's rights, and won't be very popular with that class of delinquents. But the people said Amen.—[Columbus, O., Journal.

"Once upon a time," a man met an old woman in an English town, driving several asses.

"Adieu, mother of asses," said he.

"Adieu, my son!" was the old woman's reply."

The fellow went on his way feeling for his ears.

Madame Bishop.

"As a ballad singer Madam Bishop is positively captivating. There is no other word to express our meaning. She is grand, impressive, effective, or any possible thing else, in those operative pieces which so delight the dilettanti, but in the ballad she is exquisite."—[Quebec Chronicle.

*** The criticism of some newspapers is positively detestable. Madame Bishop is a great vocalist, but she can't sing a ballad; because she has no lower tones in her voice, and her middle notes are not good. She is a soprano sfogato, and nothing else.

Convention of the Press.

Some newspapers are agitating the propriety of holding a Convention of the Canadian Press at Hamilton, during the Annual Provincial Fair. The Hamilton 'Canadian' very justly ridicules the idea. A few talkative and presuming youngsters would like to have it all their own way, to which their elders would naturally object, and the result would be—bosh!

Items of News.

The Masons employed in the construction of the bridge at the Humber, on the Guelph railroad, left their work on Tuesday, and are now on strike, in consequence of the introduction of stone worked at the Penitentiary. They refuse to "sett" it.

Chatham, Sept. 14.

Her Majesty's Ordnance have issued a notice for leasing the whole of the Barrack Square in this town, with the building thereon, for a period of seven years from the 1st of January next, subject to summary redemption. No sub-letting allowed, and no claim for improvements on expiration of lease.

Accident.—A servant man in the employ of W. Holditch, Esq., of Sydenham, accidentally ran a pitch-fork through his bowels, on Monday last. The singular part is that after pulling out the fork, he loaded up a load of wheat before returning home.—[News.

From the Fishing Grounds.—More Seizures.—Capt. Otis, of the schooner James Roix, arrived at Calais, reports that schooner Gazelle, Capt. Howes, of Dennis, was taken by an English cutter off Gaspe, and carried into Charlottetown. Three vessels from Newburyport, and three from Cape Ann, had also been seized off Fox River, but Capt. Otis did not learn their names. He reports that mackerel are plenty in shore, but the coast is so well guarded that they cannot be reached.

The Trial of Bishop Doane.—Camden, Sept. 13, 1853.—The Court of Bishops adjourned at 2 o'clock, this afternoon. The result of the deliberations of the Court is not publicly known, as after Bishop Doane and the Presenters left the Court yesterday, a resolution was adopted imposing strict secresy in all matters pertaining to the subject before the Court. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain the result of to-day's session. There is great anxiety felt on the part of the friends of Bishop Doane, and many conjectures are made as to the result. The most general opinion here is that the Court decided to proceed with the trial. The Court will reassemble on Tuesday next.

Portland, Sept. 14th.

Miraculous Escape from Death.—A child about two years of age, of Mr. Kirby's, who resides on Park Place, in this city, fell from the 3rd story window yesterday afternoon, and although it struck upon the brick sidewalk, not a bone was broken. It was taken up insensible, but soon revived, and asked for a drink of water and its doll. The child was seen to fall by one of the neighbors—pitching from the window head foremost, and turning in its descent three times, and struck on its hip, which is somewhat bruised. It is apparently doing well—but a day or two must elapse before it can be determined what internal injury, if any, it may have received.

The reaction has taken place in Maine, Mr. John Neal is writing vigorously and earnestly against that glory of fools and humbugs, the Maine Liquor Law. Mr. Neal speaking of the perfect impossibility of absolute prohibition says:—As well prohibit the use of tobacco or snuff, the growth of Canada thistles, or the propogation of grasshoppers, under the penalty of death—and the more disproportionate the penalty, the more ineffetual it would be—as to try to stop the use of intoxicating liquors for medicine, for the mechanic arts, or—to come to the point, once for all—as a beverage.

The returns of the election in Maine render it certain that no Governor has been chosen by the people. All is uncertainty with regard to the Legislature. It is possible that the whigs will have a small majority in the Senate; but, on coming to a joint vote, the Maine Liquor law party will probably be found to constitute the balance of power.

Messrs. Geo. S. Tiffany, of Hamilton; J. Simpson, of Bowmanville; W. L. Perrin, of Toronto; E. F. Whittemore of Toronto; have been appointed by the Government, Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, under the Act 16 Vict., Chap. 188, Sec. 3.

Mr. Brega, Editor and Proprietor of the Journal & Express of Hamilton, is, we are informed, appointed Registrar of the County of Peel. Mr. Brega has many and somewhat "fossil" claims upon the present party in power we believe, but whether the County of Peel with 25,000 people of her own to select a competent Registrar from, will be satisfied with being a medium for paying off Ministerial debts to Mr. Brega is another question.—[Toronto Examiner.

A man, well known in the county parishes under the sobriquet of Joe. Camard—or Joseph the Duck—was arrested, on Monday, at Longueuil, and committed to the jail of this city, accused of having set fire to Mr. Lapointe's buildings, at Long Point, burned on Friday night last.

Galt Seed Fair.—The Annual Seed Fair took place at Galt on Tuesday, September 6th, and was remarkably well attended. Not less than 300 teams were in the town during the day, bringing to market about 10,000 bush of seed wheat. The general price was $1 to 9s., York. The judges of the county of Waterloo Agricultural Society, after a most patient examination of the various samples, awarded the prizes as follows:—For Soules & Hutchinson's wheat to Mr. J. D. Campbell; and for Blue Stem, to Mr. John Clark; the prices were $5 each.

Montreal, Sept. 14.

*Resignation of the Mayor.—The debate in the City Council, on Monday night, resulted in a vote of 16 to 8 in favor of accepting Mr. Wilson's resignation. It appears, however, that to relieve him from duties of the most vital importance to the citizens of Montreal—and which Mr. Wilson formally and publicly has declared himself incapable of performing—a clear majority of two-thirds of the members of the Council must be obtained in favor of accepting his resignation, and that, therefore, he is now Mayor de jure and de facto, by the single vote of some one of the minority of 8, who refused to relieve him from the cares and toils of the Mayoralty. While we shall offer no opinion as to the point of law, raised by Mr. Leeming, on the competency of the Council to accept Mr. Wilson's resignation, we must be allowed to record our deep regret at the result of the vote, for, under present circumstances, we are clearly of opinion that no exertions, on the part of Mr. Wilson, can enable him to perform the duties of Mayor of this city, either with credit to the community.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

By Telegraph and Otherwise.

Shocking Murder.

Sheburne, Mass., Sept. 15.

Last night Reuben Cousins, a respectable farmer, aged 70 years, and his wife, were murdered in their dwelling by a man named John Chapman, who first called Cousins to the door and murdered him with an axe, and then called his wife, and attempted the life of a laborer in his bed and then fled. Cousins was reported to have a large amount of money in his house.

Collision on the Hudson River Railroad Three Men Killed.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 15.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River R. R. about two miles below Poughkeepsie, at 4½ this P. M., between a single engine and the Poughkeepsie passenger train going South, by which one fireman and two brakemen on the passenger train were killed, and the engineer and firemen of the single engine badly hurt. No passengers hurt. We have not yet learned the names. Engines a perfect wreck.

Maine Election.

Portland, Sept. 15.

In 94 towns in Maine, for Governor the vote stands for Crosby, whig, 38,000; Pillsbury, regular democrat, 29,500; Morrell, irregular ditto, 500; Homer, free soil, 7,350. Senate consisting of 31 members—1 democrats and 6 whigs are elected; 15 no choice. To the House 60 democrats, 54 whigs and 9 free soil are elected. Twenty-two democratic towns to be heard from.

London, Sept 1st.

There has been very little change in the price of American Stocks. The latest quotations for Canadian Stocks are as follows:—

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 2½ a 2 dis.
Great Western of Canada, ¼ a ½ dis.
Quebec and Richmond, 1½ at 1 dis.
Bank of British North America, 61½ a 62½.
British America Land Co., 65 a 68.
Canada Bonds ex divid. 114½.

New York Markets.

New York, Sept. 10.

Ashes—Better for both kinds, demand quiet, market quite active, sales 300 bbls Montreal ashes $5,87½; 400 bbls domestic do $5,50 a $5,62; 100 bbls Pearls $5,50.

Flour, &c.—Market for Western and State opened easier under the Franklin's advices—demand moderate for export.—The advices by the Niagara have had but little influence on the market. Little inquiry for future delivery. Canadian scarce.—Sales 160 bbls. at 6,87½. Sales Western Canal 7,500 bbls., 6,31½ a 6,38½ common to straight State; 6,37½ a 6,50 mixed to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio.

Grain.—Market not well sustained—good demand in part to complete cargoes. Prices advanced one a two cents—all in general not improved. Sales include 26,000 bus. ordinary to good white Canadian, 1,40 a 1,43—included with cargo are 1300 bus. in transit at 8 cents freight—11,600 bus. good to choice white Michigan 1,46 a 1,48—2,600 bus. unsound Western 81—700 bus. prime Genesee, 1,52. Rye quiet, 93 a 94. Oats in fair demand, 47 a 49 State and Western. Corn better—demand good for the East, closing buoyant. Sales 90,000 bus., in part to arrive, 81 a 83 unsound, 83 a 84 southern white and mixed, 84 western mixed, 85½ southern yellow.

Provisions.—Pork in active demand for shipping, and with light arrivals. Market better, stock reduced—sales 1200 barrels, 15,82½ a 16 mess, 15,12½ prime mess, 12 a 12,50 city mess and repacked Chicago, 4,50 a 6 prime. Cut meat scarce, 6½ a 7 shoulders, 8¾ a 9¼ hams. Lard in fair request and very firm. Sales 300 bbls. and tcs., 11 a 11½. Butter scarce, prime much wanted. Ohio 15 a 18, State 18 a 21.—Cheese in good request and firmer, 9 a 9½.

Stocks.—Inactive; money in demand at 8 a 9 for 1st class short paper, 7 on call; Sterling Exchange selling at 109 a 109½; U. S. 6's of 67, 122½; N. Y. Central 114; Erie 81¾; Harlem 56.

Arrivals at the City Hotel.

Sept. 16.—R. Geats, Hamilton, C. W.; J. Bower, Camden; J. B. George, Napanee; B. C. Davy, Napanee; A. P. Storey, Toronto; J. Stratton, Brockville; G. Miller, Simcoe Falls; J. O. McBride, Montreal; H. Stewart, Toronto; J. S. Guildbride, Napanee; Miss J. Deely, Delaware, N. Y.; H. J. Forward, Napanee; M. Lark, Toronto; B. W. Hinds, Quebec; R. McDonald, Sacket's Harbor; P. L. Quincy, Detroit, Mich.

REMOVAL!

WM. STEPHEN'S & Co. have Removed their New Store, No. 274, St. Paul's Street, next door to Messrs. McKay & Brothers, where they are receiving a large assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, suitable for the Fall Trade.
Montreal, Sept. 16, 1853. 211

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber, per Steamer 'New Era,'
5 Bags Rice,
Per Steamer 'Novelty,'
32 Barrels Whitefish,
21 Barrels Superfine Flour, "Consecon Mills,"
Per Steamer 'Lady of the Lake,'
10 Boxes Tobacco,
Per Steamer 'Bay of Quinte,'
2 Barrels Ashes,
Per Steamer 'Novelty,'
50 Barrels Pork,
10 Barrels Whitefish,
20 Bags Flour, "Consecon Mills,"
Per Steamer 'Swan,'
J. CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, September 16th, 1853. 211

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
5,000 Two-Bushel Bags, to arrive and for Sale.
J. CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, September 16th, 1853. 211

RECEIVED in Store, per steamer Ottawa—
2 cases Cigars; 4 hhds Port Wine; 10 qr. casks do.; 4 hhds fine Sherry; 4 do. White Wine Vinegar; 10 btls London Porter; 5 do. Salmon, cask water; 1 cask London Mustard; 1 do. Scotch Marmalade; 1 do. London Pickles; 10 cases English old Tom; 20 bxs. sperm candles; 1 case Sardines.
ALSO,
From Rotterdam, per barque Gertrude—
4 pipes Hol