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MODERN NOTES AND COMMENTS
"A picker up of unconsidered trifles."

No. 17.

A Romance of High and Low Life.

TUNE:—"Lord Lovel."

Lord Perkins he won'd Lady Mary Brande,
John Thomas her maid, Mary Ann,
Lord Perkins he was the master, and
John Thomas he was the man.

"Now tell me, John Thomas," Lord Perkins, he said,
"Now tell me, John Thomas," said he;
"Dost thou think that thou would'st marry my lady's maid,
As thou could'st have my ladye?"

"Now marry good master," John Thomas replied,
"Now marry, good master," he said;
"I would rather the lady were my bride,
Than marry the lady's maid."

"And what is the reason," Lord Perkins, he said,
"And what is the reason?" said he;
"My lady is fair; but my lady's maid
Is fairer than my ladye!"

"But she hasn't the grace," said John Thomas, "poor wench,
And she hasn't got the manner;
And her ladyship speaks Italian and French,
And plays on the grand pehanner."

"What good," John Thomas," Lord Perkins, he said,
"Will French and Italian do, man?
If a wife has got one tongue in her head,
'Tis enough for any woman.

"And singing and playing are pretty things,
But who, except a noddy,
But knows that no wife ever plays or sings
After bringing her lord one baby?

"Now tell me, John Thomas, now tell me, I pray,
Can Mary Ann sew and cook?
For those things, I own, are more in my way,
When I for a wife would look."

"My lord, she can cook; my lord, she can sew;
My lord, she can stitch and hem;
But I own that, for my own part, I doesn't go
Into marriage for things like them."

"Enough, John Thomas," Lord Perkins, he said,
"Enough, John Thomas," said he;
"I will go and marry my lady's maid,
And you may have my ladye."

At St. George's Church in Hanover Square
They were married all in one day;
Lord Perkins he wedded the maiden fair,
And John Thomas the lady gay.

The marriage service a bishop read,
In a most impressive manner;
Lord Peskins went home to his quiet homestead,
John Thomas to his pehanner.

And so they were united and so content,
And rejoiced in both their wives,
And, which I wish to every goat,
Lived happy the rest of their lives.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

Morn seems to lean her easel on the skies,
And from the fountains of the sunlight there
Stealing bright drops to meet her matchless dyes,
Paints with her magic hand, till, passing fair,
A picture hides the canvass dark and vast,
Whose God-created hues man still once more
Will strive to imitate, but foiled at last
Can only look upon it, wonder, and adore.

Up to the storm clouds I have often gazed,
When far aloft their gloomy grandeur grew,
And thought they were like huge volcanoes raised,
To hound an ocean beautiful and blue;
Then when the thunders muffled bells were tolled,
And from those phantom craters leaps the glare
Of the red lightning, lo! its hot floods rolled
Like lava sweeping down the pathways of the air.

THE ANGEL.

An angel leant upon the gate
Of paradise, and look'd below,
He saw the world in wretched state,
Lab'ring beneath its weight of woe.

A shadow fell upon its face,
Its light celestial passed away,
The troubled sur ourt earth, a space,
Stood in the stead of heaven's ray.

A tear fell from the seraph's eye,
A feather from his golden wing,
They traced on earth man's destiny
If to his maker's laws he cling.

And when the moonbeams steal from heav'n,
To light earth with her solemn ray,
These words to mortal sight are given,
But with the moonbeams fade away.

Man's woes are short, his bliss is long,
Bend he his gaze towards the sky,
While life doth last, and quit him strong,
Meet for his heavenly destiny.

EIGHT KINDS OF WOMEN.—The obstinate woman gets to sea in a bandbox. The patient woman roasts an ox with a burning-glass. The curious woman would like to turn a rainbow over to see what there was on the other side. The vulgar woman is a spider attempting to spin silk. The cautious woman writes promises on a slate. The envious woman kills herself in endeavoring to lace tighter than her neighbors. The extravagant woman burns a wax candle to look for a lucifer match. The happy woman died in a deaf and dumb asylum years ago.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.—A party of ambitious anglers, more enthusiastic than experienced, recently took an excursion up the Alleghany, for the purpose of doing immense damage among the finny tribes. They were away just seventeen hours, and on returning made a statistical report of their success. The "Pittsburgh Chronicle" furnishes the following account of it:—

REPORT.

Fish caught	6
Bites (fish)	16
Bites (mosquitos)	983
Wet feet	8
Colds	4
Headaches	2
Ducking	1
Total	1000

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON THE FISH.

Catfish	1
Suckers	2
Large sized pollywogs	3
Total	6

MELANCHOLY—A FRAGMENT.—Lord Eustice (a young Nobleman in love)—"Tell me, Thompson, are those the birds?"

Thompson (his confidential servant)—"Yes, my Lord."

Eust—They are young?"

Thomp.—"They are, my Lord."

Eust.—"And the wine?"

Thomp.—"Laffitte—'44, my Lord."

Eust.—"You have drawn the curtains?"

Thomp.—"Even so my Lord."

Eust.—"And you have placed some coals upon the fire?"

Thomp.—My Lord, this moment have I done so."

Eust.—"Then—then—leave me!"

[And his Lordship pops away at the birds, drinks a bottle of claret, and feels all the better.]

A foppish fellow advised a friend not to marry a poor girl, as he would find matrimony with poverty "up-hill work." "Good" said the friend, "I would rather go up hill than down hill at any time."

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr V. Smith on behalf of the Government, denied the truth of a report which had found its way into print, that the army in Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the latest official advices from India pointed to the very reverse of this.

The vote of half a million sterling on account of the Persian war, and four hundred thousand for the Chinese hostilities, was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, the subject of Jewish disabilities was alluded to by Lord Campbell who gave it as his opinion that if the commons acted independently of the Lords in the matter, by omitting from their form of oath the objectionable sentence, a revolution would be the consequence.

The Queen's answer to the address upon the subject of emigration of free negroes from Western Africa was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes that are calculated to promote slavery.

In the Commons Mr Labouchere said it had been determined to separate the district of Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales, and form it into a new colony.

The House of Lords debated a proposition to erect a monument to Lord Raglan, but nothing definite was arrived at.

In the Commons a test vote upon the new divorce bill showed a majority of 87 in favor of the measure.

According to the latest impressions Parliament would not adjourn before the 20th of August.

The Parliamentary election for Oxford city resulted in the defeat of Mr. Thackeray, the vote being, for Cardwell 1085, Thackeray 1019.

The proceedings in regard to the Atlantic telegraph cable continued to increase in interest. The shareholders of the company at Liverpool had given a grand banquet to the officers of the Niagara and Susquehanna, and the couple join of the shipment of the cable on the Agamemnon had been celebrated by a grand fete in the park of Sir Calling Eardley, near Erith, on the Thames. Nearly a thousand persons were present at the latter entertainment, including Professor Morse, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Hon. Henry J. Raymond Capt. Sands, of the Susquehanna and others. Mr. Field in returning thanks for a toast, read a letter from resident Buchanan, stating tha he should feel much honored if the first message across the Atlantic should be one from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, and that he should endeavor to answer it in a spirit and manner becoming the great occasion.

An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan now is instead of commencing in mid-ocean to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay in Ireland to Newfoundland.—The Niagara will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the Agamemnon, which takes it to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process the four vessels will remain together and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland during the progress of the work, and the wires are to be at once carried from Killarney to Valentia Bay, so as to connect with the British and Irish coasts.

The suspension of Henry Schwabbe & Co., Liverpool, is announced. Liabilities about £60,000. A composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound is said to have been offered.

The American horses Prior and Princess, which had been entered to run for the Goodwood Cup, had attracted attention in betting circles and were backed at short odds.

Considerable rioting resulting from the ill feeling engendered by the twelfth of July celebration, had taken place between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen at Belfast and on one occasion a serious collision with the military was the result, but without loss of life.

On the 21st July there was great rejoicing at the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, in consequent on the reopening of the Southwest Chapel of the church of that town which has been restored by the citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, as a memorial to John Cotton. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, the Bishop of Kennedy, and ex Mayor Bigelow, of Boston, Mass, were among those who took part in the proceedings. An address was presented to Mr. Dallas on the occasion, and two speeches were made by that gentleman in the course of the proceedings.

There is a rumor of the appearance of the potatoe blight in the province of Munster, Ireland, but it was not regarded as very serious.

The London Globe "does not believe that the Queen will visit France this Autumn." Her intention to do so, however, was officially announced in Paris.

The Cork Examiner, on the strength of a correspondent who had made a wide tour of personal observation, says that the potatoes are generally diseased and that the crop realized will be less than that of last year.

We have alluded above to the progress of the shipment of the telegraph cable. In the London Times we find the following further information relative to the cable. The difficulties mentioned may possibly prove more serious than is anticipated:

While in king at the ponderous mass on board the Agamemnon, one cannot fail to be struck by the heat of the place in which it is stowed away, a heat which might excite well founded fears as to its influence on the gutta percha. If we are not misinformed, the heat of the sun destroyed many miles of the wire by melting out the gutta percha while the cable was lying in Glasse & Elliott's yard. Proper precautions should be taken to avert risk from this point.

We have already explained to our readers how the cable is coated with closely woven spiral wires, to prevent damage to the core in paying out; but, in consequence of the two halves having been made at different places—one at Birkenhead by Messrs Newall, and the other at Greenwich, by Glasse & Elliott, a most egregious blunder has been committed. It will scarcely be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half is in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich.—Thus, when joined in the centre in the Atlantic they will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tenacity of each will will be so as to assist the other to undertwist, and expose the core. By attaching a solid weight to the centre joining it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome, but some attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted. We are informed that Messrs Glasse & Elliott had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs Newall commenced theirs, and that therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last.

The approaches to be used in laying down the cable in Ireland have also been carefully adapted to its purpose. With a cable of such extreme lightness and great strength, and attached to a vessel like the Agamemnon, the slightest possible check or hitch occurring would part it like a thread. The friction brakes should therefore have been of the lightest kind consistent with preventing a "kink," and in fact only sufficient to ease it over gently. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that the machinery to be used is the very reverse of all this, and its massive size strikes dismay into every well wisher to the scheme. Some of the first engineers of the day consider it too heavy, and have expressed most unfavorable opinions concerning it and its probable effects upon the cable; and even those immediately connected with the plan and its details do not disguise their regret that such a machinery should be resorted to.

FRANCE.

It is intimated on the one hand that the French authorities had good grounds for the military display and hasty arrangements which they made at Beranger's funeral, on account of the movements of the secret societies; but on the other it is affirmed that the alarm of the government was groundless, as no demonstration was intended.

The Pays says that the British government has already communicated to Mazzini that, although England would continue to afford an asylum to political refugees, he could not any longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against foreign states on English soil. It is also stated, from other sources, that the British Cabinet had promised to subject Mazzini to a strict surveillance.

A report has been current of another attempt on the Emperor's life at Plombieres, but it appears to be unfounded.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belge says that the sending out some French and English vessels of war to Tunis is an act of

The Moniteur, alluding to the discovery of the Italian plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, says that it was concocted in London, and that Mazzini and Ledru Rollin were accomplices.

The Moniteur says the rumor that French troops are to be sent to China is entirely without foundation.

The Provincial Show.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following circular relative to the approaching Agricultural Exhibition at Brantford in September next. Our manufacturers and artizans should be up and doing in order that this County may be duly represented in the coming contest at the Annual Exhibition. No time is to be lost in making the necessary preparations:

To the Presidents, Vice Presidents and Directors of the Agricultural Society in the County of Frontenac.

GENTLEMEN,—The Annual Exhibitions of our Provincial Agricultural Association have steadily advanced from year to year in magnitude and importance. Under the fostering influence of such institutions, our country is rising rapidly in greatness, and we entertain sanguine hopes that the approaching Exhibition, to be held at Brantford, on the 29th and 30th of September, and the 1st and 2nd of October, will place before the world Canada's onward progress in all the industrial arts.

You may rest assured, Gentlemen, that no effort will be wanting on the part of the Local Committee, and those officially connected with the Association, to render all the arrangements complete. They will do everything in their power to ensure the success of the Exhibition. This will put Societies to be considered an inappropriate moment for expressing our acknowledgments to the Municipalities which have contributed the following sums to the Association, viz:

The Town of Brantford	£100	0	0
The County of Brant	500	0	0
" Waterloo	50	0	0
" Oxford	100	0	0
" Wentworth	50	5	0
" Norfolk	50	0	0
County of Norfolk Ag Society	50	0	0

In addition to which, will be given the whole of the funds of the County of Brant Agricultural Society. The Prize List has already been issued, by which it will be observed that a much larger amount of Premiums will be awarded than on any former occasion, while with the view of encouraging improvement in every department of industry, the Judges will be instructed, as usual, to give Premiums and Diplomas to animals and articles of merit. As I am assured by the Local Committee, that every effort will be made to secure, in the vicinity of Brantford, fields of late spring grain and clover, to test the harvesting implements, and from the unusual lateness of the season, it is hoped we may yet be able to arrange for that desirable point. I am further permitted by the Managing Directors of the Railroads, to state that every accommodation will be afforded, at reduced fares to the public, whereby persons residing as far distant as Toronto, Buffalo, London and Stratford, may come by the morning trains to the Exhibition, and return home in the evening. We trust that this will induce many thousands to be present, who would not otherwise be able to attend.

It will be your province, Gentlemen, to your respective localities, to invite all to compete for the honors to be distributed, and to solicit the local press to give you their valuable aid in so doing, that such institutions rising amongst us, the standard of excellence, and foster the growth of all those arts which minister to man's comfort and convenience, while they are the great sources of a country's wealth. But there is one point, to which it is important you should draw the attention of the enterprising and skilful farmers of your County, viz:—That although it has not been made by the Board a positive requirement of the successful Exhibitors of grain and other farm products, (except for the Canada Company's Prizes,) that they should render a written statement of their respective systems of husbandry by which they have attained to such results, it is yet hoped that many will make an effort to furnish such information, for the Board of Agriculture to arrange and publish in their "Transactions." Such information should embrace the character of soil and subsoil, system of rotation, the time and manner of applying manure, quantity of seed sown, the best and most practical method of raising the different root crops the most important points to be attended to in cheese making, &c., &c., each Exhibitor studying how he can impart knowledge bearing upon his particular department. In bringing out all the results of our Provincial Exhibitions, we require in addition to the most energetic official management, the zealous co-operation of the leading practical men of our country. Upon them it is that we depend for that reliable knowledge, which would be of the gravest value when published. To obtain and eliminate such information, beyond doubt, one of the greatest functions of this national institution. I would further mention that exhibitors of all implements of husbandry, and of manufactures of general utility and importance, should furnish a description of the articles, the prices, and the place where they can be bought, as the Board intend publishing a descriptive list of the articles exhibited, for the benefit of the manufacturers and the public. These annual gatherings are designed to embrace every branch of industry; and while we hope to see Agriculture occupying therein her prominent position, with her magnificent stock and rich products, it is not less important that more ingenious manufactures and inventions should exhibit all the results of their ingenuity and skill.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Woodstock, July, 1857.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS MONTMORENCI AND QUEBEC.—The Montmorenci sunk—No lives lost.—The steamer Quebec left Quebec Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, having on board upwards of seventy-four cabin passengers, principally American tourists and about one hundred emigrants. About a quarter past 11 o'clock at night, when just leaving the Traverse and entering Lake St. Peter, the steamer Montmorenci was observed ahead. The Quebec continued on her course, and Captain Rudolf noticing that the Montmorenci was heading directly towards his boat, rung the bell and shouted out to pilot "hard a port, are you going to run into us?" They took no heed to this, and in a few minutes the two boats came into collision, striking bow to bow; when they struck all the crew of the Montmorenci jumped on board of the Quebec, with the exception of Captain Ross, who remained. The Montmorenci sunk within five minutes after the collision. Her boilers and upper portion of her paddle wheels are above water. The collision took place near where the dredge boat is at work in Lake St. Peter, and a boat from it was sent to the wreck, and it is supposed that Captain Ross was taken off in it. The shock of the collision was considerable, but would have been much greater had not the engines of the Quebec been reversed, and it created great excitement among the passengers. They imagined that the boat was sinking, and buckled on the life preservers. Captain Rudolf assured them there was no danger, and his quiet and self-possessed manner gave confidence to all on board, and order was soon restored. The person who furnished us with this information was in the ill-fated Montreal, and he states that the excitement last night was for a few minutes, as great as it was on board that ill-fated steamer, and that had it not been for the self possession of Capt. Rudolf, some lives might have been lost. The Quebec arrived in port a little after five o'clock Wednesday morning. She is not at all injured, and leaves for Quebec as usual. The Montmorenci left Montreal, and was loaded with 1500 barrels of flour, belonging to H. J. Noad & Co., Quebec. It is just a week ago to-day since the Montmorenci came in collision with the Victoria, while the latter was on her way to Quebec. Surely there is something wrong in the management.

ARREST OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

STARTLING CHAPTER IN THE BURDELL CASE—PREVENCE OF AN HEIR TO THE ESTATE.—It is charged that Mrs. Cunningham otherwise Mrs. Burdell, last night produced to have given birth to a child, in order to obtain at the property of the late Dr. Harvey Burdell. Dr Catlin, her physician and the nurse (name not known) were arrested, and Mrs. Cunningham is confined in her apartments 31 Bond street, under surveillance of the police.

It is alleged that Mrs. Cunningham, at the time of her imprisonment in the Tombs, sent for Dr. Uhl, who had for a time been her physician, and requested that he should prescribe for her.

The Doctor was again sent for to make an examination, that he might ascertain and report her condition. Mrs. Cunningham claimed to be enceinte and the Doctor refused to make the desired examination without being accompanied by other physicians. Mrs. C. refused to have other physicians, and insisted on his evidence alone. Dr. Uhl again refused, and he is backed in court Mrs. Cunningham's counsel that he (the) in request was serious, but the Counsel insisted that Mrs. Cunningham was in the condition she claimed to be.

Dr. Uhl then had a long interview with Mrs. C., and he alleges that she then told him she was not enceinte, but was nevertheless determined to procure a child. This information Dr. Uhl gave to Deputy Attorney Hall, who had gone to expose the whole fraud, and bring the conspirators to justice.

The services of Dr. Catlin, 1 Court street, Brooklyn, (physician of Mrs Cunningham's husband) were subsequently procured.

Dr. Uhl was advised to comply with Mrs Cunningham's wishes in the matter, in order to bring her to justice. She requested him, as he alleges, to procure a child both dead and living, and manage the affair, so that it would appear she gave the child birth.

This he did by the consent of the District Attorney. The child was last night sent to No. 31 Bond street, where Dr. Catlin and the nurse were in attendance, the parties too were on the qui vive. Inspectors Dilks, Hyland, and Speight, were in readiness to attend the closing ceremonies. The child was conveyed to the door, at 10 o'clock, in a carriage, and Mrs. Cunningham received it with rapture. She is not to have the affected the remainder of the programme as is deemed worthy of the most accomplished transgressors. The police officers marched in and arrested Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Catlin and the nurse, to their surprise and consternation.

The two latter were locked up in the 15th Ward station house, while Mrs Cunningham, still acting her part, pretended to be sick, and had to be left in her room. A posse of police was on hand to guard the premises and prevent ingress or egress.

Mrs. Cunningham persists in avowing that she has given birth to the child, and is held closely confined awaiting the investigation which will be had this afternoon.

The complicity of the physician and nurse is by no means certain from the above report. It is possible that they may have been just called in when the police entered, and were not informed of the fraud.

New York August 6.

Late yesterday afternoon Dr Catlin was admitted as States evidence by Mr. Hall, and made an affidavit, in which he alleges that Mrs. Cunningham is suffering from an attack of cholera morbus; that he examined her person on Monday night, and saw she was not in any way with child, and had not not been; finally, that he was present at no birth that night.

Burning of the Steamer "Joseph C. Morrison"

We regret to say that the fine steamboat Joseph C. Morrison has been totally destroyed by fire. The Joseph C. Morrison belonged to the Northern Railway Company, and plied on lake Simcoe, between Bell Ewart and Orillia. She was a new boat, having been built only a few years ago at a cost of from £18,000 to £20,000. The fire was first discovered about 4 o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 5th inst, and burned with great fury for over an hour and a half. We understand that nothing was saved from the boat but the cash box and some account books. All the costly furniture was destroyed. None of the parties who were on board appears to know anything whatever of the origin of the fire, but a strict enquiry will no doubt be made. Fortunately the fire having occurred when the boat was at the wharf, no lives were lost. Having burned to the water's edge the hull sank and is now a total wreck. The boat was insured for £1000 in the following offices, viz: Farmer's and Mechanic's £1,000 Continental £1,000, Exchange £1,000 of Philadelphia, and Western of Toronto £1,000.

London, July 22nd.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel George de Rottenburgh, A. junior General of the Militia in Canada, to be an ordinary member of the civil division of the third class of the Companions of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick of Kingston, Canada, had an interview with Mr. Labouchere on Saturday.

A deputation of the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland consisting of the Rev. Dr Wood (moderator of the Free Church) Lord Panmure, Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P., Mr. Murray Dunlop, M.P., the Rev Dr. Hamilton, and the Rev. W. Chalmers, had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere on Saturday at the Colonial office.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

Vast numbers attended the Police Court, yesterday morning, in the hope of hearing the investigation in the recent Bank robbery case. Long before the hour at which it was said the case would come on, the Court was densely thronged. The Mayor, and Alderman Manning and Brunel occupied seats on the Bench with the Police Magistrate. The parties under arrest as being implicated in the robbery were not brought into Court. Messrs. Kerby and Cummings occupied the office of the Chief of Police, while Mr. McGaffey strolled about he streets smoking a cigar.

Mr. Eccles has been engaged on behalf of Mr. Kerby; Dr. Connor for Mr McGaffey, and Mr. Patterson for Mr. Cummings.

About half-past twelve o'clock, when it was expected the case would come on, the Police Magistrate informed the Members of the Press and that portion of the public assembled to hear the case that no public investigation would take place that day. It was their intention to hold a private examination first, and afterwards proceed with the case publicly.

This announcement gave very general dissatisfaction, and it is also said to be against the wishes of some of the accused parties. Many persons cannot understand how such an investigation can be called private, where the Counsel for the accused are admitted to take part in the proceedings. No reason whatever has been assigned for this method of conducting the case. If it be urged that it is to prevent the unarrested parties implicated in the robbery from escaping, then it must be known to those conducting the investigation that the precaution will be fruitless. The names of many parties, said to be connected with the robbery are very freely and generally spoken of throughout the country. No investigation could, in fact, make them more public.

It may be mentioned that the houses and offices of each of the parties arrested, have been searched by the Police. But nothing of a suspicious nature was discovered. It is also said to be capable of proof that Mr Kerby was at home on the night of the robbery.

The opinion that Mr Cummings had confessed everything is pronounced to be unfounded on the best authority.

About two o'clock, a private consultation was held between the magistrates, counsel, and accused. This conference lasted about two hours; but no formal investigation was entered into. The time was, we believe, principally consumed in discussions between the parties; and at about four o'clock the conclave broke up.

It being stated the bail would be received for the appearance of the parties, this morning they severally found bail, two sureties in £300 each and themselves in £6 0. For Mr. McGaffey, Mr. Duncan McDonald, went to the full amount; for Mr. Kerby, J. Maulson and H. Eccles, and for Mr. Cummings, C. E. Anderson and J. W. Anderson.

The private investigation will, it is understood, be recommenced at noon to day. For this investigation some twenty witnesses have been summoned. These summonses set forth that Moses R. Cummings, Alfred A. McGaffy, and Joseph T. Kerby, did feloniously embezzle an appropriate the sum of £5,000 and upwards, of the money of the Bank of Upper Canada. Among the parties summoned for examination respecting this charge are—T. G. Ridout, Edward Goldsmith, W. M. Westmacott, and Charles Grassett, of the Bank; J. C. Morrison, C. E. Anderson, G. R. Ridout, H. W. Hodge and Francis Kissock, Receiver General's department; Wm Dickenson, David Rains, and Mary Lawson, Inspector General's department; James Cotton, Church Street; Alexander Hamilton, Holy Trinity Church; W. M. Morgan, at Grainger's gas ship; Elizabeth Lewis, wife and daughter, Anne Terrace; J. O. Howard, Exchange; A. C. Joselyn, Rossin House, and Moses W. Hawk, Rossin House.

No further arrests have been made, since yesterday.—Leader.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Kingston Horticultural Society:

"On the whole, the Committee cannot but again express their gratification at the increased attractions of the Exhibition, and at the interest which it excited on the part of the public.

"In conclusion, the Committee would beg to notice that that has been found with them, in one of the City Prints, for holding the Exhibitions of the Society in the City Hall, in place of within the Crystal Palace, which they might have had from the Crystal Palace Committee. They have only to say that in doing so they believed and still believe, that they were consulting the convenience and wishes of the great majority of their members. The Committee can have no regret but to consult them.

"Should it however, be the general wish of the members of the Society that the next Exhibition should be held at the Crystal Palace, the Committee will most cheerfully endeavor to make arrangements for the purpose, when the members and the public would have an opportunity of testing whether, there, or at the City Hall, is the most convenient and most attractive for their future Show."

*** The above escaped observation when first published.

The thoroughfare Committee mistake the centre of the good folks of Kingston to amuse themselves in the evening with an agreeable promenade, listening to good music, &c., or "for increased attractions of the Exhibition," because early in the day, the attendance of parties interested was almost nil.

It is possible that the convenience and wishes of the great majority of the members" was consulted by holding the Exhibition at the City Hall; but had the Exhibition been held at the Crystal Palace, the number of members would have increased tenfold. Instead of allowing the decision of place to be decided by the present few who compose the Society, the wishes of the public at large should be consulted—in which case the attendance would be both large and influential—and the whole the country side would then take part in it.

Mr. Flint's Reaping Machines.

Owing to certain contretemps, the trial of Mr. Flint's Reaping Machines (Manny's Patent) did not take place in Mr. Morton's 16 acre hye Field until Thursday, at 10 o'clock. The machine was set up by Mr. Flint, and two powerful horses were put to it, and in about eight hours the entire field of Rye was cut down and made fit for the binders. The grain was cut well, and cleaner and better than with the cradle, and it was said in heaps by a man who attended the machine, fit for a man to bind. Mr. Flint has appointed Mr. Arthur Chown, Kingston, to attend to the sale of his machines.

London July 22.

We have been favored by Mr. Parker, to whose indefatigable exertions the success of this movement has been greatly owing, with the following tabular statement, showing the number of vessels and emigrants sent to Canada under the direction of the Shipping Committee of the Wellington Emigration Fund:—

Name of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Statute Adults.	Statute Males.	Females.	Total No of Souls
Envelope,	May 24	60½	70	19	89
Midlothian	June 13.	60½	38	40	78
Henry Cooke,	June 6	205½	154	124	278
John Owens,	June 29	203½	229	159	287
Ion,	July 10	194	123	125	248
Hibernia.	July 17	17	17	—	17
Gross Total		841	631	466	1,097

All the above emigrants were provided with railway tickets to convey them from Quebec to Toronto.

CHICAGO TRADE REPORT.

FURNISHED TO THE BRITISH WHIG.

Aug 7th, 1857.

Flour—Extra from Winter Wheat,		6 7 a 7 50
Superfine No. 1,		6 6 a 6 50
" No 2,		5 50 a 6 00
Fine and Middlings,		4 75 a 5 25
Oatmeal,		
Wheat—White Winter, new to mill		0 00 a 1 50
Red do do		0 00 a 1 35
Spring,		0 00 a 1 11
Corn—		68 a 69c
Oats—	32 lb,	54c
Rye—	56 lb,	
Barley—	48 lb,	1 00
Peas—	60 lb,	
Pork Mess,		$23.50 a $24
P Mess,		
Beef—Mess,		
P Mess,		
Hams—Dry Salted,		
Smoked,		7
do sugar-cured & cov'd		13c
Shoulders—Dry Salted,		7
Smoked,		11c
Lard—No. 1,		11½
Tallow—Country,		
City Rendered,		11 a 11½c
Hides—Dry Flint,		17 a 20c
Salted,		13 a 14c
Green Salted,		9 a 10c
Fish—Dry Cod, per 100 lbs.		$4 a $5
Herrings, No. 1,		
Herrings, ½ bbls,		$10
Mackerel, No. 2,		
do ½ bbls,		
Oils—Cod,		
Seal, pale,		
Straw,		
Lard.		
Linseed, boiled,		
do raw,		1 40
Salt—Liverpool Bags,		42 a 45c
packing, 78 lbs.		
Freights—Buffalo,	Oswego,	Kingston,
Steam 4	—	—
Sail, 3	7	7

Exchange on New York.—Banks purchase at 1 per cent—sell at 1½.

Interest.—Bank rates, 10 per cent—Brokers, 18 to 24 per cent.

Drafts on Canadian account not negotiable unless payable in New York.

Flour.—Many of the Mills throughout the State are now idle, and preparing for the fall trade, diminishing the ordinary supply offered on the market. The greatest portion is taken for city trade, at advanced rates. Quotations are of sales for export, on 'change.

Wheat.—Receipts for past week have been the smallest of the season, and as the surplus stock of 1856 is now nearly exhausted, we cannot look for much increase until the new crop begins to come forward. The transactions of the week have been unimportant, and at daily declining prices—opening at $1.20 and closing heavy at $1 14.

Corn.—Market ruled firm for many weeks at about 70 cents per bushel, but continued large receipts and prospects of an abundant harvest, prospects of coarse grains said to be equally good east, and the effect increased rates of freight must have on prices, is already felt. Sales reported to-day, 10,000 Choice White at 70 cents per bushel.

Provisions.—No stock in the market for export.

Lumber.—With falling off in receipts, the continuance of high water in canal, facilitating shipments to St Louis, and the usual increase of fall trade, prices are expected to advance.

Tallow.—Supply very limited. Orders cannot be executed to any extent before October.

Freights.—The absence of any active shipping, quotation rates to Canadian ports are merely nominal. It would not be judicious to accept low rates of charter at present for a long voyage, the prospect of active receipts from new crop being in the market within the month, are favorable for paying rates to Kingston, with ample time for a second trip to same port. The increased facilities for harvesting and inland transport, and handling grain will each year increase the proportion of season's crop exported before close of Navigation. Vessels will be in requisition from about 1st of Sept. and rates of freight will in all probability rule high from about 15th, till arrival at destination becomes doubtful, from closing of navigation.

Quotations of Flour, Wheat and Corn are free on board—all other articles are subject to charge for drayage and dockage when shipped. At the same time that prices of imports are of sales to the trade, consignments should be made (unless of cod-fish, or some such leading articles, in general requisition,) without more definite advice. The stocks of many of the articles quoted being very limited—an inferior qualities can be sold here unless sacrificed.

Flour, Wheat, Corn.

Shipments for week ending

31 August,	2741	38,781	530,864
Receipts do do	3,330	31,833	421,377
In Store do do	1,038	33,398	326,507

H. McLENNAN

Threshing Machines, &c.

SIMCOE FALLS FOUNDRY.

THE Proprietor still continues to manufacture Threshing Machines of the following description: Emery's Improved Internal Gear Overshot Machine; Wheeler's Rack and Pinion Power, large or double. He would solicit a call from the Farmers in general, before purchasing elsewhere to the last improved Badger two-horse power threshing Machine which he engages will give general satisfaction to the purchaser, as the labor is reduced on the horses, and can with ease thresh one quarter more grain a day than any of the above Machines. The subscriber obtained an extra prize on this Machine at the last Provincial Show at Kingston, Sept. 1856, for strength and durability combined with lightness. This machine cannot be excelled in the Province. The following gentlemen are now using the Machine of my manufacture, and I would refer purchasers to them, viz: B. Water, Esq., Sydenham; Joseph Foster, Esq 5th Concession, Camden; Gordon Garvin, 4th Concession do.; Mr. A. Scott, Centreville; and Mr. W. Reed, Glenburnie.

Also, Circular Saw, Machines for sawing Firewood at the shortest notice.

Cylinders furnished either of wood or iron.

N.B.—The Proprietor will warrant all or any of the above work to be of the best materials, and put together by competent workmen.

All orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH CONNOLLY,
Agent Simcoe Falls
WILLIAM RUDSTON,
Agent for Kingston.

July 29, 1857. [3mos w

Indian Land Sale.

AT SYDENHAM (On n Sound) on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, and the following days, at 1 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction

100,000 Acres of Wild Lands,

Consisting of the Townships of Allemaitle, 500 Lots in Keppel and Amabel, and the Township of Sarawak, which comprise the Nawash Tract, the Town Plot of Brooke and the Caughnawaga Settlement fronting on Owen Sound.

The Farm Lands will be put up to sale in lots or parcels varying in quantity from 10 to 140 acres free from condition of settlement duty. Except 22 lots in Keppel and Amabel, which remained unsold last year, that are subject to Road duty as already notified.

The Town and Park Lots in Brooke which is situated on the site of the Indian Village and joining the Town of Sydenham will be put up in 4 acres and 5 acres respectively.

The terms will be one fourth of the whole purchase price in Cash at the time of Sale, and the balance to be paid in six equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Purchasers of Town Lots will have the option of complying with the terms in the preceding clause, or of taking a lease for ten years, paying rent annually at the rate of Six per cent. on the Auction price. And completing the purchase by adding 25 per cent. to the original price at the expiration of these ten years.

Forms of the proposed Lease may be seen at the Indian Office in Toronto, or on the ground during the sale.

The Department reserves to itself the power of attaching to any Lot at the time of Sale, the obligation on the part of the purchaser to pay for any improvement which may have been made on such lot previously to the survey thereof by E. H. Kertland, Provincial Surveyor; The amount of which will in each case be added to the upset valuation of the land.

An Agent or person to conduct the sale will be at Owen Sound, on and after the 5th September, for the purpose of affording to intending purchasers such further information as may be required.

A Bank Agent will also be in attendance during the sale to whom all payments must be made within 24 hours after the purchase, otherwise the lands may be resold at the risk of the failing purchaser.

Lithographic plans of the various Lots comprised in the aforesaid tracts are now being prepared, and will be supplied to intending purchasers, at Indian Office in Toronto, "gratuitously" after the 15th of August next, and at Owen's Sound during the Sale.

Indian Department,
R. T. PENNEFATHER,
Superintendent General.

Toronto, 29nd July, 1857. 14

SHOREY'S HOTEL, NAPANEE.

TO be Rented for a Term of Years, and Immediate Possession given in the Village of Napanee, that well-known and long established Tavern, the "Lennox Hotel," kept for upwards of Sixteen Years by the late Mr. Miles Shorey.

For particulars apply to Mrs Shorey, on the premises, or to Mr. James Bartelle, Napanee, or to Thomas Parke, Esq., Kingston.

Napanee, July 29th, 1857. 148-2w

GRAND HOTEL, PICTON.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public, his friends, and the travelling community, that he still continues doing business in the above Hotel, where he will be happy to attend to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

*** His Table will at all times be found supplied with the best the season can afford.

*** Good stabling. Passengers conveyed to and from the Hotel free of charge.

JOSEPH BLANCHARD.

Picton, 20th May, 1857. [19w-w-20