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London, July 21st, 1857.

The Fulton on the 29th, took out the mails just received by the Indian telegraph. The mails, with full particulars, are expected to-morrow.

The first impression produced on the public by these further accounts was decidedly favorable. Few persons had expected that Delhi, with 30,000 mutineers within its walls, well supplied with arms and ammunition, could have been assaulted and captured by the handful of British troops as yet collected in front of it, and the announcement that matters in that respect remained in *statu quo* gave therefore no ground for rational disappointment, while the fact of the insurgents having again been repulsed in two sorties showed that their prospect of escape was daily diminishing. On the other hand, the statement that the Bombay and Madras armies still remained loyal was the most encouraging that could have been hoped for. It is upon this point that the question as to the imminence of danger must for the next month or two mainly turn. The Bengal army, it is admitted, "has ceased to exist." Out out of 75,000 men 55,000 are believed to have disappeared. But after what has happened, this wholesale desertion can scarcely be regarded as undesirable. It is evident that the plot by which it was understood was universal, and, with that knowledge, it would have been disagreeable to be obliged to tolerate the existence of a certain number of regiments, who had given no cause of complaint probably on the sole ground that they had not yet found their opportunity. Such men remaining in any future reorganization would only serve as an experienced nucleus for keeping up communication with their discarded fellows, and the hatching of new conspiracies. Hence, although the present intelligence comprises the intimation that the disaffection was extending, and that it had been found expedient to disarm the native troops remaining in Calcutta, it was not on that account unsatisfactory.

But, although the news is in reality as good as could have been anticipated in such a crisis, it must be admitted that the gravity of that crisis is as great as ever. If the Bombay and Madras armies should, after all, prove treacherous, everything would be ruined; and it is awful to feel, mail by mail, that we rest upon that contingency. Of course, after the caution excited, there is no danger either of the fall of Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras; but there are a multitude of Europeans spread over the interior, of whom every man, woman and child would inevitably be sacrificed, and the reconquest of the country would have to be recommenced. That this would be effected steadily and conclusively no one doubts, but the task would not be limited to a contest with the mutineers. The people at large appear to be with us, and there is little question that their feeling is really favorable. They are comparatively prosperous. Of late years, indeed, their advance has been marvellous—and many of them are conscious of the evil to which they would have to return under native masters. At Delhi they have seen "the civilization of 50 years destroyed in 12 hours." But the Hindoos are overcome by success, and with the sentiment of nationality aroused, they would, of course, turn against us the moment it was found we could neither rule nor defend them nor ourselves. In like manner, also, we should have to anticipate the hostility of neighboring states. The Nepaulese, for instance, are a powerful and aggressive people, and have long been supposed to have been favored with friendly visits of Russian agents.

Every one, therefore, is prepared to admit the wisdom of Lord Palmerston's declaration that whether the danger is little or great, the Government intend to adopt the latter assumption. The majority of people accustomed to India still treat the affair as if it were overstated. They admit that the anxiety of private families regarding friends and relatives at outlying posts in the interior of the country cannot be too great, but they pronounce all apprehension of permanent evil to be the mere delusion of distant terror. No doubt they are correct, if the Bombay and Madras troops remain faithful. Indeed, supposing these troops to be active in putting down the Bengalese, and revenging the atrocities committed, there will be greater safety than at any former period, since there will never be any danger of their subsequent combination. But it is the "if" in the matter that prevents the possibility of self-complacent reliance.

Among the most unpleasant features of the detail just received is the narrative of further massacres at small and unprotected localities, and also the revolt of a Sikh regiment at Benares, who, up to the very moment when they fell upon their officers and murdered them, had been protestations of their professions of good faith.

But, whatever may be the existing danger, the fact that staggers the public most is the danger from which we have escaped.—So extraordinary and overwhelming is this, that it is at the bottom of much of the dismay that the whole subject excites. The man who has just escaped being run over is almost more frightened than he would have been after an actual accident. There is now no doubt that everything was prepared for our extermination, and but for one of those mistakes, which intriguers call accidents, but which those who believe in the moral government of the world call providential circumstances, the conspiracy would have had a success which would have constituted an unparallelled epoch in the history of the world. Calcutta was to have been surprised on the 23d of May, and this effected, the whole of Bengal would have been at the mercy of the native army. Of course not a single European would have survived to tell the tale, and the first announcement we should have had would have been that our rule over a territory of one hundred millions of human beings had passed away between night and morning. The impatient outbreak at Meerut, a week before the appointed time, spoiled the whole affair.—Politicians with their treachery a detouring, are powerful, but God, who alone can command "accidents," is still more so.

The present mail has brought news from China, which at any other period would have excited great attention. Now, however, it passes almost unheeded. The Chinese fleet off Canton has, it appears, been totally destroyed after a hard fight, in which the resistance was unusually well prolonged, a loss of about 83 men in killed and wounded having been sustained on the British side.—Commissioner Yeh may now almost be regarded as at our mercy.

The funds during the past three days have been much agitated. In addition to the disquiet regarding India, a strong renewal of the drain of bullion from the Bank has affected the market, and money has been in such demand as to create an impression that but for the expectation of some arrivals of specie from the West Indies, Australia, &c., the necessity of a return to 6 per cent. as the rate of discount might shortly have to be ascertained. Consols at the last date were quoted 91. They have since touched 90½ but owing to a report that before the departure of the present Indian mail news that Delhi had been captured was received by an indirect route at Madras, a rebound has just occurred to 90¾.

CHINA.

The China Mail, of June 4, gives the following summary narrative of the attacks made by the British upon the Mandarin fleets in the Canton river:—

The long expected attacks by our most quiet squadron on the junks anchored in the creeks in the river have at last come off; for the rumour current among the Chinese last week of the destruction of the Mandarin fleets below Whampoa, were confirmed the day after our last publication; and accounts of the exploits of our tars and jollies at Fatshan reached us by the Hong Kong on Tuesday.

The first expedition consisted of the steam-tenders Hong Kong and Sir Charles Forbes, and gunboats Staunch, Starling, and Bustard, with boats from the Sybille, Hornet, Fury, Raleigh, Tribune and Inflexible—the whole under command of Commodore Elliot. The fleet of junks, some five miles up Escape Creek, numbered about 40, anchored in line across the passage. The expedition entered the Creek at daylight on Monday, the 25th, and the fire from the Hong Kong, Starling, and Bustard, soon drove the junks from their anchorage. The boats then pushed on in pursuit, and kept up the chase, making captures of junks as they passed, for ten or twelve miles, to Teenhsune, where they found and destroyed the Lorcha Anonyma. Altogether 27 junks were taken—large vessels pulling 40 oars, armed each with a 32-pounder and some lighter pieces—ten of which were made prizes of, and the rest destroyed.

The second expedition of 20 boats took place on Wednesday, the 27th, up the Sawshee Creek, and found the junks at Tungkun, about ten miles up the creek. The Chinese were quite taken by surprise, and at first offered very little resistance, though supported by a small fort on the bank. But the creek was lined with houses on both sides, whence a close and deadly fire was opened by the braves. These were speedily, however, driven from the houses and forts by the marines, but not until many of our poor fellows had fallen. The junks taken on this occasion, including the Chinese commander's, were all destroyed.

The third expedition was against the Fatshan fleet on Monday, the 1st of June. The approach from Blenheim Passage toward the nearest detachment of junks visible was commanded by an old fort, which has been recently armed and repaired. This was stormed about daybreak by a party under Commodore Elliot, accompanied by Sir Michael Seymour himself, at whom the defenders are stated to have pitched cold shot as he came under the walls. Different divisions of boats in the meantime under Commodore Keppel and other officers, pushed up the stream at a number of junks lying about the confluence of the Fatshan branch, with a creek to the South or on the left hand, so to speak, is rear of the fort. By this branch subsequently, advanced Commodore Elliot on some junks the crews of which stood with unusual coolness till he was within short range.

They then fired and fled, attacked and pursued by marines, who had decended from the fort taken in the first instance.—Commodore Keppel meanwhile had pushed ahead with his boats, dashing at a fleet which, it would almost seem, had escaped the attention of the rest of our force. A tremendous fire was opened on him, at the sound of which the Hong Kong, and, at an interval of some distance the Starling, unboat, moved up to support him. Before they could reach him—indeed we believe the Hong Kong ran aground—the commodore's gallant little boat Squadron had suffered severely. On approaching the outer and lesser of two islands below Fatshan, he found the passage to the southward barred, and attempting to pass by the Northward, received the fire of some twenty junks in position. He had fallen back on the Hong Kong when the alarm was given that the junks were in motion, that is to say resurring; and being now reinforced by the arrival of some more boats, Commodore Keppel chased the enemy not only up to, but in Fatshan capturing four or five of the junks that were attempting to escape by a creek or channel that divides Fatshan. The Fatshan braves turned out waving flags, &c, and met with a warm reception from our seamen and marines.

Some papers seized show the junk fleet to have been that commanded by Su Hoi, but a few years ago a police runner in Canton. In the rebel rising of 1854-55 he came into notice as a brave, or head of braves, was transferred to the regular force, and has been very recently promoted to be a shan pi, equal in rank to a lieutenant in our navy. It is now some months since we first heard of his projecting a joint operation against our men-of-war with Wong Hoikwong, the senior naval officer of the Hai nan station, who had come up by Yeh's desire, with all the junks he could collect along the West Coast.

The following is the list of the casualties which occurred on the first expedition. Total wounded, 32.

The next list is of the killed and wounded in the third expedition, on June 30th:—

Killed (Total 9).—Assistant Quartermaster General, Hong Kong, in the Fury's boat—Major Kearney, Highflyer; Mr Ryan, Tribune; Mr. Barker and one seaman. Niger; Sergeant Christian, R. M., and one seaman. Nankin; one marine. Hornet; one seaman. Raleigh; one seaman.

Very Dangerously Wounded.—Tribune; two seamen.

Dangerously (Total 10).—Hornet; two seamen. Plover; one seaman. Raleigh; seven seamen.

Severely (Total 9)—Tribune, two seamen. Hornet, two seamen. Calcutta, one seaman and one marine. Raleigh, two seamen and one marine.

Slightly (Total 8).—Calcutta, Raleigh, and Sybille, one seaman each.

Total.—Nine killed and 25 wounded.

Masonic.

Strenuous efforts have been made by the friends of the order to heal the Masonic difficulties which have existed in New York since 1849. Both parties claiming to be "regular" appointed committees who unanimously agreed upon "articles of union." The Grand Lodge of which the Hon. Mordecai Myers is Grand Master unanimously adopted them: while the Grand Lodge of which John L. Lewis is Grand Master, rejected them—the city members mainly voting for, and the country members against their adoption.

A copy of the articles of union is enclosed for publication, that the members of the fraternity may see the exact terms as agreed upon by both committees. The last article was inserted by the particular request of the venerable brother Rev. Salem Town:—

ARTICLES OF UNION

AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE

For the adjustment of Masonic Differences in the State of New York.

Whereas, certain events, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, have produced the existence of two bodies, each claiming to be the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and whereas, the honor, usefulness and beneficient of jects of the institution have suffered, and are now suffering by reason of the differences and disagreements among the fraternity of this State;

Now, therefore, the undersigned committees, appointed by the two bodies hereafter mentioned, in view of amicably and permanently ending such differences and disagreements, to the end that the harmony which is compatible with the true principles of Freemasonry may prevail, do mutually assent and interchangeably subscribe to the following articles of union, as a proper and equitable manner of ending such differences and disagreements.

And if said articles of union are adopted and confirmed by the bodies respectively, to wit: the body known as the Grand Lodge of the state of New York, of which John L. Lewis, Jr., is grand master, and the body known as the Grand Lodge of the state of New York, of which Mordecai Myers is grand master, then these articles of union shall be constituted a fundamental law of the Grand Lodge of the state of New York.

1. That there shall be but one grand lodge in the state of New York.

2. That all proceedings had in relation to suspensions or expulsions, arising out of the transactions known as the "Difficulties, of 1849," shall be and are hereby rescinded, and all such persons as may have been so suspended or expelled are hereby restored to full membership, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The proceedings of either body, in their legislative or judicial capacity, where they do not conflict with each other, are hereby confirmed.

3. That all grand officers and past grand officers of both bodies shall be considered as past grand officers and recognized as such. For the purpose of obviating embarrassments in cases where lodges in both bodies have the same number, the following plan shall be adopted:—If the two lodges bearing the same number cannot mutually agree to consolidate into one lodge, then, the lodge having the original warrant, or warrant of senior date shall retain its number, while the other lodge shall change its number and pass to the next junior vacant number in the list of lodges, and its warrant shall be so numbered, indorsed and registered.

4. That all suits at law, of whatever nature and kind, arising out of the aforesaid "Difficulties of 1849," shall be withdrawn and discontinued. The expenses of both parties shall be paid from the fund known as the "permanent fund," and the balance of the moneys of the said permanent fund, with all interest accruing thereon, and all other moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge on the 5th of June, A. L. 5849, shall be paid into and become, and are hereby constituted a part of the fund known as the "hall and asylum fund," and the trustees are hereby authorized to make the transfer. The hall and asylum fund, now held in trust by the Grand Lodge, with the moneys above named shall remain intact, and be applied, with such additions and accumulations as may hereafter be made thereto, to the purposes for which said fund was created.

5. That the Grand Lodge shall be composed of all the grand officers, and of all such past grand masters, past deputy grand masters, past grand wardens, past grand secretaries, and past grand treasurers as shall have been elected and installed in this jurisdiction prior to June, A. L. 5849, and of the representatives legally appointed, of all the lodges under this jurisdiction; and of all such past masters of lodges under this jurisdiction as shall have been elected, installed and served one year in the chair as master, prior to December 31st, A. L. 5849.

6. The constitution and general regulations shall be referred to a committee of three from each body, who shall mutually report, during the annual session of A. L. 5857, such form of constitution and general regulations as may be deemed best suited to the condition of the fraternity; and not in violation of these articles; which constitution and general regulations may be adopted at the said communication of A. L. 5857, and as further provided by the constitution; until the final adoption of which, the constitution, as at present in force in this Grand Lodge, shall remain in force, except so far as it may be affected by these articles.

7. Any future amendments to the constitution or general regulations of the Grand Lodge must have a prospective action, and cannot effect the rights, privileges or franchises which any member thereof may have acquired.

8. On the ratification of these articles of union by the above named bodies, they and all their several subordinates shall be considered of equally regular masonic standing, and as such are hereby declared united in masonic fellowship, under one common jurisdiction, and entitled to all those rights and privileges pertaining to the fraternity as freely and fully as though no schism had heretofore occurred.

SALEM TOWN,
EDWARD COOK,
ROBT. MACOY,
HENRY W. TURNER,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
JOHN GRAY,
ANDRES LASSARD,
JAMES JENKINSON.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

It is highly gratifying to observe with what growing interest the annual exhibitions of the Provincial Agricultural Association are regarded. It is now only eleven years since the holding of the first of these exhibitions. During the years of 1843, 1844 and 1845, a few individuals continued to urge the desirableness of forming an agricultural association. All that their praiseworthy efforts could effect was a fruitful and passing agitation; and it was not till the society of the Home District, at their Spring meeting in 1846, appointed a committee to invite delegates for the several local societies to meet for the purpose of cooperation that any effectual action was taken. A meeting of these delegates was adjourned from Toronto and held at Hamilton at which the organization of an association was effected; and the first Provincial Exhibition appointed to take place at Toronto on the 21st and 22nd of October of that year. Agreeably with this arrangement a prize list was prepared, and the sum of £248 offered in premiums. The Treasurer's account gives the total of receipts £482 6s 10½; the premiums awarded at £220 5s 0d; leaving a balance, after deducing the incidental expenses in the hands of the treasurer of £102 1s 0d. Such was the financial result of the first Provincial Exhibition held at Toronto in 1846. As a first attempt, the experiment was encouraging, but judging from the amount of premiums awarded—nearly £60 less than the comparatively small sum offered—it would seem that the competition could not have been very active. The following year carried the second exhibition to Hamilton; where it was held on the 6th and 7th October 1847. On this occasion, £750 were offered in money and books; it does not appear, however, that much more than half this sum was awarded. The association had only held two exhibitions; yet in the early part of the third year of its existence it found itself in pecuniary embarrassment; and the Directors resolved on application for state assistance. The exhibition in 1848—the third—took place at Coburg on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th October. On this occasion £592, or thereabouts, was paid in premiums. There were nearly 1500 entries. The receipts from all sources amounted to £1050, and the expenses to nearly £500; for the balance appears to have been only £74. Still this seems to be considered pecuniarily successful; that is to say the receipts met the expenditure. Looking at the difference between the total receipts and the premiums awarded it is no easy matter to conceive how honestly it could be otherwise. The fourth Provincial exhibition was held at Kingston on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st October, 1849. Nearly £1300 was offered; the entries 1449; the premiums awarded £608; the balance paid over £68; so that the incidental charges were £717. On the 18th, 19th, and 20th September, 1855, the fifth exhibition was held at Niagara. The prize list amounted to £1276; the entries to 1638, and the amount awarded to £950. Brockville was the place of the sixth exhibition. The prizes offered were £1254. The competition was by 1466 entries, and the awards came to £805. Toronto was the honored locality of 1852; where £1470 was offered, 3048 entries were made, and £1248 awarded. The eighth exhibition was at Hamilton in 1853. The prizes offered were £1502. The number of entries 2820, and £1323 was awarded. In 1854, the ninth exhibition was held at London. £1794 was to be competed for, and 2933 entries were made. The awards were £1,356. The tenth exhibition was at Coburg, in 1855. The amount of prizes offered was £2301; the entries were 3077, and the awards were 1735. The eleventh, or the exhibition of 1856, was held at Kingston; the prizes amounted to about 2500; the entries numbered 3786, and the awards reached something over 2,000. These figures are to be taken as the round sums in approximation of the actual amount of prizes and awards; the entries were as stated, 3786.

The exhibition of 1857 is advertised to take place at Brantford on the 29th and 30th September and the 1st and 2nd October. The prize list offers a much larger amount of Premiums than on any former occasion—say 3,000. We have reason to know that George Alexander, Esq., the President, and the Local Committee are making every effort to perfect the arrangements. An area of twenty acres has been enclosed in close proximity to the Town and Railway Station. The situation is high, and commands beautiful views of the surrounding country. The fencing pens are already completed, and two large buildings are in the course of erection. Judging from these preparations and the known activity of the President and several members of the Committee, there is no great risk in augoring a very successful exhibition.

It will be seen from the brief statement of the amount of premiums awarded in the several past years of the Association's existence that the interest in its operations has continued steadily progressive. At the first exhibition held at Toronto, in 1846, out of 400 offered only 275l was awarded. On this occasion there were 1150 entries. In 1852 the show was again at Toronto, when out of a prize list amounting to 1470l, 1228 was awarded, and the entries numbered 3048. So that the seventh exhibition evinced a growth of public regard and appreciation, which, judged by the entries, was 300 per cent. The circular, to which allusion has been made, also announces that the "Managing Directors of our Railroads" will afford "every accommodation at reduced fares," &c. We are told also that produce for exhibition will be carried both to and from Brantford at half price. These Railroad arrangements will doubtless afford great facilities; but they will require to be carried out with the most explicit circumspection. Before now a certain Railway management, upon a public occasion, has been of the most illiberal and ungenerous character; and, therefore, the local committee will do well to have a proper understanding. We feel assured, however, they need no advice from us. We sincerely wish the Brantford exhibition every success. [Leader.

For the British Whig.

Kingston and its "Back Country."

Many persons seem to think that there is no "Back Country" to supply Kingston with the necessaries of life; indeed this was one of the many sapient slurs thrown upon the City, respecting the removal of the Seat of Government. Having been engaged in making out some statistics of the United Counties; I will give you the results of two days hard labor, as far as concerns the thirteen Townships of Kingston, Pittsburgh, Ernestown, Fredericksburgh, Adolphustown, Amherst Island, Richmond, Loughborough, Storrington, Camden, Sheffield, Bedford and Portland, those being the only Townships from which any correct returns were received at the last census in 1852; I find that those Townships returned, as having produced the previous year, as follows:—Wheat, 190,585 bushels, barley, 43,001; Rye, 159,490; Peas, 232,123; Oats, 1,374,499; Buckwheat, 51,298; Indian Corn, 104,719; Grass Seed, 2,226; Beans, 1071; Potatoes, 198,380; Turnips, 17,021; Carrots, 9,979; Mangle Wurtzel, 1,753; Hay, 43,829 Tons; Flax and Hemp, 981 lbs.; hops, 1,344 lbs.; Wool, 143,203 lbs.; Maple Sugar, 110,216 lbs., Cider, 31,892 gallons, Flannel, 64,445 yds.; Fulled Cloth, 28,470 yds.; Bulls, Oxen and Steers, 9,152; Milch Cows 17,081; Calves and Heifers, 14,886; Horses, 12,353; Sheep, 53,882; Pigs, 25,980; Butter, 1,025,581 lbs.; Cheese, 129,837 lbs.; Beef, 8,587 bbls.; Pork, 15,490 bbls.; Tobacco, 326 lbs.; Linen, 393 yds.; Fish, 874 bbls.; Wood for exportation, 4,075 Cords. When it is considered that eight Townships made no returns, coupled with the well known increase of Agricultural produce in the counties, we may safely predict that the next census will show an increase of from 45 to 50 per cent. on the above. I certainly think that it ought to be a sufficient refutation of all such calumnies, both at home and abroad and also a source of pride to our farmers to be able to show such a respectable balance sheet; few places have been better abused than the country surrounding Kingston, and few can give such a triumphant refutation to the vile aspersion heaped upon it by the ignorant and the selfishly interested.

There is one thing particularly, that it is much to be wished were altered, on the part of our farmers, namely, their reluctance to give the necessary and correct information to the parties taking the census. This arises from a false idea that it is some new dodge on the part of the powers that be to increase taxation, hence, perhaps not one in ten returns the full figures for his produce. Now this is entirely erroneous, and only tends to their own injury, by giving strangers a lowes imate of their part of the country, thereby preventing men of wealth and influence from settling among them.—This, however, it is in their own power to cure, and that they may look upon the matter in this light on future occasions, is the sincere wish of the writer.

Hoping you will excuse the length of this communication,

I remain your obt. servt.

Kingston, 12th August, 1857.

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that the present regulation in reference to the sheds at the Lachine Canal Basins, Montreal, whereby flour is now kept forty-eight hours in the sheds free of charge, and if not removed thereafter pays 2d per barrel per week, is altered as follows, viz: after the expiration of 48 hours, the 2d per barrel per week now charged shall be continued to be collected for the first week, but that one penny per barrel shall be charged for every day that the flour is kept in the sheds after the first, week.

The following Circular has be addressed to the Collectors of Customs concerned:

(Copy.)

Circular No. 31. No. 4.

Inspector-General's Office,
Customs Department,
Toronto, 4th August, 1857.

Sir,—The convenience of trade appearing to require an extension of the hours for the transaction of the Water-side and Railroad business at the Ports on the Lakes, rivers and Railroads of this province, I am desired by the Inspector general to instruct you, that the regular hours for the attendence of this Water-side and out door Officers to their respective duties, shall hereafter be from eight o'clock in the morning until six in the afternoon, one hour being allowed at noon for dinner.

(Signed) R. S. M. BOUCHERTTE.
Collector of Custom.

The Bank Robbery.

Police Office, Toronto, August 13.

THE WINDING UP.

Mr. Gurnett—Allow me to make one statement. We are not here on the trial of Mr. Cummins, but on the trial of Mr. Kerby and Mr. McGaffey, on charges that they received money from him knowing it to have been embezzled. We have to be furnished with such evidence as to show that they knew it was embezzled.

Dr. Conner—You have first to find that it was embezzled.

Mr. Gurnett—So far as we are concerned that is decided.

Mr. Galt—From the position the witness has been advised to take by his counsel, it is necessary the point we propose to advance circumstantially, to produce books and to produce witnesses to show the salary and position. Fortunately for the ends of justice, we have plenty of written evidences to show the receipt of money by these parties altogether irrespective of the evidence of Mr. Cummings; and then it will be for your worship to decide whether the fact of these persons going to a bank-clerk, day after day, and getting thousands of pounds from him must not have shown that the money was embezzled.

Mr Garnett—That is what I understood to be your position.

Mr. Galt—Then we apprehendad none of the difficulty which has arisen. He thought the witness would tell a plain straightforward story. Now we will call Mr. Kidout and prove by him the position, occupation, and salary of Mr. Cummings, and we will produce the notes of Mr. Kerby, showing the times at which he received these monies, and the amounts, and will then submit to you whether it is not your duty to send him up to the Assizes for trial. As Mr. Cummings does not choose to assist us, then we must ask for an adjournment till we can produce our evidence in Court.

Mr. Crooks—I must also ask for a statement of that account.

Mr. Galt—That of course we will be prepared to show; but this is not the work of a day or an hour; but will require much time and labor before you can ascertain, by checking with the different departments, the amount of money he applied to his own uses. That cheque for £1,698 is a case in point. He does not make a correct return of that cheque, but enters it as though it were a cheque drawn on him by the Receiver General and paid out by him. We can only ascertain how this case stands by referring to the books in the Receiver General's office.

Mr. Manning—That is just my own reason for asking whether there was a debtor and creditor account with the parent establishment.

Mr. Crocks—The impression in the Bank, I suppose was, that he had paid the amount of that cheque, when instead of that the amount was actually kept in his hands.

Mr Gurnet suggested that the further investigation of the case should be postponed for two or three days, to enable the Bank to come well prepared with evidence, but in compliance with the wish of Mr. Manning, who stated that he must be absent three weeks from to-morrow,

The further investigation of the case was postponed till 7th September.

THE BANNER'S SLANDERS.

In the gray distance looms up "old Kingston," once the capital of Upper Canada, but now the residence of the bat and the mole. How changed its aspect, and how the mighty have fallen since the Government became a perambulating one. Like the grandeur and magnificence of ancient Rome, have the glories of Kingston departed. Yet, a lingering hope that things will be again as they were of old, have so kept up the spirit of the Kingstonians, as to lead them into a foolish expenditure of an immense sum in the construction of a huge pile of limestone, which is called a market, but which is every day little better than deserted. In no place did I notice such a quietude as that which "hangs round the walls as you gaze" at the highways and byways of old Kingston. A fond dream that Her Majesty will kindly pity the sorrows of the poor old place in selecting it as the permanent seat of government for this country, makes the more enterprizing of her citizens content with a little until the good time comes; but alas, they lean upon a rope of gossamer and are doomed to disappointment, for members of Parliament find greatar attractions lower down the river—and there of course will they seek to be quartered. As there is nothing to be seen in Kingston the stay going down is agreeably brief, and one leaves its dilapitated wharf with a sigh that gives the heart ease: for it is a gloomy picture to contemplate at present.—Hamilton Banner.

*** A more impertinent or unjust slander than the above was never penned; it is worthy of the Banner Man, and he alone. The steamer arrives and departs at so early an hour, that no time is given to passengers to go ashore, and yet he speaks as if he had made a close inspection of the City in broad day-light. When he writes of the Markets and the "huge pile of limestone," he takes the words out of his prototype Dogberry's Mouth—"Write me down an Ass,"—and uses them to the best advantage. The Market Building is one of the finest in America, and if Sir Booby had taken the trouble to attend the Market on any given day, he would have seen sufficient to induce him to speak somewhat of the homopathic portion of the truth that is in him, had he the moral courage to do so. Indeed the entire extract abounds with the grossest falsehoods, which are unworthy of further refutation. The letter of a correspondent in another column, written without any reference to the subject, would be sufficient to refute certain of the dirty slanders, had no further notice ever been taken of them.

The Embezzlement at the Penitentiary.

While the whole Province of Canada stands astounded at the grossness of the details of the Bank Robbery at Toronto, a transaction of a similar nefarious character has been discovered in Kingston, and altho' every man, woman and child are cognizant of all the particulars, yet out of forbearance for the feelings of the parties interested, not one word on the subject has yet been published by any of the four city newspapers. So many parties are implicated, or said to be implicated, in this very bad business, that all are afraid to open their mouths.—The Solicitor General, in whose possession the Depositions are, is equally silent; and the matter, criminal as it is, stands a very fair chance of being hushed up—on account of the respectability of the parties concerned! Even now, instead of speaking out, like an honest and independent newspaper, we are beating about the bush, dealing in innuendoes! But this state of things cannot last—the facts must come out sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

We shall begin to-day by asking a public question of the Warden and Inspectors of the Penitentiary. When the Revd. Mr. Mulkins, Chaplain, on or about the first day of January of the present year, made you acquainted with certain highly criminal charges against Mr. Thomas Mostyn, late Kitchen Keeper (Bursar) of the Institution, why did you, instead of suspending him and investigating into the truth of the accusation, allow him to retain his situation until the 24th of July last, when the truth of the accusation was made manifest! Gentlemen, stand up, and answer for yourselves.

We can assure our friends of the Press, that more and stranger revelations will arise out of this enquiry, than out of the Bank Robbery.

CHICAGO TRADE REPORT.

FURNISHED TO THE BRITISH WHIG.

Aug. 10th, 1857.

Flour—Extra from Winter Wheat,		$6.75 a 7.25
Superfine No. 1,		$6.20 a 6.60
" No. 2,		5.50 a 6.00
Fine and Middlings,		5.00 a 5.35
Oatmeal,		
Wheat—White Winter, new to mill		0.00 a 1.55
Red do do		0.00 a 1.35
Spring,		0.00 a 1.18
Corn—		72 a 73c
Oats—	32 lb,	55c
Rye—	56 lb,	85c
Barley—	48 lb,	1.00
Peas—	60 lb,	
Pork—Mess,		$23.50 a $24
P. Mess		
Beef—Mess		
P. Mess		
Hams—Dry Salted, Smoked,		
do. sugar-cured & cov'd,		13½c
Shoulders—Dry Salted, Smoked,		11c
Lard—No. 1,		11½c
Tallow—Country		
City Rendered,		11½c
Hides—Dry Flint,		17 a 20c
Salted,		13 a 14c
Green Salted,		9 a 10c
Fish—Dry Cod, per 100 lbs. small		
to large,		$4 a $5
Herrings No. 1,		
Herrings, ½ bbls,		3 10
Mackerel, No. 2,		
do ½ bbls,		
Oils—Cod,		
Seal, pale,		
Straw,		
Lard,		1 25
Linseed, boiled,		
do raw,		
Salt—Liverpool Bags,		1.40
packing, 78 lbs,		44 a 48
Freights—Buffalo,	Oswego,	Kingston.
Steam, 4	—	—
Sail, 3	8	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.—Some lots from new White Winter Wheat are now in the market, and this description is selling at 22½ to 30 cents per barrel less than at date of last report. The few lots from Spring Wheat offered on change are taken readily at quotations at an advance of 25 cents on superfine, and 10 cts on low grades, sales are easily effected, and still higher prices will be obtained before the free receipt of new Flour can be on the market.

Wheat.—Receipts not sufficient to admit of cargo transactions. Sales of car loads are made at an advance of 2 to 3 cents. Several sales have been made for future delivery, commencing one cargo each at 98 cents and $1,00 last half of August; several cargoes at latter figure for 1st half of September. $1,05 has been offered for last half of August, without sellers. Reports of crops from all parts of the country continue favorable, but daily receipts were expected to be considerably larger by this date, which may account for advance in rates for early delivery.

Corn.—With diminished receipts, and being the only grain for speculation or freight to operate upon, together with an improvement in the New York market, the decline and dullness noticed in our last has been more than recovered. Sales on Saturday at 72 cents per bush; same price as offered to-day, without sellers—73 asked.

The receipt this morning only 13,742 bushels, and quantity in store 170,000 bushels.

Freight.—The American schooner "Surprise" took corn to Kingston at 7 cents the only charter to Canadian port. Our general remarks in last circular we repeat fully.

Arrivals of Canadian Vessels.

Aug. 3rd. Schr. 'Annie' from Collingwood.
5th. Brig 'Baltimore,' from Montreal.
5th. " 'Northumberland,' from Collingwood.
7th. Schr. 'B.F. Davy,' from do,
10th. Prop. 'Whitby,' from Montreal.
10th. " 'Avon,' from do.
10th. " 'St. Nicholas,' from do.

Sailed.

Aug. 3rd. Schr 'Allies,' Collingwood, light.
4th. " 'Caroline Marsh,' do. do.
5th. " 'Madeira Pet,' Liverpool, 13 Bbls, 2261 Hides.
8th. " 'Surprise,' Kingston, 14,250 bushels corn.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
Shipments to Canadian ports to 3rd August,	6,238	311,247	429,074
Do. for week ending 10th August,			14,250

H. McLENNAN.

Stray Cow.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber, about the 1st July last, a Milch Cow. The owner can have her by paying charges of keeping and this advertisement.

CHARLES DAVID,
Harper's Corners.

15th August, 1857. 3inw.

GLOBE 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. [12mw-60

WANTED

A TEACHER is Glenburnie School immediately, of good moral character, first or second class certificate. Apply to the Trustees School Section No. 14 Township of Kingston.

HUGH RANKIN, } Trustees
PATRICK DALY. }

August 3rd, 1857.

VALUABLE FARMS TO SELL IN THE FERTILE COUNTIES OF LAMBTON, KENT AND ESSEX.

IN KENT.

LOTS 17 and 18, 1st Concession, Township of Harwich, (River Thames,) 8 miles from Chatham. 160 acres under good cultivation with Frame Dwelling House, Barn, and Out Houses. Fine Orchard with 200 bearing Apple Trees and abundance of Pears, Peaches and Apricots. £1,300 will be required down, balance in five equal annual payments.

South Half of Lot 7, 12th Concession of the Township of Raleigh. 100 acres.—Good Log House and Barn, with 20 acres well improved. One mile from the Village of Buxton.

Lot 3, 1st Concession of Dover East. 200 acres fronting on the Rive Thames.—Well improved, with good Orchard of all kinds of Fruits.

Lot 15, 13th Concession of Dover East.—200 acres.

Lot 23, 9th Con. Tilbury East,		200	acres.
13, 11th do.	do	200	"
12, 11th do.	do	200	"
9, 12th do.	do	200	"
11, 12th do.	do	200	"
4, 6th do.	do	200	"

IN LAMBTON.

Lot 27, 1st Concession of Down,		200	acres.
10, 1st do.	do	200	"
Lot 29, 5th Concession Sombra,		200	"
30, 5th do	do	200	"

IN ESSEX.

Lot 11, 14th Concession of Colchester,		100	acres.
Lot 21, 10th Con. of Gosfield,		200	acres.
22, 10th do.	do	200	"
S. ½ 20, 11th do.	do	100	"
3, 6th do.	do	200	"
4, 6th do.	do	200	"
19, 9th do.	do	200	"
20, 9th do.	do	200	"

The above Farms and Lands are of excellent quality, and mostly in good Locations, and will be sold cheap and on good terms of payment.

J. S. YOSBURGH.

Chatham, C. W., July 21st, 1857. 149

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, single or double. He would solicit a call from the Farmers in general, before purchasing elsewhere to the latest 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 this Machine of my manufacture, and I would refer purchasers to them, viz: B. Waters, Esq., Sydenham; Joseph Foster, Esq 5th Concession, Camden; Gordon Garrison, 4th Concession of 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 of 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 KUDSTON,
Agent for Kingston.

July 29, 1857. [3mos w

Indian Land Sale.

AT SYDENHAM (Owen Sound) on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, and the following days,